

FANCY BANDS

*For Sidebands of Hats, or for circling the
Brim of Hats.*

The Sidebands of Hats.—(1) These can be arranged by methods described under the heading "Fancy Brims"; also (2) by method 5, "Under side of a Hat Brim"; (3) by making a lattice work of beads, etc.

Bands for circling hat brims can be made (1) by covering a wired piece of buckram—length and width of desired band—with a crossway width of velvet to form a French fold, or to form a triple fold, or as a bandeau; (2) by methods described under the headline "Fancy Brims."

CHENILLE, CHIFFON, FINE STRAW, AND TULLE

As Coverings for Wire Shapes.

Chenille can be arranged (1) by simply twisting it over the wires, row after row, circularly (Diag. XXIV.), or vertically; (2) circularly, and threading other strands through vertically, or *vice versa* (Diag. XXV.); (3) by forming diamonds (Diag. XXVI.); by forming diamonds and threading other strands through, as shown in the preceding diagram, or by knotting (Diag. XXVI. A); (4) by twisting it over wires, as first

method, diagonally, every two rows, forming a zigzag; (5) by buttonholing over the edge wire, and each succeeding row one to the other (Diag. XXVII.); (6) by plaiting and sewing on to a tulle-covered wire shape (Diag. XXVIII.); (7) by working over rings in a fancy design (Diag. XXIX.); (8) by twisting over wires, and twisting loops between vertically or circularly (Diag. XXX.).

Chiffon can be arranged (1) by all methods described under the heading "Fancy Brims"; (2) by taking a wisp of the material and working out the methods given for Chenille, "tied" knots taking the place of "twisted" knots; (3) by forming figure eights (Diag. XXXI.); (4) by making flowers in chiffon and mounting them in wreaths, crescents, sprays, etc., and sewing same on to a shape previously covered with lace, or chiffon folded or cased; (5) by sewing on chiffon, gathered, rucked, or tucked on, one-half of the brim, on the sideband, and sewing chiffon similarly treated around lace motifs, and covering the other sections of shapes with the motifs; (6) by rucking or gathering strips, and forming them into overlapping crescents, placed widthway on the shape, and threading ribbon or silk or velvet through the crescents; (7) by gathering at each edge, and forming shells (Diag. XXXII.).

Fine Straw can be used as a covering (1) by all methods described for Chenille (Diag. XXXIII.), "tied" knots, as in chiffon, taking the place of "twisted" knots; (2) made into Banksia roses, and sewn on as an over design; (3) made into scrolls, or conventional design, and applied to a shape first undercovered with tulle, chiffon, silk, etc.; (4) by crocheting a design over the wires; (5) by making in crochet roses and other flowers, or into foliage, and applying on to a shape first crocheted over in a lattice or rough twig design.

Tulle, as a covering, (1) plainly in lengths put on widthway (Diag. XXXIV.); (2) can be manipulated by all methods described for chiffon and fine straw.

QUILLINGS AND RUCHES

Treatment of Cut Edges.—Turned in as a hem and (1) oversewn with chenille, arosene, or narrow ribbon; (2) stitched by machine; (3) roll hemmed; (4) French hemmed; (5) formed into petals by run-stitching and whipping, as shown in Diag. XXXV.; (6) tucked (pinch or $\frac{1}{4}$ "); (7) fringed; (8) flossed out (Diag. XXXVI.); (9) pinked; (10) caught in scallops with beads; (11) turned in as a hem and lace edged; (12) turned in as a hem and sewn to a separate fold