

THE MAKING AND TRIMMING OF A HAT

By Zaida Ben-Yusuf

FIRST LESSON: RIBBON TRIMMING

ILLUSTRATIONS FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE AUTHOR



ILLUSTRATION NO. 1—FRONT

IT WOULD be difficult to find a better example of ribbon trimming than the one shown on the hat, front and back views of which are given in illustrations marked No. 1. There is the effect of very flat trimming with a plaid silk ribbon and quills, each a mark of the season's fashions.



ILLUSTRATION NO. 1—BACK

Of a plaid ribbon eight inches wide two yards and a quarter are required. The simplicity of the arrangement needs no explanation beyond the directions for making the rosette which is placed in front.

THE Diagrams Nos. 1 and 2 are more explicit than many words could possibly be, and all I need add is that after



DIAGRAM NO. 3



DIAGRAM NO. 1



DIAGRAM NO. 2

drawing out the needle, as indicated in Diagram No. 1, the thread should be twisted several times around the stem of each loop as it is formed, and then a stitch or two should be taken to secure it before repeating the process which forms the next loop. Diagram No. 2 shows the finished rosette. Use twenty-four thread and a number six milliner's needle.

With this hat, which is made of blue straw, a blue and black ribbon is used, and two tan-colored quills. A fancy buckle holds the ribbon in folds at the back, and underneath the brim are three or four pink and white roses sewed to a band.



ILLUSTRATION NO. 4—FRONT

THIS band has the effect of tipping the hat well over the forehead, and should be made of double "cape," or bonnet net, wired around the edge, as shown in Diagram No. 3. The wire should lap over at least two inches, and the band then be covered with silk or chiffon to match the hat. The width of the band varies from one and a half to two and a half inches, according to the angle at which the hat is required to tip forward.

Another hat, of which front and back views are given in illustrations marked No. 2, has a very stylish ribbon trimming



ILLUSTRATION NO. 2—FRONT

and is made entirely of a chocolate-colored satin straw. The ribbon is of the same shade striped with cream white. The edge of the straw brim is double, and laid between is a filling of tiny pink May flowers. Under the brim at the back is a very full trimming of white roses with their foliage.

Here, again, the same principle of making a bow is shown—in fact, it applies to ribbon however used.



ILLUSTRATION NO. 2—BACK

DIAGRAM No. 4 shows how the long loops are made without cutting the ribbon until the complete bow is formed.

This principle is shown in the hat in illustrations marked No. 2, where the ribbon is all in one piece up one side, across the crown and down the other side, the made bow being placed on afterward. For the help of amateurs I must call attention to the loops which apparently go over the brim; they actually do this, and the two ends are carried under till they go into the head-size and are cov-



ered with the lining when the hat is finished. Three yards of ribbon about six inches wide are required to obtain the effect shown in illustrations marked No. 2. A plain or figured ribbon may be used if preferred. The X indicates the exact front of the hat.

The lining of a hat, which is fully described in the next column, is a very simple matter.



ILLUSTRATION NO. 3—FRONT

THE bonnet shown in illustrations marked No. 3 would be a rather difficult matter for an amateur to undertake, as the shape is formed from six pieces of bonnet net, each wired separately and afterward sewed together. Such frames may be bought with the lace already appliquéd. To the ready-made frame may be added the edging of hyacinths and a high bow of moiré ribbon.

The bow should be made all in one piece and the loops formed in the manner I have described before; two yards and a quarter of ribbon six inches wide are necessary, and one yard and a half of narrow velvet ribbon



ILLUSTRATION NO. 3—BACK

for the ties. Everything about this particularly dainty bonnet is pale violet except the guipure lace, which is ivory white.

A VERY quiet but stylish little hat is shown in illustrations marked No. 4. The straw is dark blue, and the ribbon a pale blue and white check. The bow has a pretty oxidized buckle set into it.

Roses with a great deal of foliage are the chief feature of the hat; the sprays of leaves are carried all over the sides and back, and eight roses of varying shades are placed so as to rest on the hair. The colors are darkest crimson, pink and white.



ILLUSTRATION NO. 4—BACK

SILK Marceline is the conventional material for hat linings. The width of each lining varies according to the depth of the crown, but five inches is generally sufficient. To begin, a square of the material should be basted to a couple of thicknesses of tissue paper, the corners then rounded off and the whole fitted into the crown of the hat which is to be lined; then the strip should be sewed in from the inside, always beginning at the back of the hat and working toward the left hand. There should be about three-quarters of an inch between each little stitch. At the join the lining should lap about one inch, and the other edge be finished so that a very narrow drawing-ribbon may be run through. This edge should be sewed down with small running stitches, and not hemmed. Narrow ribbon is used to draw the lining up. It should be tied in a neat little bow. When all is finished the lining should lie flat.

Editor's Note—In two practical lessons in millinery Miss Ben-Yusuf will give complete directions for "The Making and Trimming of a Hat." The second lesson, in the next (the August) issue of the Journal, will tell "How to Make and Trim a Straw-Braid Hat."