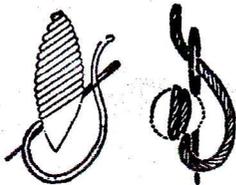


ROUMANIAN STITCH, Vandyked. Bring needle out at top of shape and make a small stitch down centre line bringing needle out at left on line and a little above. Take needle down at opposite side of shape and bring it out in centre just beneath first stitch and over the thread, taking it down again over the top of the thread to hold it down.



RUNNING STITCH.—This stitch is the simplest of all embroidery stitches. Run the needle along the material covering the traced lines.



SATIN STITCH.—The stitches should be fairly close together so that no background is visible, but do not "crowd" them. Keep them even so that a flat surface is formed. When embroidering sloping satin stitch the thread slopes backwards each time the stitch is worked.



SEEDING.—Two tiny straight stitches worked one on top of the other.



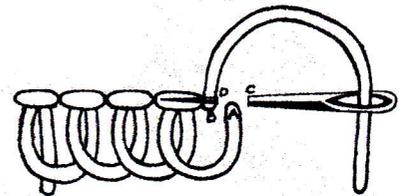
SPLIT STITCH.—Bring the needle up through the material and insert it a little in front of this point, now bring the needle up through the middle of this stitch, thus splitting it. If you find it difficult to bring the needle up through the thread reverse the process and split the previous stitch by taking the needle down through it.



STEM STITCH.—Work from left to right. Take care to keep the thread to the right-hand side of the needle. When a fine line is required the needle must both enter and return through the material exactly upon the traced line, coming up in the same hole used by the previous stitch, so that a row of even back stitch is formed on the reverse side of the material.



STRAIGHT STITCH.—Take the thread through as illustrated in the diagram, covering the traced lines only.



TURKEY STITCH.—Insert needle at A and bring out at B. Move to the right and insert at C, bring out at D. Move to right and insert again at A. Work in rows and fill areas from the bottom to the top. When all stitching is complete cut loops and trim to required lengths.