

colour placed in contiguity to it. White heightens the tone.

The essence of the matter is, then, to choose the colour that best contrasts with the complexion and outdoor garments, or blends with the latter.

FORM

Form.—The shape of a hat or bonnet must always be chosen with due regard to the outlines of face and head, and also the form of garment intended to be worn with it. Thus a hat that will look well and suit the wearer when garbed in a tailor-made dress or coat will lose its smart appearance, be both dowdy and unbecoming, where accompanied by a much-frilled shoulder wrap.

The reason why is that the harmony of proportions has not been kept. The novice in matters of art, to whom hand and eye training is an unknown quantity, will do well therefore to study cause and effect by the simple plan of trying a given shape on a model wearing first a tight-fitting coat with close collar, then frilled, furbelowed, or having a Medici collar. Sisters or friends will be found very willing to lend themselves for this purpose, if only for the sake of the knowledge they in

turn will acquire of how to dress, not only becomingly, but well.

Flat-featured or Moon-shaped Faces.—A person with flat features or full round face, if choosing a brimmed hat, should select a shape the front brim of which is wider than the sides; the all-round hat not only accentuates the flatness of the one and the moonlikeness of the other, but causes the immediate front of the brim of shape to appear narrower than its sides.

Yet one with an oval-shaped brim, less in diameter from side to side than from back to front, would be equally unbecoming. The best shape would be one measuring equally in diameter, having its head nearer the back than front of brim, as Diag. VIII., Fig. 1.

This shape is also a becoming one to a more oval face if the cheek bones are high.

Thin or Angular-featured.—The thin or angular, on the contrary, should wear the oval shape, less in diameter from side to side than from front to back; and if the head of the intended wearer be small at back and narrow across, the crown of shape should be longer than round, as shown in Diag. XIV., the second on right side of page.

The Passée or Middle-aged Woman.—Down-rooping brims of the 'Mushroom' or 'Flop'

type are seldom worn successfully by those past the border of youth or young-womanhood, for the simple reason that they cast a shadow on the face that is very unbecoming when the crow's feet have put in appearance with lines and wrinkles on the face. They may be fairly worn, however, by those to whom these betrayers of age are unknown; a well-preserved face that still retains its plumpness, for instance.

Shapes Turned Up in Front.—A shape turned up in front, and dipping down at sides, may be well worn by the really oval or round face, if unaccompanied by a snub nose; but a person possessing either a snub, or *retroussé*, should always avoid this style of shape, also a conical crown, as they draw unwelcome notice to this prominent feature, and cause a long thin face to appear abnormally so.

Large Heads.—Although the vagaries of fashion sometimes favour a large head-size, at others a small, its decrees must not be so slavishly adhered to that the due proportion of the hat to the head is ignored. Thus, if the mode of the moment vetoes hats with large, good-fitting crowns, a grotesque effect only will be produced by placing one of the small-crowned upon a large, wide head. Instead, it would be better to choose a shape of which the sideband or the brim should be in two

pieces, Figs. 2 and 3, or take a much shaped bandeau and so fix that the necessary increase in head-size and good fit is obtained—Fig. 1, Diag. XXVII.

The aim of the true artist should always be to evolve shapes containing sufficient fashion lines, to be so made without sacrificing the points absolutely necessary to make them beautifying to the wearer. Herein lies *one of the secrets of the successful milliner.*

DRAFTING SHAPES

Drafting and Cutting Paper Patterns.—The shape being chosen, the next item will be the drafting and cutting out of paper pattern. Decidedly the easier method for students in elementary classes and for the amateur is to obtain it by folding, though undoubtedly more correct results may be obtained by the more educational method of drafting on geometrical principles from measurements. As this manual will contain particulars of the principles of both methods, the student will be able to make her choice.

Requisites for Paper Pattern Cutting.—Materials required: One sheet sectional or plain paper, lead pencil, flat rules, scissors.

Cutting Pattern for 'Flam.'—Cut a square