



THE "STANDARD"

WORK ON CUTTING

SIXTH EDITION.



THE "STANDARD" WORK ON CUTTING.

Revised, Enlarged and Improved.



SIXTH EDITION.



A COMPLETE TREATISE
ON THE
Art and Science of Garment Cutting.

PUBLISHERS:

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PREFACE.

THE preceding editions of the "Standard" Systems have established their reputation as superior to any other of the kind, and made them in fact, as well as in name, "Standard" systems.

This, the Sixth Edition, comprises entirely new letter press, illustrations and diagrams as regards the systems, the only reprinted matter being that included in pages 202 to 231.

The systems are herein elaborated much more than in the Fifth Edition, are much improved in many ways, and are so clearly and fully illustrated and explained that they are easy to learn, and safe even for a beginner to use.

Respectfully,

THE JNO. J. MITCHELL CO.

PART I.

THE "STANDARD" SYSTEMS.

TO TAKE THE MEASURES FOR A COAT OR VEST.

THE measures are always taken over the vest, except for an overcoat, when they may be taken either over the vest or over the coat, but the latter method is the better one.

Mark at the height to which it is desired the top of back should reach. To locate this point, decide on where the top of collar should be, and make the mark one inch lower.

Mark at the natural waist on the back center.

Adjust the measuring square to the right shoulder as shown on Figure 1, press the short arms of the square moderately close to the arm, bind them together at the top with a rubber band, and be careful to have the long arm horizontal.

Bend the flexible band (celluloid or brass) straight across the back, as illustrated on Figure 2, mark at the top of the band on the back center for the depth of scye, and call off the "front off scye measure" as indicated by the band.

This is the first measure.

FIGURE 1.

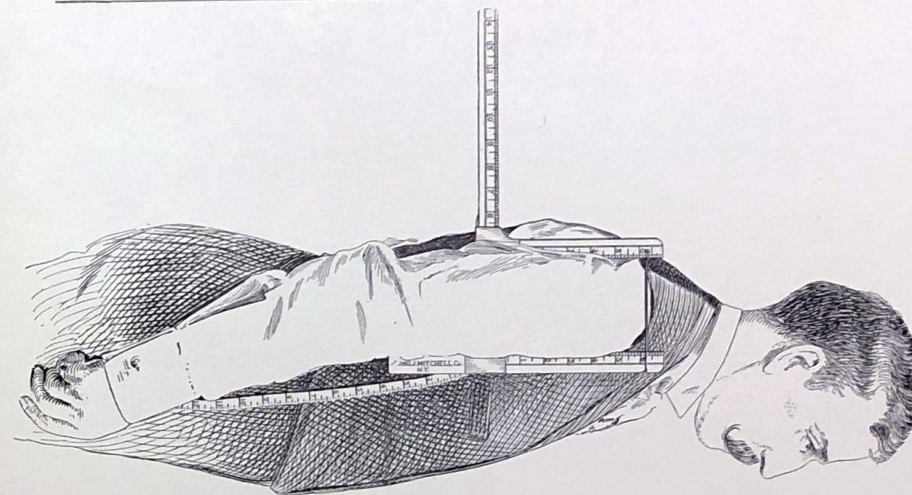
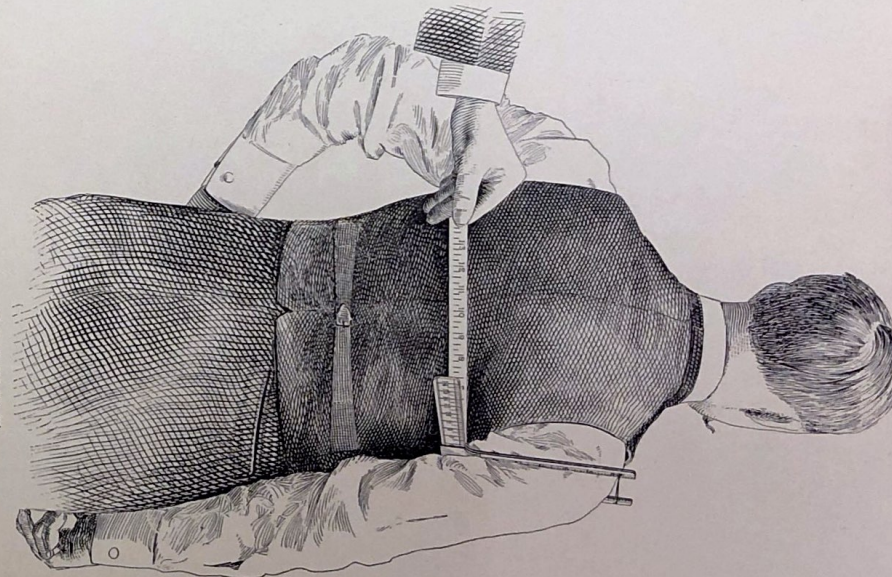


FIGURE 2.



Hold the square firmly with the right hand, and with the left carry the inch tape attached to the square in front of scye up in front of the arm to the mark made for the top of back, as illustrated on Figure 3, and call off the "first over measure."

This is the second measure.

Carry the inch tape over the shoulder in as straight a line as possible down to the depth of scye mark, as illustrated on Figure 4, and call off the "second over measure."

This is the third measure.

Remove the square.

Measure from the top of back to the mark made for the scye level, thence to the natural waist, thence to the fashionable waist, and thence to the full length required.

These are the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh measures.

Take the sleeve length [the width of back is not taken except for very disproportionate forms, as it is not a matter of size, but of style].

Take the breast and waist measures.

For convenience in drafting, the measures should be arranged as follows :

Depth of scye.	Front of scye.	Length of sleeve.	Breast.
Natural waist.	First over.		Waist.
Fashionable waist.	Second over.		
Full length.			

The first, second and third measures are taken fairly close. The tape should not be drawn tightly.

FIGURE 3.

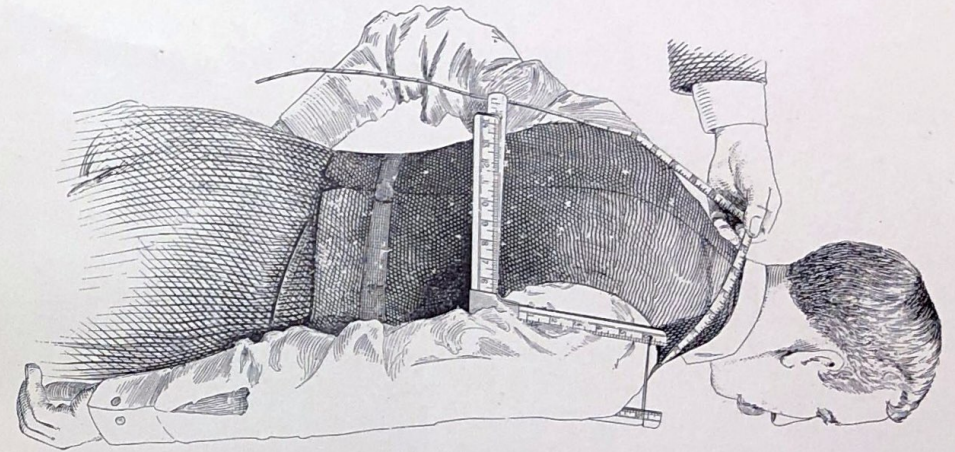
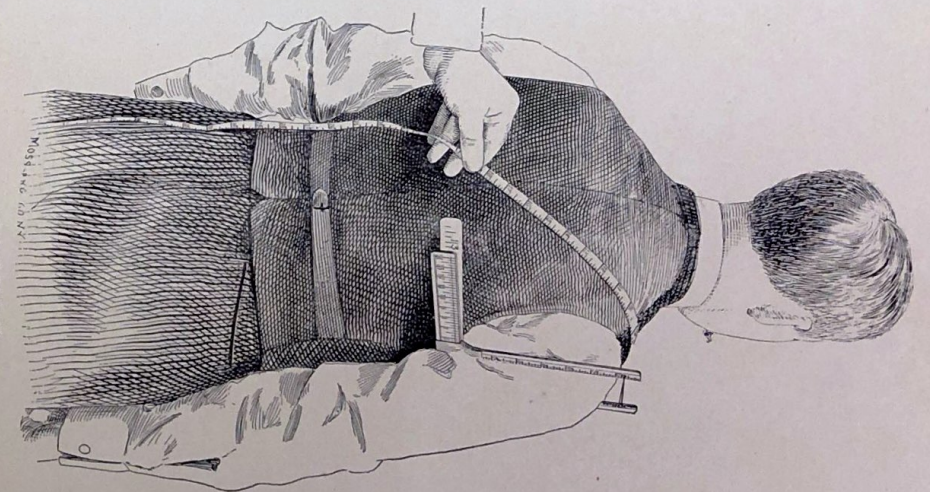


FIGURE 4.



THE FRAMEWORK.

PLATE I.

MEASURES as taken over the vest :

$8\frac{1}{2}$ depth of scye.	11 front of scye.	36 breast.
17 natural waist.	$11\frac{3}{4}$ first over.	32 waist.
$18\frac{1}{2}$ fashionable waist.	17 second over.	

To these measures add for making as follows : To depth of scye 1 inch ; to front of scye $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch ; to first over 1 inch, and to second over $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

The measures, with the additions and as used in drafting, are now as follows :

$9\frac{1}{2}$ depth of scye.	$12\frac{1}{2}$ front of scye.	36 breast.
17 natural waist.	$12\frac{3}{4}$ first over.	32 waist.
$18\frac{1}{2}$ fashionable waist.	$17\frac{3}{4}$ second over.	

TO DRAFT.

Square lines A F and A G.

A to B is depth of scye, $9\frac{1}{2}$; C is half-way between A and B ; D is $\frac{1}{8}$ breast below C ; A to E is natural waist, and A to F is fashionable waist. Square out from C, B, E and F.

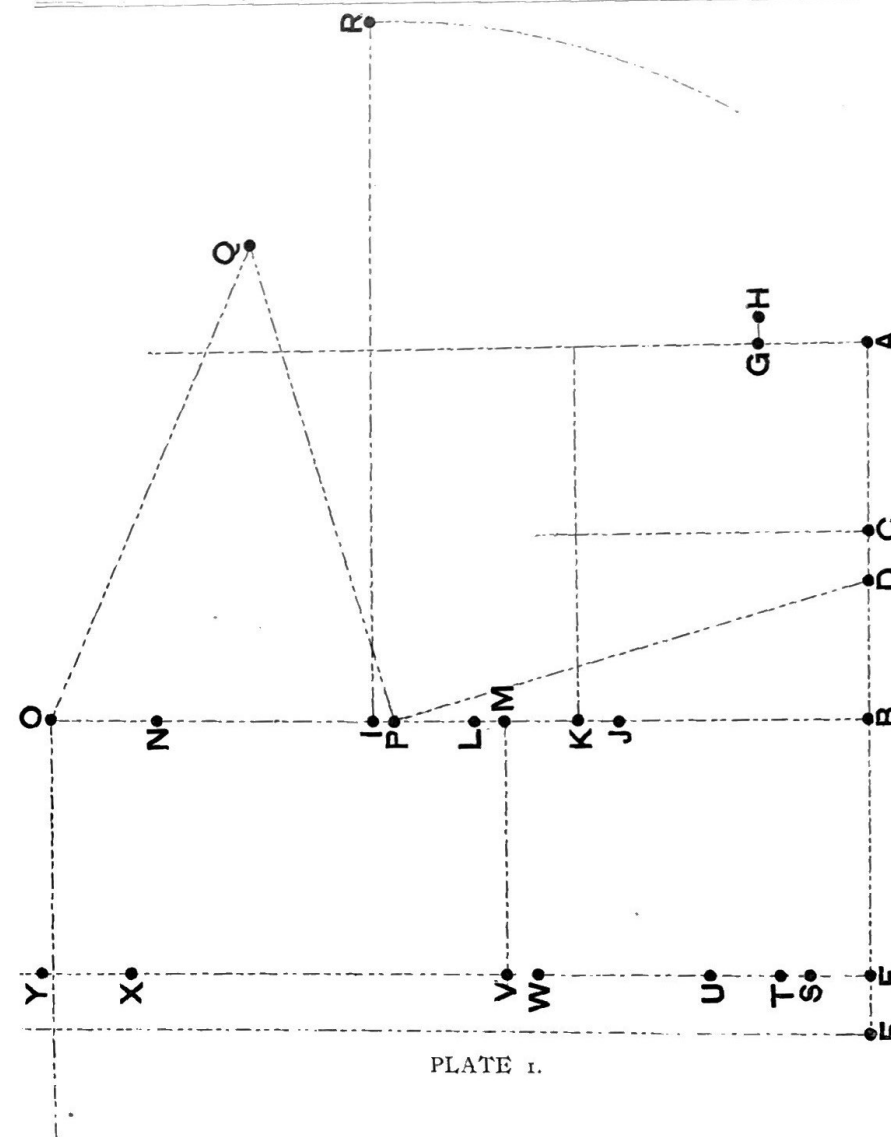
A to G is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch more than $\frac{1}{8}$ breast, and G to H is $\frac{5}{8}$ inch.

B to I is front of scye, $12\frac{1}{2}$; J is half-way between I and B ; J to K is 1 inch ; L is half-way between I and K ; L to M is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch ; B to N is half of full breast, and N to O is $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Square up from I and K, and down from M and O.

D to P is front of scye measure, $12\frac{1}{2}$. Square up from P by the line D P. P to Q is first over, $12\frac{3}{4}$. P to R is second over, $17\frac{3}{4}$. Sweep back from R, pivoting at P, and draw a straight line from Q to O.

E to S is $\frac{1}{8}$ breast ; S to T (for width of back) is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch ; T to U (waist suppression) is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch ; V to W (width of under-arm cut) is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch ; E to T, U to W, and V to X is half of full waist measure, 16, and X to Y is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

[Note.—The amount to be added for making varies thus : When the waist is 4 inches or more smaller than the breast add $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches as above ; when it is 3 inches less, add $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches ; when it is 2 inches less, add 2 inches ; when it is 1 inch less, add $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch, and when it is as large or larger than the breast, add $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.]



THREE BUTTON CUTAWAY.

P L A T E 2.

MEASURES as taken over the vest :

$8\frac{1}{2}$ depth of scye.	11 front of scye.	36 breast.
17 natural waist.	$11\frac{3}{4}$ first over.	32 waist.
$18\frac{1}{2}$ fashionable waist.	17 second over.	

To these measures add for making as follows : To depth of scye 1 inch ; to front of scye $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch ; to first over 1 inch, and to second over $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

The measures, with the additions and as used in drafting, are now as follows :

$9\frac{1}{2}$ depth of scye.	$12\frac{1}{2}$ front of scye.	36 breast.
17 natural waist.	$12\frac{3}{4}$ first over.	32 waist.
$18\frac{1}{2}$ fashionable waist.	$17\frac{3}{4}$ second over.	

TO DRAFT.

Square lines A F and A G. A to B is depth of scye, $9\frac{1}{2}$; C is half-way between A and B ; D is $\frac{1}{4}$ breast below C ; A to E is natural waist, and A to F is fashionable waist. Square out from C, B, E and F.

A to G is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch more than $\frac{1}{4}$ breast, and G to H is $\frac{5}{8}$ inch.

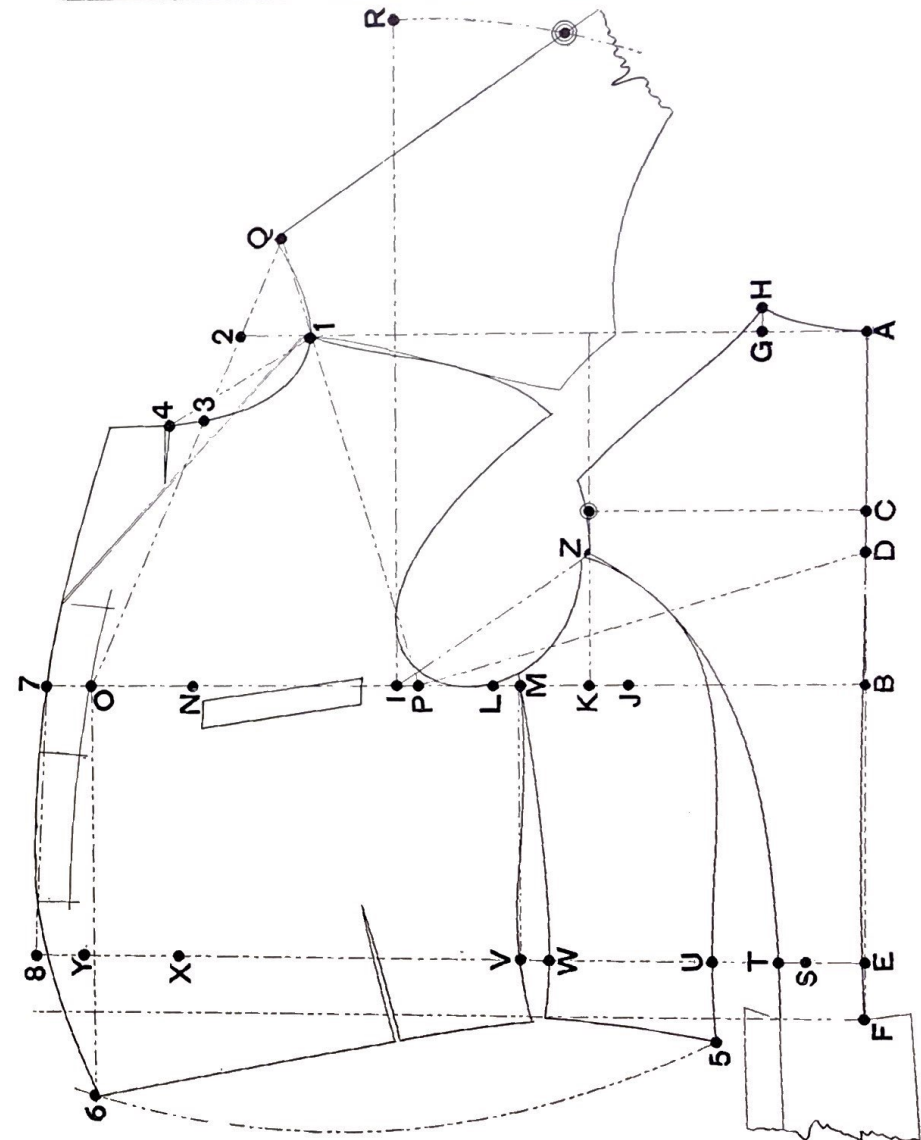
B to I is front of scye, $12\frac{1}{2}$; J is half-way between B and I ; J to K is 1 inch ; L is half-way between I and K ; L to M is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch ; B to N is half of full breast ; N to O is $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and O to 7 is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Square up from I and K, and down from M and O.

D to P is front of scye measure, $12\frac{1}{2}$. Square up from P by the line D P. P to Q is first over, $12\frac{3}{4}$; and P to R is second over, $17\frac{3}{4}$. Sweep back from R, pivoting at P, and draw a straight line from Q to O.

E to S is $\frac{1}{2}$ breast ; S to T is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch ; T to U is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch ; V to W is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch ; E to T, U to W, and V to X is half of full waist measure, 16 ; X to Y is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and Y to 8 is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Draw a straight line from 7 to 8 as a guide for the run of front.

Shape the back as represented, making the width above the sleeve notch or back pitch (circled point) 1 inch, or to taste or style, and commencing the side-seam $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch below the same point, as at Z, or more or less according to taste or style.

Cut out the back. Q to 1 is the width of the top of the back from A to H. Place point H of the back at point 1, and point B of the back to touch the sweep



P L A T E 2.

from R, as at the double-circled point. Mark along the shoulder-seam and remove. Shape the shoulder-seam of the forepart, reducing $\frac{1}{2}$ inch at the scye; make it of the same length as that of the back, and shape the scye as represented.

Point 2 is directly opposite point 1, and from 2 to 3 is $\frac{1}{8}$ breast.

Shape the gorge from 1 through 3, and make 1 to 4, in a direct line, $\frac{1}{4}$ breast.

Draw a straight line from Z to I, and shape the side-seam of the sidebody, commencing $\frac{3}{8}$ inch from Z, reducing $\frac{3}{8}$ inch at the breast line, and curving slightly, as represented, through U. *The top of the sidebody must not extend above the diagonal line drawn from Z to I.*

Shape the under-arm cut as represented.

From Z to 5 is the same as the length of the side-seam of the back. Shape the bottom of the sidebody.

Sweep from 5, pivoting at 1 inch back of the shoulder point (point 1), draw a straight line for the bottom to 6, and then curve slightly into it from the bottom of the under-arm seam of the forepart, commencing $\frac{1}{8}$ inch below a point just opposite the corner of the sidebody.

Make the top of the lapel the width desired, $1\frac{3}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and shape the front as represented.

The roll for this draft is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

Draw the crease lines from a point $\frac{1}{4}$ inch beyond 1 to the end of the roll, and mark the button line $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch back from the edge at the top, and 1 inch back from it at the lowest button, or cutaway point.

CUTAWAYS.

(Continued.)

PLATE 3.

MEASURES as taken over the vest:

$8\frac{5}{8}$ depth of scye.	$11\frac{1}{2}$ front of scye.	35 breast.
$17\frac{1}{4}$ natural waist.	$11\frac{1}{2}$ first over.	31 waist.
$18\frac{3}{4}$ fashionable waist.	$17\frac{1}{2}$ second over.	

[These measures are for a flat-chested, high-shouldered figure.]

Add to these measures for making as follows: To depth of scye 1 inch; to front of scye $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch; to first over 1 inch, and to second over $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

The measures, with the additions and as used in drafting, are now as follows:

$9\frac{5}{8}$ depth of scye.	13 front of scye.	35 breast.
$17\frac{1}{4}$ natural waist.	$12\frac{1}{2}$ first over.	31 waist.
$18\frac{3}{4}$ fashionable waist.	$18\frac{1}{4}$ second over.	

TO DRAFT.

Square lines A F and A G. A to B is depth of scye, $9\frac{5}{8}$; C is half-way between A and B; D is $\frac{1}{4}$ breast below C; A to E is natural and to F fashionable waist. Square out from C, B, E and F.

A to G is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch more than $\frac{1}{4}$ breast, and G to K is $\frac{5}{8}$ inch.

B to I is front of scye, 13; J is half-way between B and I; J to K is 1 inch; L is half-way between I and K; L to M is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; B to N is half of full breast; N to O is $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and O to 7 is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Square up from I and K, and down from M and O. D to P is front of scye, 13. Square up from P by the line D P. P to Q is first over, $12\frac{1}{2}$, and P to R is second over, $18\frac{1}{4}$. Sweep back from R, pivoting at P, and draw a straight line from Q to O.

E to S is $\frac{1}{2}$ breast; S to T is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; T to U is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch; V to W is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; E to T, U to W, and V to X is half of full waist measure, $15\frac{1}{2}$; X to Y is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and Y to 8 is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Draw a straight line from 7 to 8, as a guide for the run of front. Shape the back as represented, making the width above the back pitch (circled point) 1 inch, or to taste or style, and commencing the side-seam $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, more or less, below the same point. Draw a straight line from Z to I, and shape the side-seam of the sidebody, reducing $\frac{3}{8}$ inch at Z, the same amount at the breast line, and curving slightly through U. Get the length to 5, and shape

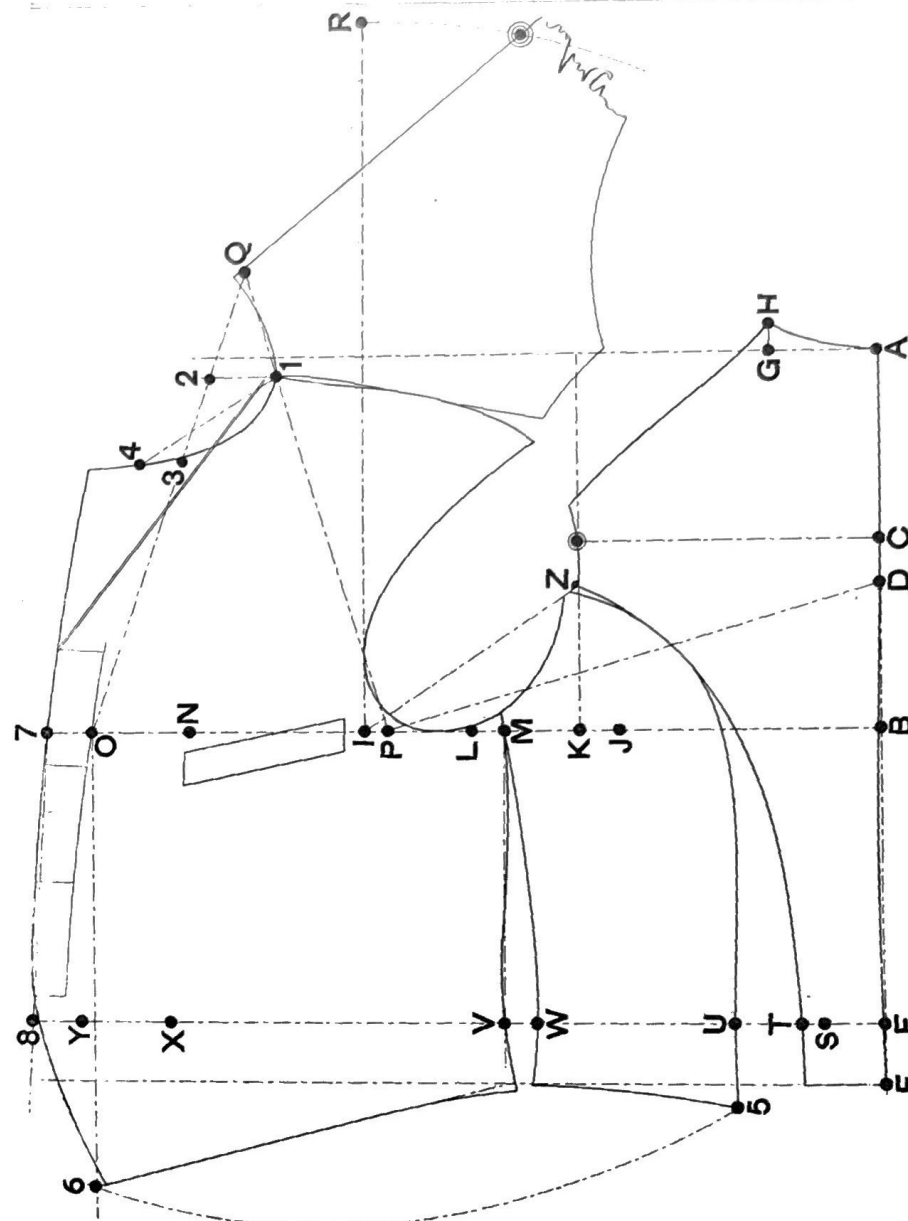


PLATE 3.

the bottom of the sidebody, curving it slightly. Shape the under-arm cut through V and W as represented, and shape the scye to half-way between L and P.

Cut out the back. Q to 1 is the width of the top of the back from A to H. Place point H of the back at point 1, and point B of the back on the sweep as at the double-circled point; mark along the shoulder-seam and remove. Shape the shoulder-seam of the forepart, reducing $\frac{1}{2}$ inch at the scye; make it the same length as that of the back, and complete the scye as represented.

Draw a straight line forward from 1 parallel with the top line, and go down $\frac{1}{8}$ breast from 2 to 3. Shape the gorge from 1 through a point a trifle above 3 (for a short roll, or a four-buttoner), and make 1 to 4, in a direct line, $\frac{1}{4}$ breast, or a trifle less. Sweep forward from 5, pivoting 1 inch back of the shoulder point, and draw a straight line for the bottom to 6, and then, commencing $\frac{1}{8}$ inch below the point just opposite the corner of the sidebody, curve the bottom slightly into the straight line. Make the top of the lapel the width desired, $1\frac{3}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and shape the front as represented, or to taste or style.

The roll for this draft is $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches long. Draw the crease line from a point $\frac{1}{4}$ inch beyond 1. The button line is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch back from the edge at the top button and 1 inch back from it at the lowest button, which is 5 inches above point 6.

[Note.—For flat-chested forms there should be no V cut in the neck nor at the bottom]

CUTAWAYS.

(Continued.)

PLATE 4.

MEASURES as taken over the vest:

$9\frac{1}{4}$ depth of scye.	$10\frac{1}{2}$ front of scye.	37 breast.
$17\frac{1}{2}$ natural waist.	$12\frac{1}{4}$ first over.	34 waist.
19 fashionable waist.	$16\frac{3}{4}$ second over.	

[These measures are for an extra-erect, full-breasted, sloping-shouldered figure.]

Add to these measures for making as follows: To depth of scye 1 inch; to front of scye $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch; to first over 1 inch, and to second over $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

The measures, with the additions and as used in drafting, are now as follows:

$10\frac{1}{4}$ depth of scye.	12 front of scye.	37 breast.
$17\frac{1}{2}$ natural waist.	$13\frac{1}{4}$ first over.	34 waist.
19 fashionable waist.	$17\frac{1}{2}$ second over.	

TO DRAFT.

Square lines A F and A G. A to B is depth of scye, $10\frac{1}{4}$; C is half-way between A and B; D is $\frac{1}{8}$ breast below C; A to E is natural and to F is fashionable waist. Square out from C, B, E and F.

A to G is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch more than $\frac{1}{8}$ breast and G to K is $\frac{5}{8}$ inch.

B to I is front of scye, 12; J is half-way between B and I; J to K is 1 inch; L is half-way between I and K; L to M is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; B to N is half of full breast; N to O is $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and O to 7 is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Square up from I and K, and down from M and O. D to P is front of scye, 12. Square up from P by the line D P. P to Q is first over, $13\frac{1}{4}$, and P to R is second over, $17\frac{1}{2}$. Sweep back from R, pivoting at P, and draw a straight line from Q to O.

E to S is $\frac{1}{8}$ breast; S to T is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; T to U is only $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch for extra erect forms; V to W is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; E to T, U to W, and V to X is half of full waist, 17; X to Y is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches only, when the waist is 3 inches smaller than the breast, but it is always $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches when the waist is 4 or more inches smaller than the breast. Y to 8 is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Draw a straight line from 7 to 8, as a guide for the run of front. Shape the back as represented, making the width above the back pitch (circled point) more for a sloping-shouldered than for a regular form (for present style say $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch), and commencing the side-seam about $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch below

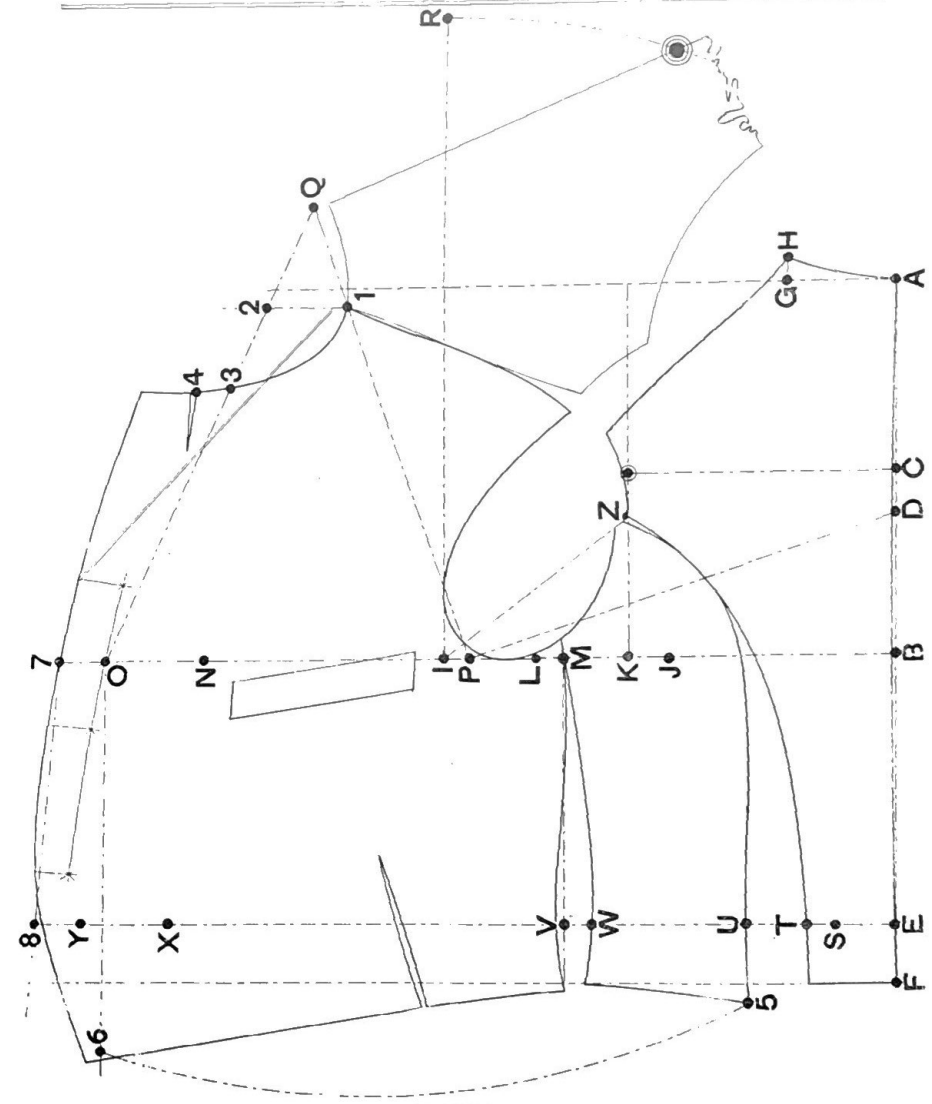


PLATE 4.

the same point. Draw a straight line from Z to I and shape the side-seam of the sidebody, reducing $\frac{3}{8}$ inch at Z, the same amount at the breast line, and curving slightly through U. Get the length to 5 and shape the bottom of the sidebody, curving it slightly to the fashionable waist line. Shape the under-arm cut through W for the sidebody, and through a point $\frac{1}{4}$ inch beyond V for extra erect forms, and shape the scye to half-way between L and P.

Cut out the back. Q to 1 is the width of the top of back. Place point H of the back at point 1, and point B on the sweep as at the double-circled point; mark along the shoulder and remove. Shape the shoulder-seam of the forepart, reducing $\frac{1}{2}$ inch at the scye, make it the same length as that of the back, and complete the scye as represented.

Draw a straight line forward from 1 parallel with the top line, and go down $\frac{1}{8}$ breast from 2 to 3. Shape the gorge from 1 through 3, and make 1 to 4, in a direct line, $\frac{1}{4}$ breast. Sweep forward from 5, pivoting 1 inch back of point 1, and shape the bottom for extra erect forms, to a point $\frac{1}{4}$ inch below 6. Make the top of lapel the width desired, say $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch, and complete the front.

The roll for this draft is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long from the top of the lapel, and the front is cut away from a point 5 inches above 6.

CUTAWAYS.

(Continued.)

PLATE 5.

MEASURES as taken over the vest:

$9\frac{3}{4}$ depth of scye.	$13\frac{1}{4}$ front of scye.	42 breast.
18 natural waist.	$12\frac{3}{4}$ first over.	40 waist.
$19\frac{3}{4}$ fashionable waist.	$18\frac{3}{4}$ second over.	

[These measures are for a stout, round-shouldered figure.]

Add to these measures for making as follows: To depth of scye 1 inch; to front of scye $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch; to first over 1 inch, and to second over $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

The measures, with the additions and as used in drafting, are now as follows:

$10\frac{3}{4}$ depth of scye.	$14\frac{3}{4}$ front of scye.	42 breast.
18 natural waist.	$13\frac{3}{4}$ first over.	40 waist.
$19\frac{3}{4}$ fashionable waist.	$19\frac{1}{2}$ second over.	

TO DRAFT.

Square lines A F and A G. A to B is depth of scye, $10\frac{3}{4}$; C is half-way between A and B; D is $\frac{1}{8}$ breast below C; A to E is natural and to F is fashionable waist. Square out from C, B, E and F.

A to G is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch more than $\frac{1}{8}$ breast, and G to H is $\frac{5}{8}$ inch.

B to I is front of scye, $14\frac{3}{4}$; J is half-way between B and I; J to K is 1 inch; L is half-way between I and K; L to M is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; B to N is half of full breast; N to O is $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and O to 7 is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Square up from I and K, and down from M and O.

D to P is front of scye, $14\frac{3}{4}$. Square up from P by the line D P. P to Q is first over, $13\frac{3}{4}$, and P to R is second over, $19\frac{1}{2}$. Sweep back from R, pivoting at P, and draw a straight line from Q to O.

E to S is $\frac{1}{2}$ breast, and S to T is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. T to U for regular forms is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch, but for round-shouldered forms it is 2 inches; as it is a round-shouldered form for which we are drafting, T to U is, therefore, 2 inches. V to W is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch for regular forms, but for round-shouldered forms it is only $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; as we are drafting for a round-shouldered form, V to W is, therefore, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. E to T, U to W, and V to X is half of full waist, 20. X to Y is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches for waists that are 4 or more inches less than the breast, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches when the waist is 3 inches less than the breast,

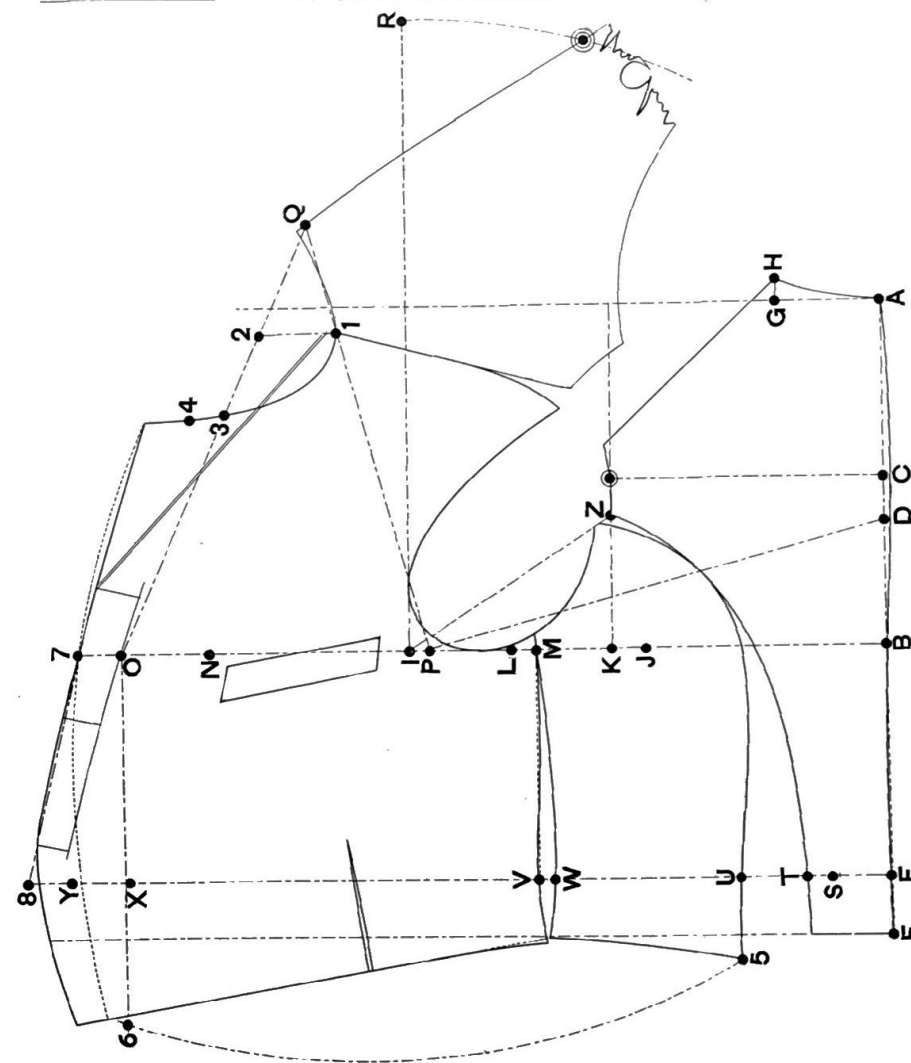


PLATE 5.

and 2 inches when the waist is 2 inches less than the breast; as the waist we are using is 2 inches less than the breast, X to Y is, therefore, only 2 inches. Y to 8 is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Draw a straight line from 7 to 8 as a guide for the run of front.

Shape the back as usual, with the following exceptions: make the shoulder-seam straight, and round the center-seam from A to clear C and D about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, and to pass through B to F with a slight hollow at E.

Draw a straight line from Z to I, and shape the side-seam of sidebody, *reducing $\frac{1}{2}$ inch instead of $\frac{3}{8}$ inch at Z, $\frac{3}{8}$, as usual, at the breast line, and curving through U as represented.*

Get the length to 5 by the back and shape the bottom of the sidebody, curving it slightly to the fashionable waist line. Shape the under-arm cut through V and W, and shape the scye to half-way between L and P.

Cut out the back. Q to 1 is the same as from A to H of the back. Place point H of the back at point 1, and point B of the back on the sweep as at the double-circled point; mark along the shoulder and remove. Shape the shoulder-seam of the forepart, reducing $\frac{1}{2}$ inch or a trifle more at the scye, find the length by the back, and complete the scye.

Draw a straight line forward from 1, parallel with the top line, to establish point 2, and go down $\frac{1}{8}$ breast from 2 to 3. Shape the gorge from 1 through 3, and make the length from 1 to 4, in a direct line, $\frac{1}{4}$ breast.

Sweep forward from 5, pivoting 1 inch back of point 1, and shape the bottom for round-shouldered forms to a point $\frac{1}{4}$ inch above 6.

Make the width of the top of lapel $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, more or less according to taste, and shape the front as represented by the solid line for a three or four-button cut-away, or as represented by the dotted line for a one-buttoner, adding for the last $\frac{1}{4}$ inch more than for any other style at the end of roll.

CUTAWAYS.

(Continued.)

PLATE 6.

MEASURES as taken over the vest:

9½ depth of scye.	13¼ front of scye.	44 breast.
18 natural waist.	13¾ first over.	47 waist.
20 fashionable waist.	19½ second over.	

[These measures are for a well-formed, corpulent man.]

Add to these measures for making as follows: To depth of scye 1 inch; to front of scye 1½ inch; to first over 1 inch, and to second over ¾ inch.

The measures, with the additions and as used in drafting, are now as follows:

10½ depth of scye.	14¾ front of scye.	44 breast.
18 natural waist.	14¾ first over.	47 waist.
20 fashionable waist.	20¼ second over.	

TO DRAFT.

Square lines A F and A G. A to B is depth of scye, 10½; C is half-way between A and B; D is ⅙ breast below C; A to E is natural and to F is fashionable waist. Square out from C, B, E and F.

A to G is ½ inch more than ¼ breast, and G to H is ⅝ inch.

B to I is front of scye, 14¾; J is half-way between B and I; J to K is 1 inch; L is half-way between I and K; L to M is ¾ inch; B to N is half of full breast; N to O is 2¾ inches, and O to 7 is 1¼ inch. Square up from I and K and down from M and O.

D to P is front of scye, 14¾. Square up from P by the line D P. P to Q is first over, 14¾, and P to R is second over, 20¼. Sweep back from R, pivoting at P, and draw a straight line from Q to O.

E to S is ⅙ breast; S to T is ¾ inch; T to U is 1¾ inch; V to W is ¾ inch; E to T, U to W, and V to X is half of the full waist measure. X to Y is 2½ inches for waists that are 4 or more inches smaller than the breast, 2¼ inches when the waist is 3 inches less than the breast, 2 inches when the waist is 2 inches less than the breast, 1¾ inch when the waist is 1 inch less than the breast, and 1½ inch when the waist is as large or larger than the breast; as the waist we are using is larger than the breast, X to Y is, therefore, 1½ inch. Y to 8 is 1¼ inch. Draw a straight line from 7 to 8 as a guide for the run of front.

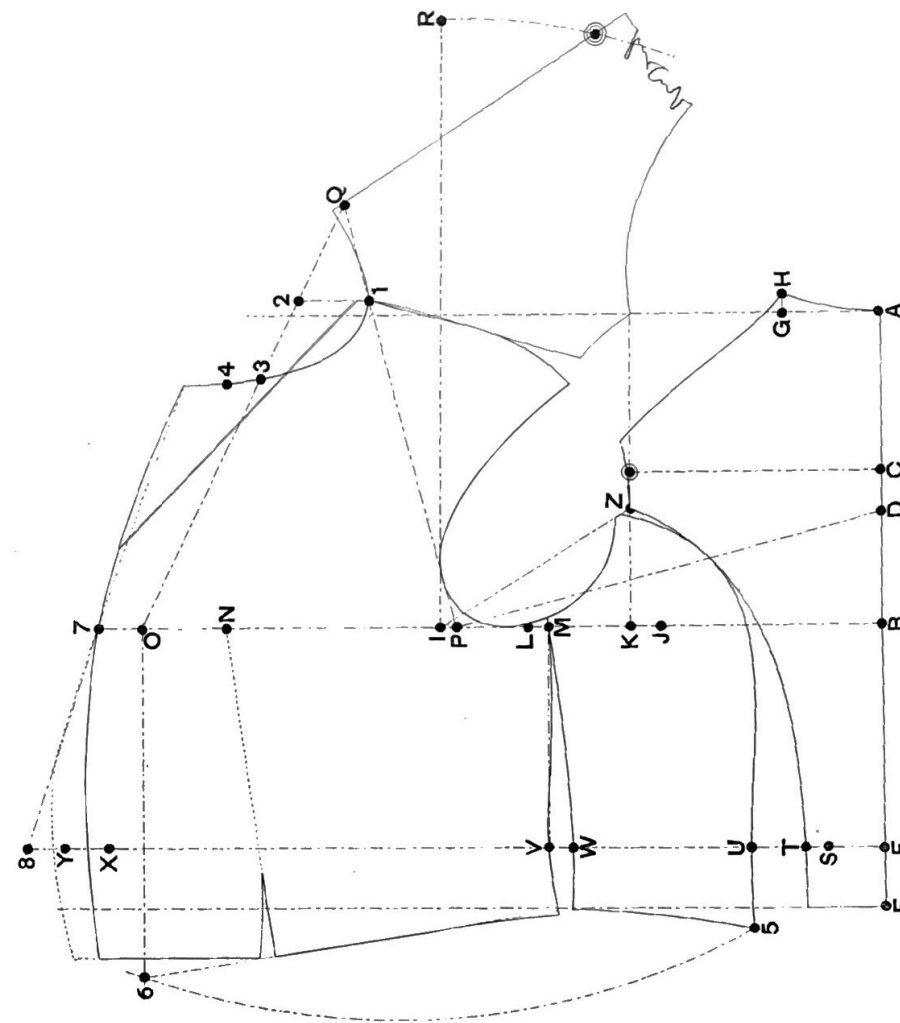


PLATE 6.

Shape the back as usual, and draw a straight line from Z to I. Shape the side-seam of sidebody, reducing $\frac{3}{8}$ inch at Z and at the breast line; get the length to 5 by the back, and shape the bottom to the fashionable waist line. Shape the under-arm cut through V and W, and shape the scye to half-way between L and P.

Cut out the back. Q to 1 is the same as from A to H. Place point H of the back at point 1, and point B of the back on the sweep as at the double-circled point; mark along the shoulder-seam and remove. Shape the shoulder-seam of the forepart, reducing $\frac{5}{8}$ inch (for large sizes only) at the scye, find the length by the back, and complete the scye.

Draw a straight line forward from point 1, parallel with the top line, to establish point 2, and go down $\frac{1}{8}$ breast from 2 to 3. Shape the gorge from 1 through 3, and make the length $\frac{1}{4}$ breast from 1 to 4 in a direct line.

Sweep forward from 5, pivoting 1 inch back of the shoulder point, and draw a straight line for the bottom to point 6. Square up by the line just drawn to N; make the V $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide and complete the bottom, running it parallel with the fashionable waist line.

Finish for a three or four-buttoner as represented by the dotted line, and for a one-buttoner as represented by the solid line, which, it will be observed, is rounded about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch beyond the other at the end of roll.

FROCK BACKS.

(Completed.)

PLATE 7.

DIAGRAM 1.—*The regular back* is drafted and cut as represented by this diagram, unless the pattern of the cloth is a pronounced stripe or plaid.

TO DRAFT THE SKIRT.

From 2 to 3 is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch; draw a straight line through 3, guiding by 1; get the length to 4, and square across the bottom.

From 4 to 6 is the same as from 3 to 5.

Curve slightly from 5 to 6, and add 1 inch for the side edge.

DIAGRAM 2.—*The whole back* is drafted as follows: Reduce a seam's width at 1 and 2, and draw a straight line from 1 through 2. Get the length to 3 and square across the bottom.

From 3 to 5 is the same as from 2 to 4.

Finish as before.

DIAGRAM 3.—*The back skirt for striped and plaid goods, if the pattern is pronounced*, is drafted as follows: From 1 to 3 is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch, and from 2 to 4 is the same.

Draw a straight line through 4, guiding by 1, and get the length to 5.

Finish as before.

REMARKS.

Backs 2 and 3 should be shrunk on the fold or center-seam at the natural waist, and stretched *just opposite* on the side-seam to give about the spring shown on back 1. This prevents the unsightly kink that will otherwise be likely to show on back 3, just below the tack, and enables back 2 to fall into the waist without any appearance of drawing, just below the center opposite the hip buttons.

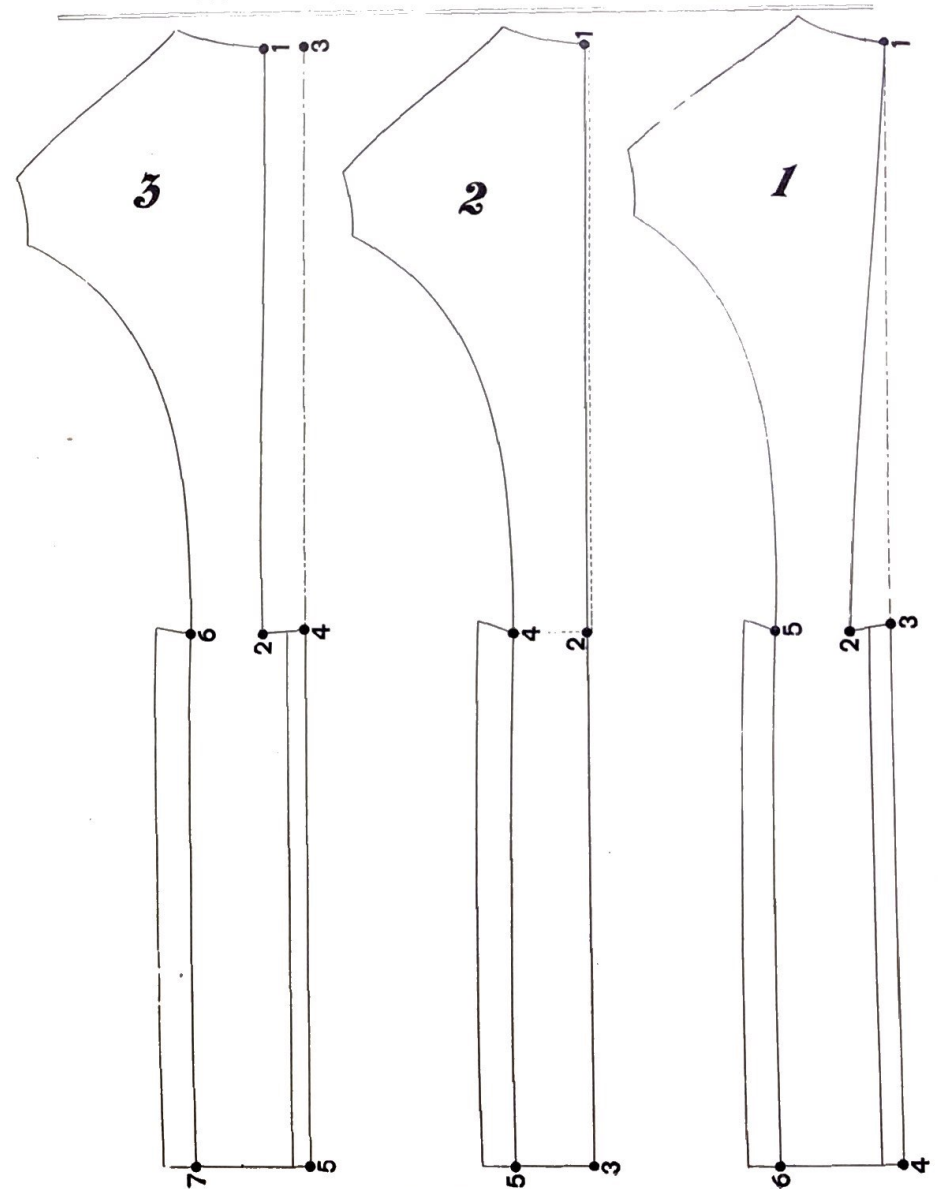


PLATE 7.

CUTAWAY SKIRTS.

PLATE 8.

DIAGRAM 1.—Unless the pattern is for a corpulent form draft as follows:

Square lines 1 to 2 and 1 to 3.

From 1 to 3 is 9 inches.

From 3 to 4 is 2 inches.

From 1 to 5 is the width of the bottom of the sidebody.

Place the lower under-arm corner of the forepart at 5, with the fashionable waist line parallel with the line squared from 1 to 2, and mark along the bottom from 5 to 6.

Shape the top from 1 to 6, curving slightly from 1 to 5, and rounding up a good $\frac{1}{4}$ inch at 7.

Curve the back spring line from 1 through 4, and get the length to 8 by the back, adding $\frac{1}{4}$ inch for fullness to be worked in over the seat.

Make 6 to 9 the same as 1 to 8, and finish as represented.

DIAGRAM 2.—For corpulent forms draft as follows: Square lines 1 to 2 and 1 to 3.

From 1 to 3 is 9 inches.

From 3 to 4 is 2 inches.

From 1 to 5 is the width of the bottom of the sidebody.

Place the lower under-arm corner of the forepart at 5, with the fashionable waist line parallel with the line squared from 1 to 2, and mark along the bottom to the V, that is, from 5 to 6.

Remove the forepart and extend the line just made from 6 forward.

Place the front corner of the V (the double-circled point) at 6, with the bottom beyond this point resting on the line 5, 8, 6 to 7, and mark along the front of the forepart as a guide for the run of the skirt front, as shown by the line 7 to arrow-head.

Shape the top from 1 to 7, rounding up $\frac{3}{8}$ inch at 8.

Shape the back spring line from 1 through 4, and get the length to 9. Make 7 to the large double-circled dot the same as from 1 to 9, and finish as represented.

REMARKS.—For extra-erect forms make 3 to 4 from $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and for round-shouldered forms $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch, or less.

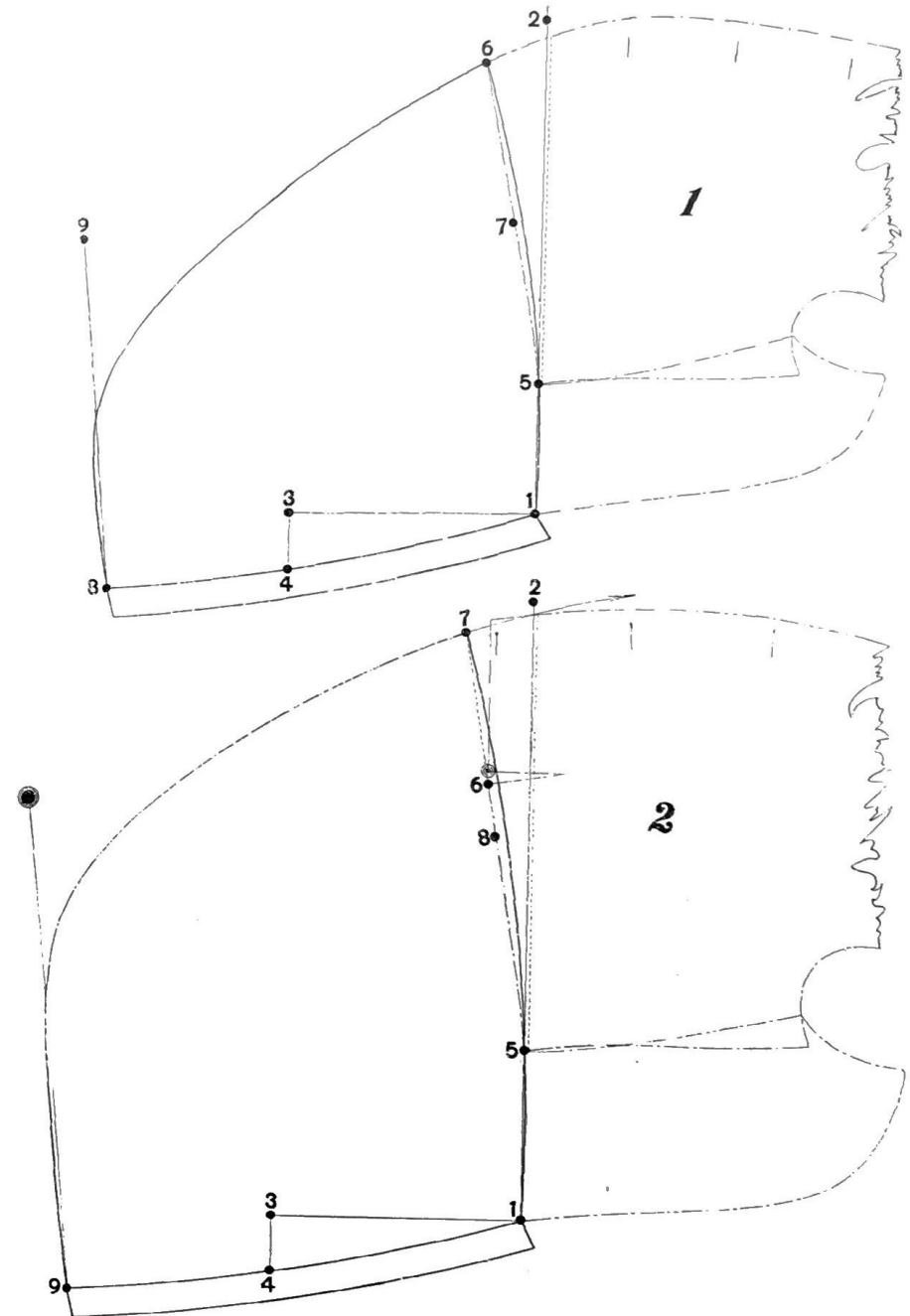


PLATE 8.

DOUBLE-BREASTED FROCKS.

PLATE 9.

MEASURES as taken over the vest:

$8\frac{3}{4}$ depth of scye.	$11\frac{3}{4}$ front of scye.	38 breast.
$17\frac{1}{2}$ natural waist.	12 first over.	34 waist.
19 fashionable waist	$17\frac{3}{4}$ second over.	

To these measures add for making as follows: To depth of scye 1 inch; to front of scye $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch; to first over 1 inch, and to second over $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

The measures, with the additions and as used in drafting, are now as follows:

$9\frac{3}{4}$ depth of scye.	$13\frac{1}{4}$ front of scye.	38 breast.
$17\frac{1}{2}$ natural waist.	13 first over.	34 waist.
19 fashionable waist.	$18\frac{1}{2}$ second over.	

TO DRAFT.

Square lines A F and A G. A to B is depth of scye, $9\frac{3}{4}$; C is half-way between A and B; D is $\frac{1}{8}$ breast below C; A to E is natural waist, and A to F is fashionable waist. Square out from C, B, E and F.

A to G is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch more than $\frac{1}{8}$ breast, and G to H is $\frac{5}{8}$ inch.

B to I is front of scye, $13\frac{1}{4}$; J is half-way between B and I; J to K is 1 inch; L is half-way between I and K; L to M is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; B to N is half of full breast, and N to O is $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Square up from I and K, and down from M and O.

D to P is front of scye, or the same as from B to I, $13\frac{1}{4}$. Square up from P by the line D P. P to Q is first over, 13, and P to R is second over, $18\frac{1}{2}$. Sweep back from R, pivoting at P, and draw a straight line from Q to O.

E to S is $\frac{1}{8}$ breast; S to T is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; T to U is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch; V to W is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; E to T, U to W, and V to X is half of full waist measure, 17, and X to Y is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Shape the back as represented, making the width above the sleeve notch, or back pitch (circled point), 1 inch, or to taste or style, and commencing the side-seam $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch below the same point, or more or less according to taste or style. In fact the width above and below the back pitch, within a reasonable limit, has nothing whatever to do with the fit; it is altogether a matter of style.

Cut out the back. Q to 1 is the width of the top of the back from A to H. Place point H of the back at point 1, and point B of the back to touch the sweep from R, as at S the double-circled point; mark along the shoulder-seam and remove the back. Shape the shoulder-seam of the forepart, reducing $\frac{1}{2}$ inch at

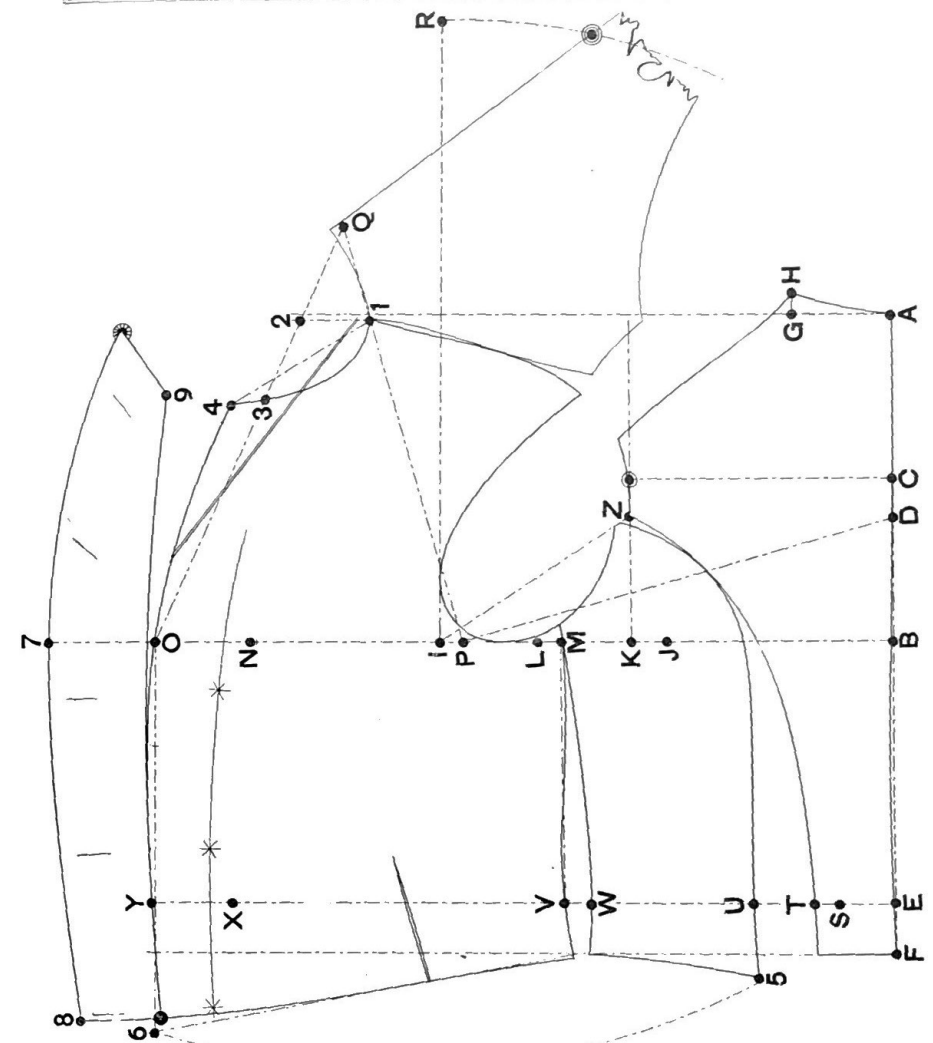


PLATE 9.

the scye, and make it of the same length as that of the back. Shape the scye as represented.

Point 2 is directly opposite point 1, and from 2 to 3 is $\frac{1}{4}$ breast.

Draw a straight line from Z to I and shape the side-seam of the sidebody, commencing $\frac{3}{8}$ inch from Z, reducing $\frac{3}{8}$ inch at the breast line, and curving slightly through U. *The top of the side-seam must not extend above the diagonal line drawn from Z to I.*

Get the length to 5, and shape the bottom of the sidebody and the under-arm cut as represented.

Sweep from 5, pivoting 1 inch back of point 1, and draw a straight line for the run of bottom to point 6.

Shape the gorge from 2 through 3, and make the length $\frac{1}{4}$ breast from 1 to 4.

Shape the front from 4 through O and V, and round up the bottom $\frac{1}{2}$ inch above 6 as to the white-center dot.

From 4 to 9 is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch, and O to 9 is the same as from O to 4. Shape the seam-edge of the lapel to fall smoothly into the front seam of the forepart from Y down.

From 9 to * is $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches; the width at 7 is $2\frac{7}{8}$, and at 8 $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches. Finish as represented, making the button line 2 inches from the front edge at the breast and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch at the waist-seam.

The widths of the lapel vary, of course, according to style, but those given above are a good average.

DOUBLE-BREASTED FROCKS.

(Continued.)

P L A T E 10.

MEASURES as taken over the vest:

10	depth of scye.	$7\frac{1}{2}$	width of back.	46	breast.
$17\frac{3}{4}$	natural waist.	$13\frac{1}{2}$	front of scye.	49	waist.
19	fashionable waist.	$14\frac{1}{4}$	first over.		
		$19\frac{3}{4}$	second over.		

[These measures are for a corpulent man, about 5 feet 9 inches in height, for whom a proportionate back (and shoulder) width would be too great to look well, and for whom, therefore, the back width desired has been taken.]

Add to these measures for making as follows: To depth of scye 1 inch; to width of back $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; to front of scye, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, to first over 1 inch, and to second over $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

The measures, with the additions and as used in drafting, are now as follows:

11	depth of scye.	8	width of back.	46	breast.
$17\frac{3}{4}$	natural waist.	15	front of scye.	49	waist.
$19\frac{1}{2}$	fashionable waist.	$15\frac{1}{4}$	first over.		
		$20\frac{1}{2}$	second over.		

TO DRAFT.

Square lines A F and A G. A to B is depth of scye, 11; C is half-way between A and B; D is $\frac{1}{6}$ breast below C; A to E is natural, and to F is fashionable waist. Square out from C, B, E and F.

A to G is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch more than $\frac{1}{6}$ breast, and G to H is $\frac{5}{8}$ inch.

B to I is front of scye, 15; J is half-way between B and I; J to K is 1 inch; L is half-way between I and K; L to M is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; B to N is half of full breast, and N to O is $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Square up from I and K, and down from M and O.

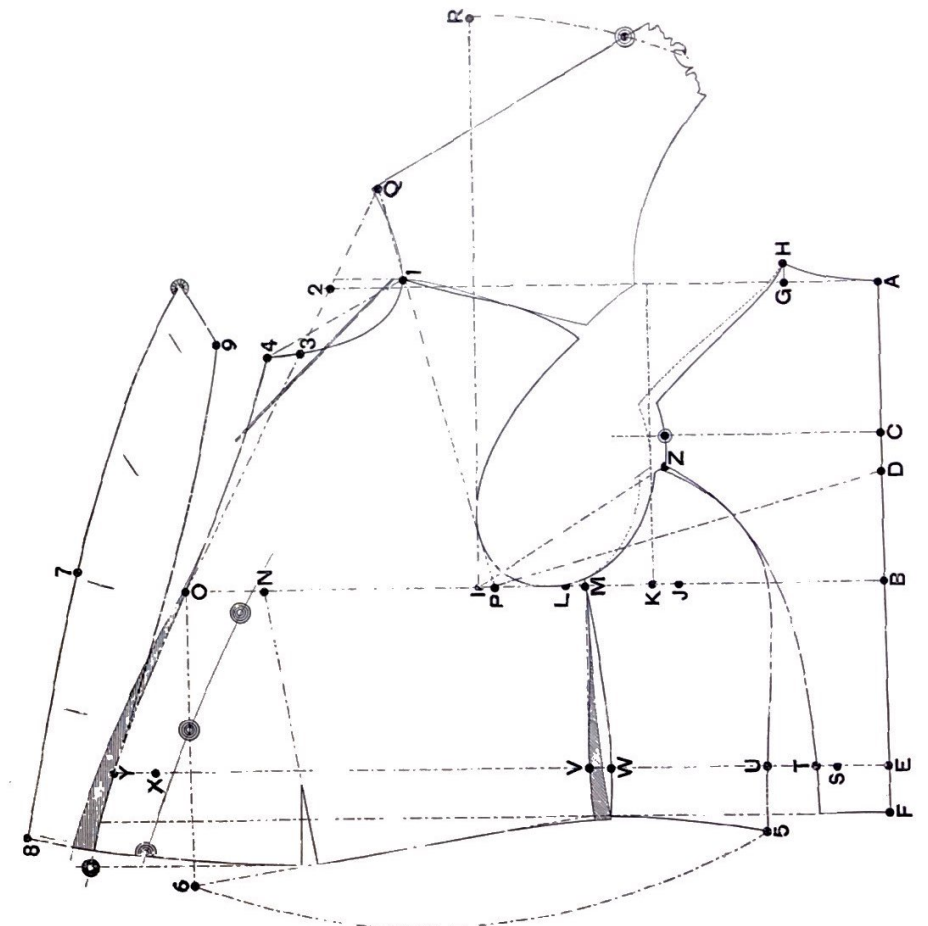
When the width of back measure is used it is unnecessary to square up from K. The line is squared up on this draft, and the top of the back and sidebody are formed in dotted lines, to show the proportionate width and form.

C to the circled point is width of back, 8. Shape the back from A to H; from H to scye, making the width $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch (or to style) above the double-circled point, and shape the scye part to $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch below the same point as to Z. Draw a straight line from Z to I.

D to P is front of scye, 15. Square up from P by the line D P. P to Q is first over, $15\frac{1}{4}$, and P to R is second over, $20\frac{1}{2}$. Sweep back from R, pivoting at P, and draw a straight line from Q to O.

E to S is $\frac{1}{2}$ breast; S to T is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; T to U is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch; V to W is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; E to T, U to W, and V to X is half of full waist measure, $24\frac{1}{2}$. X to Y is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch according to the following rule for waist additions:

$2\frac{1}{2}$	inches when the waist is 4 or more inches smaller than the breast.
$2\frac{1}{4}$	" " " " " 3 inches smaller " " "
2	" " " " " 2 " " " " " "
$1\frac{3}{4}$	" " " " " 1 inch smaller " " "
$1\frac{1}{2}$	" " " " " as large or larger than the breast.



P L A T E 10.

Shape the side-seam of the back from Z through T, and shape the side-seam of the sidebody, reducing $\frac{3}{8}$ (or a trifle less when the back is narrower than proportionate) at Z, the same amount at the breast line, and curving slightly through U.

Get the length to 5 by the back and shape the bottom of the sidebody, curving it slightly to the fashionable waist line. Shape the under-arm cut through V and W as represented.

Cut out the back. Q to 1 is the width of the top of the back from A to H. Place point H of the back at point 1, and point B of the back on the sweep, as at the double-circled point; mark along the shoulder-seam and remove.

Shape the shoulder-seam of the forepart, reducing for a narrow shoulder, such as we are drafting, not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch at the scye; find the length by the back and shape the scye.

Draw a straight line forward from point 1, parallel with the line squared out from A, to establish point 2, and go down about $\frac{1}{8}$ breast from 2 to 3. Shape the gorge from 1 through 3, and make the length $\frac{1}{4}$ breast from 1 to 4, in a direct line.

Sweep forward from 5, pivoting 1 inch back of the shoulder point (point 1), and draw a straight line for the bottom to 6. Square up by the line just drawn to N; make the V $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide and draw a straight line forward as through the large black dot with a white center.

Shape the front from 4 through O and Y, hollowing as little at and above the breast as possible, and giving a moderate round *only* over the belly. Complete the bottom by rounding up, as represented, about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch above the dot with a white center.

From 4 to 9 is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Shape the seam-edge of the lapel from 9 to fall smoothly into the forepart near Y, *rounding it out from 9 down opposite the breast, as represented, when the front line of the forepart is hollowed (concave) along the breast, otherwise when joined to the forepart surplus goods will be forced to the outer edge.* Make the widths of the lapel for large sizes, as a rule, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the top and bottom, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ at 7. The button line is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches from the front edge at the breast and $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch at the waist seam.

EXCESSIVE CORPULENCY.

When the waist measure is more than 3 inches larger than the breast measure, first establish point Y by a size only 3 inches larger, and then add what this lacks of the size required beyond Y and V in equal quantities.

To illustrate: suppose that for this draft the waist were 51 instead of 49, it would then be 5 instead of 3 inches larger than the breast, and would be applied as follows:

As 3 inches more than the breast is 49, we make E to T, U to W, and V to X, $24\frac{1}{2}$, which is half of 49, and add $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch from X to Y. But as we require a waist size of $25\frac{1}{2}$ (half of 51), the draft to Y lacks 1 inch of being large enough; half of this, therefore, ($\frac{1}{2}$ inch) is added at Y and the other half at V, as shown by the shaded parts.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR COAT.

PLATE II.

MEASURES as taken over the vest:

$8\frac{1}{2}$ depth of scye.	$11\frac{1}{2}$ front of scye.	38 breast.
$17\frac{1}{4}$ natural waist.	$12\frac{1}{4}$ first over.	33 waist.
$18\frac{3}{4}$ fashionable waist.	$17\frac{7}{8}$ second over.	
$37\frac{1}{2}$ length for a man 5 feet 9 inches in height.		

To these measures add for making as follows: To depth of scye 1 inch; to front of scye $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch; to first over 1 inch, and to second over $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

The measures, with the additions and as used in drafting, are now as follows:

$9\frac{1}{2}$ depth of scye.	13 front of scye.	38 breast.
$17\frac{1}{4}$ natural waist.	$13\frac{1}{8}$ first over.	33 waist.
$18\frac{3}{4}$ fashionable waist.	$18\frac{5}{8}$ second over.	

TO DRAFT.

Square lines A F and A G. A to B is depth of scye, $9\frac{1}{2}$; C is half-way between A and B; D is $\frac{1}{4}$ breast below C; A to E is natural waist, and A to F is fashionable waist. Square out from C, B, E and F.

A to G is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch more than $\frac{1}{8}$ breast, and G to H is $\frac{5}{8}$ inch.

B to I is front of scye, 13; J is half-way between B and I; J to K is 1 inch; L is half-way between I and K; L to M is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; B to N is half of full breast, and N to O is $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Square up from I and K, and down from M and O.

D to P is front of scye, or the same as from B to I, 13. Square up from P by the line D P. P to Q is first over, $13\frac{1}{8}$, and P to R is second over, $18\frac{5}{8}$. Sweep back from R, pivoting at P, and draw a straight line from Q to O.

E to S is $\frac{1}{2}$ breast; S to T is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; T to U is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch; V to W is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; E to T, U to W, and V to X is half of full waist measure, $16\frac{1}{2}$, and X to Y is $2\frac{1}{4}$, instead of, as usual, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Shape the back as represented, making the width above the sleeve notch, or back-pitch (circled point), 1 inch, or to taste or style, and commencing the side-seam $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch below the same point, or more or less according to taste or style.

Cut out the back. Q to r is the width of the top of back from A to H. Place point H of the back at point r, and point B of the back to touch the sweep from R, as at the double-circled point; mark along the shoulder-seam and remove the back.

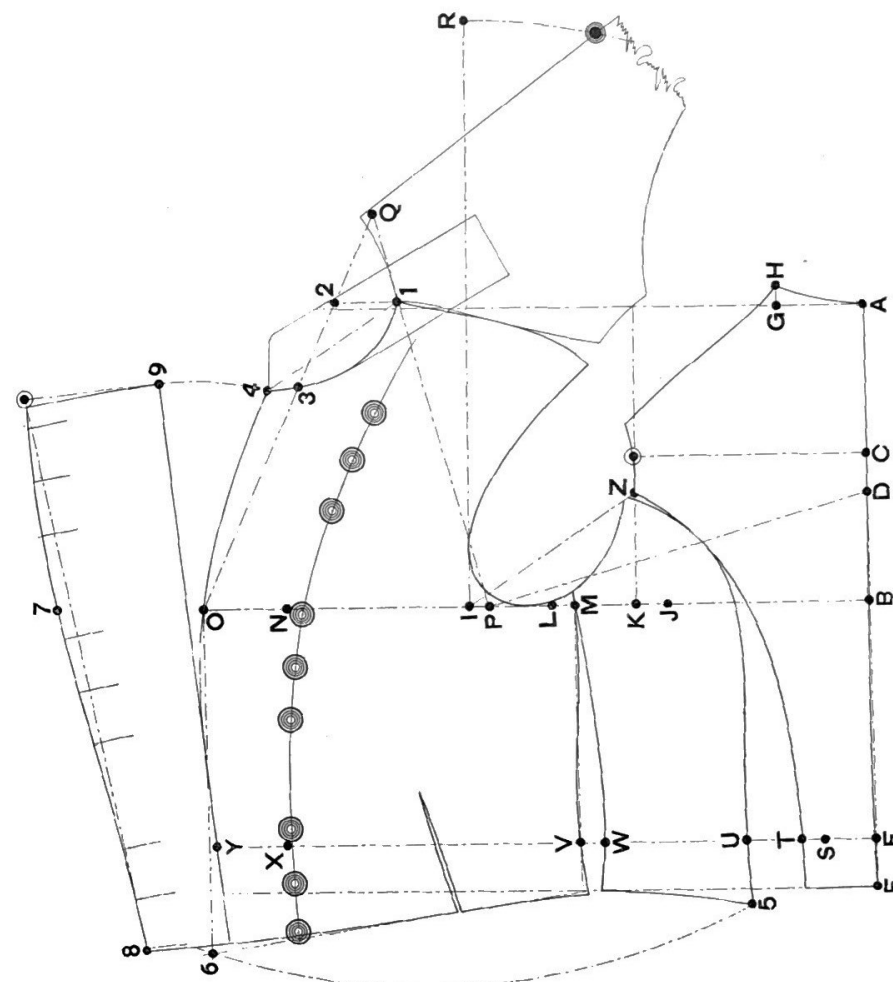


PLATE II.

Shape the shoulder-seam of the forepart, reducing $\frac{1}{2}$ inch at the scye, and make it of the same length as that of the back. Shape the scye as represented.

Point 2 is directly opposite point 1, and from 2 to 3 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch more than $\frac{1}{4}$ breast.

Draw a straight line from Z to I and shape the side-seam of the sidebody, commencing $\frac{3}{8}$ inch from Z, reducing $\frac{3}{8}$ inch at the breast line, and curving slightly through U. Get the length to 5 by the back and shape the bottom of the sidebody and the under-arm cut as represented.

Sweep from 5, pivoting 1 inch back of point 1, and draw a straight line for the run of bottom to 6.

Shape the gorge from 1 through 3, and make the length $\frac{1}{4}$ breast from 1 to 4, in a direct line.

Shape the front from 4 through O and Y, and round up the bottom $\frac{1}{2}$ inch above 6.

From 4 to 9 is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Draw a straight line from 9 through Y to the bottom, and square across from 9. From 9 to the circled point is $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and the width of the lapel at the bottom to 8 is $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Draw a straight line from the circled point to 8, and shape the front, rounding out $\frac{1}{2}$ inch at 7. Drop the top $\frac{1}{4}$ inch below the circled point.

The button line is 1 inch back of the side of neck, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches from the front edge at the bottom.

The collar is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide.

The back skirts are ornamented with side edges with one button on each.

SINGLE-BREASTED STRAIGHT-FRONT FROCK.

PLATE 12.

DIAGRAM 1.—Points 2, 3, 4, O and Y, are obtained in the same way as for the double-breasted frock.

O to 7 is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch, and Y to 8 is the same.

Make the width of the top of the lapel $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch more or less, according to taste or style, and shape the front edge through 7 and 8.

The skirt is drafted as explained (Plates 13 and 14) for the double-breasted frock.

SINGLE-BREASTED MILITARY OR CLERICAL FROCK.

DIAGRAM 2.—Points O and Y are obtained as usual.

From 2 to 3 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch more than $\frac{1}{8}$ breast.

From 1 to 4 is $\frac{1}{4}$ breast, in a direct line.

O to 7 is 1 inch.

Y to 8 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Make the lapel 1 inch wide at the top and shape the front edge through 7 and 8.

The skirt is drafted as for a double-breasted frock.

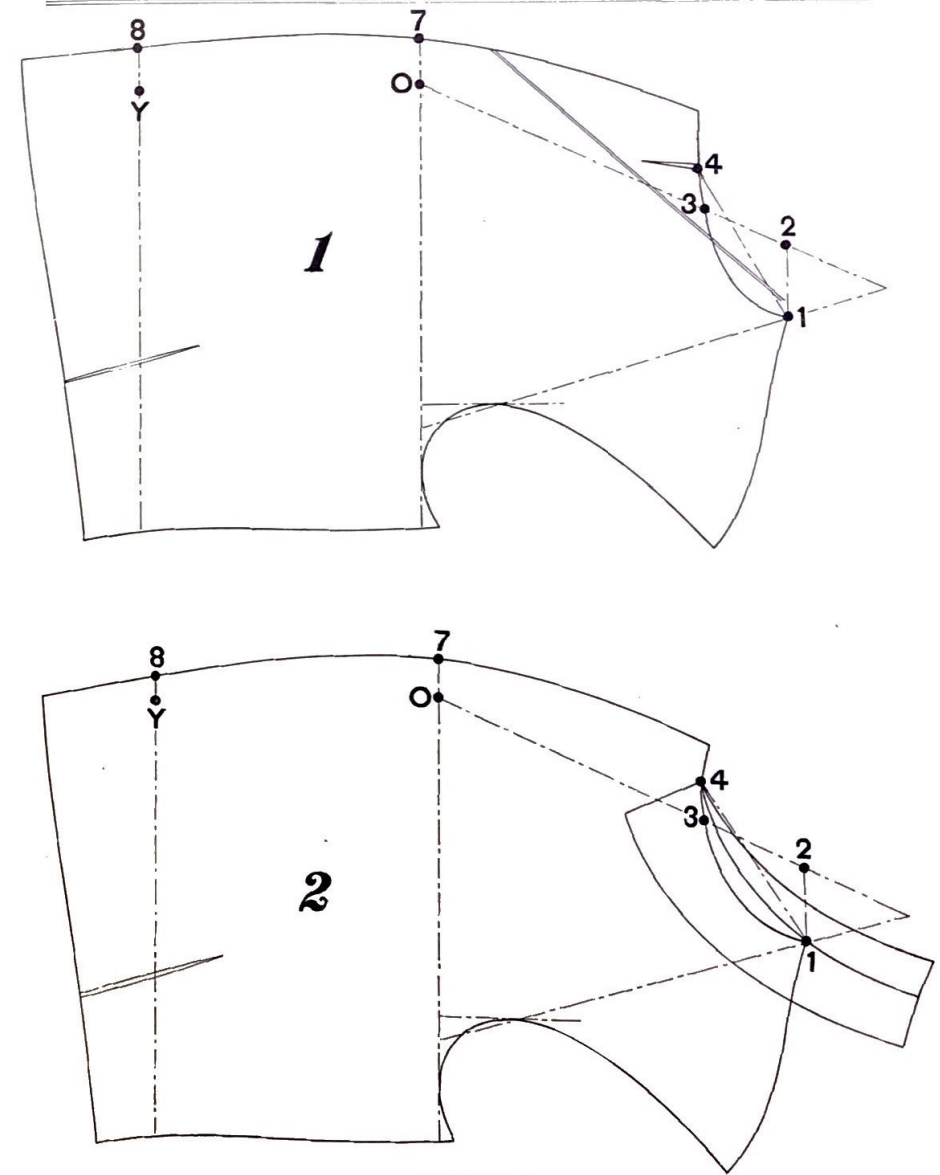


PLATE 12.

SKIRTS FOR DOUBLE-BREADED FROCKS.

PLATE 13.

THE regular or close skirt. Square lines 1, 2 and 1, 3.

From 1 to 3 is 9 inches.

From 3 to 4 is 2 inches.

From 1 to 5 is the width of the bottom of the sidebody.

Place the lower under-arm corner of the forepart at 5, with the fashionable waist line parallel with the line squared from 1 to 2, and make a point at the lower front corner, as at the circled point.

Pivot the forepart at 5, and swing it up, until the lower front corner is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch above the circled point, and then mark along the bottom from 5 to 6.

Place the lapel in a closing position, and mark along the bottom to 7.

Square down from 7.

Finish the top by curving slightly from 1 to 5.

Curve the back-spring line from 1 through 4.

Get the length to 8 by the back, adding $\frac{1}{4}$ inch for fullness.

From 7 to 9 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch less than from 1 to 8.

Add 1 inch for side-edge, or turn in.

Finish as represented.

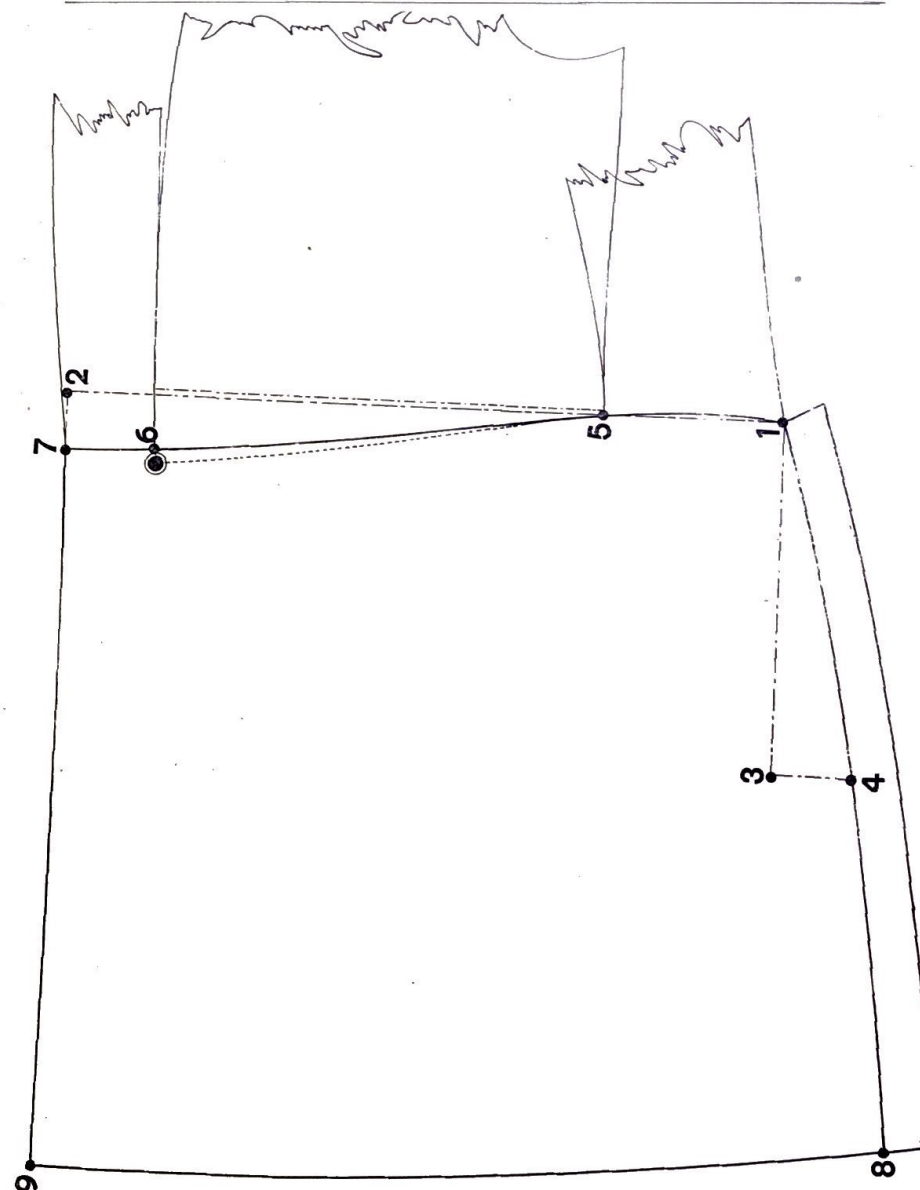


PLATE 13.

(Continued.)

PLATE 14.

From 1 to 3 is 9 inches.

From 3 to 4 is 2 inches.

From 1 to 5 is the width of the bottom of the sidebody.

Place the lower under-arm corner of the forepart at 5, with the fashionable waist line parallel with the line squared from 1 to 2, and make a point at the corner of the V nearest to you, as at the circled point.

Pivot the forepart at 5, and swing it up $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to point 6.

Mark along the bottom to point 6, and mark up the near edge of the V.

Swing the forepart to evenly close at the V, and mark along the bottom to the double-circled point.

Place the label in a closing position, and mark along the bottom to 7.

Square down from 7.

Finish the top by curving slightly from 1 to 5.

Curve the back spring line from 1 through 4, and get the length to 8 by the back, adding $\frac{1}{4}$ inch for fullness.

From 7 to 9 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch less than from 1 to 8.

Add 1 inch for side edge, or turn in.

Finish as represented.

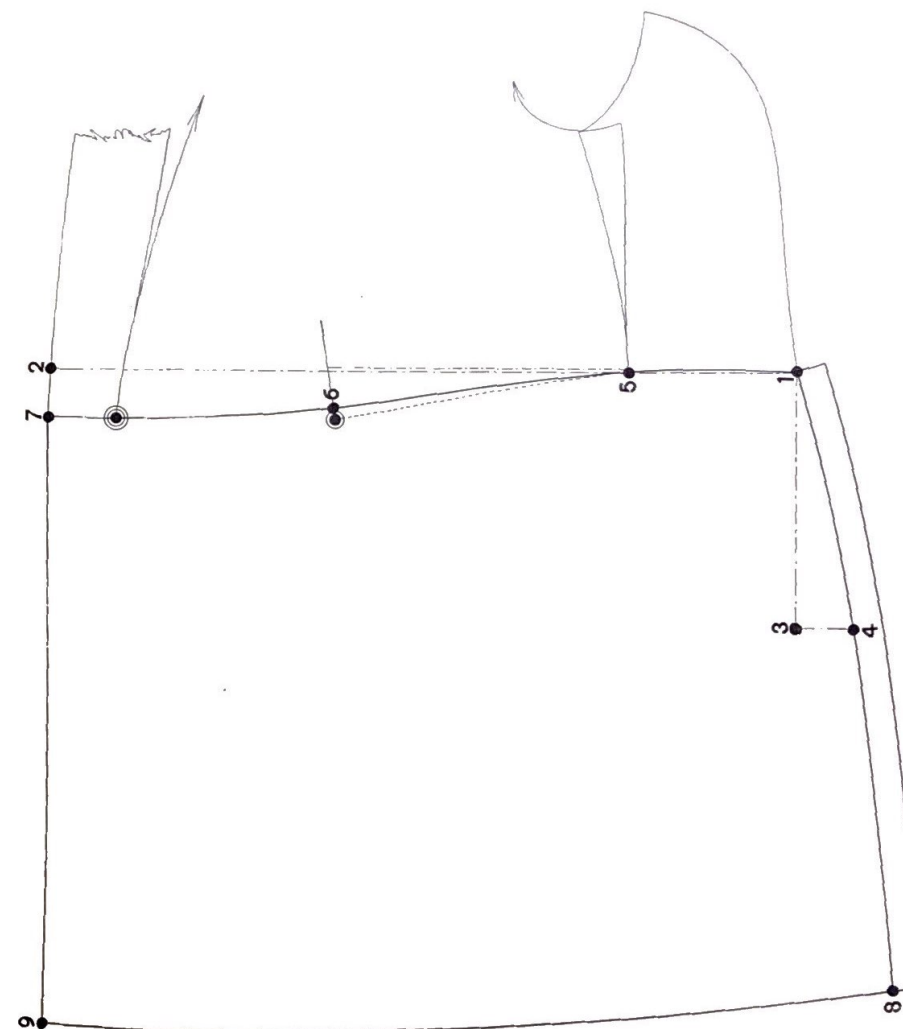


PLATE 14.

SKIRTS FOR DOUBLE-BREADED FROCKS.

(Concluded.)

PLATE 15.

FULL SKIRTS.—Draw a straight line, as from 2 to arrow-head, and on this line place the lower under-arm corner of the forepart, with the fashionable waist line parallel with it.

Make a point at the lower front corner of the forepart, pivot at 5, and swing the forepart up $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, as to 6.

Mark along the bottom of forepart from 5 to 6.

Place the lapel in a closing position, and mark along the bottom to 7.

Square down from 7.

Curve the top of the skirt from 7 through 6 and 5, and mark the width of the bottom of sidebody from 5 to 1.

Square down from 1 by points 1 and 5.

From 1 to 3 is 9 inches.

From 3 to 4 is 2 inches.

Curve the back spring line from 1 through 4.

Get the length to 8 by the back, adding $\frac{1}{4}$ inch for fullness.

From 7 to 9 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch less than from 1 to 8.

Add 1 inch for turn in, or side-edge.

Finish as represented.

REMARKS.—The top may be hollowed more or less than represented on this draft, according to taste or style, but the spring is always governed by a line squared down from points 1 and 5.

For extra erect forms make 3 to 4 from $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and for round-shouldered forms $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch, or less.

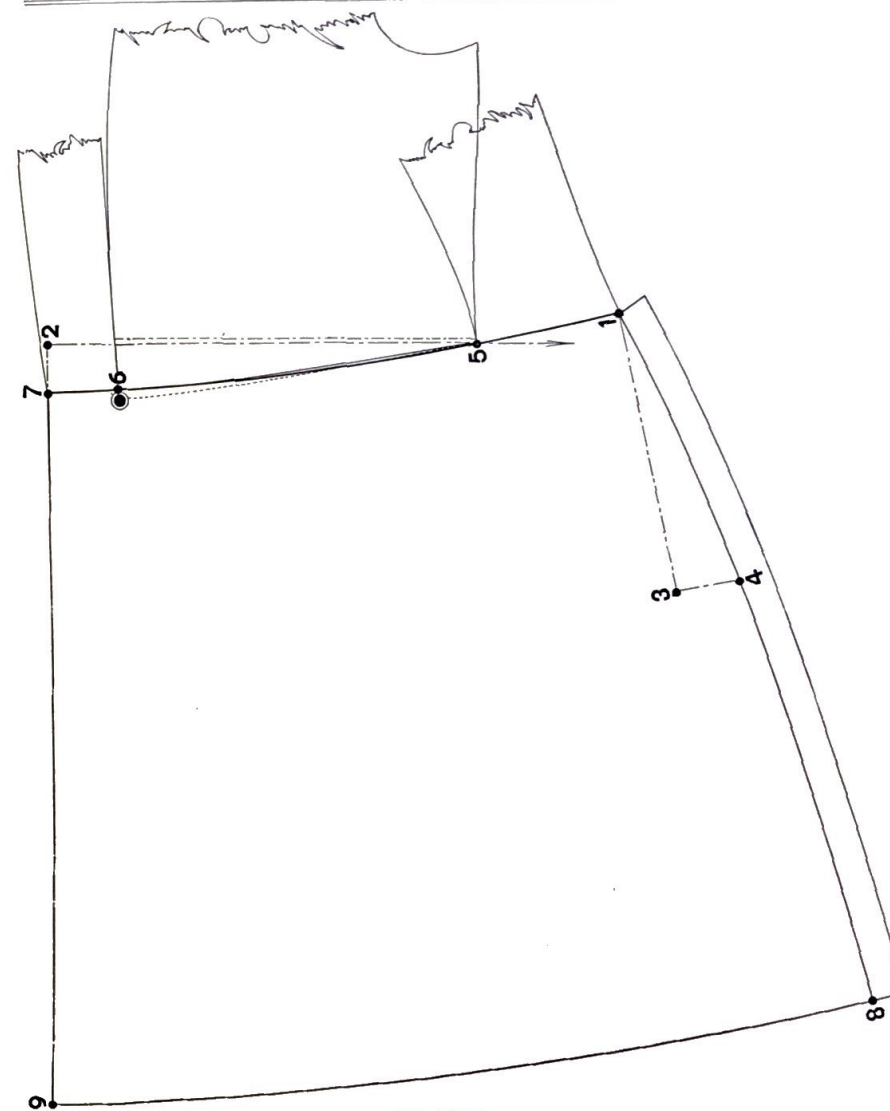


PLATE 15.

DRESS COATS.

PLATE 16.

PEAKED-LAPEL STYLE.

MEASURES as taken over the vest:

$8\frac{1}{2}$ depth of scye.	$11\frac{1}{4}$ front of scye.	36 breast.
$16\frac{3}{4}$ natural waist.	$11\frac{1}{2}$ first over.	32 waist.
$18\frac{1}{4}$ fashionable waist.	17 second over.	

Add to these measures for making as follows: To depth of scye 1 inch; to front of scye $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch; to first over 1 inch, and to second over $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

The measures, with the additions and as used in drafting, are now as follows:

$9\frac{1}{2}$ depth of scye.	$12\frac{3}{4}$ front of scye.	36 breast.
$16\frac{3}{4}$ natural waist.	$12\frac{1}{2}$ first over.	32 waist.
$18\frac{1}{4}$ fashionable waist.	$17\frac{3}{4}$ second over.	

TO DRAFT.

Square lines A F and A G. A to B is depth of scye, $9\frac{1}{2}$; C is half way between A and B; D is $\frac{1}{16}$ breast below C; A to E is natural, and to F is fashionable waist. Square out from C, B, E and F.

A to G is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch more than $\frac{1}{8}$ breast, and G to H is $\frac{5}{8}$ inch.

B to I is front of scye, $12\frac{3}{4}$; J is half way between B and I; J to K is 1 inch; L is half way between I and K; L to M (for dress coats) is 1 inch; B to N is half of full breast, and N to O is $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Square up from I and K, and down from M and O.

D to P is front of scye, or the same as from B to I, $12\frac{3}{4}$. Square up from P, by the line D P. P to Q is the first over, $12\frac{1}{2}$, and P to R is the second over, $17\frac{3}{4}$. Sweep back from R, pivoting at P, and draw a straight line from Q to O.

E to S is $\frac{1}{2}$ breast; S to T (for dress coats) is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; T to U is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch; V to W is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; E to T, U to W, and V to X is half of full waist measure, 16, and X to Y is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch, or $\frac{3}{4}$ inch less than for any other style of frock.

Shape the back as represented, making the width above and below the sleeve notch or back pitch (circled point) not more than 1 inch.

Cut out the back. Q to 1 is the width of the top of the back from A to H. Place point H of the back at point 1, and point B of the back to touch the sweep from R, as at the double-circled point; mark along the shoulder-seam, and remove

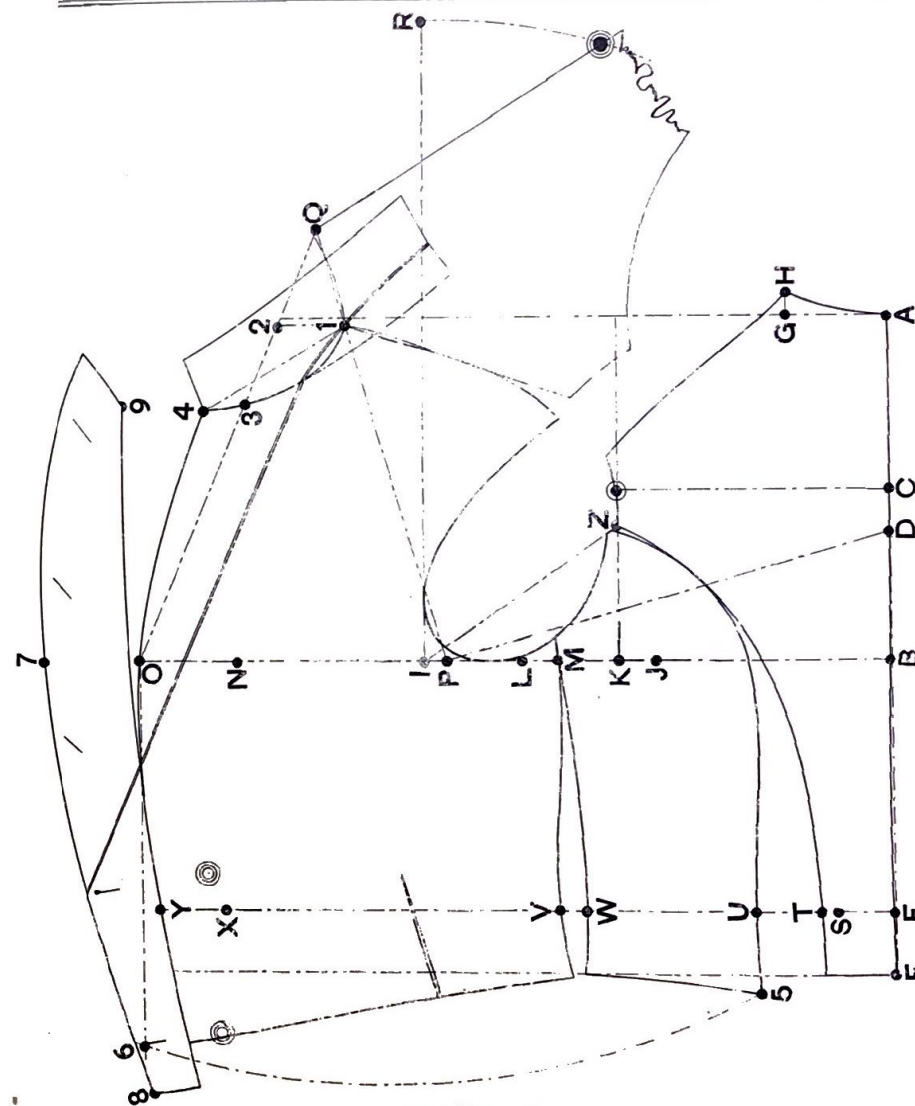


PLATE 16.

the back. Shape the shoulder-seam of the forepart, reducing it $\frac{1}{2}$ inch at the scye, and make it of the same length as that of the back. Shape the scye as represented.

Point 2 is directly opposite point 1, and from 2 to 3 is $\frac{1}{8}$ breast.

Shape the gorge from 1 through 3, and make the length $\frac{1}{4}$ breast from 1 to 4.

Draw a straight line from Z to I, and shape the side-seam of the sidebody, commencing $\frac{3}{8}$ inch from Z, reducing $\frac{3}{8}$ inch at the breast line, and curving slightly through U.

Get the length to 5 by the back, and shape the bottom of the sidebody and the under-arm cut as represented.

Sweep from 5, pivoting 1 inch back of point 1, and shape the bottom to 6.

Shape the front from 4 through O and Y.

From 4 to 9 is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Shape the seam edge of the lapel from 9 to fall smoothly into the front line of the forepart between the breast and natural waist lines.

Shape the lapel, making it $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide at the top, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches at the breast (point 7), extending it $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch below the waist seam of the forepart, and making it $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide at the bottom.

The crease line of the forepart commences $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in front of point 1, and that of the collar meets it at the gorge and curves through the shoulder-point. The collar stand is $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch high, and the fall is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, more or less, according to style.

The upper button is $1\frac{1}{2}$, and the lower 1 inch from the front edge.

DRESS COATS.

(Concluded.)

PLATE 17.

SHAWL-ROLL STYLE.

MEASURES as taken over the vest :

$9\frac{1}{4}$ depth of scye.	$12\frac{1}{2}$ front of scye.	40 breast.
$17\frac{1}{4}$ natural waist.	$12\frac{5}{8}$ first over.	36 waist.
$18\frac{3}{4}$ fashionable waist.	$18\frac{3}{4}$ second over.	

With the additions and as used in drafting they are as follows :

$10\frac{1}{4}$ depth of scye.	14 front of scye.	40 breast.
$17\frac{1}{4}$ natural waist.	$13\frac{5}{8}$ first over.	36 waist.
$18\frac{3}{4}$ fashionable waist.	$19\frac{1}{2}$ second over.	

TO DRAFT.

Obtain all the points, and shape as for the peaked-lapel style, with the following exceptions :

From 2 to 3 is 1 inch more than $\frac{1}{8}$ breast.

Shape the gorge from 1 through 3.

Draw a straight line from O to Y.

From the waist-seam to the square point is 5 inches, and from this point to the half-star is 2 inches.

Draw the crease line of the forepart from a point $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in advance of 1 to the half-star.

Draw the crease line of the collar on a curve from the crease line of the forepart at the gorge, through the shoulder-point.

Make the collar stand $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch high, and the fall-down $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

Shape the roll to the width and form desired, and curve the front below the end of roll to range with the outside line of roll.

Point 9 is 1 inch from the front edge of the roll.

Shape the seam-edge of the lapel from 9 through the squared point.

The lapel extends $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch below the waist line, and is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide at the bottom.

The upper button is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch and the lower 1 inch from the lapel seam.

Cut out the lapel, and straighten it $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches from the black to the circled dot, making the width of the new lapel at the arrow the same as that of the original at the arrow also.

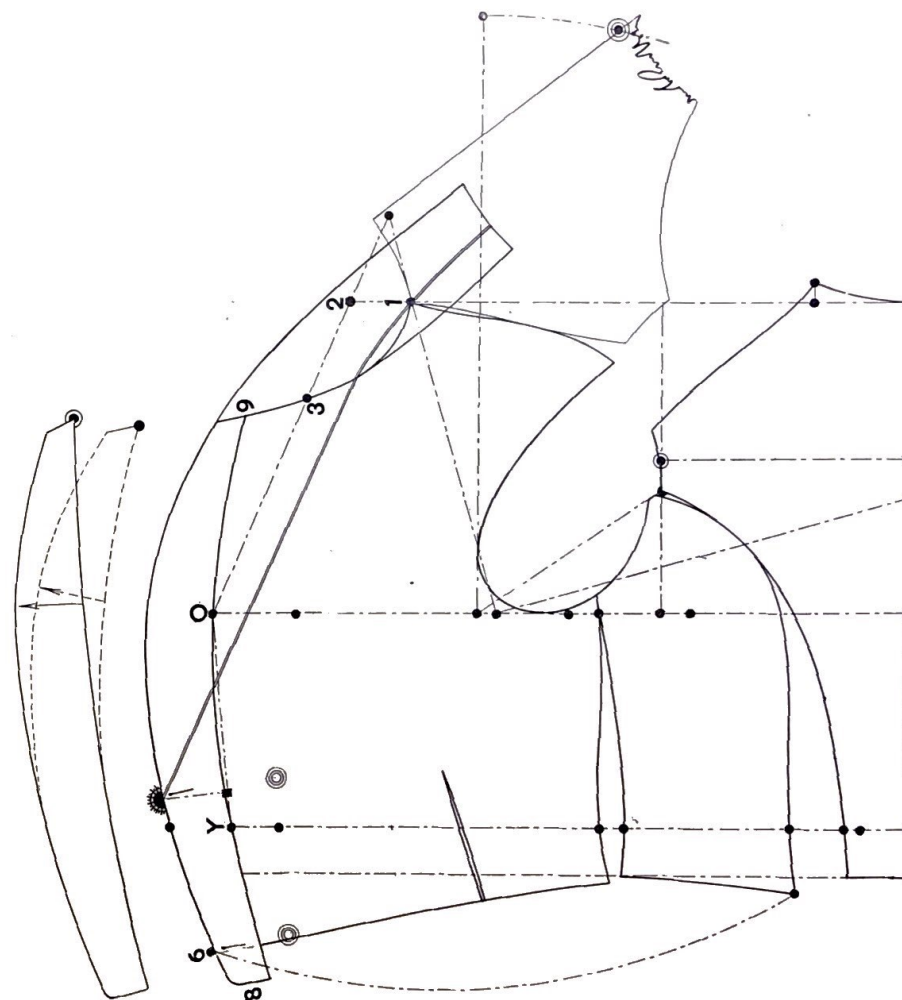


PLATE 17.

THE SKIRT FOR DRESS COATS.

PLATE 18.

SQUARE lines 1 to 2, and 1 to 3.

From 1 to 3 is 9 inches.

From 3 to 4 is 2 inches.

From 1 to 5 is the width of the bottom of the sidebody.

Place the lower under-arm corner of the forepart at point 5, with the fashionable waist line parallel with the line squared from 1 to 2, and mark along the bottom to 6.

Shape the top of the skirt on an even curve, following the bottom of the forepart to E, and rounding down $\frac{3}{4}$ inch below 6, as to 7.

Curve the back-spring from 1 through 4.

From 1 to 8 is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch more than the length of the back skirt.

Square across from 8, by points 8 and 4.

Measure from 1 to 7, and whatever the length is, say 15 inches for a 36 breast, use it as a working power.

Make 7 to 9 $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch, and draw a slightly curved line from 9 to B.

From 9 to A is $\frac{1}{3}$ of 15 (or $\frac{1}{3}$ of whatever the distance is from 1 to 7).

A to B is $\frac{1}{2}$ of 15 (or $\frac{1}{2}$ of the distance from 1 to 7).

From 8 to C is $\frac{1}{3}$ of 15 (or $\frac{1}{3}$ of whatever the distance is from 1 to 7).

C to D is $\frac{1}{2}$ of 15 (or $\frac{1}{2}$ of whatever the distance is from 1 to 7).

Draw a straight line from B to D.

Finish as represented.

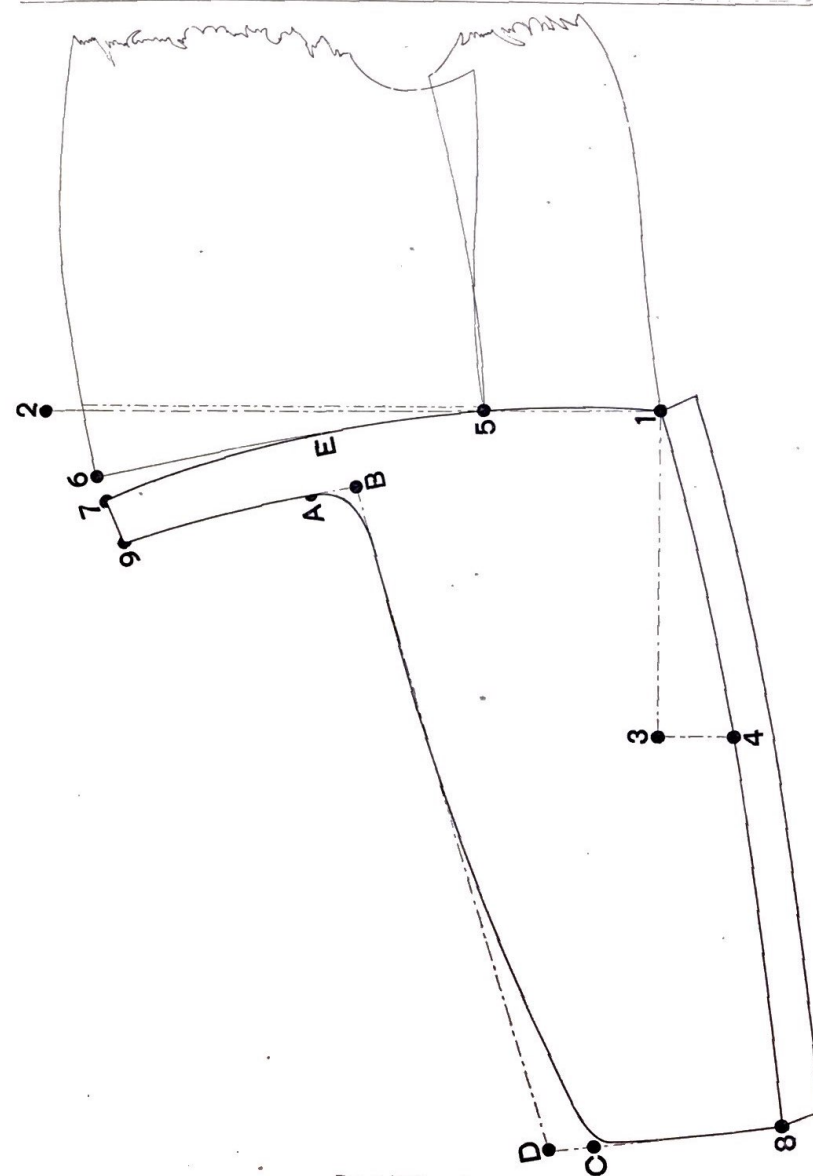


PLATE 18.

SACKS.

SINGLE-BREADED.

PLATE 19.

MEASURES as taken over the vest:

$8\frac{7}{8}$ depth of scye.	$11\frac{1}{2}$ front of scye.	38 breast.
$17\frac{1}{2}$ natural waist.	$12\frac{1}{4}$ first over.	32 to 36 waist.
31 length.	$17\frac{1}{2}$ second over.	

Add to these measures for making as follows: To depth of scye 1 inch; to front of scye $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch; to first over 1 inch, and to second over $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

The measures, with the additions and as used in drafting, are now as follows:

$9\frac{7}{8}$ depth of scye.	13 front of scye.	38 breast.
$17\frac{1}{2}$ natural waist.	$13\frac{1}{4}$ first over.	32 to 36 waist.
31 length.	$18\frac{1}{4}$ second over.	

TO DRAFT.

Square lines A L and A G. A to B is depth of scye, $9\frac{7}{8}$. C is half way between A and B; C to D is $\frac{1}{6}$ breast; A to E is natural waist; A to F is full length, with allowance for making ($\frac{1}{4}$ inch if bound, and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch if stitched edge), and E to L is the same as from A to E; or, in other words, A to L is twice the natural waist. Square out from C, B, E, F and L.

A to G is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch more than $\frac{1}{8}$ breast, and G to H is $\frac{5}{8}$ inch.

B to I is front of scye, 13; J is half way between B and I; J to K is 1 inch; B to N is half of full breast; N to O is $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and O to 7 is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Square up and down from I, up from K, and down from 7.

D to P is front of scye, 13. Square up from P by the line D P. P to Q is first over, $13\frac{1}{4}$, and P to R is second over, $18\frac{1}{4}$. Sweep back from R, pivoting at P, and draw a straight line from Q to O.

E to S is $\frac{1}{2}$ breast, and S to T is $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch.

[NOTE.—E to S may be any width required by fashion, or dictated by taste, but the amount reduced between the back and forepart should not change from $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch, except to produce a close fit or a loose one. $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch is always proportionate.]

Square down from S, and draw a straight line from C to I.

Shape the back, springing out $\frac{1}{2}$ inch beyond the width of back line at Z, hollowing $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to the half-star at the natural waist, and giving a slight seat round from S down.

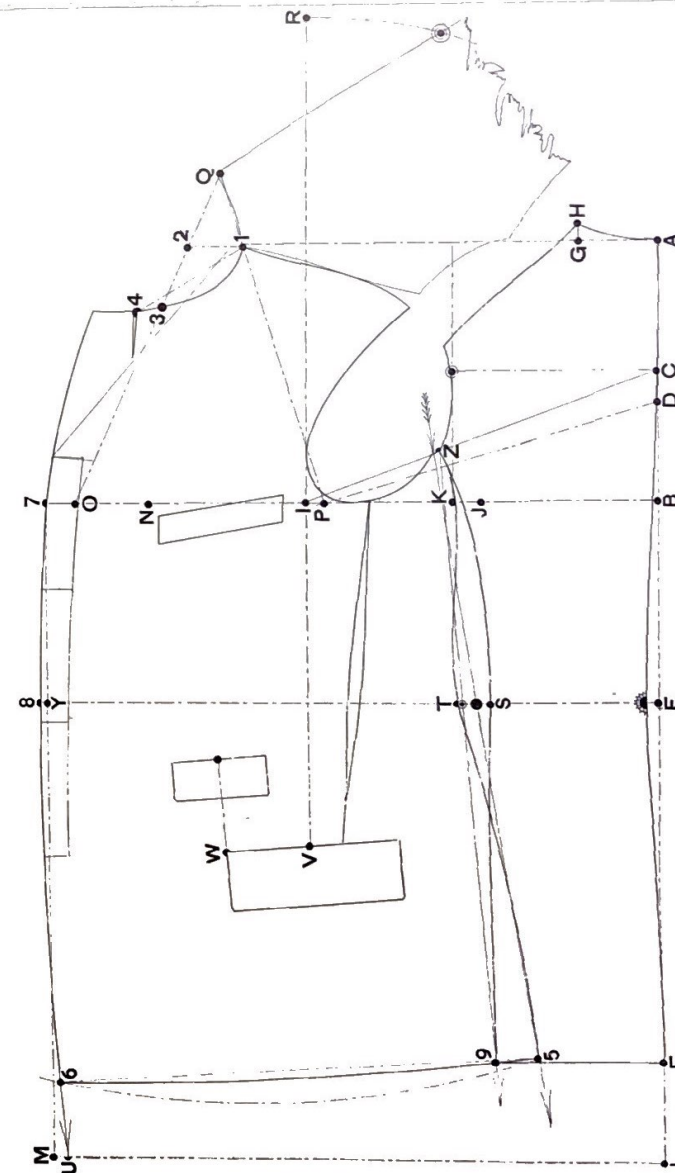


PLATE 19.

Draw a straight line from Z to 9. This establishes the small circled point on the natural waist line. From this point to the large uncircled point is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. From a point $\frac{1}{4}$ inch beyond Z, draw a straight line through the large uncircled point, to give the side-seam spring of the forepart. Shape the side-seam of the forepart from Z through T to 5, as represented.

Get the length to 5 by the back, and sweep forward from 5 by point 1.

Cut out the back. Q to 1 is the width of the top of back from A to H. Place point H of the back at point 1, and point B of the back on the sweep as at the double-circled point; mark along the shoulder-seam and remove. Shape the shoulder-seam of the forepart, reducing $\frac{1}{2}$ inch at the scye, make it the same length as that of the back, and complete the scye as represented.

Draw a straight line forward from point 1 parallel with the top line, and go down $\frac{1}{4}$ breast from 2 to 3. Shape the gorge from 1 through 3, and make 1 to 4, in a direct line, $\frac{1}{4}$ breast.

From Y to 8 is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, and from M to U is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Make the top of the lapel $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch wide, more or less, and shape the front through 7 and 8 to U. This establishes point 6. Draw a straight line from 5 to 6, and shape the bottom as represented.

Make the under-arm V $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide at the natural waist.

The hip pocket is $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches above the straight bottom line (this distance is more or less according to the length of the sack), with which it is parallel, and the width (usually $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches) is equally divided on each side of V. Square up from W. W to the top of the ticket pocket is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the pocket is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide.

The button line is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch from the front edge at the breast line, and 1 inch from it opposite the hip pocket.

SACKS WITH NO UNDER-ARM CUT.

PLATE 20.

MEASURES as taken over the vest:

9 $\frac{5}{8}$ depth of scye.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ front of scye.	40 breast.
18 natural waist.	12 $\frac{3}{4}$ first over.	34 to 38 waist.
32 length.	18 $\frac{1}{4}$ second over.	

THESE MEASURES ARE FOR A TALL, SWAY-BACK FORM.

Add to these measures for making as follows: To depth of scye 1 inch; to front of scye 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; to first over 1 inch, and to second over $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

The measures, with the additions and as used in drafting, are now as follows:

10 $\frac{5}{8}$ depth of scye.	14 front of scye.	40 breast.
18 natural waist.	13 $\frac{3}{4}$ first over.	34 to 38 waist.
32 length.	19 second over.	

TO DRAFT.

Obtain all the points and form the outlines as explained for Plate 19, with the following exceptions:

As there is to be no under-arm cut, or V, reduce the side-seam of the forepart two seams, or $\frac{1}{2}$ inch at Z.

For a three-button cutaway, let the front line pass through 7 and 8 toward U, until opposite the bottom button (wherever located—a matter of taste), and then curve it away as represented by the solid line. The dotted line below Y represents a straight front with the lower corners rounded away.

THE COLLAR.—Draw the crease line of the forepart from the end of roll towards a point $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in advance of point 1.

Draw the crease line of the collar from the crease line of the forepart on the gorge through a point $\frac{1}{4}$ inch back of point 1.

Make the stand 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ inch high, and the leaf, or turn over, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, more or less according to style.

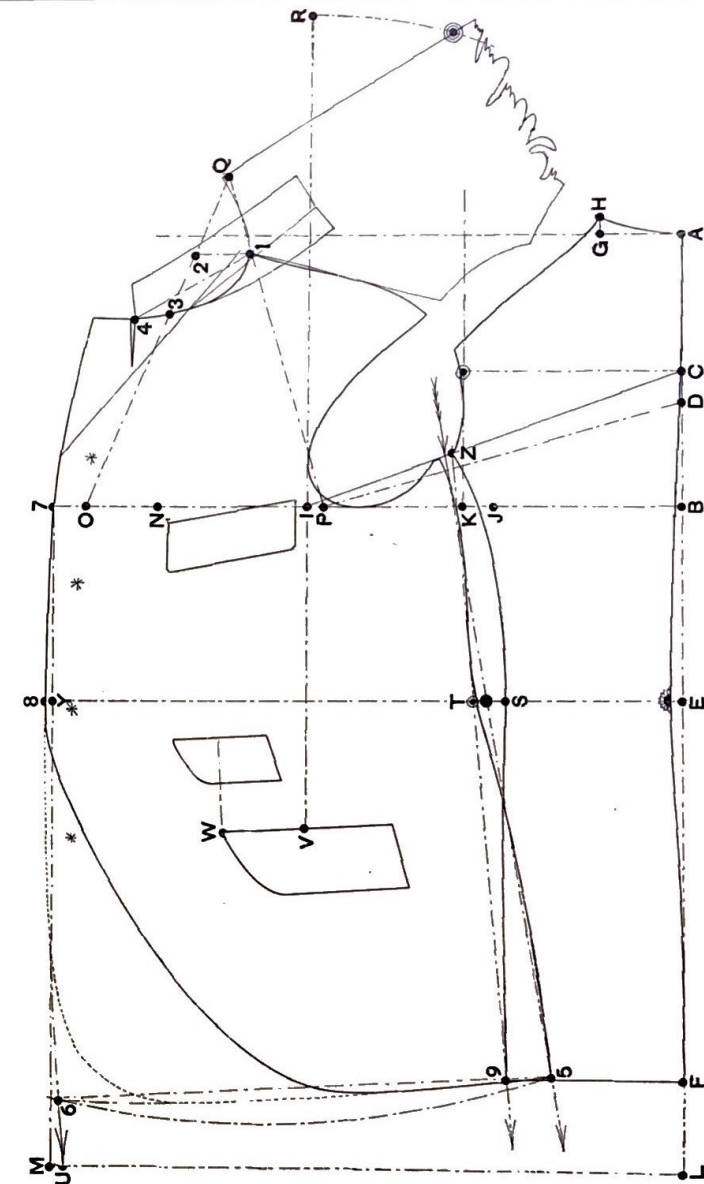


PLATE 20.

DOUBLE-BREASTED SACK.

PLATE 21.

MEASURES as taken over the vest:

8 depth of scye.	10½ front of scye.	34 breast.
16 natural waist.	11 first over.	28 to 32 waist.
30 length.	16 second over.	

Add to these measures for making as follows: To depth of scye 1 inch; to front of scye 1½ inch; to first over 1 inch, and to second over ¾ inch.

The measures, with the additions and as used in drafting, are now as follows:

9 depth of scye.	12 front of scye.	34 breast.
16 natural waist.	12 first over.	28 to 32 waist.
30 length.	16¾ second over.	

TO DRAFT.

Obtain all the points and form the outlines as explained for Plate 19, with the following exceptions:

Square down from O. This establishes point 6.

O to 7 is 3 inches, more or less, according to style.

Square down from 7.

Y to 8 (as usual) is ¼ inch.

M to U (as usual) is ½ inch.

Make the V at 4 from ¾ to ½ inch wide.

Make the width of the top of lapel 2½ inches, more or less, and shape the front through 7 and 8 to U.

The button line is parallel with the front edge, and is half as far back of O as 7 is beyond it. In other words, if 3 inches is added from O to 7, then O to the button line should be 1½ inch, or if 4 inches (for a heavy lap) is added from O to 7, then O to the button line should be 2 inches.

THE COLLAR.—The crease line of forepart is guided by a point ¼ inch beyond point 1, and the crease line of the collar by a point ¼ inch back of point 1. The stand is 1½ inch high, and the width of the leaf 1¾ inch, or according to style.

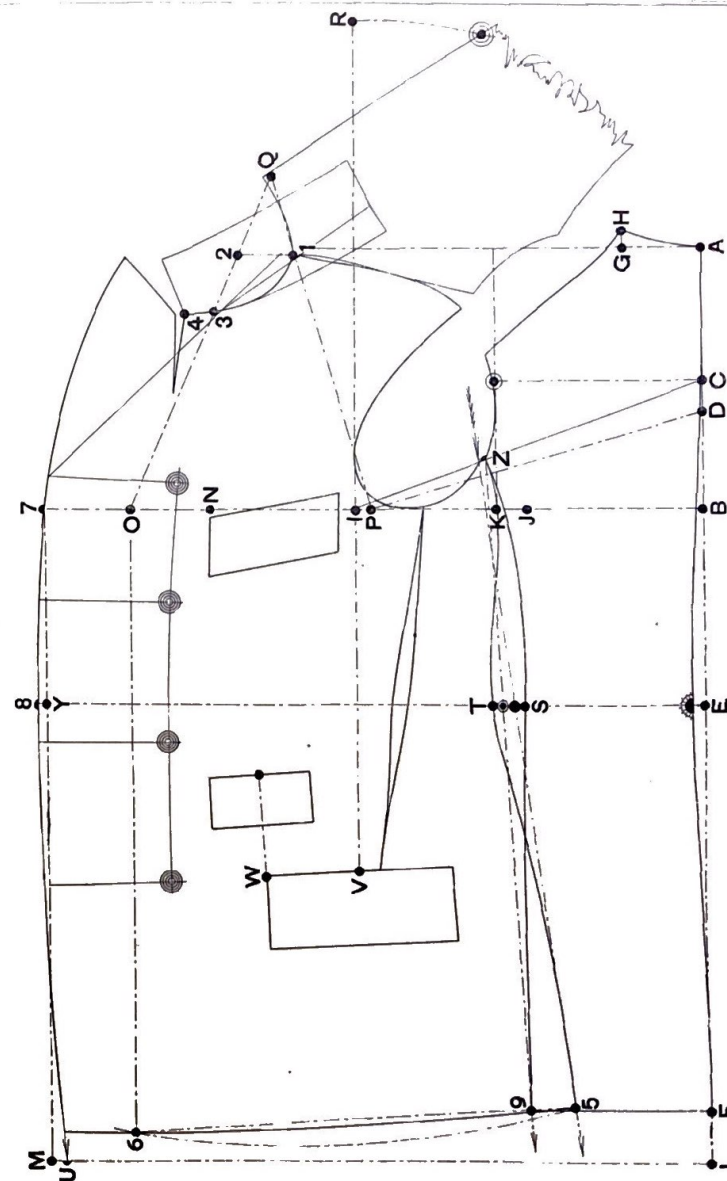


PLATE 21.

THE TUXEDO.

PLATE 22.

MEASURES as taken over the vest :

8½ depth of scye.	11 front of scye.	36 breast.
17 natural waist.	11¼ first over.	30 to 34 waist.
30 length.	17 second over.	

THESE MEASURES ARE FOR A ROUND-SHOULDERED FORM.

Add to these measures for making as follows : To depth of scye 1 inch ; to front of scye 1½ inch ; to first over 1 inch, and to second over ¾ inch.

The measures, with the additions and as used in drafting, are now as follows :

9½ depth of scye.	12½ front of scye.	36 breast.
17 natural waist.	12¼ first over.	30 to 34 waist.
30 length.	17¾ second over.	

TO DRAFT.

Square lines A V and A G. A to B is depth of scye, 9½ ; C is half-way between A and B ; C to D is ¼ breast, and A to V is half of full breast.

Square out from C and B.

V to W is ½ inch for round-shouldered forms. Draw a straight line from B down through W, and by this line square across from B to the front.

A to E is the natural waist ; A to F is the full length, with allowance for making, and A to L is twice the natural waist, 34. Square out from E, F and L.

A to G is ½ inch more than ⅛ breast, and G to H is ⅝ inch.

B to I is front of scye, 12½ ; J is half-way between B and I, and J to K is 1 inch. Square up from I and K, by the short breast line, B to I.

B to N is half of full breast ; N to O is 2¾ inches, and O to 7 is 1¼ inch. Square down from 7.

D to P is front of scye, 12½. Square up from P by the line D P. P to Q is first over, 12¼, and P to R is second over, 17¾. Sweep back from R, pivoting at P, and draw a straight line from Q to O.

E to S is ⅓ breast, and S to T is 1⅛ inch. Square down from S, and draw a straight line from C to I on which to establish point Z.

Shape the back, springing out ½ inch beyond the width of back line at Z, rounding a seam's width beyond C, hollowing ½ inch to the half-star at the natural waist, and giving a slight round from S down.

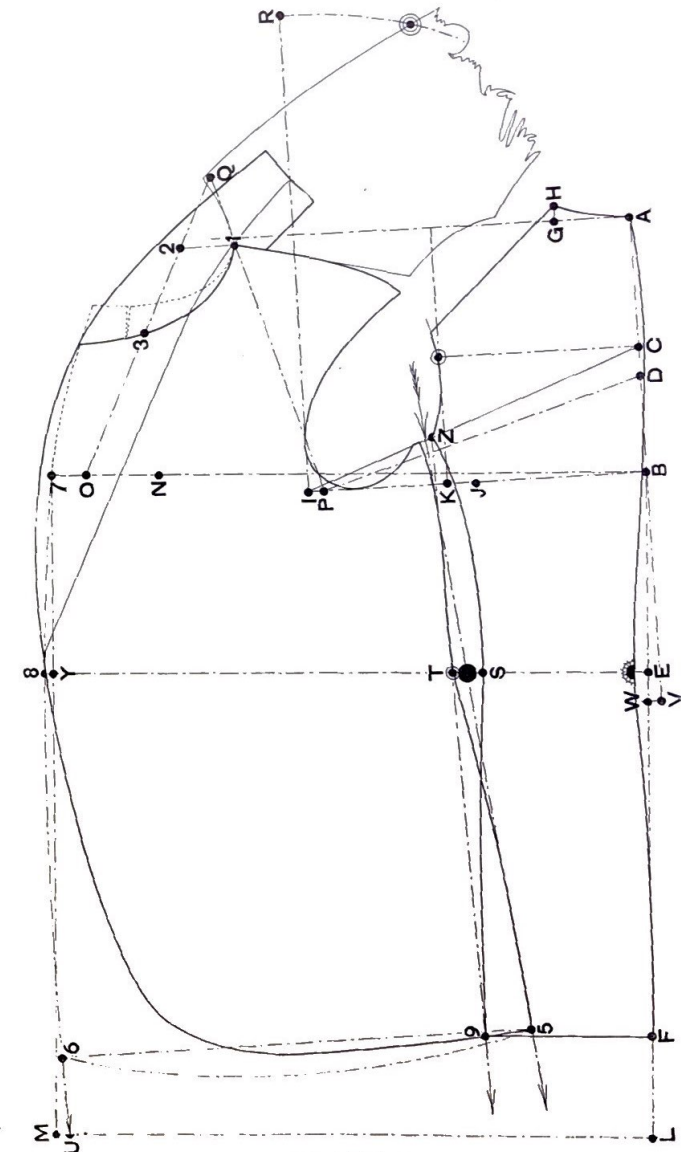


PLATE 22.

Draw a straight line from Z to 9. This establishes the circled point on the natural waist line, which, on this draft, is point T also. From this point to the large black dot is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. From a point $\frac{1}{4}$ inch beyond Z, draw a straight line through the large black dot, to give the side-seam spring of the forepart. Shape the side-seam of the forepart, reducing $\frac{1}{2}$ inch at Z, as there is no under-arm cut, hollowing at T and curving out slightly over the seat between T and 5.

Get the length to 5 by the back, and sweep forward from 5, pivoting at point 1.

Cut out the back. Q to 1 is the width of the top of the back from A to H. Place point H of the back at point 1, and point B of the back on the sweep as at the double-circled point; mark along the shoulder-seam, and remove. Shape the shoulder-seam, reducing $\frac{1}{2}$ inch at the scye, make it the same length as that of the back, and complete the scye as represented.

Draw a straight line forward from point 1 parallel with the top line, and go down 1 inch more than $\frac{1}{8}$ breast from point 2 to point 3. Shape the gorge from 1 through 3.

Y to 8 is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, and M to U is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Draw a slightly curved line from 7 through 8 to U as a guide for the run of front, and also to establish point 6. On this line locate the end of roll, placing it, as a rule, about 1 inch above 8, and draw the crease line toward a point $\frac{1}{2}$ inch (for long rolls) beyond point 1. From where this crease line crosses the gorge, draw the crease line of the collar, on a slight curve, through point 1. Make the stand $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch high and the "leaf" $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch wide, and shape the outer edge to style or taste through 8.

THE MILITARY BLOUSE.

P L A T E 23.

MEASURES as taken over the vest :

8½ depth of scye.	11 front of scye.	36 breast.
17 natural waist.	11¾ first over.	30 waist.
30 length.	17 second over.	

THESE MEASURES ARE FOR AN EXTRA ERECT FORM.

Add to these measures for making as follows: To depth of scye 1 inch; to front of scye 1½ inch; to first over 1 inch, and to second over ¾ inch.

The measures, with the additions and as used for drafting, are now as follows:

9½ depth of scye.	12½ front of scye.	36 breast.
17 natural waist.	12¾ first over.	30 waist.
30 length.	17¾ second over.	

TO DRAFT.

Square lines A V and A G. A to B is depth of scye, 9½; C is half-way between A and B; C to D is ⅙ breast, and A to V is half of full breast.

Square out from C and B.

V to W is ½ inch for extra erect forms. Draw a straight line from B down through W, and by this line square across from B to the front.

A to E is the natural waist; A to F is the full length with allowance for making, and A to L is twice the natural waist, 34. Square out from E, F and L.

A to G is ½ inch more than ⅙ breast, and G to H is ⅝ inch.

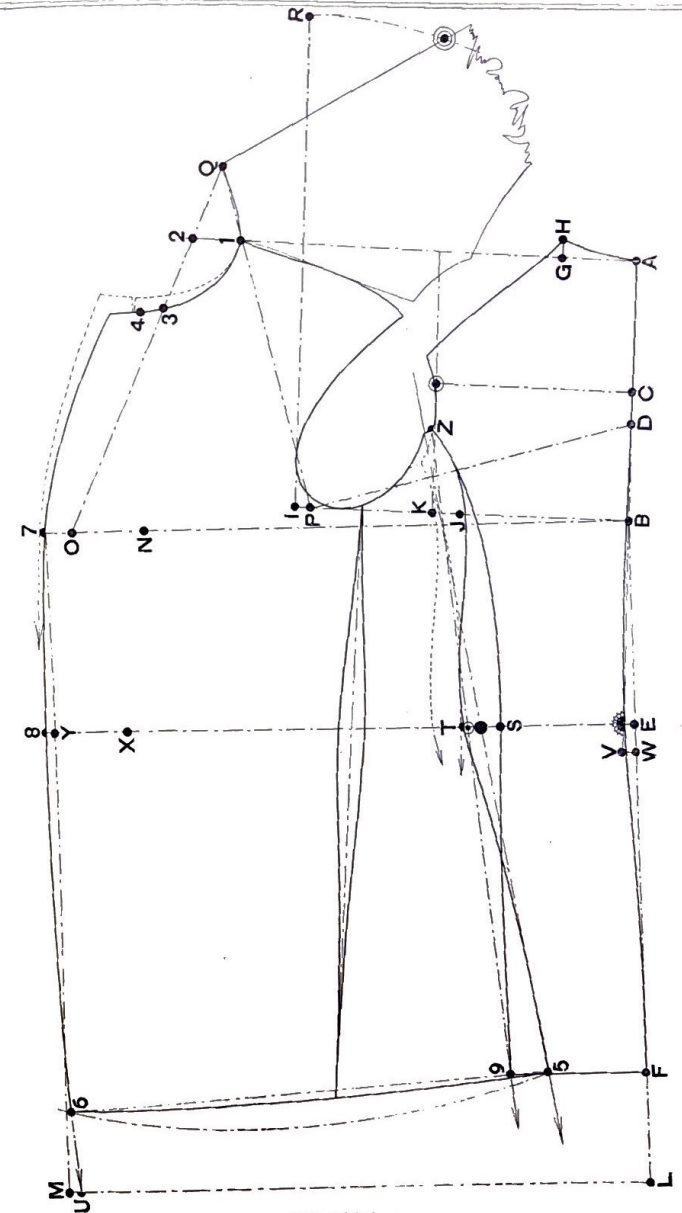
B to I is front of scye, 12½; J is half-way between B and I, and J to K is 1 inch. Square up from I and K by the short breast line, B to I.

B to N is half of full breast; N to O is 2¾ inches, and O to 7 is 1¼ inch. Square down from 7.

D to P is front of scye, 12½. Square up from P by the line D P. P to Q is first over, 12¾, and P to R is the second over, 17¾. Sweep back from R, pivoting at P, and draw a straight line from Q to O.

E to S is 1 inch less than ⅙ breast (sometimes E to S is made as narrow as ¼ breast), and S to T is 1½ inch. Square down from S. Point Z is half-way between the diagonal line from D to P and the circled point, or back pitch.

Shape the back, springing out a small seam's width at Z, and hollowing ½ inch to the half-star on the natural waist line.



P L A T E 23.

Draw a straight line from Z to 9. This establishes the small circled point on the waist line. From this point to the large dot is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. From a point $\frac{1}{4}$ inch beyond Z draw a straight line through the large dot, to give the side-seam spring of the forepart. Shape the side-seam of the forepart as represented, reducing $\frac{3}{8}$ inch at J, as for a frock.

Get the length to 5 by the back, and sweep forward from 5, pivoting at the shoulder point (point 1).

Cut out the back. Q to 1 is the width of the top of back from A to H. Place point H of the back at point 1, with point B of the back on the sweep, mark along the shoulder-seam and remove. Shape the shoulder-seam, reducing $\frac{1}{2}$ inch at the scye, make it the same length as that of the back, and complete the scye as represented.

From point 2 to point 3 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch more than $\frac{1}{8}$ breast. Shape the gorge from 1 through point 3, and make point 4 (end of gorge) $\frac{1}{4}$ breast from 1.

Y to 8 is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, and M to U is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Make the button stand 1 inch wide at 4, and shape the front through 7 and 8 to U.

From 8 to X is 3 inches. From the center-seam of back at the half-star to S, and from T toward X, apply the waist measure, and, for a snug fit, whatever it lacks of reaching X, reduce under the arm, extending the cut to the bottom as represented.

The collar is either the same as explained for Plate 11, or for Diagram 2, Plate 12.

SACKS FOR CORPULENT FORMS.

PLATE 24.

MEASURES as taken over the vest:

10 $\frac{1}{4}$ depth of scye.	13 $\frac{3}{4}$ front of scye.	48 breast.
18 natural waist.	14 $\frac{3}{4}$ first over.	51 waist.
32 length.	20 $\frac{1}{4}$ second over.	

Add to these measures for making as follows: 1 inch to depth of scye; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to front of scye; 1 inch to first over, and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch to second over.

The measures, with the additions and as used for drafting, are now as follows:

11 $\frac{1}{4}$ depth of scye.	15 $\frac{1}{4}$ front of scye.	48 breast.
18 natural waist.	15 $\frac{3}{4}$ first over.	51 waist.
32 length.	21 second over.	

TO DRAFT.

Square lines A L and A G. A to B is depth of scye, 11 $\frac{1}{4}$; C is half-way between A and B; C to D is $\frac{1}{8}$ breast; A to E is natural waist; A to F is full length, with allowance for making, and A to L is twice the natural waist, 36 inches. Square out from C, B, E, F and L.

A to G is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch more than $\frac{1}{8}$ breast, and G to H is $\frac{5}{8}$ inch.

B to I is front of scye, 15 $\frac{1}{4}$; J is half-way between B and I; J to K is 1 inch; B to N is half of full breast; N to O is 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and O to 7 is 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Square up and down from I, up from K, and down from 7.

D to P is front of scye, 15 $\frac{1}{4}$. Square up from P by the line D P. P to Q is first over, 15 $\frac{3}{4}$, and P to R is second over, 21. Sweep back from R, pivoting at P, and draw a straight line from Q to O.

Square down from J for the width of back for corpulent forms, instead of making E to S $\frac{1}{2}$ breast. This establishes points S and 9. S to T is 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Draw a straight line from C to L.

Point 8, as usual, is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch beyond the smallest dot (point Y on the other drafts), and the half-star is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from E.

Apply the waist measure, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$, from half-star to S, and from S forward. This locates the double-circled point. Add, for making, 1 inch less than has been added from N to 7, 3 inches for this draft, as it is 4 inches from N to 7. This locates the large circled point. Point 8 (the proportionate point) will not give enough size by

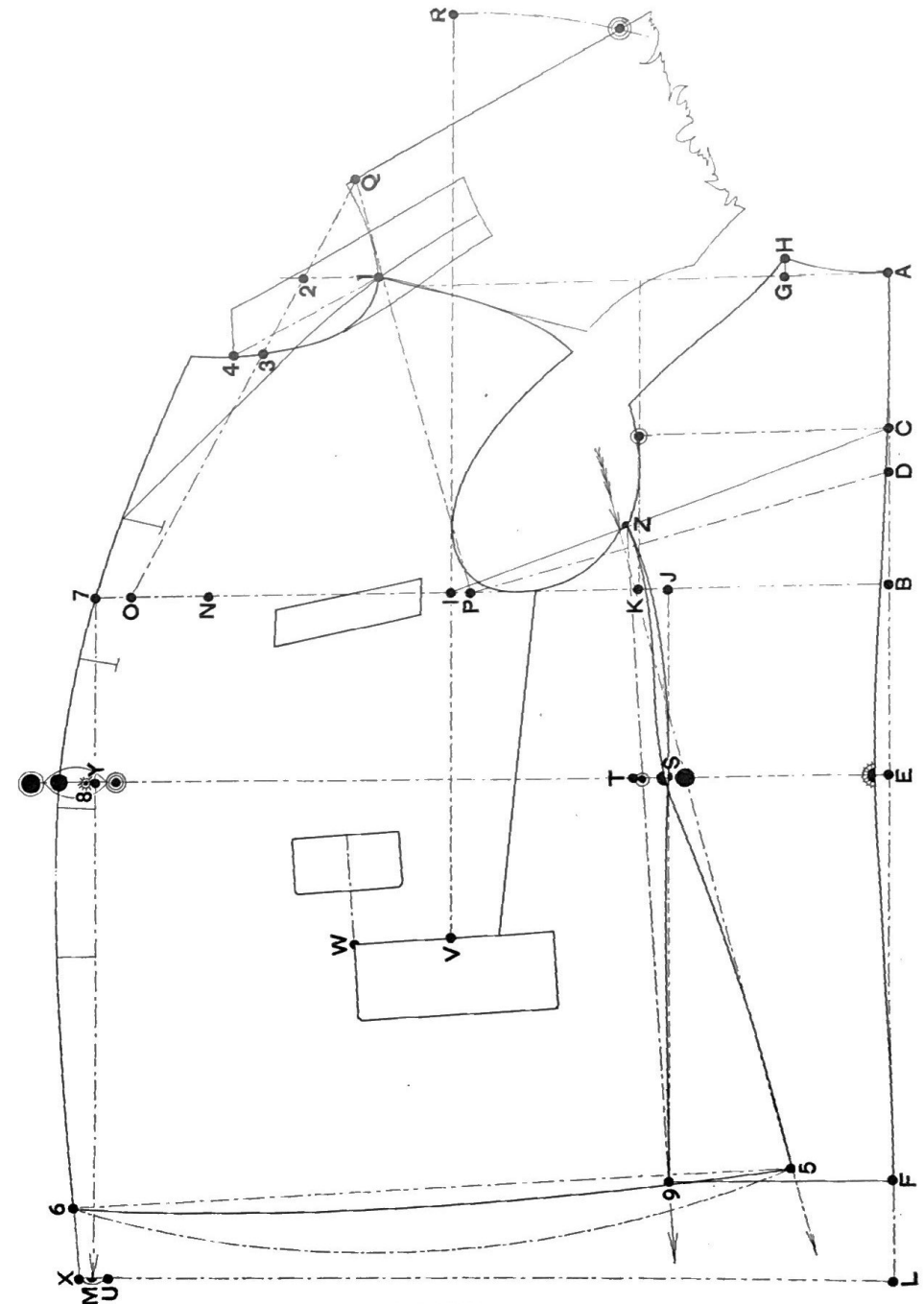


PLATE 24.

as much as it falls short of the large circled point, 2 inches. *In other words, half star to S and T to 8 is 2 inches too little for the size required.* We therefore add half of this amount from 8 forward, and half of it from T back, and thus locate the large uncircled point in front and the large half-circle point just beyond S.

Draw a straight line from Z to 9. This locates the circled point on the waist line. From the circled point to the large point is the usual $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and the inch (or whatever the amount may be) that has been added from T to the large half point, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch altogether. Draw a straight line from a point $\frac{1}{4}$ inch beyond Z through the large point to give the spring of the side-seam.

Shape the back and the side-seam of the forepart as represented.

Cut out the back. Q to 1 is the width of the top of the back from A to H. Place point H of the back at point 1, with point B on the sweep, mark along the shoulder-seam and remove. Shape the shoulder-seam, reducing $\frac{5}{8}$ inch (for large sizes) at the scye. Get the length of the seam by the back, and shape the scye.

Draw a straight line forward from 1, parallel with the top line, to locate point 2, and go down $\frac{1}{8}$ breast from 2 to 3. Shape the gorge from 1 through 3, and get the length to 4 by $\frac{1}{4}$ breast from 1.

Get the length to 5 by the back, and sweep forward from 5 by point 1.

M to U is, as always, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. U to K is the same as from 8 to the front edge, for this draft 1 inch.

Draw a straight line for the under-arm cut, as represented. The pattern is to be cut through on this straight line, *nothing being taken out at the waist.*

THE COLLAR.—The crease line of the forepart is drawn from the end of roll towards a point $\frac{1}{4}$ inch beyond point 1, and from where this line crosses the gorge draw the crease line of the collar on a slight curve, through a point $\frac{1}{4}$ inch back of point 1. For short necks make the stand $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$ inch deep, and hollow the seam edge slightly.

SACKS—CORPULENT FORMS.

PLATE 25.

CUT out the forepart as drafted, except that about an inch should be left below the bottom line.

Cut down on the straight under-arm line, from the scye to the pocket, and open the cut at the scye, until the distance from 1 to 2 is the same as has been added from 8 to the front edge—for this draft 1 inch.

This throws fullness to the bottom.

Press this fullness flat at 4, and reshape the bottom from 5 to 6.

The wedge formed by this process from 3 to 1 and 2 is to be cut out.

This throws fullness to the belly, and amounts to the same thing as drawing in the edge at the bottom the amount of the overlap at 4.

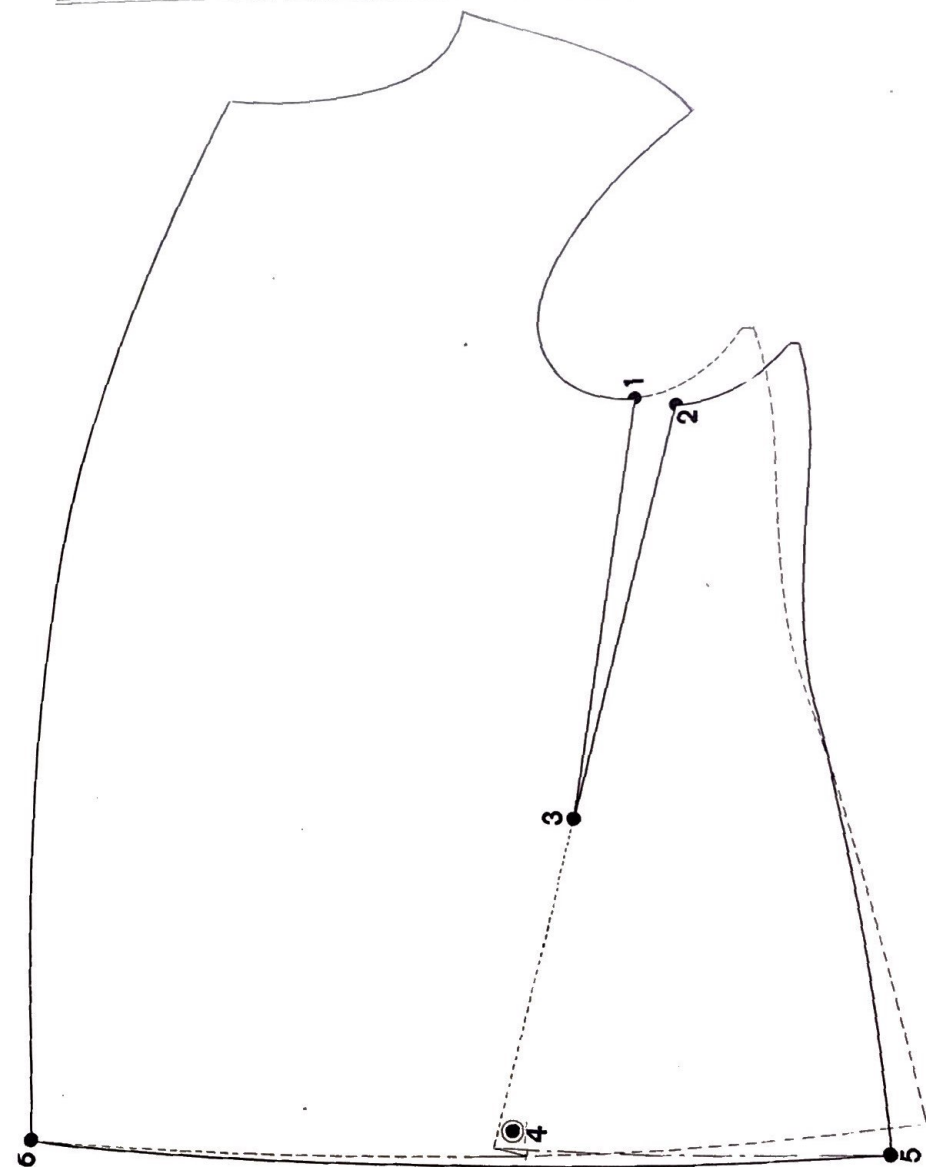


PLATE 25.

THE WHOLE BACK.

PLATE 26.

CUT out the back as drafted.

DIAGRAM 1.—Draw a straight line from A to C.

Place the back to touch this line at A and at B.

This throws the bottom of the back on the center-seam about an inch from C, as to D.

The dotted lines show the position.

Mark around the back from A down to F.

Pivot the back on the natural waist line, half-way between B and F, and swing the lower part forward until the corner at D rests on the straight line.

Mark around the back from F down.

Draw a straight line from top to bottom $\frac{1}{4}$ inch inside of the line A B.

This gives us a new back, as represented by the heavy solid lines.

In making, stretch at F as much as the reduction made by the swinging process, and shrink the same amount on the center-seam, as indicated by the waved lines.

DIAGRAM 2.—This diagram is introduced to show the changed back as cut from the cloth, the center, of course, to be cut on the fold of the goods.

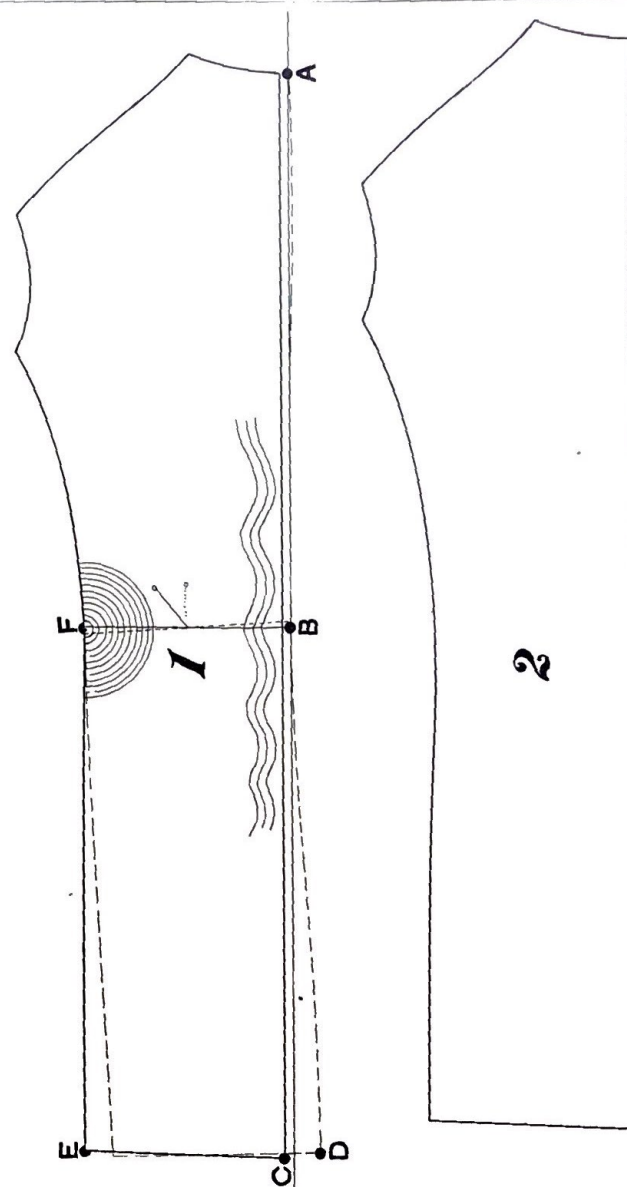


PLATE 26.

SLEEVES.

(Continued.)

PLATE 28.

TO ADVANCE THE UNDER-ARM SEAM.—Draw line A F, and square out from A.

A to B is $1\frac{1}{2}$ scye.

B to C is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches always.

B to E is $\frac{1}{2}$ scye.

Square down through E.

Get the length to F and square across.

G to H is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Square each way from H.

H to I is $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches, more or less, for an undercoat, and $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches, more or less, for an overcoat, according to style or taste.

J is half way between E and H.

E to L is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Square each way from L.

L to M is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch, and L to N is the same.

H to O is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch, and H to P is the same.

Finish as represented.

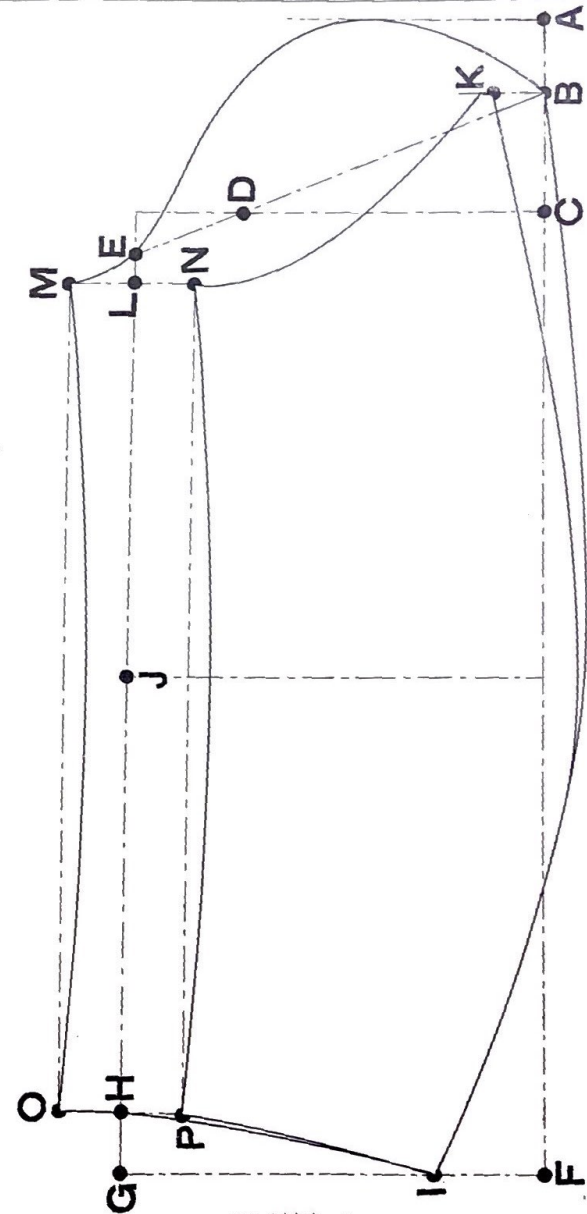


PLATE 28.

OVERCOATS.

THE MEASURES.

THE MEASURES may be taken over the coat or over the vest, as preferred; but the better plan is to take them over the coat.

When taken over the coat add for making as follows:

To depth of scye	- - - - -	1 inch.
To front of scye	- - - - -	1½ inch.
To first over	- - - - -	1 inch.
To second over	- - - - -	½ inch.

When taken over the vest add for making and necessary ease as follows:

To depth of scye	- - - - -	1¼ inch.
To front of scye	- - - - -	2 inches.
To first over	- - - - -	1½ inch.
To second over	- - - - -	1¼ inch.

Add, also, 2 inches to the breast and to the waist, and in drafting add to both as usual—that is: 2¾ inches from N to O, and 1 inch less from half waist to front edge than has been added from N to the front edge.

THE CHESTERFIELD.

PLATE 29.

MEASURES as taken over the coat:

8¾ depth of scye.	11½ front of scye.	38 breast.
17¼ natural waist.	12¼ first over.	32 to 36 waist.
40 length.	18 second over.	

Add to these measures for making as follows: To depth of scye 1 inch; to front of scye 1½ inch; to first over 1 inch, and to second over ½ inch.

The measures, with the additions and as used in drafting, are now as follows:

9¾ depth of scye.	13 front of scye.	38 breast.
17¼ natural waist.	13¼ first over.	32 to 36 waist.
40 length.	18½ second over.	

TO DRAFT.

Square lines A L and A G. A to B is depth of scye, 9¾; C is half-way between A and B; C to D is ¼ breast; A to E is natural waist, and A to L is twice the natural waist, 34½. Square out from C, B, E and L.

E to the half-star is ½ inch. Draw a straight line from the half-star down through L, apply the length from A to F, and square out from F.

A to G is ½ inch more than ⅙ breast, and G to H is ⅝ inch.

B to I is front of scye, 13; J is half-way between B and I; J to K is 1 inch; B to N is half of full breast; N to O is 2¾ inches, and O to 7 is 2 inches, or slightly more or less according to style or taste or the weight of the material. Square up and down from I, up from K, and down from O and 7.

D to P is front of scye, 13. Square up from P by the line D P. P to Q is first over, 13¼; and P to R is second over, 18½. Sweep back from R, pivoting at P, and draw a straight line from Q to O.

E to S is ½ inch more than ⅓ breast, or more or less according to style or taste, and S to T is 1 inch. F to 9 is the same as from E to S.

Shape the back, springing out rather more than ½ inch beyond the width of back-line at Z, curving through the half-star, and rounding slightly below E to F.

Draw a straight line from Z to the large fancy dot on the line squared out from L. This establishes the small circled dot on the waist-line. From this point to the large half-dot is ½ inch. From a point ¼ inch beyond Z draw a straight line through the large half-dot to give the side-seam spring of the forepart. Shape the

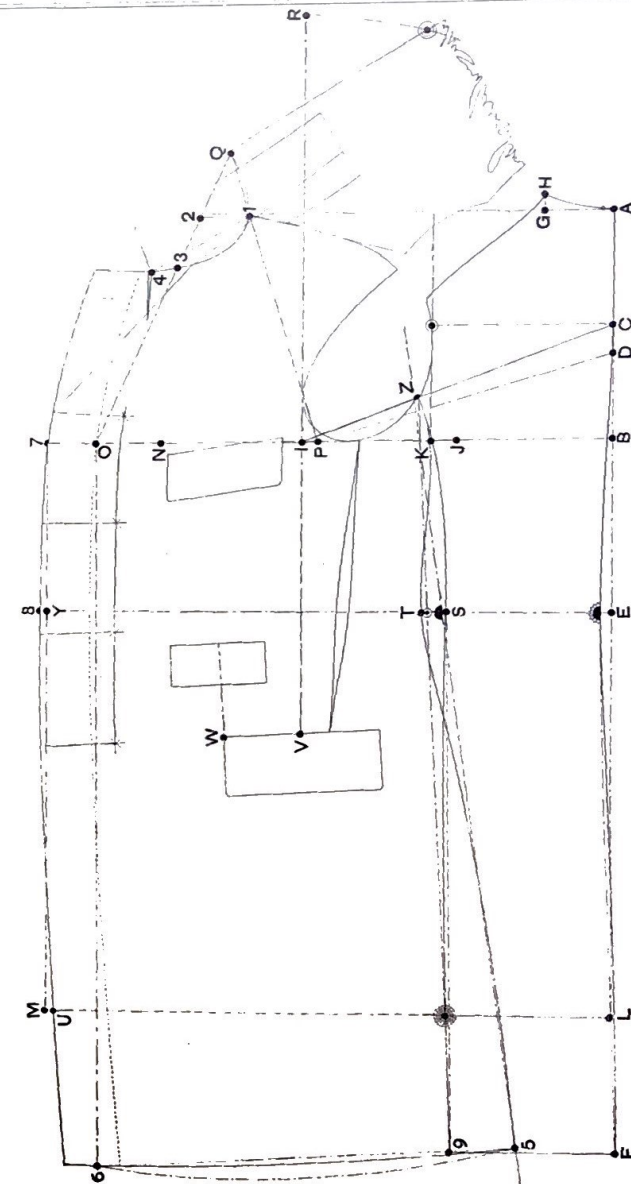


PLATE 29.

side-seam of the forepart from Z, through T to the bottom, curving slightly over the seat.

Cut out the back. Q to 1 is the width of the back from A to H. Place point H of the back at point 1, and point B on the sweep cast from R, as at the double-circled point; mark along the shoulder-seam and remove. Shape the shoulder-seam, reducing $\frac{1}{4}$ inch at the scye, make it the same length as that of the back, and complete the scye as represented.

Draw a straight line forward from point 1 parallel with the top line, and go down $\frac{3}{4}$ breast from 2 to 3. Shape the gorge from 1 through 3, and make 1 to 4, in a direct line, $\frac{1}{4}$ breast.

From Y to 8 is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, and from M to U is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Make the top of the lapel 2 inches wide, or more or less according to style or taste, and shape the front through 7, 8 and U.

Get the length to 5 by the back, and sweep forward from 5, pivoting at point 1. This establishes point 6. Draw a straight line from 5 to 6, and finish the bottom as represented.

Make the under-arm V $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide at the natural waist.

The hip pocket is $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches more than $\frac{1}{4}$ breast from I, and the top of it, which is parallel with the straight bottom line, is divided equally on each side of V. The ticket pocket is 4 inches above W.

The button line is half as far back of O as 7 is beyond it, in this case 1 inch, which locates it 3 inches from the front edge.

THE COLLAR.—Draw the crease-line of the forepart from the end of roll toward a point $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in front of 1, and from where it crosses the gorge draw the crease-line of the collar through a point $\frac{1}{4}$ inch back of 1. The stand is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch high, and the turn-over, or leaf, is 2 inches wide as a rule; but this width varies, of course, according to style.

DOUBLE-BREASTED OVERCOAT.

PLATE 30.

MEASURES as taken over the coat:

9½ depth of scye.	12¾ front of scye.	40 breast.
18 natural waist.	13¾ first over.	34 to 38 waist.
50 length.	18¾ second over.	

Add to these measures for making as follows: To depth of scye 1 inch; to front of scye 1½ inch; to first over 1 inch, and to second over ½ inch.

The measures, with the additions and as used in drafting, are now as follows:

10½ depth of scye.	14¼ front of scye.	40 breast.
18 natural waist.	14¼ first over.	34 to 38 waist.
50 length.	19¼ second over.	

TO DRAFT.

Square lines A L and A G. A to B is depth of scye, 10½; C is half-way between A and B; C to D is ⅓ breast; A to E is natural waist, and A to L is twice the natural waist, 36. Square out from C, B, E and L.

E to half-star is ½ inch. Draw a straight line from the half-star down through L, apply the length from A to F, and square out from F.

A to G is ½ inch more than ⅓ breast, and G to H is ⅝ inch.

B to I is front of scye, 14¼; J is half-way between B and I; J to K is 1 inch; B to N is half of full breast; N to O is 2¾ inches, and O to 7 is 4 inches. (For a medium length 3 to 3½ inches is enough to add from O to 7.) Square up and down from I, up from K, and down from O and 7.

D to P is front of scye, 14¼. Square up from P by the line D P. P to Q is first over, 14¼, and D to R is second over, 19¼. Sweep back from R, pivoting at P, and draw a straight line from Q to O.

E to S is ½ inch more than ⅓ breast, and S to T is 1 inch. F to 9 is the same as from E to S.

Draw a straight line from C to I, and shape the back as represented.

Draw a straight line from Z to the large fancy dot on the line squared out from L. This establishes the small circled dot on the waist-line, which, on this draft, falls on point T. From this point to the large dot is ½ inch. From a point ¼ inch beyond Z draw a straight line through the large dot to give the side-seam spring of the forepart. Shape the side-seam of the forepart from Z through T to 5, curving slightly over the seat.

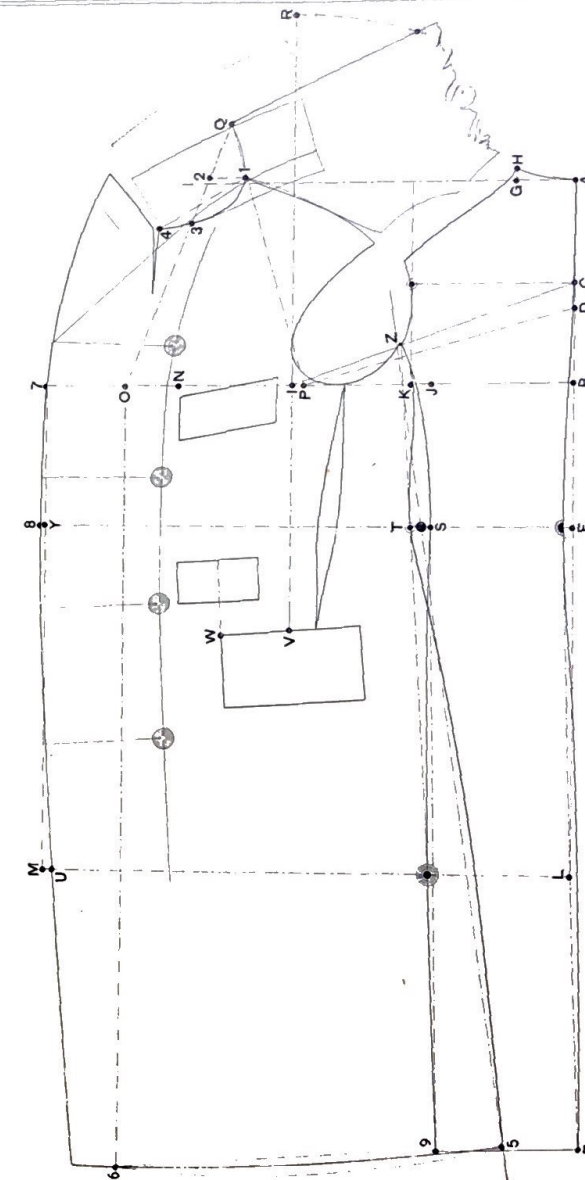


PLATE 30.

Cut out the back. Q to 1 is the width of the back from A to H. Place point H of the back at point 1, and point B on the sweep cast from R, as at the double-circled point; mark along the shoulder-seam and remove. Shape the shoulder-seam, reducing $\frac{1}{2}$ inch at the scye, make it the same length as that of the back, and complete the scye as represented.

Draw a straight line forward from point 1 parallel with the top line, and go down $\frac{1}{8}$ breast from 2 to 3. Shape the gorge from 1 through 3, and make 1 to 4, in a direct line, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch more than $\frac{1}{4}$ breast.

From Y to 8 is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, and from M to U is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Make the top of the lapel $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and shape the front through 7, 8 and U.

Get the length to 5 by the back, and sweep forward from 5, pivoting at point 1. This establishes point 6. Draw a straight line from 5 to 6, and curve the bottom as represented.

Make the under-arm V $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide at the natural waist.

The hip pocket is $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches more than $\frac{1}{4}$ breast below I, and the top of it, which is parallel with the straight bottom line, is equally divided on each side of V. The ticket pocket is 4 inches above W.

The button line is half as far back of O as 7 is in front of it—in this case 2 inches—which locates it 6 inches from the front edge.

THE COLLAR.—For a wide collar curve the crease through a point $\frac{1}{4}$ inch back of 1, and hollow the seam edge. The stand is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch high, and the leaf 3 inches wide for the narrow and 6 for the wide collar.

THE COVERT COAT.

PLATE 31.

MEASURES as taken over the coat :

$9\frac{1}{2}$ depth of scye.	13 front of scye.	42 breast.
$17\frac{1}{2}$ natural waist.	13 first over.	36 to 40 waist.
36 length.	$19\frac{1}{4}$ second over.	

Add to these measures for making as follows : To depth of scye 1 inch ; to front of scye $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch ; to first over 1 inch, and to second over $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

The measures, with the additions and as used in drafting, are now as follows :

$10\frac{1}{2}$ depth of scye.	$14\frac{1}{2}$ front of scye.	42 breast.
$17\frac{1}{2}$ natural waist.	14 first over.	36 to 40 waist.
36 length.	$19\frac{3}{4}$ second over.	

TO DRAFT.

Square lines A L and A G. A to B is depth of scye, $10\frac{1}{2}$; C is half-way between A and B ; C to D is $\frac{1}{4}$ breast ; A to E is natural waist, A to L is twice the natural waist, and A to F is the full length, 36. Square out from C, B, E, L and F.

A to G is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch more than $\frac{1}{4}$ breast, and G to H is $\frac{5}{8}$ inch.

B to I is front of scye, $14\frac{1}{2}$; J is half-way between B and I ; J to K is 1 inch ; B to N is half of full breast ; N to O is $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and O to 7 is 2 inches. Square up and down from I, up from K, and down from O and 7.

D to P is front of scye, $14\frac{1}{2}$. Square up from P by the line D P. P to Q is first over, 14, and P to R is second over, $19\frac{3}{4}$. Sweep back from R, pivoting at P, and draw a straight line from Q to O.

Square down from J for the width of back at S and 9. Draw a straight line from C to I, and shape the back as represented.

Draw a straight line from Z to the large dot just above 9. This establishes the circled dot on the waist-seam. From this point to the large half-dot is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch for a covert coat (or for any half-box form of overcoat). From $\frac{1}{4}$ inch beyond Z draw a straight line through the half-dot to obtain the side-seam spring of the forepart. Shape the side-seam of the forepart, reducing $\frac{1}{2}$ inch at Z, as there is no under-arm cut, curving through a point $\frac{1}{2}$ inch beyond S, and rounding slightly, as represented, over the seat to the bottom.

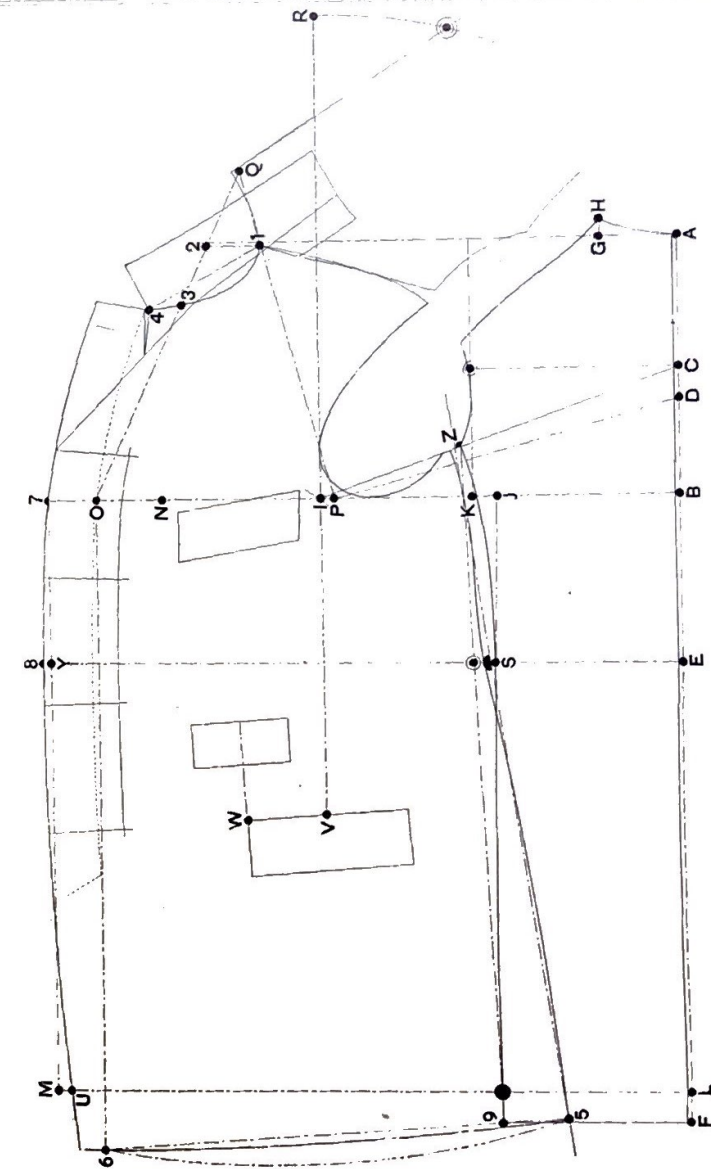


PLATE 31.

Cut out the back. Q to 1 is the width of the back from A to H . Place point H of the back at point 1 , and point B on the sweep cast from R , as at the double-circled point, mark along the shoulder-seam and remove. Shape the shoulder-seam, reducing $\frac{1}{2}$ inch at the scye, make it the same length as that of the back, and complete the scye as represented.

Draw a straight line forward from point 1 parallel with the top line, and go down $\frac{1}{8}$ breast from 2 to 3 . Shape the gorge from 1 through 3 , and make 1 to 4 , in a direct line, $\frac{1}{4}$ breast.

From Y to 8 is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, and from M to U is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Make the top of the lapel 2 inches wide, and shape the front through 7 , 8 and U .

Get the length to 5 by the back, and sweep forward from 5 , pivoting at 1 . This establishes point 6 . Draw a straight line from 5 to 6 , and curve the bottom as represented.

Finish as explained for Plate 29.

THE FULL BOX.

PLATE 32.

MEASURES as taken over the coat:

9¼ depth of scye.	13 front of scye.	40 breast.
18 natural waist.	12¼ first over.	34 to 38 waist.
45 length.	18¾ second over.	

Add to these measures for making as follows: To depth of scye 1 inch; to front of scye 1½ inch; to first over 1 inch, and to second over ½ inch.

The measures, with the additions and as used in drafting, are now as follows:

10¼ depth of scye.	14½ front of scye.	40 breast.
18 natural waist.	13¼ first over.	34 to 38 waist.
45 length.	19¼ second over.	

TO DRAFT.

Square lines A L and A G. A to B is depth of scye, 10¼; C is half-way between A and B. C to D is ¼ breast; A to E is natural waist, and A to L is twice the natural waist, 36. Square out from C, B, E and L.

A to G is ½ inch more than ¼ breast, and G to H is ⅝ inch.

B to I front of scye, 14½; J is half-way between B and I; J to K is 1 inch; B to N is half of full breast; N to O is 3 inches (¼ inch more than usual), and O to 7 is 4 inches. Square up and down from I, up from K, and down from O and 7.

D to P is front of scye, 14½. Square up from P by the line D P. P to Q is first over, 13¼; and P to R is second over, 19¼. Sweep back from R, pivoting at P, and draw a straight line from Q to O.

E to the circled point is 1 inch. Draw a straight line from A down through the circled point for the center of back, apply the length to F, and square out to 9. From F to 9 is the same as from the back center to K. Draw a straight line from K to 9. Shape the back, locating Z on the diagonal line from D to I.

Draw a straight line from Z to X. This establishes the circled point on the waist line. From this point to the large dot is ¾ inch (¼ inch more than usual). From a point ¼ inch beyond Z draw a straight line through the large dot to obtain the side-seam spring of the forepart. Shape the side-seam of the forepart, reducing ¼ inch at Z (¼ inch less than usual when there is no under-arm cut), meeting the back at the waist-line; and rounding slightly over the hip to the bottom.

Cut out the back. Q to 1 is the width of the back from A to H. Place point H of the back at point 1, and point B on the sweep cast from R, as at the double-

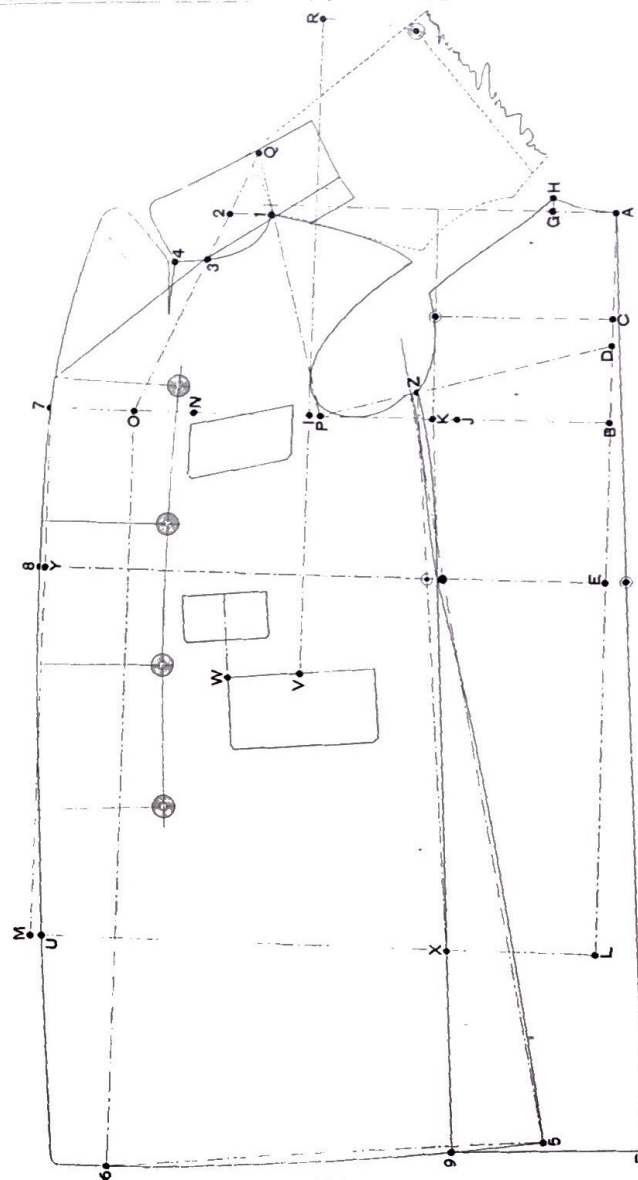


PLATE 32.

circled point; mark along the shoulder-seam and remove. Shape the shoulder-seam, reducing $\frac{1}{2}$ inch at the scye, make it the same length as that of the back, and complete the scye as represented.

Draw a straight line forward from point 1, parallel with the top line, and go down $\frac{1}{8}$ breast from 2 to 3. Shape the gorge from 1 through 3, and make 1 to 4, in a direct line, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch more than $\frac{1}{4}$ breast.

Y to 8 is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, and M to U is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Make the top of the lapel 4 inches wide, and shape the front through 7, 8 and U to the bottom.

Get the length to 5 by the back, and sweep forward from 5, pivoting at 1 to establish point 6. Draw a straight line from 5 to 6, and round the bottom as represented.

Finish as usual.

TO DRAFT THE BACK AND FOREPART OF AN
OVERCOAT SEPARATELY.

(Continued.)

PLATE 34.

TO DRAFT THE FOREPART.

PLACE the back in position, as represented by the dotted lines, extend lines B, E and L, and make D $\frac{1}{8}$ breast below the back-pitch line.

B to I is front of scye, $14\frac{1}{2}$; B to N is half of full breast; N to O is $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and O to 7 is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Square up and down from I and down from O and 7.

D to P is front of scye, $14\frac{1}{2}$. Square up from P by the line D P. P to Q is first over, $14\frac{1}{2}$, and P to R is second over, $19\frac{3}{4}$. Sweep back from R, pivoting at P, and draw a straight line from Q to O.

From the side-seam of back at * to T is 1 inch; Y to 8 is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, and M to U is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Apply the waist measure, 23, from the large dot on the back-seam, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from E, to the width of back at *, and from T to the double-circled point. From the double-circled point to the single-circled large dot is 1 inch less than from N to 7—for this draft 4 inches. The proportionate draft would be, therefore, too small by as much as the distance is from point 8 to the single-circled large dot, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Half this amount, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch, is added from 8 to the front as to the large uncircled dot, and half, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch also, from T to the half-dot. U to X is the same as from 8 to the front edge.

Draw a straight line from Z to the double-circled large dot on the line squared out from L. This establishes the circled half-dot on the waist line. From this dot to the large dot is $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch more than the usual half inch. Draw a straight line from a point $\frac{1}{4}$ inch beyond Z down through the large dot, to obtain the side spring of the forepart.

Remove the back, and shape the side-seam of the forepart from Z through the half-dot to the bottom.

Q to 1 is the width of the top of the back. Place point H of the back at point 1, and point B on the sweep cast from R, as at the double-circled point. Mark along the shoulder-seam and remove. Shape the shoulder-seam, reducing $\frac{5}{8}$ inch at the scye, make it the same length as that of the back and complete the scye.

Draw a straight line forward from 1, parallel with the top line, and go down $\frac{1}{8}$ breast from 2 to 3. Shape the gorge from 1 through 3, and make 1 to 4, in a direct line, $\frac{1}{4}$ breast.

Make the top of the lapel $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, and shape the front through 7, the large dot and X.

Finish as represented; cut down from the scye to the pocket mouth, and open at the scye, as illustrated by and explained for Plate 25.

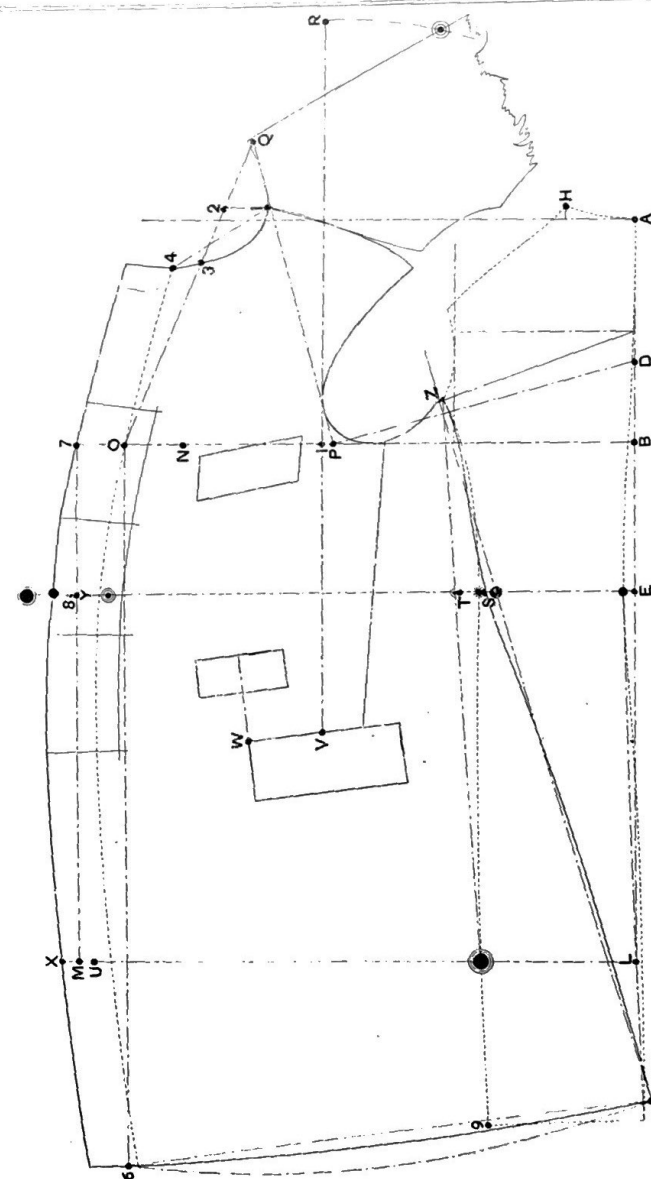


PLATE 34.

THE INVERNESS.

PLATE 35.

MEASURES as taken over the coat :

$8\frac{3}{4}$ depth of scye.	$11\frac{1}{2}$ front of scye.	38 breast.
$17\frac{1}{2}$ natural waist.	$13\frac{1}{4}$ first over.	32 to 36 waist.
43 length.	18 second over.	

Add to these measures for making as follows : To depth of scye 1 inch ; to front of scye 2 inches ; to first over 1 inch, and to second over $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

The measures, with the additions and as used in drafting, are now as follows :

$9\frac{3}{4}$ depth of scye.	$13\frac{1}{2}$ front of scye.	38 breast.
$17\frac{1}{2}$ natural waist.	$14\frac{1}{4}$ first over.	32 to 36 waist.
43 length.	$18\frac{1}{2}$ second over.	

TO DRAFT.

Square lines A G and A L. A to B is depth of scye, $9\frac{3}{4}$; C is half-way between A and B ; C to D is $\frac{1}{4}$ breast ; S is half-way between A and D ; A to E is natural waist, and A to L is twice the natural waist. Square out from S, B, E and L.

A to G is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch more than $\frac{1}{8}$ breast, and G to H is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

B to I is front of scye, $13\frac{1}{2}$; J is half-way between B and I ; J to K is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch ; B to N is half of full breast ; N to O is 3 inches, and O to 7 is 2 inches, or a little more or less according to style or taste, or the weight of the material. Square up and down from I, and down from K, O and 7.

D to P is front of scye, $13\frac{1}{2}$. Square up from P by the line D P. P to Q is first over, $14\frac{1}{4}$, and P to R is second over, $18\frac{1}{2}$. Sweep back from R, pivoting at P, and draw a straight line from Q to O.

From E at the natural waist to the circled point is 1 inch. Draw a straight line from A down through the circled point, get the length to F, and square across.

Shape the back, rounding as represented from H to K, and curving up the bottom $\frac{1}{2}$ inch at 9. Wherever the shoulder-curve crosses the line squared out from S, notch for the shoulder width, as at T. The curve H, T, K may be flatter or rounder according to taste, without affecting the fit.

K to X is $\frac{1}{3}$ breast. Square down from X by the diagonal line D P. This gives the side-seam of the forepart.

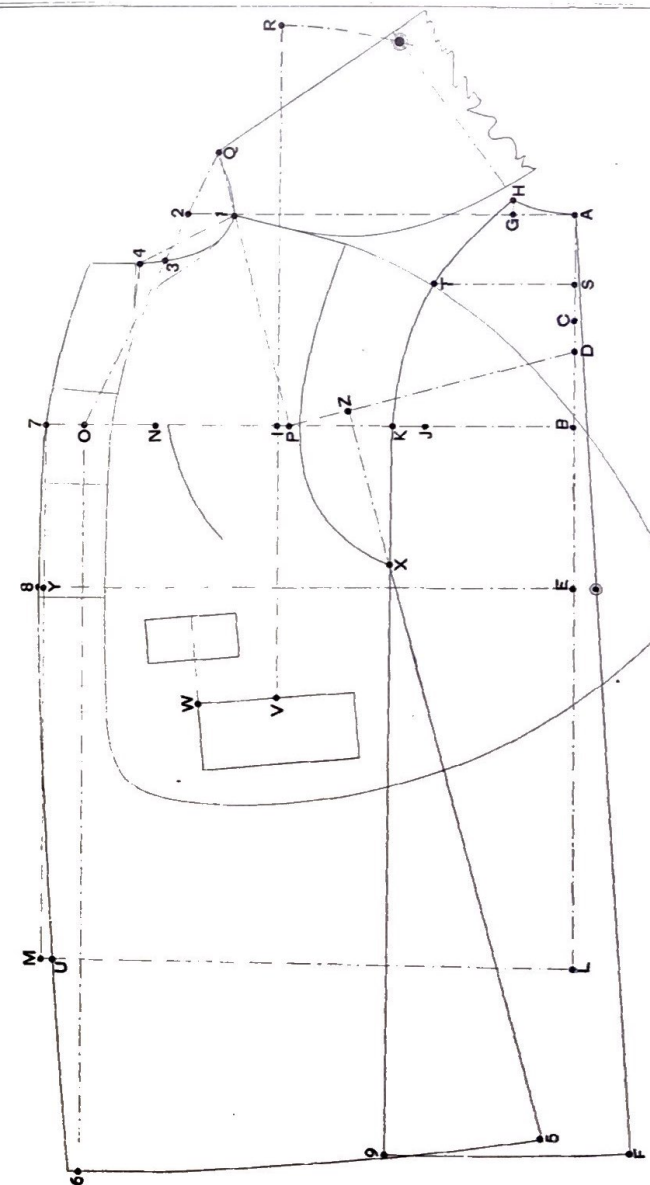


PLATE 35.

Cut out the back. Q to 1 is the width of the top of the back. Place point H of the back at point 1, and point B on the sweep cast from R, as at the double-circled point; mark along the shoulder-seam and remove.

Shape the shoulder-seam straight, and make 1 to the scye correspond in length with H to T of the back.

Shape the scye to X, filling in 1 inch from I at the breast line.

From 2 to 3 is $\frac{1}{8}$ breast. Shape the gorge through 3, and make 1 to 4, in a direct line, $\frac{1}{4}$ breast.

Y to 8 is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch and M to U is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Make the top of the lapel 2 inches wide, and shape the front as represented through 7, 8 and U to the bottom.

Get the length to 5 by the back (X to 9), and sweep forward from 5, pivoting at 1, to locate point 6.

Finish as represented.

THE CAPE.—Apply the length from Q to the bottom, and sweep for the bottom by point I.

The front curves below I to miss the crease-line, and follows the button line down.

Curve the side-seam to follow the shoulder-seam of the forepart from 1 to the scye, and to cut through the back center half-way between B and the outside line.

Finish as represented.

REMARKS ABOUT THE MEASURES.

THE following table of proportionate sizes will be useful as a guide to correct measurement and in cutting proportionate patterns:

MEASURES AS TAKEN ON THE VEST.

BREAST.	DEPTH.	FRONT.	1ST OVER.	2D OVER.
33	$7\frac{7}{8}$	$10\frac{1}{4}$	$10\frac{3}{4}$	$15\frac{1}{2}$
34	8	$10\frac{1}{2}$	11	16
35	$8\frac{1}{4}$	$10\frac{7}{8}$	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$16\frac{1}{2}$
36	$8\frac{1}{2}$	11	$11\frac{3}{4}$	17
37	$8\frac{5}{8}$	$11\frac{1}{4}$	12	$17\frac{1}{4}$
38	$8\frac{7}{8}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{1}{4}$	$17\frac{1}{2}$
39	9	12	$12\frac{1}{2}$	$17\frac{3}{4}$
40	$9\frac{1}{4}$	$12\frac{1}{4}$	$12\frac{3}{4}$	$18\frac{1}{4}$
41	$9\frac{3}{8}$	$12\frac{1}{2}$	13	$18\frac{1}{2}$
42	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{3}{4}$	$13\frac{1}{4}$	$18\frac{3}{4}$
43	$9\frac{5}{8}$	13	$13\frac{1}{2}$	19
44	$9\frac{3}{4}$	$13\frac{1}{4}$	$13\frac{3}{4}$	$19\frac{1}{4}$
45	$9\frac{7}{8}$	$13\frac{3}{8}$	14	$19\frac{1}{2}$
46	10	$13\frac{1}{2}$	$14\frac{1}{4}$	$19\frac{3}{4}$
47	$10\frac{1}{8}$	$13\frac{5}{8}$	$14\frac{1}{2}$	20
48	$10\frac{1}{4}$	$13\frac{3}{4}$	$14\frac{3}{4}$	$20\frac{1}{4}$

Above 40 chest the size of the shoulders increases slowly, and the variation will be found very extreme in different districts; no table of measures can do more than give an approximation. The professional classes will measure, as a rule, smaller than what is considered normal, while in the lumber districts, and among those whose daily avocations call for steady use of the arms, the shoulder size will be, as a rule, very large.

* * *

The measures for an overcoat should be taken over the coat; but, in case only the measures over the vest are available, the following additions must be made:

To depth of scye add $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

To front of scye add 2 inches.

To first over measure add $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

To second over measure add $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

* * *

There are some cutters who prefer measuring over a coat to measuring over the vest. Good results may be obtained by measures taken in this way if the coat measured over is a good fitting garment, not much padded in the shoulders and of a medium weight. The necessary additions to measures, when taken over a coat, are as follows:

To depth of scye add $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

To front of scye add 1 inch.

To first over measure add $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Deduct from second over measure $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

NOTES.

S TO T may be any reasonable width, according to taste or style.

T to U (waist suppression) is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch for proportionate forms; $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch for extra erect forms, and from 2 to $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches for round-shouldered or stooping forms.

For extra erect forms lengthen the front $\frac{1}{4}$ inch at point 6, and for round-shouldered or stooping forms shorten it the same amount or a trifle more.

For short rolls raise the gorge from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 inch above point 3, and for very long rolls drop it below from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Should a change of style require wider backs than given in these drafts, then make the backs wider. Width of back, within reasonable limits, has nothing to do with the fit. For a short, corpulent figure, say, for instance, a man 5 feet 6 inches in height and 45 breast, it is always well to cut the back narrower than is proportionate to the breast size, because it will give him narrower shoulders, and make him appear less stout. No change need be made in drafting the sleeve, as the increased size of arm hole will enlarge it sufficiently.

If in practice the back length proves too great by adding 1 inch to the depth of scyc, add less, until it comes right. This, as a rule, is a better plan than to endeavor to change one's habit of measuring.

The sidebody should seldom be reduced more than $\frac{3}{8}$ inch from the back at the breast line, *and never more than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.* If the coat is tight there it will swing at the waist and show fullness at the top of the side-seam.

X to Y (waist allowance) varies as follows:

When the waist is 4 or more inches smaller than the breast, add $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

"	"	"	"	3 inches smaller than the breast,	-	"	$2\frac{1}{4}$	"
"	"	"	"	2 " " " " " "	-	"	2	"
"	"	"	"	1 inch " " " " " "	-	"	$1\frac{3}{4}$	"
"	"	"	"	as large or larger than the breast,	-	"	$1\frac{1}{2}$	"

VESTS.

PLATE 36.

MEASURES as taken over the vest :

$8\frac{7}{8}$ depth of scye.		$11\frac{1}{2}$ front of scye.	38 breast.
$17\frac{1}{2}$ natural waist.	26 length.	$12\frac{1}{4}$ first over.	34 waist.
		$17\frac{1}{2}$ second over.	

To these measures add for making as follows : To depth of scye 1 inch ; to front of scye $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch ; to first over 1 inch, and to second over $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

The measures, with the additions and as used in drafting, are now as follows :

$9\frac{7}{8}$ depth of scye.		13 front of scye.	38 breast.
$17\frac{1}{2}$ natural waist.	26 length.	$13\frac{1}{4}$ first over.	34 waist.
		$18\frac{1}{4}$ second over.	

It is not generally necessary to use the second over measure for a vest, as the line from C to 1 gives a proportionate slope ; but for extra high or for sloping shoulders it should be used.

TO DRAFT.

Square lines A E and A G. A to B is depth of scye, $9\frac{7}{8}$; C is half-way between A and B, and A to E is natural waist. Square out from C, B and E.

A to G is $\frac{1}{8}$ inch breast, and G to H is $\frac{5}{8}$ inch.

B to I is front of scye, 13 ; J is half-way between B and I ; J to K is 1 inch ; B to N is half of full breast ; N to O is 2 inches, and O to 7 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Square up from I and K.

L is half-way between B and O ; M is half-way between L and O, and D is half-way between B and L. Square down from M, L and D.

C to P is front of scye measure, 13. Square up from P by the line C P. Squaring up by C and P instead of, as for coats, by P and a point $\frac{1}{8}$ breast below C, throws the shoulder further forward, which is necessary for a vest. P to Q is first over, $13\frac{1}{4}$, and P to R is second over, $18\frac{1}{4}$. Sweep back from R, pivoting at P. As we said above, this measure may be omitted for forms that are not extra square or sloping-shouldered. For the measures we are using it is unnecessary as the draft shows. Draw a straight line from Q to O.

Q to 1 is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch less than from A to H of the back. Draw a straight line from 1 to C. This establishes point F, and also gives the slope of the shoulder of the forepart if the second over measure is not used.

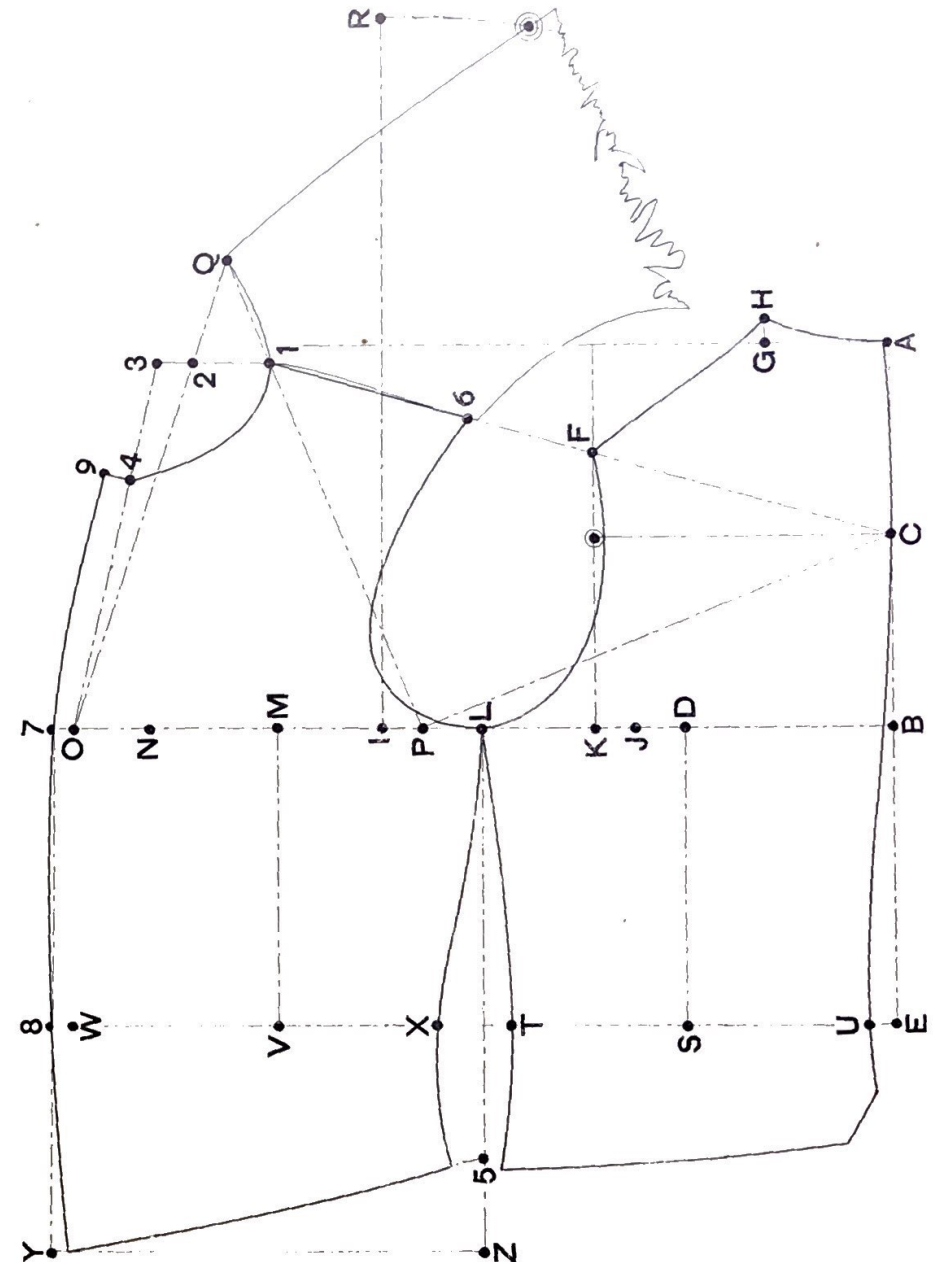


PLATE 36.

Draw a straight line from 1 forward, parallel with the top line. This establishes point 2. From 2 to 3 is 1 inch. Draw a straight line from 3 to O. From 3 to 4 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch more than $\frac{1}{8}$ breast.

V to W is 1 inch more than $\frac{1}{4}$ waist; V to X is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch less than $\frac{1}{4}$ waist; S to T is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch more than $\frac{1}{4}$ waist, and S to U is the same.

From 4 to 9 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch for button stand, and from W to 8 is the same. Draw a straight line from 7 through 8, and apply the length from Q to 1, and from 1 to Y, adding $\frac{3}{4}$ inch for making if the edges are to be bound, or 1 inch if they are to be stitched.

✓ From the waist line to Z is the same as from 8 to Y, and Z to 5 is $\frac{1}{8}$ breast.

Shape the back from H to F; from F to L, reducing $\frac{1}{4}$ inch at the circled point; from L down through T; from $\frac{1}{4}$ inch inside of A through C and U, and across the bottom, making the under-arm length $\frac{1}{2}$ inch longer than to point 5.

✓ Cut out the back (if the second over is used) and place point H at point 1, and the seam at B (not point B) on the sweep cast from R. Mark along the shoulder-seam and remove. Make the shoulder-seam of the forepart from 1 to 6 straight and $\frac{3}{8}$ inch shorter than the shoulder-seam of the back. Shape the scye from 6 to L, clearing the front of scye line by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, and shape the gorge from 1 to 4. *If the second over is not used, it is only necessary to make 1 to 6 straight and $\frac{3}{8}$ inch shorter than from H to F, and then to form the scye and gorge.*

Shape the front from 9 through 7 and 8; shape the bottom from 5 to Y, and shape the under-arm seam from L through X.

Shape the collar, whether standing or turn-down, as for a coat, except that, if it turns down, the stand should be $\frac{5}{8}$ instead of, as for a coat, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in height.

This draft is, of course, for a clerical or military vest, to close to the throat.

VESTS FOR EXTRA SQUARE SHOULDERS.

PLATE 37.

MEASURES as taken over the vest:

8½ depth of scye.	11 opening.	11 front of scye.	36 breast.
17 natural waist.	25½ length.	11¾ first over.	32 waist.
		17½ second over.	

To these measures add for making as follows: To depth of scye 1 inch; to front of scye 1½ inch; to first over 1 inch, and to second over ¾ inch.

The measures, with the additions and as used in drafting, are now as follows:

9½ depth of scye.	11 opening.	12½ front of scye.	36 breast.
17 natural waist.	25½ length.	12¾ first over.	32 waist.
		18¼ second over.	

TO DRAFT.

Square lines A E and A G. A to B is depth of scye, 9½; C is half-way between A and B, and A to E is natural waist. Square out from C, B and E.

A to G is ¼ breast, and G to H is ¾ inch.

B to I is front of scye, 12½; J is half-way between B and I; J to K is 1 inch; B to N is half of full breast; N to O is 2 inches, and O to 7 is ½ inch. Square up from I and K. L is half-way between B and O; M is half-way between L and O, and D is half-way between B and L. Square down from M, L and D.

C to P is front of scye measure, 12½. Square up from P by the line C P. P to Q is first over, 12¾, and P to R is second over, 18¼. Sweep back from R, pivoting at P, and draw a straight line from Q to O.

Q to 1 is ¼ inch less than from A to H of the back. Draw a straight line from 1 to C. This establishes point F.

Draw a straight line from 1 forward parallel with the top line. This establishes point 2. From 2 to 3 is 1 inch. Draw a straight line from 3 to O.

V to W is 1 inch more than ¼ waist; V to X is ¼ inch less than ¼ waist; S to T is ¼ inch more than ¼ waist, and S to U is the same.

W to 8 is ½ inch. Draw a straight line from 7 down through 8, and another up from 7 parallel with the line from O to 3.

Apply the lengths from Q to 1, and from 1 to the end of opening, adding ¾ inch for making, and to the bottom adding also ¾ inch or more for making.

From the waist line to Z is the same as from 8 to Y, and Z to 5 is ½ breast.

Shape the back and cut it out. Place point H at point 1, and point B on the sweep cast from R. Mark along the shoulder-seam and remove. Make the shoulder-seam of the forepart straight from 1 to 6, and ¾ inch shorter than the shoulder-seam of the back. Shape the scye from 6 to L, curving beyond the front of scye line ¼ inch. Shape the front from 7 through 8, and from 7 up as represented.

Draw the crease line from the end of opening through the shoulder point, and shape the gorge and collar, making the stand of the latter ¾ inch deep, and the length ¼ breast above 1. Finish as represented.

It will be observed that the shoulder-seam of the forepart rises above the proportionate slope-line at point 6.

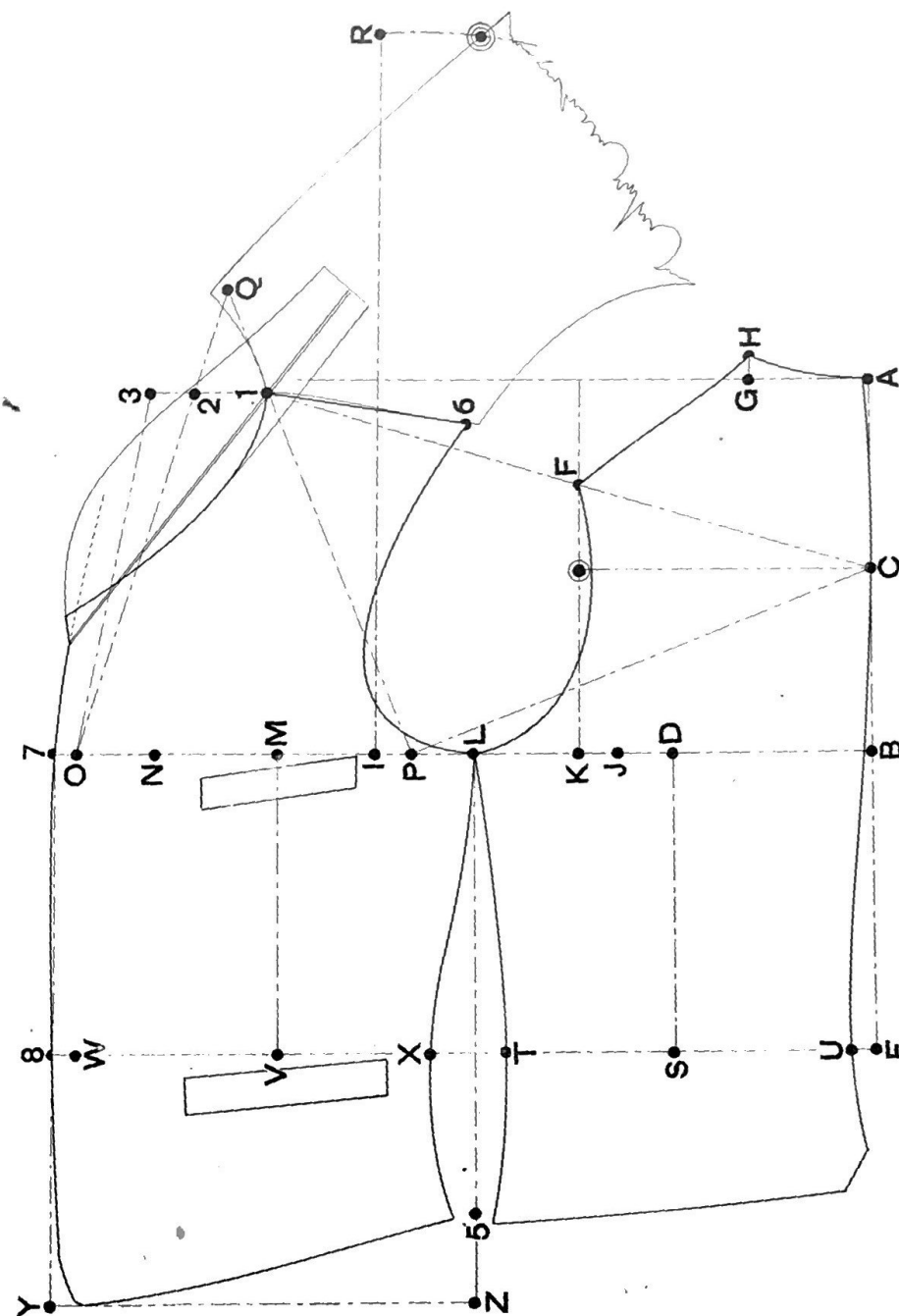


PLATE 37.

VESTS FOR EXTRA SLOPING SHOULDERS.

PLATE 38.

MEASURES as taken over the vest:

8½ depth of scye.	14 opening.	10½ front of scye.	36 breast.
16¼ natural waist.	24¾ length.	11 first over.	30 waist.
		16½ second over.	

To these measures add for making as follows: To depth of scye 1 inch; to front of scye 1½ inch; to first over 1 inch, and to second over ¾ inch.

The measures, with the additions and as used in drafting, are now as follows:

9½ depth of scye.	14 opening.	12 front of scye.	36 breast.
16¼ natural waist.	24¾ length.	12 first over.	30 waist.
		17¼ second over.	

TO DRAFT.

Square lines A E and A G. A to B is depth of scye, 9½; C is half-way between A and B, and A to E is natural waist. Square out from C, B and E.

A to G is ½ breast, and G to H is ¾ inch.

B to I is front of scye, 12; J is half-way between B and I; J to K is 1 inch; B to N is half of full breast; N to O is 2 inches, and O to 7 is ½ inch. Square up from I and K.

L is half-way between B and O; M is half-way between L and O, and D is half-way between B and L. Square down from M, L and D.

C to P is front of scye measure, 12. Square up from P, by the line C P. P to Q is first over, 12, and P to R is second over, 17¼. Sweep back from R, pivoting at P.

Q to 1 is ¼ inch less than from A to H of the back. Draw a straight line from 1 to C. This establishes point F.

V to W is 1 inch more than ¼ waist; V to X is ¼ inch less than ¼ waist. S to T is ¼ inch more than ¼ waist, and S to U is the same.

W to 8 is ½ inch. Draw a straight line from 7 down through 8, and apply the length for the opening, and the full length to Y.

From the waist line to Z is the same as from 8 to Y, and Z to 5 is ½ breast.

Shape the back and cut it out. Place point H at point 1, and point B on the sweep cast from R. Mark along the shoulder-seam and remove. Make the shoulder-seam of the forepart straight from 1 to 6, and ¾ inch shorter than the shoulder-seam of the back. Shape the scye from 6 to L, curving ¼ inch beyond the front of scye line.

Draw the crease line, and finish as represented and heretofore explained.

It being a sloping-shouldered form for which we are drafting, the second over measure drops the shoulder-seam of the forepart below the proportionate slope-line at 6.

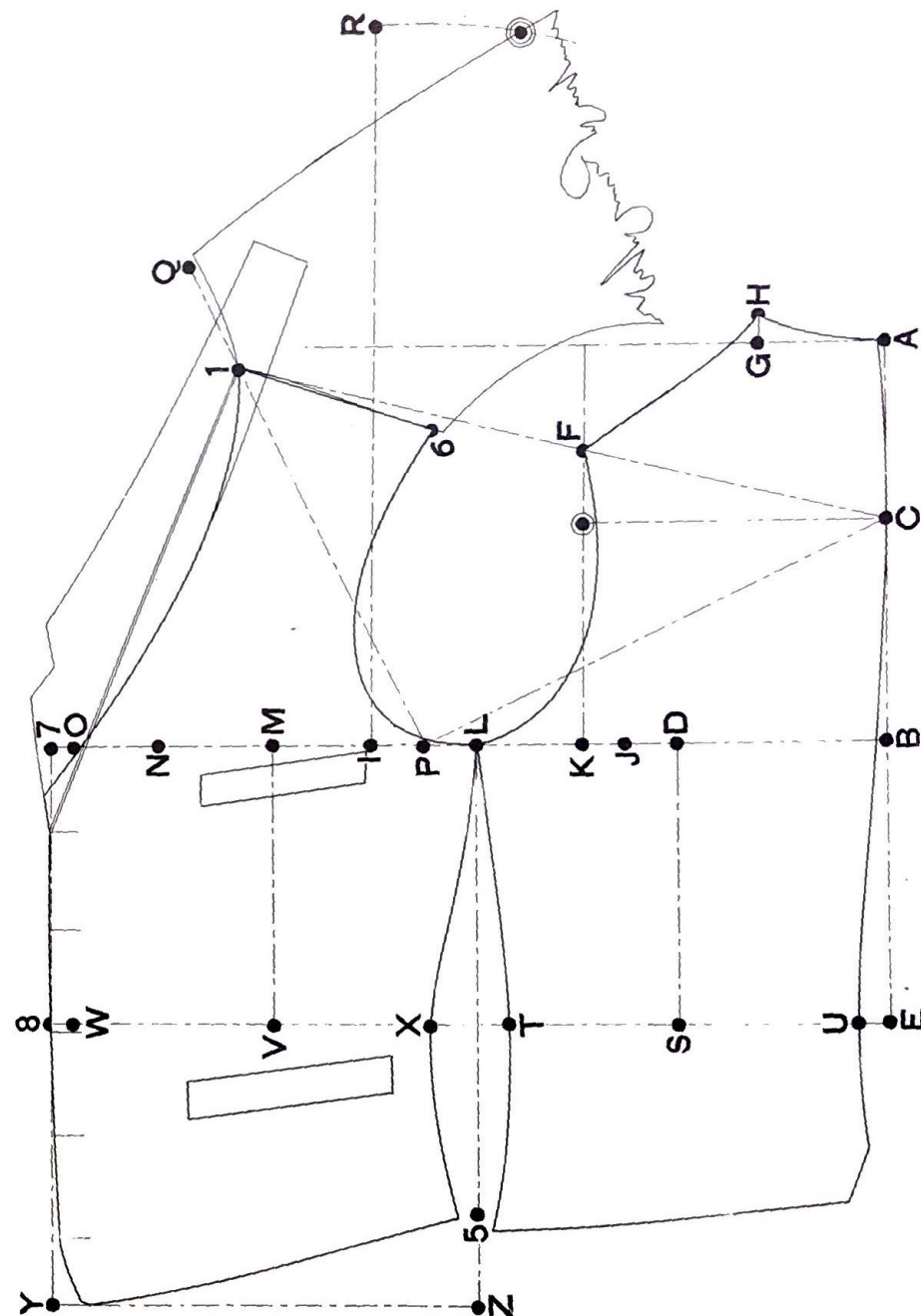


PLATE 38.

VESTS FOR CORPULENT FORMS.

PLATE 39.

MEASURES as taken over the vest:

10 depth of scye.	15 opening.	13½ front of scye.	46 breast.
18 natural waist.	29 length.	14½ first over.	50 waist.
		19¾ second over.	

To these measures add for making as follows: To depth of scye 1 inch; to front of scye 1½ inch; to first over 1 inch, and to second over ¾ inch.

The measures, with the additions and as used in drafting, are now as follows:

11 depth of scye.	15 opening.	15 front of scye.	46 breast.
18 natural waist.	29 length.	15½ first over.	50 waist.
		20½ second over.	

TO DRAFT.

Square lines A E and A G. A to B is depth of scye, 11; C is half-way between A and B, and A to E is natural waist. Square out from C, B and E.

A to G is ¼ breast, and G to H is ⅝ inch.

B to I is front of scye, 15; J is half-way between B and I; J to K is 1 inch; B to N is half of full breast; N to O is 2 inches, and O to 7 is ½ inch. Square up from I and K.

L is half-way between B and O; M is half-way between L and O, and D is half-way between B and L. Square down from M, L and D.

C to P is front of scye measure, 15. Square up from P. P to Q is first over, 15½, and P to R is second over, 20½. Sweep back from R, pivoting at P, and draw a straight line from Q to O.

Q to 1 is ¼ inch less than from A to H of the back. Draw a straight line from 1 to C, to establish point F.

Draw a straight line from 1 forward, parallel with the top line. This establishes point 2. From 2 to 3 is 1 inch. Draw a straight line from 3 to O.

V to W is 1 inch more than ¼ waist; V to X is ¼ inch less than ¼ waist; S to T is ¼ inch more than ¼ waist, and S to U is the same.

W to 8 is ½ inch. Draw a straight line from 7 down through 8, and another up from 7 parallel with the line from O to 3.

Apply the length from Q to 1 and from 1 to the end of roll and to the bottom at Y, and sweep back from Y.

Shape the front, curving in slightly below 8. Get the length from X to Z; make Z to 5 ⅝ breast, and finish as represented.

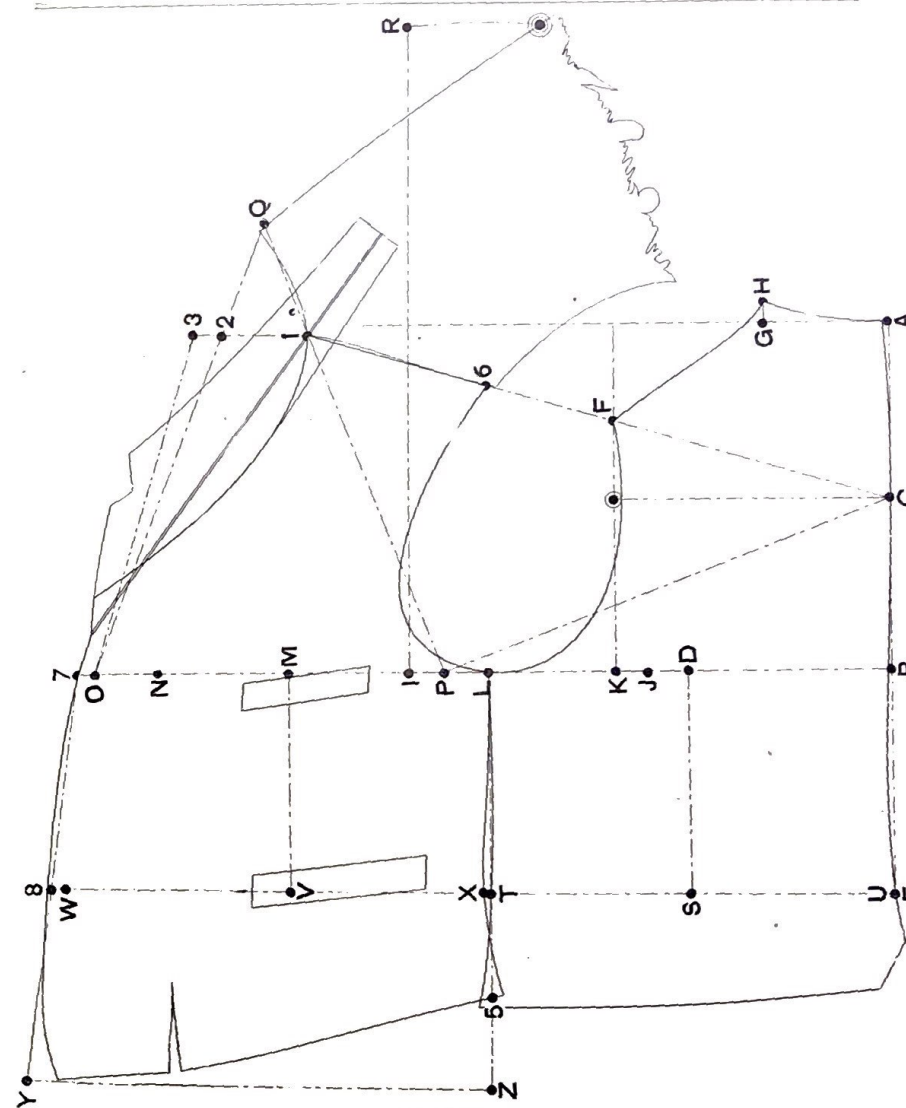


PLATE 39.

VESTS FOR ROUND-SHOULDERED FORMS.

PLATE 40.

MEASURES as taken over the vest:

9½ depth of scye.	11 opening.	12½ front of scye.	40 breast.
18 natural waist.	27 length.	12¾ first over.	36 waist.
		18¼ second over.	

To these measures add for making as follows: To depth of scye 1 inch; to front of scye 1½ inch; to first over 1 inch, and to second over ¾ inch.

The measures, with the additions and as used in drafting, are now as follows:

10½ depth of scye.	11 opening.	14 front of scye.	40 breast.
18 natural waist.	27 length.	13¾ first over.	36 waist.
		19 second over.	

TO DRAFT.

Square lines A E and A G. A to B is depth of scye, 10½; C is half-way between A and B, and A to E is the natural waist. Square out from C, B and E.

A to G is ⅙ breast, and G to H is ⅝ inch.

B to I is front of scye, 14; J is half-way between B and I; J to K is 1 inch; B to N is half of full breast; N to O is 2 inches, and O to 7 is ½ inch. Square up from I and K.

L is half-way between B and O; M for round-shouldered forms is ½ inch more than half-way from L to O, and D is ½ inch more than half-way from B to L.

[NOTE.—If the roundness is extreme, advance D and M ¾ inch beyond the center; but if it is slight, ¼ inch only.]

Square down from L, D and M.

C to P is front of scye measure, 14. Square up from P by the line C P. P to Q is first over, 13¾. The second over is unnecessary, as the measures used are those of a form that is proportionate in the shoulders. Draw a straight line from Q to O.

Q to 1 is ¼ inch less than from A to H of the back. Draw a straight line forward from 1, parallel with the top line. This establishes point 2. From 2 to 3 is 1 inch. Draw a straight line from 3 to O.

V to W is 1 inch more than ¼ waist; V to X is ¼ inch less than ¼ waist; S to T is ¼ inch more than ¼ waist, and S to U is the same.

When the vest is to have no collar, advance the side of neck ½ inch beyond point 1; make the neck-strap 1 inch wide, and extend it the width of the top of the back above 1.

Finish as usual.

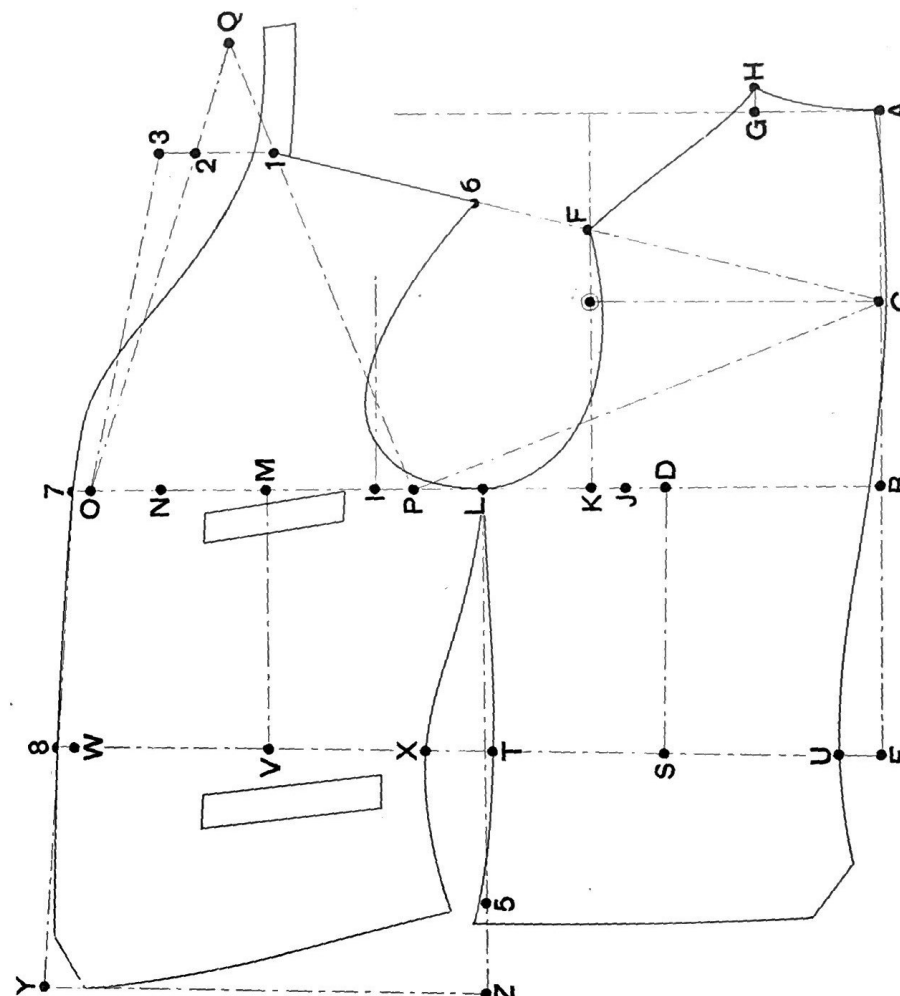


PLATE 40.

VESTS FOR EXTRA ERECT FORMS.

PLATE 41.

MEASURES as taken over the vest:

9 $\frac{1}{4}$ depth of scye.		12 $\frac{1}{4}$ front of scye.	40 breast.
18 natural waist.	26 length.	13 first over.	36 waist.
		18 $\frac{1}{2}$ second over.	

To these measures add for making as follows: To depth of scye 1 inch; to front of scye 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; to first over 1 inch, and to second over $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

The measures, with the additions and as used in drafting, are now as follows:

10 $\frac{1}{4}$ depth of scye.		13 $\frac{3}{4}$ front of scye.	40 breast.
18 natural waist.	26 length.	14 first over.	36 waist.
		19 $\frac{1}{4}$ second over.	

TO DRAFT.

Square lines A E and A G. A to B is depth of scye, 10 $\frac{1}{4}$; C is half-way between A and B, and A to E is natural waist. Square out from C, B and E.

A to G is $\frac{1}{2}$ breast, and G to H is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. B to I is front of scye, 13 $\frac{3}{4}$; J is half-way between B and I. J to K is 1 inch; B to N is half of full breast; N to O is 2 inches, and O to 7 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Square up from I and K.

L is half-way between B and O; M for extra erect forms is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch less than half-way from L to O, and D is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch less than half-way from B to L.

[NOTE.—If the form is but slightly extra-erect $\frac{1}{4}$ inch less than to the center is enough. It will seldom be necessary to decrease the distance more than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.]

Square down from M, L and D.

C to P is front of scye measure, 13 $\frac{3}{4}$. Square up from P by the line C P. P to Q is first over, 14. As this is neither a sloping nor a square-shouldered form it is not necessary to use the second over.

Q to 1 is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch less than from A to H of the back. Draw a straight line from 1 to C. This establishes point F and also the slope of the shoulder of the forepart.

V to W is 1 inch more than $\frac{1}{4}$ waist; V to X is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch less than $\frac{1}{4}$ waist; S to T is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch more than $\frac{1}{4}$ waist, and S to U is the same.

W to 8 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Draw a straight line from 7 down through 8, and apply the length to Y.

From the waist line to Z is the same as from 8 to Y, and Z to 5 is $\frac{1}{8}$ breast.

From 1 to 6 is $\frac{3}{8}$ inch less than from H to F.

Shape the back, scye, underseams and bottom.

Mark the buttons to taste or style, on this draft the first button is 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from the bottom, and they are spaced 2 inches apart.

For a curved crease advance the side of neck $\frac{7}{8}$ inch beyond point 1, as to the half dot.

For a straight crease advance the shoulder point $\frac{1}{2}$ inch beyond point 1, as to the small, circled dot.

Finish as represented.

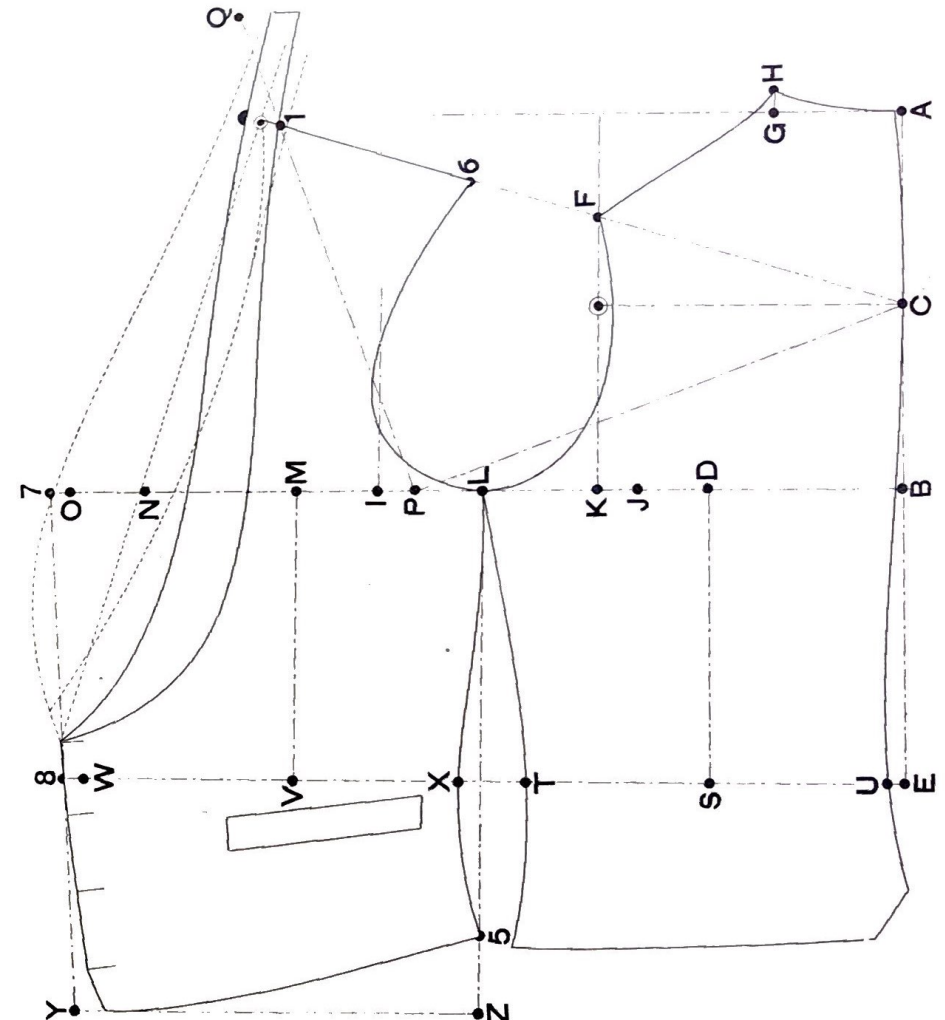


PLATE 41.

DOUBLE-BREASTED VESTS WITH SEPARATE LAPELS.

PLATE 42.

MEASURES as taken over the vest:

$8\frac{3}{4}$ depth of scye.	26 length.	$11\frac{1}{2}$ front of scye.	38 breast.
$17\frac{1}{2}$ natural waist.		$12\frac{1}{4}$ first over.	34 waist.

To these measures add for making as follows: To depth of scye 1 inch; to front of scye $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch; and to first over 1 inch.

The measures, with the additions and as used in drafting, are now as follows:

$9\frac{3}{4}$ depth of scye.	26 length.	13 front of scye.	38 breast.
$17\frac{1}{2}$ natural waist.		$13\frac{1}{4}$ first over.	34 waist.

TO DRAFT.

Square lines A E and A G. A to B is depth of scye; C is half-way between A and B, and A to E is natural waist. Square out from C, B and E.

A to G is $\frac{1}{8}$ breast, and G to H is $\frac{5}{8}$ inch.

B to I is front of scye, 13; J is half-way between B and I; J to K is 1 inch; B to N is half of full breast; N to O is 2 inches, and O to 7 is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Square up from I and K.

L is half-way between B and O; M is half-way between L and O, and D is half-way between B and L. Square down from M, L and D.

C to P is front of scye measure, 13. Square up from P by the line C P. P to Q is first over, $13\frac{1}{4}$. Draw a straight line from Q to O.

Q to 1 is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch less than from A to H of the back. Draw a straight line from 1 to C. This establishes point F and also gives the slope of the shoulder-seam of the forepart.

Draw a straight line from 1 forward parallel with the top line. This establishes point 2. From 2 to 3 is 1 inch. Draw a straight line from 3 to O. From 3 to 4 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch more than $\frac{1}{8}$ breast, and from 4 to 9 is 1 inch.

V to W is 1 inch more than $\frac{1}{4}$ waist; V to X is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch less than $\frac{1}{4}$ waist; S to T is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch more than $\frac{1}{4}$ waist, and S to U is the same.

W to 8 is 3 inches. Shape the front center from 4, curving out $\frac{1}{4}$ inch beyond O and W, and apply the length to Y.

Shape the lapel, making the width at the top $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches more or less, and curving through 7 and 8 to a width of from $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch to 2 inches at the bottom.

The button line is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch from O, and the same distance from W, and the holes and buttons are squared by this line.

Shape the back, the scye, the under-arm seam and the bottom of forepart as usual.

This finishes the vest to close to the throat if desired.

For present styles sink the gorge 2 inches below 4.

The collar is drafted as for a coat, except that the stand is but $\frac{5}{8}$ inch high.

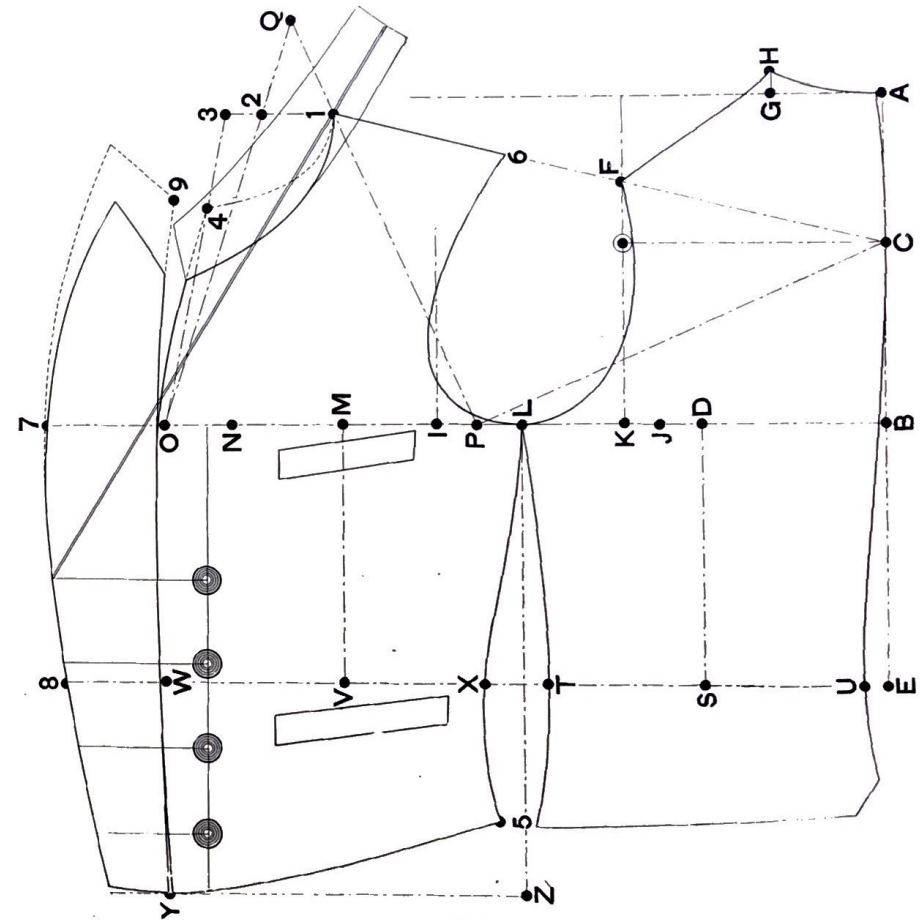


PLATE 42.

DOUBLE-BREADED VESTS WITH THE FRONTS CUT WHOLE.

P L A T E 43.

MEASURES as taken over the vest :

8 depth of scye.	24 length.	10½ front of scye.	34 breast.
16 natural waist.		11 first over.	30 waist.

To these measures add for making as follows : To depth of scye 1 inch ; to front of scye 1½ inch, and to first over 1 inch.

The measures, with the additions and as used in drafting, are now as follows :

9 depth of scye.	24 length.	12 front of scye.	34 breast.
16 natural waist.		12 first over.	30 waist.

TO DRAFT.

Square lines A E and A G. A to B is depth of scye, 9 ; C is half-way between A and B, and A to E is natural waist. Square out from C, B and E.

A to G is ½ breast, and G to H is ⅝ inch.

B to I is front of scye, 12 ; J is half-way between B and I ; J to K is 1 inch ; B to N is half of full breast ; N to O is 2 inches, and O to 7 is ¾ inches.

L is half-way between B and O ; M is half-way between L and O, and D is half-way between B and L. Square down from M, L and D.

C to P is front of scye measure, 12. Square up from P by the line P C. P to Q is first over.

Q to r is ¼ inch less than from A to H of the back. Draw a straight line from r to C. This establishes point F, and also gives the slope of the shoulder-seam of the forepart.

V to W is 1 inch more than ¼ waist ; V to X is ¼ inch less than ¼ waist ; S to T is ¼ inch more than ¼ waist, and S to U is the same.

Draw a straight line from O down through W, and apply the length to Y.

From the waist line to Z is the same as from W to Y, and Z to 5 is ⅝ breast.

Y to 8 is 1½ inch. Shape the front edge with a slight outward curve from 7 to 8.

The button line is 1¼ inch from O, and the same distance from Y, and the holes and buttons are squared by this line.

The lowest button is 1¾ inch above Y, and the buttons are spaced 2½ inches apart.

Draw the crease line from the end of the roll through the shoulder point.

Shape the collar, making the height of the stand ⅝ inch. The turn down may vary from ⅞ to 1¼ inch in width.

Finish as usual.

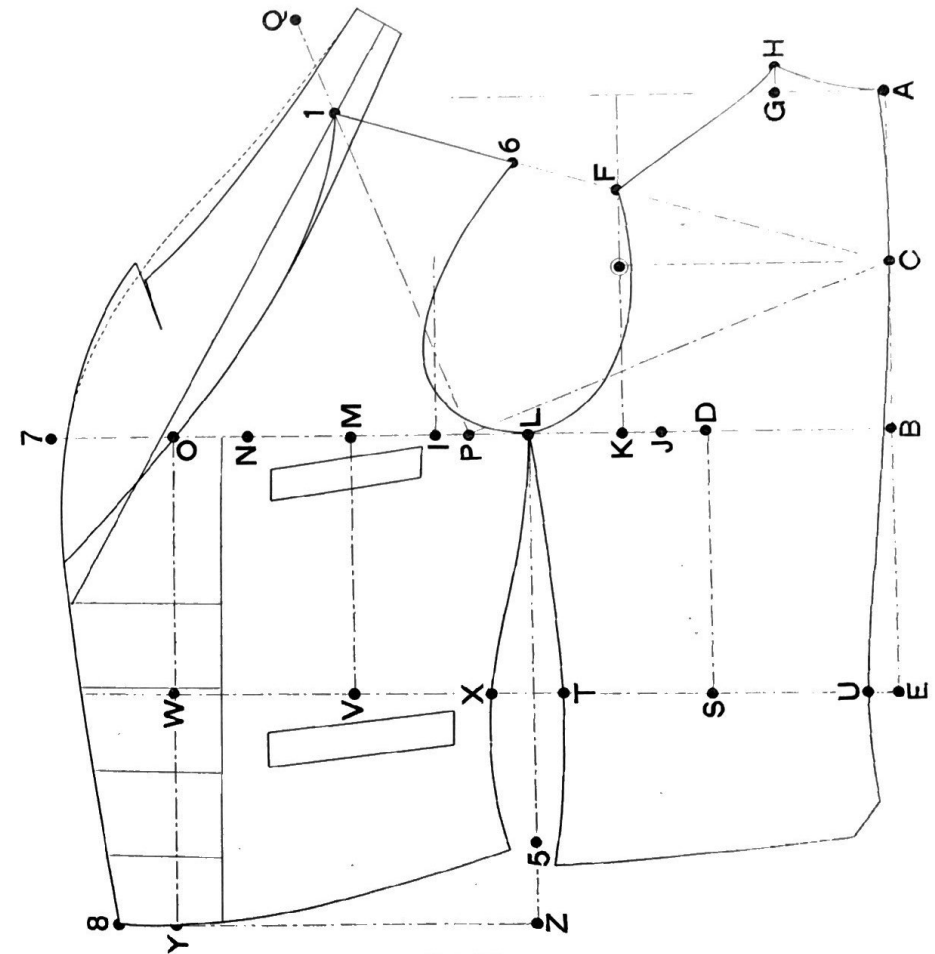


PLATE 43.

TROUSERS.

PLATE 44.

THE measures by which the drafts on the opposite page were produced are as follows:

$43\frac{1}{2}$ outside length.	$17\frac{1}{2}$ bottom.	40 seat.
$32\frac{1}{2}$ inside length.	19 knee.	36 waist.

TO DRAFT THE FOREPART.

Square lines A B and A L.

A to B is the outside length; B to C is the inside length, and C to D is 2 inches less than half-way from C to B.

Square across from B, D and C.

C to E is $\frac{1}{4}$ seat; C to F is $\frac{1}{2}$ seat; F to G is $\frac{1}{8}$ seat, and G to H is $\frac{5}{8}$ inch.

B to I is $\frac{1}{2}$ seat. Draw a straight line from I up through F.

I to J is $\frac{1}{8}$ seat, and J to K is $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Draw a straight line from J up through E.

L to M is $\frac{1}{2}$ waist, and F to N is $\frac{1}{6}$ seat.

Draw straight lines from H to I and from C to K, and make point O half-way between them, that is, half-way between the circled points at the knee.

O to P is $\frac{1}{4}$ knee, and O to Q is the same.

Shape the inside seam from H and G through P to I. Shape the outside seam from M through C and Q to K.

Finish as represented, reducing for the undress side $\frac{1}{2}$ inch at N.

TO DRAFT THE BACKPART.

Extend the knee and bottom lines.

Sweep from M and C, pivoting at K.

G to R is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch for all sizes.

Z to T is $\frac{1}{6}$ seat. Draw a line from half-way (circled point) between F and G up through T. T to U is $\frac{1}{8}$ seat.

U to V is $\frac{1}{4}$ waist, and V to W is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Draw a straight line from V to E and shape the V, making it $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide on each side of the point V.

Shape the top and the seat-seam as represented, commencing the latter $\frac{1}{4}$ inch beyond U, rounding it out over the prominent part of the seat, and sinking it $\frac{1}{2}$ inch below R, as to 1.

K to X is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch more than $\frac{1}{2}$ bottom, and I to Y is the same.

Finish as represented, adding 1 inch at C, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch at 2, and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch at 3.

The waist-band is cut straight on the seam edge. It is exactly half the waist size from notch to notch. The right side is cut $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch longer than the left to cover the top of the fly, and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch or more is added beyond the back notch as an outlet.

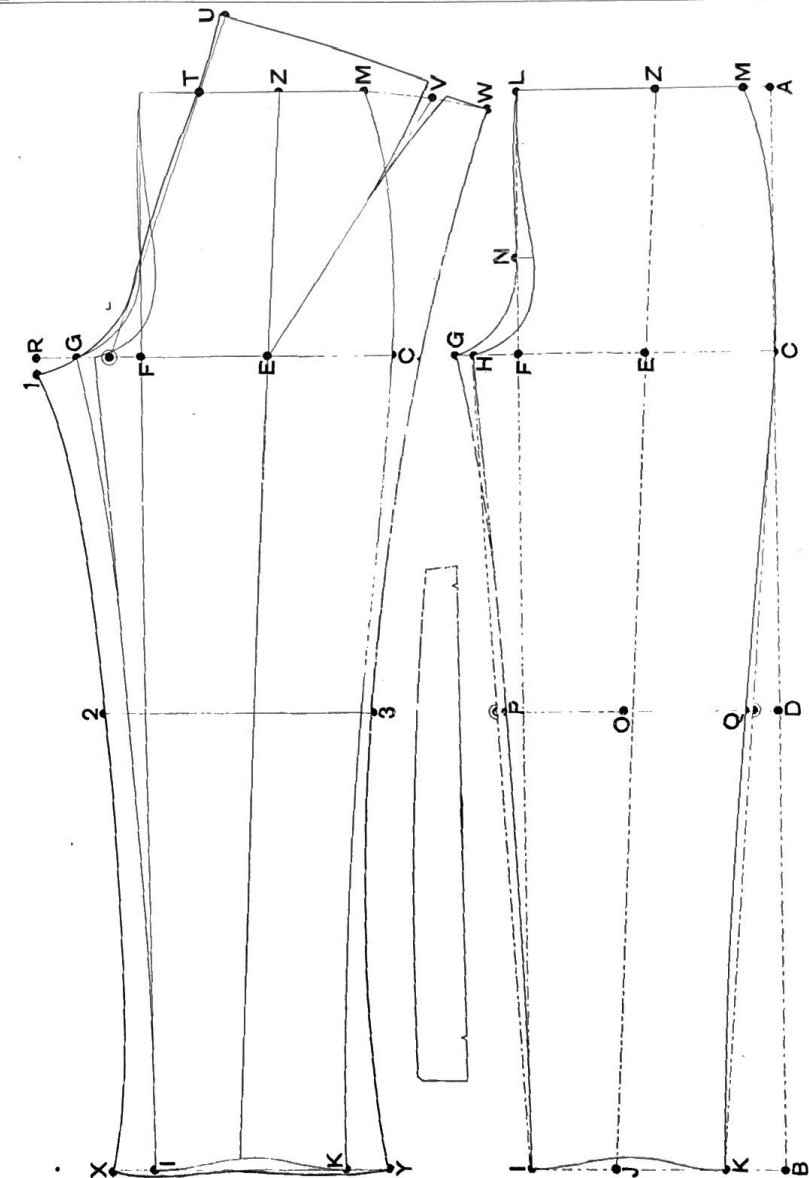


PLATE 44.

PEG-TOP TROUSERS.

PLATE 45.

THE measures by which the draft on the opposite page was produced are as follows:

44 outside length.	17 bottom.	40 seat.
33 inside length.	22 knee.	36 waist.

TO DRAFT THE FOREPART.

Square lines A B and A L.
 A to B is the outside length; B to C is the inside length, and C to D is 2 inches less than half-way from C to B.
 Square across from B, C and D.
 C to E is $\frac{1}{4}$ seat.
 C to F is $\frac{1}{2}$ seat.
 F to G is $\frac{1}{8}$ seat.
 G to H is $\frac{5}{8}$ inch.
 B to I is $\frac{1}{2}$ seat.
 Draw a straight line from I up through F.
 I to J is $\frac{1}{8}$ seat, and J to K is $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
 Draw a straight line from J up through E.
 L to M is $\frac{1}{2}$ waist, and F to N is $\frac{1}{8}$ seat.
 Draw straight lines from H to I and from C to K, and make point O half-way between them—that is, half-way between the circled points at the knee.
 O to P is $\frac{1}{4}$ knee, and O to the half-dot back of Q is the same.
 Shape the inside seam from H and G through P to I. Shape the outside seam from M, adding $\frac{1}{4}$ inch at C, through the half-dot near Q to K.
 Finish as represented, reducing for the undress side $\frac{1}{2}$ inch at N.

TO DRAFT THE BACKPART.

Extend the knee and bottom lines.
 Sweep from M and C, pivoting at K.
 G to R is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch for all sizes.
 Z to T is $\frac{1}{8}$ seat. Draw a straight line from half-way (circled point) between F and G up through T. T to U is $\frac{1}{4}$ seat.
 U to V is $\frac{1}{2}$ waist, and V to W is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
 Draw a line from V to E, and shape the V, making it $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide on each side of point V.
 Shape the top and the seat-seam as represented, commencing the latter $\frac{1}{4}$ inch beyond U, rounding it out over the prominent part of the seat, and sinking it $\frac{1}{2}$ inch below R, as to 1.
 K to X is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch more than $\frac{1}{2}$ bottom, and I to Y is the same.
 Finish as represented, adding $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch at C, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch at 2, and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to the knee on the outside seam.

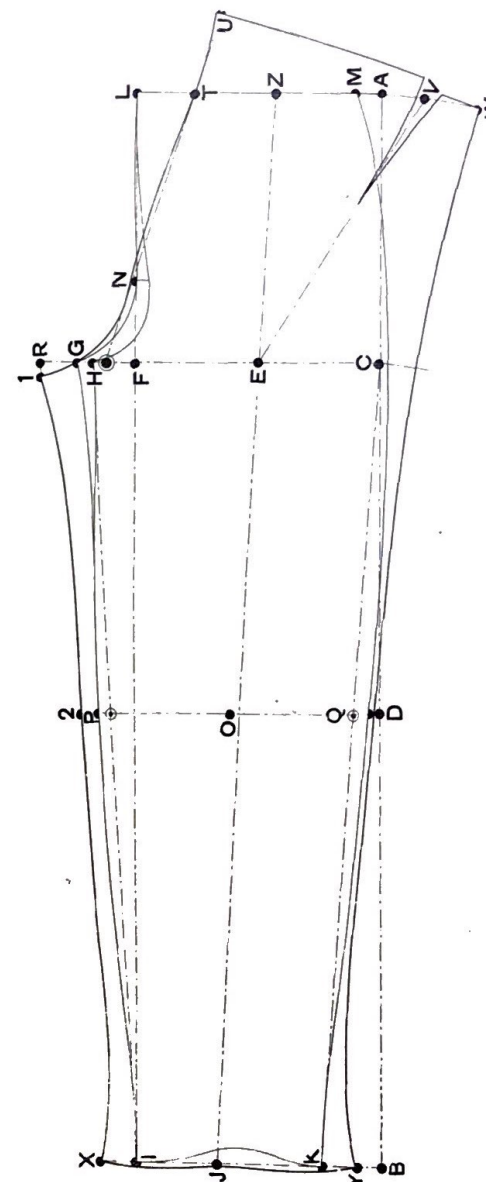


PLATE 45.

TIGHT TROUSERS.

PLATE 46.

THE measures by which the draft on the opposite page was produced are as follows:

42 outside length.	16 knee.	36 seat.
32 inside length.	16 bottom.	32 waist.

TO DRAFT THE FOREPART.

Square lines A B and A L.

A to B is the outside length; B to C is the inside length, and C to D is 2 inches less than half-way from C to B.

Square across from B, C and D.

C to E is $\frac{1}{4}$ seat.

C to F is $\frac{1}{2}$ seat.

F to G is $\frac{1}{8}$ seat.

G to H is $\frac{5}{8}$ inch.

B to I is $\frac{1}{2}$ seat.

Draw a straight line from I up through F.

I to J is $\frac{1}{6}$ seat, and J to K is $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Draw a straight line from J up through E.

L to M is $\frac{1}{2}$ waist, and F to N is $\frac{1}{6}$ seat.

Draw straight lines from H to I and from C to K, and make point O half-way between them. O to P is $\frac{1}{4}$ knee, and O to Q is the same.

Shape the inside seam from H and G through P to I. Shape the outside seam from M through C and Q to K, curving out below Q for the calf of leg as represented. Finish as represented, reducing for the undress side $\frac{1}{2}$ inch at N.

TO DRAFT THE BACKPART.

Extend the knee and bottom lines.

Sweep from M and C, pivoting at K.

G to R is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch for all sizes.

Z to T is $\frac{1}{6}$ seat. Draw a straight line from half-way between F and G up through T. T to U is $\frac{1}{6}$ seat.

U to V is $\frac{1}{2}$ waist, and V to W is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Draw a line from V to E, and shape the V, making it $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide on each side of point V.

Shape the top and the seat-seam as represented, commencing the latter $\frac{1}{4}$ inch beyond U, rounding it out over the prominent part of the seat, and sinking it $\frac{1}{2}$ inch below R, as to r.

K to X is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch more than $\frac{1}{2}$ bottom, and I to Y is the same.

Finish as represented, rounding out over the calf to correspond with the round of the forepart.

The round for the calf is to be pressed straight and back on the backpart.

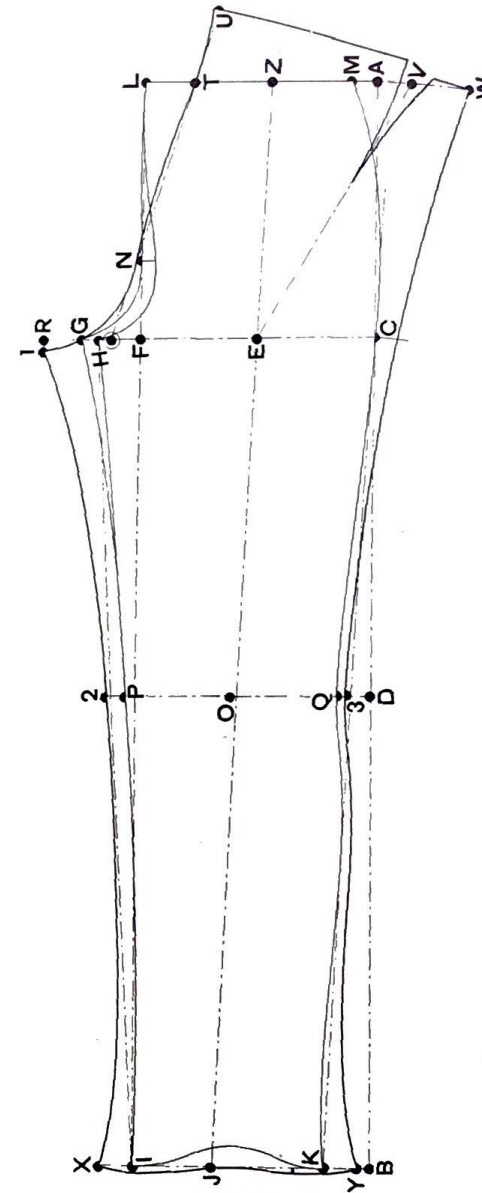


PLATE 46.

TROUSERS FOR CORPULENT FORMS.

PLATE 47.

THE measures by which the draft on the opposite page was produced are as follows:

44 outside length.	19 bottom.	48 seat.
32 inside length.	22 knee.	50 waist.

TO DRAFT THE FOREPART.

Square lines A B and A L.

A to B is the outside length; B to C is the inside length, and C to D is 2 inches less than half-way to B. Square across from C, D and B.

C to E is $\frac{1}{4}$ seat; C to F is $\frac{1}{2}$ seat; F to G is $\frac{1}{8}$ seat, and G back to H is, for large men, 1 inch instead of $\frac{5}{8}$ inch as usual.

B to I is $\frac{1}{2}$ seat. Draw a straight line from I up through F.

I to J is $\frac{1}{6}$ seat, and J to K is $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Draw a straight line from J up through E.

When the waist is less than 4 inches smaller than the seat, as in this case, proceed as follows:

Place $\frac{1}{4}$ of a size that is 4 inches less than the seat—or, in other words, $\frac{1}{4}$ of the proportionate waist size, which is 4 inches less than the seat—in this case $\frac{1}{4}$ of 44—at point L, and make a point at $\frac{1}{4}$ of actual waist—in this case 50—as at S. This adds beyond L $\frac{1}{8}$ inch for each inch the actual waist exceeds the proportionate waist—for this draft 6 inches, as the proportionate waist is 44 while the actual waist is 50. L to S is, therefore, for this draft $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

S to M is $\frac{1}{2}$ waist.

F to N is $\frac{1}{6}$ seat.

N to the undress side is $\frac{3}{8}$ inch.

Raise the top above L as much as S is beyond the same point.

Finish as usual, except that more round should be given from M to C.

TO DRAFT THE BACKPART.

Extend the knee and bottom lines, and sweep from M and C by point K.

Make U to W 1 inch more than $\frac{1}{2}$ waist—as there is no V required, and 1 inch allows for the three seams and the turn-in at front—and finish as usual.

THE WAIST-BAND for corpulent forms should be rounded at the front and hollowed at the back as represented.

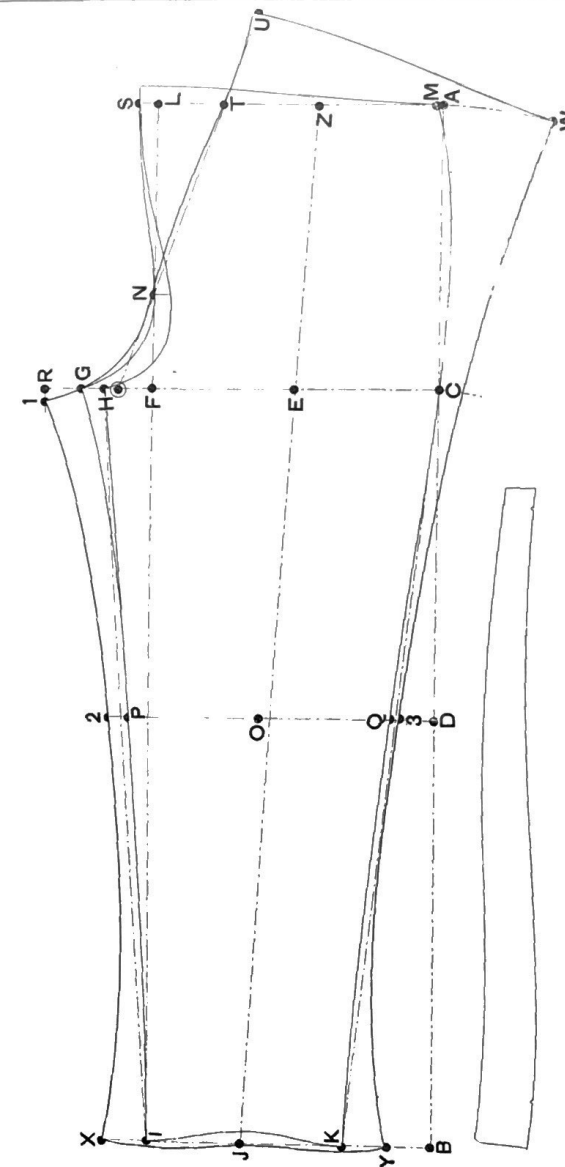


PLATE 47.

SPRING-BOTTOM TROUSERS.

PLATE 48.

THE measures by which the draft on the opposite page was produced are as follows:

41 outside seam.	21 bottom.	38 seat.
31½ inside seam.	16 knee.	36 waist.

TO DRAFT THE FOREPART.

Square lines A B and A L.
A to B is the outside length.

B to C is the inside length.

C to D is 2 inches less than half-way from C to B.

Square across from B, C and D.

C to E is ¼ seat; C to F is ½ seat; F to G is ⅓ seat, and G to H is ⅝ inch.

B to I is ½ seat. Draw a straight line from I up through F.

I to J is ⅓ seat, and J to K is 4¼ inches.

Draw a straight line from J up through E.

Place ¼ of the proportionate waist (4 inches less than the seat), viz., ¼ of 34, at point L, and make a point at ¼ of actual waist, 36, as at S. This is equivalent to adding ⅓ inch beyond L for each inch the waist exceeds proportion—or ⅔ for this size as the waist 36 is 2 inches more than proportionate to a 38 seat—the proportionate waist being always 4 inches less than the seat.

S to M is ½ waist.

F to N is ⅓ seat.

Draw straight lines from H to I and from C to K, and make point O half-way between them.

O to P is ¼ knee, and O to Q is the same.

Shape the inside seam from H and G through P to I. Shape the outside seam from M through C and Q to K.

Finish as represented, reducing ½ inch for the undress side at N.

TO DRAFT THE BACKPART.

Extend the knee and bottom lines and sweep from M and C, pivoting at K.

G to R is 1½ inch for all sizes.

Z to T is ⅓ seat. Draw a straight line from half-way between F and G up through T. T to U is ⅓ seat.

U to V is ½ waist, and V to W is 1¾ inch.

[NOTE.—As the waist is but 2 inches smaller than the seat, the V should not be more than half as wide as usual, and ½ inch less, therefore, should be added from V to W.]

Draw a straight line from V to E and shape the V, making it ¼ inch wide on each side of point V.

Shape the top and the seat seam, dropping the latter ½ inch below R, as to 1.

K to X is ½ inch more than ½ bottom, and I to V is the same.

Finish as represented, adding ¾ inch to 2 and ¼ inch to 3.

For spring-bottoms the bottom of the forepart should be slightly rounded.

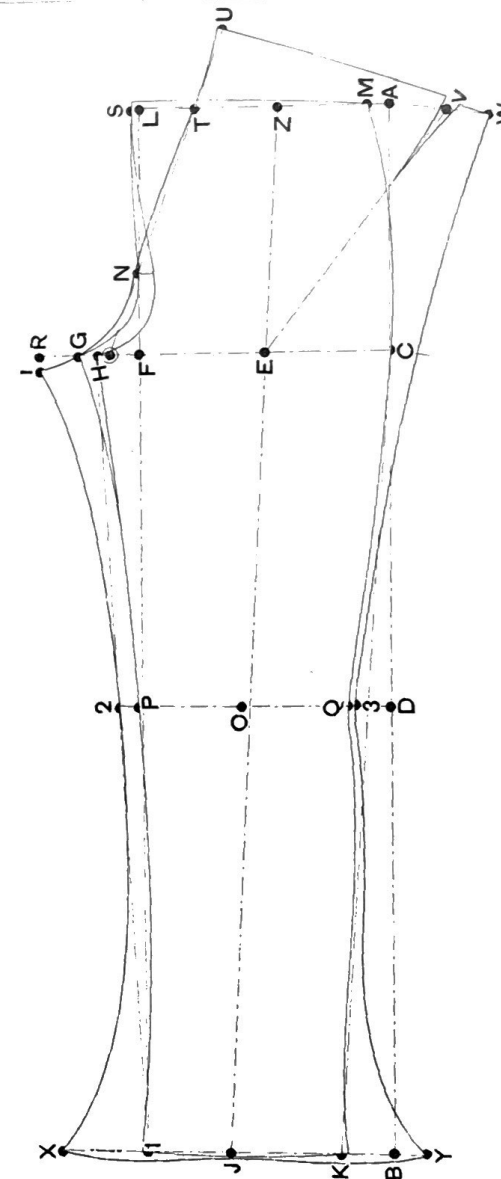


PLATE 48.

BREECHES.

PLATE 49.

THE measures by which the draft on the opposite page was produced are as follows:

26½ outside length.	14 garter.	36 seat.
14 knee length.	14½ knee.	32 waist.
17 to garter inside.		

TO DRAFT THE FOREPART.

Square lines A B and A L.

A to B is the outside length; B to C is the inside length, and C to D is the knee length.

C to E is ¼ seat; C to F is ½ seat; F to G is ⅛ seat, and G back to H is ⅝ inch.

B to J is ½ seat. Draw a straight line from J up through F.

J to I is ½ garter, 7 inches.

L to M is ½ waist.

F to N is ⅝ seat.

Shape as represented, rounding out at 2, hollowing a trifle above I, and extending both seams ½ inch below the squared bottom line.

TO DRAFT THE BACKPART.

Extend the knee and bottom lines, and sweep from M and C, pivoting at I.

G to R is 1½ inch, and R to 1 is ½ inch.

L to T is ⅝ seat.

Draw a straight line from a point half-way between F and G, up through T.

T to U is ½ inch more than ⅝ seat.

U to V is ½ waist, and V to W is 2¼ inches.

Finish as represented, springing out ½ inch beyond I to Y, making the width from 2 across 1 inch more than the knee measure, and hollowing from Y to J.

Cut on button catch; make garter ¾ inch wide when made up.

REMARKS.—It must be always borne in mind that this garment is required to be easy in the sitting posture; plenty of room in the seat without being full in the lap when on horseback or on the bicycle. The knee should be gripped tightly, taking care to have length enough from fork to knee, without riding up when the knee is bent and the wearer is in the riding position. The top part should be held easy to the under part from above the knee to the bottom, and the fullness well pressed in so as to form a knee; cut on a round on each side of the knee on the top part, and press it well in before basting them together; that is, make a knee in the breeches to receive the knee when bent; this is especially desirable in bicycle breeches, the knee being lifted so high.

Bicycle garter should be two inches wide when made up, and the full length of the breeches should at least be cut one inch longer so as to catch hard on the top of the calf.

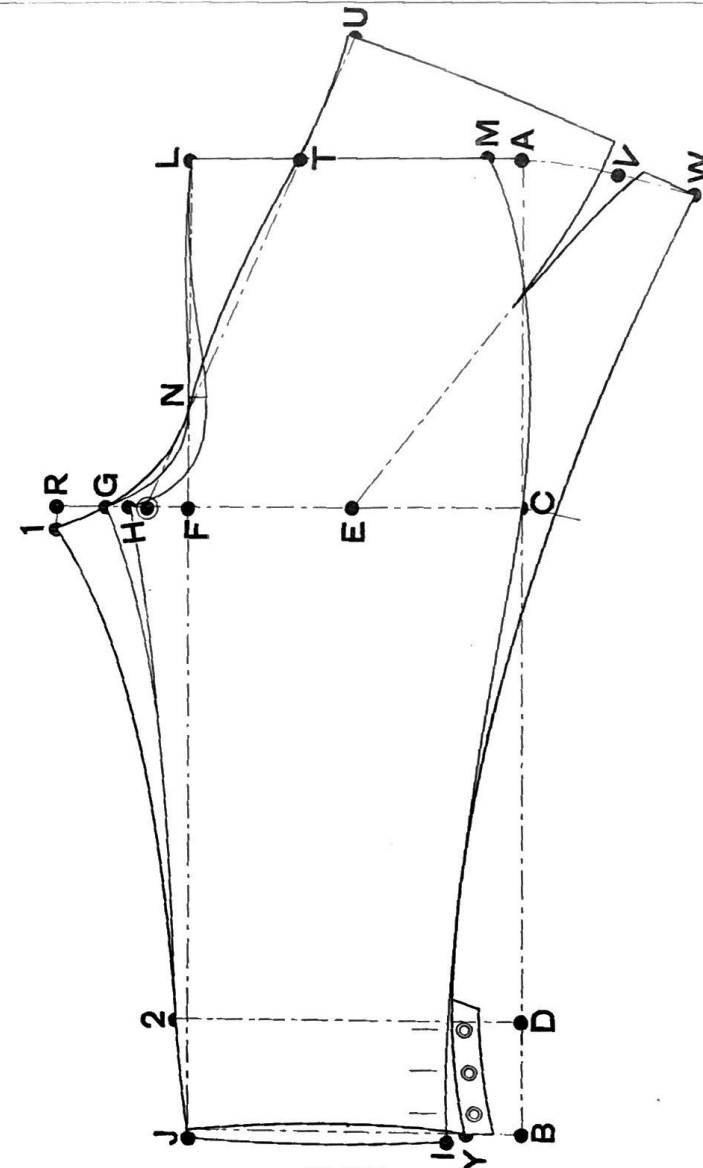


PLATE 49.

PART II.

THE "STANDARD" SCALE METHOD.

KEY TO "STANDARD" SCALE.

- A Depth of shoulder-seam on back.
 B $\frac{1}{2}$ of scye depth.
 C Scye depth.
 D Width of top of back.
 E Point to square shoulders from.
 F Front of scye.
 S Size of breast. (End of Seam from $\frac{1}{2}$
 W Width of back. (P on Draft.)
 * Depth of shoulder on forepart.

THE FRAMEWORK.

PLATE 50.

THE measures used for the draft on the opposite page are as follows:

17	natural waist.	36	breast.
18½	fashionable waist.	32	waist.

TO DRAFT.

Select the Scale corresponding with the breast measure (the Scale marked on one end "36 BREAST") and proceed as follows :

Square lines () 1 and () 2.

O to A is end of Scale to A.

O to B is end of Scale to B.

O to C is end of Scale to C.

O to P is natural and O to I is fashionable waist.

B to G is half as far as from A to B.

Square out from A, B, C, P and I.

O to D is end of Scale to D, and D to H is $5/8$ inch.

A to W is the end of Scale to W.

Square down from W.

C to E is end of Scale to E. C to F is end of Scale to F. F to S is end of Scale to S.

Square down from S, and up from E and F.

P to R is $1\frac{1}{2}$ breast, and R to T is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Place the angle of the square at E, with one arm touching G, and mark up to Q.

Where the line E Q crosses the top line locate the shoulder point, as at point 1. From 1 to Q is the width of the top of the back.

From 1 to Q is the width of the top of the back.

Draw a straight line from Q to S. From 2 to 3 is $\frac{1}{8}$ breast.

Star on line E is # on Scale from the top line.

Draw a straight line from 1 through * T to U is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch. L is half-way between the line squared down from W and point F. L to M is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Square down from M. V to the circled point is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Apply the waist measure from P to T, from U to the circled point, and from V to X. X to Y is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches for all sizes when the waist is 4 or more inches less than the breast.

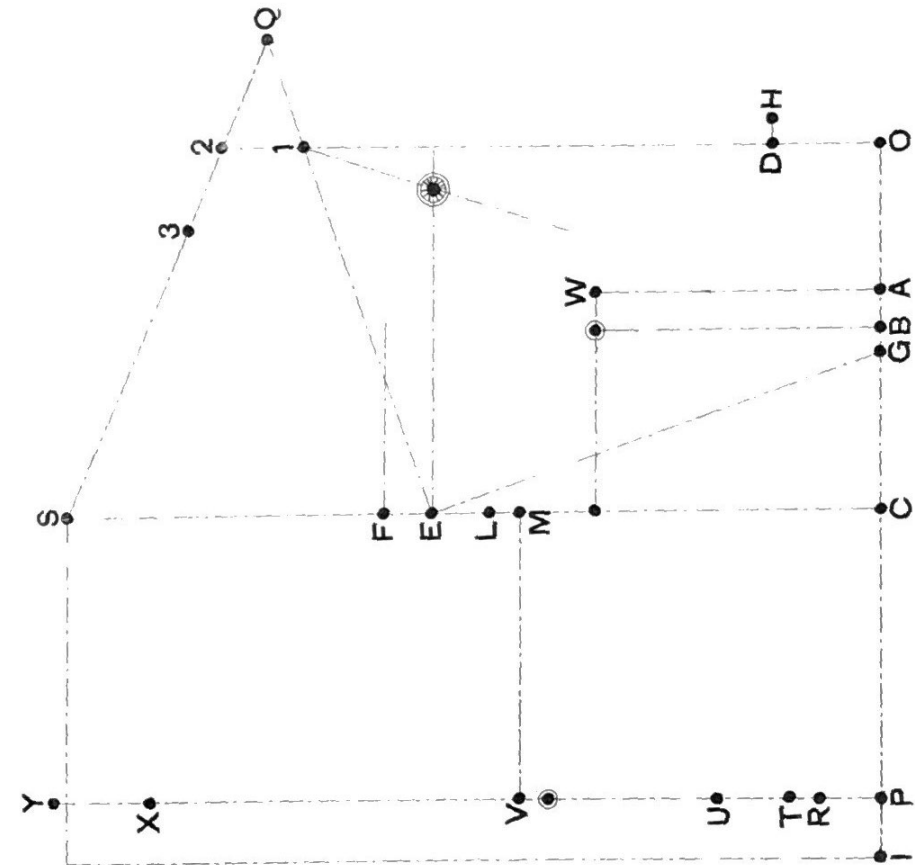


PLATE 50.

THREE-BUTTON CUTAWAY.

PLATE 51.

THE measures used for the draft on the opposite page are as follows:

17 natural waist.	36 breast.
18½ fashionable waist.	32 waist.

TO DRAFT.

How to use the Scale and to obtain nearly all the points has already been explained, but for the convenience of the student we shall repeat the explanations for this and all the following drafts that require the use of the Scale.

Select the Scale that corresponds with the breast measure, and proceed as follows:

Square lines O I and O 2. O to A is end of Scale to A; O to B is end of Scale to B, and O to C is end of Scale to C. A to P is natural, and A to I is fashionable waist. B to G is half as far as from A to B. Square out from A, B, C, P and I.

O to D is end of Scale to D, and D to H is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

A to W is end of Scale to W. Square down from W.

C to E is end of Scale to E, and C to F is end of Scale to F. Square up from E and F.

F to S is end of Scale to S. Square down from S.

S to 7 is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

L is half-way between F and the line squared down from W. L to M is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Square down from M.

Place the angle of the square at E, with one arm touching G, and draw a line along the outside edge of the short arm from E up. This establishes point 1 (the shoulder point). From 1 to Q is the same as from O to H (width of top of back). Draw a straight line from Q to S. From 2 to 3 is $\frac{1}{8}$ breast.

Start on line E is * on Scale from the top line. Draw a straight line from point 1 through the *.

P to R is $\frac{1}{2}$ breast, and R to T is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, T to U is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch, and V to the circled point is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

P to T, U to the circled point, and V to X is half of full waist measure, and X to Y is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Y to 8 is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch, or the same (always) as from S to 7. Draw a straight line from 7 down through 8, as a guide for the run of front.

Shape the back as represented, making Z as far below the circled point as W is above it.

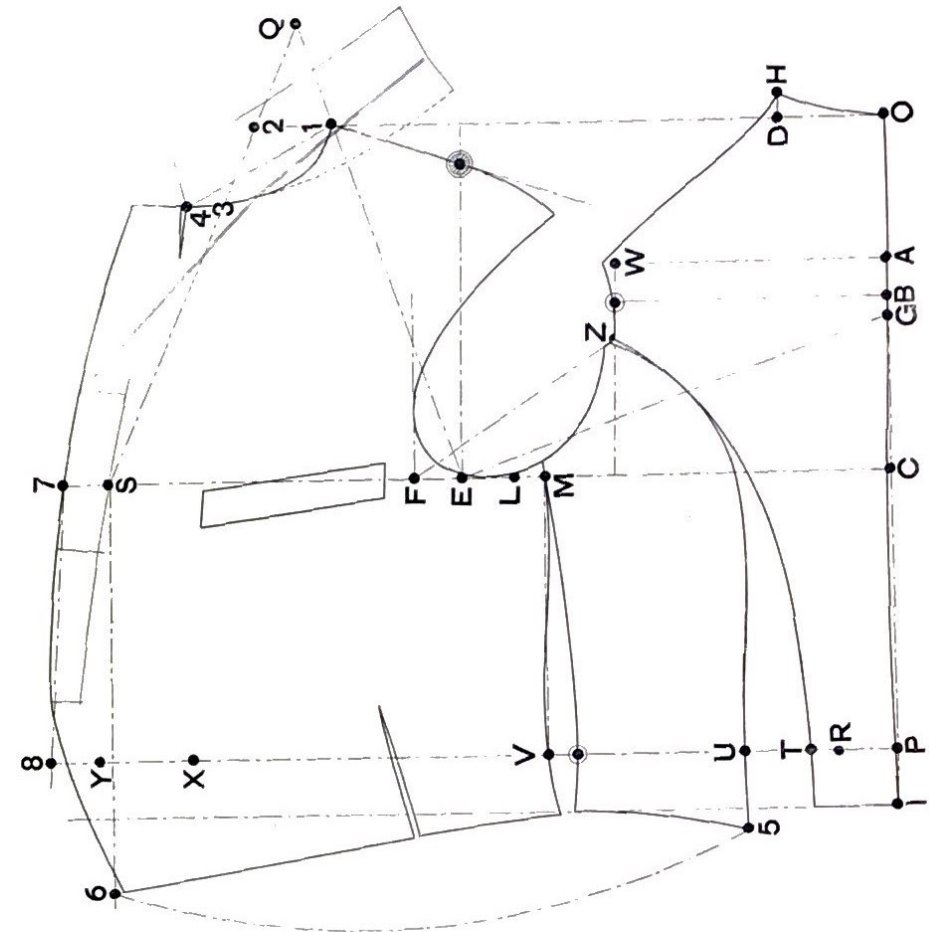


PLATE 51.

Draw a straight line from Z to F, and shape the side-seam of the side-body, reducing $\frac{3}{8}$ inch at Z, the same amount at the breast line, and curving slightly through U. Get the length to 5 by the back and sweep forward from 5, pivoting 1 inch back of 1. This establishes point 6.

Shape the under-arm cut from M through V and the double-circled point.

Draw the bottom line to 6.

Shape the shoulder-seam, reducing $\frac{1}{2}$ at the scye; get the length by the shoulder-seam of the back, and shape the scye.

Shape the gorge, and make the length from 1 to 4, in a direct line, $\frac{1}{4}$ breast.

Make the width of the top of the lapel $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch, or a trifle more or less according to taste or style, and shape the front.

Finish as represented.

THE COLLAR.—Draw the crease line of the forepart from the end of the roll toward a point $\frac{1}{4}$ inch beyond 1, and the crease line of the collar to connect with it at the gorge, through a point $\frac{1}{4}$ inch back of 1.

Make the stand $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch high, and the leaf, or turn-over, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide, or to taste or style.

The back-skirt, skirt and sleeve are drafted as explained and illustrated in Part First. See the Index.

THE DOUBLE-BREADED FROCK.

PLATE 52.

THE measures used for the draft on the opposite page are as follows:

$17\frac{1}{4}$ natural waist.	38 breast.
$18\frac{3}{4}$ fashionable waist.	36 waist.

TO DRAFT.

Select the Scale corresponding with the breast measure and proceed as follows:
Square lines O I and O 2. O to A is end of Scale to A; O to B is end of Scale to B; O to C is end of Scale to C; C to G is half as far as from A to B; O to P is natural waist, and O to I is fashionable waist. Square out from A, B, C, P and I.

O to D is end of Scale to D, and D to H is $\frac{5}{8}$ inch.

A to W is end of Scale to W. Square down from W.

C to E is end of Scale to E; C to F is end of Scale to F, and F to S is end of Scale to S. Square down from S and up from E and F.

L is half-way between F and the line squared down from W. L to M is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Square down from M.

Place the angle of the square at E, with the outside edge of the long arm resting on G, and mark up from E by the outside edge of the short arm. This establishes point 1. From 1 to Q is the same as from O to H. Draw a straight line from Q to S. From 2 to 3 is $\frac{1}{8}$ breast.

Star on line E is * on Scale from the top line. Draw a straight line from point 1 through the *.

P to R is $\frac{1}{8}$ breast, and R to T is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

T to U is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch, and V to the circled point is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

P to T, U to the circled point, and V to X is half of full waist, and X to V is 2 inches, according to the following table of waist additions:

$2\frac{1}{2}$ inches	when the waist is 4 or more inches less than the breast.
$2\frac{1}{4}$ "	" " " " " "
2 "	" " " " " "
$1\frac{3}{4}$ "	" " " " " "
$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	" " " " " "

as large as or larger than the breast.

Shape the back as represented. Draw a straight line from Z to F, and shape the side-seam of the side-body, reducing $\frac{1}{4}$ inch at Z, the same amount at the breast line, and curving slightly through U. Get the length to 5 by the back, and sweep

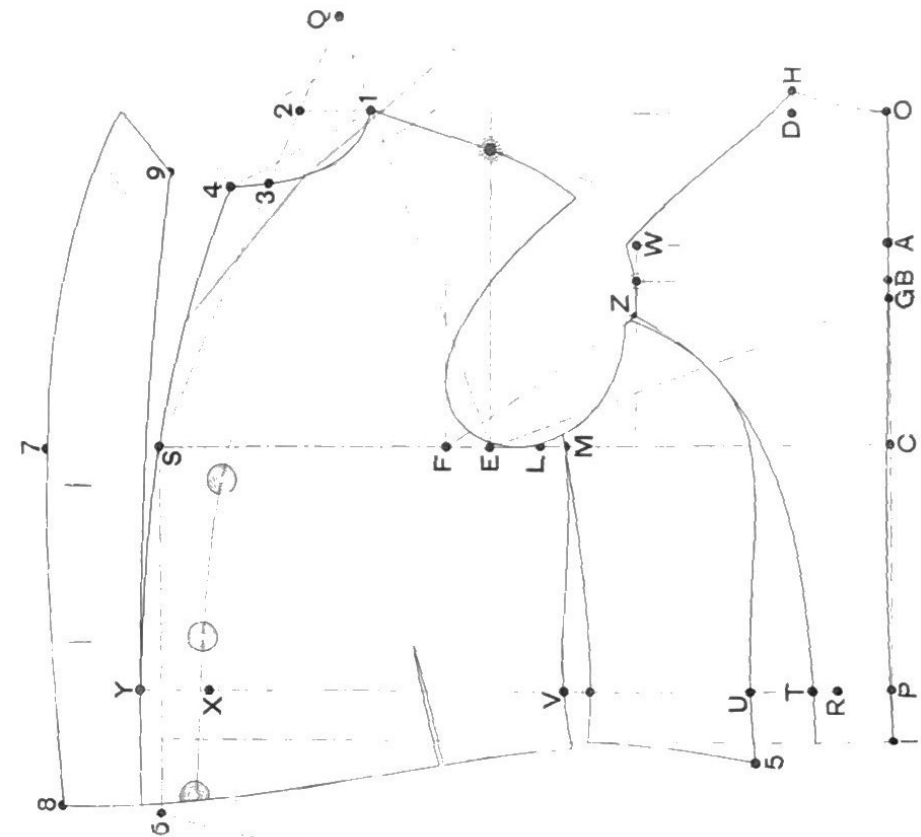


PLATE 52.

forward from 5, pivoting 1 inch back of the shoulder point. This establishes point 6.

Shape the under-arm cut from M through V and the circled point, and draw a straight bottom line to 6.

Shape the shoulder-seam, reducing $\frac{1}{2}$ inch at the scye; get the length by the shoulder-seam of the back, and shape the scye.

Shape the gorge, and make the length from 1 to 4, in a direct line, $\frac{1}{4}$ breast.

Shape the front from 4 through S and Y, and complete the bottom, rounding it up $\frac{1}{2}$ inch at 6.

THE LAPEL.—From 4 to 9 is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Shape the seam edge to fall naturally into the front edge of the forepart.

The width at the top is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, at 7 it is $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches, and at 8 it is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, as represented; but these widths can, of course, be increased or decreased, according to taste or fashion.

The button line is 2 inches back of S, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch from the front edge of the forepart at the bottom.

THE COLLAR.—Place the lapel in a closing position opposite the hole to which it is to roll, and draw the crease line from the end of roll toward a point $\frac{1}{4}$ inch beyond 1. Draw the crease line of the collar from where the crease line of the forepart crosses the gorge, through a point $\frac{1}{4}$ inch back of 1.

Make the stand $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch high, and finish according to taste or style.

THE SLEEVE AND SKIRT are drafted as explained and illustrated in Part First. See the Index.

CORPULENCY.

PLATE 53.

THE measures used for the draft on the opposite page are as follows:

18 natural waist.	46 breast.
19 $\frac{3}{4}$ fashionable waist.	49 waist.

TO DRAFT.

Select the Scale corresponding with the breast measure, and proceed as follows:

Square lines O I and O 2. O to A is end of Scale to A; O to B is end of Scale to B; O to C is end of Scale to C; C to G is half as far as from A to B; O to P is natural waist, and O to I is fashionable waist. Square out from A, B, C, P and I.

O to D is end of Scale to D, and D to H is $5\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

A to W is end of Scale to W. Square down from W. From the circled point to Z is the same as from W to the circled point.

C to E is end of Scale to E; C to F is end of Scale to F, and F to S is end of Scale to S. Square down from S and up from E and F.

L is half-way between F and the line squared down from W. L to M is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Square down from M.

Place the angle of the square at E, with the outside edge of the long arm resting on G, and mark up from E by the outside edge of the short arm. This establishes point 1. From 1 to Q is the same as from O to H. Draw a straight line from Q to S. From 2 to 3 is $\frac{1}{2}$ breast.

Star on line E is * on Scale from the top line. Draw a straight line from point 1 through *.

P to T is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inch more than $\frac{1}{2}$ breast; T to U is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch, and V to the circled point is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

P to T, U to the circled point, and V to X is half of full waist, and X to Y is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, according to the table given in the explanations of Plate 52.

Shape the back as represented. Draw a straight line from Z to F, and shape the side-seam of the side-body, reducing $3\frac{1}{2}$ inch at Z, the same amount at the breast line, and curving slightly through U. Get the length to 5 by the back, and sweep forward from 5, pivoting 1 inch back of point 1. This establishes point 6.

Shape the under-arm cut from M through V and the circled point, and draw a straight bottom line to 6. By this line square up for the near edge of the V, to strike the breast line about 3 inches back from S. Draw the other or front edge

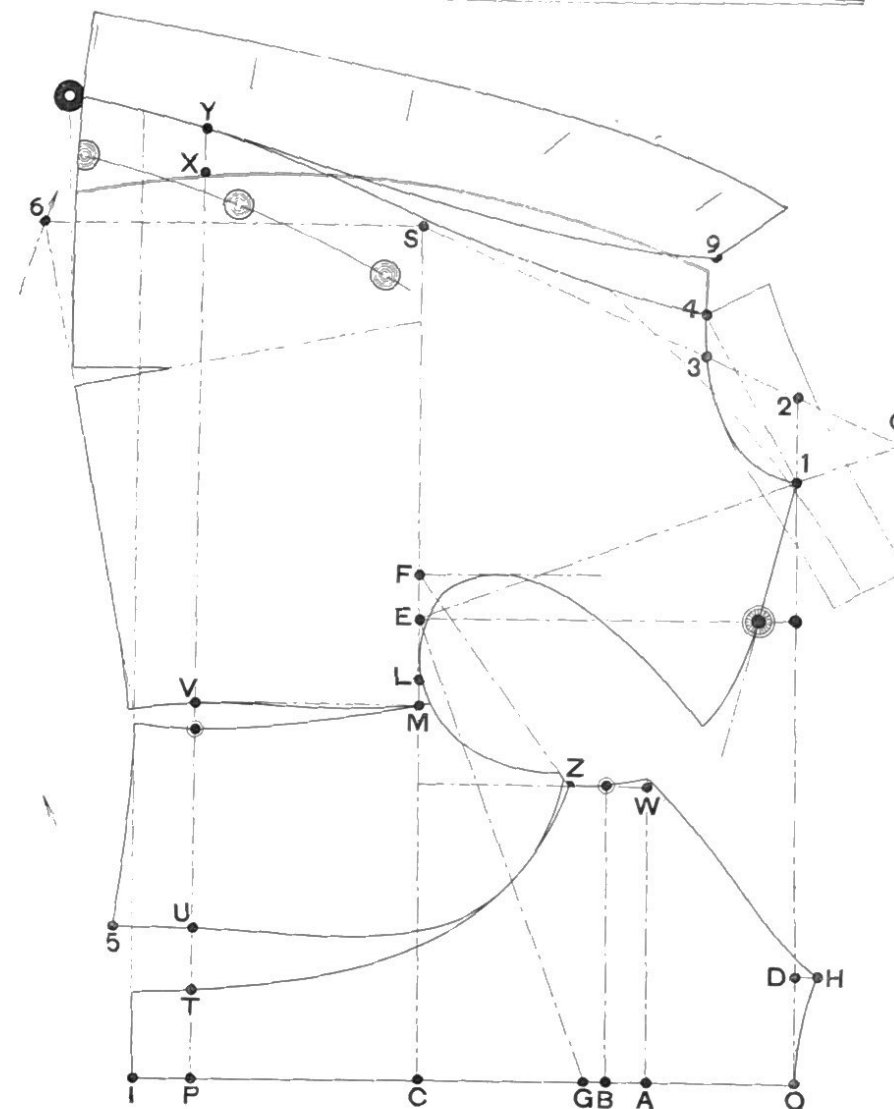


PLATE 53.

of the V straight, making the V about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide; square forward to the large point with a white center, and round up the bottom $\frac{1}{2}$ inch above this point as represented.

Shape the shoulder-seam, reducing for large sizes, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch at the scye; get the length of the shoulder-seam by the back, and shape the scye.

Shape the gorge from 1 through 3, and make the length from 1 to 4, in a direct line, $\frac{1}{4}$ breast.

Shape the front from 4 through S and Y as represented.

If the fronts are to be double-breasted, make 4 to 9, seam edge of lapel, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch, and shape the seam edge from 9 to Y with a slightly stronger round than the breast hollow from 4 to Y. Make the widths of the lapel $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the top, 3 at the breast, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ at the bottom, or according to taste or style.

If the fronts are to be single-breasted, add $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch at the top from 4 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ at the breast, and finish as represented by the parallel lines.

THE COLLAR is drafted as usual, except that the crease is curved to give length to the outside edge, and the height of the stand is but $\frac{7}{8}$ inch.

The sleeve and skirt are drafted as explained and illustrated in Part First. See Index.

SACKS.

PLATE 54.

THE measures used for the draft on the opposite page are as follows:

17 natural waist.	36 breast.
30 length.	30 to 34 waist.

TO DRAFT.

Select the Scale corresponding with the breast measure and proceed as follows:

Square lines O J and O 2. O to A is end of Scale to A; O to B is end of Scale to B; O to C is end of Scale to C; C to G is half as far as from A to B; O to P is natural waist; O to I is the full length with allowance for making, and O to J is twice the natural waist, 34. Square out from A, B, C, P, I and J.

O to D is end of Scale to D, and D to H is $5\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

A to W is end of Scale to W. Square down from W.

P to L is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and P to R is $\frac{1}{3}$ breast. Square down from R. R to T is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

C to E is end of Scale to E; C to F is end of Scale to F; F to S is end of Scale to S, and S to 7 is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Square down from 7 to establish points Y and M; square up and down from F, and square up from E.

Place the angle of square at E, with the outside edge of the long arm resting on G, and mark up from E by the outside edge of the short arm. This establishes point 1. From 1 to Q is the same as from O to H of the back. Draw a straight line from Q to S. From 2 to 3 is $\frac{1}{4}$ breast.

Star on line E is * on Scale from the top line. Draw a straight line from point 1 through *.

Y to 8 is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, and M to U is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Draw a straight line from B to F.

Shape the back, extending the shoulder seam about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch beyond, and exactly opposite to W, curving out the scye part about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to Z, hollowing the side-seam from Z to R, and rounding it slightly over the seat from R to 9.

Draw a straight line from Z to 9. This establishes a point which, for this draft, but not always, falls at T. From T, or the line drawn from Z to 9, come back $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, as to the large dot between R and T. Draw a straight line from a point $\frac{1}{4}$ inch beyond Z (see arrow head) through the large point between R and T, and shape the side-seam of the forepart from Z through T to the bottom, rounding out slightly over the seat.

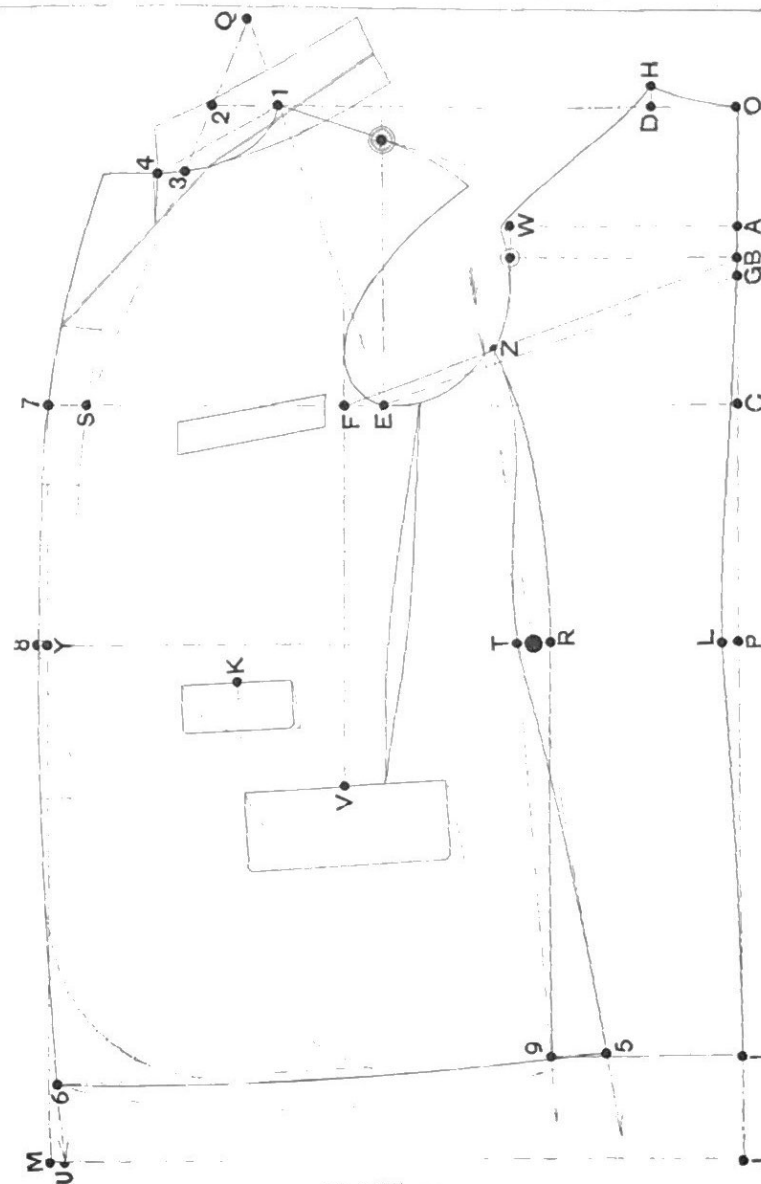


PLATE 54.

Get the length to 5 by the side-seam of the back, and sweep forward from 5, pivoting at 1. Draw a straight line from 1 to 6, and round the bottom as represented.

Shape the shoulder-seam, reducing $\frac{1}{2}$ inch at the seye; get the length of the shoulder-seam by the back and shape the seye.

Shape the gorge from 1 through 3, and make the length from 1 to 4, in a direct line, $\frac{1}{4}$ breast.

Make the top of the lapel $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide, or more or less according to taste or style, and shape the front through 7 and 8 toward U.

V, top of the hip pocket, is $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches above the bottom; but this distance varies, of course, according to taste and style, and the top of the pocket, which is parallel with the straight bottom line, is equally divided on each side of V ($3\frac{1}{4}$ inches on each side of V is a good average). K, top of the ticket pocket, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches above the top of the hip pocket.

The under-arm V is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide at the waist.

The straight round-cornered front and the cutaway front are indicated by the broken lines.

Draw the crease line from the end of the roll toward a point $\frac{1}{4}$ inch beyond 1.

THE COLLAR.—Draw the crease line to connect with the crease line of the fore-part, and to pass through a point $\frac{1}{4}$ inch back of 1.

The stand is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch high, and the fall $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, or any other width required by taste or style.

THE SLEEVE is drafted as explained and illustrated in Part First. See Index.

THE DOUBLE-BREASTED SACKS.

PLATE 55.

THE measures used for the draft on the opposite page are as follows:

17½ natural waist.	38 breast.
32 length.	32 to 36 waist.

TO DRAFT.

Select the Scale corresponding with the breast measure and proceed as follows:
 Square lines O J and O 2. O to A is end of Scale to A; O to B is end of Scale to B; O to C is end of Scale to C; C to G is half as far as from A to B; O to P is natural waist; O to I is full length with allowance for making, and O to J is twice the natural waist, 35. Square out from A, B, C, P, I and J.

O to D is end of Scale to D, and D to H is ¾ inch.

A to W is end of Scale to W. Square down from W.

P to L is ½ inch; P to R is ⅓ breast, and R to T is 1 ⅓ inch. Square down from R.

C to E is end of Scale to E; C to F is end of Scale to F; F to S is end of Scale to S, and S to 7 is 3 inches. Square down from 7 and S; up and down from F, and up from E.

Square up from E by G to establish point 1. From 1 to Q is the same as from O to H of the back. Draw a straight line from Q to S. From 2 to 3 is ⅓ breast.

Star on line E is * on Scale from the top line. Draw a straight line from 1 through *.

Y to 8 is ¼ inch, and M to U is ½ inch.

Draw a straight line from B to F, and shape the back as represented.

Draw a straight line from Z to 9. This establishes the small, half-circled point on the waist line. From this point mark back ⅓ inch, as to the large point, and through this point draw a straight line, commencing ¼ inch beyond Z. This gives the spring.

Shape the side-seam of the forepart, reducing, when there is no under-arm cut, ½ inch at Z.

Get the length to 5 by the side-seam of the back, and sweep forward from 5, pivoting at 1, to establish point 6. Draw a straight line from 5 to 6, and round the bottom as represented.

Shape the shoulder-seam, reducing ½ inch at the scye; shape the scye, and shape the gorge from 1 through 3, making the end at 4, in a direct line, ¼ breast from 1.

Make the top of the lapel 2 ½ inches wide, and shape the front. The V at 4 should be from ¾ to ½ inch wide.

The button line is half as far back from S as 7 is beyond it; for this draft 1 ½ inch, which places it 4 ½ inches from the front edge.

THE COLLAR is drafted as usual.

THE SLEEVE is drafted as explained and illustrated in Part First. See Index.

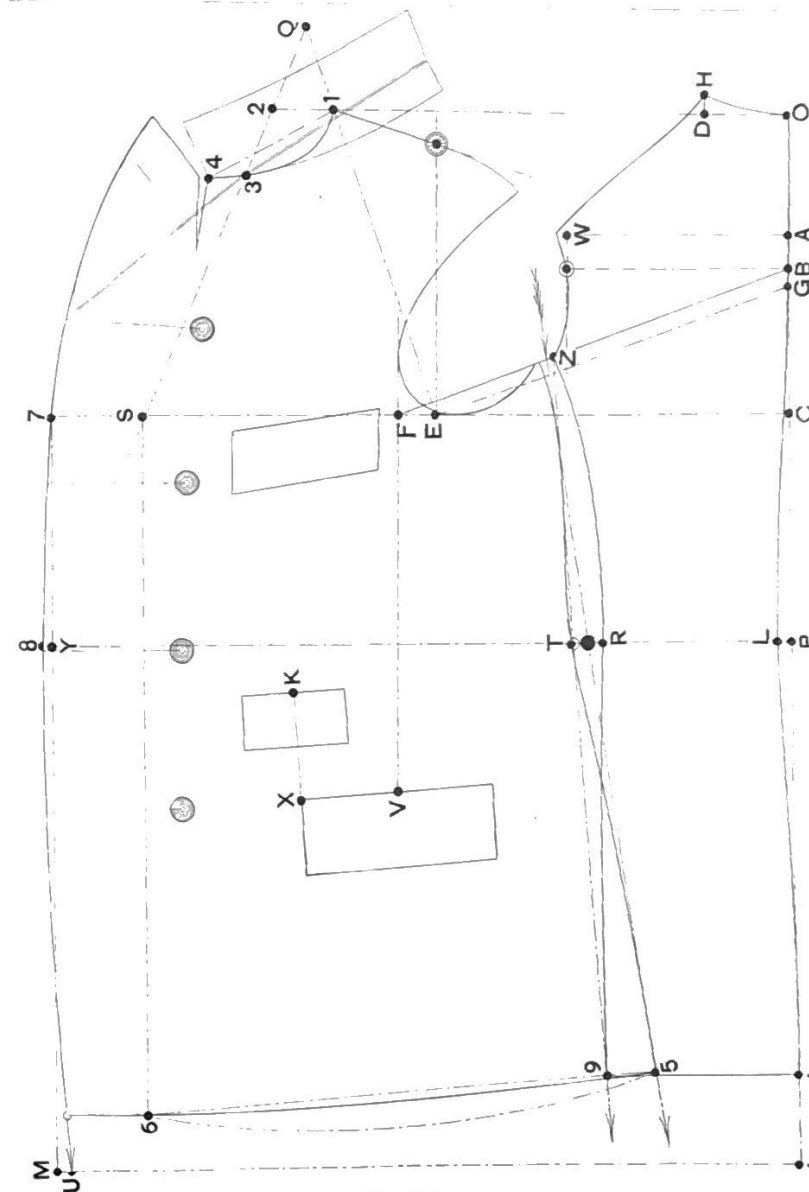


PLATE 55.

CORPULENT FORMS.

PLATE 56.

THE measures used for the draft on the opposite page are as follows :

18 natural waist.	44 breast.
32 length.	47 waist.

TO DRAFT.

Select the Scale corresponding to the breast measure, and proceed as follows :

Square lines O J and O 2. O to A is end of Scale to A; O to B is end of Scale to B; O to C is end of Scale to C; C to G is half as far as from A to B; O to P is natural waist; O to I is full length, and O to J is twice the natural waist, 36. Square out from A, B, C, P, I and J.

O to D is end of Scale to D, and D to H is $5\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

A to W is end of Scale to W. Square down from W.

P to L is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. N is 1 inch from the circled point. Square down from N. This establishes points R and 9 of the back.

C to E is end of Scale to E; C to F is end of Scale to F; F to S is end of Scale to S, and S to 7 is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Square down from 7, up and down from F, and up from E.

Square up from E by G to establish point 1. From 1 to Q is the same as from O to H of the back. Draw a straight line from Q to S. From 2 to 3 is $\frac{1}{4}$ breast.

Star on line E is * on Scale from the top line. Draw a straight line from 1 through *.

Y to 8 is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, and M to U is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Draw a straight line from B to F, and shape the back as represented.

R to T is the invariable $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Apply the waist measure from L to R and from T to K. From K forward to the large circled point is 3 inches. *As proportion ceases at point 8, the draft must be enlarged as much as 8 lacks of reaching the large circled point; but as all the increase should not go to the front, we divide it thus: From 8 to the large dot is half as far as from 8 to the large circled dot, and from T to R is the same, that is, about 1 inch, 8 to the large circled dot being nearly 2 inches.*

Draw a straight line from Z to 9. This establishes the small, half circled dot near T. From this dot to X is the usual half inch and the amount that has been added from T to R (side-seam of forepart) viz., 1 inch, making altogether $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

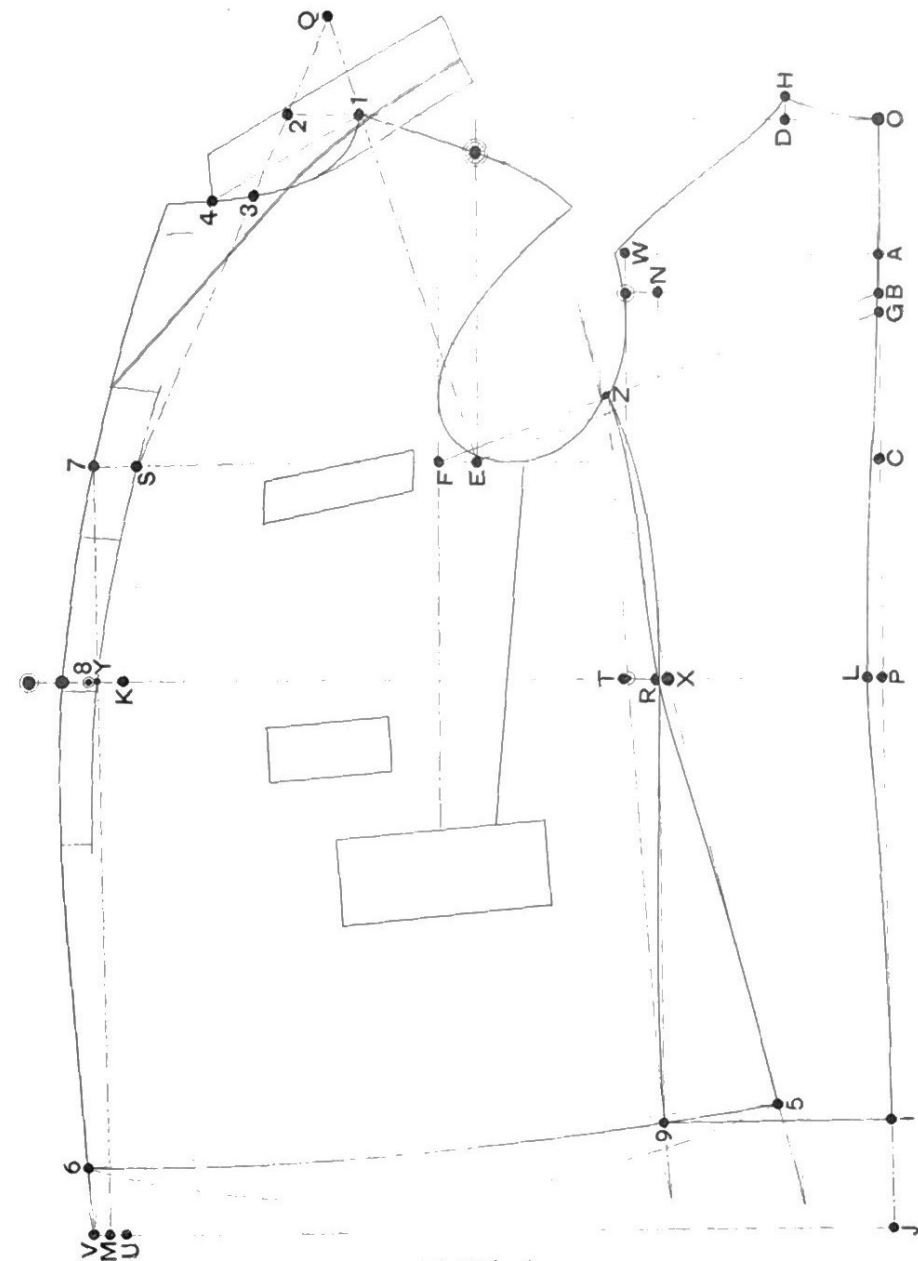


PLATE 56.

Draw a straight line from a point $\frac{1}{4}$ inch beyond Z through X to obtain the spring, and shape the side-seam of the forepart from Z through R to the bottom.

Get the length to 5 by the side-seam of the back, and sweep forward from 5, pivoting at 1, to establish point 6. Draw a straight line from 5 to 6, and shape the bottom as represented.

Shape the shoulder-seam, reducing from $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{4}$ inch at the scye, shape the scye, and shape the gorge from 1 through 3 making the end at 4, in a direct line, $\frac{1}{4}$ breast from 1.

U to V is the same as from 8 to the large uncircled dot.

Shape the front, as represented, through 7, and the large uncircled dot to V, making the width of the top of the lapel to taste or style.

The addition from K (half waist) forward for corpulent forms is 3 inches for a single-breasted front, and for a double-breasted front as much more than 3 inches as the amount added beyond 7 exceeds $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch. If, for instance, we add $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches from 7 to the front edge, then, as $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches are 2 inches more than $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch, K to the large circled point must be 2 inches more than 3 inches, that is, 5 inches altogether.

The pockets and sleeve are as usual.

Cut down from scye to pocket, and open at the scye, as explained and illustrated in Part First. See Plate 25.

THE COLLAR should have the crease line curved through a point $\frac{1}{4}$ inch back of 1. The stand is $\frac{7}{8}$ inch high, and the leaf $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide, more or less, according to taste or fancy.

OVERCOATS.

PLATE 57.

THE measures used for the draft of a Chesterfield or fly-front overcoat on the opposite page are as follows:

18 natural waist.	40 breast.
45 length.	34 to 38 waist.

These measures were taken over an undercoat.

TO DRAFT.

Select the Scale corresponding with the breast measure, and proceed as follows: Square lines O I and O 2. O to A is end of Scale to A; O to B is end of Scale to B; O to C is end of Scale to C; C to G is half as far as from A to B; O to P is natural waist, and O to J is twice the natural waist, 36. Square out from A, B, C, P and I.

P to L is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Draw a straight line from L down through I. O to J is the full length. Square out from J.

O to D is end of Scale to D, and D to H is $5\frac{1}{8}$ inch.

A to W is end of Scale to W. Square down from W.

C to E is end of Scale to E; C to F is end of Scale to F; F to S is end of Scale to F, and S to 7 is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. *For light-weight goods S to 7 should not be more than 2 inches.* Square down from S and 7; up from E, and up and down from F.

Square up from E by point G to establish point 1. From 1 to Q is the same as from A to H of the back. Draw a straight line from Q to S. From 2 to 3 is $\frac{1}{8}$ breast.

Star on line E is * on Scale from the top line. Draw a straight line from 1 through *.

Y to 8 is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, and M to U is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Draw a straight line from B to F, and shape the back, making the width from P to R $\frac{1}{3}$ breast.

Draw a straight line from Z to N. This establishes the half-dot just beyond T. From this point to the large dot is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Draw a straight line through this dot, guiding by a point $\frac{1}{4}$ inch beyond Z. Shape the side-seam of the forepart as represented, reducing 1 inch from R to T.

Get the length to 5 by the back, and sweep forward from 5, pivoting at point 1. Draw a straight line from 5 to 6 and shape the bottom.

Shape the shoulder seam, seye and gorge as usual. From 1 to 4 is $\frac{1}{4}$ breast.

Make the top of the lapel $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, and shape the front through 7, 8 and U.

F down to the circled point is $\frac{1}{4}$ breast, and from the circled point to V is $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

The V under the arm is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide at the waist.

The collar stand is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch high.

The buttons are $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch back from S; that is, half as far back of S as 7 is beyond the same point.

THE SLEEVE is drafted as explained and illustrated in Part First. See Index.

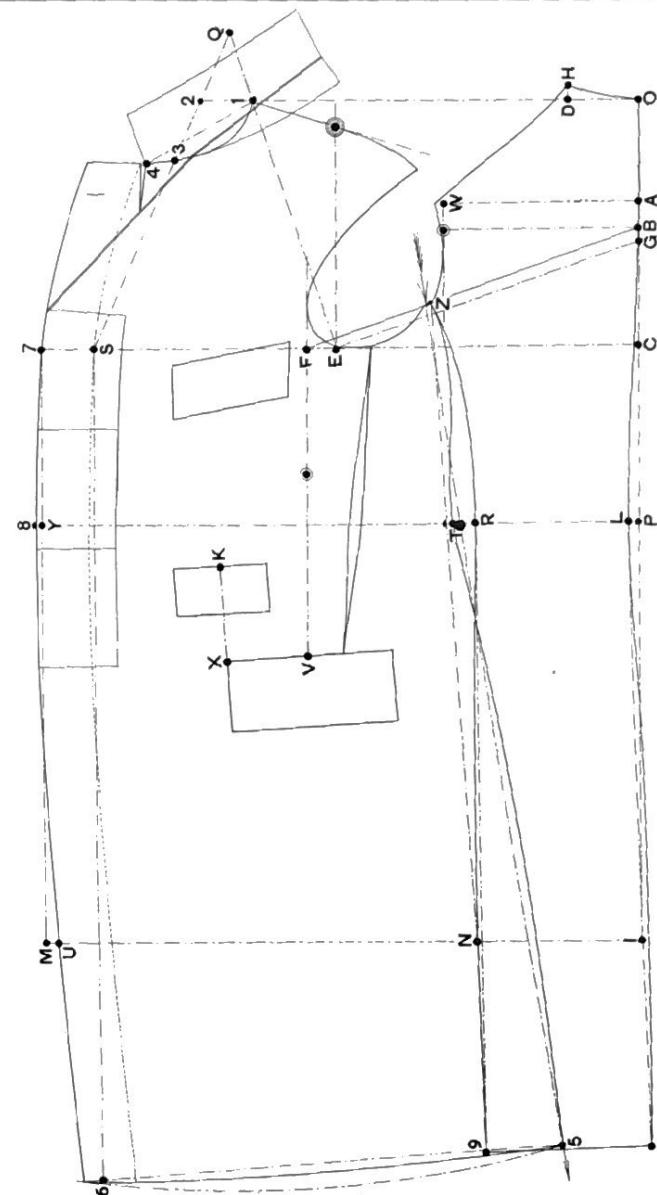


PLATE 57.

DOUBLE-BREASTED FRONTS.

PLATE 58.

THE measures used for the draft on the opposite page, as taken over an undercoat, are as follows:

17½ natural waist.	40 breast.
45 length.	34 to 38 waist.

TO DRAFT.

Square lines O I and O 2. O to A is end of Scale to A; O to B is end of Scale to B; O to C is end of Scale to C; C to G is half as far as from A to B; O to P is natural waist, and O to I is twice the natural waist, 35. Square out from A, B, C, P and I.

P to L is ½ inch. Draw a straight line from L down through I. O to J is the full length. Square out from J.

O to D is end of Scale to D, and D to H is ¾ inch.

A to W is end of Scale to W. Square down from W.

C to E is end of Scale to E; C to F is end of Scale to F; F to S is end of Scale to S, and S to 7 is 3½ inches, more or less, according to style or taste. Square down from S and 7; up and down from F, and up from E.

Square up from F by point G to establish point 1 (the shoulder point). From 1 to Q is the same as from A to H of the back. Draw a straight line from Q to S. From 2 to 3 is ½ breast.

Star on line E is * on Scale from the top line. Draw a straight line from 1 through *.

Y to 8 is ½ breast, and M to U is ½ inch.

Draw a straight line from B to F, and shape the back as represented, making the width ½ breast from P to R, and squaring down from R to establish the width at 9.

Draw a straight line from Z to N. This establishes the half-dot just beyond T. From this point to the large dot is ½ inch. Draw a straight line through this large dot from a point ¼ inch beyond Z. Shape the side-seam of the forepart, reducing ½ inch at Z, as there is no under-arm cut.

Get the length to 5 by the back, and sweep forward from 5, pivoting at 1. Draw a straight line from 5 to 6, and shape the bottom.

Shape the shoulder-seam, scye and gorge as usual. From 1 to 4 is ¼ breast.

The V at the end of gorge is ¾ inch wide. Make the top of the lapel 3¼ inches wide, or more or less according to style or taste, and shape the front through 7, 8 and U.

F down to * is ¼ breast, and * to V is 7¼ inches. The top of the hip pocket runs parallel with the bottom line, and X to K (top of ticket pocket) is 4 inches.

The buttons are half as far back from S as 7 is beyond that point, 1¼ inch, which places them 5¼ inches from the edge.

THE COLLAR, if of medium width, is drafted as usual; but if it is required to be wide, as represented by the dotted lines, the crease should be well curved, so as to give it and the outside edge extra length.

THE SLEEVE is drafted as explained and illustrated in Part First. See Index.

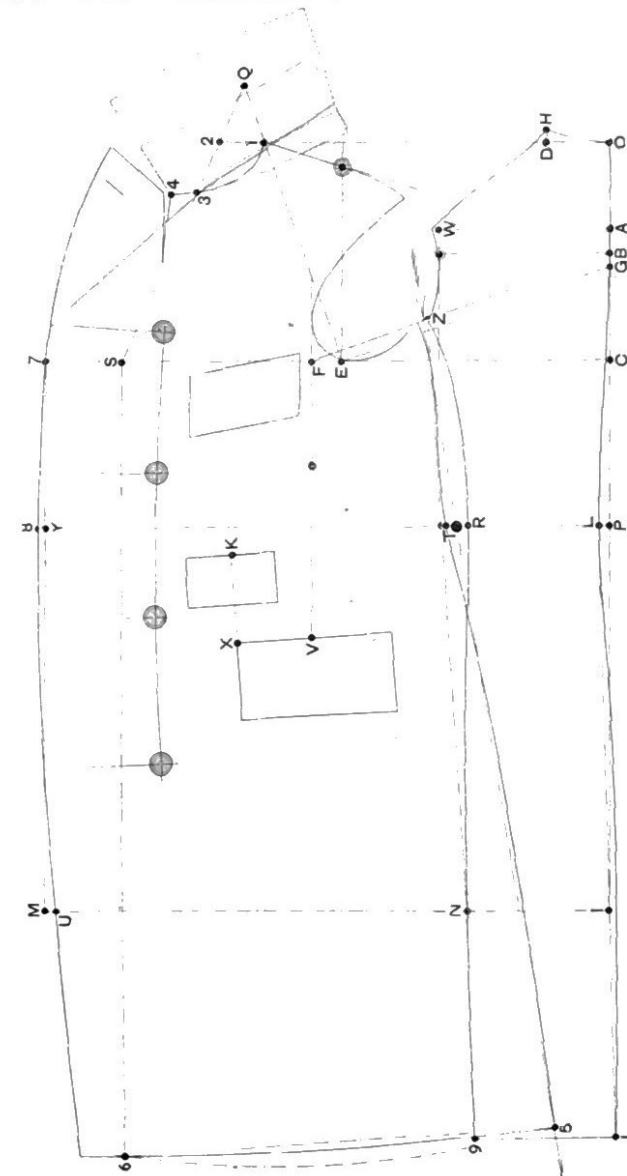


PLATE 58.

VESTS.

THE SINGLE-BREADED VEST.

PLATE 59.

THE measures used for the draft on the opposite page are as follows:

17 natural waist.	15 opening.	36 breast.
	25½ length.	32 waist.

TO DRAFT.

Select the Scale corresponding with the breast measure, and proceed as follows:
 Square lines O P and O 3. O to B is end of Scale to B; O to C is end of Scale to C, and O to P is the natural waist. Square out from B, C and P.
 O to D is ¼ inch more than end of Scale to D, and D to H is 5/8 inch.
 B to W is end of Scale to W. Square up and down from W.
 C to E is end of Scale to E, and C to F is end of Scale to F. Square up from F. Draw a straight line from B to E, and by this line square up through the top line. This establishes point 1.
 C to N is half of full breast, and N to S is 2 inches. L is half-way between C and S; M is half-way between L and S, and G is half-way between C and L. Square down from M, L and G.

From 1 to Q is ¼ inch less than from O to H. Draw a straight line from Q to S. From 2 to 3 is 1 inch. Draw a straight line from 3 to S. From 3 to 4 is ½ inch more than ¼ breast.

Draw a straight line from 1 to B.

J to T is ¼ inch more than ¼ waist, and J to U is the same.

V to R is 1 inch more than ¼ waist, and V to X is ¼ inch less than ¼ waist.

S to 7 is ½ inch, and R to 8 is the same.

Draw a straight line from 7 down through 8, as a guide for the run of front.

O to H, and 1 to the end of opening, is ½ inch more than the length of opening, and to Y is ¾ to 1 inch more than the full length, according to the material or the edge finish.

From the waist line to Z is the same as from 8 to Y.

Z to 5 is ¼ breast.

Shape the back as represented, reducing ¼ inch at O.

From 1 to 6 is ¾ inch less than the length from H to I.

Finish as represented, curving the front of scye ¾ inch beyond the front of scye line squared up from F.

FOR A MILITARY OR A CLERICAL VEST shape the gorge from 1 to 4, add ¼ inch beyond 4 for the button stand, and make the collar 1 ¼ inch wide. See the broken lines.

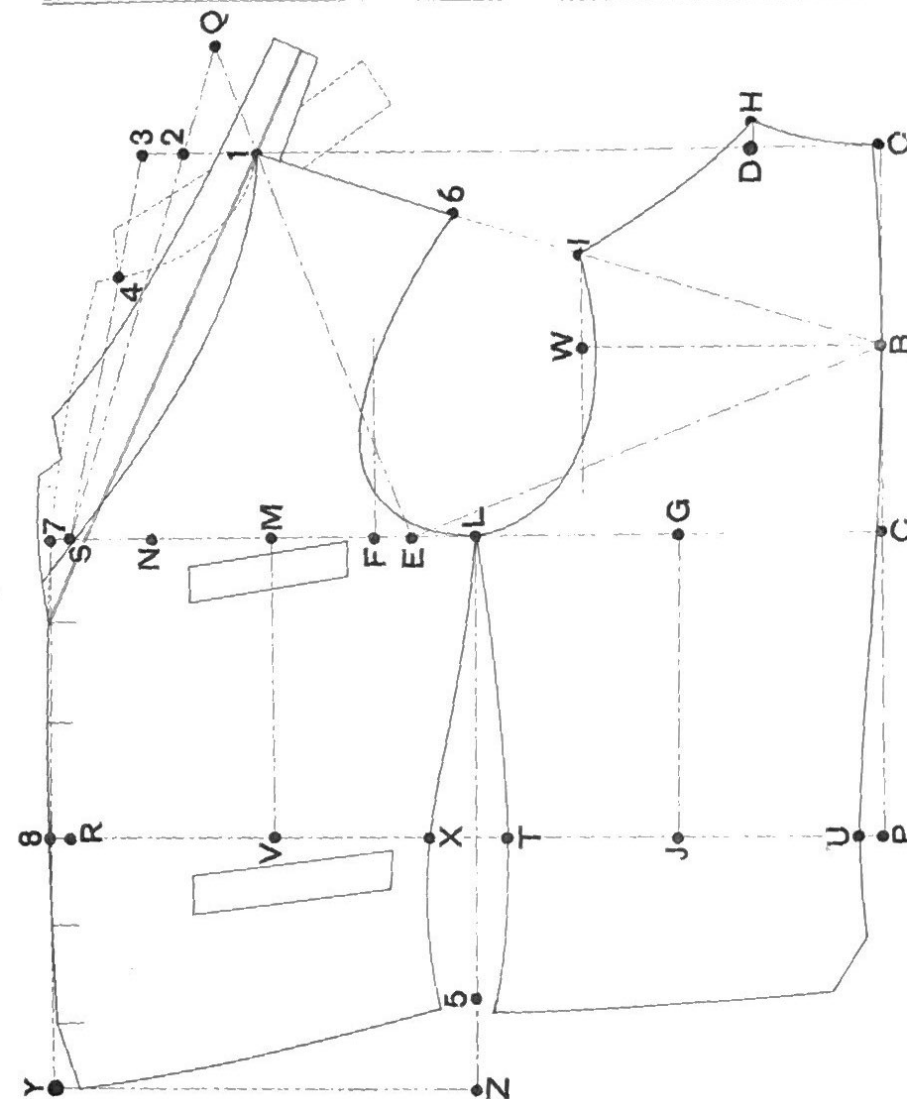


PLATE 59.

NO-COLLAR VEST.

PLATE 60.

THE measures used for the draft on the opposite page are as follows:

18 natural waist.	11 1/2 opening.	40 breast.
	27 length.	38 waist.

TO DRAFT.

Select the Scale corresponding with the breast measure, and proceed as follows:
 Square lines O P and O 3. O to B is end of Scale to B; O to C is end of Scale to C, and O to P is the natural waist. Square out from B, C and P.
 O to D is 1/4 inch more than end of Scale to D, and D to H is 5/8 inch.
 B to W is end of Scale to W. Square up and down from W.
 C to E is end of Scale to E, and C to F is end of Scale to F. Square up from F.

Place the angle of the square at E, with the outside edge of the long arm touching B, and mark up along the outside edge of the short arm from E through the top line. This establishes the shoulder point (point 1).

C to N is half of full breast, and N to S is 2 inches. L is half-way between C and S; M is half-way between L and S, and G is half-way between C and L. Square down from M, L and G.

From 1 to Q is the width of the top of the back. Draw a straight line from Q to S. From 2 to 3 is 1 inch. Draw a straight line from 3 to S for the run of front above the breast line.

Draw a straight line from 1 to B.

J to T is 1/4 inch more than 1/4 waist, and J to U is the same.

V to R is 1 inch more than 1/4 waist, and V to X is 1/4 inch less than 1/4 waist.

S to 7 is 1/2 inch, and R to 8 is the same.

Draw a straight line from 7 down through 8, and apply the length measures to the end of opening and to point Y.

From the waist line to Z is the same as from 8 to Y.

Z to 5 is 1/8 breast.

Shape the back as represented.

From 1 to 6 is 3/8 inch less than from H to I.

Make the strap 1/2 inch wide on each side of 1, and from 1 to the end the length of the width of the top of the back.

Finish as represented, curving the scye 3/8 inch beyond the line F.

The dotted lines are for a plain rolling collar.

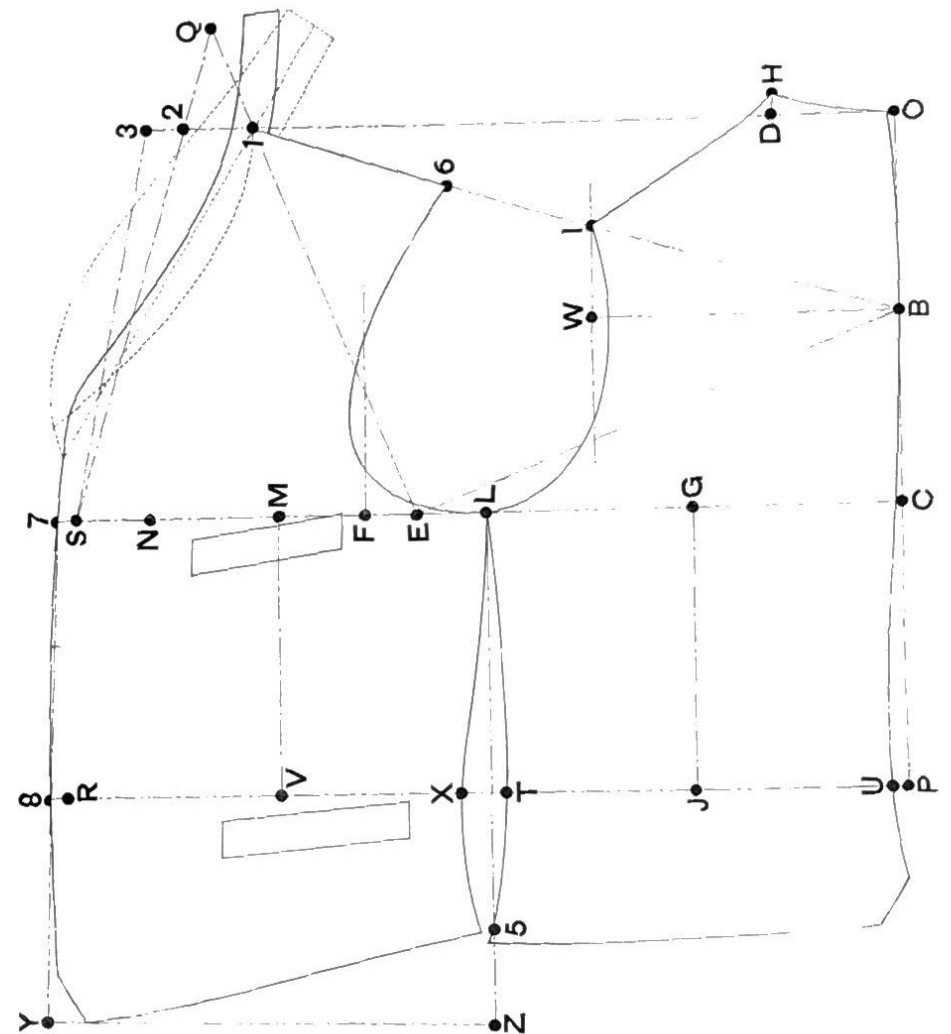


PLATE 60.

CORPULENT FORMS.

PLATE 61.

THE measures by which the draft on the opposite page was produced are as follows:

18 natural waist.	14 opening.	46 breast.
	29 length.	48½ waist.

TO DRAFT.

Select the Scale marked "46," and proceed as follows:

Square lines O P and O 3. O to B is end of Scale to B; O to C is end of Scale to C, and O to P is the natural waist. Square out from B, C and P.

O to D is ¼ inch more than end of Scale to D, and D to H is ¾ inch.

B to W is end of Scale to W. Square up and down from W.

C to E is end of Scale to E, and C to F is end of Scale to F. Square up from F.

Square up from E by point B.

C to N is half of full breast, and N to S is 2 inches. L is half-way between C and S; M is half-way between L and S, and G is half-way between C and L. Square down from M, L and G.

From 1 to Q is ¼ inch less than from O to H. Draw a straight line from Q to S. From 2 to 3 is 1 inch. Draw a straight line from 3 to S as a guide for the run of front.

Draw a straight line from 1 to B.

J to T is ¼ inch more than ¼ waist, and J to U is the same.

V to R is 1 inch more than ¼ waist, and J to X is ¼ inch less than ¼ waist. S to 7 is ½ inch, and R to 8 is the same.

Draw a straight line from 7 down through 8, and apply the lengths.

From the waist line to Z is the same as from 8 to Y, and Z to 5 is ½ breast.

Finish as represented.

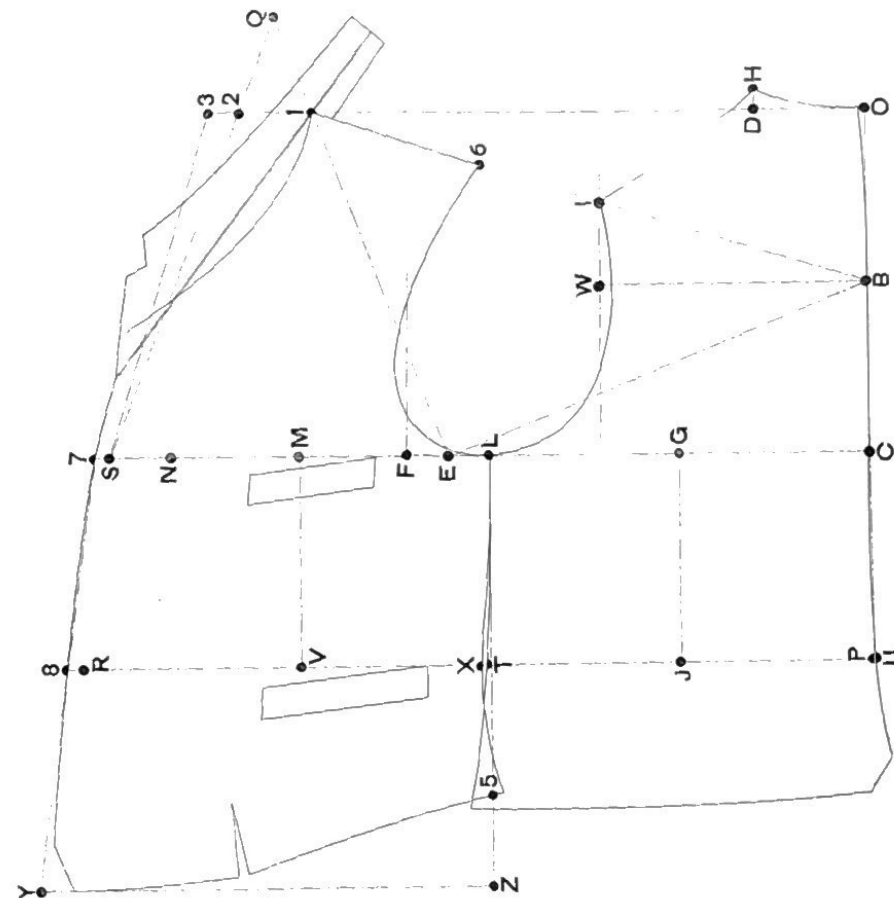


PLATE 61.

DRESS VESTS.

PLATE 62.

THE measures used for the draft on the opposite page are as follows :

17 natural waist.	25 $\frac{1}{4}$ length.	36 breast. 32 waist.
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TO DRAFT.

Select the Scale corresponding with the breast measure, and proceed as follows :
 Square lines O P and O 3. O to B is end of Scale to B; O to C is end of Scale to C, and O to P is the natural waist. Square out from B, C and P.
 O to D is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch more than end of Scale to D, and D to H is $\frac{5}{8}$ inch.
 B to W is end of Scale to W. Square up and down from W.
 C to E is end of Scale to E, and C to F is end of Scale to F. Square up from F, and square up from E by point B.

C to N is half of full breast and N to S is 2 inches. L is half-way between C and S; M is half-way between L and S, and G is half-way between C and S. Square down from M, L and G, and draw a straight line from 1 to B.

J to T is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch more than $\frac{1}{4}$ waist, and J to U is the same.

V to R is 1 inch more, and V to X $\frac{1}{4}$ inch less than $\frac{1}{4}$ waist.

S to 7 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and R to 8 is the same.

Draw a straight line from 7 down through 8, and apply the length to Y.

From the waist line to Z is the same as from 8 to Y.

Z to 5 is $\frac{1}{8}$ breast.

From 1 to 6 is $\frac{3}{8}$ inch less than from H to I.

Shape the back and forepart except the gorge.

The lowest buttonhole is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch above Y, and the holes are spaced 2 inches apart. (If but 3 holes are required, space them $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches apart.)

For a shield-shaped opening go forward $\frac{7}{8}$ inch from 1 to 3, shape the opening to the end of roll, and cut the collar as represented, to go on flat.

For a V-shaped opening (straight crease), go forward $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from 1 to 2, and draw a straight line for the crease from 2 to the end of roll.

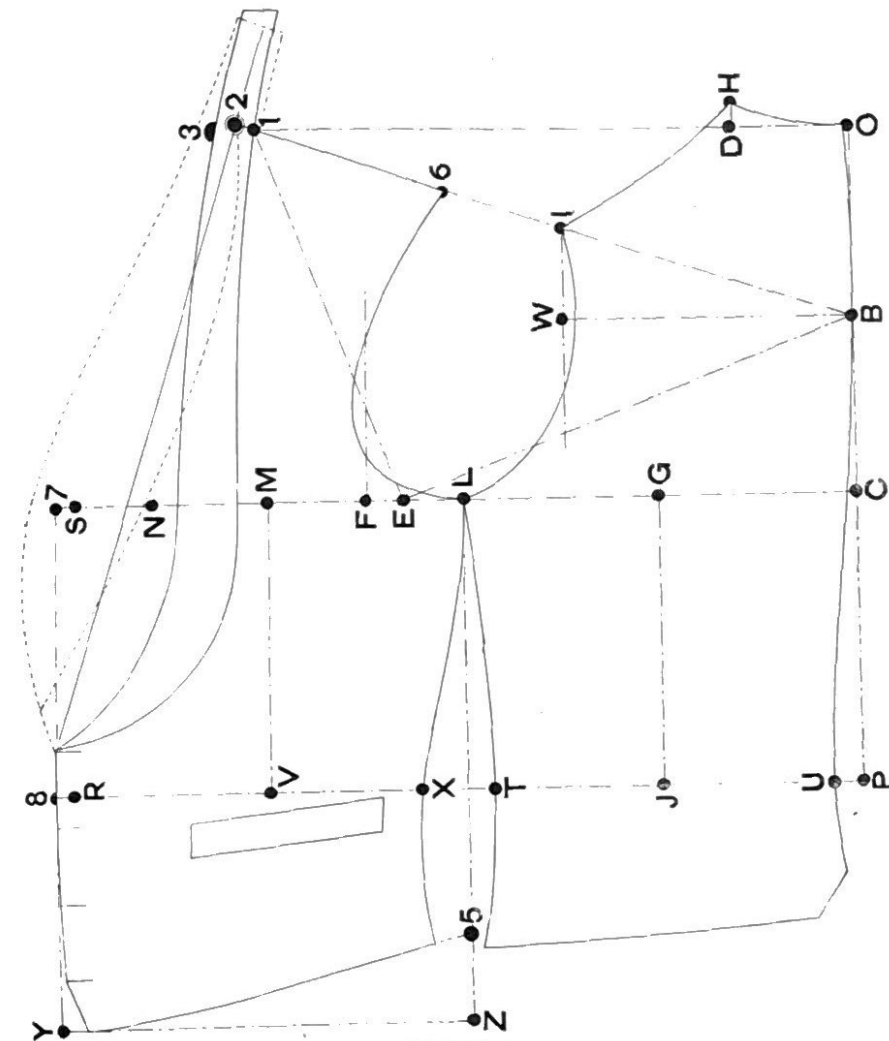


PLATE 62.

DOUBLE-BREASTED VESTS.

PLATE 63.

THE measures used for the draft on the opposite page are as follows:

17 natural waist.	26 length.	36 breast.
		32 waist.

TO DRAFT.

Select the Scale corresponding with the breast measure, and proceed as follows:
Square lines O P and O 1. O to B is end of Scale to B; O to C is end of Scale to C, and O to P is the natural waist. Square out from B, C and P.

O to D is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch more than end of Scale to D, and D to H is $\frac{5}{8}$ inch.

O to W is end of Scale to W. Square up and down from W.

C to E is end of Scale to E, and C to F is end of Scale to F. Square up from F, and square up from E by point B.

C to N is half of full breast, and N to S is 2 inches. L is half-way between C and S; M is half-way between L and S, and G is half-way between C and L. Square down from M, L and G, and draw a straight line from 1 to B.

J to T is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch more than $\frac{1}{4}$ waist, and J to U is the same.

V to R is 1 inch more, and V to X is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch less than $\frac{1}{4}$ waist.

Draw a straight line from S down through R, and apply the length to Y.

S to 7 is $3\frac{1}{4}$, and Y to 8 is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Curve the front edge slightly from 7 to 8.

From the waist line to Z is the same as from R to Y.

Z to 5 is $\frac{1}{4}$ breast.

From 1 to 6 is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch less than from H to I.

The button line is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch back from S and Y.

The bottom button and hole are $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch above Y, are square with the line S to Y, and on this draft are spaced $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches apart.

Finish as represented.

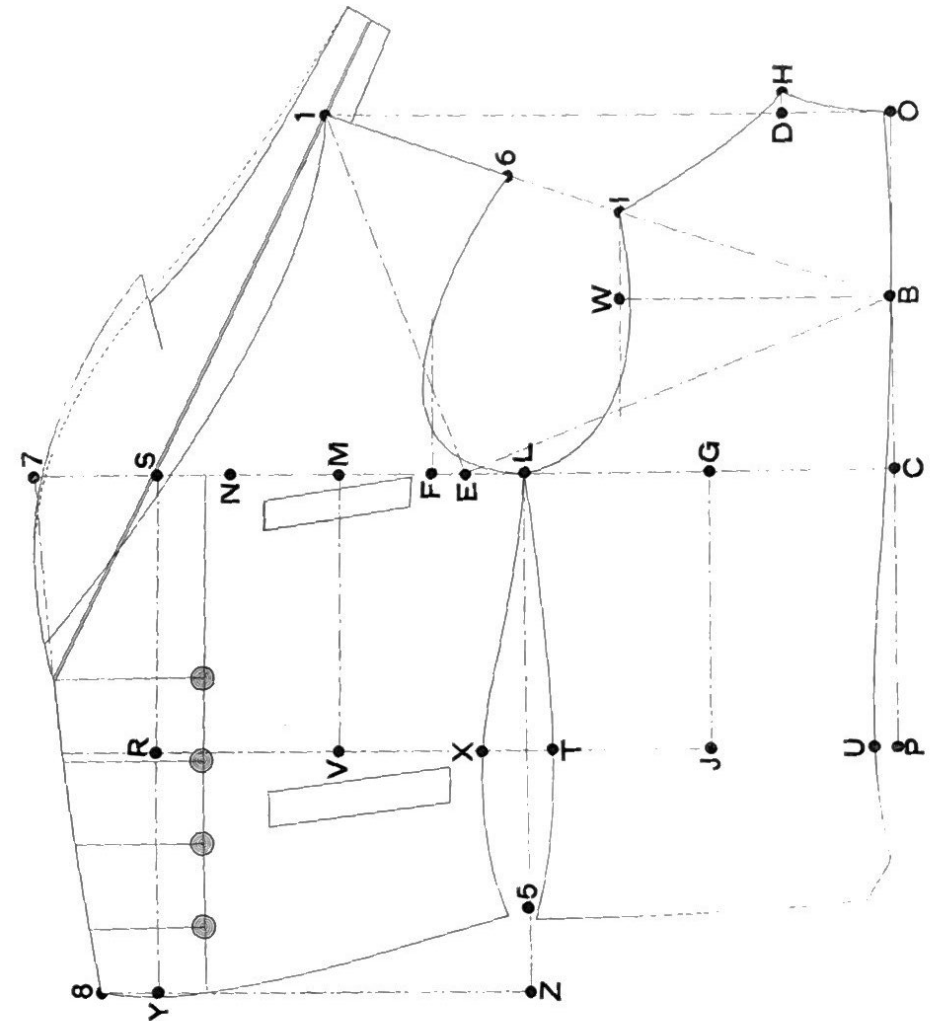


PLATE 63.

DOUBLE-BREADED VEST WITH CUT-OFF LAPELS.

PLATE 64.

THE measures used for the draft on the opposite page are the same as those used for Plate 63, and the draft is made in precisely the same way, with the following exceptions:

From 3 to 4 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch more than $\frac{1}{8}$ breast, and from 4 to 9 is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

S to 7 is $3\frac{1}{2}$, and Y to 8 is 2 inches.

Shape the gorge to 9.

Shape the front center from 9 to Y, curving it $\frac{1}{4}$ inch beyond points S and R.

From 9 to the circled point is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

If the fronts are to close to the neck, shape the gorge from 1 to 4, and make 4 to the seam edge of the lapel 1 inch.

The collar stand is $\frac{5}{8}$ inch high.

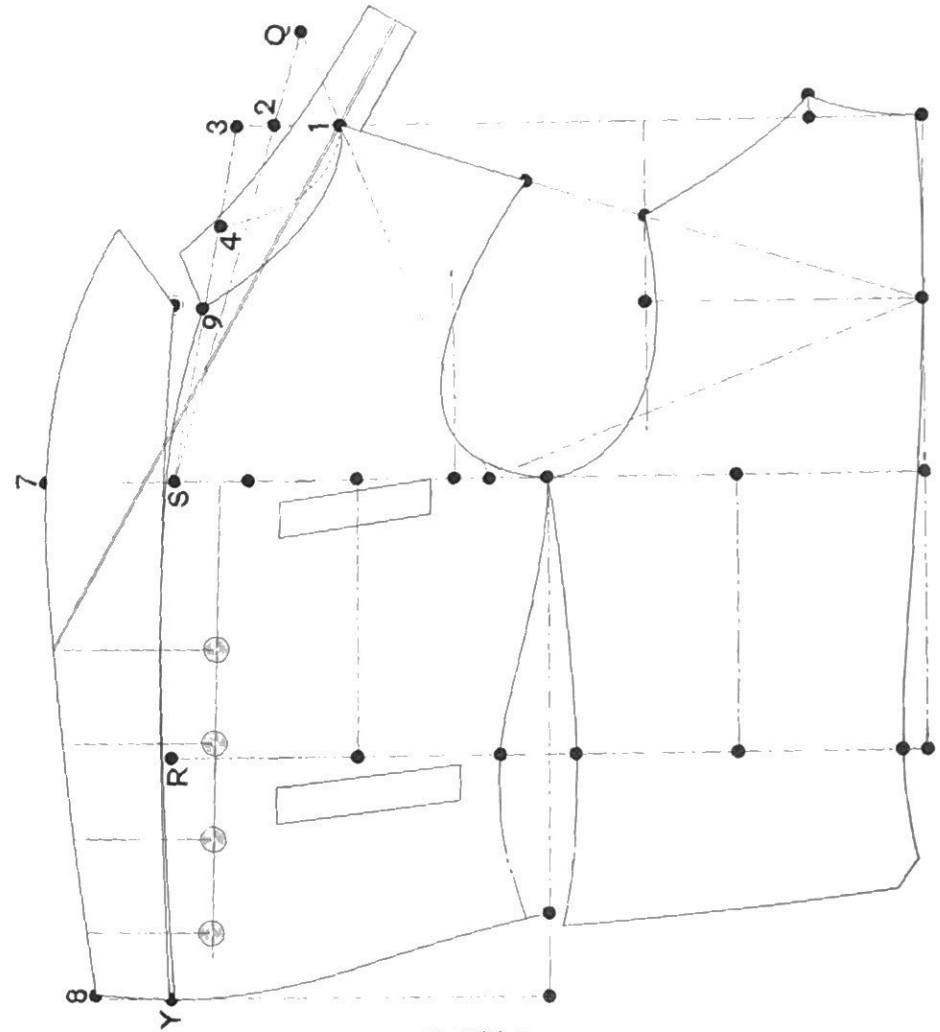


PLATE 64.

TO CUT THE BACKPART AND THE FOREPART SEPARATE.

PLATE 65.

THE measures used for the draft on the opposite page are as follows:

18 natural waist.	14½ opening.	46 breast.
	29¼ length.	50 waist.

TO DRAFT.

THE BACKPART.—Select the Scale corresponding to the breast measure and proceed as follows:

Square lines O P and O 1. O to B is end of Scale to B; O to C is end of Scale to C, and O to P is the natural waist. Square out from B, C and P.

O to D is ¼ inch more than end of Scale to D, and D to H is 5¼ inch. B to W is end of Scale to W. Square up and down from W.

C to E is end of Scale to E. Square up from E by point B, and draw a straight line from 1 to B to establish point I.

C to L is 1 inch more than ½ breast, and G is half-way between C and L. Square down from G.

J to T is ¼ inch more than ¼ waist, and J to U is the same.

O to H and top line straight down to 2 is the length required, and from 2 to 3 is ½ inch less than ¼ breast.

Finish as represented and cut out.

THE FOREPART.—Place the back on another piece of paper and extend the cross line O, C and P.

C to E is end of Scale to E; C to F is end of Scale to F; C to N is half of full breast; N to S is 2 inches, and S to 7 is ½ inch.

M is half-way between L and S. Square down from M.

Square up from F by the breast line, and square up from E by point B.

From 1 to Q is the width of the top of the back. Draw a straight line from Q to S. From 2 to 3 is 1 inch. Draw a straight line from 3 to S. From 1 to 6 is ¾ inch less than from H to I.

V to R is 1 inch more, and V to X is ¼ inch less than ¼ waist.

Finish as represented.

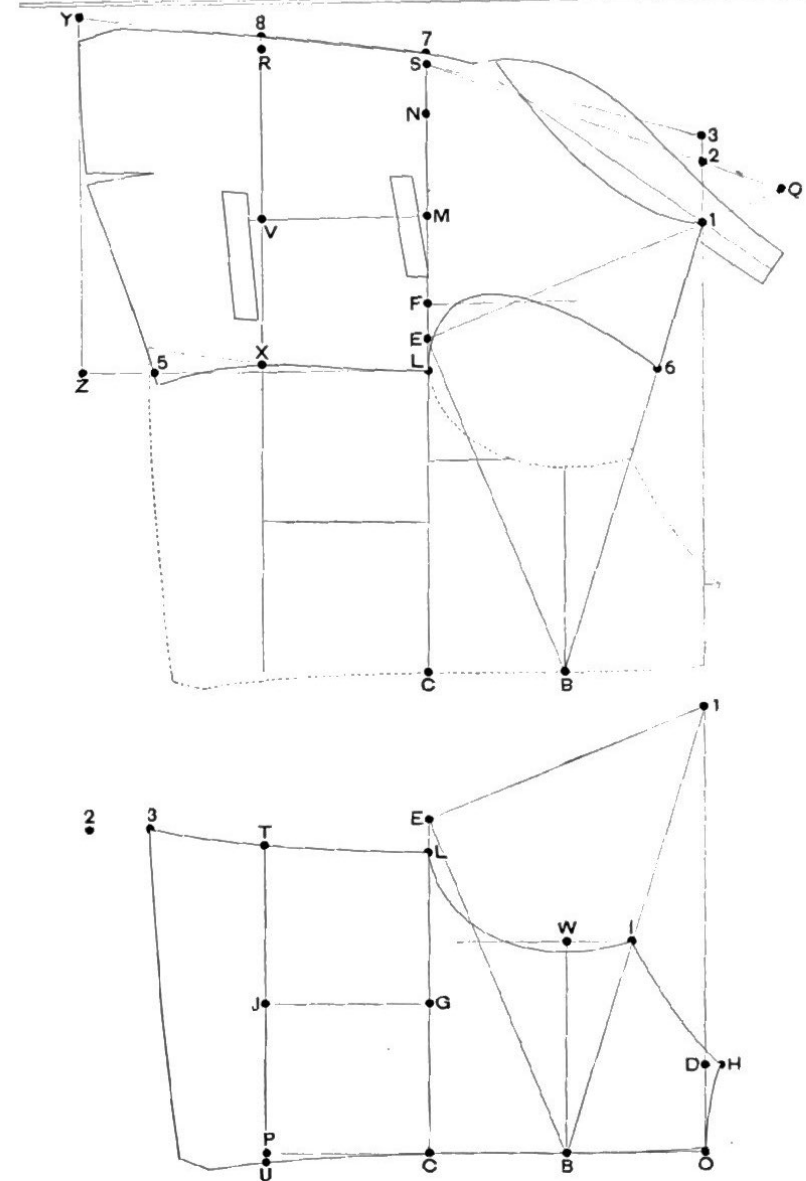


PLATE 65.

THE INVERNESS.

PLATE 66.

TAKE the pattern of an overcoat that corresponds with the breast size required, and proceed as follows :

Draw the straight line O S.

Place the center of the back at the top and bottom to touch the straight line as at O and S, as represented by the broken lines.

Z to A is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and A to B is the same.

C to D is 2 inches.

Place the side-seam of the forepart to touch at B and D, and mark around it from point 1, along the gorge, down the front and parallel with the bottom through J.

P (natural waist) to I is $\frac{1}{2}$ breast, or for very large sizes 5 inches more than $\frac{1}{4}$ breast.

Square down from I.

W to E is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

G to T is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, *G of course being C of the regular draft.*

Square out from T.

Shape the back, curving the side-seam through the circled point to I.

From 1 to K is the same as from H to F.

K to L is the same as from E to F, about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch as a rule.

M to N is 1 inch.

Shape the shoulder-seam from 1 to L, and the scye from L through N to V.

This completes the coat.

THE CAPE.—Apply the length, which is taken from the nape of neck down in front of the arm, to within 1 inch of the bottom of the undercoat sleeve, from O to H and from 1 to R.

Sweep back from R, pivoting at point 1.

Shape the front from 1, to escape the crease line at the corner, and to follow the button line down, or to follow the neck if it is required to have it button, and extend it $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch beyond the end of gorge.

Shape the side-seam from 1 through L and G.

Q is about 4 inches above the sweep and, from this point down, the cape should be free.

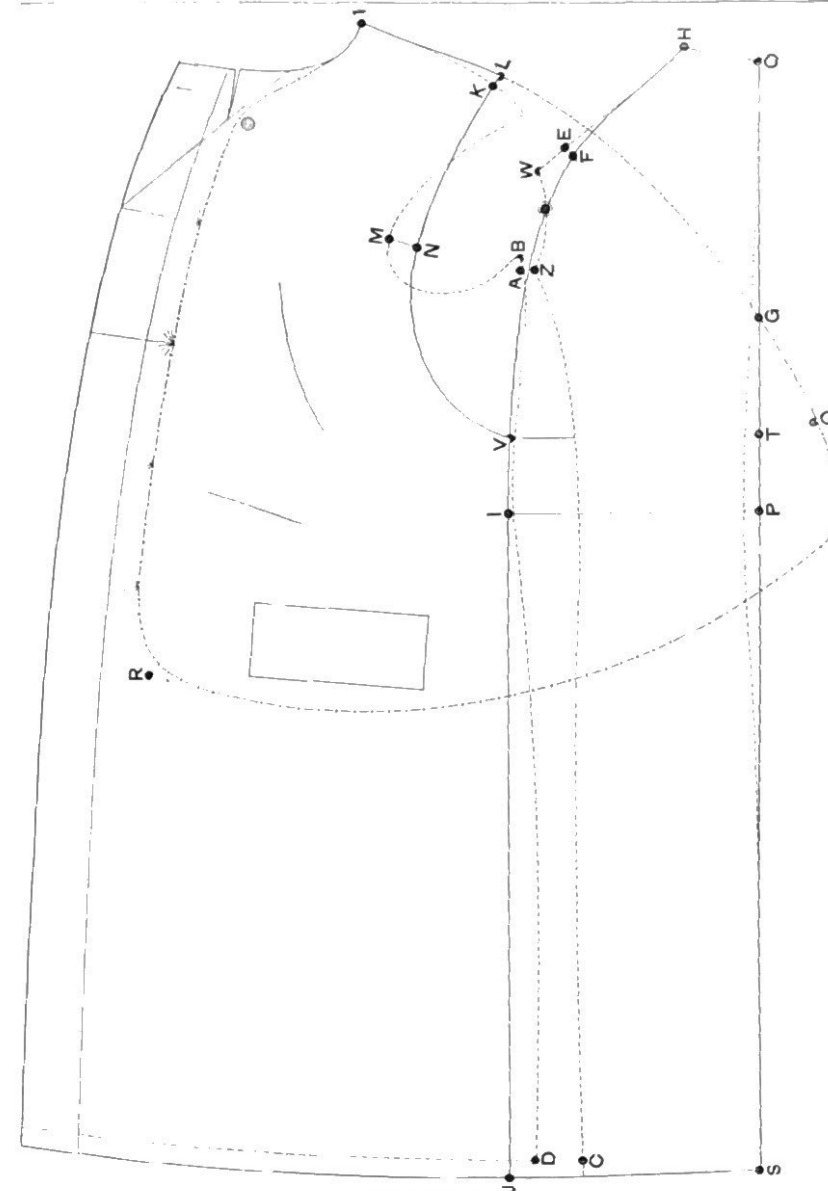


PLATE 66.

PART III.

CAPES, GAITERS AND CLOAKS.

THE SHOULDER CAPE.

PLATE 67.

TAKE the pattern of an overcoat of the size required, and proceed as follows:
Place the top and bottom center of the back to touch a straight line, and mark the breast line across, as from C.

Place the forepart to touch the back at the top of the side-seam, while the breast line rests on the line continued from C.

THE BACK.—O to A is the length, say 19 inches.

Sweep forward from A, pivoting at O.

Shape the side-seam from H, through the circled point (back-pitch) toward V.

E is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch from the circled point.

Shape the bottom from A to B.

THE FOREPART.—From I to J is the same as from H to E of the back.

Draw a straight line from F through J.

J to K is the same as from E to the shoulder-seam.

G is half-way between F and K.

I is squared from G.

Shape the front shoulder V from K to I, and from I through the scye point of the shoulder-seam.

I to M is the same as from I to K.

Shape the side-seam from M toward P (the natural waist), curving it slightly, as represented.

M to L is the same as from E to B, plus one seam.

Place the back in a closing position at the neck with the forepart, and draw a straight line from N to the end of gorge.

The * is half-way between N and the end of gorge.

Sweep the bottom from L, pivoting at *.

Finish as represented by the solid line, with the front terminating just back of the buttons, or extending beyond the gorge (to button in front) as represented by the broken lines.

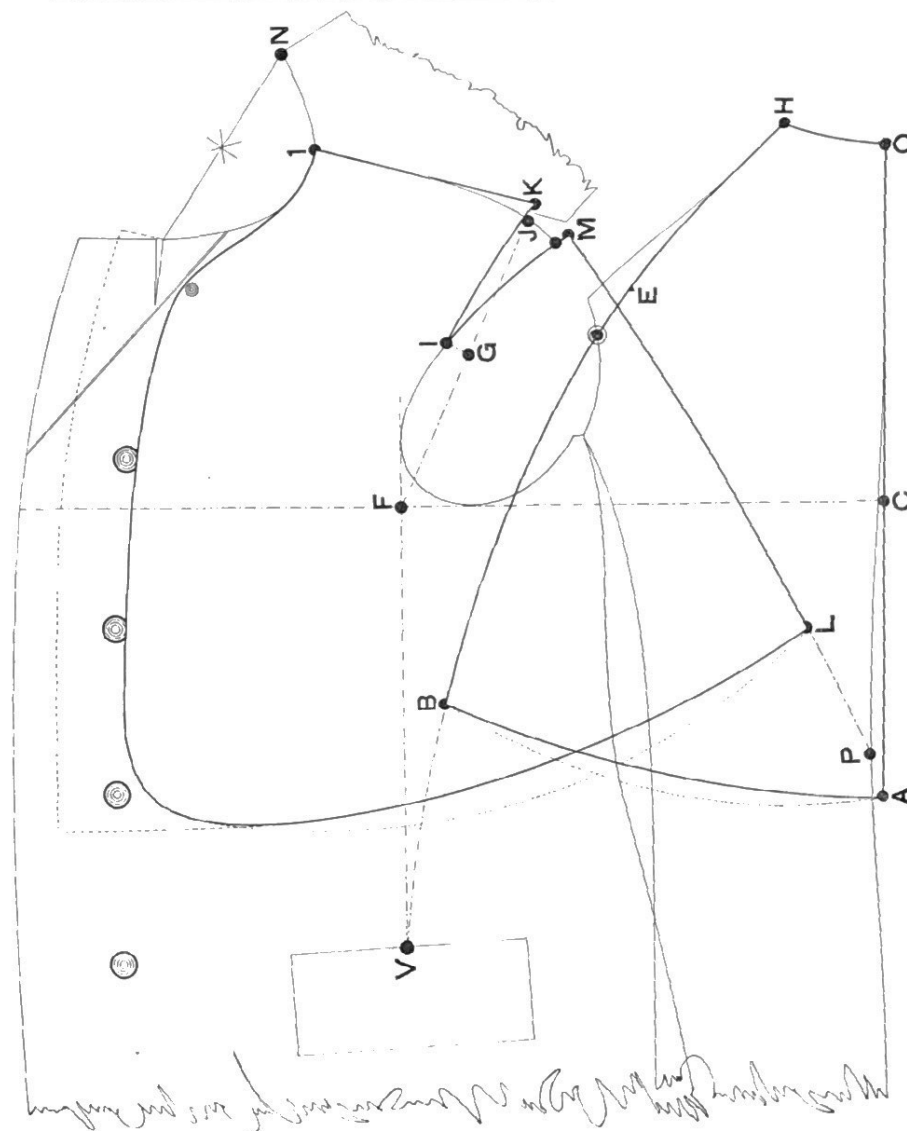


PLATE 67.

GAITERS.

A GAITER is a very small thing, but how few fit nicely; they crease on the instep, or are loose at the top generally; an easy, graceful, close-fitting gaiter is the exception to the rule and is only found on a well-formed foot.

We propose a new departure, both in taking the measures and in applying them to the draft; easy, simple and certain.

TO TAKE THE MEASURES.

Place a short square, one arm resting on the floor in the same direction with the length of the foot; the angle toward the heel and the other arm pressed against it; call off the measure at the hollow above the heel ($3\frac{1}{4}$) and the full length of the gaiter to the top ($5\frac{1}{2}$); then the two indentations—the one at the hollow and the other at the top—in this instance, each is $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch; size around the top, $10\frac{1}{2}$; around the instep, 12; diagonally from heel around the instep, $14\frac{1}{2}$; size of bottom, 20.

SHORT GAITERS.

PLATE 68.

Hollow above heel, $3\frac{1}{4}$.	Around top, $10\frac{1}{2}$.
Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$.	Around instep, 12.
Heel indentation, $\frac{3}{4}$.	Diagonal measure, $14\frac{1}{2}$.
Top indentation, $\frac{3}{4}$.	Size of bottom, 20.

TO DRAFT THE GAITER.

DRAW line A B C; B is $3\frac{1}{4}$ from A; C is $5\frac{1}{2}$ from A; square across from each point as illustrated.

D is $\frac{3}{4}$ from C; E is $\frac{3}{4}$ from B.

Form back-seam of gaiter rounding the heel.

D to F is $5\frac{1}{4}$; square down.

From A to H diagonally, crossing the line E at H is $7\frac{1}{4}$.

Drop at G $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; measure from A to I $\frac{1}{2}$ inch less than $\frac{1}{2}$ bottom $9\frac{1}{2}$ and square up one inch.

Form front and bottom through the points given as illustrated.

Raise at F $\frac{3}{8}$ inch and form top.

Cut out gaiter, allowing $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch all round for seams and turnings in.

Make the button catch $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch when made up; the sewing on edge of the button catch may be straightened a seam at top and bottom, as this will tighten the seam on the side of the foot.

This size gaiter will fit neatly on a 6 shoe.

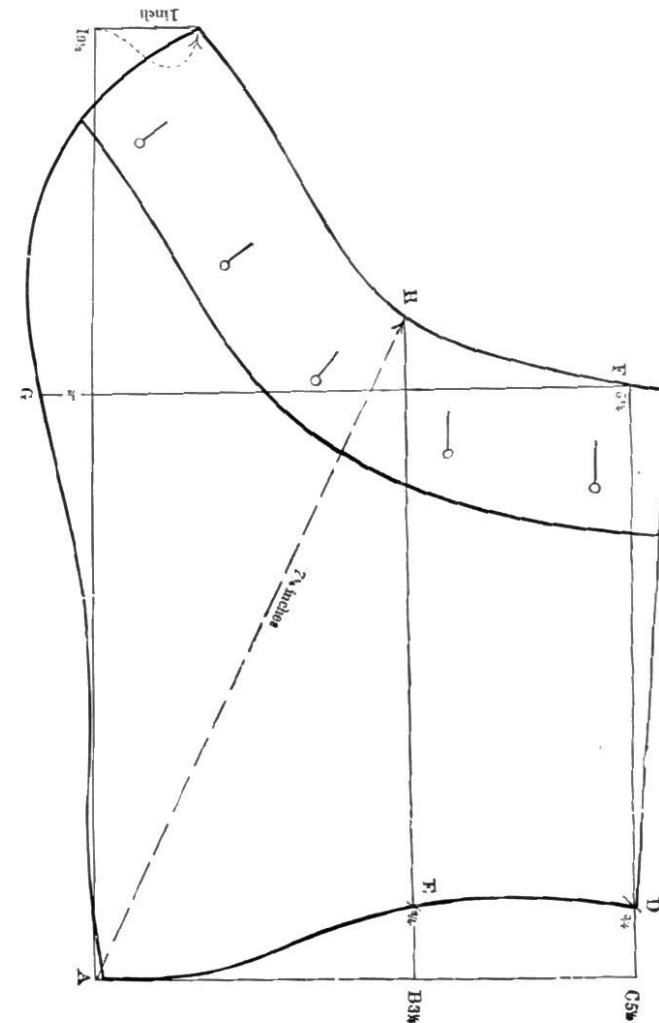


PLATE 68.

LONG GAITERS.

PLATE 69.

Lengths.	{ To hollow above heel, $3\frac{1}{2}$.	Around top, $13\frac{1}{2}$.
	{ To the calf, $13\frac{1}{2}$.	Around calf, 15.
	{ Full length, 18.	Around instep, $11\frac{1}{2}$.
Indentations.	{ Top indentation, $\frac{3}{4}$.	Around bottom, 20.
	{ Above the heel, 1.	Diagonal measure from heel around instep, $14\frac{1}{2}$.
	{ Bottom of the heel, $\frac{3}{4}$.	

TO TAKE THE MEASURES.

PLACE short arm of the square on the floor in the same direction as the length of the foot; the angle resting against the heel or calf, as the case may be, with the long arm upward; call off the lengths at the hollow above the heel, $3\frac{1}{2}$; calf, $13\frac{1}{2}$, and full length, 18; before removing the square take the indentations, at the bottom of the heel $\frac{3}{4}$, above the heel 1, and at full length at top $\frac{3}{4}$; remove square measure around the top $13\frac{1}{2}$, calf 15, instep $11\frac{1}{2}$, bottom 20; then the diagonal measure from the seam of the heel, around the instep, back to the starting point, $14\frac{1}{2}$.

TO MAKE THE DRAFT.

Draw construction line A B, from B mark off $3\frac{1}{2}$ hollow of heel; $13\frac{1}{2}$ calf; 18 full length.

Square across from A, B and intermediate points.

Make a mark at the indentation below heel $\frac{3}{4}$; hollow above heel 1, and at top $\frac{3}{4}$.

Form back seam of gaiter, rounding for heel as illustrated.

Mark off exactly $\frac{1}{2}$ of size at top $6\frac{3}{4}$; calf $7\frac{1}{2}$; hollow of heel $5\frac{3}{4}$; bottom $\frac{1}{2}$ inch less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of the size $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Test the instep by the diagonal measure $7\frac{1}{4}$, and thereby secure the exact position of the instep.

Square down and drop at bottom $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; form front and bottom as illustrated, rounding the point at one inch above the straight line at bottom.

Button catch should not be less than 2 inches when made up.

Cut out gaiter, allowing a seam at front and back, according to requirement of material, and a turning in at top and bottom; if made of goods that will not fray out it is best to double-stitch the edges and then no turnings in will be required.

Straighten the sewing on edge of the button catch as per dotted lines.

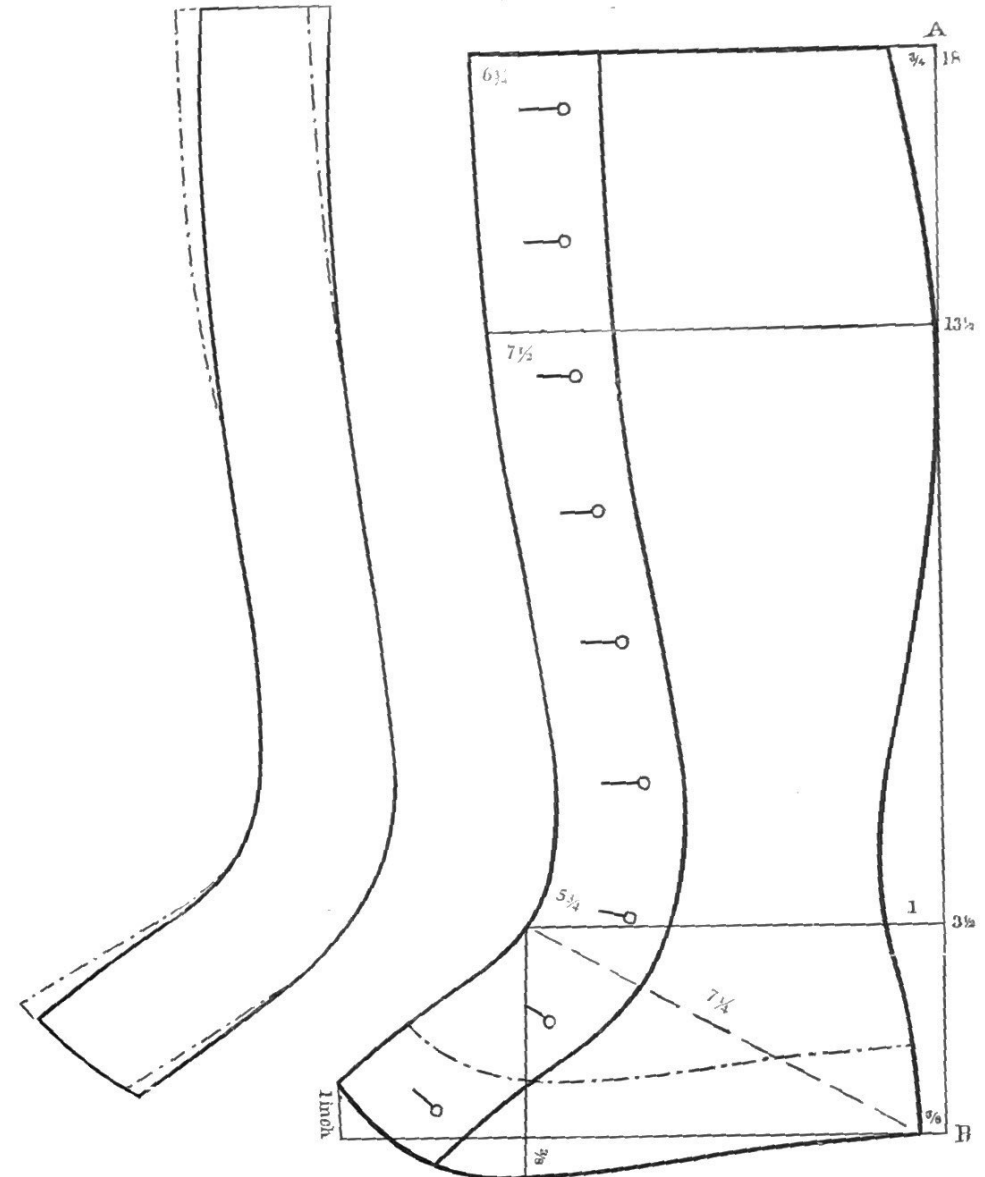


PLATE 69.

CAPE OR CLOAK.

PLATE 70.

MEASURES:	{	Front length, 38.	{	Breast, 36, on the vest.
		Over shoulder, 42.		
		Back length, 40.		

DRAFT BY DIVISIONS OF THE BREAST MEASURE TAKEN ON THE VEST.

- D**RAW front line A O.
 Square down for back-seam.
 From A to B is $\frac{1}{4}$ breast less than $\frac{1}{4}$ breast.
 From B to C same distance as A to B.
 From C to D is $\frac{1}{2}$ distance of B to C.
 From D to F same as from A to D.
 From C to E same as from A to B.
 Measure from F to E, and make F to G $\frac{3}{4}$ inch longer and sew on the fullness, stretching E F to it when pressing the seam.
 From A to I same as from A to C.
 Draw slash the shape of ordinary shoulder-seam.
 Front from D, measure of front length—38.
 From E over shoulder—42.
 From I—40 inches.
 Sweep bottom through lengths given.
 Add button step or lapel as required and finish draft as illustrated.
 This is a closer cape or cloak than that of Plate 71, and is known as the $\frac{1}{2}$ circle.
 Back seam on crease edge of goods.

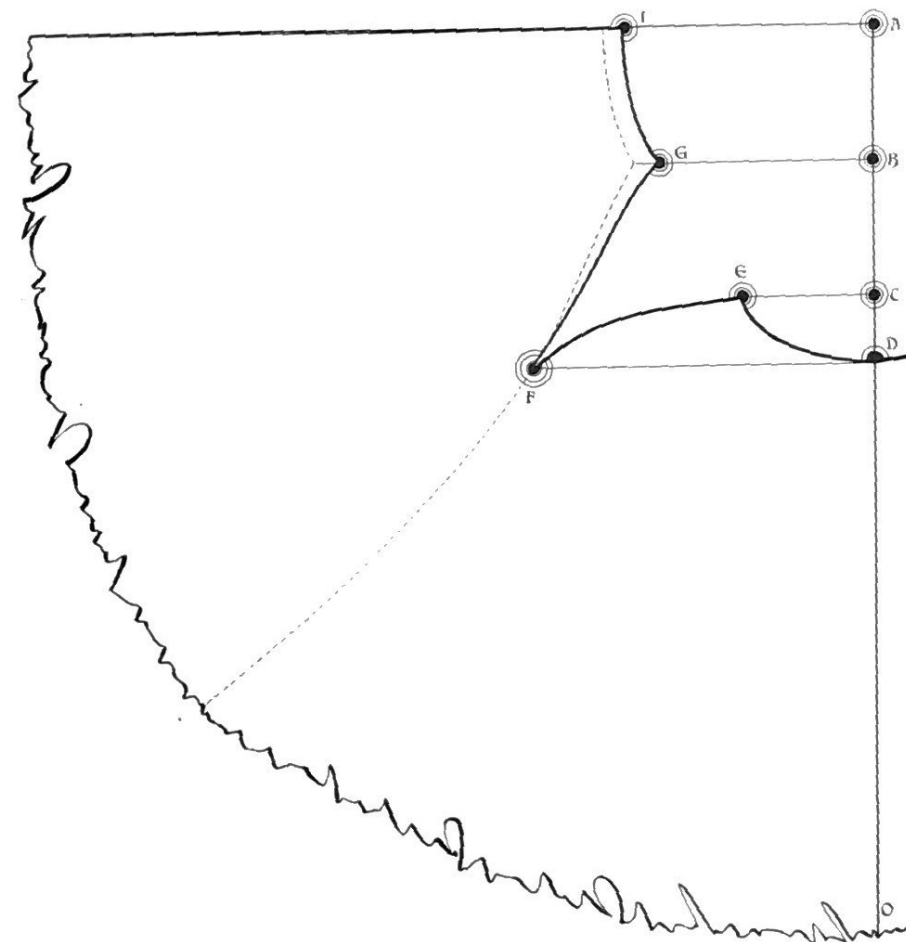


PLATE 70.

CAPE OR CLOAK.

PLATE 71.

MEASURES.	{	Front length 38.	{	Breast 38 over the coat.
		Over shoulder 42.		
		Back length 40.		

CUT BY THE OVERSACK DRAFT.

PLACE the pattern of oversack which fits the figure in position as illustrated.

Open the shoulder at neck $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Close shoulder at scye point.

This position gives a $\frac{3}{4}$ circle.

If less fullness is required, open the shoulder-slash still more.

If required double-breasted add 1 inch more at front all through for lapel, and place the buttons correspondingly farther back.

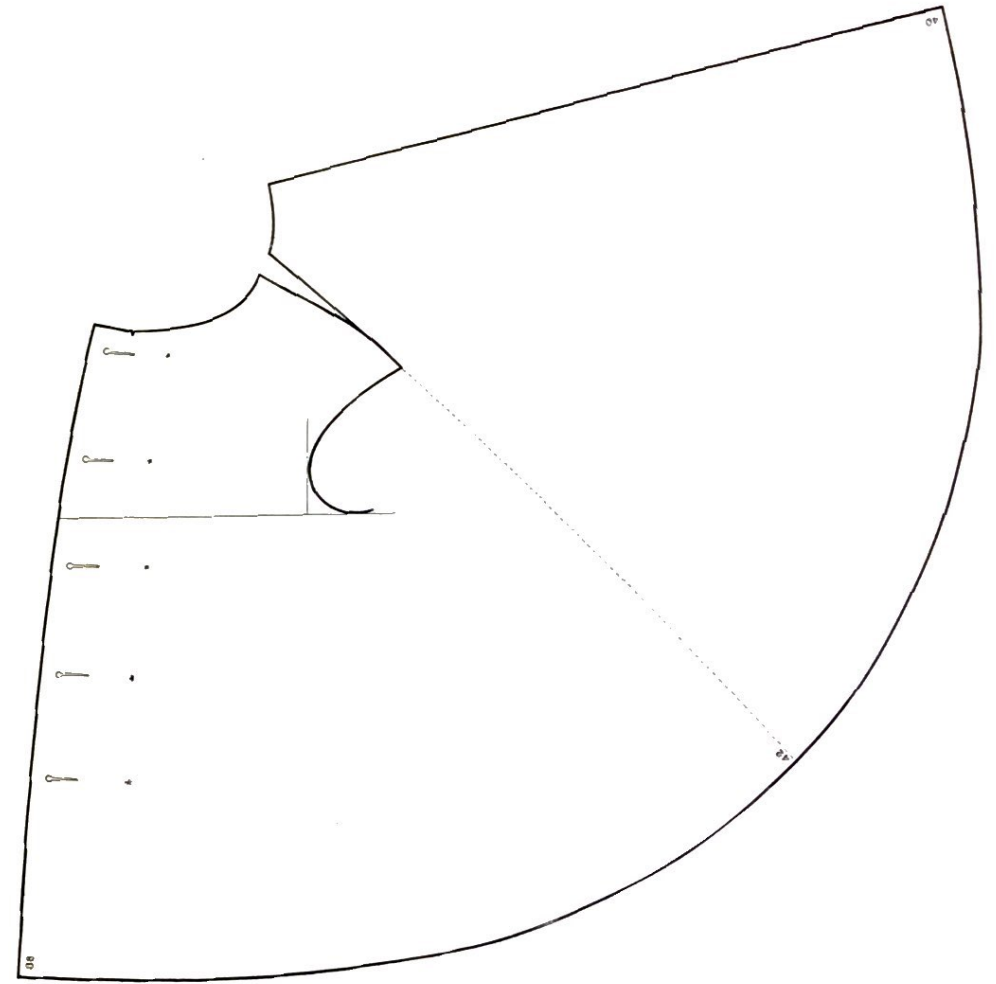


PLATE 71.

PART IV.

HOW TO USE BLOCK PATTERNS.

HOW TO USE BLOCK PATTERNS.

HAVING secured patterns suited to the class of trade for which they are required, it is requisite to enter on the measure book whatever differences from the normal type can be detected by the cutter as aids to his measures: Short neck, flat hips, hollow at chest above the breast line, over-erect, head carried back, head forward, hollow between the blades, fleshy across back and around shoulders, very stooping, narrow-chested, flat seat, prominent hips, high or low shoulders, prominent or flat blade, or any other peculiar conformation that the eye can detect. Note height, weight, age, as all of these remarks will be of untold advantage as the cutter acquires experience in the use of block patterns.

STOOPING AND OVER-ERECT FORMS.

PLATE 72.

DIAGRAMS G-H. STOOPING FIGURE.—Place back in position and mark round it lightly.

Pivot at C and incline the back forward as indicated by dotted lines.

From O to C round the back seam slightly to give more room across the shoulders; the proper inclination being given, sufficient ease will be obtained for the round of the shoulders, and a clean, smoothly-fitting back will be the result. On stooping forms the back is relatively longer than the normal pattern; it is therefore necessary to add as on the diagram; if no measure has been taken add $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch, according to judgment.

Place the forepart in position and mark round it lightly; make the scye near X a pivot, incline forepart forward half as much as the back was swung forward at O, and mark around as per dotted lines; the scye will be forwarded thereby and the shoulder point also.

The shoulders are not necessarily larger because the figure stoops; it is simply a difference in front and back lengths; instead of the first over measure's being $12\frac{1}{2}$ it will be possibly $11\frac{3}{4}$, the lost $\frac{3}{4}$ being made up from the front of scye to socket bone at O; the measure will also be more from F to C (see drafts by the Scale Method). It will, therefore, be necessary to shorten the shoulder as per broken lines to preserve the same size of the shoulder.

DIAGRAMS I-J. THE OVER-ERECT.—Place pattern of back in position, mark round it lightly, use C as a pivot and swing the back backward as per dotted lines; this gives the attitude or inclination of the figure.

Over-erect figures are shorter from C to O than the normal one which the pattern fits; it will therefore be necessary to reduce as per broken lines on the diagram.

Place the forepart in position, mark round it lightly, use the scye near * as a pivot, swing the upper part back half as much as the back was swung back at O, and mark around it as per dotted lines.

Reduce under arm and add at front of breast as illustrated; erect figures being smaller from C to scye and larger from scye across to the front of breast than the

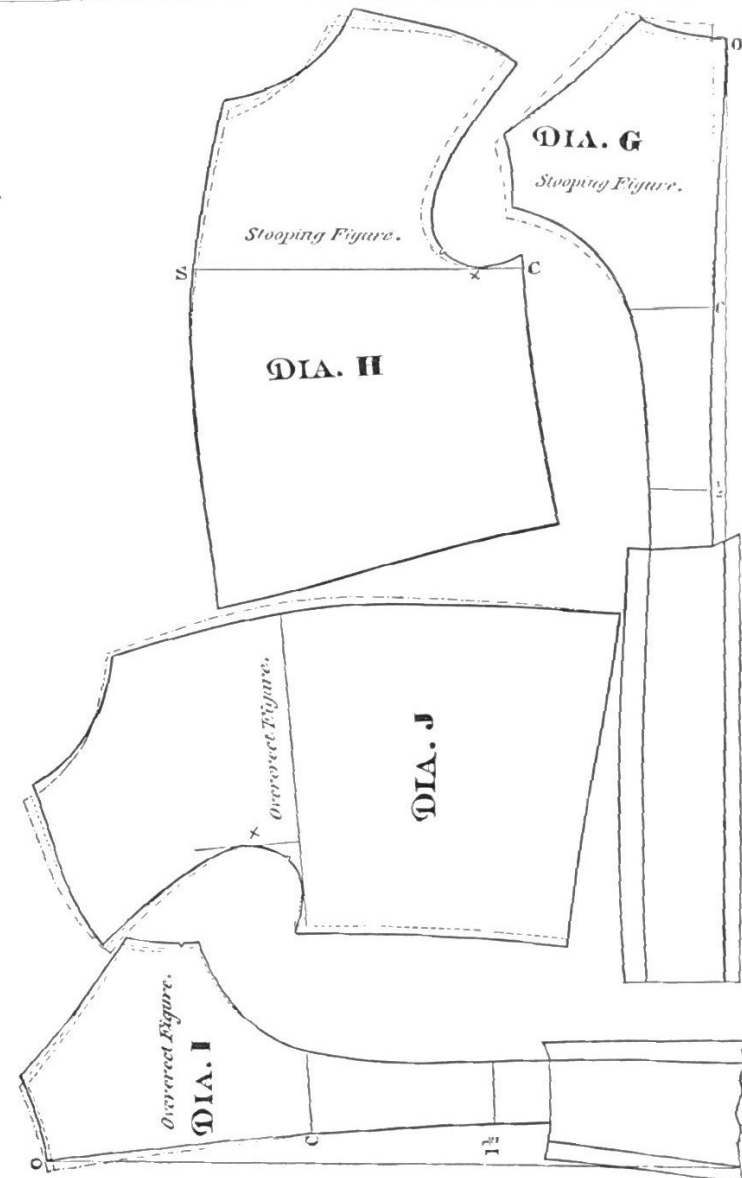


PLATE 72.

normal form which the pattern fits; this figure is also longer on the front shoulder and requires to be added to, as per broken lines, the same amount as taken off the back and the reduction under the arm, so as to make the shoulder measure fill. These figures, accounted so difficult to fit, lose their apparent difficulty when it is considered that the three figures measure the same size of shoulder; the difference being that the stooping is longer on the back and shorter on the front of shoulder; the erect figure is shorter on the back and as much longer on the front shoulder.

Our illustration provides step by step for these differences.

REMARKS.

In each case adjust the length of side-seam of side-body to the altered back. Diagrams G-H, I and J show the action of the principle involved step by step, but Diagrams K-L, M and N on plate 73 show a quicker and simpler method which arrives at the same result.

PLATE 73.

DIAGRAMS K-L. STOOPING FIGURE.—Cut across the back at the point where the inclination of the figure commences and open what the measure calls for over and above that of the block pattern and mark around the back.

Re-shape the back seam so as not to have a too sudden curve.

Cut across the forepart on the breast line and lap one-half of the amount that the back was opened; mark around the pattern, then reduce a little at front of breast and cut out pattern.

[Another method taught in the old school is to make a round shoulder seam on either the back or forepart, or on both, and also to add to the round of blade or side-seam of side-body; this puts on a longer back, raises the neck, and gives the required measures over the rounded back shoulder of the bent back of the stooping figure it is true; but, it is unfortunately true, also, that it places too much cloth on the front shoulder of forepart, making the shoulder seam longer than is required, and works in time into wrinkles, simply because cloth is given where it is not wanted; it places too much length on the round of blade and balloons the back below the curve of the back seam inclination of the figure; the difficulties of the journeyman are increased, and it is next to impossible for him to produce a clean, smooth, natural-looking shoulder and side-seam; when on, such a coat has a heavy and clumsy look around the neck and shoulders, strongly emphasizing the disproportion; and is one more striking illustration of the danger incurred through not following the lines of the figure.]

DIAGRAMS M-N. OVER ERECT.—Do just the reverse of that for the stooping figure—cut across back and lap the parts to bring the level at scye line on back to the required measure, and open the forepart on breast line adding to make breast larger just what is taken off at side-body under arm.

REMARKS.

In case the shoulder measures are larger than the block pattern will measure, take the size breast that comes to the shoulder measures required—treat the pattern as already instructed, and placing the different parts in a closing position make the breast size to measure.

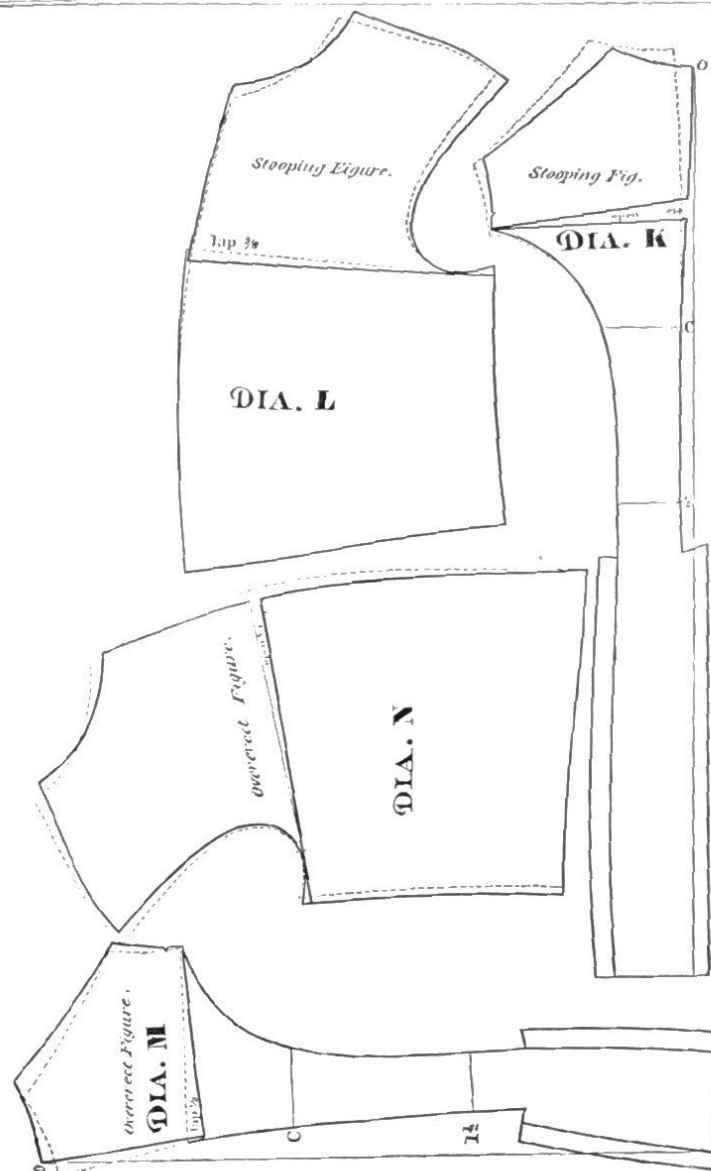


PLATE 73.

SLOPING AND SQUARE SHOULDERS.

PLATE 74.

DIAGRAM O. SLOPING SHOULDER WITH ARM SCYE REGULAR.

The Sloping Shoulder must not be mistaken for the long neck; the shoulder may be very low and the neck be of normal length; a sloping shoulder may also be accompanied by a long neck, but this is so marked a form that it cannot easily be mistaken; the usual error made is not noticing whether the scye is smaller or not than is usual; in all cases of sloping shoulder it is well to take the scye measure; if the scye measure is proportionate to the size of shoulder, the dotted lines give the necessary alteration; if smaller, then Diagram P should be followed. The back remains the same in either case. See Diagram R.

HIGH SHOULDER.—High-shouldered figures usually stand over-erect, and the block pattern should be treated as per Diagrams M and N for the over-erect figure; then add on at scye point of shoulder, $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, as required; the scye level measure will show if the neck needs to be lowered.

DIAGRAM S. SHORT NECK.—Simply reduce as per dotted lines.

DIAGRAM T. LONG NECK.—The Normal or Block Pattern, being too low in the neck for this figure, add on as illustrated, but it is necessary to spring the seams at neck point of shoulder in order that the coat may go up and keep its place around the neck; many a coat sufficiently high in the neck, but not hollow enough at side of neck, drops down in a crease under the collar seam and baffles the inexperienced to discover the fault.

LARGE WAISTED FIGURE.

TO alter a block pattern to suit this figure demands special attention; the extra size is usually from the side-body seams to the front; if so, add $\frac{1}{3}$ of the difference at the waist under the arm, and $\frac{2}{3}$ on the front; but it sometimes happens that the form is pretty well rounded almost from the hip button; in such a case, add $\frac{1}{2}$ of the difference under the arm at waist gradually from the top of side-body and the other $\frac{1}{2}$ in front.

This balances the figure as well as it can be balanced on general principles; it will be necessary to adjust the run of the bottom of the scye.

SMALL WAISTS.

It is best to allow the front line at lapel seam and the side-seam line to be undisturbed, and to take out the difference of measure at the under-arm seams and at the front slash.

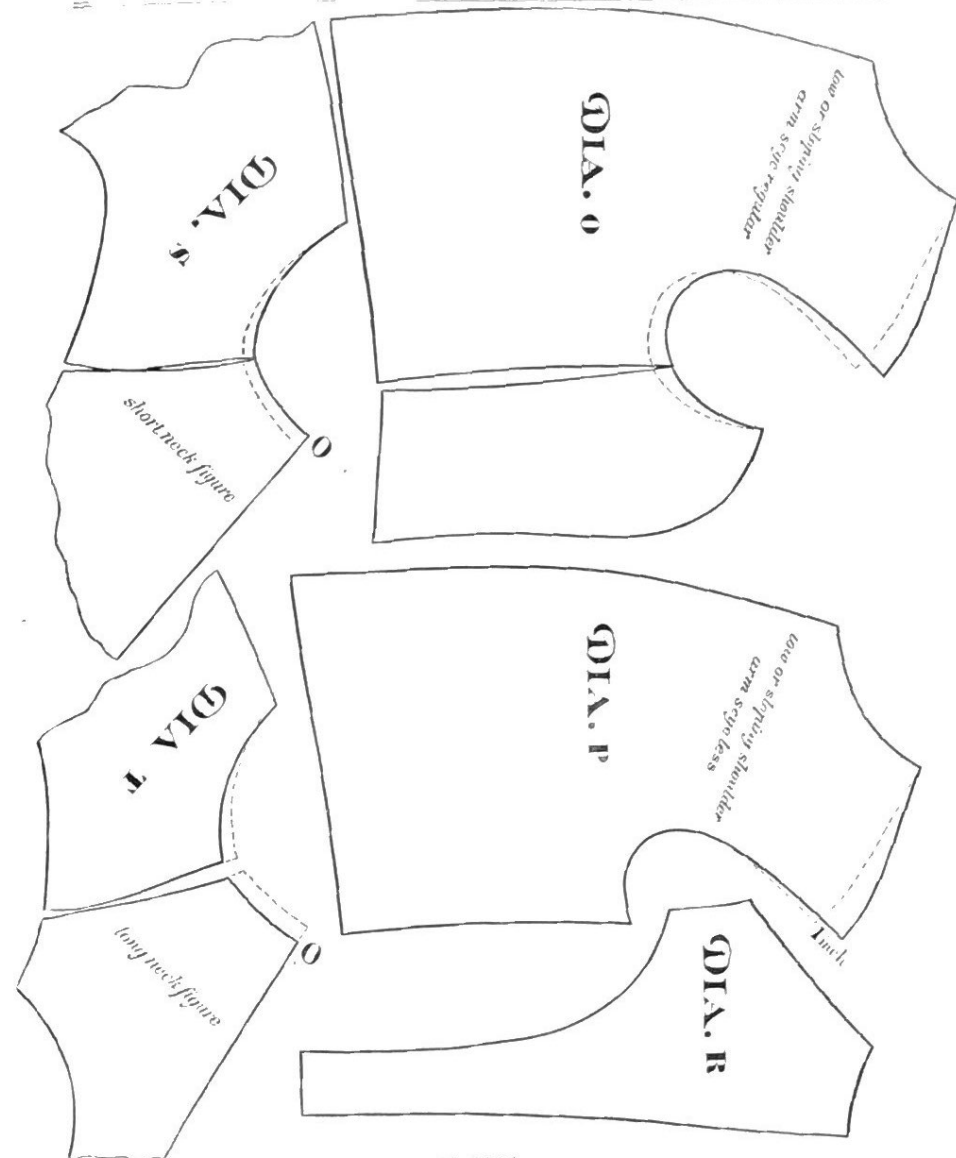


PLATE 74.

PART V.

ON MAKING UP.

ON MAKING UP.

PLATE 75.

TO make this work more complete, we propose to give some practical advice in making up, that experience has taught us is much needed.

To have a well marked success, the cutter must know all the details of the making up; in point of fact, should be as much "at home" in the workroom as at the cutting table. He should be so much the master of his business as to be enabled to take the garment out of the hand of the "jour" and point out what is wrong, beyond the possibility of contradiction; else he stands a poor chance of being able to distinguish where the faults lie when accidents happen. This is not a work on manners; therefore we need say no more than that faults should be kindly pointed out; *it is bad policy to offend the workman.*

Do with as little stretching as possible, and wherever edges require to be tightened have it done by the iron before the edges are stayed by tape. See that the facings are put in smoothly and of sufficient size; taking for granted that the seams have been cut with the required contour of curve; see that the line is preserved in the making up, and that the facings are always felled *exactly on the seams*, preserving the same shape. A very important thing, as regards gracefulness and fit, is comprised in putting in the facings to fit the outside; if this be properly done and *the coat is not what it should be*, then the cutter has a problem for consideration.

Nothing tells more against a cutter's reputation than creases or wrinkles in his garment; not even a misfit. On the detection of a crease, whether it be across the top of the back, across the shoulder, at front of scye, across the breast, or across the top of side-seam (and it is the cutter's experience to get all of them), it becomes his business to *know the why and wherefore*; and, unless he be as conversant with the details of the making up of the garment as he is with the cutting of it, he is placed in a very unenviable position—*he is at the mercy of the "jour."*

Many who either cannot or do not reason place a creased shoulder on the broad back of that White Elephant in the trade, *the shoulder point*; it is said to be too *straight* or too *crooked*, dependent upon its being more forward or more backward than just at that *exact spot* which, to such minds, is the *ne plus ultra* of all that is required in a coat; entirely overlooking the fact that, in the many practical systems used by our leading cutters (all other conditions being equal), the shoulder point has a play of an inch forward and an inch backward from a central point, and in no instance getting a creased shoulder; of course, always provided the required length of strap is given.

If the shoulder is of sufficient length and in its proper position and yet creases, what is the cause? We answer, the most prolific of all causes:

TWISTED FACINGS.

Facings should be cut about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch larger around neck, shoulder seam and scye than the forepart—no more; it is usual to cut them an inch larger; the two lines on Diagram 1 will show what we mean. When cut to the outside line there is

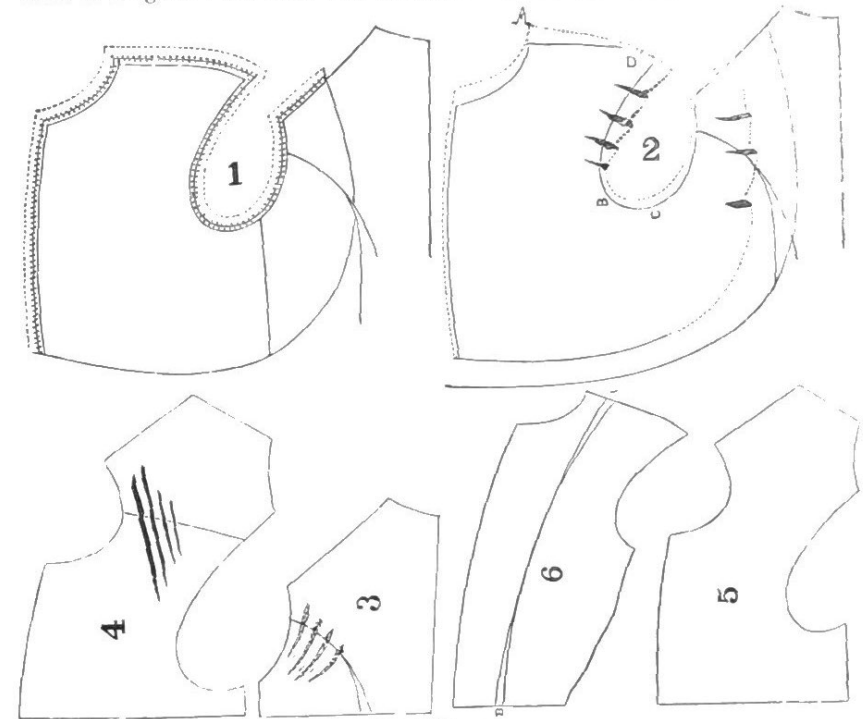


PLATE 75.

too much margin given to the "jour", and if, as is generally the case in all shops except those of the best trade (and sometimes even among them), the sleeves are sewn in by machine, and that, too, before the facing is basted to the shoulder, it is more than probable, as the "jour" has then no guide as to shape, that most or all of the extra width will get pushed out at the shoulder point or D (see Diagram 2), and cut off, the extra length will be basted in between D and B; the consequence is that the scye from D to B being on the bias, and the fullness of the sleeve being

kept on in that distance, that this part of the seye gets stretched to the length of the facing and, being serged tightly to it, drops down with the back pad at back seye, causing wrinkles as shown in Diagrams 2 and 3 on the blade, besides having the effect of making the top of side-seam appear too large. Too much length from B to D made in this way affects the shoulder point as if it were cut too short, and unsightly wrinkles appear as shown in Diagram 4; *once in, never out again*; you may rip shoulder seam, hollow and stretch forepart at neck point of shoulder and gorge, put back and collar on full and lengthen shoulder point to balance the lengthened seye point, but the creases will not away; the only chance is to cut the entire facing clear across the shoulder, canvas wadding and interlining, and baste new top of facing to the shape of shoulder, for there is the fault and this is the cure. The facing is a joint, compact mass, welded together by being thickly padded or, still worse, machine sewed, and *always commands the outside*; it becomes the same thing as if the cutter had cut the shoulder $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch too short at neck point and as much too long at seye point; had this been done, all know the shoulder must break, and it is more certain to do so now, by the facing's being twisted in shape and pulling the outside in different directions. Such defective tailoring is very apt, too, to further increase the fault by the back's being put on tight in the hollow of the shoulder, which of itself would throw creases even if there were no facing. Diagram 2 will show also in the lower line a too deep interlining and wadding brought down below the round of blade and hollow of side-body and side-seam. Now, the outside is hollow under the arm and round over the blade, falling in at top of side-seam point; as usually worked up, the interlining with its cargo, being made up flat and on the straight, drags on the blade, causing the outside to appear full, as we have before noticed (see Diagram 3), and when brought up to the shoulder and closed, having neither sufficient length nor width for the outside on the rounded parts, drags away at the shoulder point, causing creases, as seen on Diagram 4.

The facings should always be cut through at the side-seam—the back pad being made apart from the side-body, and stitched on the back lining independently, and fastened on side-seam as it is on the shoulder-seam to the exact shape of the respective seams, and *on the seams*, not half or three-quarters of an inch away from them. This troublesome crease business, and it is an ever recurring one in large trades, can be easily avoided by the means we have indicated.

In speaking of twisted facings as the most prolific cause of creased shoulders, we desire to impress on the mind of the reader the obvious fact that, if the inside of the coat does not fit the customer, the outside cannot; if any main point of the facing fail to reach its proper position by one-half inch or by one and a half inch, that main point of the outside to which such point of the facing is attached is thereby located where the facing brings it, besides having the outside disfigured by the crease, fold or wrinkle into which the outside consequently doubles up.

The facing should be tight nowhere, neither in length nor width; but should fit the outside as the inside of the eggshell fits the outside; wherever possible the facing should be treated as is the outside—V for V, shrinking for shrinking, stretching for stretching; and where the facing cannot be stretched as is the outside, a V or fullness should be used to produce the same effect; the front edge is more or less shrunk in always, yet how few shrink in the facing to fit it; the consequence is that the outside is all of a blister, and the room intended to have been given over the round of the chest is destroyed and the coat tightened across the buttoning. The shape required is indicated by the cuts and the boundary lines; but what is more common in the daily experience of the cutter than to find the same effect produced in the finished garment when he has cut V's as when he has cut fishes; often both are pressed out flat and the whole effect destroyed by the facings being put in not only flat, but tight also; the fish intended to make a shapely hollow, the V a required fullness on the round; each desired effect destroyed by defective tailoring and the garment finished as flat as the cutting table, except where the tightened edge curls the thing inward; this is not shaping, it is simply *crumpling* the outside; even when the canvas, haircloth and its cargo may be rightly shaped, the cloth facing and lining counteract what this was intended to produce. The simplest method known to us is to build up one part of the garment on the other—the canvas on the outside, the interlining, haircloth and padding successively placed one upon the other, each in its turn worked up to fit each other. The shape of the facings can be greatly helped by cutting the edges which are sewn to each other lengthwise, as illustrated by Diagram 6.

Just where the lining sews on to the inner edge of the cloth is usually the place on the breast that the cutter intends should be shaped to the figure, and by cuts he produces a rounded form; it will be seen that both edges are rounded in the diagram; this gives both length and width at this part and meets the requirements of the outside, and has no tendency to slide away from its proper place when finished, as is the case in some other methods intended to produce the same effect. Facings cut as per Diagram 6, prevent the formation of horizontal creases across the breast, which we have seen after a few days' wear start from the top button, increasing in boldness as they traveled downward to the waist seam; when this is the case a slash lengthwise and another crosswise will show the trouble plainly; the facing freed will gape as if tired by the effort to spoil the fit. Put on the garment after the slashes have been made, that which seemed shapeless, swinging about as if it had no relation to the figure it was made for, will drop into its place, hugging the breast, falling neatly into the hips and around the breast, fulfilling the best hopes of the cutter.

Diagram 5 is offered as a conundrum to those who still cling to the ridiculous idea that the mere position of the shoulder point is the cause of creases on the

shoulder. It is intended to represent the shoulder of a coat without a shoulder seam, the back and forepart being cut in one piece. Will any tailor out of a lunatic asylum doubt that this shoulder will crease and wrinkle if the facings are put in as we described when considering them as the cause of the trouble? Put on a short collar, twist the facings, keep the fullness of the sleeve head close to back pitch, and as far away from forearm as is possible, and a most interesting "kill" is the result; creased shoulder, tightened scye and fullness at top of side-body seam will then be apparent; but where, all this time, is the shoulder point?

A coat may be cut outrageously crooked, crooked enough to fall away from the forearm pivot and swing off at the hip, or it may be cut outrageously straight, and yet no creases need appear on the shoulders; in the one case, the coat may soon tear at the forearm, and in the other no amount of oburgatory prayer will keep it from lapping at the front of scye; the customer will complain of too much cloth, but it is simply the result of a constrained position of the shoulder—the shoulder out of its position with respect to the other parts of the garment. Slash such a coat across from the place where the lap commences above the forearm to the top button, and the breast will open enough to get rid of the lapping, but the coat will hang listlessly around the hips under the arms like a flapping sail, showing plainly that a true balance is the *harmonious relationship* of the various pieces called a coat. On paper the draughtsman can make any point his fixed point and rightly claim that it must not be disturbed, because all his other points obey its governing impulse; he may start his coat from a given inclination or direction of the breast line, the neck and hip can only be placed within determinable spaces; his suppression then becomes of vital consideration; he may start from some point in the neck circle and work downwards, locating every point in accordance with this one; or he may prefer the orthodox straight back seam and work from the socket bone in the usual way, locating his several points upon some theory of mutual relationship, but it is upon this idea only that he can work rationally and come out right. How much do you take out at top of side-body? How much do you take out between back and side-body at natural waist? How much do you consider ought to be taken out under arm? Do you think, chimes in a discoverer, that anything ought to come out at side-seam, top or bottom, simply a fish to fit the hollow—is not that your idea? Where do you fit your shoulder-point? Who has not been asked these questions whenever a number of cutters rally round a coat draft? We close this essay by saying that such questions are proof positive that the questioners have all to learn; that they are as yet totally ignorant of the first principles involved; *every point is in relation as to position with every other.*

PART VI.

ABOUT CREASES.

CREASES IN GENERAL.

IT is not only across the shoulders and breast that badly fitting, twisted and tight facings will produce creases. We have already pointed out that horizontal wrinkles are too apt to gather across the top of the side-body also, and that when this defect occurs it not unfrequently happens that it causes the scye to feel tight at the forearm; it sometimes chanches that the creases extend from the forearm across the shoulder, making a heavy fold underneath the collar seam from one side of the neck to the other; in such an extreme case as this, the facing being much too short to reach the shoulder point, the back lining is pulled upon to supply the deficiency, and having no more width at top of back than the back itself requires it produces a similar effect to that caused by the back lining's being too short at top; but the chief fault is that there is not sufficient room in the lining around the neck, which cripples the outside by bringing it down to that place around the neck which is of the same size in its curve as the lining; a fold or wrinkle below is the inevitable consequence; it cannot lie smoothly about the neck on a longer curve than that to which the insufficient inside has brought the outside.

Back linings are rarely put in wide enough immediately across the top of back, as the shoulder seams of the lining are felled before the collar is sewed on, and no allowance is made for the stretching of the neck gorge; true, it is customary to put a plait through the back seam; but it is also customary to securely tighten it by sewing the maker's name ticket firmly across the back plait, a piece of stout silk or lasting on the straight fastened down so as effectually to counteract any good for which the plait was intended; kept from all elasticity still further by the felling of the collar.

The attempt to correct this fault of a roll around the back neck is made mainly on the supposition that the coat is cut too high in the neck, or that the collar is over-stretched and put on short; in the former case the neck is lowered and the collar stretched; but the unsightly fold remains, because the lining, ten chances to one, is now tighter than before; in the latter case the collar is lengthened, but to no purpose; a V in the facing at neck gorge and more lining across the top of back is the remedy, at once simple and correct; this being attended to and the fault still in existence, the coat is probably cut too high in the neck, and also lacks sufficient spring for the slope of neck at shoulder point of shoulder seam; this is easily discovered by opening the shoulder seam and setting the collar free at top of back; in stout figures with short, thick necks, the double fault is sometimes made in cutting; cut too high in the neck, and also nipped too much at neck of shoulder seams on forepart and back; and it is sometimes, nay, often, caused by badly cut underwear and worse cut shirts making a thick roll of goods across the back at top, making it next to impossible for any other garment to remain smoothly in its place.

CREASES AT BACK-SCYE.

PLATES 76 and 77.

THIS fault in an otherwise faultless coat is frequently caused by cutting too straight a back-seam for the sake of style, and is as often found in the work of high-class trades as in that of poorer ones. It is a fixed idea with the cutter, that unless the back of the figure to be fitted has a violent inclination one way or the other, *that the back-seam should be cut straight*, and the back is lengthened or shortened as if this squarely met the case.

Diagram 1 shows the section of the normal back which is to be fitted; Diagram 2, the back cut in true orthodox fashion to fit it. Now, it is self-evident that when

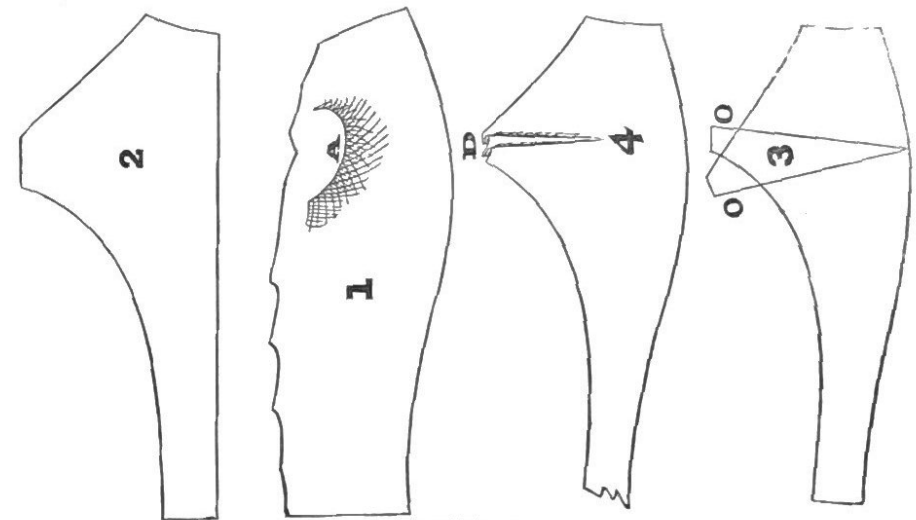


PLATE 76.

the straight edge of the back-seam is placed on this curved inclination, there will be a superabundance of cloth to be got rid of somehow, or there will be no fit. It is as idle to expect it as it would be to think of fitting a spherical ball or a cone by joining straight lines together. A glance at Diagram 6, Plate 77, will show what we mean; wedges must be taken out as at Y, either end, or fit is impossible; so in fitting the irregular curves of the human figure we have to get rid of the "too muchness" by taking out wedges. Diagram 5 is a representation of the current method; we take out at E, O and D—very rarely anything at the top of the back, unless for very marked abnormality. What, then, is the consequence? Shaping by drawing in, pressing away of fullness, stretching, shrinking, and by some minor reductions, V's and slashes, we contrive to get a flexible material into something like respectable form.

CURVED vs. STRAIGHT BACK SEAMS.

PLATES 76 and 77.

HAPPILY, or unhappily, we have not to deal with inflexible goods—happily, because we now escape thereby downright failure, which otherwise would be our lot; unhappily, because if we were forced to work out results with inflexible goods, we should have to put ourselves under practical scientific study and, paradoxical as it may appear, principles would be sought and found that may not yet for many a year dawn upon our contented and benighted understandings. We should then be driven to follow the curves and lines of the surface to be fitted and, though driven to our wit's end for some method of rectification, we have no doubt that a cleaner fit and a far higher artistic result would be achieved with the more difficult material. Diagram 4 shows what frequently occurs when a straight line in the back is made to cover a figure only slightly more bent forward than the normal one; there is a pucker or fullness at D, and no extra reduction as

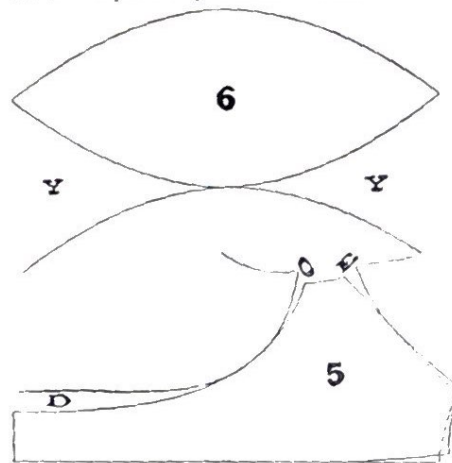


PLATE 77.

at E and O, Diagram 5, will remove it. Cut the back across, as at O and O, Diagram 3, and the shoulder seam drops down, lapping over the superabundant goods, and the back-seam, if ripped open, will fall forward at the top. Diagram 3 is purposely exaggerated to make the meaning clearer.

Open the back-seam from the socket-bone to below the arm-scy level, and the gap will show at once what is wanted—the fault at D will have disappeared, showing plainly that a wedge ought to have been taken out at top of back, as well as at point of shoulder, top of side-seam and bottom of same. A curved back-seam with the right inclination may actually have a shorter back and give a cleaner and more graceful style than the straight and longer one.

PART VII.

CUTTING ROOM ETIQUETTE

AND

ADVICE TO YOUNG CUTTERS.

CUTTING-ROOM ETIQUETTE.

IN the cutting-room, not even unquestioned first-class ability as a cutter takes precedence of that serene culture which bespeaks "*the perfect gentleman*." Its possession will save you from a host of troubles incident to a difficult profession.

Employer, customer and workman are equally susceptible to its influence; the latter is sensitively alive to it; but it is to the real article, not the tinsel counterfeit that so often assumes the rôle.

Punctuality and order are of primary importance in the every-day routine of the cutting-room. A scrupulous regard for *time* is your duty, for in business relations time is money to all concerned.

Without order you are in a chronic state of irritation; nothing is handy when wanted; one thing crowds another, and punctuality is made impossible in every direction; and it is certain that the most extended experience will but emphasize this statement.

Cultivate an even temper, it will be wanted; moreover, it is always good stock, though not always the dominant fashion. Temper has no place in business, but firmness, dignity and kindness are never out of place.

It is a condition of your existence as a cutter, that your best efforts will be marred occasionally by bad work; and it is another that your best work will be unappreciated, sometimes by your employer, at others by the customer. A ruffled temper, an uncourteous bearing, will avail you nothing, but will surely discount you on either hand. You will be asked to make alterations as to fit and style, that will spoil the effect desired. While offering a ready acquiescence, take the opportunity to point out unmistakably that such will be the case, so that the responsibility will shift hands.

It will also happen that you will be consulted by the customer as to the style of the goods, as well as to the style of the garment, and that, too, even after the transaction is supposed to have been settled between him and the salesman; you thus find yourself unavoidably placed in a very delicate position, and it will require all your *tact* to come out right; waste no words, be sure of your advice, or don't give it.

It is due to the salesman that you treat his opinion with courteous consideration, but it is also due to the customer that you give him your best thought, and it is equally due to your own reputation and that of the firm that the customer be rightly dressed.

Do not assume to *teach* your customer, but to *advise* him; it is he who has to pay for the garment, and your duty is to do the best you can to please him.

Study economy in cutting; because you have a long length to cut from do not be careless, but cut as economically as if you had but a short one.

While rapidity counts during the busy season, it will be found that accuracy takes the lead; it is a small gain that you have cut fifty suits in a given time if one-half of them have failed to give satisfaction. "Be sure you are right, then go ahead."

It is the highest compliment to your efficiency when the salesman takes down the garment from the peg and goes straight to the bookkeeper for the bill, instead of waiting to see the garment tried on first; accuracy wins.

ADVICE TO YOUNG CUTTERS.

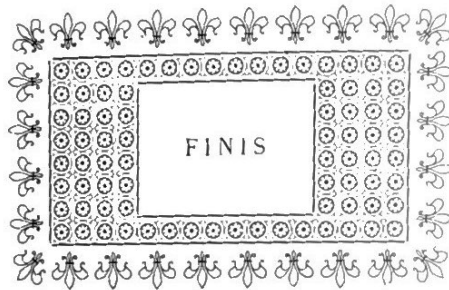
YOU have well understood duties; attend to them and allow no interference in carrying them out to a successful issue; assert the whole force of your character firmly, kindly, conscientiously, whenever such a thing happens, as happen it must, and you will find that all around you consider it strength of character and not weakness, to stand upon your feet erect and self-reliant. The crying sin of the trade is said to be reckless promises with regard to time; this matter is especially yours; your employer rightly supposes that you know the capabilities of your staff, and looks to you that the promise be kept. If you cannot get the garment finished until the 20th, don't promise it on the 13th; your customer may be a poor judge of value in material, may be deficient in his ideas with respect to style, but he knows when he is disappointed in time.

When a customer is brought to you to measure, take nothing for granted; ask him as to style of garment, and see that he understands it as you do. He may confound a sack with a frock, and may tell you that he wants a "dress suit" when he means a Sunday or holiday suit; take him to the Fashion Plate and point out the differences. It is better to do this before the cutting is done, and not after the suit is made up. In taking the measure, don't be in a hurry; if your man is fidgety give him time to settle down; talk to him about the style, size, anything to the point to keep his mind occupied, and so prevent his taking an unnatural position or swelling out his chest. Pass no remarks on any deformities you may notice; enter them unnoticed in the Order Book. It is not very gratifying to the customer to be told that he is not "half made up."

In taking the measures, be careful not to push your customer about; many men are nervous when being measured, and you can see that they wish it done with. It behooves you then to be self-contained, gentle and easy in your manner. Call off your measures slowly and distinctly; look over the entry when complete and rectify any error that may have been made; see that the little matters are correctly entered—number of pockets, character of the edges, trimming generally and in detail; number of goods, price, if to try on, when, and the time to be finished; *leave nothing to the memory that can be written down in the Measure Book*. Have a uniform method of taking and writing down your measures, and if at any time you think it needful to take one or more extra measures, place them in a bracket [].

If you have to alter a garment look up the pattern and make the same alteration on it; at the first opportunity compare it with the original and satisfy yourself where the error was—if in measuring, drafting or making up; in this matter you will be insuring your future success.

Never allow a discreditable piece of work to be sent home to the customer; be satisfied that each garment is equal to the average, and you will build up a trade as advantageous to yourself as to your employer.



THE "STANDARD" WORK ON CUTTING

(Sixth Edition)

APPENDIX.

THE comparatively recent introduction of the square-shouldered Inverness, the very recent revival of the Raglan and its wonderful popularity, together with the pronounced pear shape that riding, golfing and cycling breeches have now assumed, make this appendix necessary.

In giving correct style drafts of the Inverness and the Raglan, we have improved the opportunity to formulate for them simple, easily understood and thoroughly practical adaptations of the "Standard" system as used for ordinary coats. The key which the system for Raglans, as we give it, supplies for those garments unlocks a very simple principle that can be used for them with any system and is, as we think our readers will agree, a distinct as well as an important advance in the science and art of garment cutting.

The breeches system given in this appendix for riding, golfing and cycling breeches (it is practically the same for each), is adapted from the regular "Standard" trousers system. All who try it will find it excellent.

THE RAGLAN.

DIAGRAMS 1 AND 2.

MEASURES as taken over the coat :

8 $\frac{3}{4}$ depth of scye.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ front of scye.	38 breast.
17 $\frac{1}{4}$ natural waist.	12 $\frac{1}{4}$ first over.	32 to 36 waist.
46 length.	18 second over.	32 $\frac{1}{2}$ sleeve.

Add to these measures for making as follows : To depth of scye 1 inch ; to front of scye 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch ; to first over 1 inch ; to second over $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

The measures, with the additions and as used in drafting, are now as follows :

9 $\frac{3}{4}$ depth of scye.	13 front of scye.	38 breast.
17 $\frac{1}{4}$ natural waist.	13 $\frac{1}{4}$ first over.	32 to 36 waist.
46 length.	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ second over.	32 $\frac{1}{2}$ sleeve.

TO DRAFT.

DIAGRAM 1.

Square lines A L and A W.

A to B is depth of scye, 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches ; C is half-way between A and B ; C to D is $\frac{1}{4}$ breast ; A to E is the natural waist, and A to L is twice the natural waist, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches for this draft. Square the cross-lines from C, B, E and L.

A to V is $\frac{1}{2}$ breast, V to G is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch and G up to H is $\frac{5}{8}$ inch.

B to I is front scye, 13 inches ; J is half-way between B and I ; J to K is 1 inch B to N is half of full breast ; N to O is 3 inches, and O to 7 is 2 inches or more or less according to taste, style or weight of material. Square up from I and K and down from O and 7.

D to P is front of scye, 13 inches. Square up from P by the line D P. P to Q is the first over, 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches. P to R is the second over, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Sweep back from R, pivoting at P.

Draw a straight line from Q to O. Q to 1 is the same as A to H.

1 to 2 is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, and Q to 3 is 1 inch more than $\frac{1}{4}$ breast. Shape the gorge from 2 through 3. 2 to 4, in a direct line, is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch more than $\frac{1}{4}$ breast. 4 to 11 is 2 inches, or more or less according to taste, style or weight of material.

The notch at 12 is 1 inch above I. Draw a straight line from H to 12 to locate 13 and 14. 15 is half-way between H and 13, and 16 is half-way between 13 and 15. Make a notch at 16.

Shape the shoulder-seam and the scye from H through 15, 16 and X to P, sinking it about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch below the breast line.

E to 17 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Draw a straight line from A down through 17 (this line goes to the fold of the goods). Apply the length from A to F and square across for the bottom of the back.

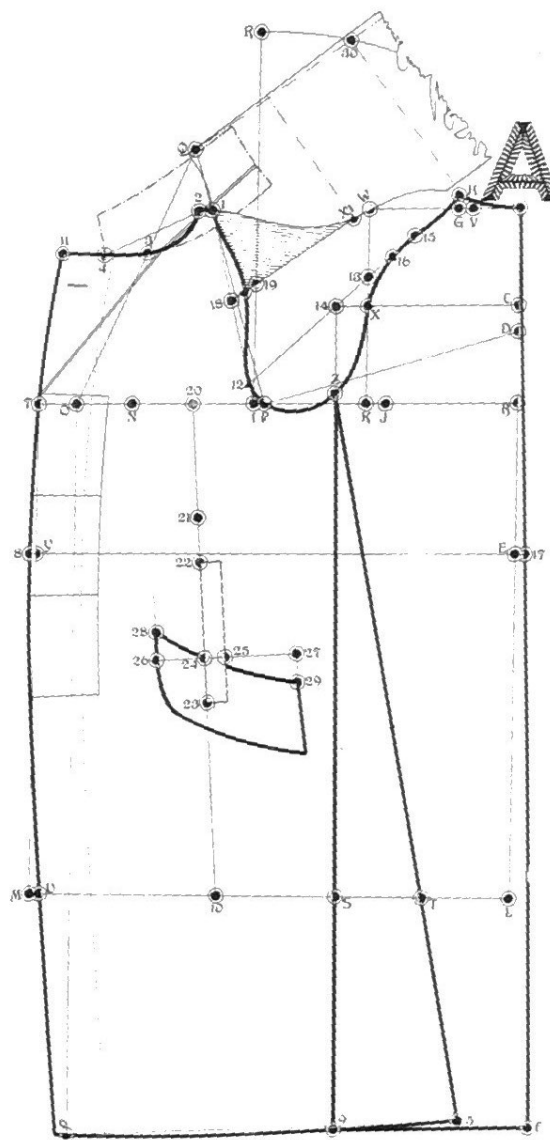


DIAGRAM 1.

THE "STANDARD" WORK ON CUTTING.

L to S is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch more than C to 14. Draw a straight line for the side-seam of the back from 14 down through S (this locates Z) and finish the back by shaping the top from A to H.

T is half-way between L and S. Draw a straight line from Z down through T for the side-seam of the forepart. *Both the side-seam of the forepart and of the back-part may be hollowed a trifle at the waist if desired.*

Draw a straight line from I to 1.

18 is half-way between 1 and 12. Shape the shoulder-seam of the forepart from 1 to P through a point half-way between 18 and 19.

Sweep from 9 forward, pivoting at 1, to locate 6.

Y to 8 is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch and M to U is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Shape the front edge as represented from 11 through 7, 8 and U to the bottom.

20 is half-way between I and N.

M to 10 is 1 inch more than 7 to 20. Draw a straight line from 20 to 10. 20 to 21 is $\frac{1}{3}$ natural waist, 21 to 22 is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches and 22 to 23 is 7 inches for the length of the pocket welt. The welt is 1 inch wide as finished, and covers an opening through which the hand may be thrust to reach the trousers pocket, if the Raglan is to be worn with an evening dress suit. For street wear a patch pocket may be placed on the inside. Raglans that are not intended to be worn over an evening dress suit usually have, however, cross-pockets, either straight or curved. These are located as follows: 21 to 24 is $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Square each way from 24; 24 to 25 is 1 inch; 25 to 26 is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches and 25 to 27 is the same; 26 to 27 represents the top of a straight-across pocket. For a curved pocket go up $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch from 26 to 28 and go down the same amount from 27 to 29. The flap for either style is usually from 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. For a long Raglan the latter width is preferable.

The buttons are placed $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the front edge, and the fly stitching is 1 inch further forward.

Cut out the backpart.

Paste a piece of paper to the forepart from Z to 9, and remark on it the part that has been cut away with the back.

Place point H of the back exactly at point 1 of the forepart, with point B resting on the sweep cast from R as at 30, and mark along the shoulder-seam from the shoulder-point to the back-pitch (X1). Draw a straight line from the back-pitch to 18, and mark for the shoulder-seam notch at the same distance from 1 that the shoulder-seam notch of the back at 16 is from H.

Cut out the forepart, and also cut the shaded shoulder piece and lay it aside to be added to the sleeve.

THE COLLAR is drafted in the usual way.

THE SLEEVE.

DIAGRAM 2.

The sleeve is drafted as follows by the half-scy size from 12 to X of the body part, which for this draft is 10 inches.

Square lines A F and A K.

A to B is $\frac{1}{2}$ half-scy and B to C is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches always.

Square in from B and C.

THE "STANDARD" WORK ON CUTTING.

C to D is 6 inches always. Draw a straight line from B through D.

B to E is the half-scy, 10 inches.

Square down through E and square back a few inches from the same point.

Get the length to F and square across.

G to H is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch and H to I is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches more or less, according to taste or style.

J is half-way between E and H. Square across from J.

J to N is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, N to O is $\frac{1}{4}$ breast and O to P is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Shape the outside seam, the inside seam and the bottom as represented.

L is half-way between A and K and M is half-way between K and L.

Draw a straight line from B through L and draw another from M to E.

Take the shoulder-piece that has been laid aside, which was cut from between the backpart and the forepart, and place its straight edge on the line B L, with its point X1 touching B. Mark around the piece and remove it.

Shape the back shoulder-seam of the upperpart of the sleeve as represented, springing out $\frac{3}{8}$ inch at R and the same amount at S, and shape the front shoulder-seam, springing out $\frac{3}{8}$ inch at R and curving it through Q to touch the straight line drawn from M to E. For shoulders that are much padded the front shoulder-seam should be swelled, as represented by the curved broken line, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch for every six plies of wadding to be used in excess of six plies, for which the draft as made provides: for twelve plies the amount added should be $\frac{1}{4}$ and for eighteen plies it should be $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

E to T is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch less than P to Z of the forepart.

E straight to T and T straight to U is the half-scy, 10 inches for this draft.

Shape the underpart as represented.

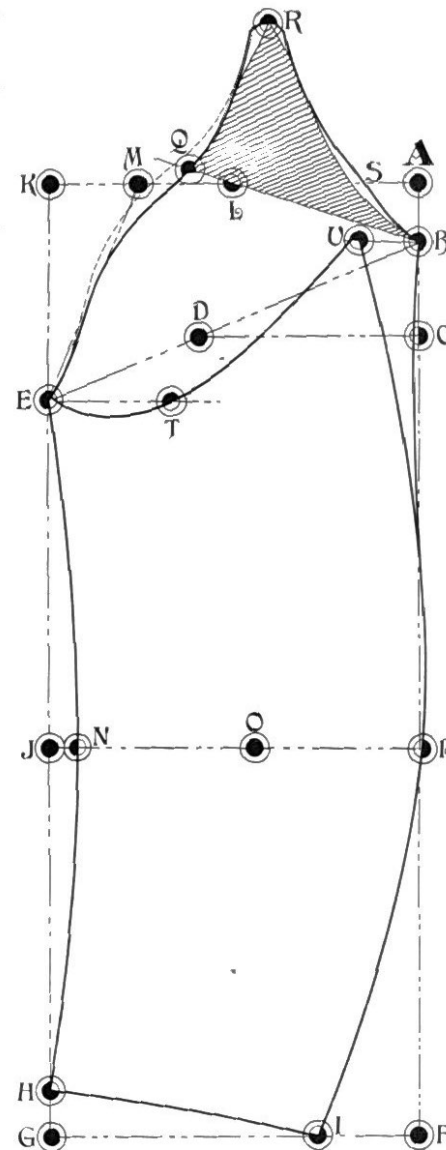


DIAGRAM 2.

SQUARE-CUT INVERNESS.

DIAGRAMS 3 AND 4.

MEASURES as taken over the coat:

$8\frac{3}{4}$ depth of scye.	$11\frac{1}{2}$ front of scye.	38 breast.
$17\frac{1}{4}$ natural waist.	$12\frac{1}{4}$ first over.	32 to 36 waist.
46 length.	18 second over.	$32\frac{1}{2}$ over-shoulder cape length.

Add to these measures for making as follows: To depth of scye, 1 inch; to front of scye, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; to first over, 1 inch; to second over, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

The measures, with the additions and as used in drafting, are now as follows:

$9\frac{3}{4}$ depth of scye.	14 front of scye.	38 breast.
$17\frac{1}{4}$ natural waist.	$13\frac{1}{4}$ first over.	32 to 36 waist.
46 length.	$18\frac{1}{2}$ second over.	$32\frac{1}{2}$ cape length.

TO DRAFT.

DIAGRAM 3.

Square lines A L and A G.

A to B is depth of scye, $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches; C is half-way between A and B; C to D is $\frac{1}{4}$ breast; A to E is the natural waist, and A to L is twice the natural waist, $34\frac{1}{2}$ inches for this draft. Square the cross-lines from C, B, E and L.

A to V is $\frac{1}{4}$ breast, V to G is $\frac{3}{8}$ inch and G up to H is the same.

B to I is front of scye, 14 inches; J is half-way between B to I; J to K is 1 inch; B to N is half of full breast; N to O is $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches; O to 7 is 2 inches, or more or less according to taste, style or weight of material. Square up from K and down from 7.

D to P is front of scye, 14 inches. Square up from P by the line D P. P to Q is the first over, $13\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Square up from P by the breast line, P to R is the second over, $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Sweep back from R, pivoting at P.

Draw a straight line from Q to O. Q to 1 is the same as A to H.

Q to 2 is $\frac{1}{4}$ breast and 2 to 3 is 1 inch. Shape the gorge from 1 through 3, 1 to 4, in a direct line, is $\frac{1}{4}$ breast. 4 to 28 is 2 inches, or more or less according to taste, style or weight of material.

Square forward from H by D for the shoulder-seam. W to T is $\frac{5}{8}$ inch.

E to 17 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch for a medium box effect. For a very full back the distance may be increased to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Draw a straight line from A down through 17 (this line goes to the fold of the goods). Apply the length from A to F and square across for the bottom of the back.

F to 5 is 1 inch more than B to K. Draw a straight from K to 5.

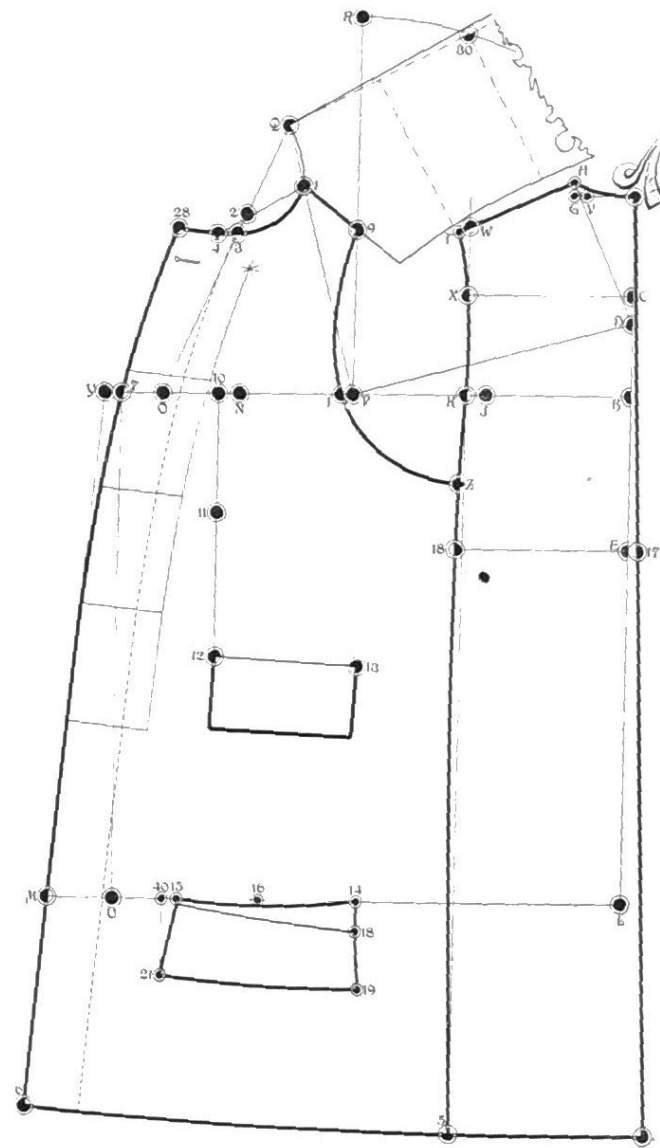


DIAGRAM 3.

THE "STANDARD" WORK ON CUTTING.

Shape the side-seam of the back from T through X and K to 5, swelling it about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch at 18.

18 to Z is $\frac{1}{6}$ breast. The side-seam of the forepart follows that of the back.

U to M is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and 7 to Y is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Draw a straight line from Y down through M.

Y to 6 is 1 inch less than K to 5. Shape the bottom from 9 to 6 as represented.

Cut out the back and place point H at point 1, with point B resting on the sweep cast from R as at 30, and mark along the shoulder-seam. This locates 9 on the line P R.

Shape the scye from 9 through I to Z.

I to 10 is 1 inch more than $\frac{1}{4}$ breast. Square down from 10. 10 to 11 is $\frac{1}{3}$ natural waist and 11 to 12 is $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

The top of the flap runs parallel with the bottom of the coat, and the flap is 7 inches long and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide.

The button-line is 4 inches and the fly stitching is $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches from the edge.

THE COLLAR.—14 to 15 is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch more than the length of the gorge from Q through 1 to 4, and 15 to 40 is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inch. 16 is half-way between 14 and 40.

Square lines from 14 and 40.

14 to 18 is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch and 18 to 19 is $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

40 to 21 is $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Shape the seam-edge from 14 to 15, hollowing $\frac{1}{4}$ inch at 16.

Mark the crease-line from 18 to a point $\frac{1}{4}$ inch above 15.

Finish as represented, springing out $\frac{1}{4}$ inch at 19.

THE CAPE.

DIAGRAM 4.

Place the backpart and the forepart in a closing position at Z on another piece of drafting paper as represented by the light solid lines, and make a point on the back center $3\frac{1}{4}$ inch above C as at 39.

Place the back and the forepart in a closing position on the shoulder-seam as represented by the light solid lines, and mark along the shoulder-seam of the back from 1 to T.

Remove the back.

Mark along the gorge of the forepart and down the front edge.

Draw a straight line from T through 39.

38 is half-way between T and 39.

38 to 37 is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Shape the side-seam of the cape from T through 37 and 39.

Q, straight down to 36, is the over-shoulder length of the cape.

Sweep back from 36, pivoting at Q.

7 to 35 is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inch more than 1 to 36.

Finish as represented, swelling about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch at 34.

33 to the notch at 32 is $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The cape is left free below the notch.

The button-line is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches and the fly-stitching is 2 inches from the edge.

THE "STANDARD" WORK ON CUTTING.

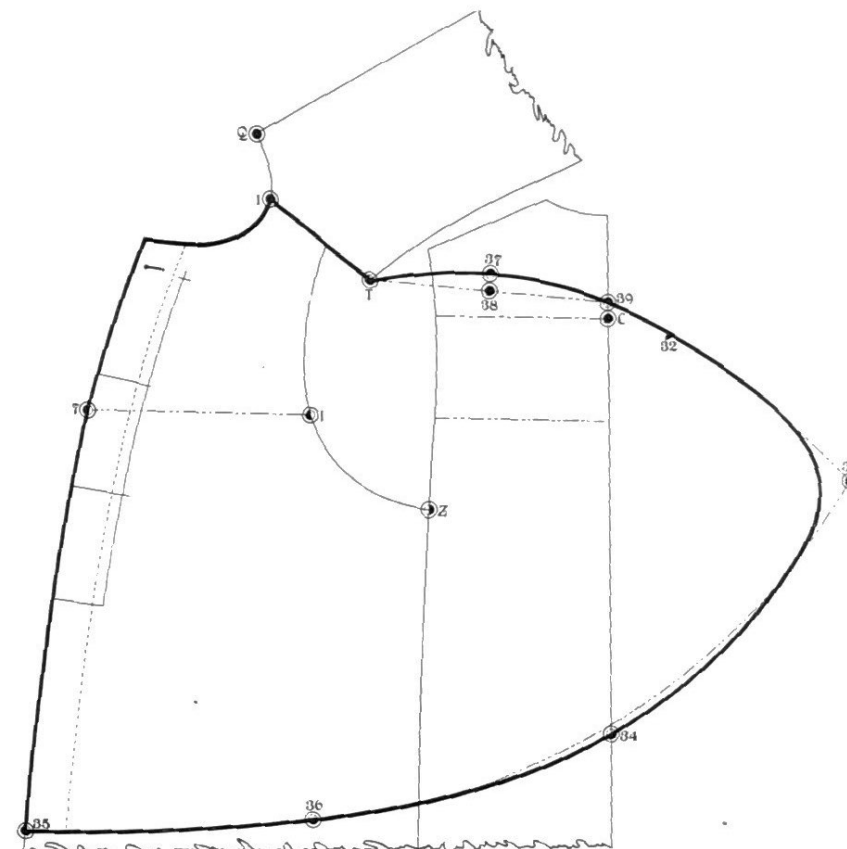


DIAGRAM 4.

PEAR-SHAPED RIDING BREECHES.

DIAGRAMS 5, 6 and 7.

TO take the measures proceed as follows:

First—Tie a piece of tape straight around the leg, on the drawers, at the smallest part of the knee.

Second—Tie a piece of tape straight around the leg, on the drawers, at the largest part of the calf, which is usually about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches below the small-of-knee.

Third—Measure the outside length from the usual point (not to include the waistband) to opposite the knee-cap, to the small-of-knee and to the calf.

Fourth—Measure the inside length to the calf *only*.

Fifth—Measure the calf, tight.

Sixth—Measure the small-of-knee, tight.

Seventh—Measure the knee, over the cap, with the knee bent. *The tape-measure must be placed around the knee before the leg is bent.*

Eighth—Measure the seat as for trousers.

Ninth—Measure the waist as for trousers.

Tenth—Measure the full inside leg length, as for ordinary trousers.

If a customer objects to removing his trousers, take the leg circumference tight, over the trousers, and add $\frac{1}{2}$ inch or a trifle more or less to the leg circumferences, according to the size and thickness of the trousers.

Eleventh—Take the circumference of the leg at the point to which the breeches are desired to reach, generally to the top of an ordinary shoe, or at a point from $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches below the calf. This is called the lower calf measure.

DIAGRAM 5.

The measures by which the draft on the opposite page were produced are as follows:

$23\frac{3}{4}$ outside length to knee-cap.	$14\frac{1}{2}$ calf.
$26\frac{1}{4}$ outside length to small-of-knee.	$13\frac{1}{4}$ small-of-knee.
30 outside length to calf.	$15\frac{1}{4}$ bent knee.
$16\frac{3}{4}$ inside length from crotch to calf.	38 seat.
32 full leg length.	33 waist.
	11 lower calf.

TO DRAFT.

THE FOREPART.—Square lines A B and A L.

A to D is the inside length to the knee cap, A to Z is the outside length to the small-of-knee and A to B is the outside length to the calf.

Z up to C is the inside length.

Square the cross-lines from C, D, Z and B.

C to F is $\frac{1}{2}$ seat, F to H is $\frac{1}{3}$ seat and H to G is $\frac{5}{8}$ inch.

Square up from F. This establishes L.

F to N is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch more than $\frac{1}{6}$ seat and N back to T is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Shape the dress front through L and T to H, and the undress front from L through N to G.

L to M is $\frac{1}{2}$ waist, M to 40 is $13\frac{1}{4}$ inch and L to 39 is $11\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

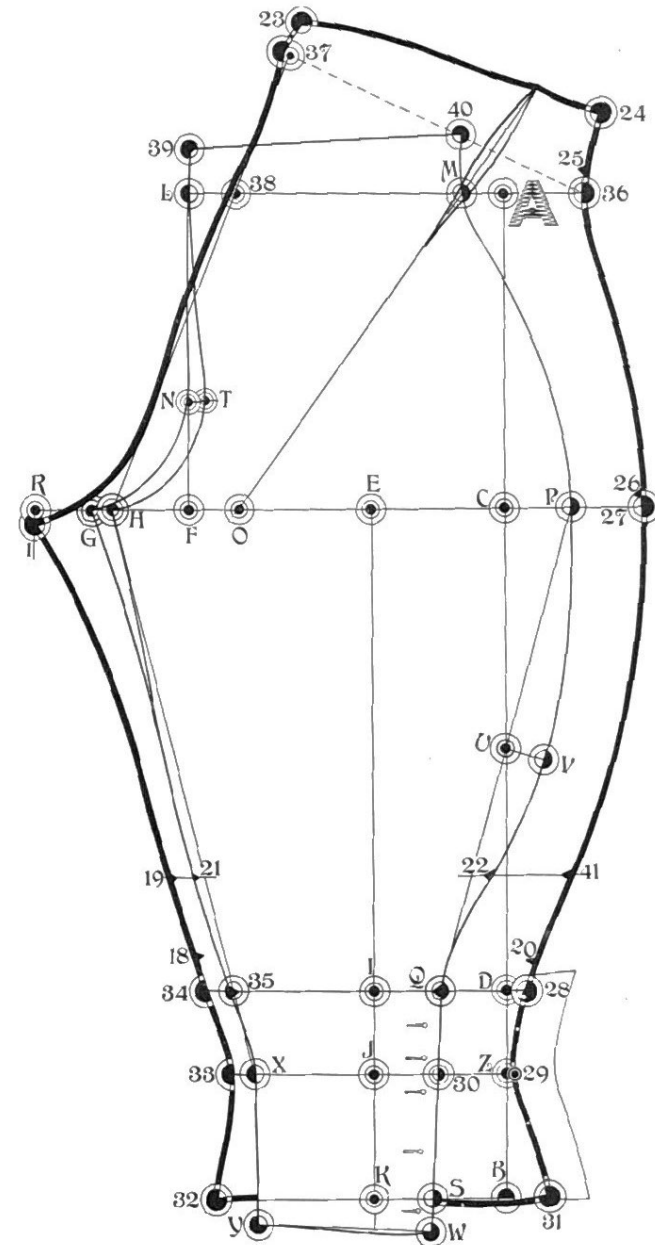


DIAGRAM 5.

Shape the top from 40 to 39.
 F to O is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 E is half-way between O and C.
 Square down from E to establish I, J and K.
 C to P is 2 inches, or more or less according to style.
 I to Q is 2 inches and K to S is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch.
 Draw a straight line from P to Q and another from Q down through S.
 U is half-way between P and Q.
 U to V is the inside length on the SCALE OF TWELFTHS.
 Shape the outside-seam as represented from 40 through M, P and V to Q, and extend it 1 inch below S to W. Square across from W by the edge Q W.
 J to X is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch more than $\frac{1}{4}$ small-of-knee.
 Square down from X to establish Y.
 Shape the bottom from W to Y as represented.
 Draw a straight line from H to X.
 Shape the inside-seam from H to X, swelling a trifle at 35, and add the dress from G down as represented.
 Notch the outside-seam at Q and at a point $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches above Q as at 22, and notch the inside-seam at 35 and at a point $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches above 35 as at 21.
 The buttonholes are spaced as follows: The top one is 1 inch below Q and the upper three are 1 inch apart; the lower buttonhole is $\frac{5}{8}$ inch from the bottom, and the one next above it divides the remaining space evenly.
 THE BACKPART.—Extend all the cross-lines.
 G to R is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch and R down to 1 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 L to 38 is $\frac{1}{2}$ seat.
 Draw a straight line from H up through 38.
 38 to 37 is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch more than $\frac{1}{6}$ seat and 37 to 36 is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch more than $\frac{1}{2}$ waist.
 Shape the seat-seam as represented from a point $\frac{1}{4}$ inch beyond 37 to 1.
 35 to 34 is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, X to 33 is the same, and from the inside-seam of the forepart to 32 is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.
 Shape the inside-seam as represented from 1 through 34 and 33 to 32.
 W to Y and 32 to 31 is 1 inch more than the calf size; 30 to X and 33 to 29 is 1 inch more than the small-of-knee size, and Q to 35 and 34 to 28 is 1 inch more than the bent-knee size.
 P to 27 is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, or $\frac{1}{4}$ inch more than C to P.
 Shape the bottom from 31 to 32 as represented.
 Shape the outside-seam from 36 through 27, 28 and 29 to 31.
 Measure the length of the outside-seam of the forepart from P through V to Q, and apply this length to the outside-seam of the backpart from 28 upward to locate the notch at 26.
 Measure the length of the outside-seam of the forepart from M to P, apply this length to the outside-seam of the backpart from 26 upward to locate the notch at 25.
 25 to 24 $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch and 37 to 23 is 1 inch.
 Draw a straight line for the run of the V from O through M.
 Shape the top and the V as represented, making the latter $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide at the broken waist-line.
 Notch the outside-seam opposite the notch 22 of the forepart as at 41 and at a point 1 inch above 28 as at 20, and notch the inside-seam opposite the notch 21 of the forepart as at 19, and at a point 1 inch above 34 as at 18.

The buttons are located to match the buttonholes as indicated by the white spots in the side-seam line below 28.

THE CONTINUATIONS.

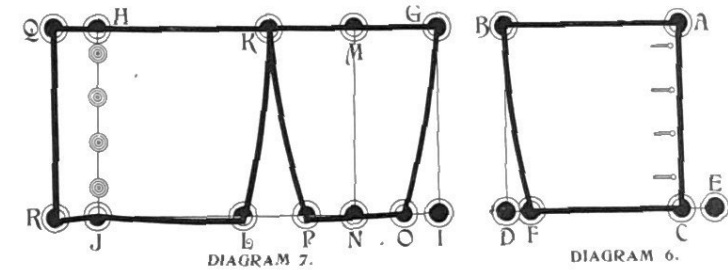
DIAGRAMS 6 and 7.

The continuations, which are generally made from linen, are drafted as follows:

DIAGRAM 6.—Square lines A B and A C.

A to B is the same as W to Y of the forepart.

A to C is the full inside length on the SCALE OF THIRDS and A to D is the same.



Draw a straight line from D through C.

C to E is 1 inch.

E to F is $\frac{1}{4}$ lower calf.

Shape as represented and mark the buttonholes.

This part joins the forepart across the bottom.

DIAGRAM 7.—Square lines G Q and G I.

A to B of Diagram 6 and G to H of this diagram is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch more than the calf size. Square down from H.

G to I is the same as A to C of Diagram 6, and H to J is the same.

Draw a straight line from I to J.

H to K is the same as A to B of Diagram 6.

J to L is the same as C to F of Diagram 6.

M is half-way between G and K.

Square down from M to establish N.

Whatever the size of the bottom from C to F of Diagram 6 and from J to L of this diagram lacks of being the size of the lower calf plus $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, place equally on each side of N to establish O and P.

Shape the underleg part as represented from G to O, K through P and O to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch below P.

H to Q is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch and J to R is the same. This addition is for the button-stand, and the buttons are placed as represented.

Shape the side-backpart as represented from K through L, and from J to a point $\frac{1}{4}$ inch below L.

This part joins the backpart of the breeches, H going to 31.

In making, the extra inch of forepart length between the notches 22 and Q on the outside-seam and 21 and 35 on the inside-seam is held full, to give knee room, between the notches 41 and 20 and 19 and 18 of the backpart.

GOLFING OR CYCLING BREECHES.

DIAGRAM 8.

THE measures, which are taken the same as for riding breeches, are as follows for the draft on the opposite page:

23 $\frac{1}{2}$ outside length to knee-cap.	14 $\frac{1}{4}$ calf.
26 outside length to small-of-knee.	13 small-of-knee.
29 $\frac{3}{4}$ outside length to calf.	15 bent knee.
26 $\frac{1}{2}$ inside length from crotch to calf.	36 seat.
	31 waist.

TO DRAFT.

THE FOREPART.—Square lines A B and A L.

A to D is 1 inch more than the outside length to the knee-cap; A to Z is 1 inch more than the outside length to the small-of-knee; A to B is 1 inch more than the outside length to the calf, and Z up to C is 1 inch more than the inside length.

The addition to the leg lengths may be $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch or more, instead of 1 inch as for this draft, according to the amount of knee room desired; for wheeling it should not be less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Square the cross-lines from C, D, Z and B. C to F is $\frac{1}{2}$ seat, F to H is $\frac{1}{4}$ seat and H back to G is $\frac{5}{8}$ inch. Square up from F. This establishes L. G to N is $\frac{1}{6}$ seat and N back to T is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Shape the dress front through L and N to H, and the undress front from L through T to G.

L to M is $\frac{1}{2}$ waist, M to 40 is $13\frac{1}{4}$ inch and L to 39 is $11\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Shape the top from 40 to 39. E is half-way between C and F. Square down from E to locate I, J and K. F to O is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

C to P is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, or more or less according to style.

I to Q is 2 inches and K to S is $13\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Draw a straight line from P to Q and another from Q to S.

U is half-way between P and Q and U to V is the inside length on the SCALE OF TWELFTHS.

Shape the outside-seam as represented from 40 through M, P and V to Q.

J to X is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch more than $\frac{1}{4}$ small-of-knee.

Square down from X to establish Y.

Shape the bottom as represented from Y to a point $\frac{1}{4}$ inch below S.

Draw a straight line from G to X.

Shape the inside-seam from G to X, swelling a trifle at 35, and add the dress from G down as represented.

Notch the outside-seam at Q and the inside-seam at 35.

The buttonholes are spaced as follows: The top one is 1 inch below Q, and the upper three are 1 inch apart; the bottom buttonhole is $\frac{5}{8}$ inch from the bottom, and the one next above it divides the remaining space evenly.

THE BACKPART.—Extend all the cross-lines. H to R is $11\frac{1}{2}$ inch and R down to 1 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. W is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch below N.

Place the angle of the square at W with the short arm touching C, and mark up from W along the edge of the long arm. This locates 21.

21 to 37 is $\frac{1}{6}$ seat and 37 to 36 is $13\frac{1}{4}$ inch more than $\frac{1}{2}$ waist. Shape the seat-seam as represented from a point $\frac{1}{4}$ inch beyond 37 to 1. 35 to 34 is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, X to 33 is the same and Y to 32 is $11\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Shape the inside-seam from 1 through 34 and 33 to 32. S to Y and 32 to 31 is 1 inch more than the calf size; 30

to X and 33 to 29 is 1 inch more than the small-of-knee size, and Q to 35 and 34 to 28 is 1 inch more than the bent-knee size.

P to 27 is $13\frac{1}{4}$ inch, or $\frac{1}{4}$ inch more than C to P.

Shape the bottom from 31 to 32 as represented.

Shape the outside-seam from 36 through 27, 28 and 29 to 31.

Measure the length of the outside-seam of the forepart from P through V to Q, and apply this length to the outside-seam of the backpart from 28 upward, to locate the notch at 26.

Measure the length of the outside-seam of the forepart from M to P, and apply this length to the outside-seam of the backpart from 26 upward, to locate the notch at 25.

25 to 24 is $13\frac{1}{4}$ inch and 37 to 23 is 1 inch. Draw a straight line for the run of the V from O through M.

Shape the top and the V as represented, making the latter $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide at the broken waist-line.

Notch the outside-seam at 28 and the inside-seam at 34.

The buttons are located to match the buttonholes as indicated by the white spots in the side-seam line below 28.

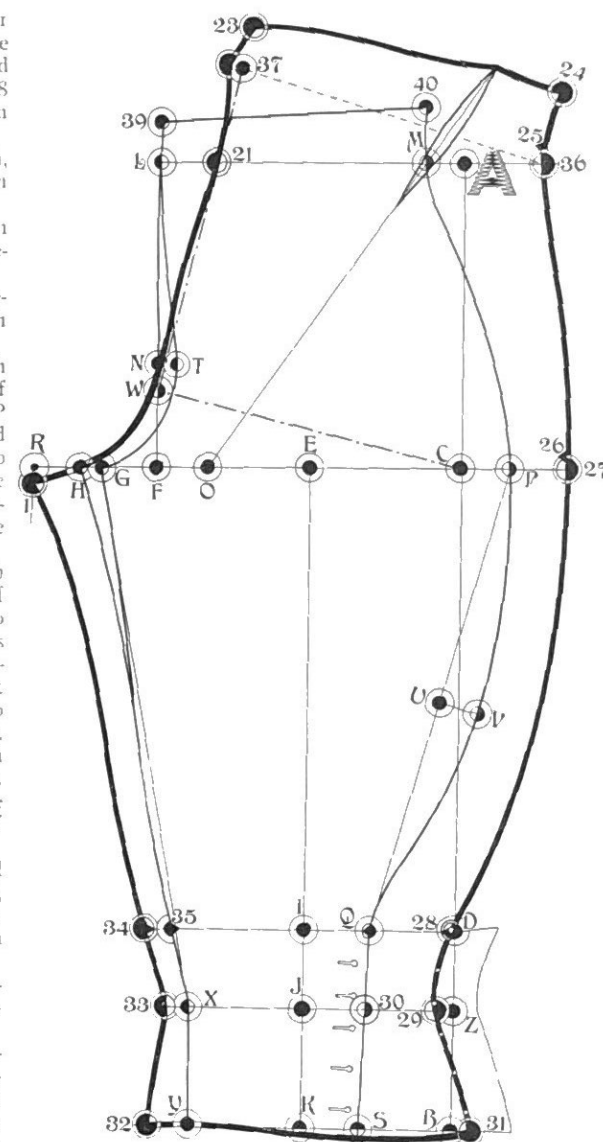


DIAGRAM 8.

LEG PROPORTIONS.

When only the regular measures for trousers are obtainable, as often happens with out-of-town customers, the bent-knee size, the small-of-knee size and the lower-calf size can be obtained by the use of the ONE-THIRD SCALE of the ordinary drafting square, as follows:

THE BENT-KNEE SIZE.

One-third seat and 9 inches.

EXAMPLE.

36 SEAT.—One-third is 6 inches by the SCALE; 9 inches added makes 15 inches, the proportionate bent-knee size.

THE SMALL-OF-KNEE SIZE.

One-third seat and $7\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

EXAMPLE.

36 SEAT.—One-third is 6 inches by the SCALE; $7\frac{1}{8}$ inches added makes $13\frac{1}{8}$ inches, the proportionate small-of-knee size.

THE CALF SIZE.

One-third seat and $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

EXAMPLE.

36 SEAT.—One-third is 6 inches by the SCALE; $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches added makes $14\frac{1}{4}$ inches, the proportionate calf size.

THE LOWER CALF SIZE.

One-third seat and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

EXAMPLE.

36 SEAT.—One-third is 6 inches by the SCALE; $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches added makes $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the proportionate lower calf size.

ADDENDUM.

ERRORS IN THE BODY OF THIS WORK.

PAGE 22.—In the sixth line from the bottom " $17\frac{1}{2}$ " should be 17, and in the seventh line from the bottom "E to T, U to W and V to X is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch more than half of full waist $17\frac{1}{2}$ " should be *E to T, U to W and V to X is half of full waist 17.*

PAGE 78.—In the eighth line from the bottom " $12\frac{3}{4}$ " should be $12\frac{1}{2}$, in the seventh line " $12\frac{1}{2}$ " should be $12\frac{3}{4}$ and in the twelfth line " $12\frac{3}{4}$ " should be $12\frac{1}{2}$.

PAGE 104.—In the eighteenth line from the bottom "A to P is the full length, 35," should be *A to F is the full length 36*, and in the fourteenth line "36" should be 35.

PAGE 112.—In the twelfth line from the bottom "F" should be *L*.

PAGE 116.—In the tenth line from the bottom " $13\frac{1}{2}$ " should be $14\frac{1}{4}$, and in the eleventh line " $14\frac{1}{4}$ " should be $13\frac{1}{2}$.

PAGE 128.—In the measures with the additions "34 breast" should be *36 breast*.

PAGE 144.—In the twenty-ninth line from the bottom "C to F is $\frac{1}{2}$ vest" should be *C to F is $\frac{1}{2}$ seat*.

PAGE 146.—In the twenty-fourth line from the bottom "F back to G" should be *G back to H*.

PAGE 180.—In the seventh line from the bottom "X to Y" should be *X to K*.