

ribbons, have been introduced for trimming opera cloaks. Many little jackets, or, as they are sometimes called, *coins-de-feu*, have just been completed. One of the newest has received the name of *Czarina*. It may be made in blue, green, black, or ruby colored velvet, and is trimmed with guipure and jet. Another jacket remarkable for some degree of novelty, may also be mentioned. The *basque* is cut out along its entire length in pointed vandykes, and edged with fancy silk braid of a peculiar texture, having the lustrous effect of satin. In the *basque*, at each side of the waist, there is a small pocket. The two fronts of the *corsage* are likewise cut out in pointed vandykes, and the points are fastened together by fancy silk buttons.

The skirts of dresses still continue to be very generally ornamented with side or front trimmings. These trimmings frequently consist of broad bands of velvet of the form called by the French milliners, *quilles*, or *shuttles*; that is to say, each band of velvet is cut straight at one end, and pointed in an obtuse angle at the other. These bands are set on in various ways, and are usually edged round with narrow black lace, in easy fulness. This style of trimming has become very effectively employed on a robe of maroon-colored moire. The *quilles* were of velvet of the color of the silk, and were edged round with a narrow niche of black lace. This dress was made with a high *corsage* and a *basque*; the latter edged with a trimming of black lace and velvet.

Ball dresses are ornamented with a profusion of trimmings of various descriptions: *buillottes* of tulle and ribbon are the trimmings most generally employed. Some have side trimmings. Some have flowered skirts, others double or triple *jupes*, and a few are made in the tunic style. Some are composed of transparent, and others of opaque materials. A ball dress, just completed, has been made of white *glacé*, with *jupes*, each edged with a band of white tulle, over which there is an *application* of foliage and flowers in gold, green crape and blue cerise and white velvet. This foliage and flowers are semi-detached from the band of crape, and disposed in wreaths, thus producing a most beautiful and novel effect.

We understand that high dresses are again becoming fashionable. The most rich and costly silks are now made into dresses with high *corsages*, intended to be worn at dinner

parties, and at the opera or theatres. A high dress for half morning, and intended for dinner costume, has just been completed. The robe is of silvery grey *moire antique*, with three rows of ivy leaves made of black velvet, disposed in the *tablier* style up each side of the front of the skirt. Between the rows of leaves there are rows of black guipure insertion, figured with black *bugles*. The rows of velvet foliage are carried up the *corsage* at each side as far as the shoulders, producing the effect of *bretelles*, now so much a fashion. The *corsage* is without a *basque*, and the sleeves are slashed; the openings been filled up with black tulle, and confined by bows of black velvet foliage and guipure. Round the throat is to be worn a vandyked collar of Venetian point.

Feathers are much worn in evening head-dresses. *Marabouts* are most in favour. Among the newest ball head-dresses, we may mention a wreath composed of bunches of grapes, partly formed of white pearls, and partly of pearls of a pale green hue. These bunches of grapes are tastefully interwoven with flowers of *oceania clematis*. This species of *clematis*, instead of being white, is of a delicate rose tint.

TO CLEAN AND STARCH POINT LACE.

Fix the lace in a prepared tent, draw it straight, make a warm lather of castile soap, and, with a fine brush dipped in, rub over the point gently; and when it is clean on one side, do the same to the other; then throw some clean water on it, in which a little alum has been dissolved, to take off the suds, and having some thin starch, go over with the same on the wrong side, and iron it on the same side when dry, then open it with a bodkin and set it in order. To clean point lace, if not very dirty, without washing:—fix it in a tent as in the former case, and go over with fine bread, the crust being pared off, and when it is done, dust out the crumbs, &c.

TO TAKE MILDEW OUT OF LINEN.

Take soap and rub it well; then scrape some fine chalk, and rub that also in the linen; lay it on the grass; as it dries, wet it a little and it will come out.

TO PRESERVE FURS.

When laying up muffs and tippets for the summer, if a tallow candle be placed on or near them, all danger from moths or other insects will be obviated.