MILLINERY

dge of straw is wired in a length, the first row is then pinned to the shape at its edge, the succeeding rows to the preceding one until the brim is entire. This is then carefully removed and sewn firmly, the outer edge wired, as Diag. IV., and refitted to the shape in order that any errors in form may be remedied. The crown is begun at its base, the headline, the first row pinned as the brim to the shape, the second to the first, and so on until the centre of top is reached, when the end is twisted into the crown.

CAPS

Caps.—Caps may be briefly summarised under four heads.

I. The Matron's, under which heading all the dainty confections, bow arrangements of ribbon and lace, twisted bandeau, and bandeaux are placed.

II. Old Ladies' caps, which are so nearly, like their bonnets, obsolete.

III. Confirmation caps.

IV. Servants' caps.

In all cases but that of the bandeau (Diag. XLI.) the shape consists of two thicknesses of net, one ½ in. larger all round than the other, which is cut to size and form of pattern.
A wire, two strands of flat or ribbon wire, or a thin wire covered with silk filaments, is placed at the cut edge of smallest piece of net, and the $\frac{1}{2}$ in. extra of the larger piece is turned over wire at the exact line of the cut edge of the smaller. The wire is cased in by taking a long stitch on the turnings and a small one on the neat and under side. The join of wire is always at the inner edge of cap, and generally at the centre, and overlaps 1 in. or 1½ in.

Diagram XLI.

Wide Heads.—When making a cap foundation for a head wide from side to side, the net is either eased over the wire at sides or it is stretched just above the wire. This makes a hollow, and ensures a better fit. When wired the shape is bound with ribbon or bias velvet, though if neatly and properly made this is not absolutely necessary.

The Chief Point in Arranging the Trimmings.—In adjusting the lace or trimmings care is required to prevent them standing away
from shape and exposing the severe outline of edge of shape. This is a mistake which inexperienced and amateur milliners constantly make in building bonnets as well as caps, ignorant how loudly it proclaims the little grasp they have of their subject.

The important point to bear in mind in order to avoid this glaring fault is that the lace around the edge of a cap must fall snugly to the head; the trimmings of the bonnets at intervals drop below the edge of shape, so as to make a broken outline, and the shapes with their trimmings be long enough to reach, not cover, the arrangement of hair at back. A space between is as great a fault from a side or back view as the stiff outline is from a front.

As cap foundations are never lined, like hats and bonnets, it is necessary to keep them very neat inside, and only a few stitches, and those of the smallest, may be in evidence. To attain this the cotton is fastened off from time to time in sewing on the trimmings firmly to their place, not taken from one point to another, and, where it is not absolutely necessary for the trimmings to be attached to the foundation, only caught to other portions; a ‘tie’ is always used—securing the points of lace to the edge of foundation is a point in instance. The tie or knot is made by taking the cotton through the top side of
trimmings, where about a 4 in. end of the thread is left, to the under side and brought back again twice; the two ends are then tied together by taking first one end and then the other. To make the knot the cotton is twice twisted when making the first loop; this is to prevent the knot coming untied when the cotton has been closely cut down. The knots must never come

![Diagram XLII](image_url)

on the under side of the shape for two reasons: first, because they would prick the head like a pin; secondly, because they would cause the inside of the cap to look untidy and unfinished. Deftness and light handling are as indispensable in the manufacture of dainty caps as in any other branch of the millinery art. The foundation for an old lady's cap (Diag. XLII., Fig. 1) is made in two parts (Diag. XLII., Figs. 2, 3); both are separately wired and prepared as previously explained, only in this case the
binding with sarcenet ribbon is imperative, the same ribbon being brought into requisition for neatening by wrapping around the wire spring, which is sewn on the long part of foundation in order that the cap may fit snugly to the face. The second part is fixed to the first at the angle shown by Fig. 4.

**Shape and Method of making 'Bag.'**—The 'bag' at the back is made by cutting a piece of black spotted or sprigged net to the shape of a child's hood pattern (Diag. XIVa). This is affixed to the back edge of long part of shape by easing at the top and at the ears. A hem is run the length of bottom edge of net bag and elastic inserted, which, when drawn up to the back measurement, is generally about 8 in.; this is sewn at each end to the ears. The bag is generally ornamented with lappets of lace or tulle edged with tulle pleatings, or with ribbon bows, the ears with lappets to match.

Narrow lace is generally used to trim the front edge of foundation, and is carried all round the long part, neatening the top of bag. Lace, jet, flowers, and ribbon are all brought into requisition to embellish sides and top of shape. A common method is to wave the lace all round and introduce bows of ribbon, jet, or flowers between, and even marabou feathers.
The Confirmation cap in its simplest form is composed of a tulle rosette and ruchings with veil. A pointed or Marie Stuart shape is decidedly the smartest for this style. The veil is fastened beneath the rosette and ruchings.

A Servant's cap is generally made of washing fabric, such as cambric plainly hemmed or edged with embroidery, and usually measures 18 in. in length, 4 in. wide in the middle, 2 in. wide at the ends. A gathering thread, or a tuck to take a cord, is run through the centre lengthways; this is drawn up and fitted around the front of foundation, so that one edge of material falls in flutes over edge of foundation. Two long ends hem-stitched are arranged to fall at the back, and these are neatened on the crown of shape by a small bow made of a still narrower piece of cambric.

Another style is formed by arranging an Alsatian bow on a narrow foundation, and the small bow required to neaten ends, made with upstanding loops to show to the face.