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
tip be covered; the usual rule is to leave quite 2 in. of this to be seen when the head-lining is drawn up and finished. Head-linings are prepared by turning down cut edge ¼ in. and folding again so as to make hem of ½ in.; this is finely run, not hemmed down, and forms a casing into which a narrow ribbon is afterwards run.

Diag. VI. shows the method usually adopted

Diagram VI.

when it is not desirable that the stitches should be taken through the shape to top side, but whenever practicable it is preferable to secure them to the headline before the sideband is trimmed, or, in the case of velvet-covered hats, has received its velvet covering, as then a stabbing-stitch can be used, and the line of stitches confining the head-lining to its place formed of even back-stitches.

Saracenet Tip.—Sewing in saracenet tip must invariably precede the putting in of side-lining.
Four to six stitches are generally sufficient to keep it in place, and these should be of the tiniest size on the outside of hat, but may be very large in the inside. In the case of felt hats the tip should never be stitched, but gummed to keep it in place. When head-lining a bonnet the sarcenet tip must neaten the extreme back.

The side-lining, with 1 in. or more left beyond, should be begun at one ear, taken round the front edge to the opposite ear, where a second 1 in., corresponding to the turning left at beginning, should be allowed. After the bonnet is trimmed, or made—as the case may be—these 1 in. turnings are turned in to lie between shape and its head-lining, and should be neatly slip-stitched to the remainder of back of bonnet or part not neatened by the back portion of tip. Great care should be exercised in fitting a head-lining to a bonnet, as the fit can easily be spoiled by a contraction in any part. Head-linings for transparent shapes must always correspond in nature and colour. A narrow sarcenet ribbon is generally sewn in with them to cover the line of stitches and make them quite neat.