

## DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING SWEET PEA.\*

BY MRS. A. M. HOLLINGSWORTH.

FIG 1



FIG 2



FIG 3

Cut six petals same as figure 1, and wire like figure 2. Make a crease through the centre of each petal, curl the nine small ones in toward the heart, the six large ones curl out with your scissors: gum a small piece of green wire up the centre of each of the small petals: touch the back of six of the small ones with gum, and fasten one to each of the large sizes: the three other small ones forms the buds: branch like figure 3; more buds may be added if desired. The same patterns will do for the Scarlet Bean and Acacia, though for the latter the inside

petal should be crimped in the hand with a small, round moulder.

\* 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. 31 North Sixth 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.

## NETTED SCARF, FOR EVENING WEAR.

BY MRS. PULLAN.

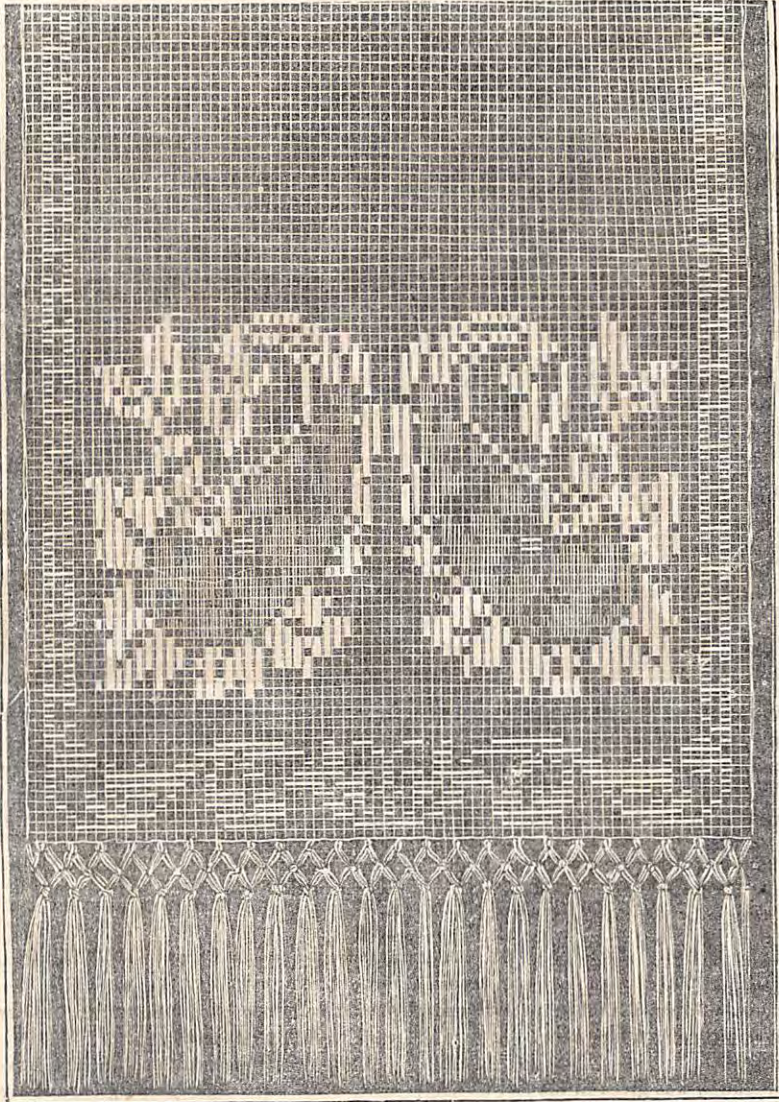
MATERIALS.—Two ounces maize four-thread Berlin wool; one ounce of violet ditto; twelve skeins of each of two shades of green; (not too dark) a bone mesh.

So many of our friends have asked for a design for a scarf for the throat—which, while looking pretty, can be easily made, and will bear washing—that we trust the pattern we now give



will suit them. It is done in oblong netting—that is, netting in which the meshes are of a square form, and the piece formed is longer than wide. Begin with a single stitch in one corner, and increase by doing two stitches in the last

stitch of every row, until, counting from the corner up one side, you have sixty-eight holes. Then do one row without any increase at the end, and observe that this forms the other corner. In the next row, increase as usual; in the



following decrease, by doing two together. Continue thus to increase at the end of one row, and decrease at the termination of the next—which is always the *short* side—until the long side is as long as may be wished.

Again, do a row without increase, (being one of the increase rows) and complete the scarf by netting two together, at the end of *every* row, until the last two stitches are formed into one.

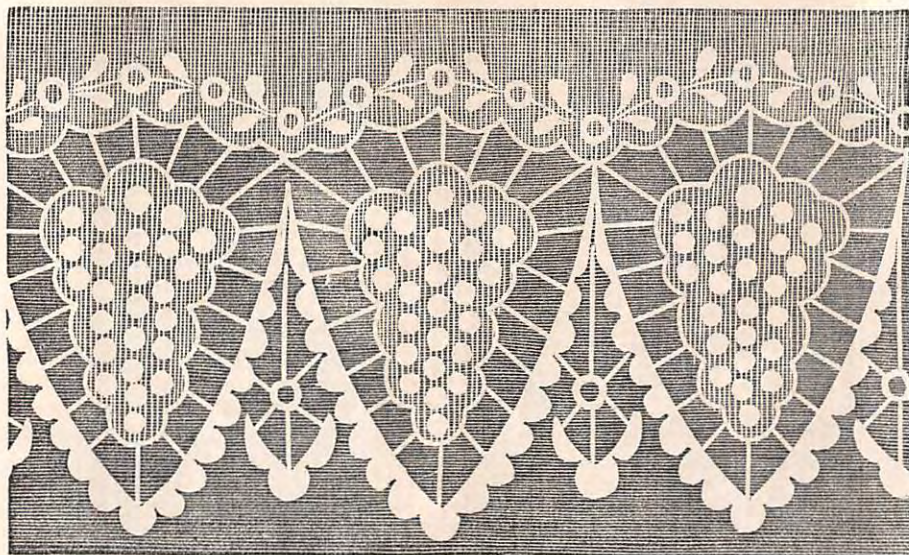
Put the piece of netting into a frame, very evenly and tightly, rolling the superfluous part round the upper bar; and darn it with the green and violet wools. The scroll at the ends, which just occupies the width of the netting, is done wholly in the latter color; so is the narrow Greek border. The pines are done in greens; the whole outer parts, leaves, and scroll, in the light shade, and the pines themselves in the



darker tint. A single purple spot is in each pine. The ends are worked alike; and the rest of the scarf may be ornamented with small sprigs, if desired. A handsome fringe of green and violet is knotted into the ends. Any other color may be substituted for maize, if desired. White would look very well, and hardly be more delicate.

## SLEEVE TRIMMING IN BRODERIE ANGLAISE.

BY MRS. PULLAN.



**MATERIALS.**—Fine Scotch Cambric, and the Embroidery Cotton, No. 30.

The scroll of this border is to be worked in buttonhole-stitch, but all the other parts, including the eyelet-holes, are simply sewed over. It is a design equally adapted for an open or a Bishop's-sleeve.

As a variety, the scroll might be done in a narrow lace insertion, laid over the muslin, which must afterward be cut away from underneath.

## LAMP MAT IN APPLICATION.

BY M<sup>LE</sup>. DEFOUR.

**MATERIALS.**—Brown cloth, black velvet, green or blue Albert cord of a nice color. A yard of rollo to match.

The illustration was given in the last number, by mistake.

The dark parts to be in velvet. Trace the quarter carefully, and from it mark the entire mat on thin bank post paper. Perforate the outlines with a needle, lay the perforated pattern on the velvet, keeping it evenly down, and brush it over with pumice. Then go over the outlines with a solution of flake-white and gum water, and finally cut it all carefully out. The border

should be in one piece, the star in another, and each medallion separately.

Mark the outlines on the cloth also, brush the back of the velvet lightly with gum, and lay each piece on carefully and separately, putting weights to keep it down. The velvet should have a very short pile: indeed German velvet would do very well for this purpose.

The edges of the velvet should be sewed down, and then furnished with a line of Albert braid.

It must afterward be mounted on cardboard, covered on the other side with silk or calico, and the rollo trimming added.