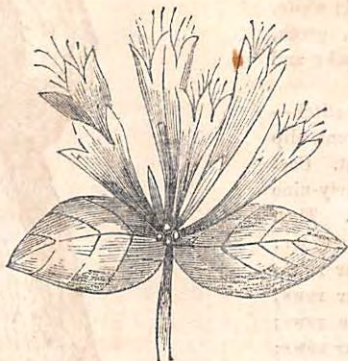


DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING HONEYSUCKLE.*

BY MRS. A. M. HOLLINGSWORTH.



MATERIALS.—Coral, sweet-scented and yellow, these flowers can be obtained ready stamped, stamens, leaves, buds, and gum.

very small leaves and a bud, then two leaves and two buds, two leaves and two flowers, two leaves and four flowers, increasing the number of leaves



FIG 1

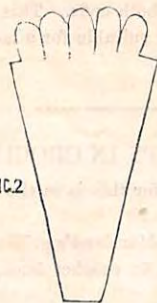


FIG 2

Fold down each petal nearly in half, leaving sufficient to gum over on one side, when the gum is dry mould each flower over the end of your pliers, slip the stamen through, touching it first with gum to keep it in its place. The buds may be made of white wax, painted the natural color, or they can be had ready for use. Take six buds to form the centre, arrange six of the flowers around the buds evenly to form a cluster: slip on the green leaf. The Woodbine and Coral Honeysuckle grows in clusters, the Sweet-Scented in long branches—it has a different leaf from the two former. In branching commence with two

and flowers in proportion to the length of the branch.

* **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.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING A TULIP.*

BY MRS. A. M. HOLLINGSWORTH.



FIG. 1.



FIG. 2.

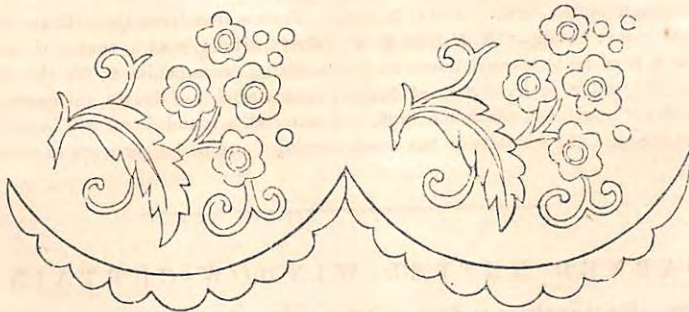
MATERIALS.—Variegated paper, yellow and red, or white and red: Tulip stamens, green wire, gum, light green tissue paper.

Cut six leaves like fig. 1, the leaves should be crimped or moulded. Cut six pieces of green wire about one and a half inches in length, and gum half way up the centre of each leaf. After the gum is perfectly dry, tie three of the petals around the stamen with thread or fine wire: then tie on the other three, being careful to make the last three petals fill the alternate space of the first. Cover the stem with light green tissue

paper—branch with long, green leaves like figure 2.

* **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.

TRIMMING FOR CHILD'S PANTALETTS.

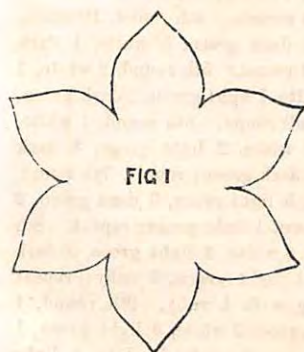


For the button-hole edge and the flowers, English working cotton, No. 50. For the leaves and stems, which are to be done in satin-stitch,

cotton No. 70 must be used. This is a beautiful pattern for a child's dress or cloak cape, substituting embroidery silk, instead of cotton.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING NARCISSUS.*

BY MRS. A. M. HOLLINGSWORTH.



MATERIALS.—White unruled letter-paper, light yellow tissue, light green tissue paper: carmine, wire, gum, &c.

Cut the petals like fig. 1, make a deep crease through the centre of each petal: cut each one slightly with your scissors. For the heart cut a strip of yellow tissue paper about three inches in length, and half an inch in width: paint a narrow border with carmine on one edge of the strip, crimp it very fine with a pen-knife: close the two ends together with gum arabic. Then take three large light yellow pipes, twist a piece of fine wire around them to keep them firmly together, and to form the stem. Then tie the plain edge of the crimped paper close around the

pipes: wrap the stem with light green tissue paper, slip it through the petals: finish with a green calyx on the back. The leaf to this flower is long and narrow, similar to the Hyacinth.

* **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.

CORNER FOR HANDKERCHIEF.

BY MRS. PULLAN.

This is a very beautiful, pattern. The flowers and leaves are to be done in satin-stitch, the stems and tendrils in over-stitch, and the diamonds at the bottom of the pattern to be formed by lines of over-stitch, having a heavy French knot in the centre of each. The name to be done in satin-stitch. Working cotton Nos. 80 and 100, and fine spool cotton.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING A JAPONICA.*

BY MRS. A. M. HOLLINGSWORTH.



FIG 2



MATERIALS.—White unruled letter-paper; chrome yellow and whiting; green and white tissue paper, wire, cotton, gum, &c.

Cut five sizes, two of each size; fold your paper so as to cut six petals when opened; for the centre use the white tissue paper, cut like a small rose. Mix a small quantity of chrome yellow and whiting together, dry; rub on with a piece of raw cotton from the centre of each set of leaves, being careful to gum each set together, so that they will not slip round. Curl each set of petals slightly on each side. Make a small bulb of raw cotton on the end of a piece

of wire, sufficiently long to form the stem of the flower: slip it through the outside petals and finish the back with a green calyx and cup.

* **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.

CORNER FOR HANDKERCHIEF.

BY MRS. PULLAN.

FRENCH working cotton Nos. 80 and 100, and the finest No. of spool sewing cotton. The principal part of the leaves and flowers are to be done in satin stitch and French knots. The

chain work in over-stitch, to be filled with French knots. The open space is left for the name, to be done in stitches corresponding with the rest of the work.

CHILD'S SACK-COAT AND CAPE.

BY EMILY H. MAY.

WE give, on the top of the next page, a diagram, by which a child's sack-coat may be cut. This garment is finished with the cape, the pat-

tern of which is marked by the dotted lines. The left-hand pattern is the back, the other the front of the sack.

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

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING FRENCH PINK.*

BY MRS. A. M. HOLLINGSWORTH.



Cut eight of figure 1: gum a small piece of wire half way up each petal, tie them around the heart with brown floss silk: finish with a natural calyx. The heart is made of black stiffened cotton or thread dipped in white seeding, which is made with ground rice.

For some kinds of flowers it is necessary to have small wooden moulders of four or five sizes, graduated say from a small pea up: before putting the wire in the petals, place each one in the palm of the hand, and cup it with the smallest size 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.

FLOUNCE AND TRIMMINGS.

THESE three patterns, a "Flounce Border," for Frock Body," given in the front of the number, "Trimming for Child's Dress," and "Trimming" ber, are to be done in Broderie Anglaise.

certainly forms one of the most tasteful and elegant ornaments yet produced in leather. The superiority of the work when the foliage and stems are cut out in one piece is fully admitted, and consequently all the sprays, viz: Convolvulus, Ivy, Oak, Holly, Briane, &c., should be treated in this way; for, on the application of the work, the appearance is more free and natural than when composed of detached pieces.

The pattern of the Vine-stem used in the Console Table is of the full size, and forms a branch about the thickness of the thumb, the leaves being of the natural size. The following are the dimensions of the patterns when cut from the leather and previously to the operation of modelling: stem, sixteen inches by two and a half inches, leaf five inches square. The stem may be carried out the whole length of a skin of leather if preferred, but I usually make them of the above dimensions. After carefully cutting out the pattern, *slightly* damp the leather, either with a piece of sponge, or dipping the hand in the water and patting it on both sides; it is wrong to saturate the leather, as it renders it so heavy that, when placed to dry, its own

weight will disarrange the moulding before it is set in the course of time allowed for drying.



A PORTION OF VINE-STEM READY TO APPLY.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING LILAC.*

BY MRS. A. M. HOLLINGSWORTH.



MATERIALS.—White or lilac thick paper, white and lilac crape for buds, wire, gum, and green tissue paper.

Make the buds by forming a small bulb of raw

cotton, cover with crape, whichever color the flower is to be: twist a fine piece of wire around the lower part of the bulb of cotton to form the stem: thread a needle with green floss silk for

white bud, and make a stitch through either way, drawing the silk rather tight, so the bud will appear as if divided in four parts. Finish off the stem with the floss silk, which will be much neater than paper.

Cut an equal number of figure 1 and 2: figure 1 being the calyx, must be gummed up to form a tube; each flower is composed of one single petal, which should be hollowed in the hand with a small moulder or ball: gum the tube on to the flower with thick gum. In branching make small bunches of two or three buds and three or four flowers, which form in a cluster,

the smallest at the top, and the others around it, each a little lower down. Finish with green lilac leaves.

* 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.

SUMMER BASQUINE.

BY EMILY H. MAY.



We give a new Parisian summer basquine, with a diagram on the ensuing page, as the July contribution to our practical department, "How To Make One's Own Dresses."

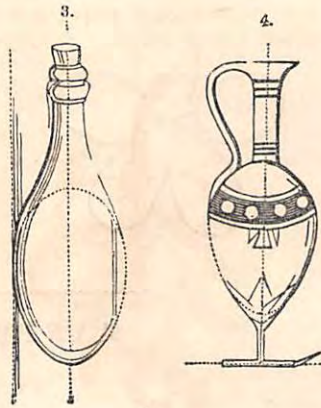
This convenient and stylish garment may be made of white muslin or silk-tissue, according to the taste of the wearer; and is to be trimmed with galloon, ribbon, or lace.

- No. 1. Front.
- No. 2. Side-piece of back.
- No. 3. Back.
- No. 4. Sleeve (half.)

To enlarge the diagram, follow the directions given in former numbers. By this diagram, when enlarged, the basquine can be cut without the aid of a mantua-maker.

figure. Let this and the other lines, which serve merely as the scaffolding of your figure, be done faintly or in dots. Next, draw a line through the centre of the oval and perpendicular to the first. These will ensure your making the object square and properly balanced. After this you may draw lines parallel to the others: but these are not so material, although they serve as guides.

Now the imagination and fancy may step in to produce forms having the oval for a foundation; and not only is a very rational source of amusement opened out, but the opportunity is given to a cultivation of the noble art of design, whether as applied to utility or ornament. Other forms may of course be drawn.



DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING SCARLET GERANIUM.*

BY MRS. A. M. HOLLINGSWORTH.

Fig 3

MATERIALS.—Carminé paper, geranium stamens, green calyx, carminé and white cake paint leaves.

Cut as many as desired of fig. 2: vein each petal with carminé, touch the heart with white. After they are painted curl the petals slightly,

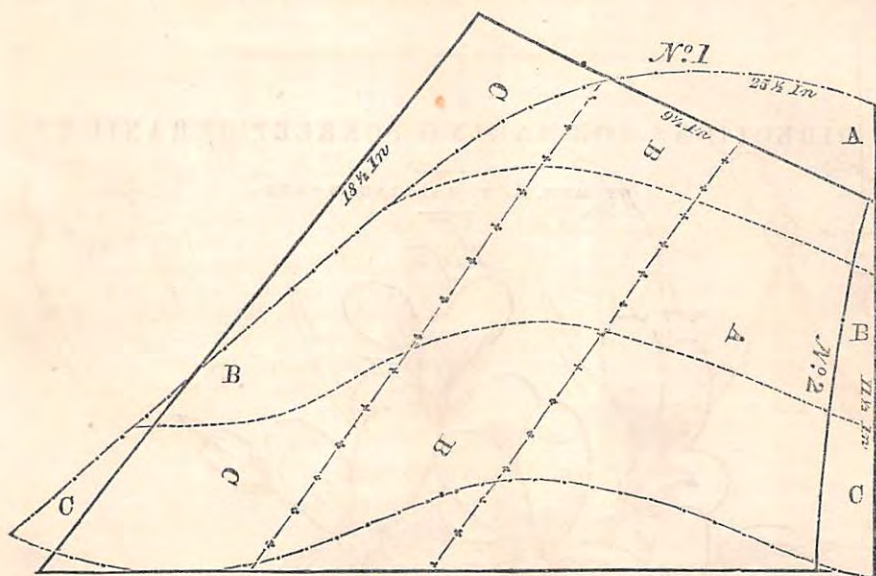
touch the stamin with gum before stringing the petals: finish with a small green calyx on the back. The buds may be formed of wax and covered with tissue paper, or they may be obtained ready made. Bunch in clusters like figure 3.



* 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.

MANTELET SHAWL.

BY EMILY H. MAY.



We give, this month, a diagram, by which a Mantelet-Shawl may be cut. These Mantelets are altogether the most graceful wraps that have been worn for years; and we are glad to see them becoming fashionable.

No. 1. Half the back.

No. 2. Front.

The letter A indicates the part of the watered silk forming the top of the mantelet, the letter B the tulle insertion, and the letter C the second part of the silk.

PATCHWORK.

BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS.

We give the pattern in the front of the number. It is suitable either for a bed-quilt or table-cover.

MATERIALS.—Any pieces of silk or velvet that may be at hand. The colors of the silks must be arranged according to taste; those forming

the stars being all of one description, and the intermediate pieces of another. The former, also, should be all dark, and the latter light, or vice versa.

If a cover, when worked, it should be lined, and trimmed with bullion fringe.

ART IN SPORT.—NO. II.

BY H. J. VERNON.

We gave, in our last, directions, with accompanying diagrams, for drawing within the oval. We now give similar guides for drawing within a triangle, another of the standard forms in which Nature moulds all objects.

Observe in the annexed cut how naturally, although unconsciously, the girl seats herself within the triangle.



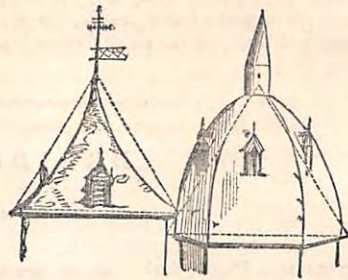
Also here, how the hen, with her brood, comes within the same figure.



A moment's reflection will show, that from the little nymph in the cut to the great pyramid,

everything that rests solidly upon the earth must take the form, more or less, of this broad-based tapering figure. Roofs of houses, churches, and towers, are all triangular in their form, as are all great trees, differing from each other only in the width of their angles.

First, construct a triangle. This is done easily enough, but the following directions may not be needless for some. Draw a straight line for a base of any length. If you wish to form a rectangular triangle, *i. e.* one of which the three sides are equal, divide this base line by two, and at the point of division set up an upright line; then from each end of the base line slant against



the central upright line one the length of the base. These, of course, will meet at the top, and the triangle is formed. Any other triangle may be formed in a similar manner, the length of the sides being entirely at the choice of the artist.

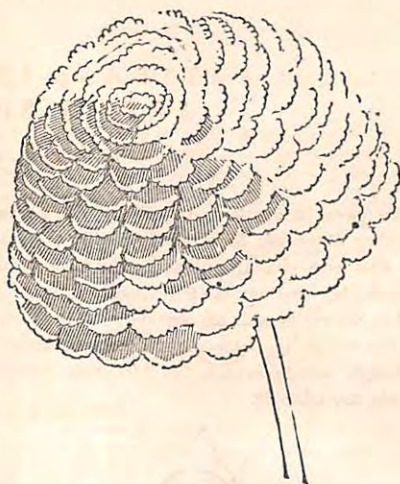
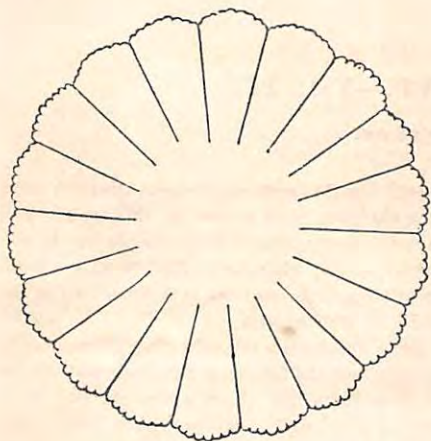
Having made your triangle, trace it according to former directions, and from the examples, look around you for others, and make various exercises upon this foundation.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING RANUNCULUS.*

BY MRS. A. M. HOLLINGSWORTH.

MATERIALS.—Yellow tissue paper, wire, wax, sprays, &c. Cut ten of fig. 1, crimp each leaf of the petals with pincers: cut a piece of wire of sufficient length for the stem, bend down one end and fasten a small piece of wax to it: then string each petal on to this, the first two or

three should be pressed closely to the wax to prevent it from showing. For the Shaded Ranunculus cut out the petals a number of them together, dip the edges first in spirits of wine, and then in liquid carmine of the desired shade.



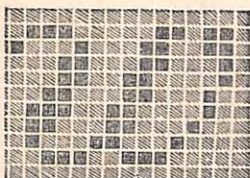
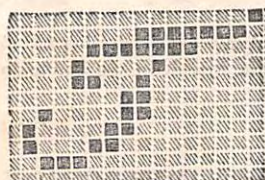
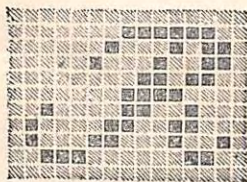
* MATERIALS FOR MAKING PAPER FLOWERS.—Tissue paper of various colors, carmine paper for pinks, dahlias, and red roses, variegated for japonicas, pinks, &c., wire, wax, gum arabic, stamens, pipes, green leaves, calyx, sprays, cups for roses and buds, all the small flowers being of sixty varieties, can 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.

BRAIDED SLIPPER.

BY M^{LE}. DEFOUR.

MATERIALS.—Black, dark blue, or green velvet; gold, black, green, blue, or red braid. It is worked on the velvet with braid of the same color, or with gold braid. On black velvet, blue, green, or red braid might also be used. Pattern in front of number.

LETTERS IN CROCHET.



cality, which is founded upon irregularity or incongruity in things.

In the next two figures, this end is attained by placing a pair of dark spectacles upon a regularly-featured face, as Fig. 40, or adding a little flesh to the lower portion of that at Fig. 39.

But not to forget the "Art" in the "Sport," let me add, that by sketching the plain oval, and remarking whereabouts the lines of their features would cut it, you may, without difficulty, attempt likenesses of your friends and companions.

Now fill your slates or sketch-books with

ovals, and try the effect of which the above are but indications. Your imaginations will furnish an endless variety of subjects. The omission of one eye, or its being covered by a shade, or closed while the other stares; the nose slightly on one side, the mouth a little wider than usual—these are all sources of the humorous, which, however, is far from being heightened by ugliness. Indeed, it should be borne in mind, that great distortion or hideousness, so far from contributing to humor, destroys it by raising painful images in the mind. True humor is closely allied to kindness.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING MOSS-BUDS.*

BY MRS. A. M. HOLLINGSWORTH.

MATERIALS.—Delicate shade of pink tissue paper, moss, cups, cotton, wire and green tissue paper.

Cut three sizes of petals as directed for making a Rose: cut them rather more pointed than for a Rose: make a bulb of cotton sufficiently large for the smallest sized petals to cover: gum the first set over the cotton, then fold down the remaining petals: curl the last row and gum them before opening, which should be done carefully with the end of the piers, or any fine pointed instrument: wet the moss with water, let it dry, then fasten it on to the calyx of the bud with gum, finish with a green cup: wrap the stem with green tissue paper, or green crape cut bias, which will look more natural.

* **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.



LITTLE BOYS' OVER-COAT.

OVER-COAT for a little boy of five or six, called the *Lord Seymour* over-coat.

This little garment, to be made either of white quilting or cloth, should be ornamented with several rows of braid representing either fret-

work or vandykes; each of the two parts composing this over-coat is represented with a different ornament, in order to give an idea of the two styles above mentioned, but of course one or other of them must be used on both parts

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