

circumference of hat and adding 1 in. or more for every tuck. The width is generally twice as wide as it is intended to be when finished.

Binding Plainly.—Two or more crossway pieces of material, measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. *through* the width, are joined by back-stitching selvages together; these are then stretched round the hat brim to obtain the exact size; the surplus cut off minus $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; the material joined in a round and placed wrong side uppermost on top side of brim; the edges of material and hat are then back-stitched together, and the material turned over edge and slip-stitched down.

Tucked Linings.—Full linings for under brims are as varied as the full edges, and like them prepared by tucking, gathering, etc., and should be sewn just above the wire.

PATTERN-TAKING

Obtaining the Pattern for a Plain-shaped Lining.—Pattern-taking must always precede the plain-shaped lining of straw or felt hats, as it must fit to perfection. The method of doing this is to take a sheet of paper, fairly soft, though not too soft, and cut out a section (Diag. V., Fig. 1); the curved-out portion is then placed to headline on the hat brim (Diag. V., Fig. 2) and all paper beyond edge

cut away. This process is repeated till the entire pattern is obtained, when the pieces are carefully pinned together, placed on a second sheet of paper, and the pattern cut—if the shape be flat-brimmed—in one piece from it.

Interlining.—Before sewing on the velvet or silk lining the brim is always covered with

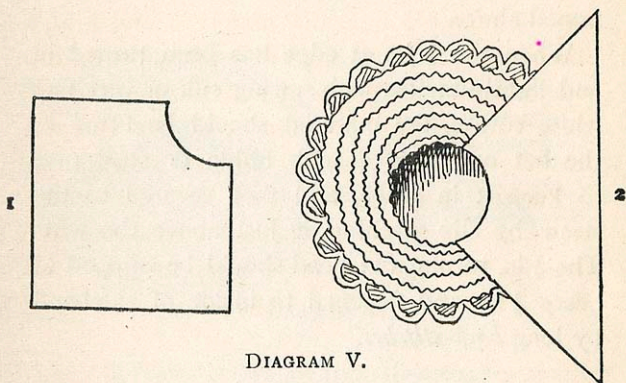


DIAGRAM V.

a piece of muslin cut to the shape of pattern taken; this is to prevent any roughness or inequality of straw pressing against the shaped lining and causing an unsightly appearance when finished. If, however, the interlining be put on badly, or not made to fit perfectly, the result will be as bad as if not worse than it would have been without it. In cutting the shaped lining that side of paper pattern which was against

the straw shape must be placed *downward* upon the material used, and if it happens to be velvet due care must be paid to pile and shade (*see* Diag. XXXI. and instruction contained on page 62). The turnings for edge should not exceed $\frac{1}{4}$ in., and for head $\frac{1}{2}$ in., except in the case of a Gainsboro' or Boat shape, for the rule for which see chapter mentioned above.

When the $\frac{1}{4}$ in. at edge has been turned in and lightly tacked with sewing silk or very fine white cotton, the material should be fitted to the hat and pinned with lilikin or steel pins to keep it in place, and then secured to the straw by slip-stitching it just above the wire. The $\frac{1}{2}$ in. turnings at head should be snipped at every $\frac{1}{2}$ in. and fastened to inside of sideband by long *back-stitches*.

HEAD-LININGS

Head-linings.—Head-linings are made both on the crossway and the lengthway of the sarcenet. The width of head-linings for hats is always determined by the height of sideband, to the measurement of which 1 in. more is added for the hem and 1 in. or more for lying inside on the tip according to its size, but in no case must they be made so deep that the whole of