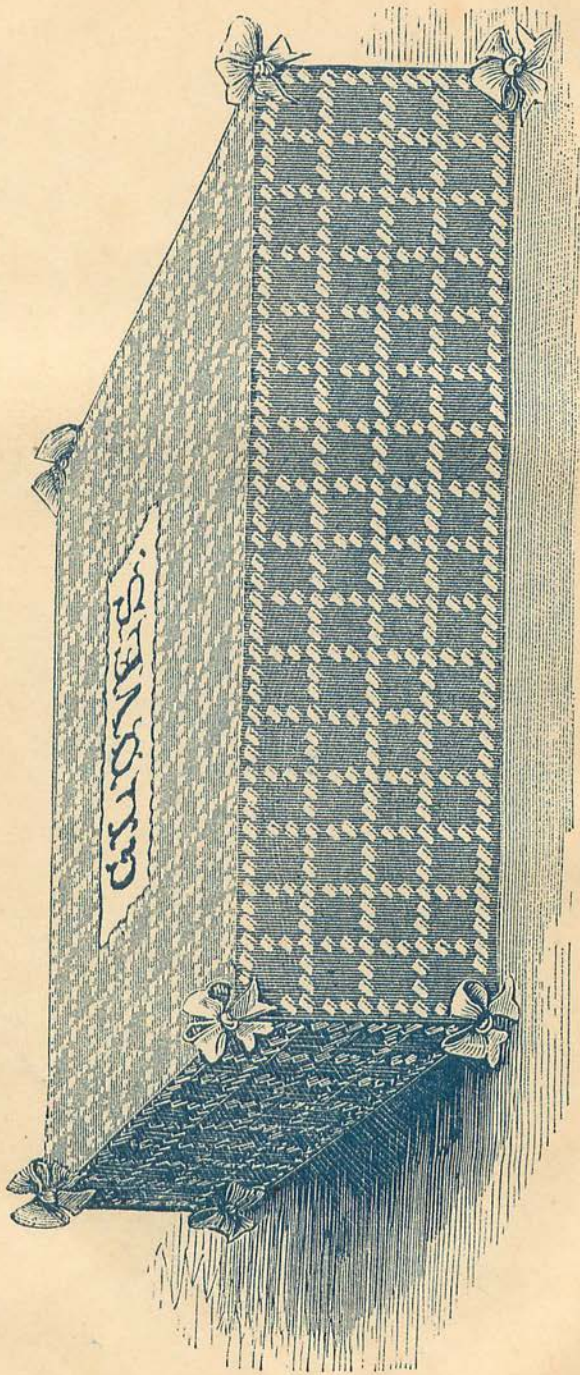


FOR CHEMISES.



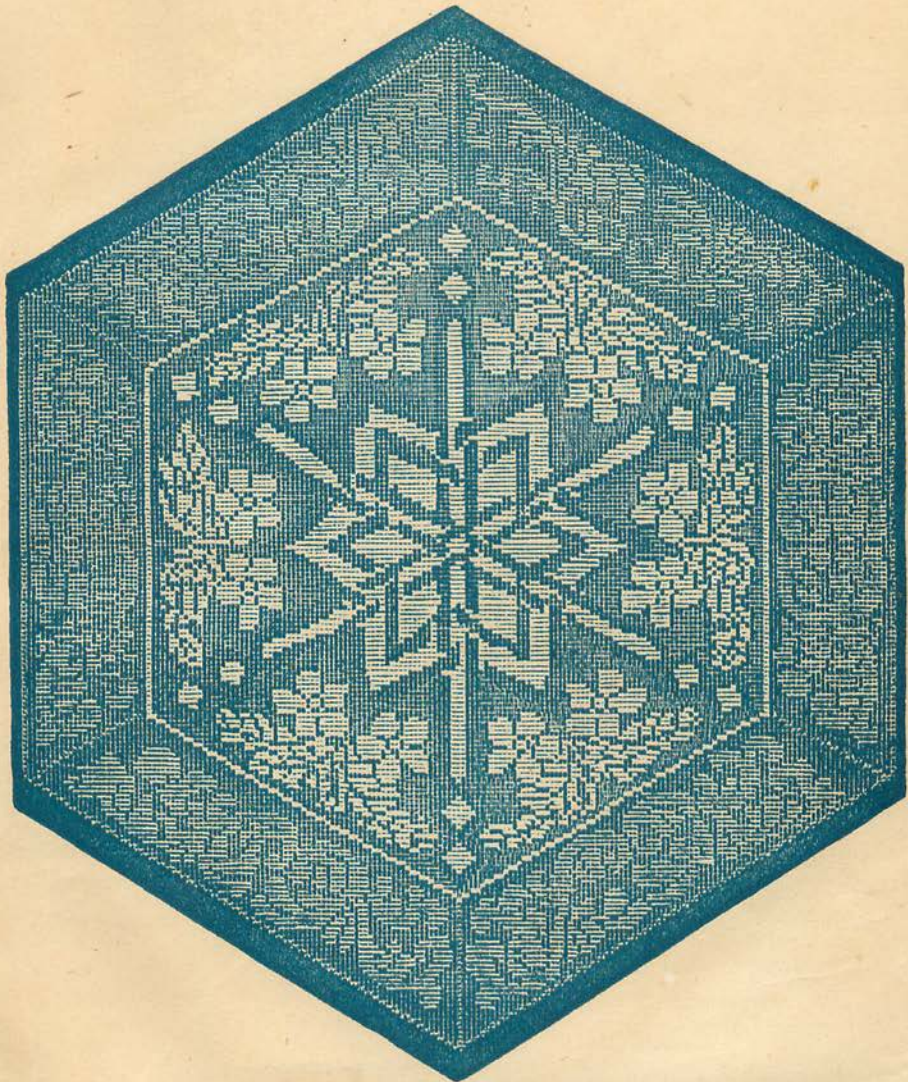
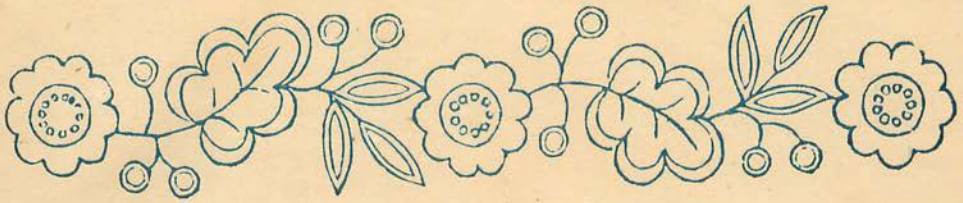
FOR A CHILD'S DRAWERS.



GLOVE BOX.



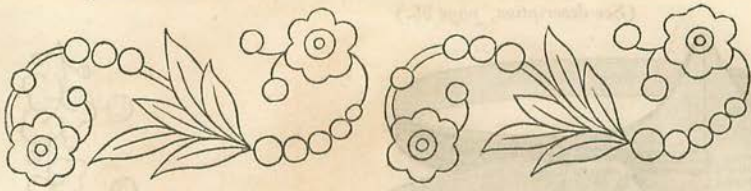
EMBROIDERY FOR A SHIRT FRONT.



THE EUGENIE CUSHION.

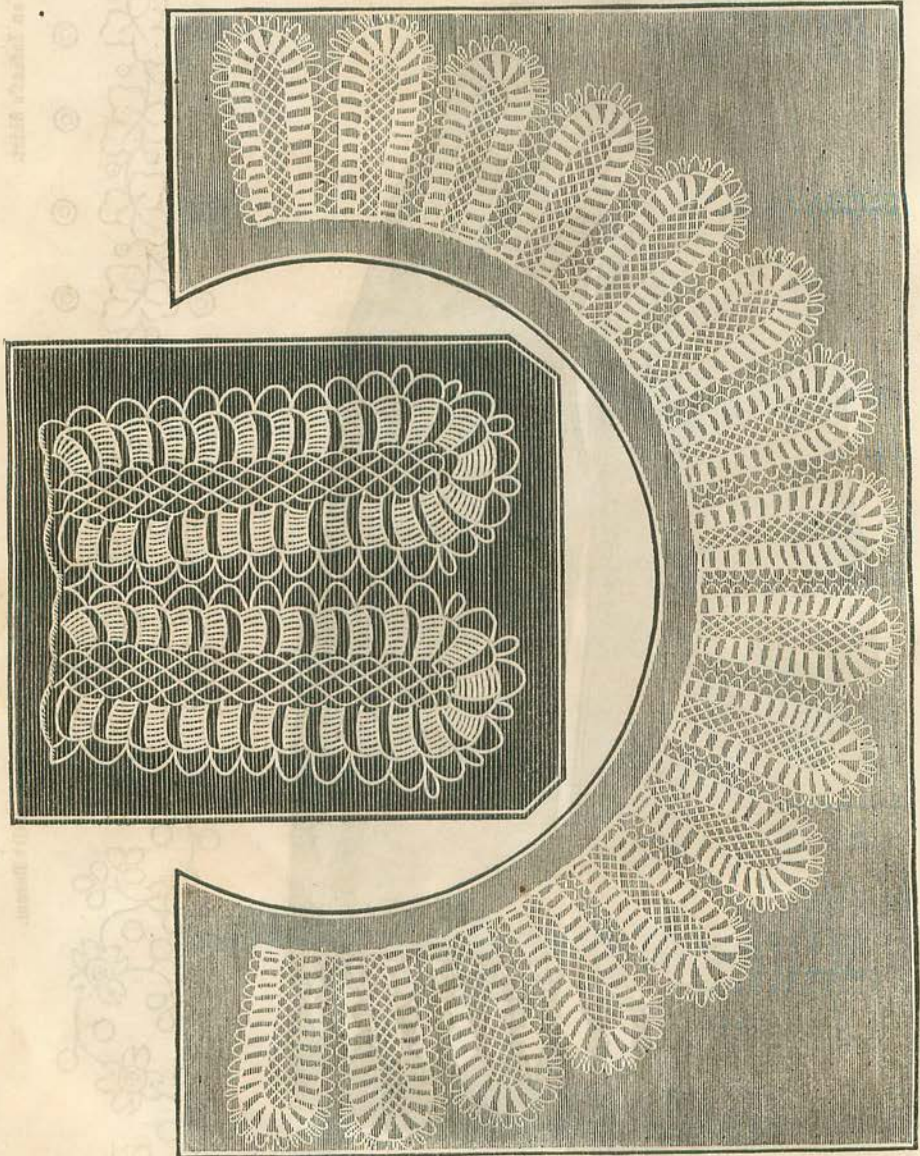


EMBROIDERY FOR A SHIRT FRONT.



CROCHET MALTESE COLLAR.

(See description, page 71.)





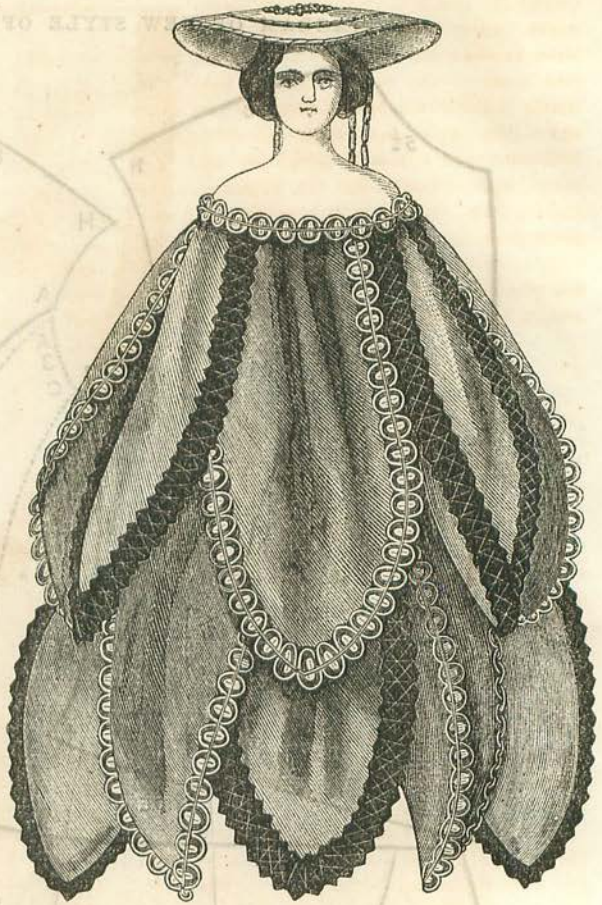
## FANCY PEN WIPER.

TAKE the head of a doll and dress it with pieces of bright cloth, as represented in the engraving. Fig. 2 represents the size and shape of each leaf. Pieces of flannel should be sewed under each leaf to wipe the pen on, so that the beauty of the pen wiper may be preserved, though in constant use.

## THE EUGENIE CUSHION.

(See blue plate in front.)

THIS Cushion is worked in a combination of beads and Berlin wool, and is extremely effective. It will be seen that two six-pointed stars form the centre of the design. The inner one has an outline of gold beads filled in with clear white; the outer one has an outline of steel filled in with chalk white. The long bars twisted at their ends which interlace through this star, have an outline of black beads filled in with turquoise blue. The ground within these bars is maize color. The ground within the interior star is a pale scarlet; the ground within the outer star is a dark scarlet. The flowers in the six divisions are worked, three in gold outline, filled in with clear white beads, with gold centres; three with steel outline, filled in with chalk white, and steel centres. The leaves are in shades of green, each shade filling in one of the divisions as marked in the engraving, observing that in each alternate compartment the sort of green is to be varied, making three of the one and three of the other, to accord with the two sets of flowers. The grounds of these six compartments are each in a different color of Berlin wool, namely, blue, orange, pale groseille, green, violet, and nut brown. Each section of the border is bounded with a line of black in Berlin wool. The scrolls have their entire outline in gold beads filled in with black beads, and the ground is in maize color crossed with floss silk. Beyond all this, it will be necessary to work about half an inch all round in black wool, as a quilling of satin



PEN WIPER.

ribbon is attached to the outer edge, and it would injure the effect if this were permitted to obscure the work. The color of this ribbon may be either violet or a dark groseille. At one of the points a large bow of the same is to be affixed. We recommend this cushion to ladies who may be intending to undertake an article of this kind, in confident assurance that it will well reward their labor.

## GLOVE BOX.

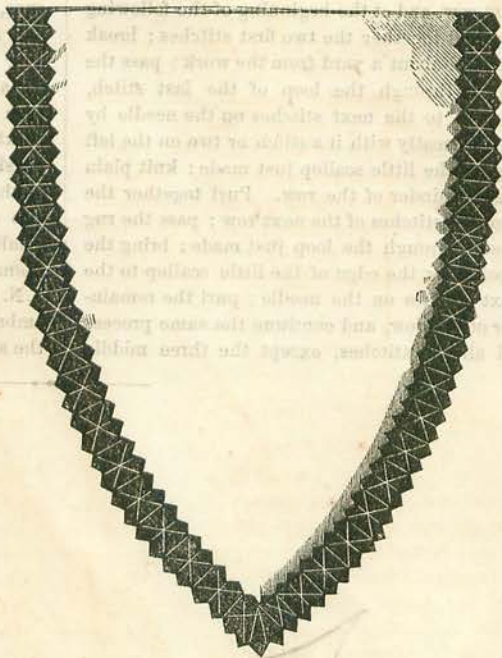
(See blue plate in front of Book.)

*Materials.*—Perforated card-board, No. 6, Berlin wool: clear white O P. beads, ruby and garnet beads, No. 2; ribbon, card-board, and sarsenet.

THIS very brilliant-looking little box is formed of five pieces of perforated card, worked in wool and beads. In the centre of that which forms the top is the word GLOVES, in ruby and garnet



beads; the rest of the pattern is squares worked in Berlin wool, with lines of O. P. beads between them. Be sure to select card-board of the proper size, as the boards cannot be properly arranged on any other. Line each piece with thin card-board and silk, and bind them all round with ribbon. Sew the silks together, form them into a box, with a plain piece for the bottom; and finish with rows of ribbon. A handkerchief box should be made to correspond in design, but be square instead of oblong.



### KNITTED BERRIES AND FRUIT.

#### STRAWBERRY AND ITS LEAF.

Four needles (No. 20) are required. The strawberry may be knitted in two different ways; \* in plain rounds, or in the following manner, more exactly conform to nature:—

Cast on an even number of stitches, from thirty to forty, in scarlet Berlin wool, not split, or better in purse twist, rather coarse, of a bright shade.

*1st round.*—Knit one, purl one; throughout the round.

*2d.*—Purl one, knit one; throughout the round.

Continue in this manner, beginning alternately with the plain and the purled stitch, till you have worked about half the length of the strawberry. Then decrease one stitch on each needle every other round. When three stitches only remain on each needle, gather these, and fasten off. Fill the strawberry with emery, and fasten off tight the second aperture, after having inserted in it a stem made of double wire, covered with green wool or silk.

The next piece is the calyx; two needles only are used:—

Cast on six stitches with a bright shade of green wool or silk.

*1st row.*—Make one, knit one; throughout the row.

*2d.*—Purled.

*3d.*—Make one, knit two; throughout the row.

*4th.*—Purled.

*5th.*—Make one, knit three; throughout the row.

*6th.*—Purled.

\* It may also be shaded or all scarlet, according to the variety which you have selected for model.

#### SIZE AND SHAPE OF LEAF OF PEN WIPER.

*Next row.*—Make one, knit two, turn back, purl the same stitches. Repeat the two last rows three times, then decrease one stitch, knit one, purl together the two last, break the wool or silk a yard at least from the work; thread with it a rug needle; pass the needle through the loop of the last stitch, and bring it to the next stitches on the needle by sewing neatly with it the left edge of the little leaf just made. Work the next two stitches in the same manner, and repeat the same operation till all the stitches are worked in small leaves, united at their base. Edge them with wire covered with green wool or silk; place your strawberry in the middle; fasten together strawberry and calyx, and, if you like, add a leaf made as follows:—

**LEAF.**—Cast on one stitch.

*1st row.*—Make one, knit one.

*2d.*—Make one, purl two.

*3d.*—Make one, knit three.

*4th.*—Make one, purl four.

*5th.*—Knit two, make one, knit one, make one, knit the remainder of the row, and continue in alternate purled and knitted rows, making one stitch before and one after the middle stitch in every plain row till you have seventeen or nineteen stitches; then purl one row, knit one row, without increase; purl the

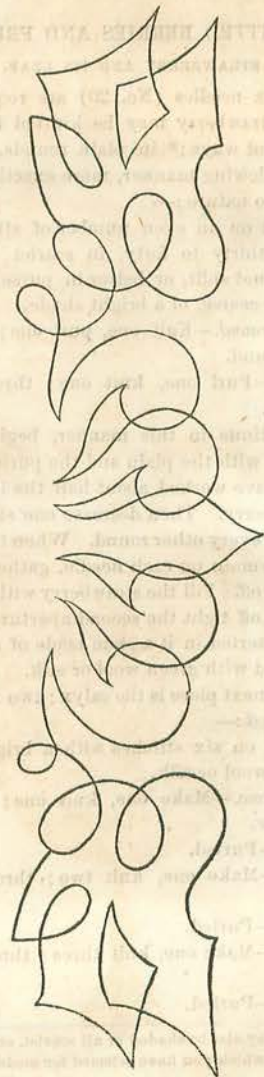
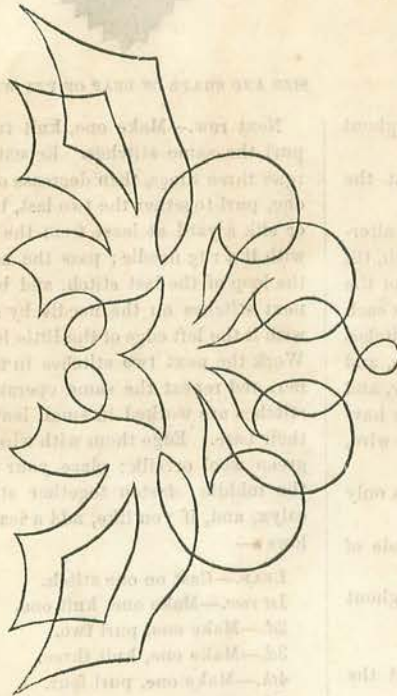


next row, and at the beginning of the following row knit together the two first stitches; break the wool about a yard from the work; pass the needle through the loop of the last stitch, bring it to the next stitches on the needle by sewing neatly with it a stitch or two on the left edge of the little scallop just made; knit plain the remainder of the row. Purl together the two first stitches of the next row; pass the rug needle through the loop just made; bring the wool along the edge of the little scallop to the next stitches on the needle; purl the remainder of the row, and continue the same process till all the stitches, except the three middle

ones, are worked in small scallops. Then slip one stitch, knit one, turn the slipped stitch over the knitted one; purl together the two remaining stitches; fasten off; cover a wire with green wool, sew it neatly round the leaf, making the little scallops as sharply pointed as possible. As the strawberry leaf is composed of three, make this the middle one, and work two more in the same manner, but a little smaller; say with two stitches less, and place them on each side of the first.

N. B. The little seeds on the strawberry are embroidered with golden-colored floss silk when the strawberry is finished.

CHILD'S BRAIDED SLIPPER.

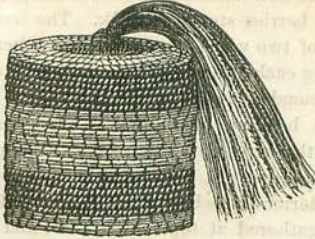




ARTICLES FOR PRESENTS OR FANCY FAIRS.

ORNAMENT FOR A LAMP.

TAKE a round piece of card about four inches in diameter, another strip five inches wide, and long enough to completely encircle the round piece. Thread the beads on a strong thread, and begin in the centre of the round piece. Carry the string round four times, then take white beads, four rows; this comes to the edge



of the round piece. Make then six rows of blue, seven of white, six of blue, and two of white. Fasten off strongly. Line with blue silk, and finish with a tassel of blue silk, with a white bead at the end of each thread of silk.

Put this ornament over the wick of the lamp, through the daytime, as a pretty disguise for the smoked wick.

PURSE.

Take crimson and lavender-colored purse silk and steel beads. Crochet in the pattern given in the engraving, making the top and bottom



of lavender-color, plain stitch, and the middle of deep crimson, the beads being knit in to

form the bars. Run a cord of the two colors in at the top, and finish with a tassel, with a heading of steel beads, to form the diamond at the bottom. Line with crimson silk, making the lining a separate bag, to be renewed when soiled.

FAN IN SILK AND CHENILLE.

Take purse silk, two shades of rose-color, black, and white, and chenille the same colors. Knit nine medallions of silk, white in the centre, rose-color next, black, and white again on the edges. Stiffen each one by iron wire passed through the outer stitches. Take the chenille, and make loops of the four colors alternately round the knitted work, excepting at the end of each one, fastening the chenille securely at each end of the loop; then cut it, to form the fringe.



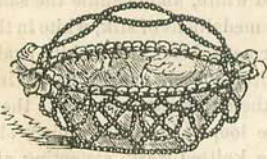
Make a circle of light wood, cover neatly with white silk, and with small tacks fasten the nine medallions securely, in the shape given in the engraving. Make of the silk a fringe thick and wide enough to cover the wood on each



side, and in the centre place a chenille rosette. Finish with a handle of carved ivory.

#### ALLSPICE BASKETS.

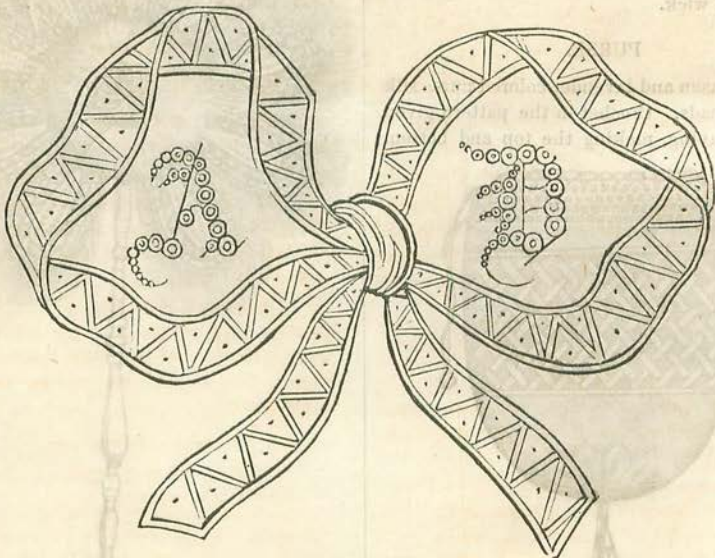
The allspice berries should be steeped in brandy for some time, in order to soften them, and then perforated with a small borer. The berries are strung on a slender wire, sufficient to form the circumference of the bottom of the basket, and the ends are neatly twisted together with a pair of pliers, and then formed into a round or an oval, at discretion. Wrought gilt



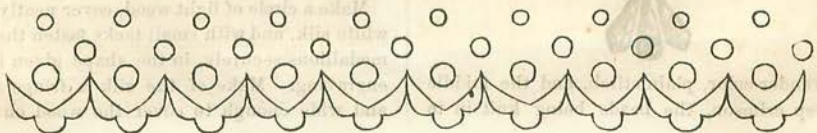
beads strung between the berries very much improve the general effect of the basket. The interior of the bottom is composed of wires strung with the berries, and crossing each other so as to form diamonds, or any more

fanciful shape. The first row for the sides consists of a series of small arches, fixed at their bases to the bottom circle by twisting one wire round the other. The second row consists of another series of arches, the bases of which are fixed in a similar way on the summits of the first row. A third row, in the same manner, completes the height of the basket. A series of semicircles, or bows of wire, strung with the berries, is then fixed to the top row, so as to project over the sides of the basket; from the extremities of these are hung festoons of the berries strung on silk. The handle is made of two wires, strung as the others, and crossing each other so as to form a succession of diamonds. It is proper to string the berries as the bending of the wires proceeds; and where the wires cross each other, or appear to do so, a larger gilt bead should be introduced. The interior of the basket is lined with doubled satin, gathered at top and bottom, and pulled in puffs through the arches in the sides. The whole is ornamented with ribbons and bows, according to fancy.

#### CORNER FOR A POCKET HANDKERCHIEF.

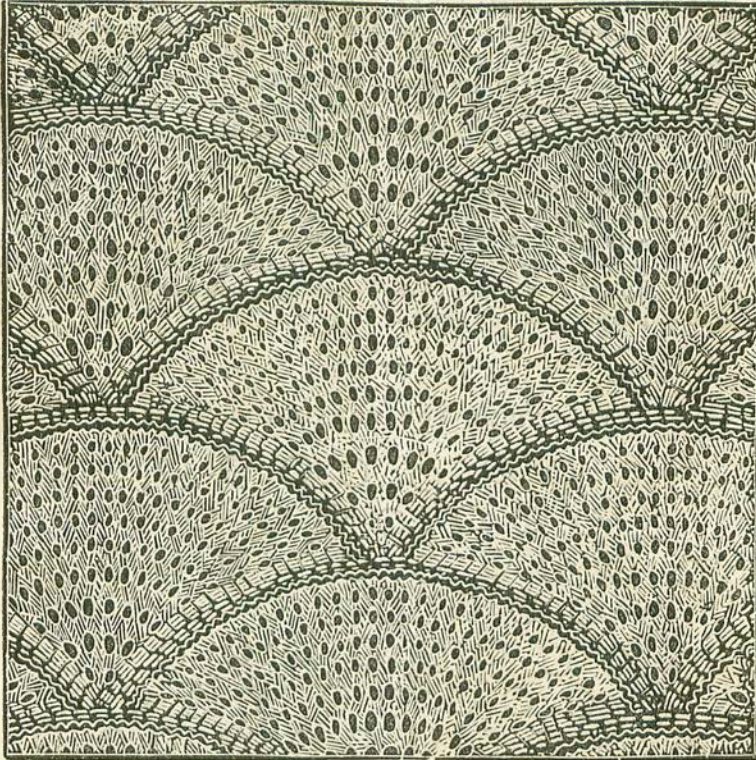


#### FOR CHEMISE YOKES AND SLEEVES.





## KNITTED COUNTERPANE.



This counterpane has the convenience of being worked in small pieces, and can be taken up at any leisure moment, without fear of injury or mistake. It is composed of knitted shells in an open pattern, sewed together in rows, the point of one being always placed in the centre of the cast. The following are the instructions for knitting them:—

Cast on three loops; increase by taking up one loop in the centre of every row, until there are seven loops on the needle; then pass the cotton over, before and after the centre loop, purl one row, knit one row, purl one row, remembering that the first three and the last three loops are for the border, and must always be knitted in every row. Make four holes, but take two loops together, after bringing the thread forward for the first hole. Repeat these rows until you have made twenty-eight holes, when, instead of purling and knitting the three rows, knit them all to form the border at the top the same as the sides. To form the shell shape, it is necessary to reduce the num-

ber of stitches; therefore, after the row which has the four holes, two stitches must be taken instead of one, according to the number of holes, the first commencing with one double stitch, the next with two, and so on, always taking the double stitches after the three knitted loops for the border.

This pattern may be knitted for either a light summer counterpane or for a winter one, by using either a fine or coarse cotton. For the former, No. 10 knitting cotton, and for the latter No. 6.

## CROCHET MALTESE COLLAR.

(See engraving, page 10.)

*Materials.*—No. 36 cotton; No. 4 Penelope hook.

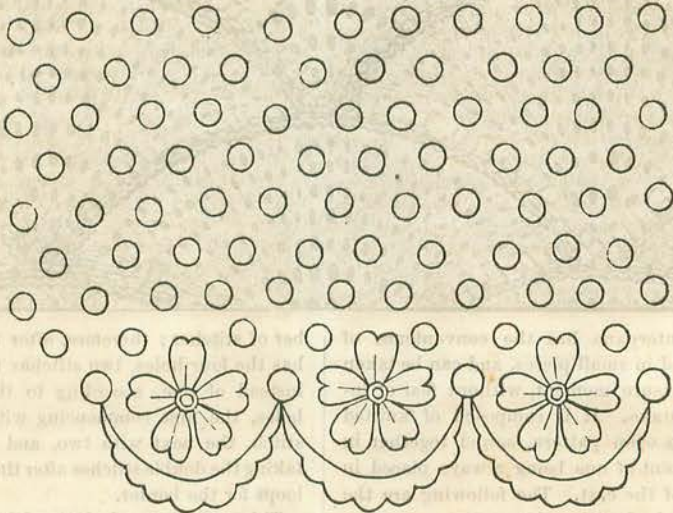
8 ch dc in 7th loop from that on hook—that is, in 2d loop that was made; 5 ch t (or turn on reverse side); dc u the circle of 8 ch; \* 5 ch t, dc u 5 ch; repeat from \* twenty-four times, or till, on counting them, there shall be 12 chs of 5 on each side, exclusive of the 1st 8 ch; then 5 ch t dc u, each 5 ch along the side, till there



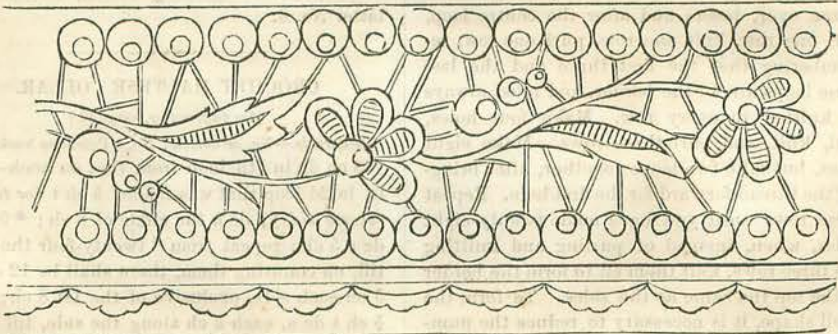
are 12 chs of 5; then 5 ch dc u 8 ch, at the point, 7 ch dc u, same; now 5 ch dc u each of the chs, till there are 12, exclusive of the 7 ch; 7 ch t dc u 1st 5 ch; 3 ch dc u next; 1 ch t \* 9 L u 7 ch; 7 ch t dc u same 7 ch that the last 3 ch were worked under; 3 ch dc u next 5 ch; 1 ch t; repeat from \* all round. There must be 12 groups of L stitches on each side, and 1 group under the 7 ch at the point. At the end, after the last group, make 7 ch t dc u next chs; 7 ch t dc u 7 ch (A); now 7 ch dc u each of the chs at the end of each group of L stitches for 2 times; 7 ch dc u next chs; 7 ch dc u same; repeat this twice more; then, over the point, make 9 ch dc u next chs; 7 ch dc u same; 7 ch dc u next; 7 ch dc u same; 7 ch dc u next; 7

ch dc u same; now 7 ch dc u each of the chs 10 times. Draw the cotton through, and fasten off. Make another leaf to A. Then, instead of working the 7 ch all round, join the two together thus; Place the first completed leaf at the back of the one which has the cotton attached; make 4 ch dc u 1st 7 ch of back leaf; 4 ch dc u next chs of front leaf; 4 ch dc u next chs at back; 4 ch dc u next chs in front; continue this till the last of the single 7 chs of back leaf; then make 4 ch dc u next chs in front; 7 ch dc u same; now finish the leaf as the first was finished. Make in all, and join, 16 leaves; and, for the neck, work double crochet along, drawing it in as may be required.

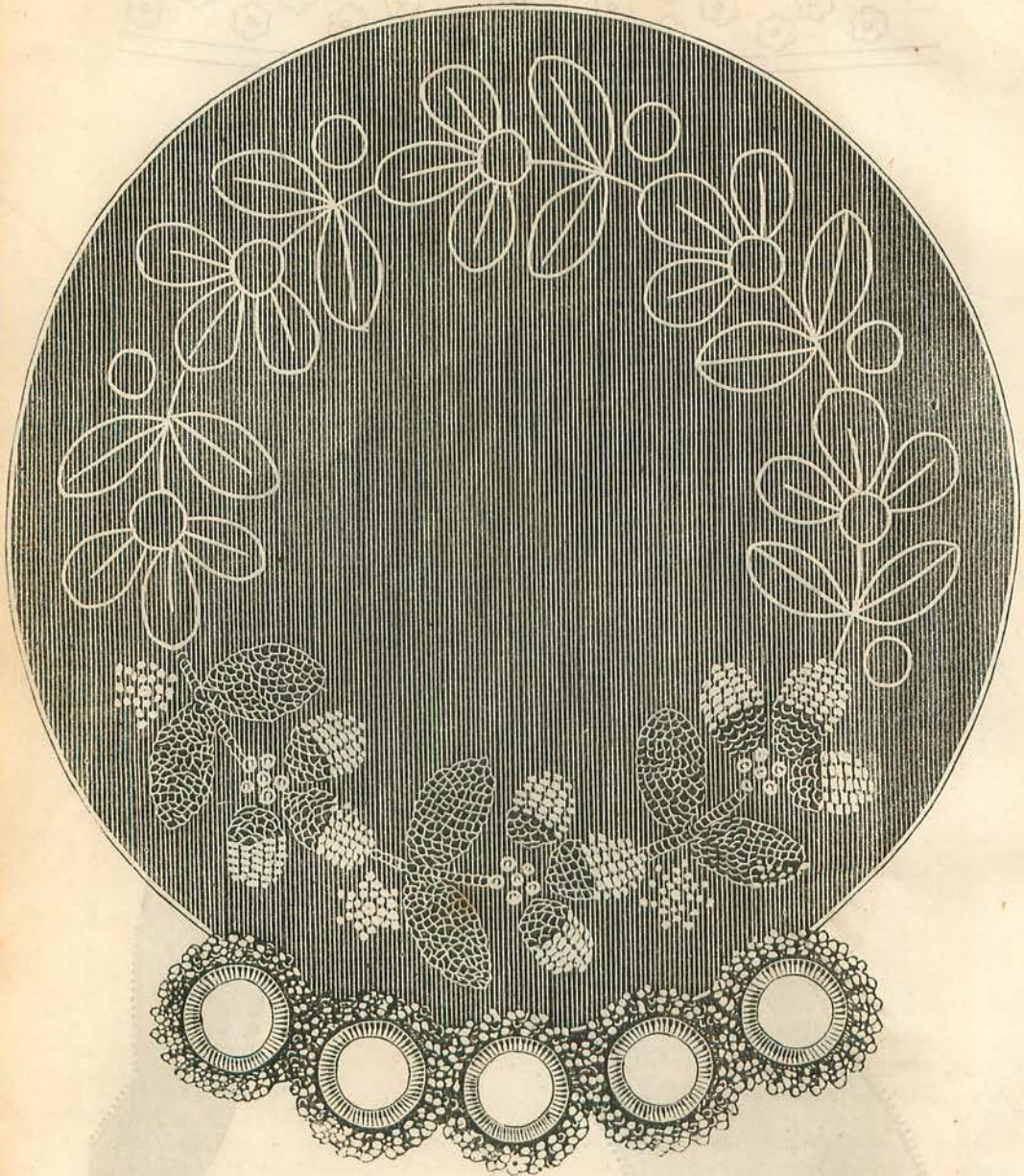
FLOUNCING FOR MORNING SLEEVES.



BRODERIE FOR CHILD'S DRESS.





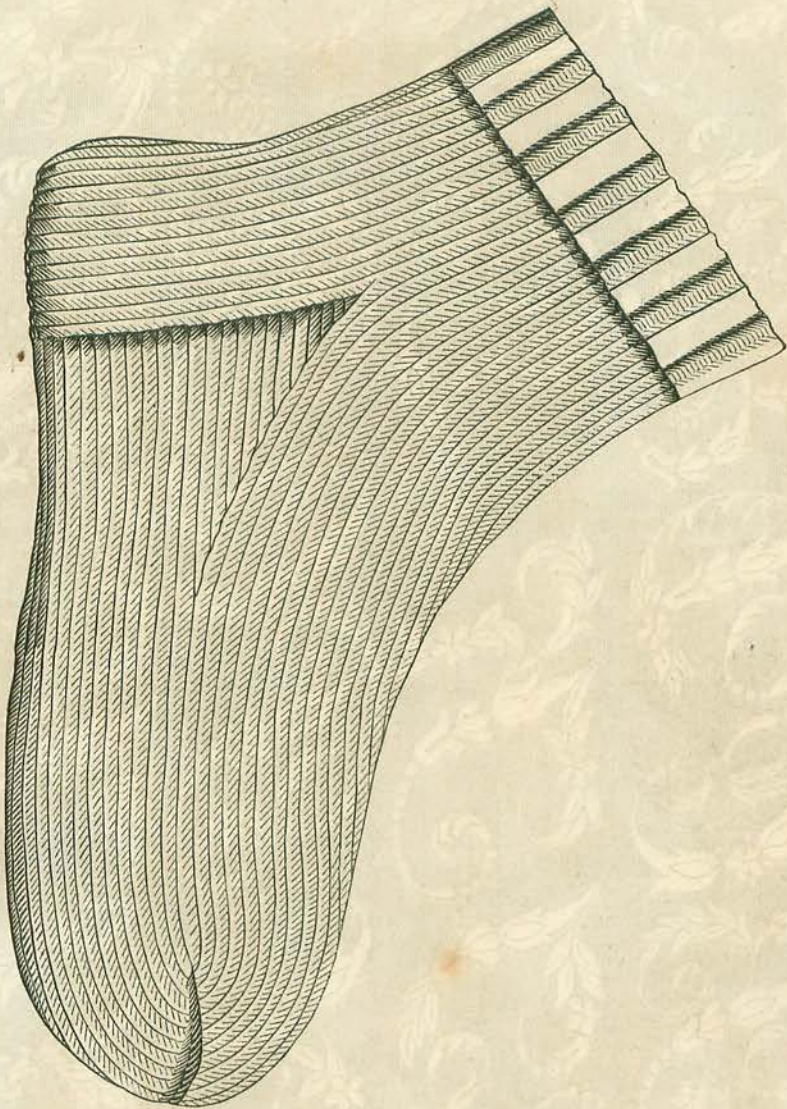


**MAT FOR A VASE OR FLOWER-GLASS.**

*(See description, page 167.)*



## NIGHT SOCK.



*Materials.*—Three ounces of white four-thread fleecy wool ; four pins, No. 15.

Cast on twenty-four loops.

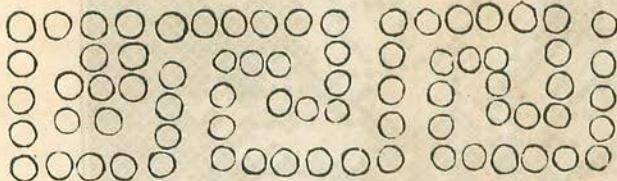
On each of three pins knit two pearl, two plain, alternately for twenty-four rounds ; then knit one nail in length plain knitting, purling the centre stitch on one pin for the back seam ; divide the loops in half, arrange thirty-six on one pin, the back seam in the centre, and thirty-six on the other two pins. Now form the heel, by knitting the loops on the one pin for one nail and a half more in length, narrowing in the last three rows on each side of the seam. Knit to the seam stitch, double the heel, and cast off. Take up the loops on each side on the third pin, increasing by making a stitch after every fourth ; knit these loops with those on the instep, narrowing at each side in every alternate round for twenty-six rounds. Knit one nail and a half more for the foot ; then narrow for the toe as follows : Knit two together two loops from the beginning and end of each of the side pins, till reduced to a point.



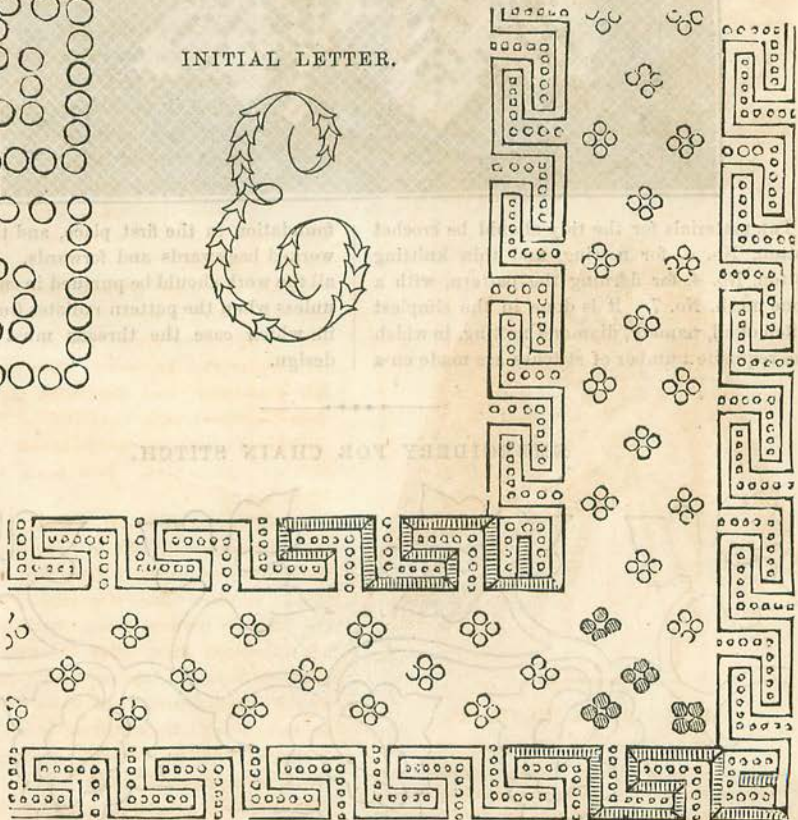
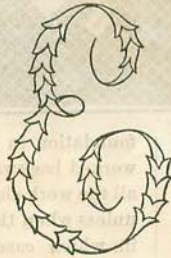
tion between the two squares). Observe, all the squares are made without cutting off the cotton, as when the latter is used up, join on another double needleful by first threading the needle, then tying the ends together with a weaver's knot. Make 5 of these diamonds; then fasten off; then 5 more. These are sewn on to the sides; then 2 more for each end, taking care to have the blue bead between each square. To make up the mat, turn it the wrong side downwards on a piece of wood, a box, or table, and

nail it round the four sides. Let the nails be only slightly driven in, that they may be easily removed with the fingers; but have the mat evenly stretched. Now brush some tolerably strong gum-water over the back, and, when dry, give another coat of gum. When this last is dry, remove the mat, tack the edges of canvas down at the back, line the back with green cambric, press the edges with a hot iron, sew the roll round, then sew on the beads, fastening them well at the corners.

CORNERS FOR POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.

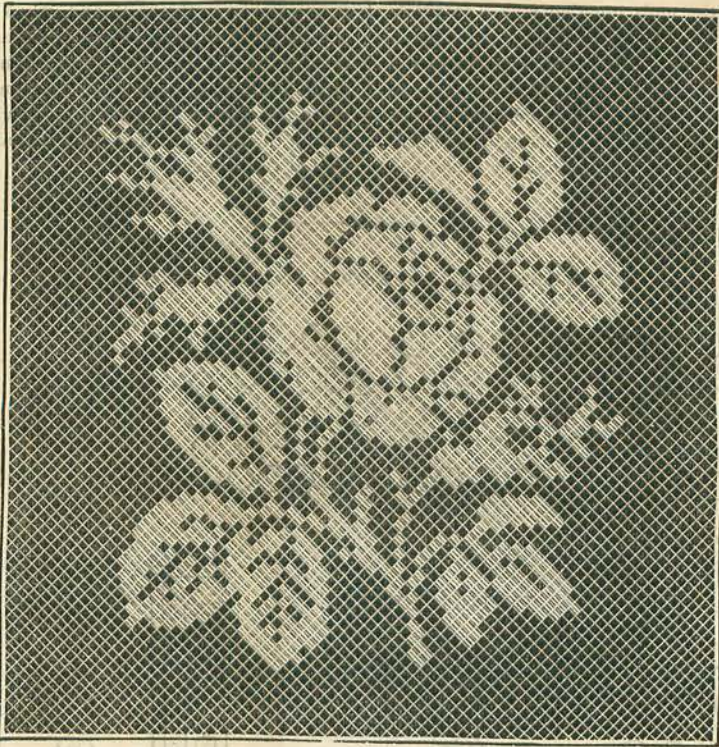


INITIAL LETTER.





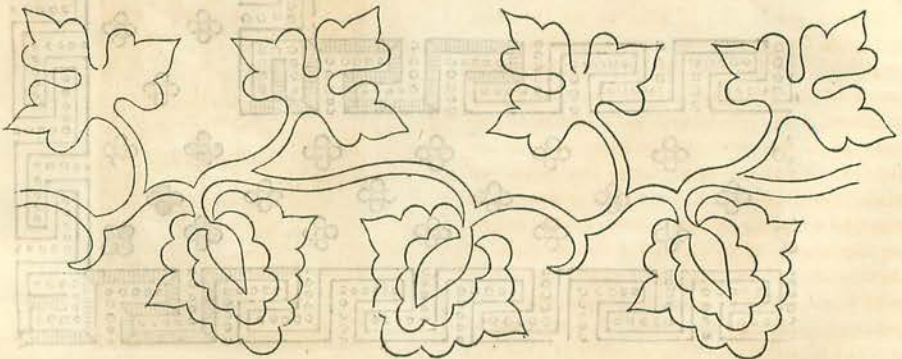
## NETTED TIDY.



THE materials for the tidy should be crochet cotton, No. 4, for netting, and thin knitting cotton, No. 4, for darning the pattern, with a bone mesh, No. 7. It is done in the simplest stitch of all, namely, diamond netting, in which the requisite number of stitches are made on a

foundation in the first place, and then simply worked backwards and forwards. In darning, all the work should be pursued in one direction, unless when the pattern radiates from a centre, in which case the threads must follow the design.

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 EMBROIDERY FOR CHAIN STITCH.




## CROCHET FLOWERS.

## HAWTHORN; OR, MAY FLOWER.

THIS flower may be made in white, but it looks more natural when done in a very pale, delicate shade of pink, split wool. The centre is composed of twelve or fifteen small stamens, tipped with a brownish red. These are sold by the manufacturers of artificial flower materials at a very trifling charge.

FLOWERS.—Make first a small ring of wire, by folding a bit of wire in the middle and twisting the ends together two or three times, cut off one end of the wire; take a length of the split wool, make a loop with it on the crochet-needle, and work a plain stitch of crochet on the ring. Then work four long stitches in succession, also on the ring, and continue to make one plain and four long stitches four times more, forming altogether five small round petals; break off the wool some distance from the work; place the stamen in the centre of the flower, twist the ring quite close, and, with a piece of green silk split, or very fine floss silk, tie the ends of wool to the stem, cut off the wool, and cover about two inches of the stalk with the same silk.

About ten or twelve of these flowers will form a full bunch; all the little stalks (though of different lengths) must be placed together.

LEAF.—Make a chain of seven stitches, and work round it a row of double crochet, with a pretty yellow shade of green, lighter than that used for the chain; a wire must be worked in the edge, and in mounting the leaves place three together, covering the stalk with split wool.

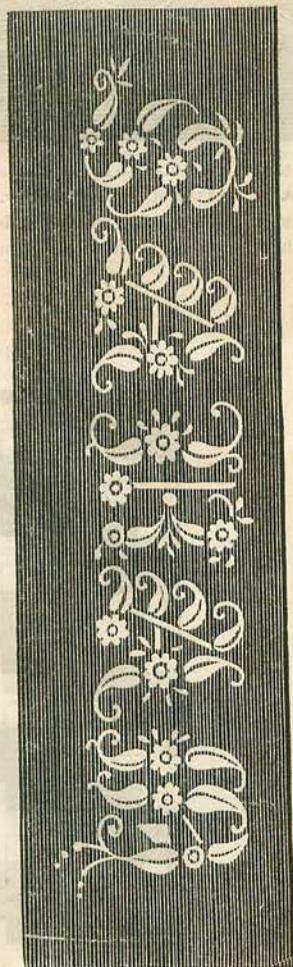
## PRIMROSE.

Three shades of yellow split wool will be needed for this flower; the darkest shade should be almost of an orange tint; or one shade of yellow and two of lilac may be used, if preferred.

Make a small ring of wire, as for the May, and work five stitches of double crochet in the ring with the darkest shade of yellow wool; break off the wool, and, if making the yellow primrose, take the second dark shade of yellow; or if the lilac, the darker of the two shades. Work in each of the five loops just made one plain stitch, four long stitches, and one plain stitch. For the next round, take a lighter shade of color, and work a stitch of double crochet in every loop of the preceding round, except between the petals, when one plain stitch will be required. A wire must be worked in the edge. This number of rows will

be sufficient for the common primrose, but the larger species will require another row of double crochet, in a very pale, delicate color.

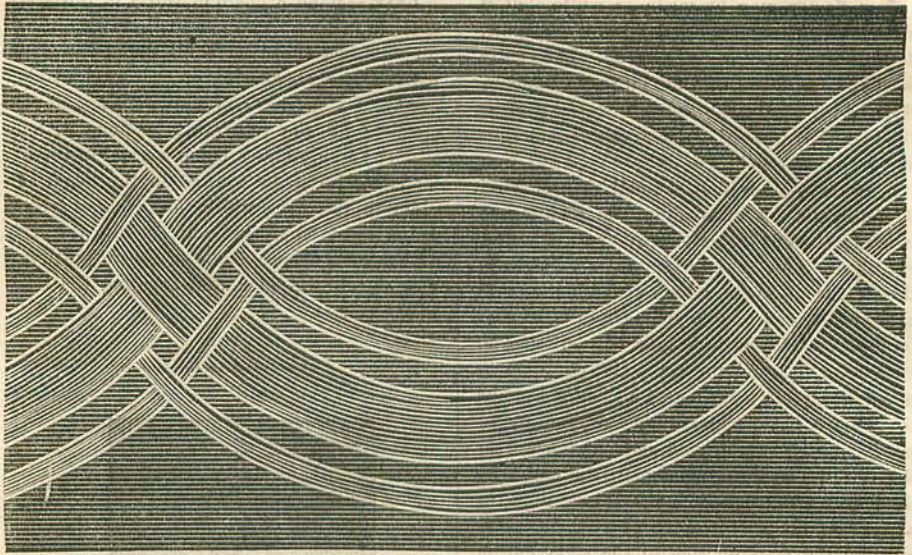
LEAF.—Make a chain of thirty or thirty-six stitches, with a very light shade of green Berlin wool, *not* split; work all round the chain with a deeper shade of green split wool, making the first six stitches and the last six in double crochet; all the rest must be done in long stitch; three stitches being worked in the top loop; a wire to be worked in the edge. In order to give more width to the leaf, a second round must be worked exactly like the last, with a still deeper shade of green, putting a wire also in the edge, and covering the stem with wool.



NAME FOR MARKING.



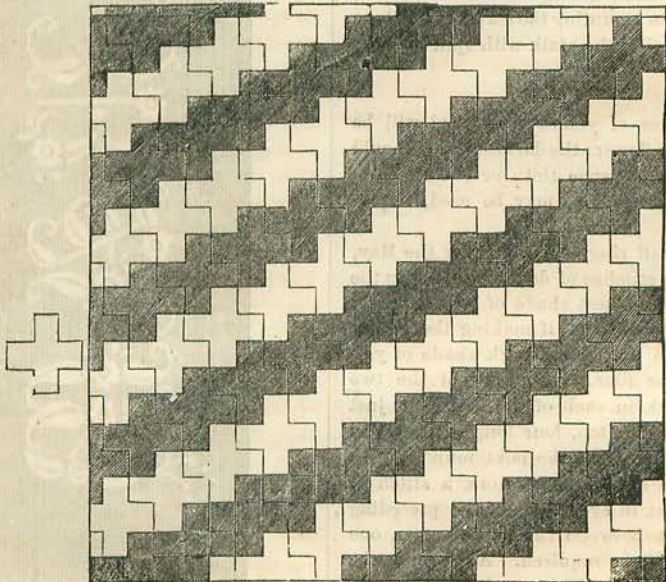
BRAIDING PATTERN FOR BOY'S TUNIC.



This pattern is done in two sorts of braid, the one being wide, and the other very narrow. The broad is first laid down, being carried under and over alternately, so as to form a chain; the

narrow braid is then added at each edge of the broad, exactly in the same way, which completes the pattern.

PATCHWORK.



PATTERN FOR BANNERS.



ARTICLES FOR FANCY FAIRS.

WAFER BASKETS.

MAKE a basket of Bristol-paper, of any shape you please, as Fig. 1, for instance; then, with good wafers, of different colors, form stars in the following manner, to decorate them: Cut a wafer in halves, wet the straight edge of one of them, and stick it directly across the centre of a whole wafer; divide others into quarters, and fasten six of such quarters to the whole wafer, in the same manner as the half one, at



equal distances, so as to form a star of eight rays. (Fig. 2.) When a sufficient quantity of stars are made, wet the bottoms of the whole wafers, and arrange them with taste on the basket, so that the exterior of it may be nearly covered. (Fig. 3.) A handle may be formed of a strip of Bristol-paper decorated in the same manner, or, rather, with small rosettes of narrow ribbons, of various colors, if it be intended to be handled. (Fig. 3.)

FEATHER BASKETS.

Take the quill feathers of any bird whose plumage is variegated or beautiful—for instance, that of the pheasant; remove the bottom or quill parts, and introduce the feathers to a piece of pasteboard pierced for their reception, and cut to whatever form you may think fit; bend a piece of wire into the same form, but rather larger than the bottom; fix the ends together, and fasten the feathers to it at regular distances from each other. A handle of wire or pasteboard, covered with a portion of skin with the feathers on it, may be added. The basket should be lined with colored silk or gold paper.

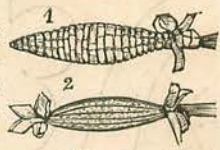


LAVENDER FAGOTS.

For making these, the lavender should be procured before the flower is blown, and used while the stalks are fresh and green, otherwise they will break in making up. About twenty heads of lavender should be placed evenly together, the leaves and small buds that grow beneath the head having been first removed. One end of a narrow ribbon, of any bright color, should be tied round the whole tightly,

close under the heads, so as to form a bow, and leaving the remainder of the ribbon about a yard long. The stalks are then to be bent backwards over the heads of lavender, and the ribbon, being first doubled or folded over to make it narrower, must be wound round the fagot spirally, passing it alternately over two stalks and under the next two, until the heads are covered; the end of the ribbon is then cut off and fastened in among the heads, by tying another ribbon in a bow round the stalks, which should be cut off about two inches below the last bow. (Fig. 1.)

A plain description of lavender fagot is made by simply tying the heads as before, bending the stalks over, placing them regularly round the heads, and tying the ends together, but omitting the spiral ribbon. (Fig. 2.) It is usual to make up a quantity of these fagots with variously colored ribbons, and to place them in ornamental baskets of glass or moss.



FEATHER SCREENS.

These screens are composed of the wings of birds, and, if the plumage be selected with taste, are superior to almost every other description of screen. The first process in forming the screen is, to cut, with a sharp pair of scissors, through the skin in the inside of the wing, in the direction of the bones. The skin is then to be turned carefully back from the shoulder to the second joint; but the bones composing the part above that are so small, and the skin adheres so closely to them, that it is necessary to detach them at the first joint, and remove them with the flesh. The skin is then to be stretched straight upon a board, with a weight placed upon it. The same process must be gone through with the sister wing. When perfectly dry, place their straight edges in close contact, and sew the skins, as far as the second joints, together. If the skin should be thin, it will be requisite to inclose a strip of card-board, thin wood, or wire, in the place of the bones which have been taken out; these will not only keep the screen extended, but serve also as a firm substance to which the handles may be fixed. The seam and the place where the handles are inserted must be

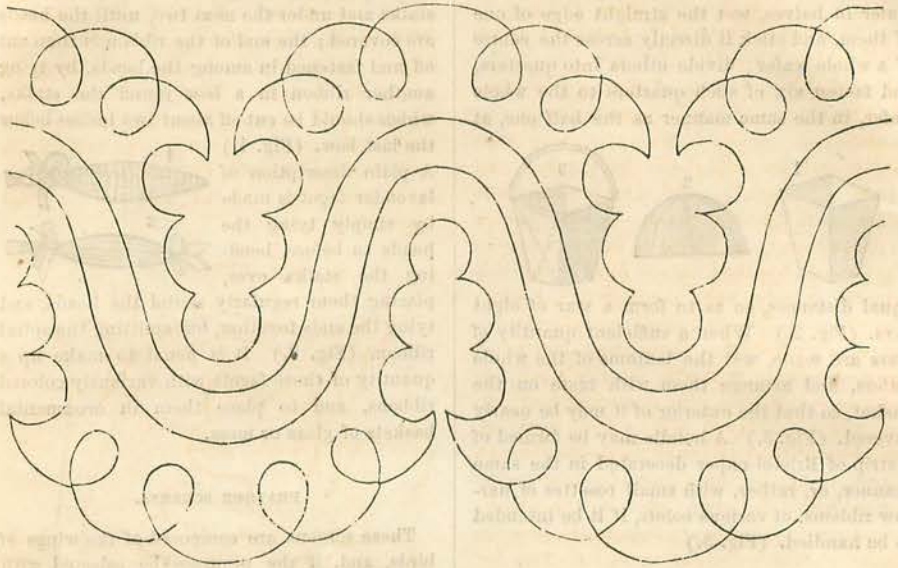




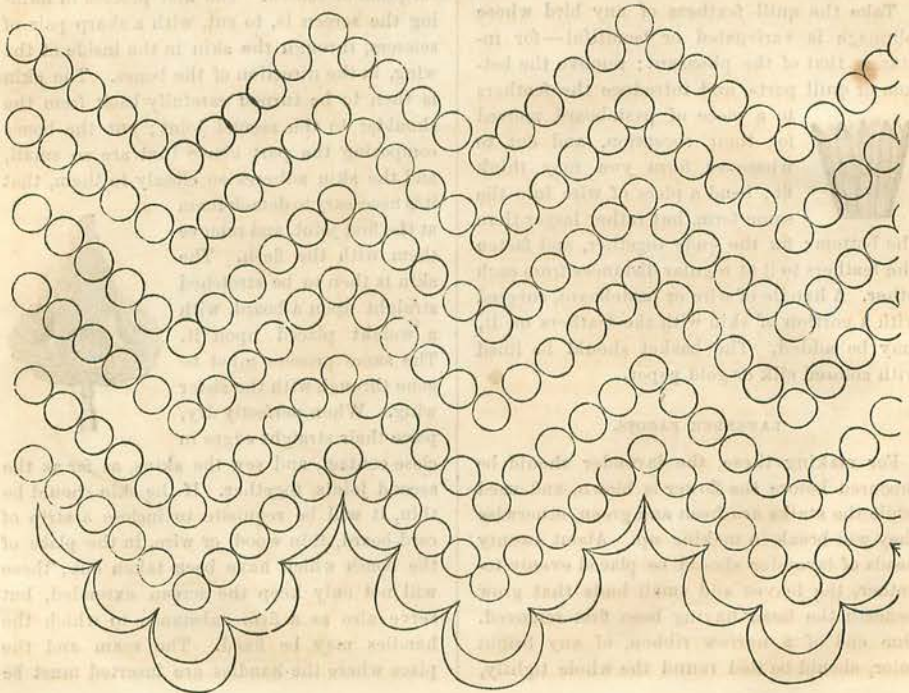
concealed on both sides by stars of gold paper, or bows of ribbon; but the most beautiful and appropriate ornaments for this purpose are

circular, oval, or lozenge groups of feathers selected from the head or the breast of the bird to which the wings belonged.

DESIGN FOR A SMOKING CAP.



BRODERIE FOR A SKIRT.





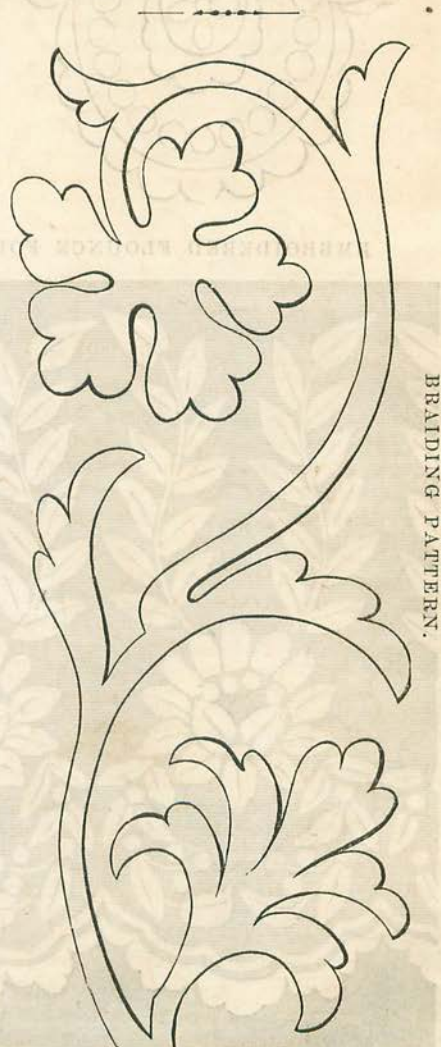
A MAT FOR HOLDING A SMALL VASE OR GLASS FOR FLOWERS.

(See engraving, page 104.)

*Materials.*—Three nails of deep crimson or black silk velvet or cloth; one bunch No. 6 steel beads; four small bunches of chalk blue or turquoise beads of same size; one string of seed pearls; two dozen curtain-rings; one skein of drab-colored purse silk; a little gum-water; a camel's hair brush; a piece of dry white lead; and one reel of No. 30 cotton.

FIRST draw the pattern off on tracing or silver paper with pen and ink, then paste or tack this on some stiff writing or other white paper; then with a large pin prick the design through, and let the pin-holes be quite close. Secure the pattern with two weights at opposite corners on to the velvet; tie the white lead in a muslin bag (neither too hard nor too loose); rub this over the pattern, when the dust of the white lead will pass through; then carefully remove the paper pattern—the pattern underneath will be found perfect; then with camel's hair brush and gum-water trace over this white lead pattern, and when dry it will be fit to work on. Tie a knot in the cotton, run the needle through the velvet at the *bottom* part of centre leaf of flowers where the stripe goes up the centre; thread six steel and seven blue beads, pass the needle down through the *top* of leaf, over the centre mark, and make a rather tight stitch, pass the needle up at the back, bring it through again by the side of the steel beads; \* thread five steel and seven blue beads, pass the needle down as before, bring it through by the side of last steel beads, thread four steel and six blue beads, pass the needle down again, bring it on the other side of the seven steel beads; repeat from \*, or, if more strings of beads are required, fill out the flower in the same way. *For the leaves*, which are all of steel beads, thread as many beads as will go from the bottom of leaf to the top; then make a tight stitch to secure the beads in their places; now work across the half of the leaf from the centre string to the outside, first of all with one bead, then two, then three, and at the widest part of the leaf four beads only will be required; then decrease the number of beads to the top, and work down the other side of the leaf the same. *The stems* are of steel beads only. *The round bud* has a centre bead of pearl; after this is in, pass the needle up close by the pearl, thread two beads, pass the needle down through the outside mark or ring, and continue this all round the pearl. The centre of each flower has six pearls in it. When the embroidering of beads is finished, turn it on the wrong side

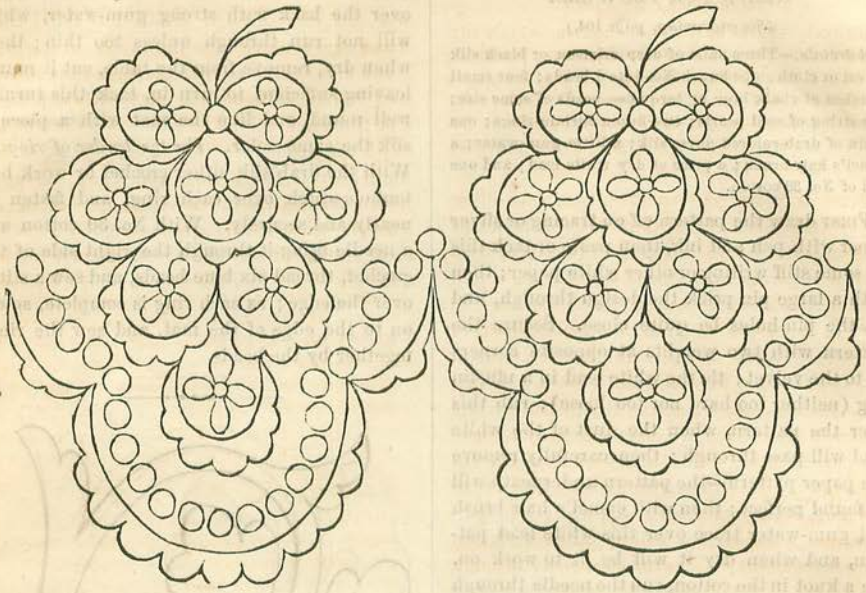
and nail it slightly, but well stretched, on to a cover of a box or deal table; then brush it over the back with strong gum-water, which will not run through unless too thin; then, when dry, remove from the table, cut it round, leaving sufficient to turn in, tack this turning well round, and line the mat with a piece of silk the same color. *For the border of rings.*—With the drab silk either crochet or work button-hole-stitch over each ring, and fasten off neatly and securely. With No. 30 cotton and a needle bring it through the right side of the crochet, thread six blue beads, and sew a stitch over the edge; as each ring is complete, sew it on to the edge of the mat, and sew the rings together by the beads.



BRAIDING PATTERN.



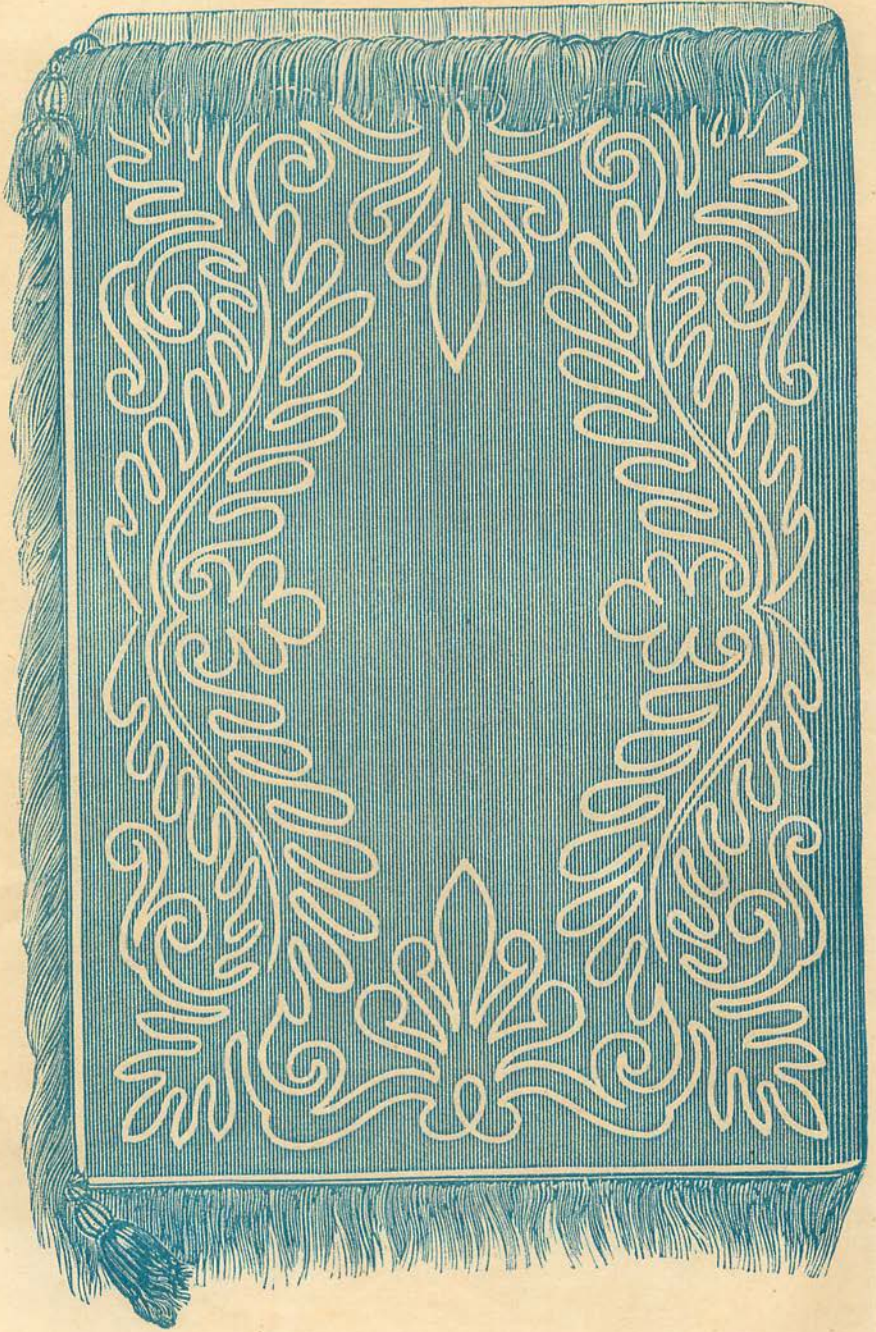
EMBROIDERY FOR FLANNEL OR MERINO.



EMBROIDERED FLOUNCE FOR CHILD'S JACKET OR MANTLE.



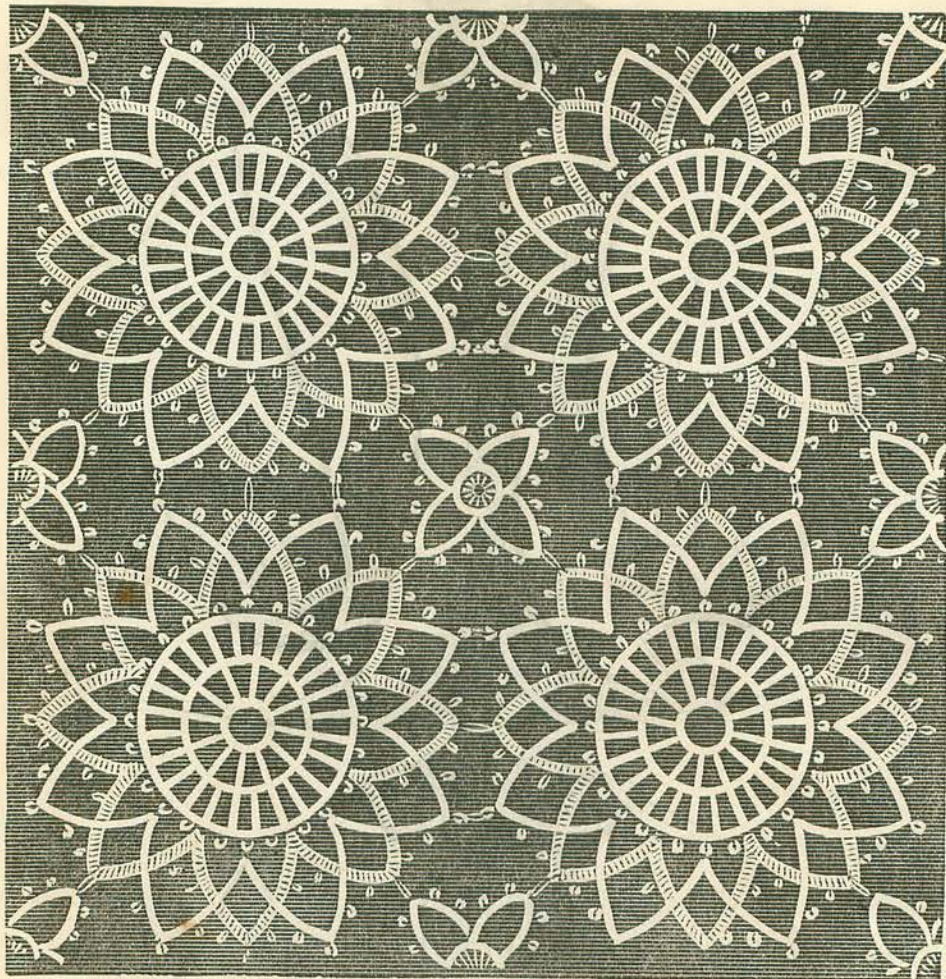




BRAIDED SACHET.



## CROCHET TIDY.



*Materials.*—Crochet cotton, No. 8, with a suitable hook—say, No. 16.

*WHEEL.*—12 chain; close into a round.

*1st round.*—\* 1 sc, 1 ch, miss none, \* 12 times. Hold in the end of cotton, throughout this round, under a stitch.

*2d.*—\* 1 t c, 3 ch, miss 1, \* 12 times.

*3d.*—\* 1 t c on t c, 3 ch, miss 1, 1 t c on 2d of 3d chain in last round, 3 ch, \* 12 times.

*4th.*—Sc without increase.

*5th.*—Sc all round, making a picot upon the 2d of every 3 chain, that is 24 times in the round.

*6th.*—Dc under centre one of the 3 sc, between 2 picots, \* 21 ch, miss 3 picots, dc under centre of 3 sc before the next picot, \* 7 times, 21 ch, slip on first dc.

*7th.*—\* sc on each of 10 ch, 3 sc on 11th, 10 sc on the remaining 10, miss the dc stitch of last round, \* 8 times.

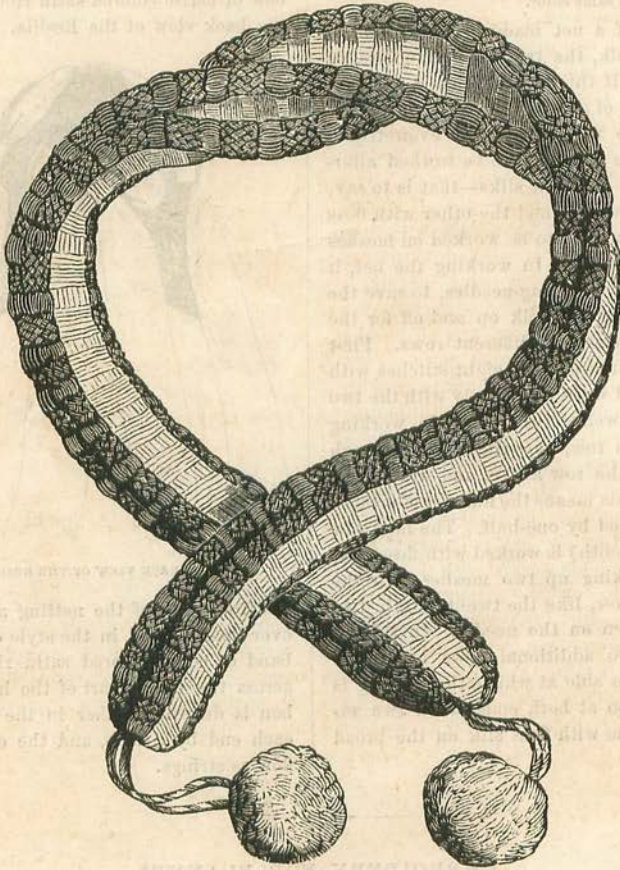
*8th.*—Miss the 1st stitch, 3 sc, large picot, 5 sc, large picot, 3 sc, the last being on the point stitch. Do another on the same, a large picot; another on the same; 3 more, picot as before; 5 more, picot as before; 2 more sc, \* 8 times. At the end fasten off.

*9th.*—To make the eight larger points of the star, begin with a t c stitch, on the centre one of the three picots, between two points, \* 21 ch, t c on the next centre picot, \* all round, ending with a slip-stitch on the first t c. In doing this round, all the other points are allowed to fall back, the eight large ones being worked in front of them.

*10th.*—Like 7th.



## CHILD'S RUFF.

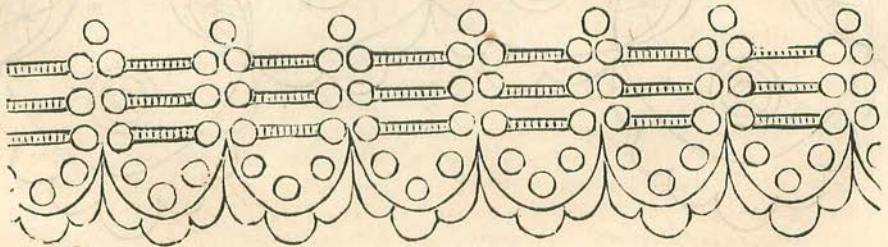


*Materials.*—Half oz. white single Berlin wool; half oz. ditto colored; a pair of ivory needles, moderate size.

CAST on 130 stitches. Begin with colored wool; knit purl and plain, until you have eight ribs; then do the same in white, making the plain part of the white correspond to the rib

part of the blue; repeat till you have four stripes of each cut off loosely, dropping every fifth stitch; then run your finger through each to the end. Sew it up loosely on the inside, and turn it. Make whatever wool you may have left into tassels, and sew them on.

## BRODERIE FOR A PILLOW OR BOLSTER-CASE.





## MAT FOR A BASIN OF FLOWERS.



*Materials.*—One hank each of crystal and chalk beads, of the size that a No. 6 or 7 sized needle will go through the aperture of one of the beads; one string each of amber, blue, and green German glass beads; two ounces of white bugles, the size of the white beads or a little larger; No. 20 cotton, a fine needle, mill-board, lining muslin, dark green cotton velvet, bran, and strong gum water.

Cut 2 circles of stiff mill-board, one 11 inches in diameter, the other 10 inches; cut also 2 circles in colored or white lining muslin of the same size as the largest circle: run these 2 circles of muslin together at the outside, but leave a space of about a finger's length for the filling with bran. Then  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches from this outer running run also another row round. Cut away the inside part of this lining, and fill this ring of lining with bran. Now sew the outer edge on the larger circle of mill-board, so as to make a raised edge; now

sew the inner edge on to the mill-board, then cover the whole of the mat with the velvet, sewing it with the same colored cotton on to the card-board at the inner circle, just where the rising caused by the bran commences, that is, from the centre, not the outside; be careful that the stitches are but scarcely perceptible. Now run the edge of covering round and draw it over the edge of card-board; then well gum the second circle of card-board, place the latter upon the mat, then place some heavy weight upon the whole.

*FOR THE BORDER.*—Thread 16 chalk or white beads; tie together with a knot in rather a loose ring; leave an end of cotton on; \* thread 6 Cr (or crystal beads); pass them up close to the ring of beads; then thread 8 Wt (or chalk) beads; pass them up and keep them close to-



gether; slip the needle from right to left through the first bead of the 8, and draw the Wt together in a ring; thread 4 Cr and 8 Wt; draw the latter up in a ring; thread 4 Cr and 8 Wt again and draw up; then 6 Cr; slip the needle through the 1st 4 of the 16 Wt beads in the circle of beads first made; now repeat from \* three times more, then pass the needle through the last 4 of the 16, tie the cotton securely into a knot with the end which was left out at the 16 Wt and cut it off. Tie it into the 5th Wt bead of the 8, at the point of one of the 4 points; \* thread 9 Cr, pass the needle through the 5th Wt bead of next 8; thread 6 Cr, pass the needle through 5th bead of next 8; 9 Cr, pass the needle through 5th bead of the 8 at the point, repeat from \*, at the end tie the cotton securely, and cut it off. When 12 of these diamonds are made, which are requisite for a mat of the dimensions here given, with cotton of the same color as the velvet, join them together, point to point, diamond-

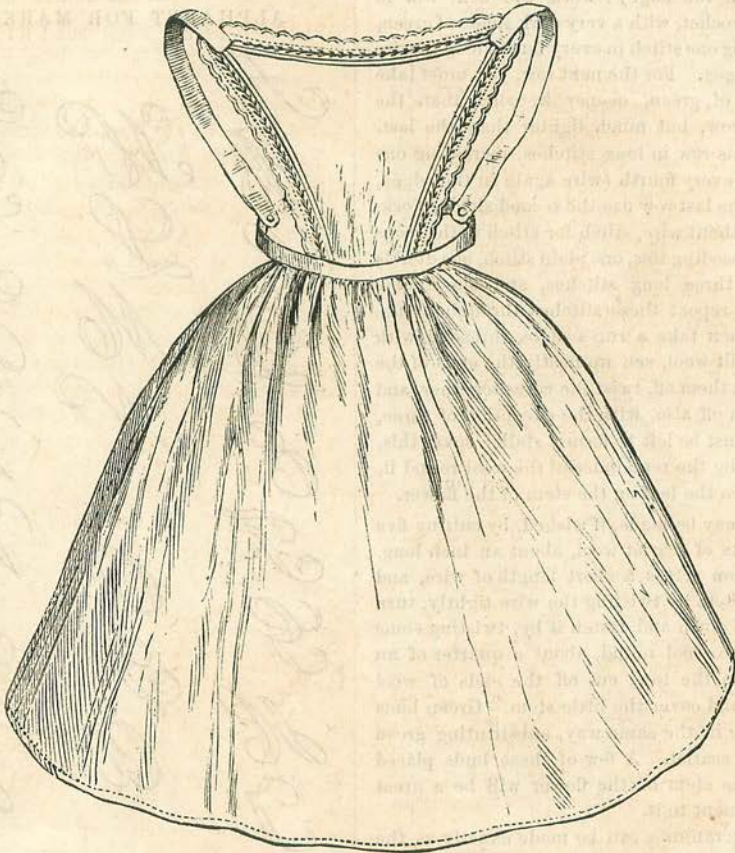
ways; then sew them on to the mat, one point of the diamond to come at the extreme top; then in each interstice of crystal beads sew in each diamond 1 blue bead, 4 in all, and 1 amber bead in the centre of the 16 Wt beads; in the next diamond sew 4 amber, and 1 green bead in the centre. When all these beads are sewed into the diamonds, to fill up the interstices of velvet between each diamond, thread 1 bugle, 1 Cr, 1 bugle, and make a kind of festoon close to the joining of diamonds to each other, passing the needle upwards through the velvet and down again for the next row, which of course must be increased in this and the following 5 rows of festoons, till there are 13 or 15 bugles threaded alternately with a crystal bead. Then thread another row and pass over the point of next diamond to about the position where the last row of festoons in the next interstice will come, which latter must join on to this one which is carried over the point of diamond at the edge.

FOR A PINCUSHION.





## CHILD'S APRON.



This apron can be made of almost any material. For young children, it is very pretty made of bird's-eye, brillante, or cambric muslin. For misses, it is pretty made of silk and trimmed with velvet.

## CROCHET FLOWERS.

## SCARLET GERANIUM.

Five separate petals for each flower. Make a chain of six stitches (rather tight), with a deep shade of scarlet Berlin wool, split, fasten the wool, and break it off; then take a lighter shade of scarlet, also split, make a loop on the needle, and work round the chain the first two stitches in double crochet; then nine long stitches (putting three stitches in the top loop), and two stitches of double crochet in the last loop; fasten the wool, and break it off two or

three inches from the work; twist the two ends of the wire together, and fasten off with a loop stitch. Three of the petals must be made of the same size, and two smaller ones, making the chain of only five stitches, instead of six; place five small white stamens in the middle of the flower, tie the five petals together, placing two of the large ones at the top, one at the bottom, and the two smaller ones on each side; cover about half an inch of the stalk with the end of the silk, in order to fasten the wires firmly together; cut off three of them, leaving two for a little stem, which must be covered with a bit of green wool, split.

LEAF.—Make a loop of wire, about the size of a *finger ring*; work in it fifteen long stitches, of a light shade of yellowish green wool, split, with a wire in the edge, fasten the wool, and break it off. Take a deeper shade of green, make a loop



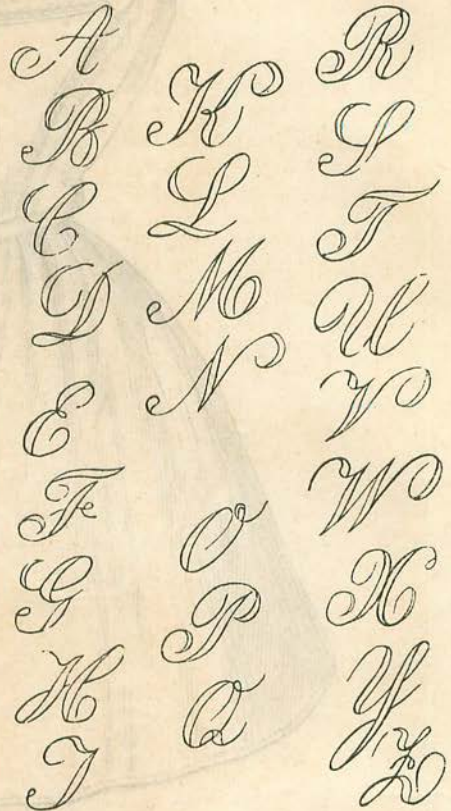
on your needle, and in the loops of the preceding row work a row of long stitches, increasing one stitch in every fourth loop (a wire must be worked in the edge); work the next row in double crochet, with a very dark shade of green, increasing one stitch in every fourth loop (a wire in the edge). For the next row, you must take a shade of green, deeper in color than the second row, but much lighter than the last. Work this row in long stitches, increasing one stitch in every fourth (wire again in the edge), and for the last row use the second shade, working it without wire, stitch for stitch in the loops of the preceding row, one plain stitch, one double crochet, three long stitches, and one double crochet; repeat these stitches throughout the row. Then take a rug needle, threaded with green split wool, sew up neatly the ends of the wool, cut them off, twist the wires together, and cut them off also, with the exception of three, which must be left to form a stalk: cover this, by twisting the remainder of the wool round it, and fasten the leaf on the stem of the flower.

Buds may be made, if wished, by cutting five or six bits of scarlet wool, about an inch long, place them across a short length of wire, and confine them by twisting the wire tightly, turn the wool down and fasten it by, twisting some green split wool round, about a quarter of an inch from the top; cut off the ends of wool closely, and cover the little stem. Green buds are made in the same way, substituting green wool for scarlet. A few of these buds placed round the stem of the flower will be a great improvement to it.

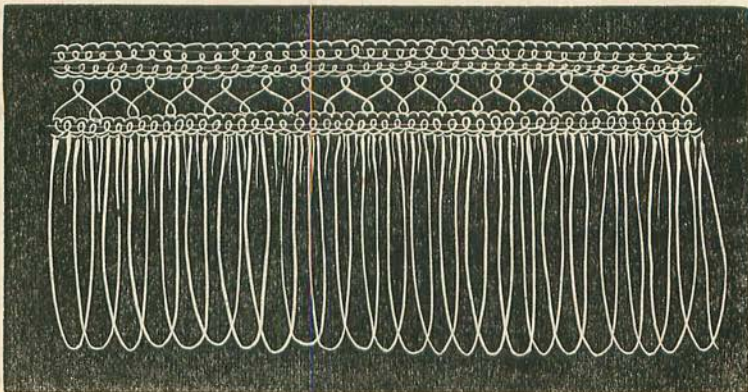
Pink geraniums can be made exactly as the

scarlet, by using two shades of pink wool, instead of red.

ALPHABET FOR MARKING.

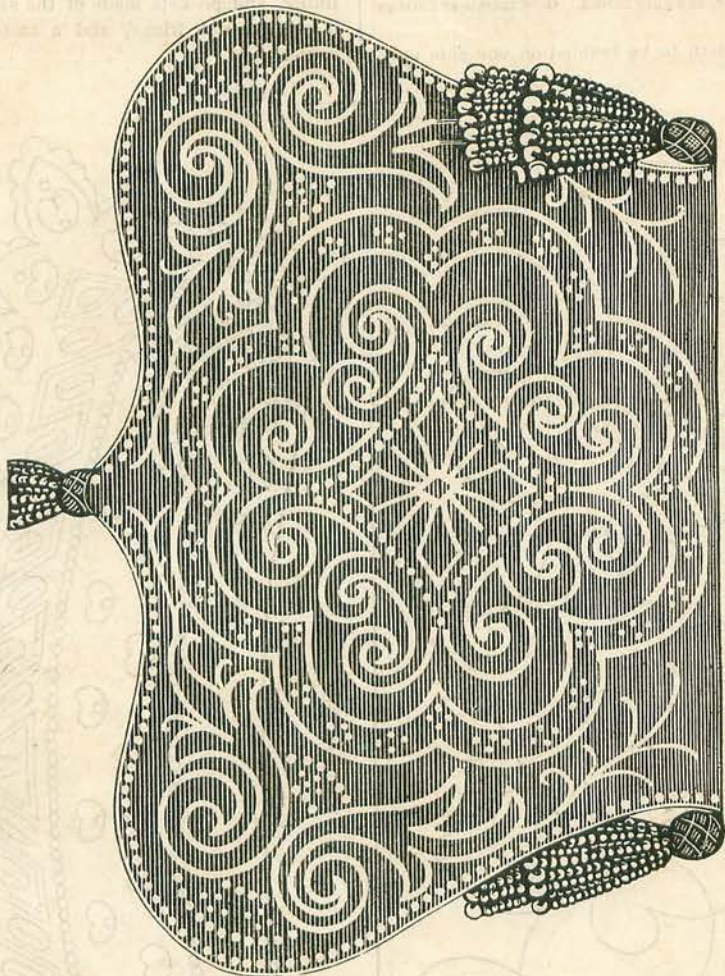


FRINGE FOR CURTAINS, ETC.





## HANDKERCHIEF RETICULE.



This little article is extremely sparkling and effective when worked; it is a small bag or reticule, just sufficiently large to contain the handkerchief and scent-bottle, and is very convenient when visiting, for evening wear, or when going to any place of public amusement. The design is worked on fine canvas, in various colored wools, and gold and steel beads.

The following are the arrangements: The centre diamond is a gold star on a crimson or scarlet ground, the diamond having an outline of steel beads. The scrolls round have an outline of steel beads, filled in with gold color. The scalloped circle is also in steel beads, the

ground within being black. The remainder of the ground is a brilliant green, the scrolls being the same as those within the circle—namely, a steel bead outline, filled in with gold color. The two sides are united together, the joins being hidden either with a gold cord or a gold and steel bead alternately, nearly close to each other. A set of small gilt or steel rings must be sewn on to the top, for the cord to pass through. Three handsome tassels—one at each side and one at the bottom, selected to match in color with the bag—complete this article, which will be found a very satisfactory production of the Work Table when completed.



## BRAIDED SACHET.

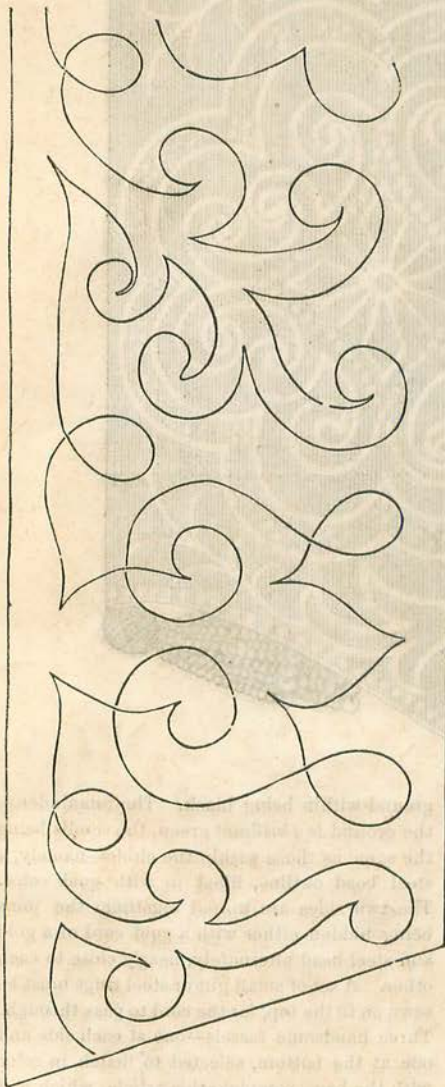
*(See blue plate in front of Book.)*

**Materials.**—Rich green velvet or satin braid just one shade darker, and gold thread. Gold tassels and fringe to match.

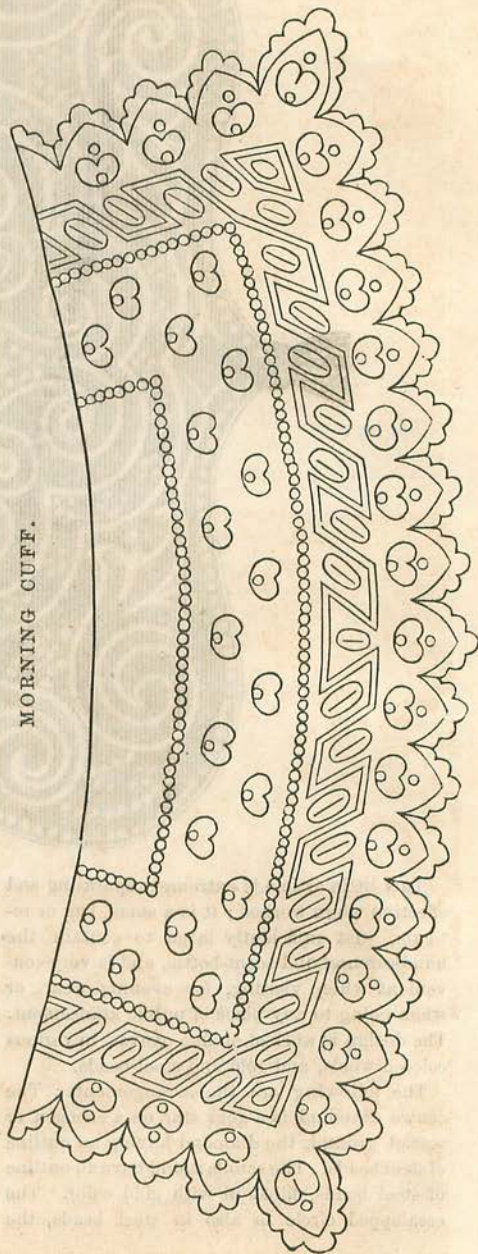
The pattern to be braided on one side only

of the Sachet, and the braid just edged with a line of fine gold thread. White silk must be quilted (with a little scent introduced) for the lining, and pockets made of the same. Trim it with a rich fringe, and a tassel at each corner.

BRAIDING PATTERN.

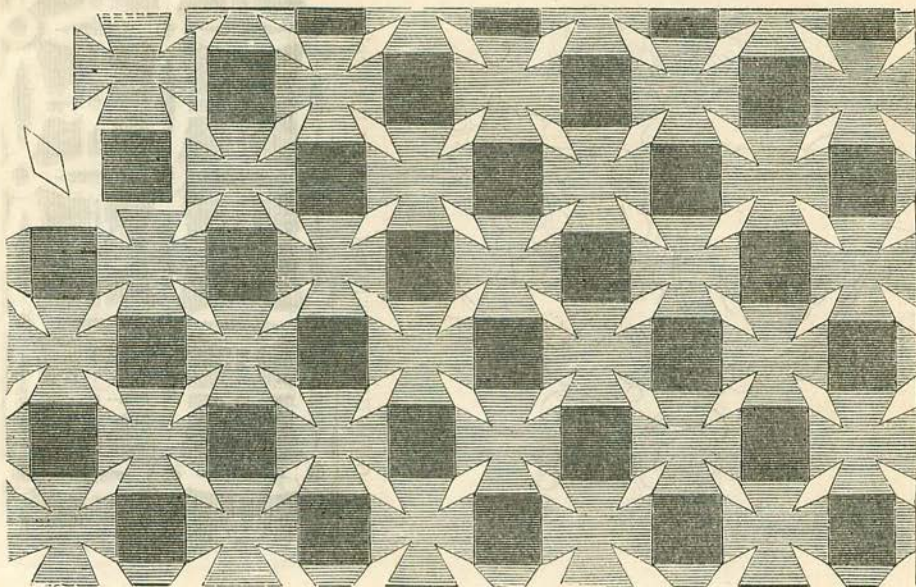


MORNING CUFF.

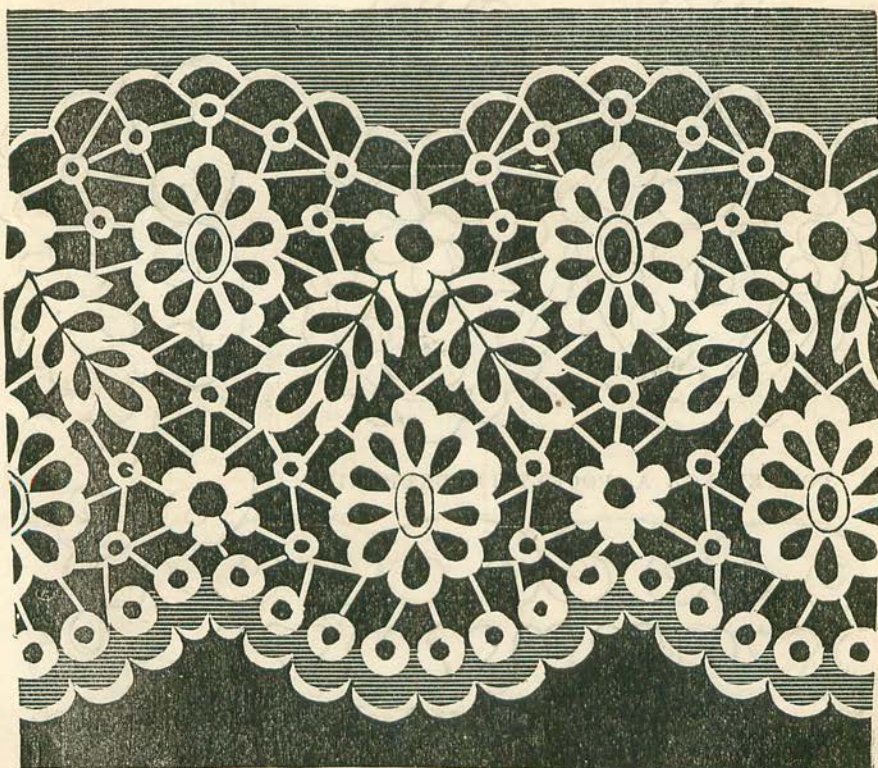




PATCHWORK.

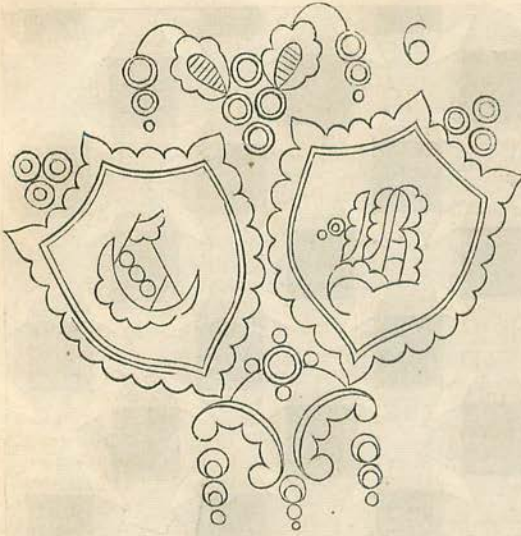


TRIMMING FOR CHILD'S DRESS.

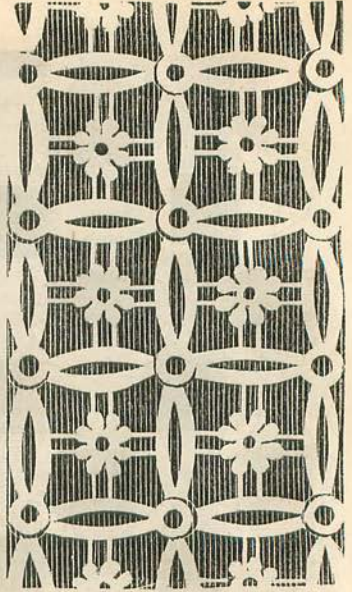




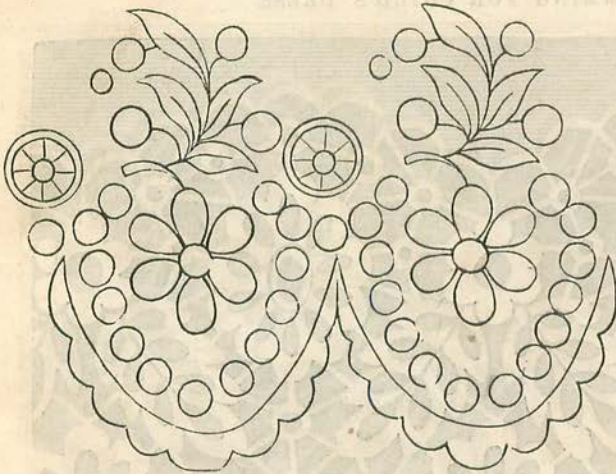
FOR A SQUARE PILLOW-CASE.



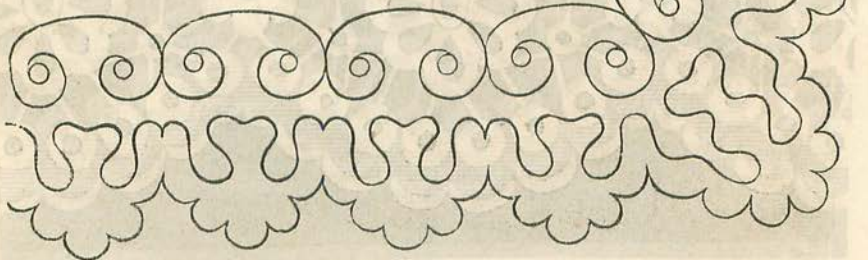
GUIPURE PATTERN FOR SLEEVES.



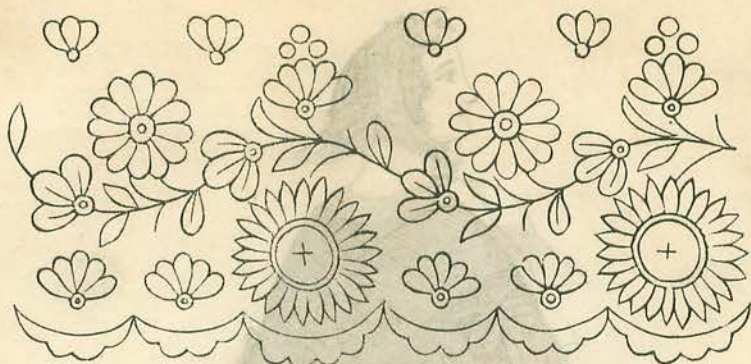
BRODERIE FOR A SKIRT.



CORNER FOR A POCKET-HANDKERCHIEF.

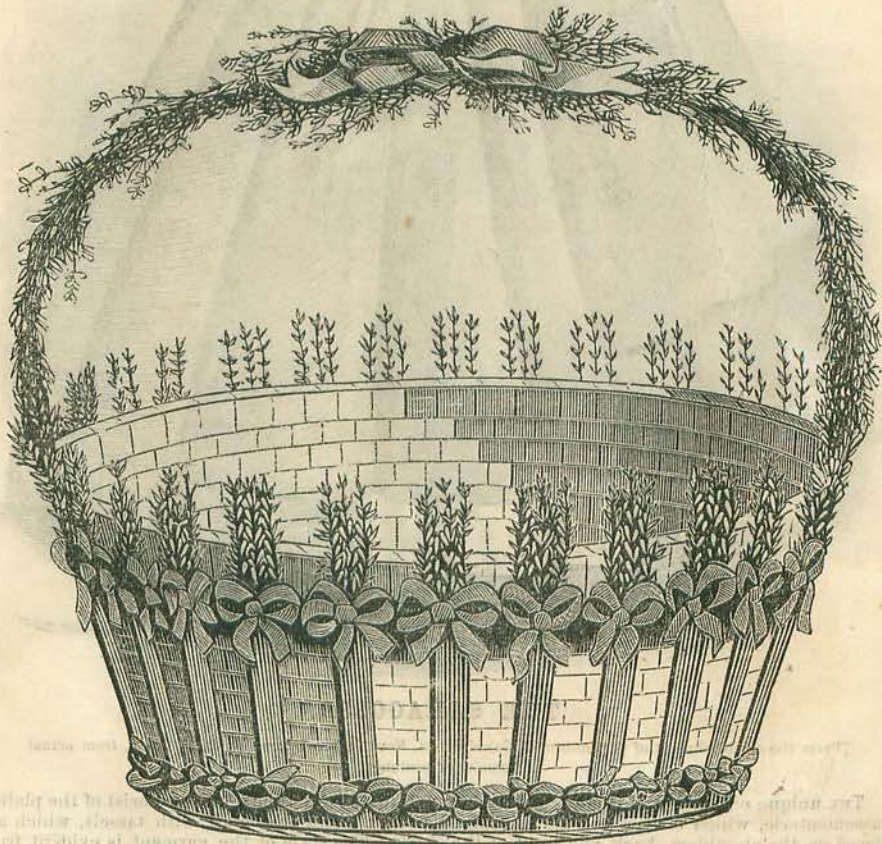






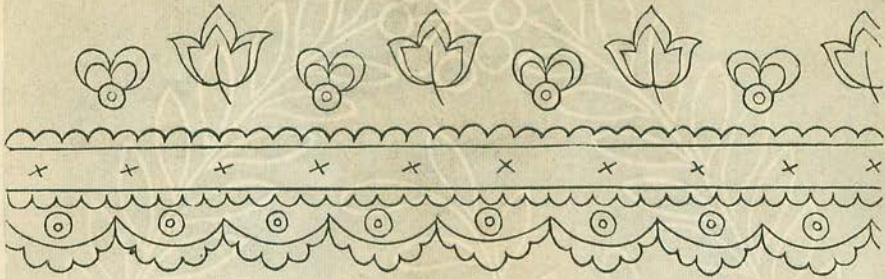
LAVENDER BASKET.

(See description, page 357.)



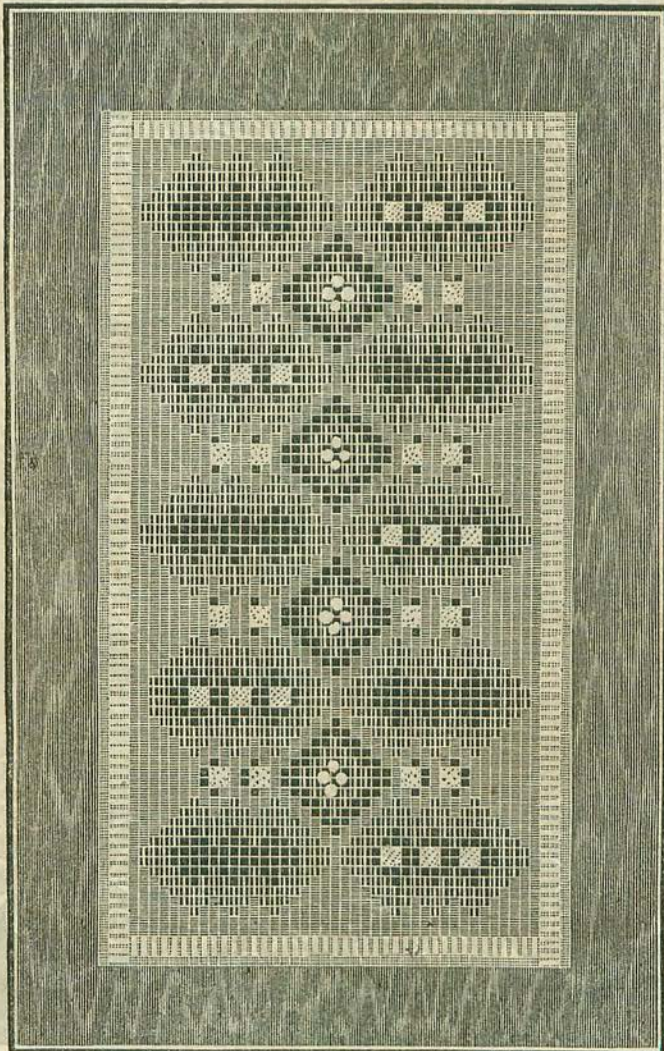


EMBROIDERY FOR AN INFANT'S SKIRT.



PATTERN FOR A BOOK COVER.

(See description, page 357.)



EMBROIDERY FOR A LADY'S UNDERSKIRT.

(See description, page 356.)



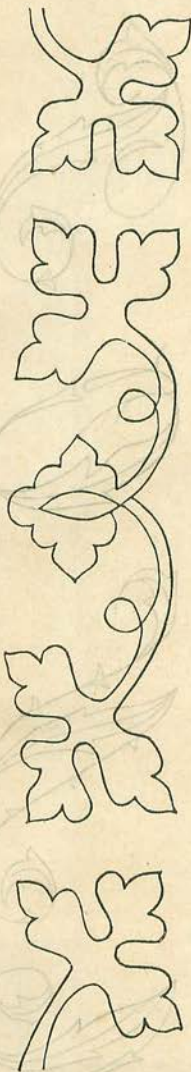


EMBROIDERY FOR A LADY'S UNDERSKIRT.

(See description, page 356.)



For Chain-stitch or Braiding.



COLLAR IN STAR PATTERN.





## A SEASONABLE DRESS.



ONE peculiarity of this dress is the braces. They pass over the shoulders from the centre of the waist in the front to the centre of the back behind, ending in both places with a bow and ends, those in the front descending low. Across the front are five rows of quilled ribbon, and the same at the back. The sleeves are hanging, having a bow to correspond placed at their opening in the front. The chemisette is of spotted net, drawn in to fit the neck by means of a ribbon to match, covered with a fulness of the net, and having a narrow lace at the top and the bottom. The undersleeves are of the same net, confined round the wrists in the same way as at the neck, with bows and slots of net and ribbon. There is also a bow at the throat.

These braces, which are now very fashion-

able, are a sufficient ornament for any dress, and can be transferred from one to another. They are also made in black velvet, which is very effective; but, of course, bands are substituted for the quillings.

## CROCHET FLOWERS.

## FORGET-ME-NOT.

TAKE a light, but bright shade of blue wool, and a small steel crochet needle.

Make a small ring of wire, or fine leto, and twist it tightly, leaving one end of the wire as a stalk. Make a loop on the crochet with your wool, which must be split, and form one plain stitch on the ring; then make a chain of five stitches, and fasten this on the ring by one plain



stitch; continue thus till you have five little loops, each forming a small petal; twist the ring quite close, and thread a darning needle with a bit of light green silk, split. At the end of this silk make a small tuft of light yellow split wool, pass it through the centre of the flower, when the little tuft will serve as stamen. Twist the silk round the stem of the flower.

**LEAF.**—Make a chain of nine stitches in a very light yellowish green; work round this chain a row of long stitches, with a wire in the edge, and in a deeper shade of green. Then work another row of double crochet, of still deeper shade, and wire also in the edge; twist all the wires together, and cover the stalk with green.

The flowers can be mounted according to taste. Five or six flowers, with two leaves, form a pretty little bunch.

#### LABURNUM.

**FLOWER.**—For the small petals, take some yellow split wool, of a nice bright color, and work on a wire one stitch in double crochet (as the wire for the first two petals is to be inserted at the base instead of the edge of the stitches, the needle must be passed behind the wire at the first two loops of the long stitch, instead of the last two), seven long stitches, one double and one plain stitch; break off the wool two or three inches from the work, cover with this end of wool some of the wire—rather less than the space occupied by the stitches will do; fold this wire at the back of the work; fasten the two ends of wire together, by twisting the wool round both, securing it by a loop stitch. Make another petal exactly like this.

The standard, or top petal, will require a chain to be made of five stitches, with a deeper shade of yellow wool, not split. Then take a lighter shade of split wool, and work round the chain (with a wire in the edge) one stitch of double crochet, two long stitches in the second and third loops, three long stitches in the fourth loop, and one stitch of double crochet in the top loop; three long stitches in the next loop on

the second side, two long stitches in the two following loops, and one stitch of double crochet in the last, which finishes the petal. Break off the wool a little distance from the work, tie the two first-made petals together with a bit of light green silk, split (the silk must be of a yellow shade), place the standard petal over them, and fasten the three petals together firmly; cut off the ends of the wire, and cover the stem with the end of silk.

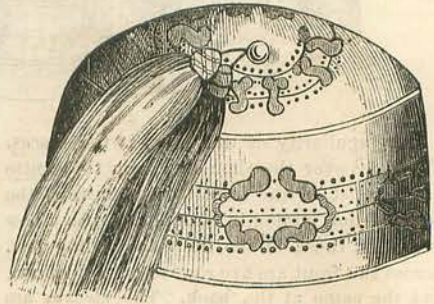
The laburnum is generally mounted in a long branch, to form a drooping flower; but it is sometimes to be met with in small clusters of two, three, or four flowers. It may thus be used for variety in the decoration of the borders of mats, or for other ornamental purposes. The leaf is composed of three distinct oblong leaflets, of a light yellowish shade of green.

Make a chain of nine stitches and work one long stitch in every loop; a wire must be worked in the edge of each, and the three leaflets must be fastened together, by tying or twisting the wires, having allowed to each a separate stem, about half an inch in length.

The same receipt will do for a lupine, or any other small flower of the pea-family; the shape being the same in all—the variation of color forming the only difference.

#### LOUNGING CAP.

(See pattern for top of Lounging Cap, page 353.)

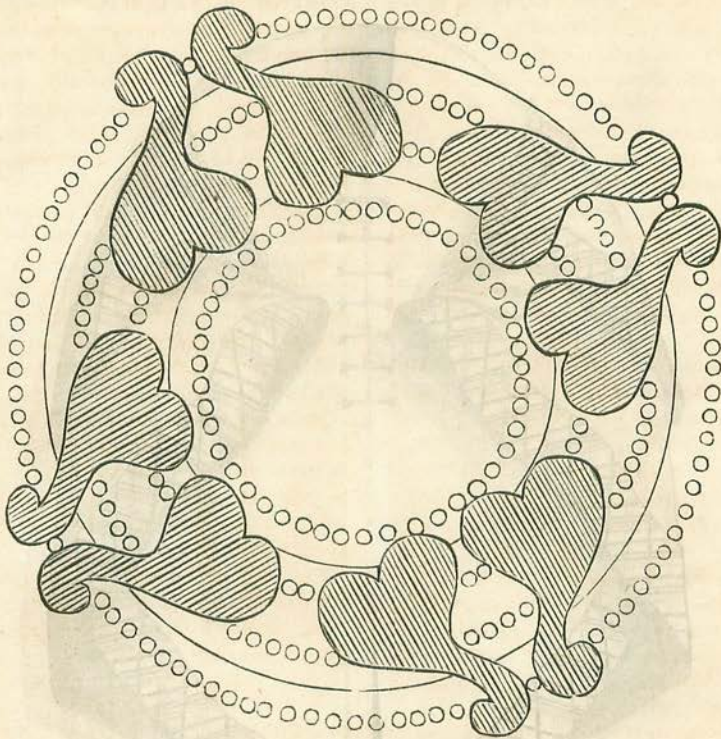


#### EMBROIDERY FOR A CHILD'S DRESS.





PATTERN FOR TOP OF LOUNGING CAP.



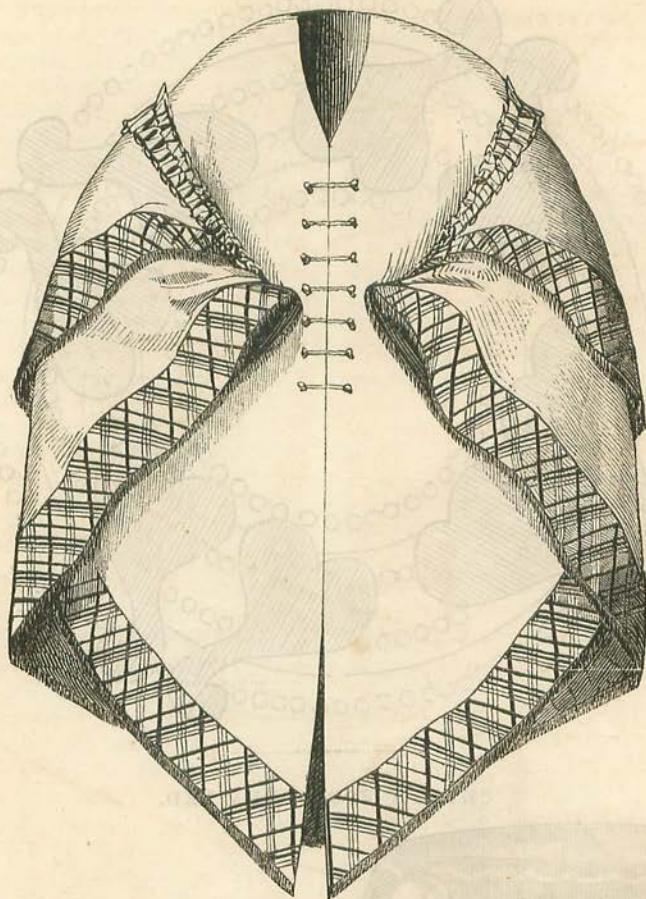
CHILD'S BOOT.—BRAIDED.



*Materials.*—White cashmere; scarlet, blue, or pink Russia braid.  
To be braided from the pattern, and made up with cork soles.



## SHAWL MANTLE FOR AUTUMN.

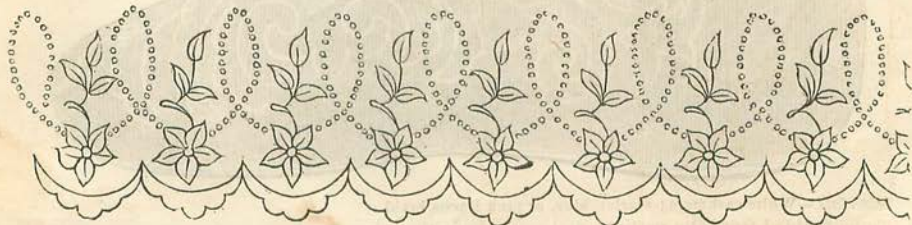


THIS mantle is made of a rich black silk, trimmed with a bias fold of Scotch plaid, either of velvet, poplin, or silk; the edge is finished by a very narrow plaid fringe. The most suitable plaids for autumn are those in which

green and blue predominate; the high colors are more suited for winter. Round the shoulder is a ruche or box plaiting of this plaid trimming.

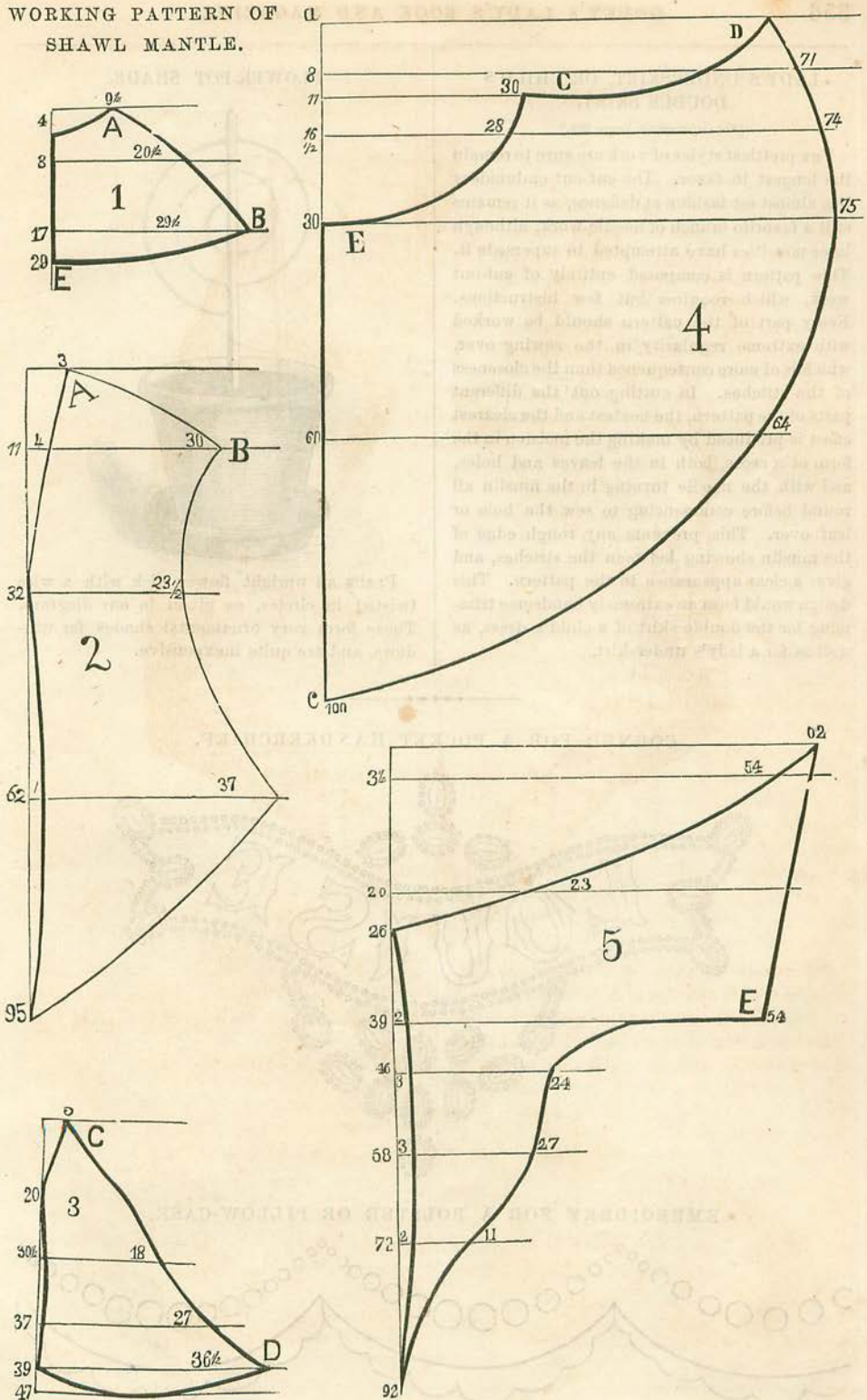
For working pattern, see opposite page.

## FOR SILK EMBROIDERY.





WORKING PATTERN OF SHAWL MANTLE.



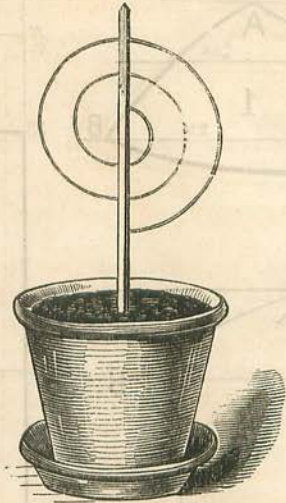


LADY'S UNDERSKIRT, OR CHILD'S  
DOUBLE SKIRT.

(See engraving, page 298.)

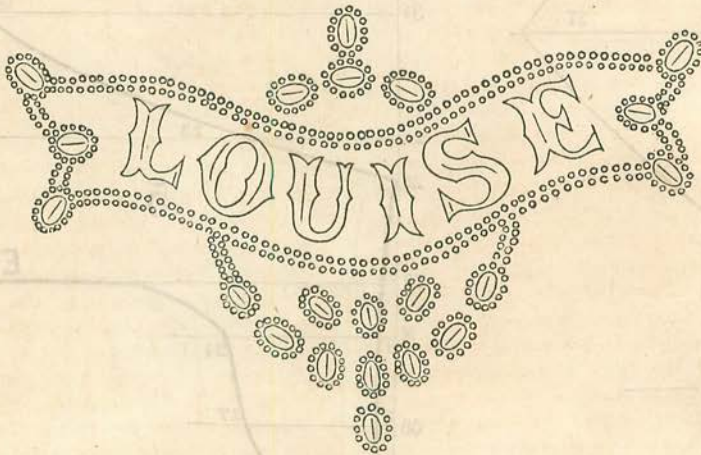
THE prettiest styles of work are sure to remain the longest in favor. The cut-out embroidery has almost set fashion at defiance, as it remains still a favorite branch of needle-work, although later novelties have attempted to supersede it. This pattern is composed entirely of cut-out work, which requires but few instructions. Every part of the pattern should be worked with extreme regularity in the sewing over, which is of more consequence than the closeness of the stitches. In cutting out the different parts of the pattern, the neatest and the clearest effect is produced by making the incision in the form of a cross, both in the leaves and holes, and with the needle turning in the muslin all round before commencing to sew the hole or leaf over. This prevents any rough edge of the muslin showing between the stitches, and gives a clear appearance to the pattern. This design would form an extremely handsome trimming for the double skirt of a child's dress, as well as for a lady's underskirt.

FLOWER-POT SHADE.

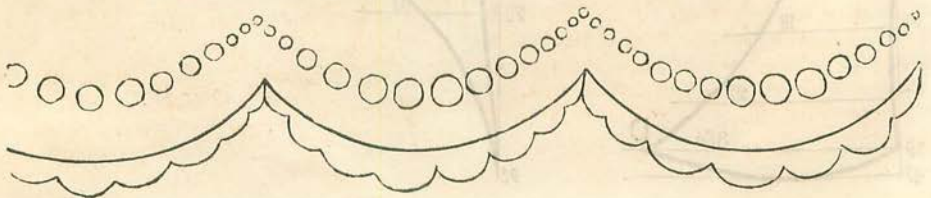


PLACE an upright flower-stick with a wire twisted in circles, as given in our diagram. These form very ornamental shades for windows, and are quite inexpensive.

CORNER FOR A POCKET HANDKERCHIEF.



EMBROIDERY FOR A BOLSTER OR PILLOW-CASE.





## PATTERN FOR A BOOK COVER.

(See engraving, page 297.)

*Materials.*—One skein of gold-color crochet silk, or exceedingly coarse purse twist; sufficient Penelope canvas, such as will measure fourteen threads to the inch; one bunch of steel beads, No. 10; two or three bunches of turquoise blue beads, of the chalk kind, of the same size as the steel; a string of fine pearl, and a string of cut garnet; the latter must be three sizes larger than the steel, so as to look, when inserted in the work, like small gems; one reel cotton, No. 36; a fine sewing and a wool needle.

In olden time it was customary for ladies of gentle blood to employ most of their leisure hours in embroidering in silk and wool, gold and silver, articles of ornament and use; and, amongst these, coverings for books frequently exhibited the exquisite skill of the fair embroideress. The pattern here given for a book-cover has the appearance of a jewelled surface on a golden ground. The work is easily accomplished, while it has, if properly made, an exceedingly rich, novel, and brilliant effect. First cover the book with stout silk or velvet, very neatly; then with the crochet silk work the outline, as in diagram in tent stitch; then a second row, inside this; work as much of canvas in this outline as will be required for the cover of the book, which should have a margin of an inch wide left on the silk or velvet covering all round. Now, inside all the large patterns (*not the diamonds*), work three rows of blue beads, or, instead of working in rows, work three beads lengthwise all round each pattern. There will now be three small diamonds left in each large pattern; in the first pattern, fill them up with steel beads; in the second pattern, after filling in the blue beads, work two rows of steel beads; then a garnet bead in the centre of each diamond. For the next pattern, which consists of one large diamond and two smaller ones: for the latter, sew the garnet bead in the centre; then on each side of this bead work three steel beads, and one at the top and bottom. For the large diamond, work two rows of steel beads, then two rows of blue, and four pearls in the centre. The next two patterns will be reversed by working in the garnet beads where in the former two they were steel. Fill round the outside of the patterns with silk, in the same tent stitch, and one row in button-hole stitch *all round*, but taking two double threads of the canvas in the length of the stitch, but only one to form the stitch. When finished, cut away the superfluous canvas; turn the work on the *wrong side*; cut away the threads of can-

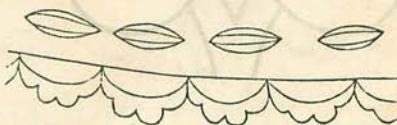
vas quite close to the silk, and gum it on to the cover of the book.

## LAVENDER BASKET.

(See engraving, page 296.)

THE perfume of this old favorite is one of the most agreeable that can be introduced into the *boudoir* or the summer sitting-room; but it requires some arrangement which may give its appearance an ornamental character. A tasteful simplicity must best accord with its unpretending nature, and the mode which we are now suggesting will, we think, meet this requirement. The purchase of a small wicker basket, at the price of a few cents, and a few yards of narrow ribbon, will be all that is necessary, supposing that the lavender is brought in from the garden. The basket may be of the slightest kind, the ribbon pink, blue, or violet, according to taste. Commence by forming the lavender into bunches, each containing six spikes, tied up with a thread round the middle. This being done, cut a sufficient number of lengths of ribbon; thread one of these either into a packing needle or a bodkin with a simple point; lay one of the bunches of lavender upon the basket, with its heads above the rim; pass the needle through the wickerwork a little below the rim, return it from behind, and tie with a bow of the ribbon exactly in front. Repeat the fastening down of the bunch of lavender near the bottom of the basket. Fasten each bunch separately on, exactly in the same way, at regular distances. When the whole basket is thus covered, cut off the ends of the stalk evenly round the bottom of the basket, cut away the threads with which they were first tied, and tie on the spikes which ornament the handle, twisting the ribbon round, and introducing bows at the top and at each side. Fill the basket with lavender, higher in the centre, but graduating downwards towards the spikes which border the rim of the basket, and the whole will be complete. A very short time suffices for the arrangement of this lavender basket, the expense being also very inconsiderable.

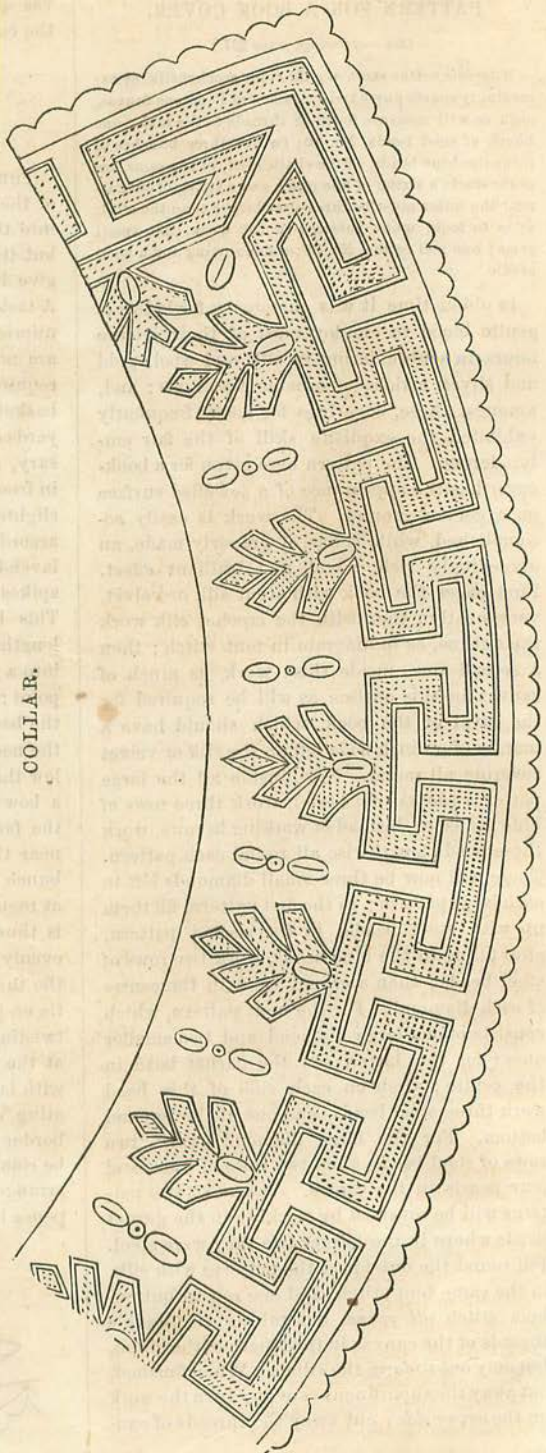
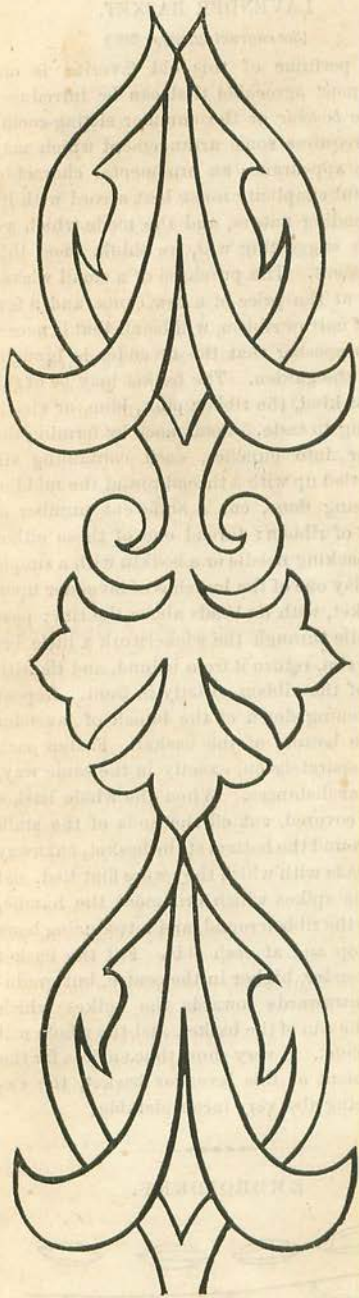
## EMBROIDERY.





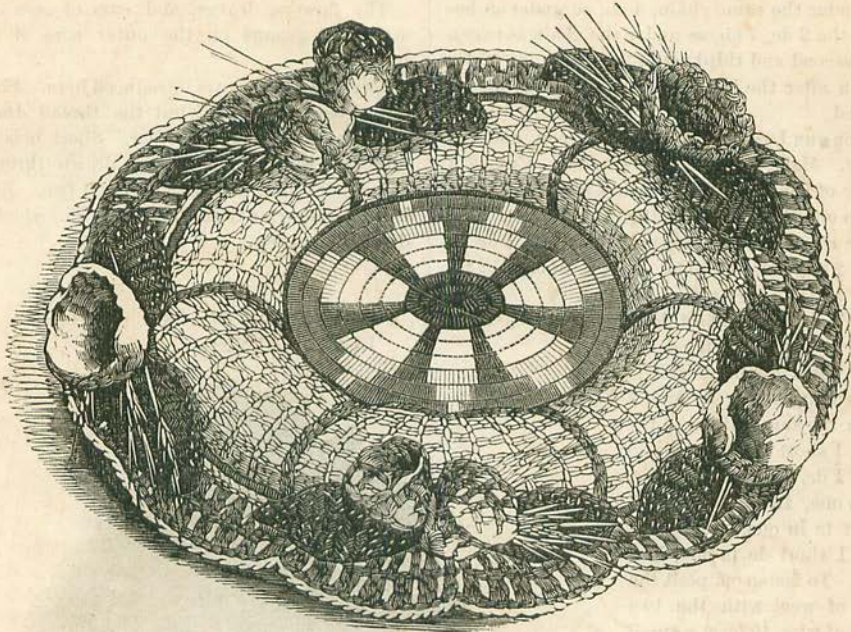
BRAIDING PATTERN.

This will answer also for Chain Stitch.





FLORAL CARD-BASKET.—IN CROCHET.



*Materials.*—Of crystal wool, a small quantity of each of the following colors: light and dark green, blue, violet, and claret. Shaded lilac, cerise, and violet Berlin. Plain white, four skeins, strand, and two shades of red; six shades of orange, two skeins of claret floselle, and one of black floss; one ball of light green spangled twine, fine and coarse wire, and a few ears of barley; five yards crochet cord.

With the darkest orange (almost brown) begin on the end of the crochet cord, 12 sc. Close into a round, and work with the same color another round, increasing sufficiently to keep the cord flat.

*2d round.*—Same orange and white; \* 2 orange, 4 white, \* 7 times in the round.

*3d.*—Next orange, \* 3 orange on 2; 5 white on 4, \* 7 times.

In increasing on a round, observe to make the extra stitches in the centre rather than at the edges of a stripe. In working 5 white on 4, for instance, it is better to do 2 on the 2d or the 3d, than on the 1st or 4th. This rule always holds good in radiating patterns.

*4th.*—Next orange; \* 4 orange on 3, 6 white on 5, \* 7 times.

*5th.*—Next orange and claret floselle; \* 5 orange on 4, 8 claret on 6 white, \* times.

*6th.*—Next orange; \* 9 orange, coming over 5 orange, and 1 silk at each end; 6 claret over the 6 centre of light claret, \* 7 times.

*7th.*—Lightest orange; 2 claret over the centre of 6 claret, and all the rest light orange, increasing enough to keep the round quite flat; fasten off.

Take a piece of wire, 3 inches long, and with the violet-spangled work do 24 stitches of sc over it, leaving a morsel of wire at each end to turn down. (Take the spangled twine, and do thus: \* 3 dc, 2 ch, miss 2 \*, end with 3 dc. Turn back, and do 3 dc under every chain, and 2 ch between, beginning and ending with 3 ch, and 1 dc on the end dc. Do these two rows 4 times backwards and forwards. Then with the claret wool do a row of sc, holding in a wire and working on every stitch of the last end :) Do between the parentheses 5 times, and at the 6th join the last row to the first wire.

A line of sc must now be worked with the violet-spangled wool, at each edge of this piece, working in the ends of wire. At one edge it must be contracted to fit the round already made; the other edge should be stretched as much as possible. Crochet it to the round. At the outer edge do a sc stitch with the claret floselle on every stitch.

*FOR THE BORDER.* With the violet wool, 1 dc, 2 ch, miss 2 of the last round. Repeat all round. Work with a coarse hook, say No. 14.

*2d round.*—Same wool; \* sc under a loop, 3



ch, 2 dc under the next, \* 1 ch, 2 dc under the next, \* 3 times, 3 ch, \* repeat all round.

*Last round.*—Spangled cord; sc over the last sc under the same chain, 4 ch, sc under ch before the 2 dc, 7 ch, sc under the chain between the second and third set of 2 dc, 7 ch, sc under chain after the last 2 dc, 4 ch, \*; repeat all round.

FOR THE LEAVES.—Five light green, and five dark. Make a chain of 17 stitches. Cut off a piece of cannelle, four inches long, and work it up one side and down the other.

*1st side.*—1 sc, 1 short double, and 1 dc in one, 2 dc, 1 short treble, and 1 to in one, 12 tc, 1 tc, and 1 short tc in one, 1 dc, 1 dc, and 1 short dc in one, 2 sc in one. Bend the wire down the other side of the chain, and work on it 1 sc in the same stitch as the last, 1 short dc, and 1 dc in one, 1 dc, 1 short tc, and 1 tc in one, 12 tc, 1 tc, and 1 short tc in one, 2 dc, 1 dc, and 1 short dc in one, 1 sc slip. To fasten off, plait the end of wool with the two ends of wire, to form a small stem.

FOR THE FLOWERS.—Wind some black floss round a card one inch wide, about twelve times; secure the threads at one edge of the card before slipping off. Cut the loops to form a tassel. Do three of these. For the poppy: with blue wool make a chain of 6, close it into a round, and work on it 1 dc in every stitch, with 1 ch between.

*2d round.*—Dc under every chain, with 2 ch between. Join on the darkest red wool. Dc under every chain, with 3 chain between. Join on the light red, \* sc under 1 chain, 1 ch, 3 dc under the next chain, 1 ch, \* all round.

Sew in the little tassel of black floss at the centre of the flower, and it is complete.

Three of these poppies are to be made, and four rather

smaller flowers, two of which are to be begun with straw color, and finished with violet; the others finished with scarlet (both *ombré*).

The flowers, leaves, and ears of corn are sewed in groups on the outer wire of the basket.

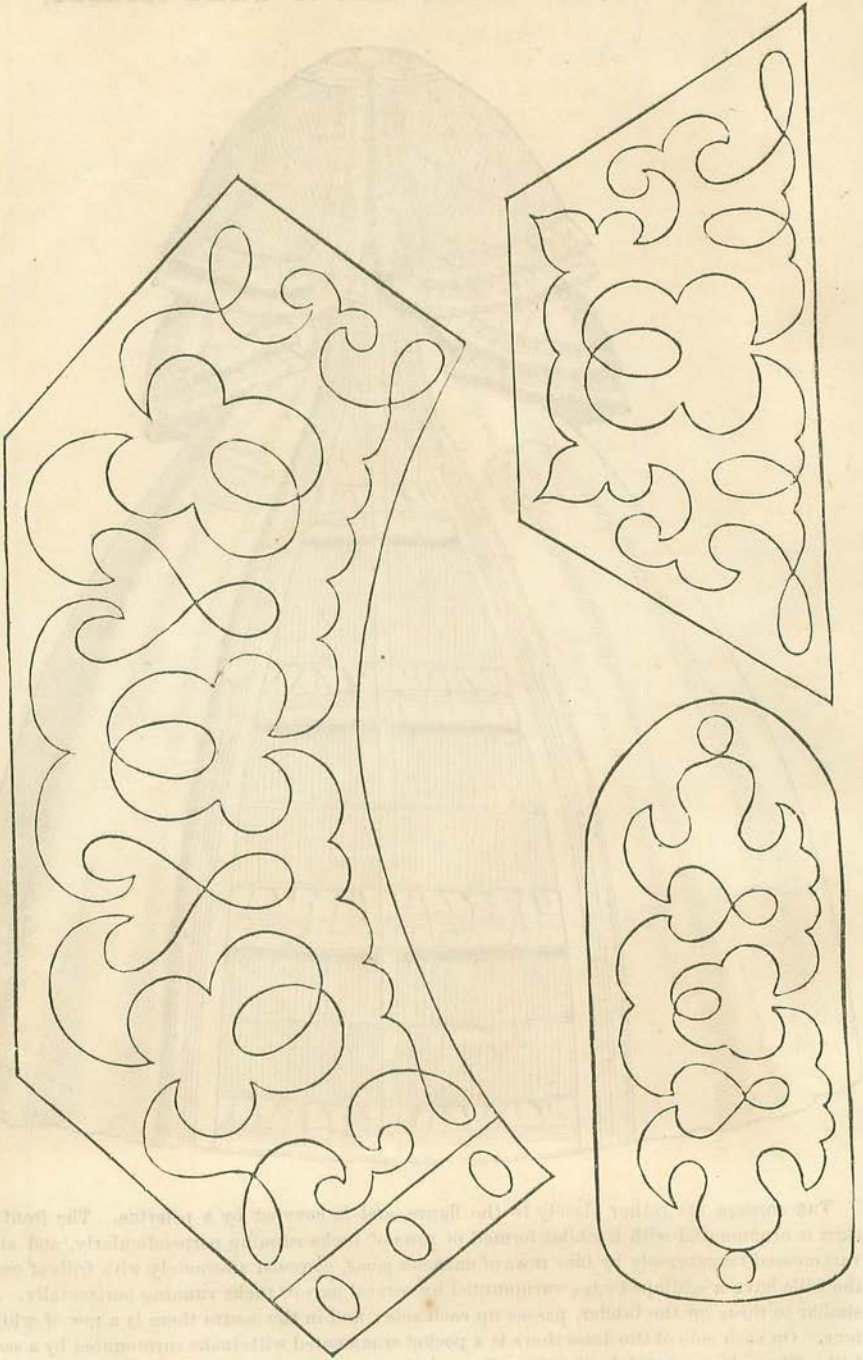
Two new stitches are introduced here. Short dc is begun like dc, but the thread drawn through three loops together. Short tc is begun like tc, but the thread drawn through three loops first, and then through two. Each is a little shorter than the stitch from which it derives its name.

#### GLOVE TOP, COMPOSED OF BLACK LACE AND BLACK VELVET.



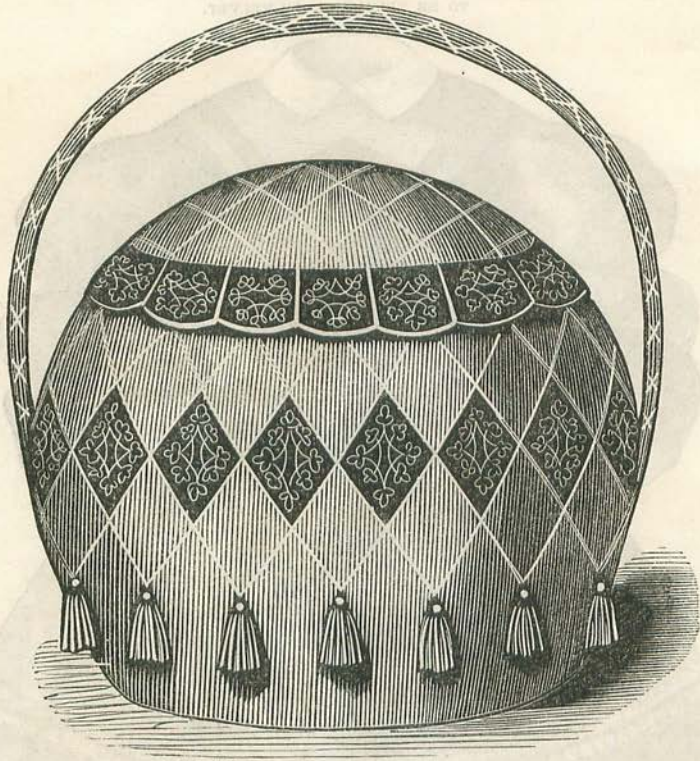


BRAIDED SLIPPER.





## GERMAN WORK-BASKET.



EVERY lady, especially every mistress of a family, feels the continual need of some receptacle for that stock of work which she is obliged to have continually on hand, ready to be executed at every convenient moment suitable for its character, some requiring the clear, bright daylight, some for the waning evening, such as the easy netting which may be continued almost mechanically until night itself has swallowed up the last vestige of the day. To contain all the varied conveniences necessary for carrying on these different labors, the German ladies have introduced a large wicker-basket into their apartments; and to convert this homely article into an ornament, they have resorted to the expedient of decorating it with pieces of cloth of brilliant colors, braided in fanciful patterns with some good contrast in braid. The shapes of these baskets are various, but they all have a lid to cover and protect their contents. In that represented in our illustration, it has only been intended to suggest the idea, not to fix the shape, as the design has been made from one of foreign workmanship, which it might be difficult to purchase here;

but, as there are many other forms equally eligible, this is but of little consequence. Care must be taken, in selecting the pieces of cloth, that the number and size should be exactly proportioned to the circumference of the basket, so that they may be attached at each point. These are secured at the upper and lower points by means of a scarlet cord, forming also a sort of diamond pattern over the basket, the lower points having a tassel hanging from each. Sometimes these cloth ornaments are edged with a good-sized chalk-white bead, sometimes with the braid, sometimes with the scarlet cord carried all round. The lid is crossed with the cord as well as the handle. The cloth may be of two or three colors, or even a greater number. Blue, red, and black, braided with yellow, produce the desired gay effect. Sometimes, instead of the braid, the design is executed in chalk-white beads, and sometimes each tablet of cloth has the pattern in a braid of different color. In fact, these German baskets cannot be made of too showy a character, as their style is best realized by brilliant contrasts of color.



## LONG BLACK SILK MITTEN.—NETTING.

*Materials.*—Fine black crochet silk, and three meshes—two steel round and one flat bone mesh. The steel meshes this size—○— and this—○—; the flat mesh this width ———

These mittens are for a full-sized hand; if required smaller, they can be reduced three or four stitches every way.

Net on the large steel pin 42 stitches; work 14 rows; net 8 stitches, make a stitch on the eighth stitch to begin to form the thumb; finish the row. Net 3 rows, and on the eighth stitch of 4th row make 1 stitch, net 1, make 1; finish row. Net 3 rows, on eighth stitch again make 1 net 3, make 1; finish row. Net 3 rows, on eighth stitch make 1, net 5, make 1; finish row. Net 3 rows, on eighth stitch make 1, net 7, make 1; finish row. Net 3 rows, on eighth stitch make 1, net 9, make 1; finish row. Net 3 rows, on eighth stitch make 1, net 11, make 1; finish row. Net 3 rows, on eighth stitch make 1, net 13, make 1; finish row. Net 3 rows, net 23 stitches, turn back, and net 15; net these fifteen stitches, thirteen rows, and one row, with the small mesh. The thumb must now be joined in netting stitch down as far as the thirty-four stitches, which remained when it was begun. Net along these thirty-four stitches, then two more rows, and in the 3d row, when you come to the eighth stitch, where the thumb is, take 2 stitches together; finish the row. Net 1 plain row, and on the eighth stitch of the next again net 2 together. Net plain rows until the mitten is sixty-six stitches from the commencement. Then 1 row with the flat mesh, netting 2 into every stitch; 3 rows with

the smallest mesh; then with the largest steel mesh net into every other stitch. Net 1 more row, and this end of the mitten is finished. Net the two edges of the work together in the same manner as the thumb.





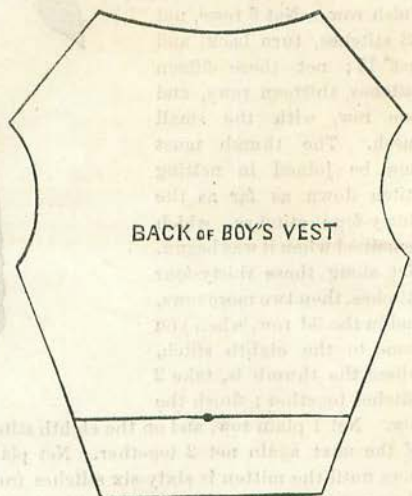
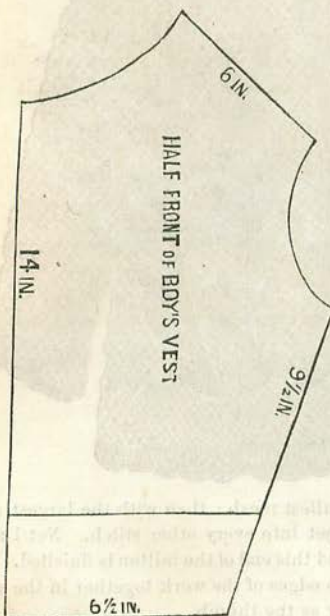
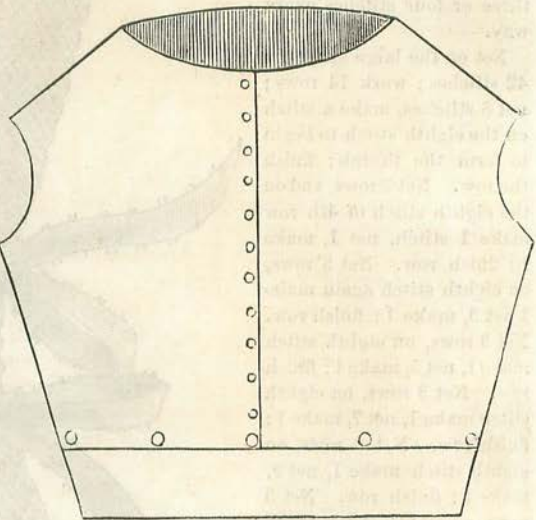
Take coarser silk—or the fine doubled—and with the flat mesh net a row at the wrist end of the mitten, 10 rounds with large steel mesh and fine silk, 1 round with flat mesh, 3 rounds with steel mesh, 1 round with flat mesh, netting 2 in every sixth stitch; 12 rounds with steel mesh, 1 round with flat mesh, making 1 in every stitch; 4 rounds with smallest steel mesh, 1

round with large steel mesh taking every other stitch; 1 more round plain finishes the netting.

Pass ribbon or a cord and tassels through the row of coarse silk at the wrist, and work the back of the hand with black floss or softly-twisted silk, in darning stitch, in any pattern according to taste; or it may be embroidered in chain stitch loosely worked.

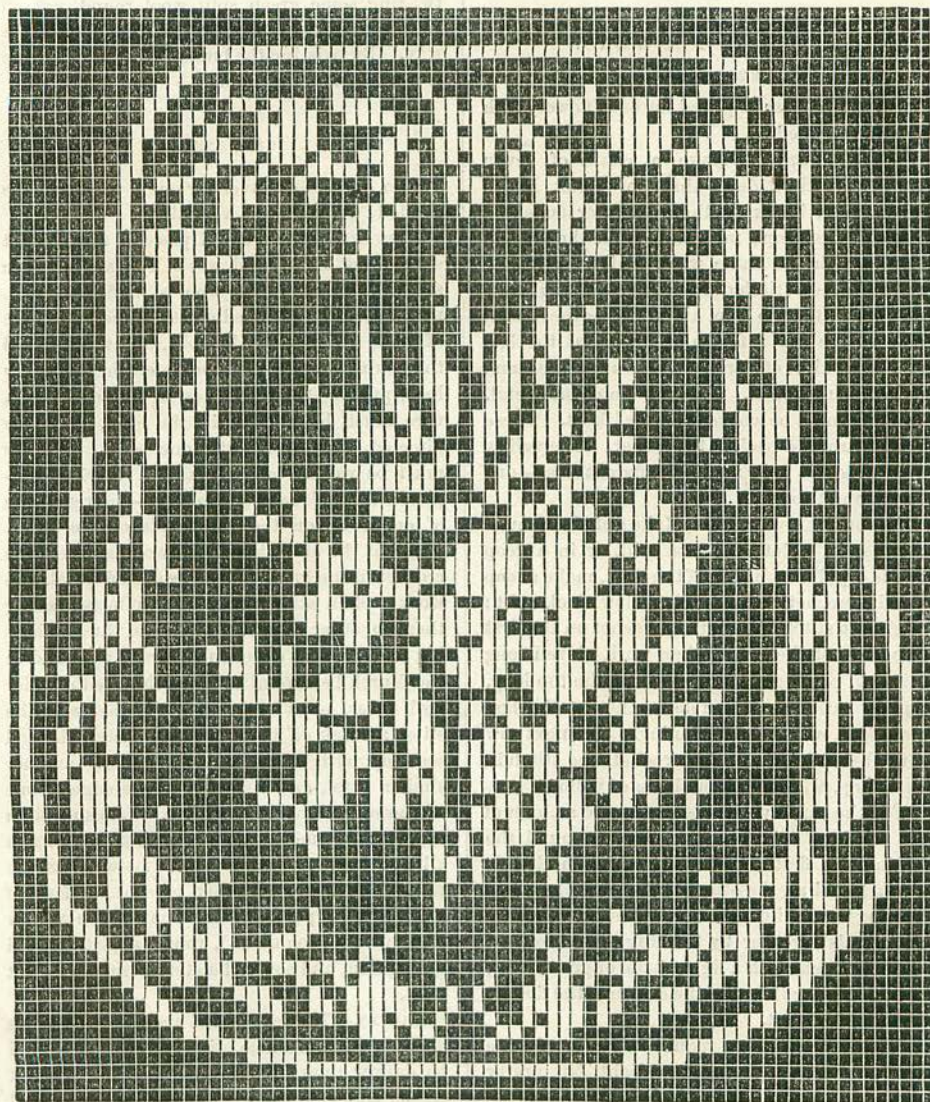
### PATTERN FOR A BOY'S VEST.

THIS vest can be made of any material, according to the season. The pattern from which this is taken is of white Marseilles in front, and shirting muslin behind. Its advantages are to obviate the necessity of a boy's wearing suspenders, as the pantaloons button on the vest, the pants being made with a band and button-holes to match the vest. They answer also the purpose of a plaited shirt bosom, the effect being the same, and are much more easily washed and ironed than a shirt. In winter, the fronts can be made of Valencia, cloth, velvet, or merino. This pattern, with the inches marked, will fit a boy twelve years old.





## CHAIR COVER, IN CROCHET.



*Materials.*—Crochet cotton, No. 8, with a suitable hook.

WE would counsel our friends to begin this design at the back, where the straight foundation line is the longest. It is to be worked in square, or long square crochet, the latter consisting, as they are aware, of a treble crochet stitch, with three chain after it, for an open square; or of four treble crochet stitches for a close square.

A design thus worked is, of course, made

larger than when done in the ordinary square crochet; and will, therefore, be more suitable for a chair of a large size. Worked in the usual way, it will be quite sufficiently large for any ordinary bed-room chair. A border of single crochet worked all round, with a star or other simple design in beads on it, will make it much firmer and heavier than it would otherwise be; it would also add much to the beauty of the appearance. A crochet lace or a fringe



should finish it, and be so arranged as to fall over the sides of the seat.

## CROCHET FLOWERS.

### HEARTSEASE.

FIVE petals are required for each flower, with a wire in the edge.

**VIOLET PETALS.**—Make a chain of seven stitches, with a deep shade of violet Berlin wool, split; break off the wool after fastening it at the last loop; make a loop on the crochet needle with the same wool, and work a long stitch in each stitch of the chain, putting three stitches in the top loop, and working the second side as the first; fasten the wool at the last stitch, break it off, twist the wires together, and cut off one of them. This completes one petal. Another must be worked exactly like it. These petals form the back of the flower. The yellow petals require to be made of different sizes—one large, and two small.

**LARGE YELLOW PETAL.**—Make a chain of seven stitches in violet wool, *not* split, or in a deep shade of yellow; break off the wool, make a loop on the crochet needle with yellow wool, split; work two stitches in double crochet on the first two loops of the chain, then work eleven long stitches, putting three stitches in the top loop, and two stitches of double crochet in the last two loops, as at the beginning. The next row must be worked in double crochet, one stitch in each loop, with a lighter shade of yellow.

For the small yellow petals, make a chain of six stitches, as the last, and work round the chain; the first and last stitches in double crochet, and all the others in long stitches, still putting three stitches in the top loop; fasten the five petals together by twisting the wires, and cover the stem with a light shade of green wool, split—crossing it first in the centre of the flower, to form the heart.

**LEAF.**—The leaves require a chain of nine stitches for each, in rather a light, but pretty shade of green wool, *not* split; fasten off the wool, and, with a darker shade of color, also *unsplit*, work a long stitch in last loop, with three stitches in the top loop; a wire must be worked in the edge of each, leaving a small bit at the end for a stalk.

A pretty little bud may be made, by cutting five or six bits of yellow split wool, and three or four bits of violet, about an inch long; place them all across a wire, which must then be

turned down, and twisted very tightly; fold down the ends of the wool, and fasten them about a quarter of an inch down the wire, by twisting some green split wool round, cut off the ends of wool, and cover the stem in the same way. By twisting the bud a little, you will give it a variegated appearance.

### CAMPANULA.

Two shades of lavender split wool will be needed; one must be very light.

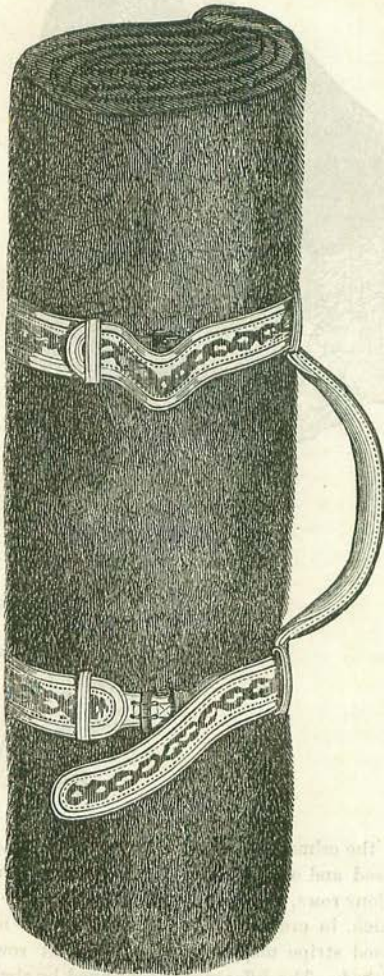
**FLOWER.**—Take a small piece of the lightest shade, *not* split, and work a chain of nine stitches; break off the wool after fastening it, make a loop on the needle with the second shade of wool, which must be split, and work round the chain one stitch of double crochet in every loop, putting three stitches in the top loop; a wire must be worked in the edge, as before directed. This completes one petal. Another must be worked exactly alike. Having completed this, place it on the first—the right side of one petal on the right side of the other. Begin at the end where your wool is, insert the crochet in one loop of the edge of each petal, and work a plain stitch in these two loops, taking them together as one. Work the three following loops of both edges in the same way, and in the fourth be careful to place the needle under both wires, so as to tie them together with the stitch; break off the wool, and fasten the end securely with a rug needle. Work another similar petal, and fasten it to the edge of one of those just made, with five stitches of plain crochet; two more will be required, making in all five petals, which must be fastened as the rest. The flower will then present the form of a little bell; place in the centre five yellow stamens (not too small), round a pistil tipped with green, and cover the stem with green split wool.

**LEAVES.**—The leaves will require two shades of green wool, of a nice bright color; one should be darker than the other. Take the lightest shade, and with the wool, *unsplit*, work several chains from seven to twelve stitches in length, and with the darkest shade (which must be split) work a row of long stitches round each chain, one stitch in each loop, till you come to the top, which will require three stitches in the loop; fasten the wool off in the last stitch, and work a wire in the edge of each leaf, leaving a small bit at the end, as a little stalk, which must be covered with wool.



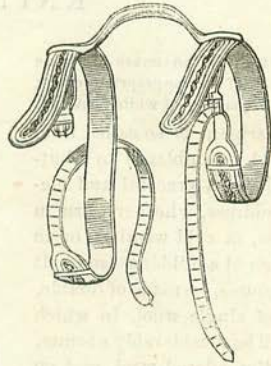
PLAID STRAP.

We direct the attention of our lady readers to a little article which will be found an extremely useful travelling companion, and which, by the exercise of female taste and industry, may be rendered no less elegant than useful.



We allude to the worked plaid strap of which we furnish two illustrations; one with the plaid, and the other without. Plaid straps made of plain leather have long been used by gentlemen, and their utility is fully acknowledged by travellers. These straps are much used by ladies, who impart to them a superior degree of elegance by various kinds of ornamental work. They are available not merely for plaids or shawls, but for securing together umbrellas, parasols, and other small articles, which, in the hurry of railway travelling, changing car-

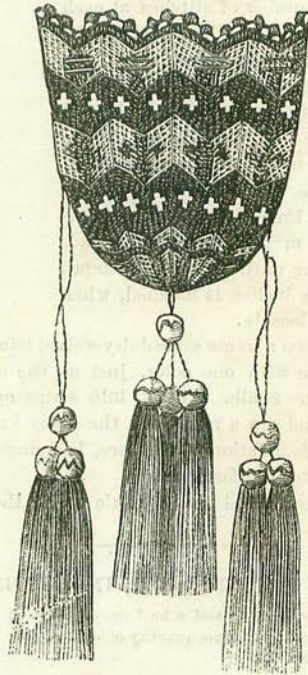
riages, etc., are liable to be dropped and lost. The strap from which our engraving is copied



is made of Danish leather, and the ornaments are executed in beadwork, or embossing in colored silk.

PURSE, IN CROCHET.

The light parts are of blue with black bars, and the dark parts of brown with white dia-



monds. Finish at the top with shells of blue and white. Cord and tassels of all three colors, with large white beads at the head of each tassel.



## KNITTED MARIPOSA.

*Materials.*—Half an ounce of single Berlin wool, of any appropriate color; and a small quantity of white Shetland.

THE Mariposa is so called from its fancied resemblance to a butterfly. It is a graceful and elegant headdress, whether worn in the house, in cold weather, or in the garden at a milder season. It may, of course, be made of double, instead of single wool, in which case it will be considerably warmer.

With the colored wool, cast on three stitches, and knit, in plain garter-stitch, increasing one at the end of every row, until a half-square is done, long enough to meet under the chin.

Now cease to increase, and knit any fancy open-stitch for the depth of one inch and a half. After this, cast off one-third the entire number of stitches at each end of the needle, knitting the centre third in garter-stitch, decreasing one at the end of every row, until one only is left. Fasten off.

Take up the stitches all round the edge, and with coarse wooden needles knit with the white Shetland, \* m 1, k 2 t, \* all round, repeating until a lace of the depth of three inches is finished, when cast off loosely.

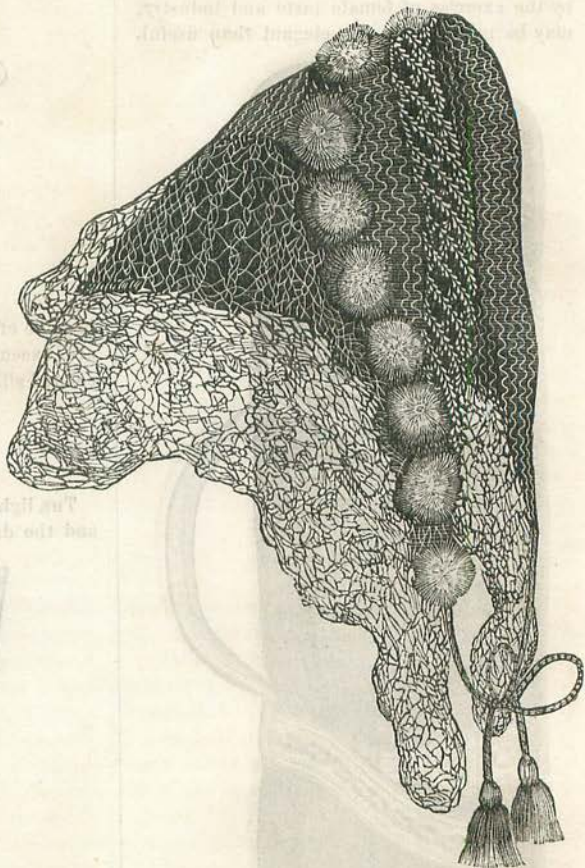
Make on a frame some daisy-velvet trimming, of white with one color, just as the woollen mats are made. Cut it into strips one ball wide, and sew a row along the fancy knitting, at the foundation of the lace, bringing it to a point over the forehead.

Add cords and tassels to tie under the chin.

## BOY'S WINTER HAT, IN KNITTING.

*Materials.*—One and a half ounce 8-thread crimson Berlin wool; the same quantity of white ditto; knitting needles, No. 9.

FOR THE CROWN.—Crimson: Cast on nine stitches. Knit one row, purl one, knit one, purl one; increasing two stitches at the end of every row. White: Increasing as before, purl one row, knit one, purl one, knit one; fasten



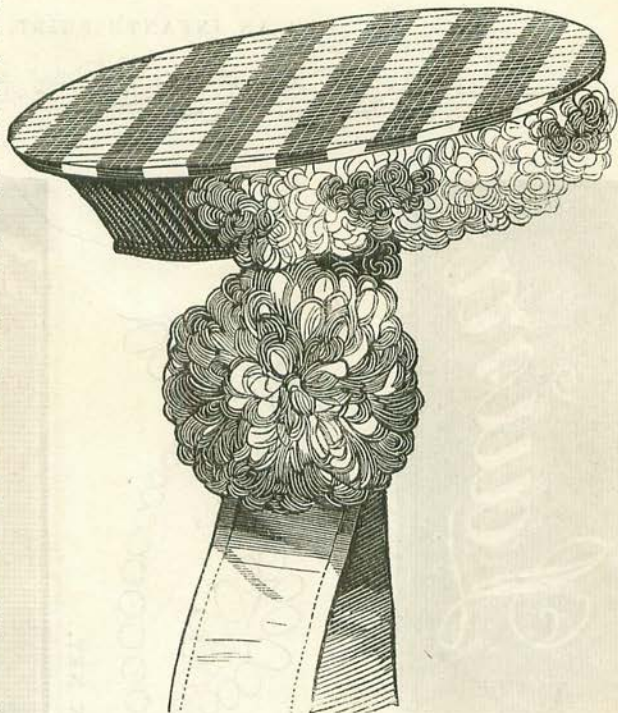
on the crimson, and purl one. This makes a raised and one flat stripe: the crimson stripe of four rows, the white on flat stripe of five, in which, in order that the stitches of the next raised stripe may be perfect, the last row is colored. The difference is continued by always doing the first row of the new stripe, whether raised or flat, the same as the last row. Thus, the first raised row of the second crimson stripe will be purl, because the last row of the flat stripe was purl. Increase two stitches at the end of each row for the first four stripes, and then only one stitch for two stripes more; then without increase for three stripes, which form the centre; after which decrease in the same proportion; cast off. This completes the crown.

THE BAND.—Cast on, with the white wool, eight stitches. Knit them, passing the wool



twice round the two fingers of the left hand, as well as over the needle, and again over the needle at each stitch. Knit back as if they were plain stitches, to bring up the three strands each time, as one stitch. Do this four times. Then knit the four centre stitches in crimson, and the two first and last white. Knit back all white, the crimson thread being left loose, ready for the next row. Do this four times. Then the pattern in white only four times (eight rows) until you have done five crimson spots, and ended with four white double rows. Do these in plain garter-stitch, with one extra stitch, and the white wool only, four to five inches, according to the size of the intended wearer's head. Work, after casting off, a row of single crochet, in crimson wool, at each edge of this plain part. This finishes the band.

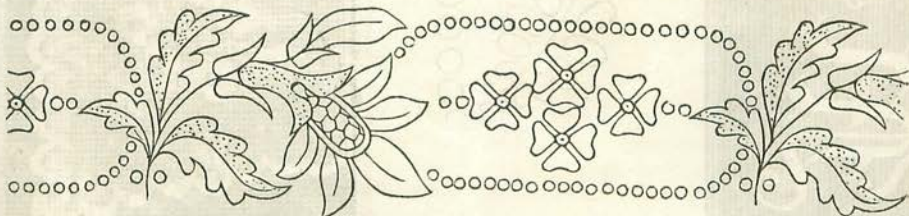
**THE ROSETTES.**—Cast on seven stitches. Knit with the two colors together, all the seven, like the furred part of the band, putting the two threads *once* round the fingers, and twice round the needle. Knit back plain, with the white wool only. Then knit six, furred, omitting the last stitch. Then five, four, three, two, and finally one only, the return row being always perfectly plain, and with the white wool. When you come to one stitch only, you have done a quarter of the rosette; therefore repeat from the beginning three times more; finally knit the seven stitches on the needle with the original cast on stitches, to form a round. Two rosettes are required.



To make it up, line the band with stiff paper, or parchment, over which you put glazed calico. Stretch the crown over a fine piece of cane, formed into a round, the lining being attached to it. The nicest material for lining the crown is coarse stiff net. Double rounds of the same should also be placed under the rosettes, being covered with white silk. The strings of white ribbon are sewed on each side, just where the furred trimming terminates; and the rosettes sewed as near to the band as may be.

This hat makes a pretty and warm covering for the head of a little boy.

FOR A SHIRT BOSOM.





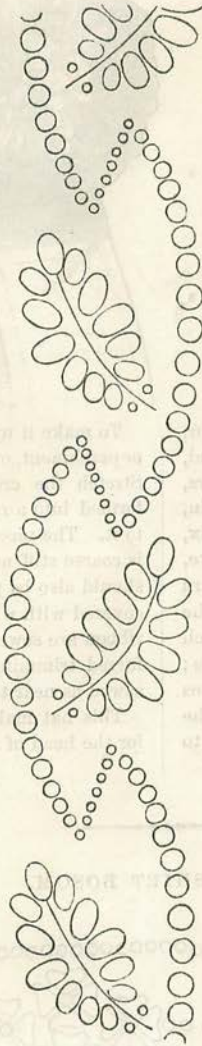
FOR AN INFANT'S SHIRT.



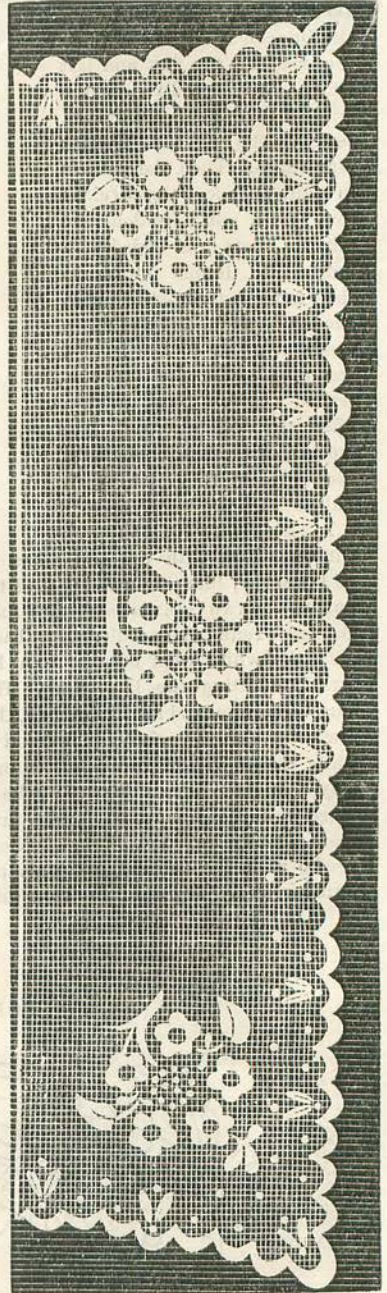
NAMES FOR MARKING.



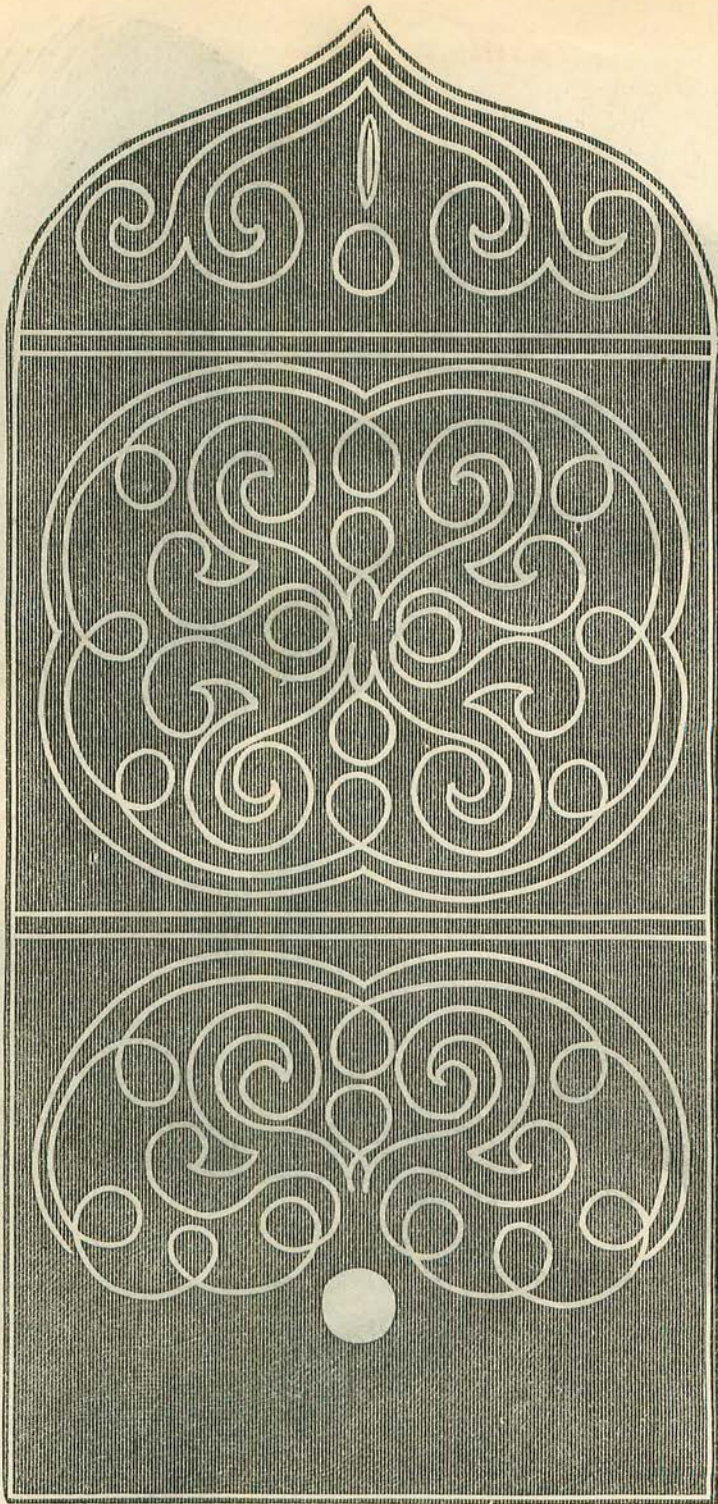
FOR A CHILD'S DRESS.



CUFF EMBROIDERED ON NET.





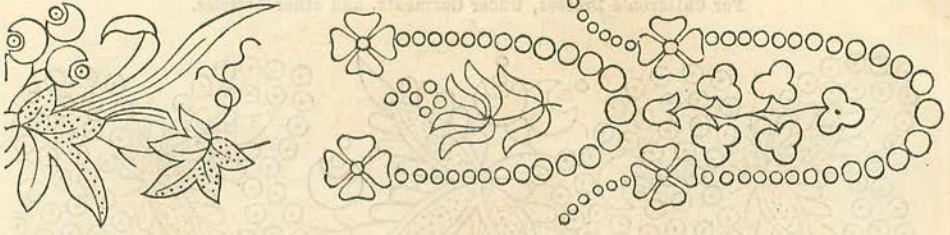


**NEEDLE-CASE COVER IN KID AND BEADS.**

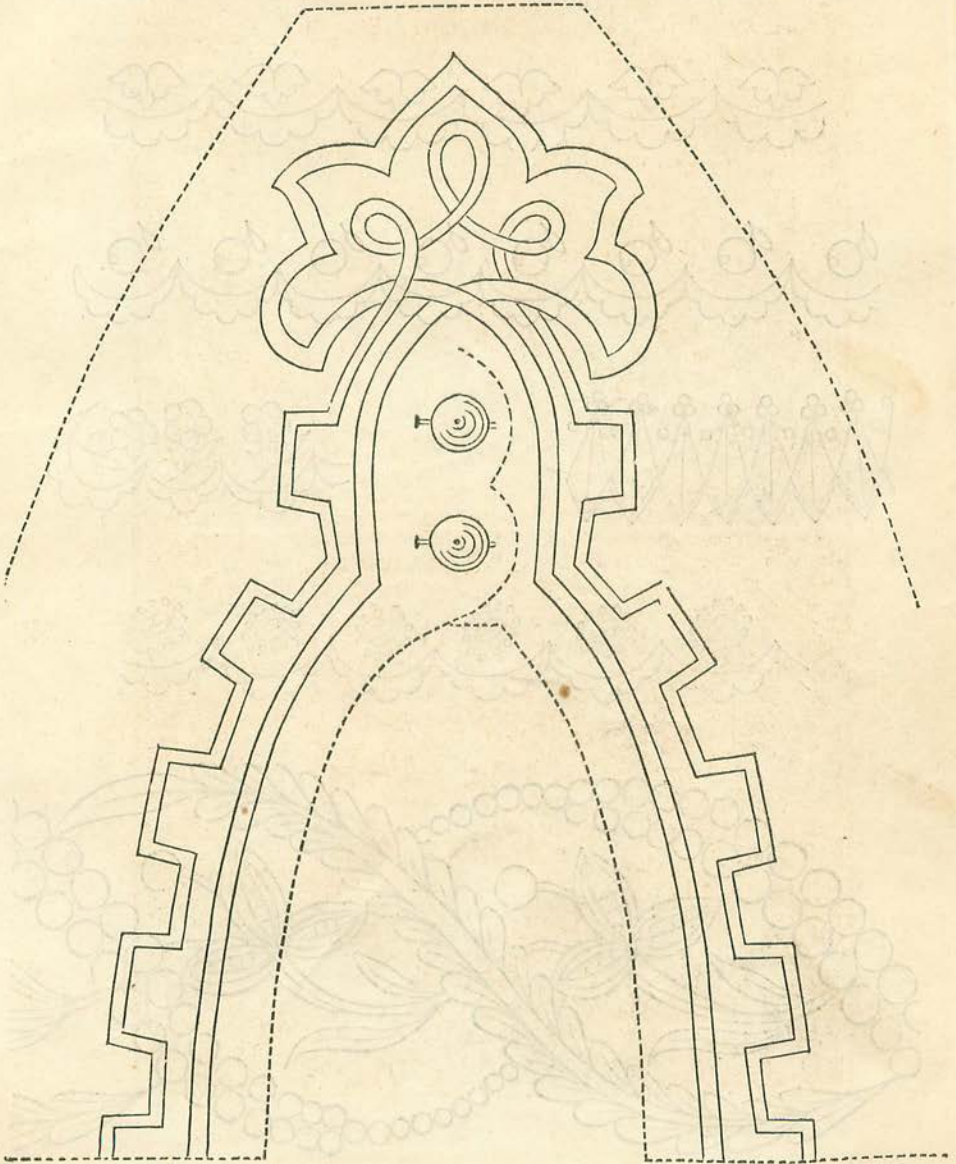
*(See description, Work Department.)*



BRODERIE FOR A CHILD'S DRESS.



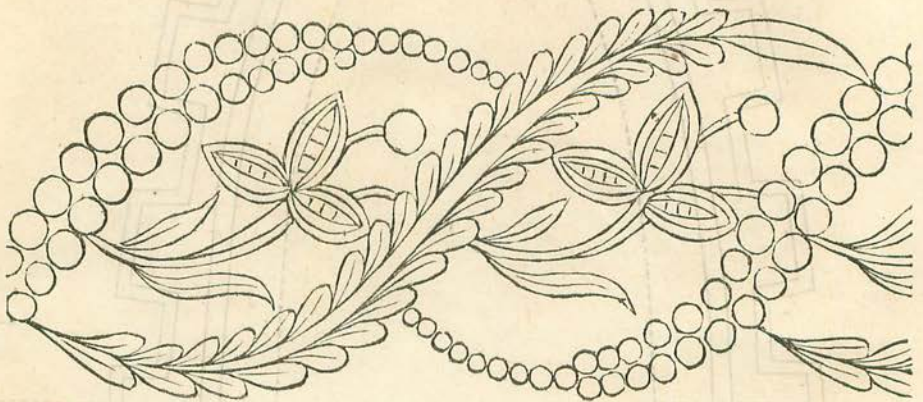
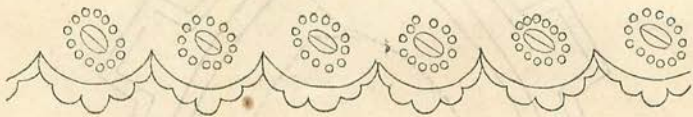
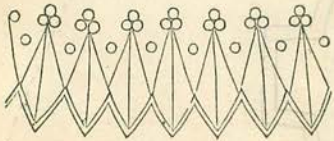
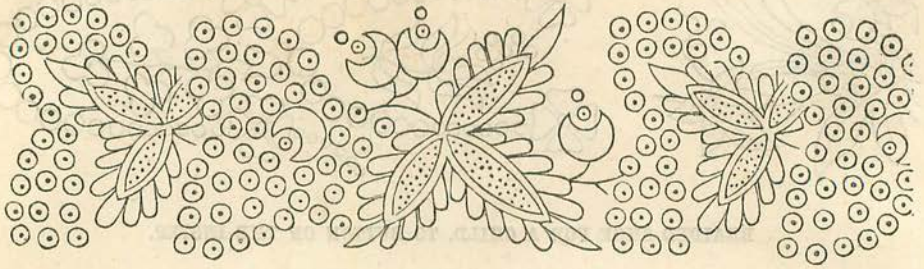
BRAIDED SHOE FOR A CHILD, TO BUTTON ON THE INSTEP.





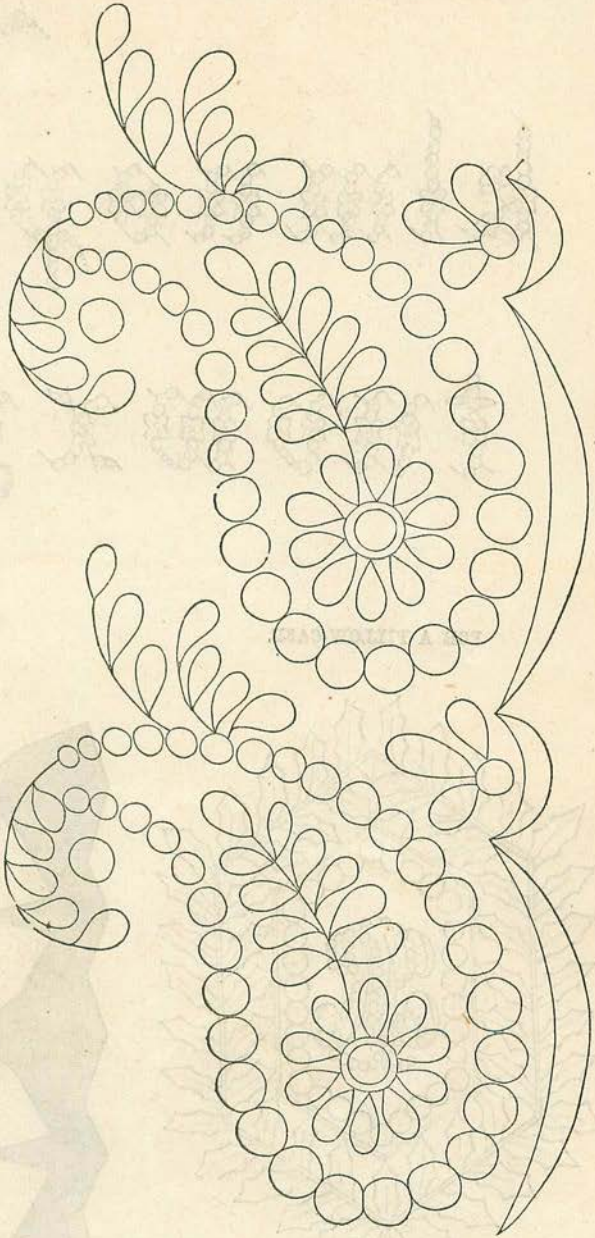
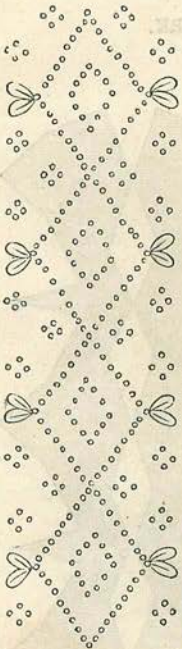
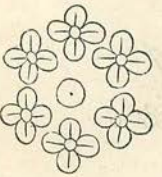
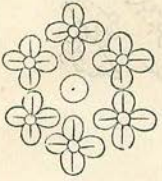
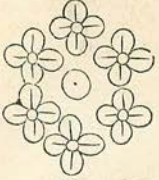
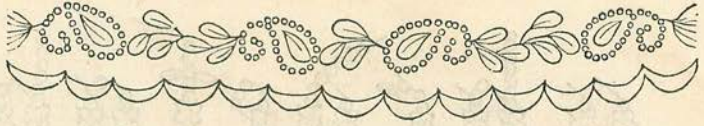
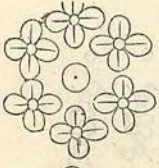
# EMBROIDERY PATTERNS.

For Children's Dresses, Under Garments, and other Articles.



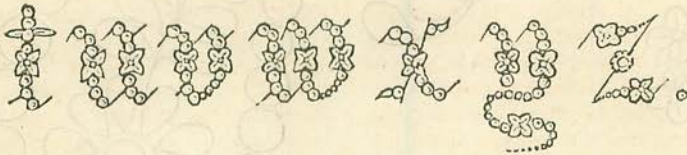
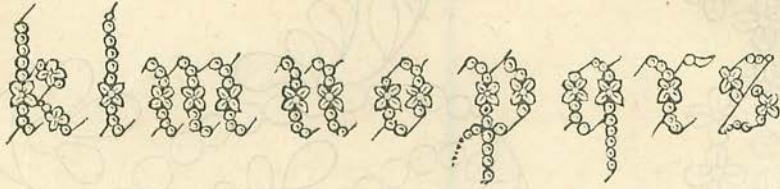
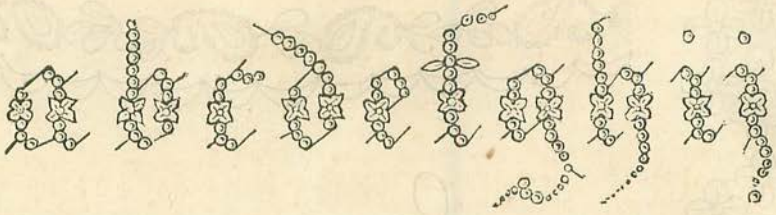


EMBROIDERY PATTERNS.





ALPHABET OF FANCY LETTERS.



FOR A PILLOW-CASE.



PATCHWORK.

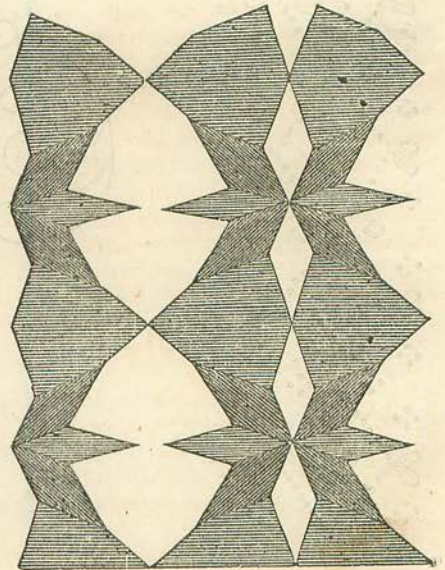
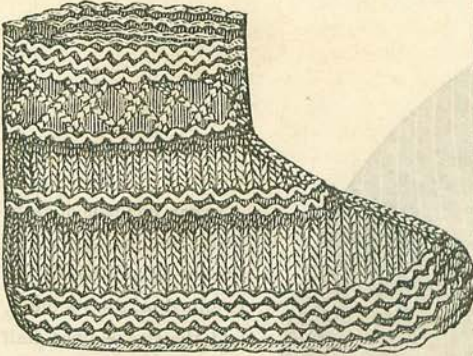




Fig. 4.—Child's Polish shoe, with cork sole, to be worn over the ordinary shoe. The fringe and rosette give it a pretty finish.

Fig. 5.—Knitted baby's stocking, to be done

Fig. 5.



either in cotton or worsted; it is intended to be worn *without a shoe*.

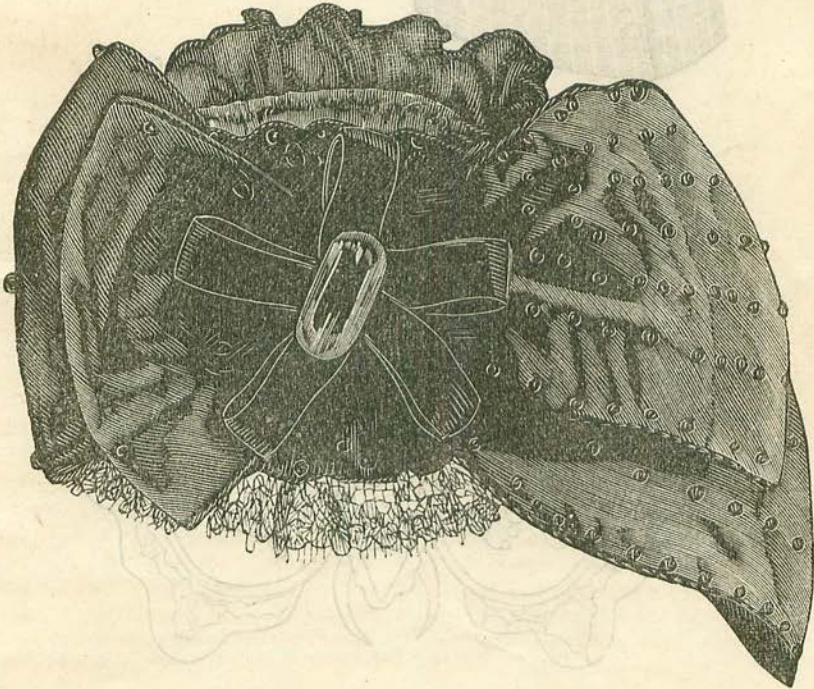
NEEDLE-CASE COVER, IN KID AND BEADS.

(See engraving, page 492.)

In working this little article, the first thing to

be done is to transfer the design on to the kid, at least that part of it which forms the double outline, the interior of which is merely filled in with beads, and does not require any further indication on the kid. This outline is then braided with fine gold thread, concealing as much as possible the stitches, leaving room between the two lines for the beads. Half of the pattern is then filled in with the smallest black beads which can be used, the remainder of it is filled in with the smallest gold beads; the two sorts of beads render the design more distinct, as well as the work more ornamental. The engraving indicates the two different portions of the pattern, which are filled in with the different beads. The smallness of the beads has a considerable influence on the appearance of the work when completed, as they ought to be arranged as closely together as possible, not allowing the least interval between them. When the ornamental part of the work is completed, the kid must be stretched tightly over a cardboard foundation, the interior lined with silk, and the cashmere leaves for the needles added, when this will be found an elegant little article.

NEW STYLE OF WRISTLET.

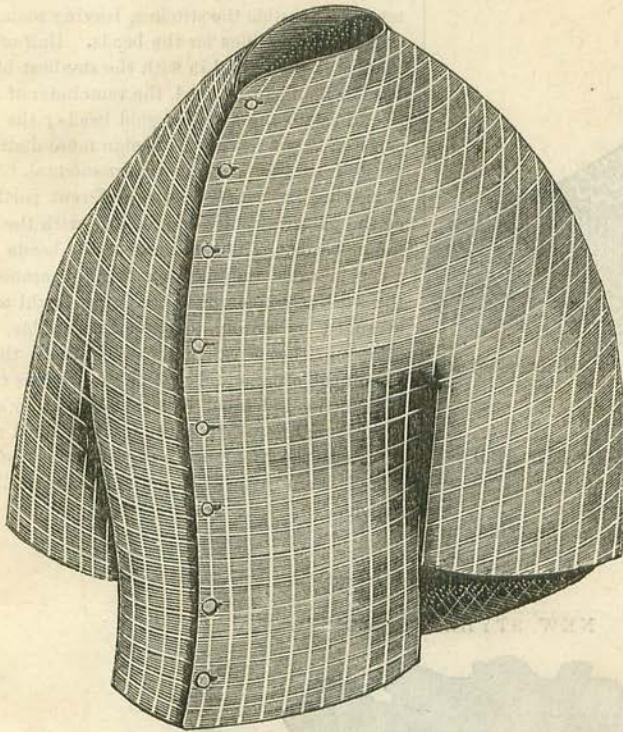




## HUG ME TIGHT.

A GARMENT TO BE WORN UNDER A CLOAK.

(See Diagram, opposite page.)



It can be made of cashmere, merino, or cloth, lined with quilted silk. It is joined on the shoulder, and the sleeve lined half way up with the same material as the outside. It is extremely comfortable, and much more convenient than a shawl or Sontag.

## CORNER FOR A POCKET HANDKERCHIEF.

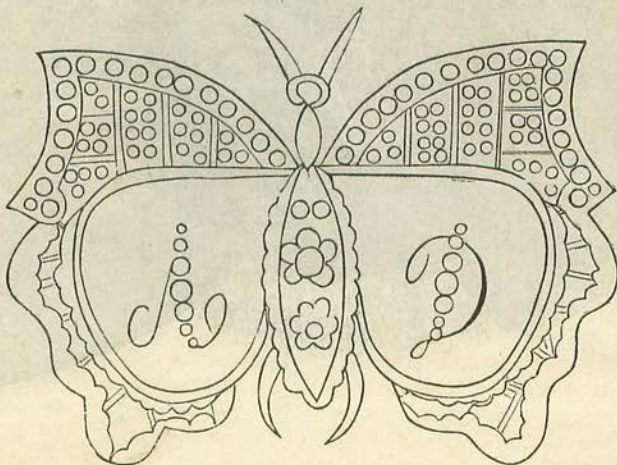
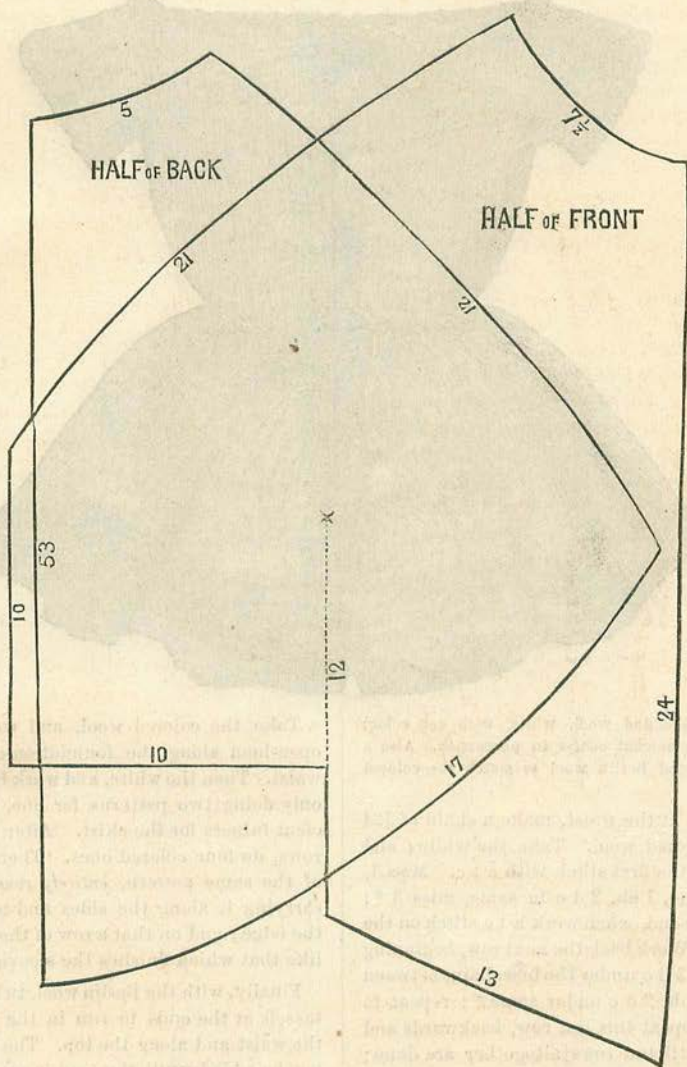


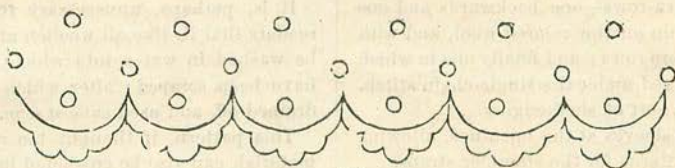


DIAGRAM OF HUG ME TIGHT.

(See opposite page.)

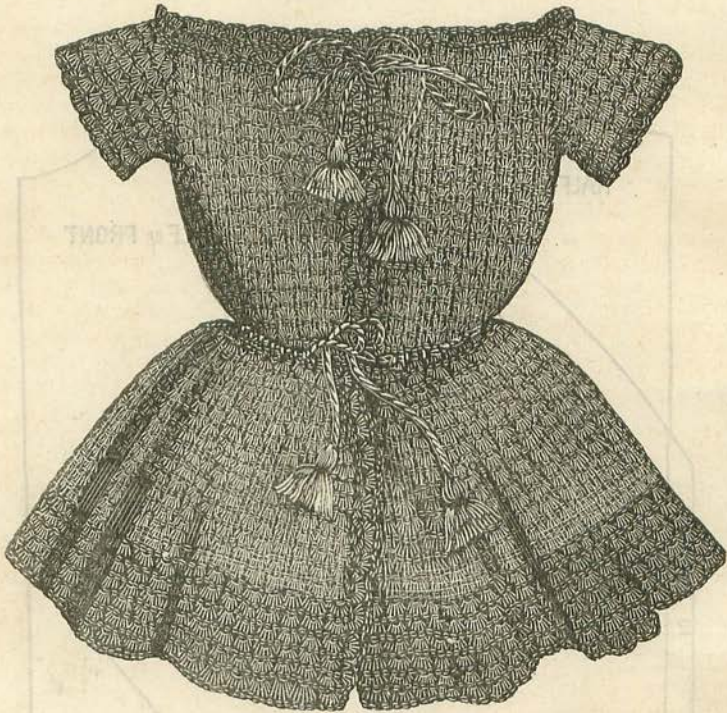


EMBROIDERY.





## CHILD'S APRON IN CROCHET.



*Materials.*—Shetland wool, white, with one color; and a hook somewhat coarse in proportion. Also a little eight-thread Berlin wool to match the colored Shetland.

BEGINNING at the waist, make a chain of 124 with the colored wool. Take the white; and fasten on at the first stitch with a t c. Miss 1, \* 2 d c in one, 1 ch, 2 d c in same, miss 3 \*; repeat to the end, when work a t c stitch on the last chain. Work back the next row, beginning with 3 ch, \* 2 d c under the one chain, between the 4 d c, 1 ch, 2 d c under same \*; repeat to the end. Repeat this last row, backwards and forwards, until ten rows altogether are done; then divide for the armholes, doing nine repetitions of the pattern, nine times for each back, and the remaining thirteen for the front.

Now work the sleeves, and sew them in. With the white wool make a chain of 52; and do two pattern-rows—one backwards and one forwards. Join on the colored wool, and with it do three more rows; and finally one in which 7 d c are worked under the single-chain stitch. This makes a sort of shell-edging.

Sew in the sleeves at the openings, allowing five entire patterns for the shoulder-straps.

Take the colored wool, and work a row of open-hem along the foundation-chain, at the waist. Then the white, and work like the body, only doing two patterns for one, to give sufficient fulness for the skirt. After fifteen white rows, do four colored ones. Then do one row of the same pattern, *entirely round the apron*, carrying it along the sides and top as well as the edge; and on that a row of the shell-border like that which finishes the sleeves.

Finally, with the Berlin wool, twist cords with tassels at the ends to run in the open-hem at the waist and along the top. The tassels must not be added until the cord is run through, as they ought to be large and handsome.

This is an extremely pretty article of dress for a little girl, and may be made in a great variety of colors.

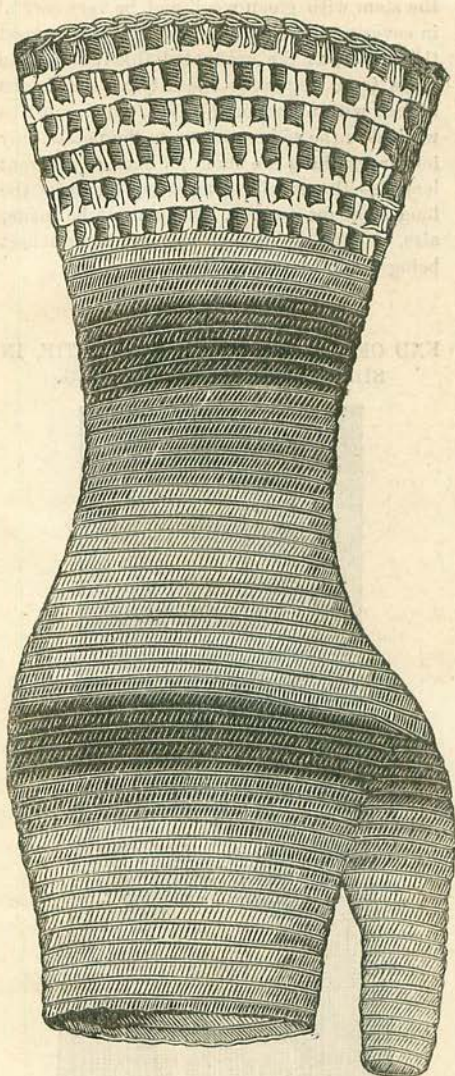
It is, perhaps, unnecessary to remind our readers that it, like all woollen articles, should be washed in water into which raw potatoes have been scraped; after which the water is drained off, and used *without soap*.

This pattern, if thought too warm in this material, can also be crocheted in cotton.



GAUNTLET, IN CROCHET.

*Materials.*—Four shades of gray Berlin wool, four skeins of each shade, and four skeins of white wool; Penelope crochet, No. 2.



With lightest gray wool make a chain the width of the arm; work three rows in double

crochet. Commence with next shade, work three rows, and so on with each shade to the darkest, and then again to the lightest, decreasing twice in every other row, and always in the same stitch. Now form the thumb by making two stitches in one; increase in this stitch for twelve rows. Now leave the increased stitches unworked, make three chains, and work ten rows on the remaining stitches and on the three chains; finish the thumb by working ten rows on the stitches which were made by increasing, and the three chain stitches; decrease in every row in the centre, and more if found necessary. With white wool work six rows, 2 long, 2 chain, miss 2, round the top, making the long one stitch in advance of the long in former row.

WATCH-CASE IN CHENILLE.

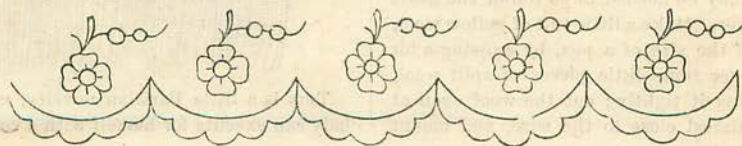
*Materials.*—Green chenille of different shades, wood-colored chenille, and cherry-colored chenille.

MAKE of stout iron wire the pocket and long stem of the case. Cover them neatly with the wood-colored chenille, and at the back of the pocket stitch in strongly a piece of cardboard, covered at the back with green silk, and lined with quilted white satin.

Make of fine wire the leaves and flowers, and cover the first with green, the second with cherry-colored chenille. Sew them to the pocket and stem in the order given in the engraving. Some of the flowers should have five petals, some only three. A brass hook, for the watch must be sewed firmly on the stem, about half way down.



EMBROIDERY.





## CROCHET FLOWERS.

## JONQUIL.

Two shades of yellow Berlin wool; one light, the other a deep color, but not orange.

Form a loop of wire (or leto), and work in it twelve long stitches with the deep shade of yellow; close these stitches in a round, by working one or two stitches in the first loop or loops of the preceding row; break off the wool some distance from the work. You will then have the little cup which forms the centre of the flower. The jonquil itself is composed of six petals, separately made, and fastened round the cup, either by twisting the wires together, or by sewing them round with a rug needle, fixing down at the same time the ends of wool left in finishing the top petals.

**PETALS.**—Make a chain of seven stitches with the darkest shade of wool, *not* split; work round the chain fifteen long stitches (putting three stitches in the top loop) with the light shade of wool, split; pinch it at the top, to make the petal appear as pointed as possible, and cover the stem with light green wool of a yellowish color, which must be split.

**LEAVES.**—Take a length of wire, and work on it about fifty stitches in double crochet, leaving two or three inches of wire at the end, as a stalk; fold this wire in two at the twenty-fifth stitch, which forms the leaf; twist the wires of the stem together, and cover it with wool.

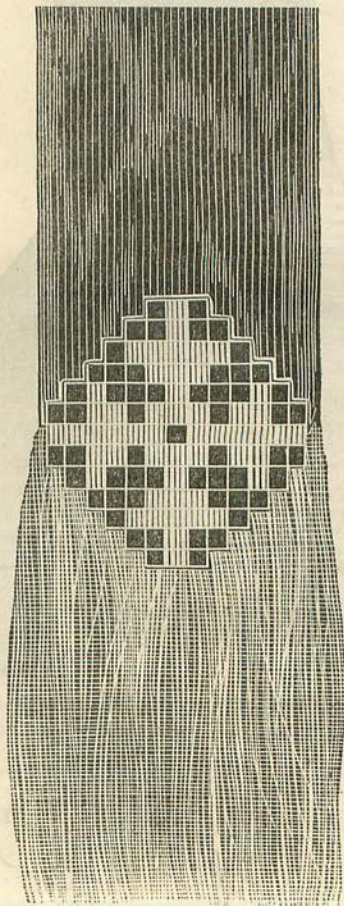
## CINERARIA; OR, AUTUMNAL DAISY.

This is a very pretty little flower, and may be made either in blue or lilac wool. The same receipt would do for the common or field daisy, if white wool be used; but then it would be necessary to take one thread of deep pink wool, and sew round the edge of each petal with a rug needle, taking one stitch in every loop.

Take a steel crochet needle, and work on a piece of leto twelve stitches in double crochet, with a bright shade (not too light) of split wool; pass the needle under the leto in beginning the stitch, instead of doing so for the last two loops, as before directed; break off the wool, twist the two ends of the wire together, and cut off one of them. Make, in the same way, seven or eight of these little petals, or as many as may be needed to go round the heart of the flower. Make a little tuft of yellow wool, about half the size of a pea, by crossing a bit of wire over some little pieces of split wool, and twisting it tightly; cut the wool even at the top, almost close to the wire, and mount

the flower by fastening the little petals round the heart with a bit of split silk; cut off all the wires but two, at different lengths from the flower—the longest not exceeding a nail; cover the stem with green wool, and be very careful in covering it rather closely in the part nearest the flower, as the graduated thickness of the wires is to represent the calyx. Finish the branch with a few small leaves, which must be worked in the same manner as the petals, only longer; making the chain for each of different lengths—the smallest fourteen stitches, the longest about twenty. They must be made, also, in different shades of green; the smallest being the lightest color.

## END OF WAIST-RIBBON OR NECK-TIE, IN SILK NETTING AND DARNING.



This is a little Parisian novelty, which any lady can execute for herself with a very trifling



degree of trouble. It is formed of a small square of netting in crochet silk, commenced on one loop, enlarged until the width of the contrary corners is reached, and then diminished again to one. In this square the pattern given in our engraving is to be darned in the same sort of silk. The square is then to be let into the end of a ribbon, and a long silk fringe knotted into every loop. The square of netting may be made larger if desired, but its size must be carefully adapted to the width of the ribbon. These form very ornamental ends to the long waist-ribbons, and are equally in favor for the necktie. Sometimes the netting is of the same

color as the ribbon, and sometimes it forms a contrast, being darned with a silk of some brilliant shade, for the sake of effect, while the fringe may be of either color.

RABBIT PINCUSHION.



APRON FOR A SCHOOL GIRL.

IT CAN BE MADE OF SILK OR WASH-GOODS.





NEW STYLE OF DRAWERS.

TRIMMED WITH SMALL TUCKS AND INSERTING.



EMBROIDERY.

