

Using the Morse twist drill, and with the rapid motion that can be obtained, there is no danger of splitting the most delicate piece. The two machines last mentioned may be had of Mr. C. Churchill, Wilson street, London, and would be imported by any hardware merchant if desired.

Some of the most popular fret cutting machines have been described, and we would advise the industrious amateur to possess himself of one of them, as the work performed is superior.

We have described the fret-cutting machines, and but few remarks will be required in the method of working them. The patterns will have to be perforated as an entrance to the saw, the same as for hand work, and each particular machine will require different handling. While some of the wooden fret-cutting machines work with a treadle and the saw vibrates up and down but once with the motion of the foot, the iron machines vibrate very rapidly with the up and down motion of the treadle. Whatever machine the amateur may possess we should advise that both feet should be practised to work it, as it would be a relief from the fatigue of a long run. In each machine there will be a particular knack to produce the most power to cut quickly a piece of wood an inch or more in thickness as well as the light stroke required to turn a corner or clear out an angle in some very delicate work. If the sawdust should clog the saw through the wood being damp or other causes, don't force the saw or you may break it. Loosen the saw and draw it out of the cut.

### DESCRIPTION OF FANCY-WORK ENGRAVINGS.

(See page 285.)

#### No. 1.—EDGING: MIGNARDISE.

\* One double in a picot of mignardise, two chain; repeat twice more; one chain, pass over fourteen picots; repeat from \* for the entire length. The inner picots of scallops are joined with chain-stitch, worked with a needle and cotton.

#### No. 2.—BUTTERFLY: POINT LACE.

All materials for the lace designs may be had from Mrs. Gurney, 186, Atlantic Street, Brooklyn, New York, P.O. Box 3527. Prices upon application. The Point Lace Supplements also may be had from Mrs. Gurney, for 10c.

**MATERIALS REQUIRED:**  $1\frac{1}{2}$  yard of braid,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  yard of cord, 1 yard of pearl-edge,  $\frac{1}{2}$  yard of lacet braid, one ball of thread, one reel of cotton.

#### No. 3.—EDGING: MIGNARDISE.

The pattern must first be traced on linen or paper from the design, and the rings sewn firmly where they fold. Take off the work, and sew down the picots that are not shown in the design. Four distinct picots are shown for the heading, eight picots for outside of scallop. For the-heading, work one chain, one double into each picot.

For the outer edge of scallop \* one double in the third picot, \* two chain, one double in the next; repeat from last \* twice more, then from first \* for the entire length.

#### Nos. 4 AND 5.—TRIMMINGS FOR DRESS, &c.

No. 4 consists of mohair braid, laid on at intervals, fastened down with a few stitches of silk, so as to draw it tightly together at the bottom. The ends are then frayed out to form tassels.

No. 5 consists of threads drawn out across the material, and those lengthwise of the material are knotted together at regular distances.

#### Nos. 6 AND 8.—ROSETTE AND BUTTON.

Rosettes of braid, with a small button in the centre, form pretty trimmings for dresses, jackets, &c. No. 6 is made of two sorts of braid, which must be sewn upon a foundation of stiff net or buckram. No. 8 is a large, thick button, ornamented with cord and passementerie.

#### Nos. 7, 9, AND 10.—WALL-BASKET.

No. 7 is a pretty wall-basket of cane-work, ornamented with drapes, for which designs Nos. 9 and 10 are suitable.

No. 9 has a foundation of scarlet cloth, pinked at the edges, and ornamented with blue silk braid, and an embroidered design in gold, green, and blue purse-silk.

No. 10.—The foundation may be of pale blue cloth or silk. The edge is straight, and is button-holed round with silk. The design may be worked in chain-stitch, or with braid in gold colour. A few gold or steel beads are needed, and the long stitches are in two shades of crimson silk. The edge is of fine lacet-work.

The basket is lined with bright-coloured silk. When the drapes are worked and fixed in their places, a leaf trimming of satin ribbon is put on. A silk tassel is placed between each drape, and bows of ribbon are put on according to design.

#### Nos. 11 AND 12.—DESIGNS IN EMBROIDERY.

These little sprays are pretty for ornamenting pin-cushions, toilet-cushions, &c. They may be worked in cruel, embroidery cotton, or silk, according to the material to be ornamented.

#### No. 13.—TOILET-BOX.

The foundation may be of thin wood or stout cardboard. The box may be lined with quilted, fluted, or plain silk. The sides are trimmed with a pleated ribbon flounce. The top is covered with silk, with a pleating round the edge. An embroidered square of muslin, or any other material, or white velvet, painted with a spray of flowers, would be very pretty for the top, edged with lace or blonde.

#### No. 14.—EMBROIDERED BORDER.

The border is suitable for a variety of purposes. Pretty serviette-rings may be made with it, on a foundation of silk, cloth, or velvet. The edge should then be straight, and, after mounting on cardboard, and lining with ribbon or silk, a cord or row of beads could be sewn on to finish the ring. The flowers and foliage may be worked in their natural colours, or in two shades of one colour, according to taste.—*The Young Ladies' Journal*.

#### WASTE-PAPER BASKET.

The foundation is of pasteboard or thick cardboard. Six sections will be required, each measuring  $14\frac{1}{2}$  inches in height, 8 inches in width at the top, and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches at the bottom. The covering is of unbleached holland, ornamented with appliqué in two shades of brown silk, or in the natural colours of the flowers. The sides are bound with brown braid, and are joined on the inner side with strong thread. The lining may be of paper or of thin glazed calico, which must be cut to shape and carefully gummed on. The top is then bound with brown braid.

Nos. 14 and 15 give designs for the drapery. The design for ornamenting the sides is given on a larger scale. The framework of wood must, of course, be made by an upholsterer. Tassels of two shades of brown complete the ornamentation. Cloth foundation and appliqué will be handsomer and more substantial if required.

#### FLOWER-POT STAND.

This stand is made of varnished bamboo. The foot is 7 inches high; the upper part is six-cornered, and 8 inches high. The bottom of it, which is made of deal, measures 9 4-5 inches round, and the top 12 inches. The medallions inside the six divisions of the upper part are worked on white cloth. In the centre of this cloth sew on a small oval piece of green silk with button-hole stitch, on which a small landscape cut out in cork is sewn on in appliqué. This can be worked instead on perforated cardboard, in point russe or satin stitch.

The vandyked edge which borders the oval is worked partly in satin stitch, partly in point russe, with purse-silk of different bright colours, and with gold thread. The white cloth ground is mounted on cardboard, and tacked on the bamboo edge of the medallions with small nails. The stand is lined with purple cashmere ornamented with cords and tassels, as can be seen in our illustration.

### EXPERIMENTAL AMUSEMENTS.

TO PLACE A LIGHTED CANDLE UNDER WATER WITHOUT EXTINGUISHING IT; OR A HANDKERCHIEF WITHOUT WETTING IT.

—Take a glass, and fastening a small bit of wood across the mouth, stick thereupon a piece of candle lighted, and with a steady hand, convey the glass to the surface of the water; then push it carefully down, and the candle may be seen burning under the water, and it may be brought up again alight. In the same manner you may put a handkerchief rolled tight together, and it will not be wet. The principal art in performing this feat consists in the nicety of bringing the mouth of the glass exactly level with the surface of the water; for, if it be put the least on one side, the water will rush in, and consequently defeat the object. The experiment may serve in some degree to elucidate the principle of the diving-bell.