

by herring-bone open work of twist; (13) turned in as a hem and a narrow ruche sewn on.

Quillings and Ruches are formed by (1) gathering, or (2) pleating the material at one edge for quillings (Diags. XXXVII. and XXXVIII.), at the centre (Diag. XXXIX.) for ruches.

"PLATEAUX" AND "FLAMS"

These may be twisted into various shapes, and used to form parts of shapes.

Plateaux can be arranged to form (1) a "Tam" (Diag. XL.); (2) a child's bonnet (Diag. XLI.); (3) the crown of a toque (Diag. XLII.); (4) the crown of a bonnet (Diag. XLIII.).

Flams can be so pleated that (1) a toque (Diag. XLIV.); (2) a picture hat (Diag. XLV.); (3) a mushroom (Diag. XLVI.); (4) a Napoleon (Diag. XLVII.); (5) a tricorne (Diag. L.); (6) a marquise (Diag. LII.); (7) a boat shape (Diag. LIII.), or (8) a Victorian (Diag. XLIX.); and (9) a Marie Stuart (Diag. XLVIII.) bonnet can be evolved.

Diag. LI. shows method of wiring flam prior to bending into a tricorne.

In the ordinary way these should be wired with a fine silk wire the colour of shape, so as to support and retain in form any section required to flute, etc.