

THERE is probably no department of mechanics that is so often brought to our attention as the dress-maker's and tailor's, and the expense attending the necessary patronage of these departments constitutes no small part of the family's expenditures, especially where the family is large and the members have the slightest desire to present a neat appearance; therefore if we can reduce the cost of our clothing, we shall either be able to wear better or more stylish appearing clothes for the same money, or else we can put the amount saved to other uses.

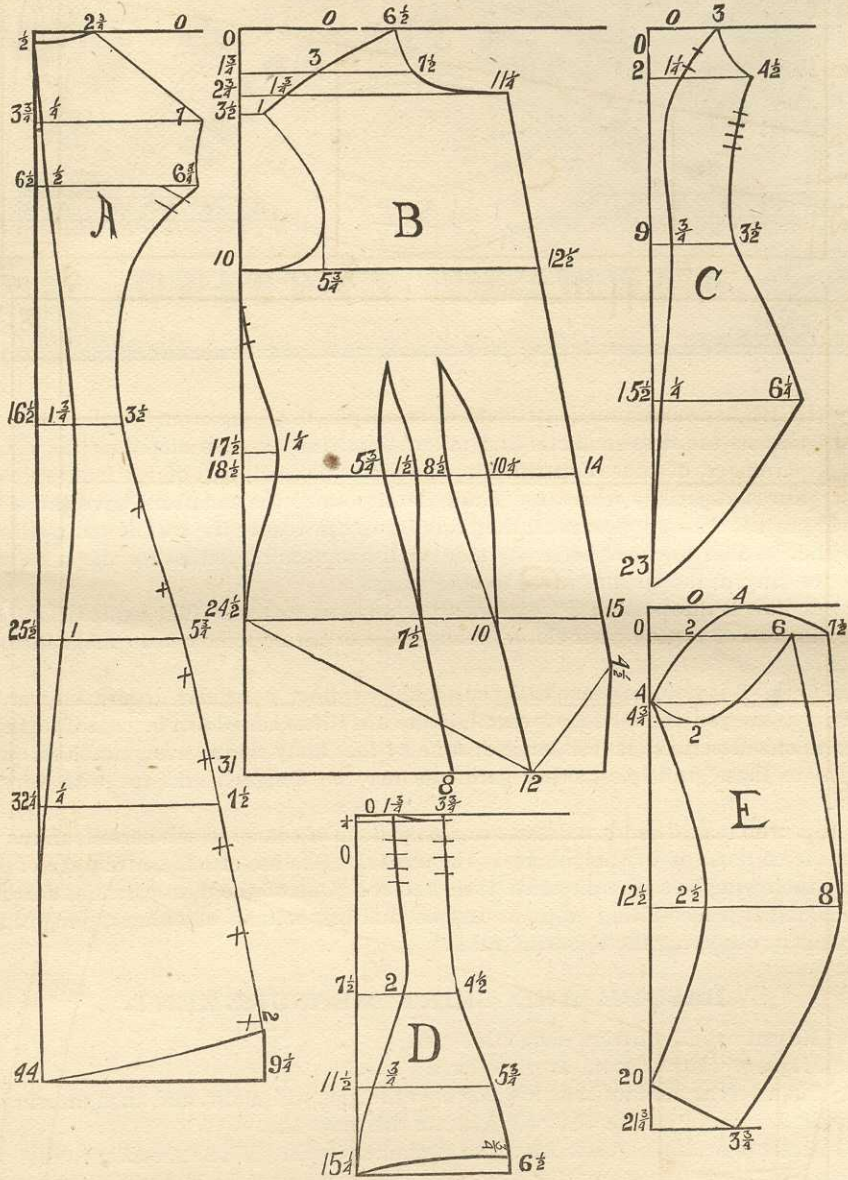
"But how is this possible?" exclaims the anxious matron. The explanation is very simple: instead of buying your clothes ready made or hiring some one to make them, do it yourself.

To do this it is not necessary that you should be either a regular dress-maker or tailor, but simply that you should follow carefully the directions laid down in regard to the several garments described in this article; and by the study which every ambitious woman will give to these principles, other garments may be designed and cut with very little trouble.

A lady who makes her own dresses can make them of course to suit herself, and as much different from those of her neighbors as she pleases. She has also the advantage of knowing that the sewing is as she intended it should be. One of the most essential features in dress-making is a nice-fitting waist or basque, and any woman of ordinary judgment can secure this by observing the following rules.

BASQUE AND SKIRT MEASUREMENT.

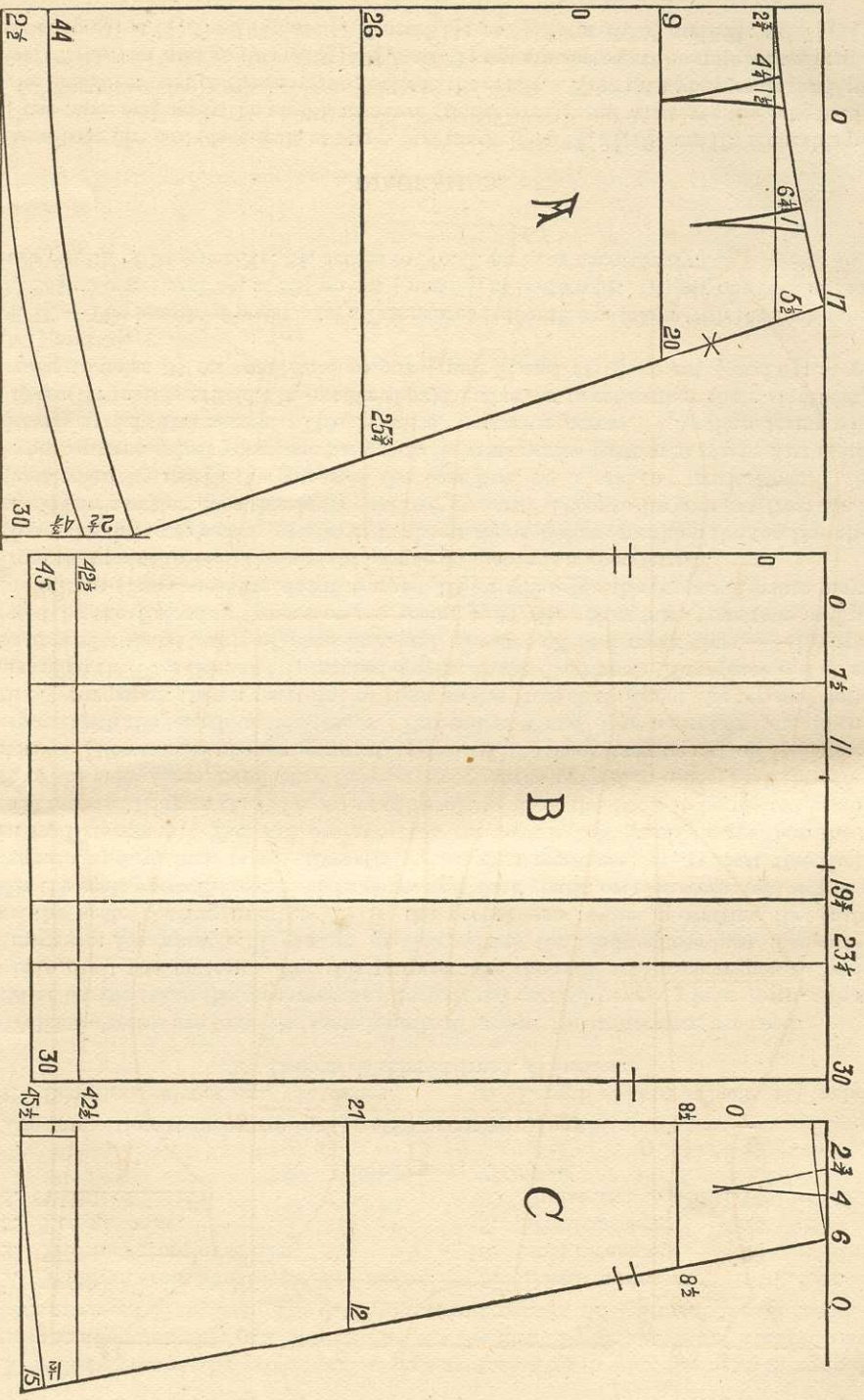
1. Measure width of front above the bust.
2. Measure width of front over the bust.
3. Pin a belt around waist as low down as the hips will allow, and then measure from neck to the bottom of belt, as that will indicate the waist line.
4. Measure width of back from the prominent point of one shoulder to that of the other, and *not* from the seams of the sleeve, as they may not be in the right place in the waist over which you may be measuring.
5. The sleeve measurement is taken from the top of the forearm, where the sleeve is sewed in, to a point as low down as you desire the sleeve to come.
6. Measure around the bust.
7. Measure around the waist.
8. Measure under the arm to bottom of waist.
9. Measure around the neck.



For the skirt the following measures are necessary: —

1. From the hollow of side, above hip, to the floor.
2. From centre of waist line at back, over pannier (if one is to be worn), to the floor.
3. From bottom of waist line in front, to the floor.

The length of skirt is governed by fashion or the wearer's taste. The above measures are to be taken with an inch tape line.



BASQUE AND SKIRT MEASUREMENT.

Now that we know the proper and necessary measures to take, the next thing to do is to study the diagrams which are annexed hereto, the first of which is that of a lady's basque, bust measurement 36 inches. The detailed measurement of this garment is as follows:—

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Width of front above bust, $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches. | 5. Forearm measure, $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches. |
| 2. Width of front over bust, $16\frac{1}{2}$ “ | 6. Bust measure, 36 “ |
| 3. Length waist, $16\frac{1}{2}$ “ | 7. Waist measure, 25 “ |
| 4. Width of back, $13\frac{1}{4}$ “ | 8. Under arm to waist, $7\frac{3}{4}$ “ |
| 9. Around neck, 13 inches. | |

The proportionate measures for the skirt accompanying the above are:—

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Length of skirt at hip, 42 inches. | 2. Length of skirt at back, $43\frac{1}{2}$ inches. |
| 3. Length of skirt at front, 41 inches. | |

Walking-dresses are to be the same length all around if panniers are not used.

After having taken the measures as directed and carefully noted them down, the next step is to draft the pattern. For this purpose take the scale which corresponds with $\frac{1}{2}$ bust measure; for example, if you are making a dress for a lady whose bust measures 36 inches, the scale bearing number 18 is the proper one to use in drafting the pattern. Besides the scale you will require light paper and dark chalk, or *vice versa*, and a T or cutter's square, and an inch tape. Everything being in readiness, let us draft the back as shown in Diagram A. You will observe that the back is left much longer than the side pieces shown in Diagram C. The object of this is to allow the back to be plaited up to the length of the side pieces, by placing those cross X marks over each other, and thus form a pannier. If, however, a plainer garment is desired, the back may be cut off at bottom to correspond with the length of side pieces. Proceed now and draw a straight line down the length of your paper, then a short line at right angles from first line at the top and bottom. This is called the *base line*, and is marked *o o* in all the diagrams. Now place *end* of scale at the upper left-hand angle of base line, and measure off and mark thus — the spaces indicated by the following figures on the scale: $\frac{1}{2}$, $3\frac{3}{4}$, $6\frac{1}{2}$. Now take your tape and place the end of it at $\frac{1}{2}$, and measure down to waist $16\frac{1}{2}$ or whatever the proper measure may be, and from that point to 44. For a plain basque 26 inches is a good length.

Now take the scale again; placing it in the angle as before, mark on the top line the $2\frac{3}{4}$ space. When a cutter does this he is said to “go out,” because he *goes out from the base line*; and when he marks the points on the base line, he is said to “mark down.” Now place your square against your base line, with its arms across pattern at places first marked, and draw a straight line across. This is called “squaring across.” As these terms will be used hereafter in this article, the reader should endeavor to remember their signification. Returning to point $3\frac{3}{4}$ on base line, go out $\frac{1}{4}$ and 7, and at $6\frac{1}{2}$ go out $\frac{1}{2}$ and $6\frac{3}{4}$; at waist length $1\frac{3}{4}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$.

N. B. — The length of waist, and all measures below it, are taken with the inch tape.

At $25\frac{1}{2}$ go out 1 and $5\frac{3}{4}$, at $32\frac{1}{4}$ go out $\frac{1}{4}$ and $7\frac{1}{2}$, at bottom $9\frac{1}{4}$. Apply one half of fourth measure (width of back) at No. $3\frac{3}{4}$, across to No. 7, and cut accordingly.

DIAGRAM B.

Draw base line *o o*, place scale at angle, and mark down $1\frac{3}{4}$, $2\frac{3}{4}$, $3\frac{1}{2}$, and 10; from this point to $17\frac{1}{2}$ use tape, and apply the eighth measure (under arm); and whatever the length is, let it be the hollowest part of the seam, to indicate the waist. Now take your scale and place the end at the top and go down $18\frac{1}{2}$, $24\frac{1}{2}$, and 31; square across at the numbers given, and go out at top $9\frac{1}{2}$; at $1\frac{3}{4}$, 3 and $7\frac{1}{2}$; at $2\frac{3}{4}$, $1\frac{3}{4}$ and $11\frac{1}{4}$; at $3\frac{1}{2}$, 1; at 10, $5\frac{3}{4}$ and $12\frac{1}{2}$; at $17\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$; at

18½, 1¼ and 5¾. Space for first dart 1½, then 8½ space between darts; for second dart, 1¾, have hollow come to front and then go out 10½ and 14; at 24½ go out 7½, 10, and 15; at 31 go out 8 and 12.

The front of basque at bottom can be left square or cut off to suit taste, as shown in diagram.

The first dart (from front line) at waist should be 2¾ inches, and the top of the dart 3¾ inches distant from said line. Of course, if the figure is large, the nearer the darts are to the front edge the smaller the waist effect. The darts should commence at a point 2½ inches below the line numbered 10 in Diagram B. Also apply one half of first measure 2 inches above line 10, and allow ½ inch more than the measure taken to make up.

DIAGRAM D (SIDE PIECE).

This piece is sewed to front at corresponding marks ≡, which you will observe in the four pieces that go together. Draw base line *o o* and mark down ¼, 7½, 11½, and 15¼. When scale is not long enough to measure, mark as far as it will go and add balance by shoving the scale along.

Square across at numbers marked on base line, and go out at top 1¾ and 3¾; at 7½, 2 and 4½; at 11½, ¾ and 5¾; at 15¼, 6½ and up ¾.

DIAGRAM C (SIDE BODY).

Draw base line and place end of scale at top, and mark down 2, 9, 15½, and 23. Square across at these numbers, and go out at top 3; at 2, 1¼ and 4½; at 9, ¾ and 3½; at 15½, ¼ and 6¼. Place basque together in sewing position and measure around the bust and waist. If too large, take in at sides under the arm; and if too small, make wider. Measure neck, and if too wide, take in; alter at shoulder seam by taking it in. If too small, allow at front.

DIAGRAM E (SLEEVE).

Draw base line *o o*; place end of tape at top and mark down 4, 4¾, 12½, 20, and 21¾. Square across at these figures and go out at top 4; at 2, 6 and 7½; at 4¾, 2; at 12½, 2½ and 8; at 21¾, 3¾. After the sleeve is drafted, place end of tape measure at point 4, apply measure 5 and cut accordingly. Having now completed draft of basque pattern, next lay it on the lining of waist, all the one way with the lining, and the front of the pattern should not be nearer than ½ inch to selvedge of lining; allow ¾ inch on all seams, until you baste up and try on, as you cannot have a perfect-fitting waist without doing so. When tried on and faults corrected, cut the seams down ¼ inch and overcast them. If the goods are apt to fray, the seams should be ½ inch wide. If outlets are desired, add whatever is necessary.

DIAGRAM OF SKIRT.

The skirt is cut in four pieces: back, front, and two side pieces or gores. As before stated, the scale is not used in drafting the skirt, but the inch tape is. No cuts should be taken out of the front until the front is sewed together, then bring it in to the size of waist; cut a band the proper width and make top of skirt the same size.

TO DRAFT SKIRT FRONT. — Draw base line, place inch tape at top, and mark down 2¾, 9, 26, and 44 (or whatever length is desired); square across at these numbers and go out with the numbers given on diagram.

DIAGRAM B.

Draw base line and go out on top 7½, 11, 19¾, 23¼, and 30; draw a line from each of these points to the bottom, or the length you desire the back of skirt to be. The spaces between 7½ and 11, and 19¾ and 23¼, are for box plaits.

DIAGRAM C.

Draw base line and cut two side gores, one for each side; allow $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches over the length necessary, for a hem, as on Diagram A. It would be almost useless to give any special style of overskirt, or decoration for the same, on account of the variance in tastes and mutability of fashion. The most important matter is to get a skirt that hangs well; after that is secured, little or no trouble will be experienced with the other. One pattern skirt would suffice to cut any number by, altering length and size around waist when necessary.

The English styles adopted for street toilets should find favor with people of small means, because they dispense with elaborate trimmings, and are of such simple designs that they can easily be made at home. Indeed, nothing detracts so much from what is now considered good style as the meaningless and fussy additions put on street costumes with the avowed purpose of making them "more dressy." It is in their *plainness* and their fine *fit* that their beauty lies, and all the outlay of money should be put in the fabric and in the workmanship that gives neatness of finish. The pure wool stuffs worn at present are within the reach of people of small incomes, provided the *cost of the material* is the principal expense, instead of being, as it is too often, scarcely half as much as the price of the trimmings and the dress-maker's bill.

For the cashmere, Jersey cloth, camel's hair, cloth-finished flannel, and lady's cloth suits that are worn in the street and house, alike, trimming is absolutely unnecessary, and, if insisted upon, it consists at the utmost of several rows of inexpensive braid, or a collar, vest, and cuffs of velvet.

Seven yards will be enough for the dress, and if trimming is desired, there should be added a half or three fourths of a yard of velvet of the same shade for the turned-over collar and square cuffs, or the narrow vest.

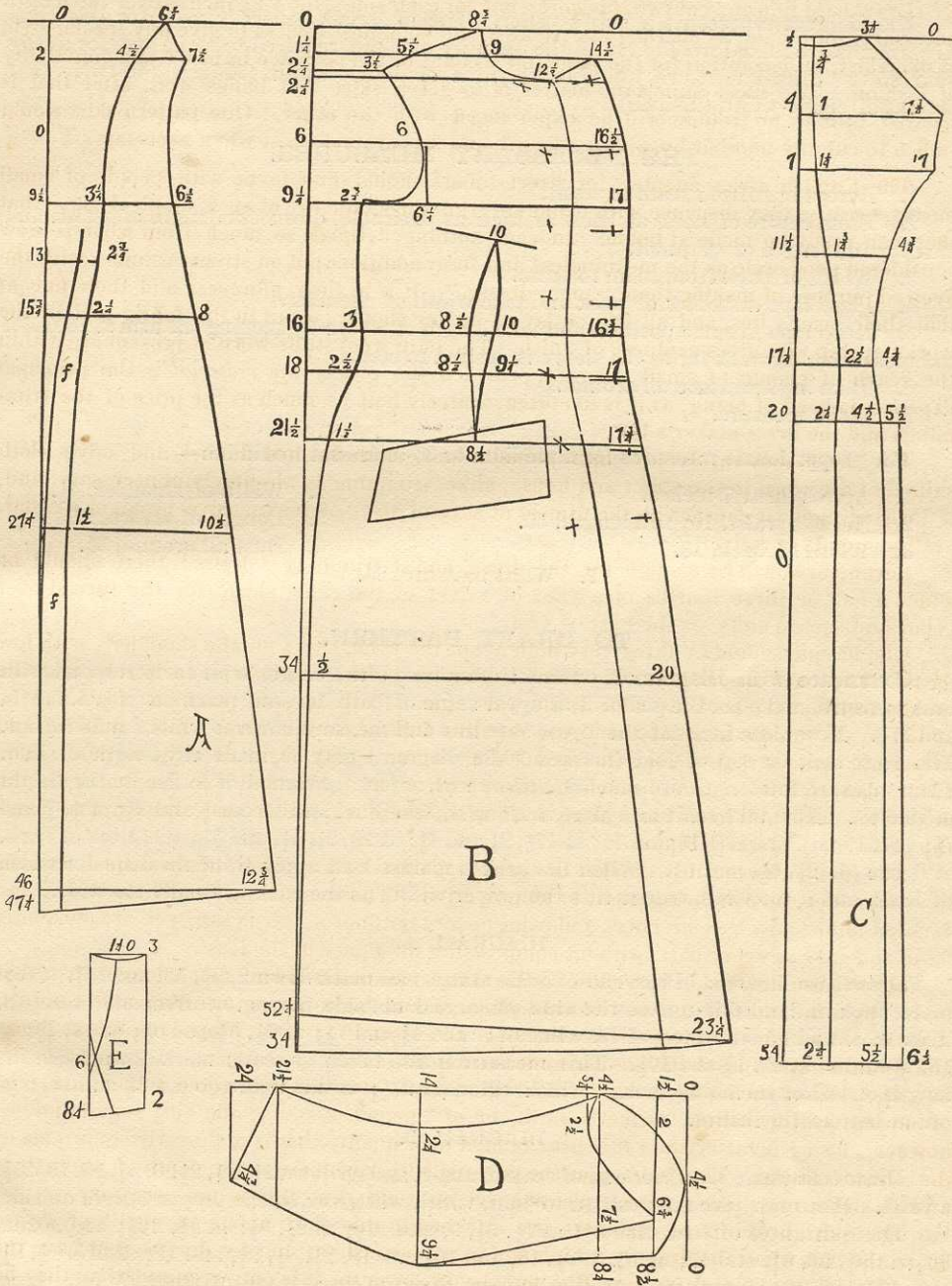
The basque should be fitted very high about the neck, short on the shoulders, with low darts. The back has a short side form beginning in the armhole on each side, and the middle forms at the back are wide at the waist line. Flatly pressed postilion pleats may be added in the middle forms if the figure requires fulness, as this gives a more finished and dressy appearance than closing the seams their whole length plain over the tornure. The latter plan is, however, very much in favor with stout ladies, and is in keeping with the Jersey fashions, and looks particularly well when there is a panier sash drapery that hides the plain edges of the basque.

The inexperienced dress-maker is warned against letting these simply-shaped basques have an appearance of being tight or snugly fitted. Those made by French modistes and London tailors are "clear cut," following every outline of the figure, yet are evidently loose and easy in every part, without compressing the figure in the least.

Sleeves are now made very close to the arm, with the front half much longer than that under the arm, and this makes the armhole large and high, giving freedom and comfort. A cluster of gathers at the elbow is absolutely necessary to give the proper roundness there, and join the full front to the plainer under-arm gore.

The skirt of such a dress is now most often made over a closely gored foundation skirt of alpaca, cotton satine, farmer's satin, or of inexpensive silk; the silk foundation is, however, losing favor because it is usually of a poor quality that is not nearly so durable as the outside fabric. This skirt must be covered with cashmere to the depth of a fourth of a yard, and it may have a narrow pleating set on it also, but this is not necessary.

The skirt breadths of cashmere are attached to this skirt about an eighth of a yard below the belt when the drapery is high and in panier fashion; but for dresses that have the round apron overskirt, these breadths may begin lower, as it is only required that they be well covered at the top.



LADY'S ULSTER.

The diagram represents a lady's ulster. The materials generally used for this class of garments are mixed woollens; and the quantity of cloth required to make one for a lady from 36 to 40 bust measure would be $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards of double-width (54-inch), or twice that amount of single-width (27-inch).

THE NECESSARY MEASURES.

1. Across bust from seam to seam.
2. From centre of neck at back as high as desirable, down for length of waist, and then for full length of garment.
3. Width of back from seam to seam.
4. Place tape at hollow of neck and take width of shoulder.
5. Keep tape in same position and take length of sleeve by keeping the arm at the side, and measuring down as far as the sleeve is desired to come.
6. Take bust measure all around.
7. Waist measure.

The proportionate measures for a medium or 36-inch bust would be:—

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Across bust, 7 inches. | 4. Width of shoulder, $4\frac{1}{2}$. |
| 2. Neck to waist, 16; full length, 50. | 5. Length of sleeve, 27. |
| 3. Width of back, 13. | 6. Bust all around, 36. |
| 7. Waist measure, 24. | |

TO DRAFT PATTERN.

Commence with Diagram C, or back; draw base line *o o*; get scale to correspond with bust measure, and place the end of it at upper angle of base line, and mark down $\frac{1}{2}$, 4, 7, $11\frac{1}{2}$, and $17\frac{1}{4}$. Now place inch tape at top of base line and measure down to waist, say 16 inches. The back tack or top of fold (marked 20 in diagram) may be made any length desired. Then measure full length of back, 50 inches more or less, governed of course by the height of person. Now take scale and place it at top of base line, and go out $\frac{3}{4}$ and $3\frac{1}{4}$; at 4, $\frac{3}{4}$ and $7\frac{1}{2}$; at 7, 1 and 7; at $11\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{3}{4}$ and $4\frac{3}{4}$; at $17\frac{1}{4}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{1}{4}$; at 20, $2\frac{1}{4}$, $4\frac{1}{2}$, and $5\frac{1}{2}$; at bottom of back, at figure 54, $2\frac{1}{4}$, $5\frac{1}{2}$, and $6\frac{1}{2}$. When the back is marked out, apply third measure for width of back, and if too wide, reduce it to the proper width, as the back is usually too wide.

DIAGRAM A.

Draw base line *o o*. Place end of scale at top, and mark down 2, $9\frac{1}{2}$, 13, and $15\frac{3}{4}$. Now place back in the position to sew to side piece, and cut side pieces to correspond in length. Take scale and go out at top of base line $6\frac{1}{4}$; at 2, $4\frac{1}{2}$ and $7\frac{1}{2}$; at $9\frac{1}{2}$, $3\frac{1}{4}$ and $6\frac{1}{2}$; at 13, $2\frac{3}{4}$; at 15, $2\frac{3}{4}$ and 8; at 27, $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $10\frac{1}{2}$. This measure is also taken by scale: mark down twice the length of scale, and add $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, which will make $27\frac{1}{4}$; at this figure go out $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $10\frac{1}{2}$; go out at bottom $12\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

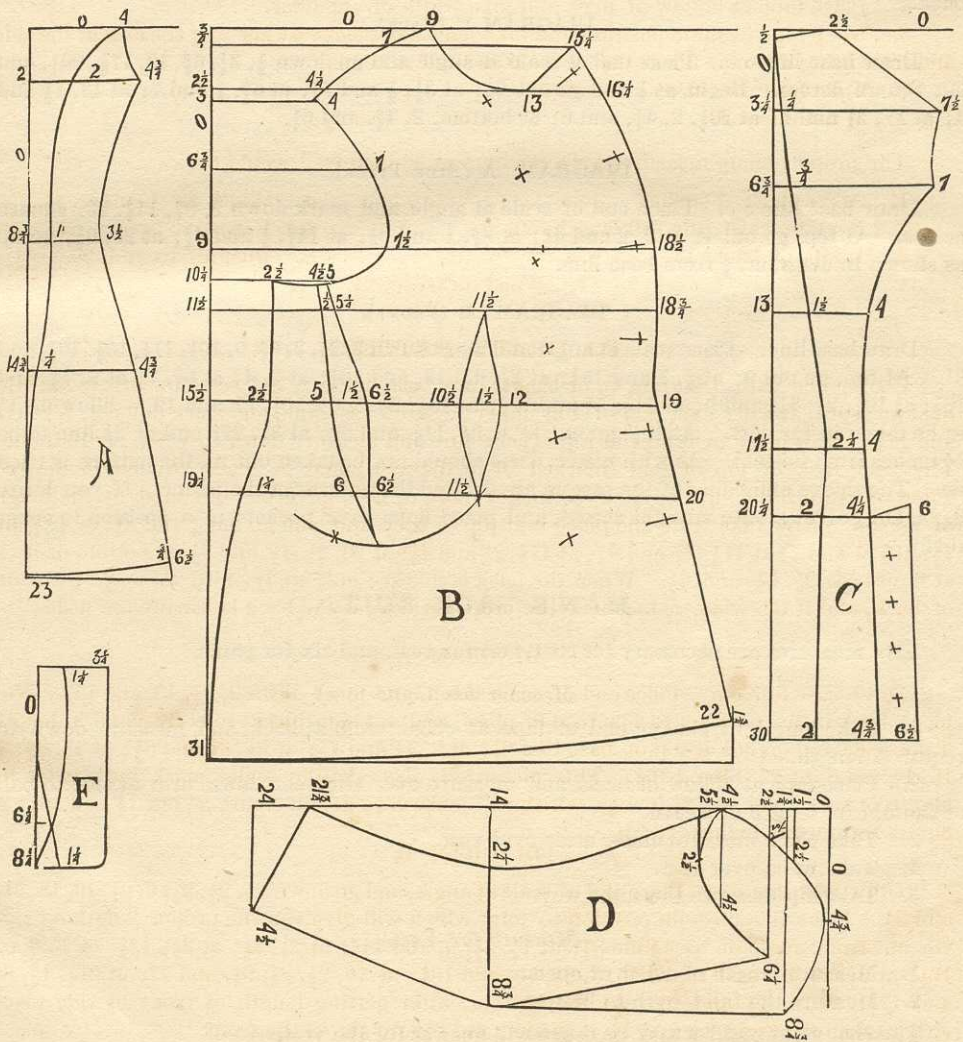
DIAGRAM B.

Draw base line *o o*. Place end of scale at angle, and go down $1\frac{1}{4}$, $2\frac{1}{4}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 6, $9\frac{1}{4}$, 16, 18, $21\frac{1}{2}$, and 34. Place side piece in position to join, which will give you the proper length on side. Go out from angle of base line $8\frac{3}{4}$; at $1\frac{1}{4}$, $5\frac{1}{2}$, 9, and $14\frac{3}{4}$; at $2\frac{1}{4}$, $3\frac{1}{2}$; at $2\frac{1}{2}$, $12\frac{1}{2}$; at 6, 6 and $16\frac{1}{2}$; at $9\frac{1}{4}$, $2\frac{3}{4}$, $6\frac{1}{4}$, and 17; at 16, 3, $8\frac{1}{2}$, 10, and $16\frac{3}{4}$; at 18, $2\frac{1}{2}$, $8\frac{1}{2}$, $9\frac{1}{4}$, and 17; at $21\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$, $8\frac{1}{2}$, and $17\frac{3}{4}$; at 34, $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 20. At the bottom, after getting length of front by side piece, either take off or add, as may be requisite, and square across the front.

DIAGRAM (SLEEVE).

Draw base line. Mark down from angle $1\frac{1}{2}$, $4\frac{1}{2}$, $5\frac{1}{4}$, 14, $21\frac{1}{2}$, and 24. At top base line go out, for width of sleeve, $4\frac{1}{2}$; at $1\frac{1}{2}$, 2, $6\frac{3}{4}$, and $8\frac{1}{2}$; at $4\frac{1}{2}$, $7\frac{1}{2}$ and $8\frac{3}{4}$; at $5\frac{1}{4}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$; at 14, $2\frac{1}{4}$ and $9\frac{1}{4}$; at 24, square across, and go out $4\frac{3}{4}$. The collar you can work out by following figures. When pattern is drafted, lay it on cloth as per diagram. Allow large seams, and baste up and try on.

LADY'S SACQUE.



The same measures that are taken for ulster will do for the sacque, except of course the length. This diagram will fit a 36-inch bust. Thirty inches would be the ordinary length for a walking-jacket; $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards of double-width (54-inch) cloth, or $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards single-width, will be sufficient for a medium garment. When drafting pattern, commence with the back (Diagram C), then the side pieces (A), and finally the front (B). In each case, commence by drawing base line *o o*, and mark down on it the same as shown in ulster diagram, and square across.

A HOUSE JACKET may also be cut from this pattern, the back being lapped on side piece at buttons, and four or five buttons sewed on. Lay pattern on cloth as per diagram, allow for *large* seams, and baste garment together and try on. If woollen goods are to be used for the garment, they should be sponged in accordance with the directions given in the article on Men's Clothing. Procure the scale corresponding to bust measure, and draft back.

DIAGRAM C (BACK).

Draw base line *o o*. Place end of scale at angle and go down $\frac{1}{2}$, $3\frac{1}{4}$, $6\frac{3}{4}$, 13, $17\frac{1}{2}$, $20\frac{1}{4}$, and 30; square across. Begin at $\frac{1}{2}$ and go out $2\frac{1}{2}$; at $3\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $7\frac{1}{2}$; at $6\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ and 7; at 13, $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 4; at 17, $2\frac{1}{4}$ and 4; at $20\frac{1}{4}$, 2, $4\frac{1}{4}$, and 6; at bottom, 2, $4\frac{3}{4}$, and $6\frac{1}{4}$.

DIAGRAM A (SIDE PIECE).

Draw base line *o o*. Place end of scale at angle and mark down 2, $8\frac{3}{4}$, $14\frac{3}{4}$, 23; square across. At top, go out 4; at 2, 2 and $4\frac{3}{4}$; at $8\frac{3}{4}$, 1 and $3\frac{1}{2}$; at $14\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $4\frac{3}{4}$; at 23, $6\frac{1}{2}$; go up as shown in diagram, $\frac{3}{4}$ from base line.

DIAGRAM B (FRONT).

Draw base line. Place scale at angle and mark down $\frac{3}{4}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3, $6\frac{3}{4}$, 9, $10\frac{1}{4}$, $11\frac{1}{2}$, $15\frac{1}{2}$, $19\frac{1}{2}$, and 31. At top, go out 9; at $\frac{3}{4}$, 7 and $15\frac{1}{4}$; at $2\frac{1}{2}$, $4\frac{1}{2}$, 13, and $16\frac{1}{4}$; at 3, 4; at $6\frac{3}{4}$, 7; at 9, $7\frac{1}{2}$, and $18\frac{3}{4}$; at $10\frac{1}{4}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$, $4\frac{1}{2}$, and 5; at $11\frac{1}{2}$, $5\frac{1}{2}$ and $18\frac{3}{4}$; at $15\frac{1}{2}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 5, $6\frac{1}{2}$, $10\frac{1}{2}$, 12, and 19, — allowing $1\frac{1}{2}$ to be taken in for dart. At $19\frac{1}{2}$, go out $1\frac{1}{4}$, 6, $6\frac{1}{2}$, $11\frac{1}{2}$, and 20; at 31, 22; end of 31 line to be $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches from bottom. As with ulster, darts should not be taken out till the pattern is tried on. The sleeve and collar of the sacque are drafted the same as in the ulster. If you desire flaps, cut pocket mouth straight across, and place flaps over pockets in a position to cover them.

MAN'S SACK SUIT.

Five measures are necessary for coat, two for vest, and six for pants.

Measure for Coat.

1. Take length by placing end of tape at collar seam at back, and measure down to required length.
2. Place tape at hollow of neck, and measure over shoulder down arm at side to ball of thumb, for length of sleeve.
3. Take chest measure under arms over vest.
4. Take waist over vest.
5. Take hip measure the same way.

Measure for Vest.

1. Measure length of collar or open.
2. Measure the full length to bottom.

The coat CHEST and WAIST measure will answer for the vest.

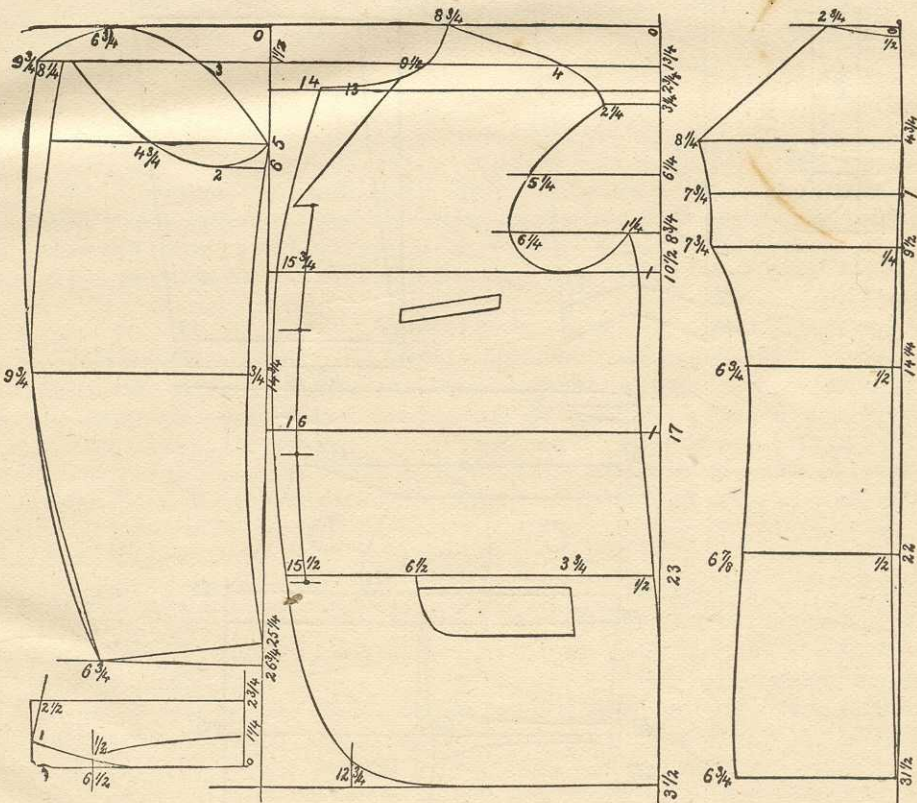
Measure for Pants.

1. Measure outside seam from hollow over hip to heel of boot.
2. Take waist measure under vest.
3. Seat measure is taken by placing tape around seat, the same way as you took waist measure.
4. Take width at knee.
5. Take width at bottom.
6. The inside seam is taken by placing end of tape at crotch and measuring down to sole of boot.

To make a suit for a man 5 feet 6 inches, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards of double-width goods are necessary; twice that quantity of single-width. All woollen goods should be sponged, either by steam or placing them in a wet cloth for half an hour and then letting them dry.

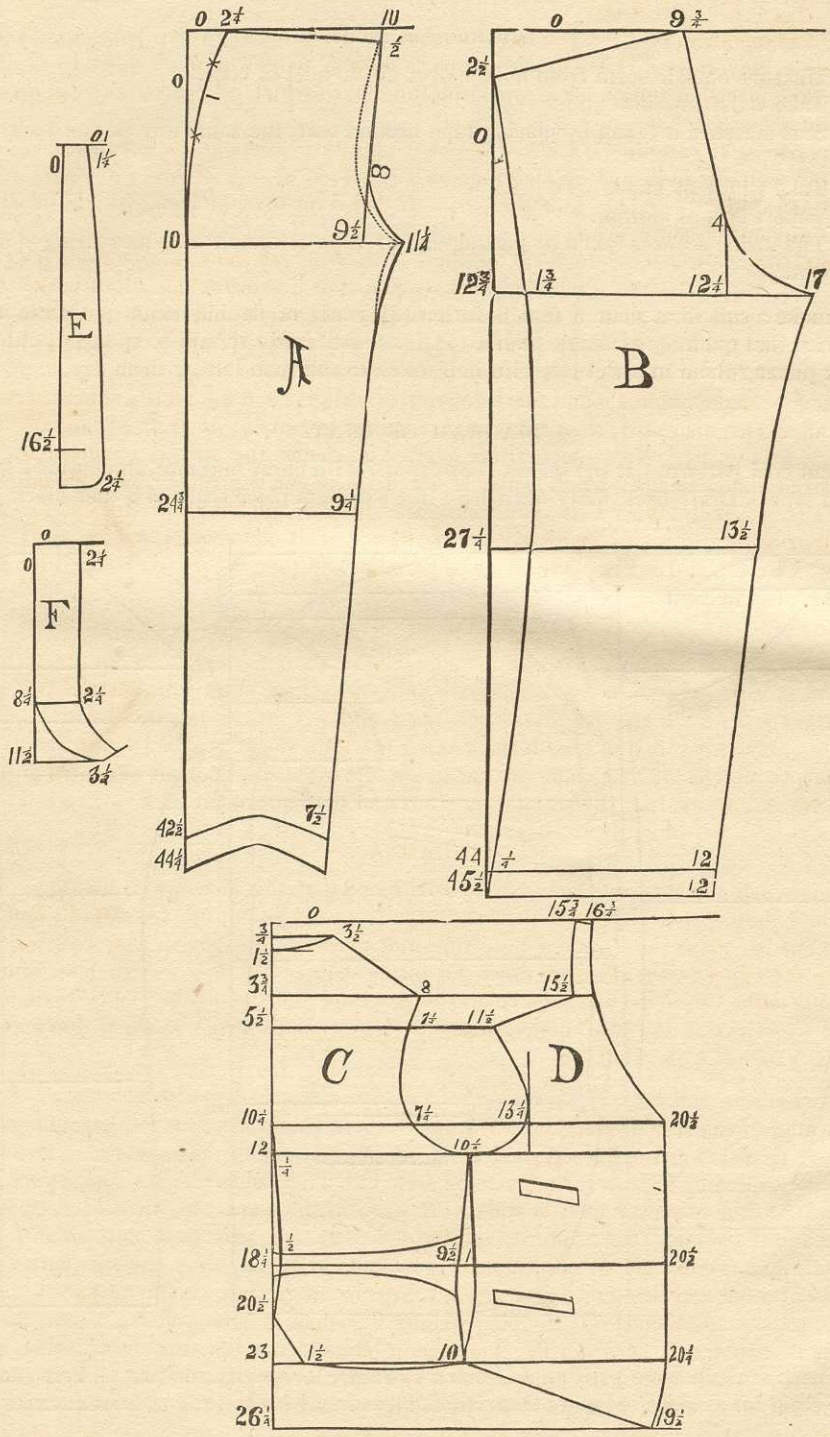
DIAGRAM OF COAT.

To cut coat pattern, get the scale to correspond with chest measure, and cutter's square and inch tape. Draft back first; draw base line *o o*, then place scale at *o* and mark down



$\frac{1}{2}$ inch; keep scale in same position and mark down $4\frac{3}{4}$, 7, $9\frac{1}{2}$, $14\frac{1}{4}$, and 22. Where you have to use a scale for a measure longer than itself, measure as far as scale will admit and add on

PANTS AND VEST DIAGRAM.



balance. For instance, on back you have to measure down to 22: twelve parts are all there is on the scale, so you would have to add ten parts more. After you mark down to 22, then, with inch tape placed at top of back, work the full length which you have taken in measuring for coat.

Square across at base line at each of the above figures, except at the one marked $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and give the width as indicated by diagram; at base, $2\frac{3}{4}$; at $4\frac{3}{4}$, $8\frac{1}{4}$; at 7, $7\frac{3}{4}$; at $9\frac{1}{2}$, $7\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$; at $14\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $6\frac{3}{4}$; at 22, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $6\frac{3}{8}$; at bottom, $6\frac{3}{4}$. If you want to make back straight or whole, do not cut any out of centre seam.

To cut front, draw base angle at *o*; then with scale placed at *o*, work down $1\frac{3}{4}$, $2\frac{3}{4}$, $3\frac{1}{4}$, $6\frac{1}{4}$, $8\frac{3}{4}$, $10\frac{1}{2}$, 17, 23. Then whatever you have added or taken from length of back, do the same to front. Square at each of the above lines (see diagram), and mark out from base line at *o*, $8\frac{3}{4}$; at $1\frac{3}{4}$, 4 and $9\frac{1}{2}$; at $2\frac{3}{4}$, 13 and 14; at $3\frac{1}{4}$, $2\frac{1}{4}$; at $6\frac{1}{4}$, $5\frac{1}{4}$; at $8\frac{3}{4}$, $1\frac{1}{4}$ and $6\frac{1}{4}$; at $10\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and $15\frac{3}{4}$; at 17, 16; at 23, $15\frac{1}{2}$, and bottom of front to suit taste.

For sleeve, make angle *o o* and mark down with scale $1\frac{1}{2}$, 5, 6, 14, and 3; square across at these numbers (see diagram); then from angle *o* across, go out $6\frac{3}{4}$; at $1\frac{1}{2}$, 3, $8\frac{1}{4}$, and $9\frac{3}{4}$; at 5, $4\frac{3}{4}$; at 6, 2; at $14\frac{3}{4}$, $9\frac{3}{4}$. Now place front at top of sleeve the way it is sewed in, and measure from hollow of neck where collar is sewed on, down centre of sleeve, making the length of sleeve $\frac{1}{2}$ inch longer than your measure, besides allowing two inches for turning up. For collar, draw line *o* and work down $6\frac{1}{2}$ and 9; at *o* go out $1\frac{1}{4}$ and $2\frac{3}{4}$; at $6\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$; at 9, 1 and $2\frac{1}{2}$. Before cutting, measure neck of garment and then collar. If collar is too short or too long, alter at centre.

DIAGRAM OF VEST.

In measuring for vest, use scale $\frac{1}{2}$ inch smaller than for coat. First draw angle *o o*, then mark down the numbers as diagram indicates, then mark out. After you have diagram drawn, compare the length of the open and the whole length of vest and cut accordingly, allowing $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length for making up, then see if the waist measure is correct. Allow two inches on each side over measure. If too wide, take out of centre of back; if too narrow, allow one half the amount on front and the balance on back.

DIAGRAM A.

In commencing to cut pants, get scale to correspond with seat measure, front Diagram A; draw angle *o*, then with scale go down 10 and $24\frac{3}{4}$; from $24\frac{3}{4}$ go out $9\frac{1}{4}$; from 10, $9\frac{1}{2}$ and $11\frac{1}{4}$; from *o* go out 10; place tape at *o* on base line and measure the length you took on side seam from $11\frac{3}{4}$ opposite 10; measure down for inside seam. The best way to determine the rise of pants is the difference between the inside measure and the outside. For instance, if the inside seam was 32 and the outside $42\frac{1}{2}$, the rise of pants, from angle *o* down to 10, would be $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches from *o* out 10.

DIAGRAM B.

Make angle *o*, and down $2\frac{1}{2}$, $12\frac{3}{4}$, and $27\frac{1}{4}$, and down the same length as Diagram A. From *o* go out $9\frac{3}{4}$; from $12\frac{3}{4}$ go out $1\frac{3}{4}$, $12\frac{1}{4}$, and 17; from $27\frac{1}{4}$ go out $13\frac{1}{2}$. The width at knee and bottom is controlled by taste, or whatever the style is. The inside line on Diagram A, the right front is usually cut $\frac{1}{2}$ inch smaller. If close-fitting pants are necessary, measure the waist, and if too large, take difference off at figure $9\frac{3}{4}$, Diagram B, to nothing at 4; and if too small, increase the size at same points to nothing at 4. Allow 1 inch in cutting for seam, both at waist and through leg, over your measure in cutting waistband E.

If the waist was 34, cut it $17\frac{1}{2}$ double. Allow 2 inches in front on right side for top of fly; the fly is marked, Diagram F. The size of pants in this diagram is 32 waist by 32 leg; and if that will answer your purpose, don't cut any larger than marked. You can cut any size suit from 24 chest measure to 48, by taking proper measure, and scale to draft by.

SUIT FOR BOY.

Take the tape line and measure —

1. From collar seam at back of neck to bottom of garment.
2. Width of back from seam to seam.
3. Measure from hollow of neck, over shoulder, to the wrist.
4. Around chest under jacket.

These are all the measures required for the jacket, and those for short pants are as follows: —

1. Outside seam above hip-bone, down to a point just below the knee.
2. Around the waist.
3. Around the seat.

DIAGRAM C.

For long pants, see the explanation on men's suit.

To draft jacket, commence with the back, Diagram C; draw base line *o o*, and then take the scale which corresponds with chest measure and place the end of it at angle, and go down $\frac{1}{2}$, $4\frac{1}{4}$, $6\frac{1}{4}$, $8\frac{3}{4}$, and $13\frac{3}{4}$. Square across at these numbers, then place the end of tape line at $\frac{1}{2}$ and measure down to 16 and $22\frac{1}{4}$, or to the desired length. Now begin at the top of base line and go out 3 (with scale) at $4\frac{1}{4}$; $8\frac{3}{4}$ at $6\frac{1}{4}$; $8\frac{3}{4}$ at $8\frac{3}{4}$; 7 at $13\frac{3}{4}$; $6\frac{1}{4}$ at 16; and $6\frac{1}{4}$ at $22\frac{1}{4}$.

Next draw front Diagram B. Draw base line as usual, place end of scale at angle, and go down $1\frac{3}{4}$, $3\frac{1}{4}$, $9\frac{3}{4}$, $10\frac{3}{4}$, $16\frac{1}{4}$, 19, and $23\frac{3}{4}$. Of course the front must correspond to the length of the back. Begin at top of base line with scale, and go out $10\frac{1}{4}$; at $1\frac{1}{4}$ go out 5 and $10\frac{1}{2}$; at $3\frac{1}{4}$, $3\frac{1}{2}$, 14, and $17\frac{1}{2}$; at $9\frac{3}{4}$, 2, 7, and 19; at $10\frac{3}{4}$, $1\frac{3}{4}$; at $16\frac{1}{4}$, $1\frac{3}{4}$ and 20; at 19, $\frac{3}{4}$ and $20\frac{1}{2}$. Mark pockets as shown in diagram.

DIAGRAM A (SLEEVE).

Draw base line, and go down $1\frac{1}{2}$, $4\frac{1}{2}$, $5\frac{3}{4}$, and $14\frac{3}{4}$. Beginning at the top again, go out $5\frac{3}{4}$; at $1\frac{1}{2}$, $2\frac{1}{4}$, 8, and $9\frac{1}{4}$; at $4\frac{1}{2}$, $8\frac{1}{4}$ and $9\frac{3}{4}$; at $14\frac{3}{4}$, $9\frac{3}{4}$. Now place sleeve in position to sew in, and measure from hollow of neck to bottom of sleeve, and cut it $\frac{1}{2}$ inch longer than you measured. The measure for width of back may be applied before cutting the pattern. The collar and flaps for pockets may be cut as shown in Diagrams H and G. As this pattern is for a proportionate figure, it will be well after you have cut it out to baste it up and try it on.

PANTS.

Draw base line and take scale to correspond with seat measure, and place the end of it at angle and go down 2, $10\frac{1}{2}$, and $12\frac{1}{2}$. Now take inch tape and place the end of it where scale was, and measure down the desired length and allow $\frac{1}{2}$ inch over for making up. Go out by scale at bottom $\frac{1}{2}$ and 10. Allow 2 inches for hem, and go out by scale $10\frac{1}{4}$ at $22\frac{3}{4}$, and square across at numbers given. Then go out at top $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 11; at 2, $1\frac{1}{4}$; at $10\frac{1}{2}$, 11; at $12\frac{1}{2}$, 13.

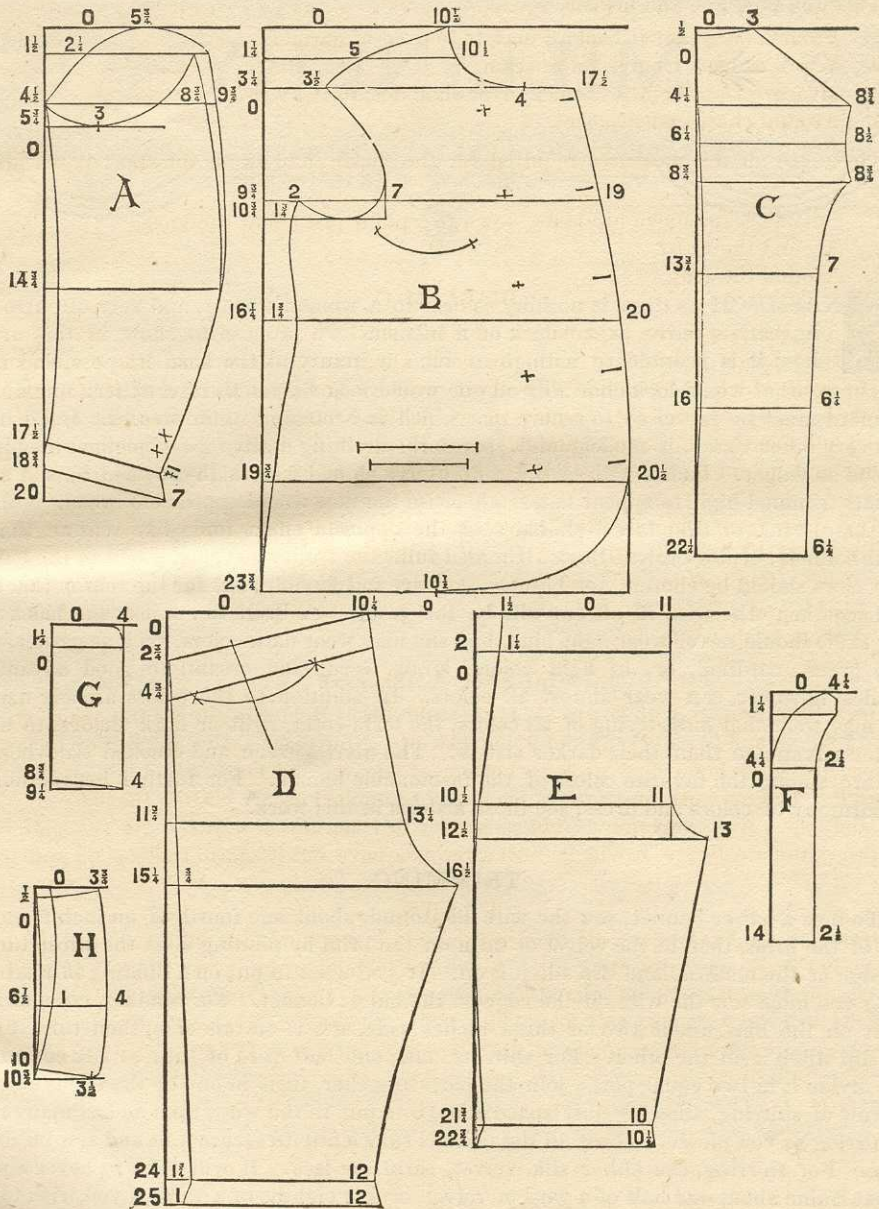
DIAGRAM D (BACK).

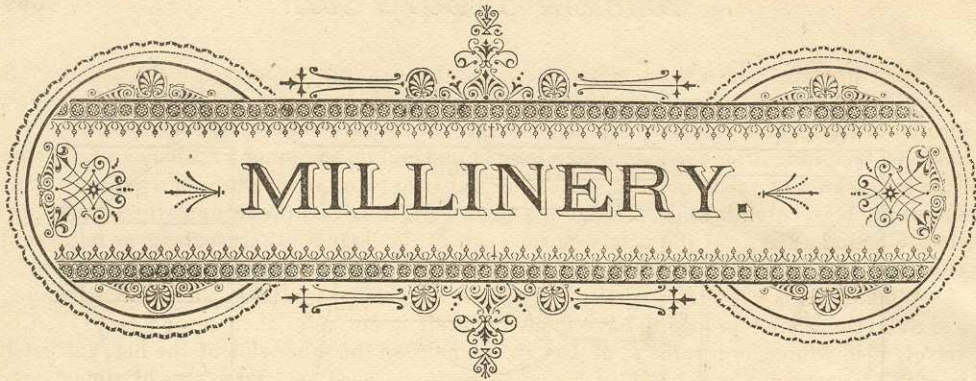
Draw base line and go down with scale as usual, $2\frac{3}{4}$, $4\frac{3}{4}$, $11\frac{3}{4}$, and $15\frac{1}{4}$. Square across at these numbers and go out at top $10\frac{1}{4}$; at $11\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{1}{4}$; at $15\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ and $16\frac{1}{2}$. Now place back and front together at $12\frac{1}{2}$ on front and $15\frac{1}{4}$ on back; both sides of course are to be cut the same length. Then cut fly as shown in Diagram F.

The amount of goods required to make this suit for a boy of eight years is $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards of double width, or 3 yards single width. The jacket may be made with or without a collar, as the neck of the jacket is suitable for either style.

DIAGRAM OF BOY'S SUIT.

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MILLINERY.

NASMUCH as there is nothing so dear to a woman's heart, and very often to her husband's purse, as a "duck of a bonnet," we propose to show in this article how it is possible to indulge in such a luxury at the smallest possible outlay. Of course, what would look charming on one would look ridiculous on another: so care and judgment must be exercised to secure that which is becoming to the wearer. Good taste, like every other virtue, is modest, and, therefore, anything flashy or conspicuous should be tabooed as vulgar. Ladies with broad, round faces should wear high-crowned hats or small bonnets trimmed high, to appear taller, otherwise the face would appear too broad. Others, with long, oval, or thin faces, should seek the opposite effect for a like reason; that is, broad bonnets, or low-crowned hats, trimmed full.

Colors should be chosen, not because they are fashionable, but for the reason that they are becoming, otherwise ill effects will be the result. A brunette, unless she has a very clear skin, should never wear light blue, but she may wear dark colors, such as garnet, dark blue, green, cardinal, or, in light colors, straw, écreu, and cream, to good advantage. Blondes, however, can wear almost all colors. In addition to the colors already named, they may wear that most trying of all colors, the terra-cotta, light or dark shades, to much greater advantage than their darker sisters. The myrtle green and crushed strawberries, etc., are among the favorite colors of the fashionable blonde. For further instructions in the harmony of colors and dress, see those articles in this work.

TRIMMING.

To face a hat or bonnet, sew the wire all around, about one-fourth of an inch from the edge of the brim, then fit the velvet or satin on the brim by pinning it on the wire; turn in the edge of the material and slip stitch it on. If you want to put on a binding instead of a facing you must sew the wire on the edge of the hat or bonnet. For binding, cut a strip of velvet on the bias, about two or three inches wide, sew it on one side, then turn it over and slip stitch it on the other. For shirring, take one half yard of satin or silk cut on the bias, divide it in two equal parts, join the parts together, turn in one of the edges and put in a row of shirring, allowing just space enough to put in the wire, then add as many rows of shirring as you please. Draw all the threads sufficiently to secure a fit and sew on to the shape. For shirring, use either silk, velvet, satin, or lace. It will take to cover a plain bonnet frame about one half of a yard of velvet, or five eighths of a yard, if you wish to put on a puff binding. To put on the latter binding it generally takes two lengths of velvet or satin; join them together, then run a thread on both edges of the material; sew one side on the frame, turn it over and slip stitch it on the inside. If it is a bonnet, you can leave a raw edge, which is covered by the lining.

For trimming, take a band, about three eighths of a yard wide, cut on the bias, turn it in soft folds around the crown; put either a breast, a bunch of tips with a small wing, or a bird on one side, and you have a pretty bonnet. A stylish bonnet for a middle-aged lady is made by trimming it on one side with a long plume and on the other by a handsome bow of ribbon or a knot of velvet or satin. Another way is to take three eighths of a yard of velvet cut on the bias, catch it in the middle in a tight knot, sew it on the brim of the bonnet previously bound, then draw the velvet on each side of the bonnet in soft folds, so as to make it puffy; it forms a large bow, and is very neat.

When a hat is large after facing it, you can use one or two large plumes in trimming, and it is considered proper to have them both fall on one side; then place a large twist of velvet, if in winter, or a soft fall of lace in summer, on the other side of the hat, and catch in with an ornament or a bird. A breast may also be used, or a large bow of ribbon may be put on the trim of the hat.

To make a stylish bow of ribbon, take one and one half yards, from three to four and one half inches wide; double about one fourth of a yard, draw it in tight folds, then twist the thread around tight; make as many loops as you have ribbon without cutting it; put a knot in the middle, and arrange your loops so as to lay flat on the hat. Another pretty bow is made with one or two strips of satin or velvet cut on the bias, one fourth of a yard wide; gather in the middle, form equal loops on each side, and finish with an ornament in the centre.

Beads may be used in the making of a bonnet by putting a row round the brim of the bonnet or hat. They are also used across the back of the bonnet. They look well either with flowers or feathers, but generally only feathers are used on a hat with beads, and flowers or small tips are used on bonnets. Beads are not used for trimming as much as in former years, nevertheless jet bonnets are still fashionable and look well. A jet bonnet is easily made by covering a frame with black satin, or with thin black silk, with several thicknesses of black ground lace. Cardinal satin may also be used. Next put a jet crown, then a couple of rows of beaded lace slightly full. If you desire it high in front, puff a little plain black lace under the beaded lace. A bunch of flowers or tips at the side is all that is needed to complete the bonnet.

Gros-grain and the ottoman ribbons are more fashionable than satin; nevertheless the latter are still worn and look pretty, and are cheaper than the silk.

TO RESTORE RIBBONS AND LACES.

To freshen ribbon or laces, take one part of alcohol, two parts of water, mix together, then rub the ribbon or lace with the solution, and cover with a piece of muslin to prevent the iron from giving it a gloss. For colored ribbons, use only a wet piece of muslin over the ribbon without using the solution. Some milliners prefer a weak solution of ammonia to the one mentioned. For white laces, use a small quantity of gum arabic dissolved in water. Have it slightly sticky. Another method for colored laces is to dip the lace in bluing water, and wind it, without pulling, around a bottle, allowing it to remain on the bottle till it dries. The bluing imparts a rich color to the lace without making it glossy or stiff.

TO RENEW CRAPE.

To refinish crape, take two parts of alcohol to one part of water, mix together; then take about three fourths of a yard of thin black lining silk, wash it well to take off all the dressing, dip it in the solution, wring it, then lay it over the crape, which has been previ-

ously well stretched on a piece of cloth; take a hot flat-iron and draw it lightly over the silk without touching the crape. It will in this manner steam the crape, which will retain its folds and look like new. Another method is to lay a wet cloth on a hot stove and hold the crape over the steam which rises from the cloth.

TO RESTORE FEATHERS.

Feathers are restored by shaking them over steam; then continue shaking over a hot stove until dry. Curl all the fibres separately with a blunt knife, or the back of a pair of scissors.

TO ALTER SIZES OF BONNETS OR HATS.

If you wish to enlarge a bonnet frame where the head size is too small, introduce a V on each side or one at the back. You can also put one in the brim. If it is too small in front or sides, add a piece of buckram the size you wish to make the frame by sewing it on the edge, then sew on the wire, which, of course, must be removed before the frame can be pieced. To make a frame smaller, remove your wire, cut off what you please, then replace wire as before. You can also enlarge felt, straws, or chips in the same manner, the trimming and binding covering all. Another method is to cut out a \wedge at the back and draw the parts together, which of course reduces the size.

MOURNING.

For deep mourning crape only is used, and the bonnet must be made perfectly plain to look well; a long veil put on plain, just folded on the sides of the bonnet so as to fall gracefully on each side of the face. The usual width of crape for veils is $\frac{4}{4}$; the length, all finished, is $1\frac{1}{2}$ or $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards long. To make a veil $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards long you must get $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards of crape; make a hem $\frac{1}{4}$ yard deep for the lower part of the veil, then a hem $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep on each side, and a narrower one for the top.

Crape and silk are used for lighter mourning. As a great many persons object to wear crape, a plain black silk bonnet can be worn, with dull jet beads on the edge; one or two rows can be used.

To make a pretty black silk bonnet, put on a plain crown and side-crown, then put three or five small folds or cords on the brim. If you do not wish to use beads, take a large piece of silk, cut on the bias, about $\frac{1}{2}$ yard; lay it in soft folds around the front, then a soft black wing on the side. If you desire to trim your bonnet altogether in silk, take two pieces of $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{3}{8}$ yard silk, cut on the bias, and cross over the folds to make a light trimming. There are also dull jet ornaments that can be used to suit the taste.

A little courage, coupled with observation, will enable the merest tyro to do her own millinery in an acceptable manner. It is easy to ascertain the prevailing fashion, and any bright girl who believes in sensible economy will find no trouble in mastering the mysteries of trimming after a careful study of this article and the dissecting of one or two old bonnets, or the intelligent scrutiny of milliners' windows.