

DIRECTIONS FOR ARRANGING A BASKET OF FLOWERS.*

BY MRS. A. M. HOLLINGSWORTH.



A GIPSY BASKET is generally preferred for flowers, though a Round Basket will have a very beautiful effect, providing it stands high. A dark-colored basket will show off the flowers to better advantage than a light one. Take a sheet of green tissue paper, with which line the basket, leaving the ends open; fill up as high as you wish, say to the rim of the basket, with clippings of paper or hay; fold down the corners of tissue paper over the clippings, and stretch wire across the basket each way to keep the paper in its place, and also to fasten the flowers to. For the outer edge of the basket (which should be arranged first) choose those flowers which are arranged in branches, such as Sweet-briar Rose, Eglantine, Jessamine, Cypress, apple blossoms, roses, buds, Forget-me-not, &c.:

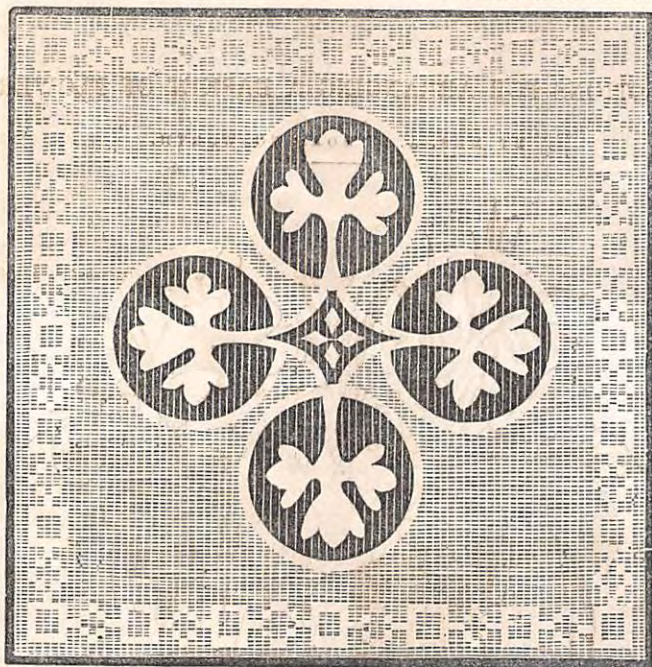
fasten the branches to the wire. For the centre, group the flowers in small bunches or clusters, as they cannot be fastened to the wire, gum the stems and run them through the green tissue paper, be careful to preserve harmony of color in grouping. Leaves and grass add very much to the beauty of flowers.

* MATERIALS FOR MAKING PAPER FLOWERS. — Tissue paper of various colors, carmine paper for pinks, dahlias, and red roses, variegated for japonicas, pinks, &c., wire, wax, gum arabic, stamens, pipes, green leaves, calyx, sprays, cups for roses and buds, all the small flowers being of sixty varieties, can be obtained ready stamped of Mrs. A. M. Hollingsworth's Fancy Store, No. 32 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia. *Orders by mail punctually attended to.* A box, with materials for a large bouquet or basket, sent, by mail, on receipt of one dollar, post-paid.

LAMP MAT.

BY MRS. PULLAN.

MATERIALS.—A square of French canvass, 30 yards of gold braid or straw, 1 oz. of purple, and of six shades of the same green. A mesh about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch wide. Enlarge the pattern, as for the preceding, and



mark it on the convass, having a margin all round of at least twelve threads. The border is very simple; the top and bottom are worked in the following manner:

1st row.—The braid to be entirely covered with green wool.

2nd row.—1 square green, †, miss 5 squares, cover 2, miss 1, cover 2, †; repeat to the end of the row, which you will finish with, miss 5, cover 1.

3rd row.—1 square green, † 1 straw, 3 green, * 1 straw, 1 green *, 3 times †; repeat end with 1 straw, 3 green, 1 straw, 1 green.

4th row.—1 green, † 1 straw, 3 green, 3 straw,

3 green, 1 straw † to the end, which finish with 1 straw, 3 green, 1 straw, 1 green.

5th row.—Like 3rd.

6th row.—Like 2nd.

The sides must be made to correspond.

The dark parts of the engraving represent those places where purple is to be used instead of green.

The six shades of green are for a raised fringe, which is intended to finish the mat. A single round of each shade, beginning with the darkest, is to be worked over the mesh. The rows are then to be cut, and combed out with a fine comb.

INITIALS IN EMBROIDERY.

BY M^{LE}. DEFOUR.

MATERIALS.—White and ingrain red embroidery cotton.

These letters are to be done in a new style of embroidery, very recently introduced at Paris. For a white handkerchief, the letters are to be embroidered in white, and then spotted with red; but as the most fashionable handkerchief for morning toilet have colored borders, those handkerchiefs should have the initial marked with ingrain cotton of the same color, merely spotted

with white. Very few handkerchiefs, now, have the borders hemmed. All the colored ones, and the majority of the white, have some simple scallop, worked in button-hole stitch by way of edging; the cotton used for this purpose invariably corresponding with the color in which the handkerchief is printed. We may remark that although embroidery cotton is made in every color, the red is invariably the most durable, as well as elegant.