

THE
"TAILOR & CUTTER"
Academy System,

OF
CUTTING ALL KINDS OF
TAILOR-MADE GARMENTS.

PART V.
Dealing with the Cutting of Chesterfields, Raglans, Ulsters,
and all kinds of Overcoats, including those worn
by Naval and Military Officers,
Livery Servants, &c.

BY
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LONDON :
Printed and Published by The John Williamson Co. Ltd.,
42, Gerrard Street, W.

From the Collection of P.R. McIntosh
B.C. Canada
<https://prmcintosh.ca/>

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The Tailor and Cutter Academy

SYSTEM OF CUTTING

All Kinds of Overcoats.

INTRODUCTION.

The variation of temperature experienced in England, makes an overcoat a necessity.

The cutting of overcoats forms the subject of this Part.

Overcoats require several adaptations from lounges. First, they require to be quite a size larger to enable them to go over the undercoat.

They require additional length of front shoulder for the increase consequent on the building up of the round of shoulder by the extra thickness of the undercoat.

My readers will at once recognise the difference between adding an extra layer to a round, to adding an extra layer to a flat surface. In the former case the circumference is increased; in the latter, the length over the surface remains the same. For this reason, a longer front balance is necessary for overcoats than for undercoats. Extra spring is necessary round the hips, to provide room for the wearer when walking.

The fronts are usually provided with extra overlap. The sleeves have to be cut wider and slightly longer.

THE MEASURES.

There are two methods of taking the chest, waist and hip measures. The one is to take them over the vest as for an undercoat, and make provision for its going over the undercoat when cutting.

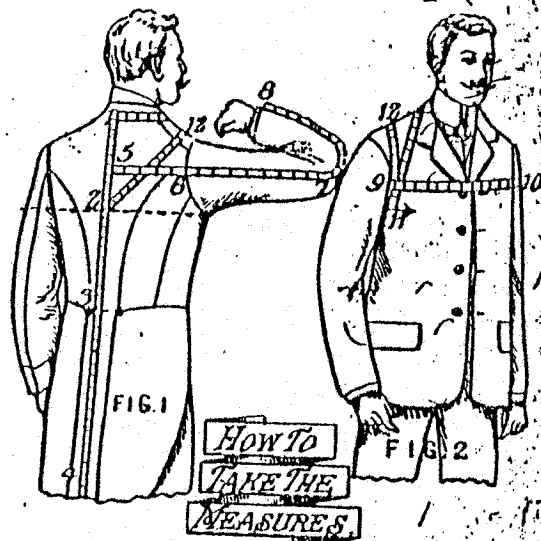
The second is to take these measures over the undercoat.

Either method will prove successful, but I prefer to take them over the vest only, as then my measures are uniform for all garments. (Figs. 1 and 2.)

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The simplest measures for an overcoat are:

1. Nape to natural waist, 1 to 3.
2. Nape to full length, 1 to 4.
3. Width of back (half), 5 to 6.
4. Continue to elbow, 5 to 7.
5. Continue to cuff, 5, 6, 7 and 8.
6. Size of chest.
7. Size of waist.
8. Size of hips.



DIRECT MEASURES. (FIG. 3).

In addition to these I advise the taking of four extra measures. These are known as (1) depth of scye, (2) across chest, (3) front shoulder, and (4) over-shoulder.

These enable the cutter to accurately locate the scye, adjust the balance to the requirements of the figure, and obtain the right slope of the shoulder.

To take these measures, first place the square close up to the armpit (see Fig. 3), or as close as it is desired the garment shall come.

See that the long arm of square 11, 14, is upright. Then make a mark at top of square at 11 and 13.

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Now go to the back of the customer and place the corner of square on 13; see that the long arm is upright, and make a mark at 2.

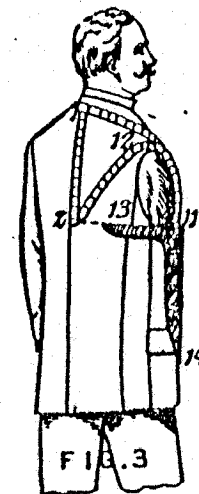
The depth of scye measure is taken from nape 1 to 2.

The across measure is taken from front of scye, 9, to front of scye on opposite side, 10 (Fig. 2).

The front shoulder is taken from nape point, 1, to bottom of scye at front, point 11 (Fig. 3).

Carefully avoid any looseness, or, in other words, keep this measure rather to the tight side.

The over-shoulder is taken from depth of scye on back, point 2, over 12, and down to the bottom of front of scye front, 11, also rather closely.



When taking this last measure it will be well to note if the coat over which the measure is taken is built up with shoulder pads.

These measures may be taken with absolute accuracy by the exercise of ordinary care.

Some cutters find the level of depth of scye on the back by putting the tape over the shoulders, saddle fashion, and bringing the ends back under the scye till they meet in the centre of back. They then insert a pin, or make a chalk-mark, and measure as above.

The former plan ensures the most certain accuracy, but the latter is the more expeditious.

A complete scale of average measures will be found in Part II.

THE TAILOR AND CUTTER ACADEMY

THE SYSTEM.

We now proceed to describe the system for producing a medium style Chesterfield, stage by stage.

DIAGRAM 1. THE DEPTHS.

Draw construction line O, $40\frac{1}{2}$.
O to 3 one-third depth of scye.

O to 9 the depth of scye.

O to $17\frac{1}{2}$ the natural waist length plus $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

$17\frac{1}{2}$ to $26\frac{1}{2}$ 9 inches, more or less.

O to $40\frac{1}{2}$ the full length of coat required plus $\frac{1}{2}$ in. for seams.

DIAGRAM 2. THE WIDTHS.

Draw lines at right angles to construction line from points O, 3, 9, $17\frac{1}{2}$, $40\frac{1}{2}$.

Neck line O to 3, one-twelfth of the breast.

Shoulder line 3 to $7\frac{3}{4}$, width of back plus 1 inch.

Depth of scye line 9 to $7\frac{3}{4}$; width of back, plus 1 inch.

9 to $21\frac{1}{2}$ half-chest, plus $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

21 to $13\frac{1}{2}$, width across chest plus $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Waist line $17\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

$17\frac{1}{2}$ to 7, one-sixth of breast plus 1 inch.

7 to 8 1 inch.

8 to $11\frac{1}{2}$ $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

$11\frac{1}{2}$ to $12\frac{1}{2}$ 1 inch.

8 to 14 6 inches.

$\frac{1}{2}$ to 7, 8 to $11\frac{1}{2}$, $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 22, the half-waist measure plus $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

DIAGRAM 3. THE SEAMS.

The back-seam is drawn from O through point $\frac{1}{2}$ to $26\frac{1}{2}$.
 $26\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 1 inch.

Draw line from O through 1.

Back neck 3 to $\frac{1}{2}$, is $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

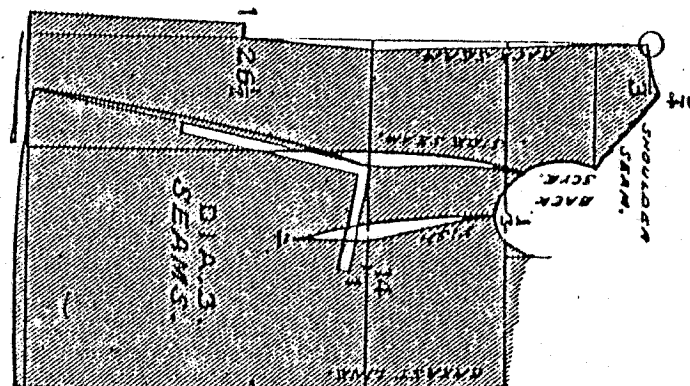
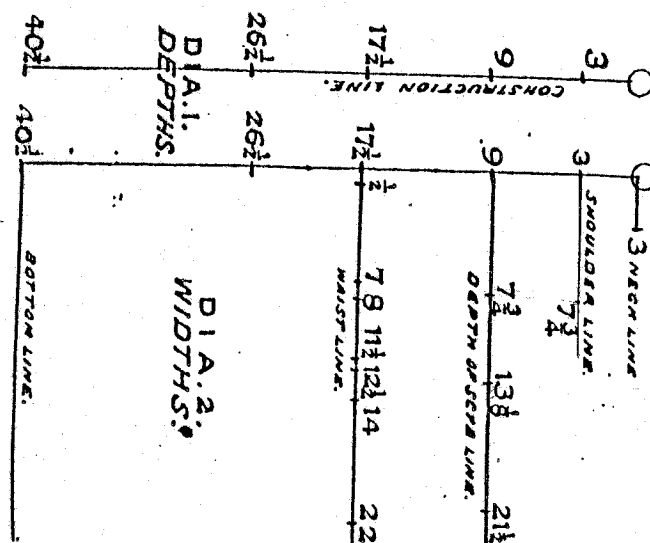
$\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{3}{4}$ is the shoulder-seam.

Draw back scye, sinking $\frac{1}{2}$ in. below the depth of scye line.

Draw sideseam, squaring down from 7, curving into the back scye through $7\frac{3}{4}$.

Draw the sideseam of forepart from $7\frac{3}{4}$ to 8.

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Drop 1 inch at 14, and square down at right angles to 1, 8, and add on $\frac{1}{2}$ in. of round.

Draw underarm fish through 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12, terminating it 4 inches below waist line.

Draw the breast line from 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ through 22.

DIAGRAM 4. THE SHOULDERS.

Deduct A B from the front shoulder. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ in., and by the remainder sweep, using D as a pivot; add 1 inch to this and sweep again, using E as the pivot; where these two segments intersect locates the neck-point.

Measure from F to G. Deduct from the over-shoulder measure; add on $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; make D the pivot, and sweep to find point H.

The width of the front shoulder, C H, is a $\frac{1}{2}$ in. less than the width of back.

Complete scye.

G to I one-twelfth of the breast.

I to J one-twelfth of the breast, or rather less. Draw the breast line, J to E.

DIAGRAM 5. THE FRONT EDGE.

For fly-front, add on 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Shape lapel to taste.

For D.B., add on 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches beyond breast line; or S.B., add on 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

THE SLEEVE SYSTEM.

In the cutting of sleeves it is essential that they should be cut in harmony with the shape and size of the scye, and the requirements of the customer.

In the following system we endeavour to embody these requirements.

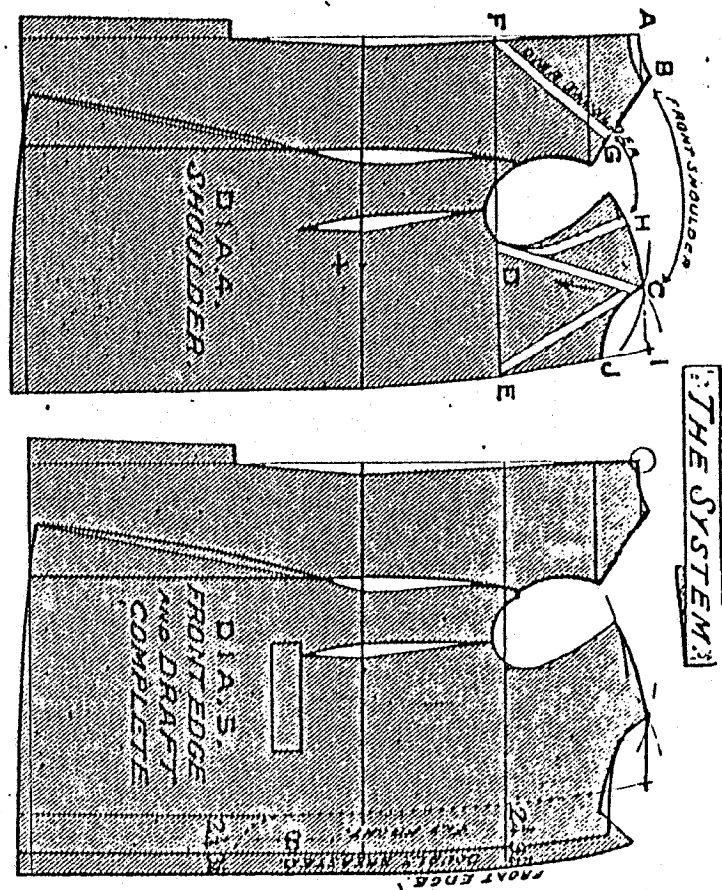
DIAGRAM 1.

The first measure we take is width of the scye as from A to B, Diagram 1. A line is drawn down from the most backward point of the scye, and up from the most forward point. One reason for doing this is to provide for any variation there may be in the width of the back, as it is fully understood that the back may be cut wider or narrower, provided compensation is made in the cut of the sleeve.

There is, however, a certain amount of latitude allowable in this, as it only affects amount of round at the sleevehead, and a little more or less in that part simply means a flatter or rounder sleevehead.

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The measure taken from A to B is applied to Diagram 2, as illustrated.

Draw line at right angles, and make the point from A to B as shown.

DIAGRAM 3. THE BALANCE OF SLEEVE.

First mark the hind and forearm pitches in the scye; the back-pitch is usually placed about one-ninth of the half-breast below the shoulder-point; the front pitch is located $\frac{1}{2}$ in. up from the bottom of the scye.

In order to facilitate the balance, it may be well to stick pins in the pattern, on these marks, keeping the pins upright.

Now take a square and place it as illustrated on Diagram 3, letting the forearm or long arm of the square follow the hang of the arm. For a stooping figure, this should come more forward.

The correct balance having been found, note the distance from D to the forearm pitch up to E. Apply this quantity to Diagram 4, from B to C.

Now place the back and forepart in a closing position at the shoulder-seam, as illustrated on Diagram 5, and measure from E to F. Apply this quantity as shown on Diagram 6. Make EG half of EF.

DIAGRAM 7. THE TOPSIDE SLEEVE.

Draw line from B to G and G to F.

Add on about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. of round at I, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. at H, and so form the round of the sleevehead.

Next apply the length of sleeve required, first deducting the width of back as cut. Continue it to elbow, allowing 1 inch, and on to cuff plus 1 inch for seams and extra length of overcoat.

Hollow the forearm at O 1 inch.

Make O to M to taste, say one-sixth of the breast plus $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

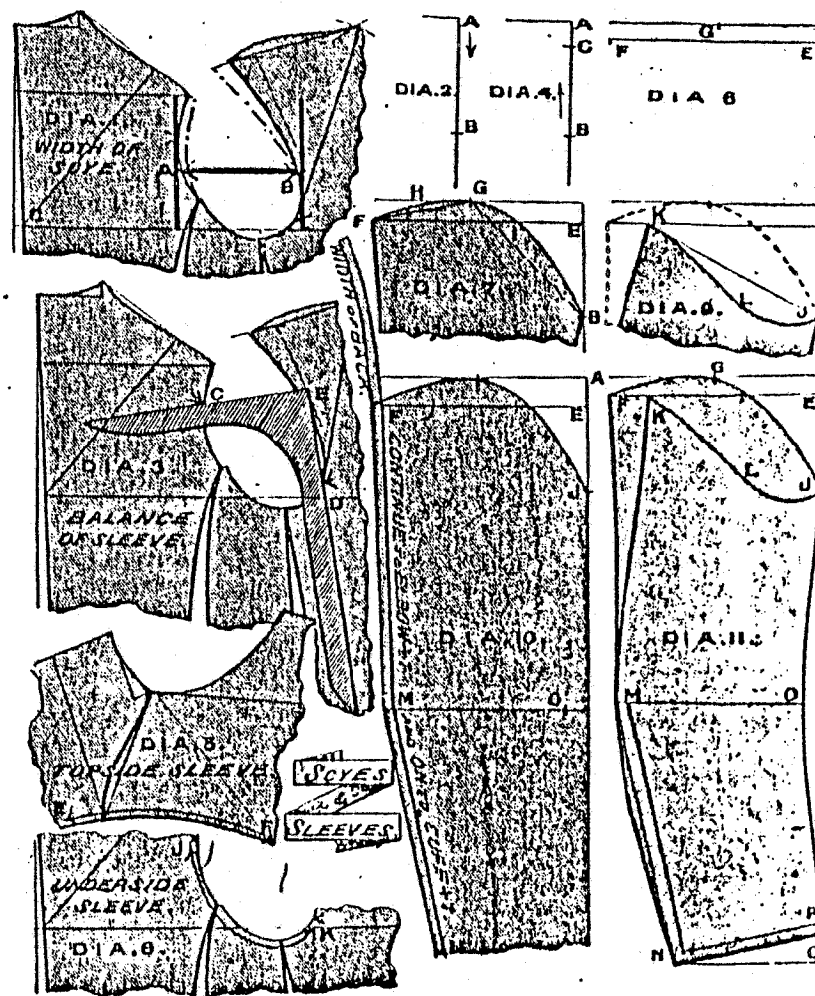
Make width of cuff also to taste, and as a guide we would suggest one-sixth of the breast plus 1 inch.

Square the bottom of the cuff at right angles to M, N, and so complete the topside sleeve.

DIAGRAM 8. THE UNDERSIDE SLEEVE.

Measure round the bottom of the scye between the two pitches as from J to K, Diagram 8. Apply this quantity as illustrated by Diagram 9. Hollow the underside at L about 1 inch, curving it up in the style illustrated.

Now connect point K with the elbow at M, and finish sleeve as illustrated.



FLY-FRONT CHESTERFIELD.

Measures : $8\frac{1}{2}$, $16\frac{1}{2}$, $38\frac{1}{2}$, $6\frac{1}{2}$, 19, 31, $7\frac{1}{2}$, $11\frac{1}{2}$, $12\frac{1}{2}$, $15\frac{1}{2}$, 32, 29.

The chest and waist measures taken over vest only.

Overcoat allowances: Back $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wider, waist $\frac{1}{2}$ in. longer, front and over-shoulder $\frac{3}{4}$ in. longer, across chest $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wider; an extra inch allowed over chest, waist and hips; side deepened $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; more spring given to bottom of side seam; sleeve cut $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wider at elbow and cuff.

THE SYSTEM.

Draw line O 39, O 23.

0 to $2\frac{3}{4}$ one-third depth of scye.

0 to 8½ depth of scye.

0 to 17 natural waist plus ½ in.

17 to 26 9 inches more or less according to taste and length of garment.

C to 39 full length, plus two seams.

Draw lines at right angles to these points.

0 to 2½* one-twelfth breast.

Apply the width of back, plus $\frac{1}{2}$ in., about 2 inches below 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.
81 to 103 half chest, plus 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.

8½ to 19½ half chest, plus 3½.

19 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ the across-chest measure, is taken plus $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

Find the neckpoint by the new Registered Square, placing it on depth of eye line, as shown; and marking up to C from $13\frac{1}{2}$ the front shoulder measure, less width of back neck, plus $\frac{1}{2}$.

It may be found by sweeping by this quantity from $12\frac{1}{2}$ to C, and making a second sweep from $19\frac{1}{2}$, adding 1 inch to the former quantity used.

Measure up from 12½ to B the over-shoulder measure, less 8½ A of the back. C B ¼ in. less than back shoulder.

Shape scye as shown, sinking it $\frac{1}{2}$ in. below depth of scye line.

C to D one-twelfth breast.

D to E same, or to taste.

If there is a back-seam, hollow back at waist $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$.

If whole back, draw straight line O to 40.

If sac back, mark out at 26 1 inch, and draw line from O to bottom.

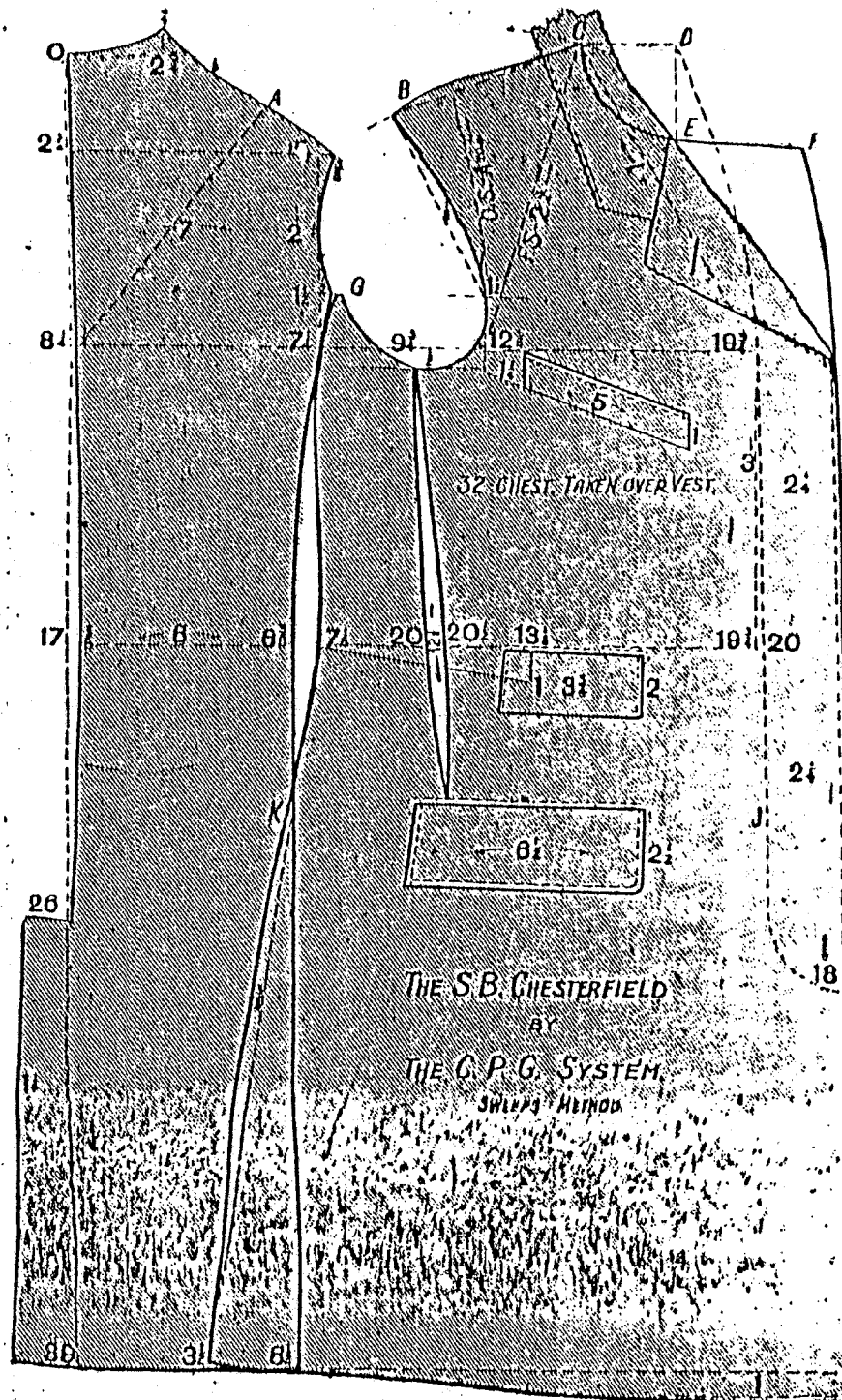
Width at back of waist one-sixth breast plus 4in.

Square down and shape up to back scye as shown.

Take out about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 1 inch suppression at waist, and get spring over hips by marking forward from $7\frac{1}{2}$, 6 inches, and dropping 1).

Square $7\frac{1}{2}$ by $7\frac{1}{2}$.

It is noted in the study, taken out fish of this, up to fish under a year, and under up water to and less than it over half water immature.



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I is $\frac{1}{2}$ longer from waist line than 39 is.

For fly-front, add on 2 inches, and terminate fly about 8 inches below waist.

Shape lapel to taste, keeping it well up at front.

Give plenty of length to the fall edge of collar.

HINTS ON MAKING.

The first step is the marking up of the various inlays, pockets, etc., so as to ensure accuracy in the two sides. The next is the manipulation of the shoulder with the iron, as shown on Diagrams 6 and 7. The shoulder is folded over down the centre and shrunk, the outer edge being stretched, as illustrated on Diagram 7.

The linings and facings are cut with extra length at the top of sleeve, and ample width given all through. In like manner sufficient width should be allowed in the back to provide a pleat, and great care should be taken to avoid shortness. Extra width should be allowed to the facings at the shoulder and to go over the turn.

Diagram 14 shows the inside details of the left side of a Chesterfield before the fly lining has been sewn on. It illustrates the canvas at the shoulders slashed, and vees inserted an extra piece of canvas or wadding put through the shoulders; the crease row is steadied with a bridle of linen. The canvas in this case is carried through to the bottom, but it is often terminated just below the bottom buttons. The edge is made firm, and drawn in with staytape or a narrow strip of linen. The canvas is carried right through to the bottom, so as to avoid any break in the forepart. The pocket is put in with stays across the pocket-mouth, and up into the seye and the side seam.

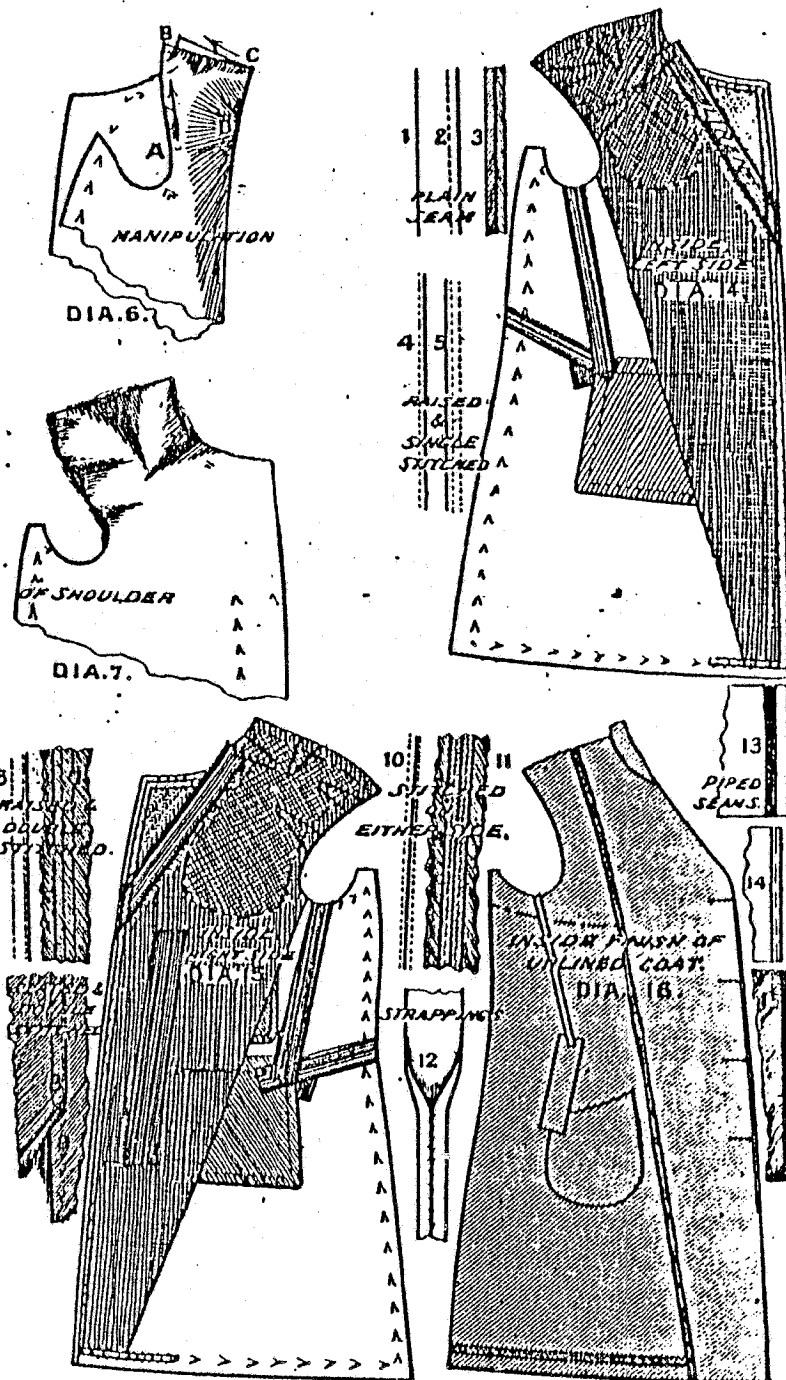
Diagram 15 shows the right forepart, where the only difference is the addition of a strip of linen to take the buttons.

Diagram 16 shows the inside finish of an unlined overcoat. The facing is bound, and the pocket-stays are covered, the general finish being of the neatest description. Between these foreparts, along the bottom, we show the various styles of seams used for overcoats.

SEAM FINISHES.

First we have the plain seam: this is shown by 1, which illustrates the appearance of this when finished. 2 shows the sewing of the seam $\frac{1}{2}$ in. from the edge; and 3 illustrates the inside appearance of the seam when it is pressed open.

Next we have the single-stitched raised seam; this is first sewn as 2, then it is turned on one side without being opened, and stitched down, when it presents the appearance of 4 on the outside, and of



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5 on the inside. As a general rule the left side overlaps the right; the back overlaps the forepart at both side and shoulder-seams, and the topside sleeve overlaps the underside.

Raised and double-stitched seams are shown on 6 and 7. The underpart should be provided with an inlay wide enough to take the second row of stitching. First take the ordinary $\frac{1}{2}$ in. seam, then turn it on one side without opening, and then stitch as shown, or to taste.

Stitching on either side, also known as French seams, is shown on 10 and 11.

The seam is sown and pressed open in the ordinary way, and then a row of stitching is put down on either side. 10 shows the outside appearance of the seam; 11 the inside appearance.

Strapping is shown on 12; this is cut double the width it is desired to appear when finished; it is serged together and pressed, after which it is stitched on over the seams it is desired to strap. In order to bring this into greater prominence, it is the custom to cut this straight across the material from selvage to selvage, so that when used on a sideseam the wool would run round the figure.

Piped seams or edges are shown on 13, 14, and 15.

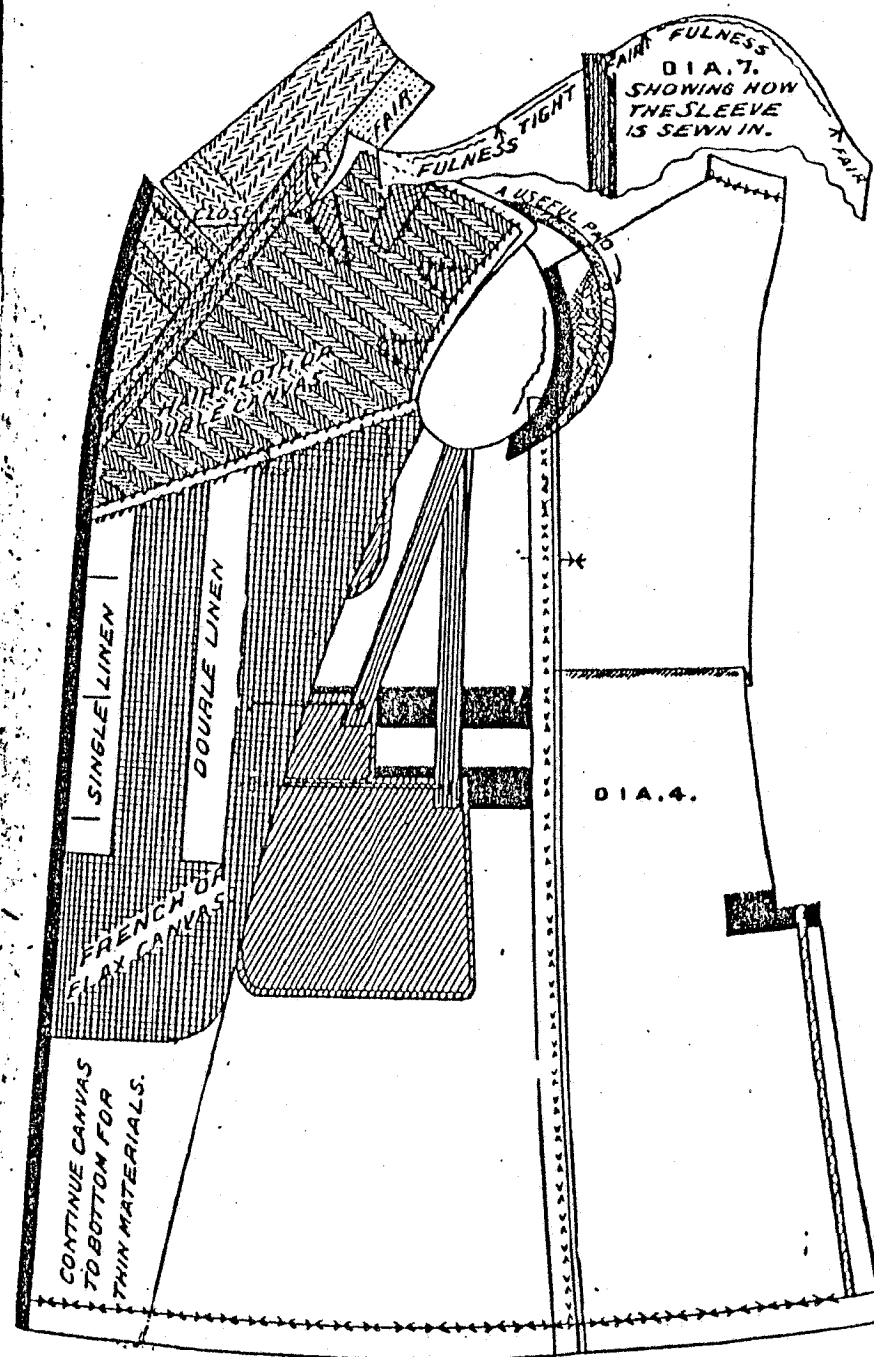
13 illustrates the piping seamed on. 14 illustrates it turned over to the width desired and basted down; and 15 shows the finished edge.

In the case of piped seams, the piping is fastened to the seam with the double edge on the inside, and it is then stitched down in such a way as to allow a wider or narrower piping, as may be desired.

On the opposite page we give a larger scale diagram of the inside manipulation of a Chesterfield. This was drawn for us by a cutter whose experience has been mostly in the North of England, and may be taken to embody the method of procedure followed in that part.

In general principles it is the same as the preceding diagrams, but the haircloth or double canvas is continued through to the front, which is an advantage. It also shows a useful pad applied to the back of the seye. It illustrates how the collar should be put on and the sleeve put in.

This is a very brief summary of overcoat making, but the diagrams really speak for themselves.



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THE C.P.G. S.D. CHESTERFIELD SYSTEM.

Special Features : Medium-fitting overcoat, extending to just below the knees; fronts finished with a fly and neat turn; horizontal flaps on the hips.

The measures used are the usual C.P.G. ones, viz., chest 36, waist 32 over vest, depth of scye 9, natural waist 17, full length 42, width of back 7, elbow 19½, full length 32, across chest 8, front shoulder 12½, over shoulder 17.

To these measures ½ in. is added to the across chest, front shoulder, and over shoulder, and ¼ in. to ½ in. to the across back.

THE SYSTEM.

Draw lines at right angles to O.

O to 3 the depth of scye.

O to 9 the depth of scye.

O to 17½ natural waist plus ½ in.

17½ to 29½ 12 inches.

O to 42½ full length, plus ½ in.

Square lines at right angles to these points.

O to 3 one-twelfth breast.

3 to ½, ½ in., and back-seam; hollow waist ½ in., and draw back-seam; curve a little below 3 and apply the width of back plus ½ in., so that it equals 7½ or 7¾ inches.

Shape back scye.

Make width of back at waist one-sixth chest plus ½ in., and square down for the sideseam, and continue up to the back scye.

Complete back by these points.

THE FOREPART.

Back-seam to 21½ half chest plus ¾ inches.

21½ to 13½ the across chest, equals 8½.

From 13½ sweep by the over-shoulder measure less width of back neck, equals 9½.

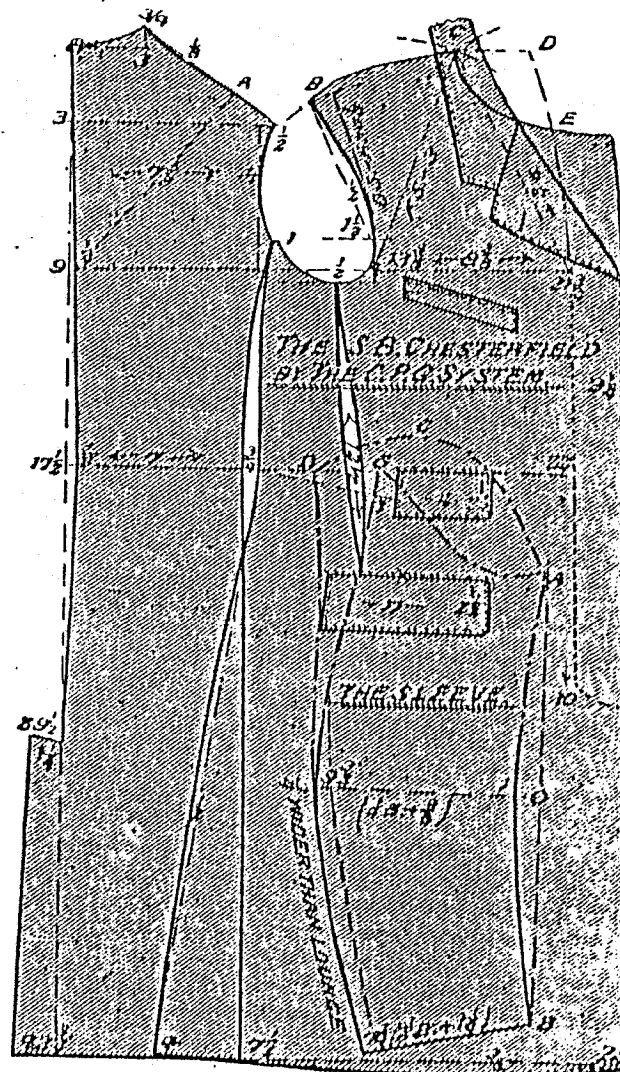
Add 1 inch to this, and sweep again from 21½, and so get neck-point.

Sweep from 13½ by the over-shoulder measure less ¼ to A of the back, and make the width of the shoulder a trifle less than the back.

Shape shoulder and scye by these points, making the scye ½ in. below line 9.

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Suppress the sideseam $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 1 inch, and from this point mark forward 6, and drop 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$, and draw the line of the hip spring at right angles to this, as shown by dotted line, completing spring by adding on a little round.

Take out a fish under the arm of from $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 1 inch, terminating it at 4 inches down from the waist.

Measure up the waist to measure plus $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and draw breast line up to D, which is one-twelfth breast in front of neck-point C.

D to E to taste, but usually about one-twelfth breast.

Add on $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches for button-stand, and overlap and complete front by shaping lapel to taste. Drop the bottom $\frac{1}{2}$ in. below line.

THE SLEEVE.

Mark the pitches as follows:

Hindarm 2 inches from shoulder-seam.

Forearm $\frac{1}{2}$ in. above depth of scye line.

22 to A the distance from back pitch to scye line, plus $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

A to D size of top scye between the pitches, with the shoulder-seam closed, plus $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 1 inch.

Add 1 inch round at O.

Measure off length to elbow and cuff, allowing 1 inch for seams.

Hollow forearm 1 inch.

Make width at elbow one-fourth breast less $\frac{1}{2}$ in. or $\frac{1}{4}$ in.

Make width of cuff one-sixth breast plus 1 inch or $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Complete sleeve as shown.

For the underside sleeve measure across A to 6 the size of the under scye between the two pitches. Hollow as shown.

HINTS ON MAKING.

Make the size of the pocket-flaps on the hips $7 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, ticket pocket 4×2 inches, welt 5×1 inch. Give plenty of width to the facing through the shoulder, and provide ample length to go over the lapel. Cut the collar with ample length on the fall edge; always flash-baist the sleeve lining to the seams. Use Selvyt or woollen material for the hip pockets. If woollen lining is used, well shrink it before inserting, and, if possible, put a facing round the bottom.

THE C.P.G. SAC CHESTER SYSTEM.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Straight-hanging and medium-width skirt; fly-front; vertical welt pockets; gauntlet cuffs $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, and invariably finished double-stitched lapped seams, and velvet collar.

Take the chest and waist measures over the vest, and across the back, sleeve, depth of scye, natural waist, across chest, front shoulder and over shoulder over the jacket. To each of the latter five measures add $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

THE SYSTEM.

Draw line O 3 and O $42\frac{1}{2}$ at right angles.

O down to 3 one-third of the scye depth; to 9, the scye depth; to 17, natural waist length; to $42\frac{1}{2}$, to measure taken.

At the waist mark out 1 inch, and draw through from O.

O to 3 one-twelfth of chest, from which point raise $\frac{3}{4}$, and shape back neck.

Apply the width of back as shown by arrows, adding $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to the measure taken.

Spring out $\frac{1}{2}$ in. at shoulder end.

Square down at back scye, marking the sleeve-pitch at point 2.

From 9 to $21\frac{1}{2}$ is half chest plus $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Mark back to $13\frac{1}{2}$ the across chest, plus $\frac{1}{2}$ in., and raise $1\frac{1}{2}$ as shown.

Sweep O the front shoulder measure less the back neck, making a pivot at $13\frac{1}{2}$. For the second sweep at O make a pivot at $21\frac{1}{2}$, and to this allow 1 inch. Where these segments intersect locate the neck-point.

Sweep B from $13\frac{1}{2}$ by the over-shoulder measure less A to 9.

Make O to B $\frac{1}{2}$ in. less than line A.

Draw guide line to $1\frac{1}{2}$, and shape scye through the points marked, deepening it $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

C to D one-twelfth of chest.

D to E a similar quantity.

Square down from $21\frac{1}{2}$, and slope centre line out $\frac{1}{2}$ in., as shown by $21\frac{1}{2}$.

Add $2\frac{1}{2}$ for fly-front, or $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches if D.B. style is required, and finish fronts as indicated. It is often advisable to add a trifle of round to admit of the front edge being worked up.

For the sideseam, mark in from 9 to 8 one-fourth of chest less 1 inch.

Square the back down to 8, and arrange an inch overlap at 7, and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. space between the two parts at top of sideseam.

It is necessary to add $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of round at the bottom of forepart, and curve the points 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 8 slightly above the line, in order to produce a good run of bottom.

To locate the pocket, square down from the front of scye 9 inches, and make the length of welt 7 to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, sloping the tacks as shown.

The forearm pitch is placed $\frac{3}{4}$ in. above the level of bottom of scye, and the hindarm ditto at 2 inches down from shoulder-seam.

The sleeve is cut as previously described.

HINTS ON MAKING.

The shoulders should not be over-manipulated, and all trimmings should be of good quality, that will stand exposure to damp atmosphere without shrinking.

Canvas should be dipped in water, hung several hours, and then pressed with an iron, so as to thoroughly shrink same.

A square of linen should be thickly padded to the canvas at the bottom of break, in such a way that will give the required length over the lower part of lapel, and thus help to avoid the unsightly breaking at top button commonly associated with fly Chesterfields.

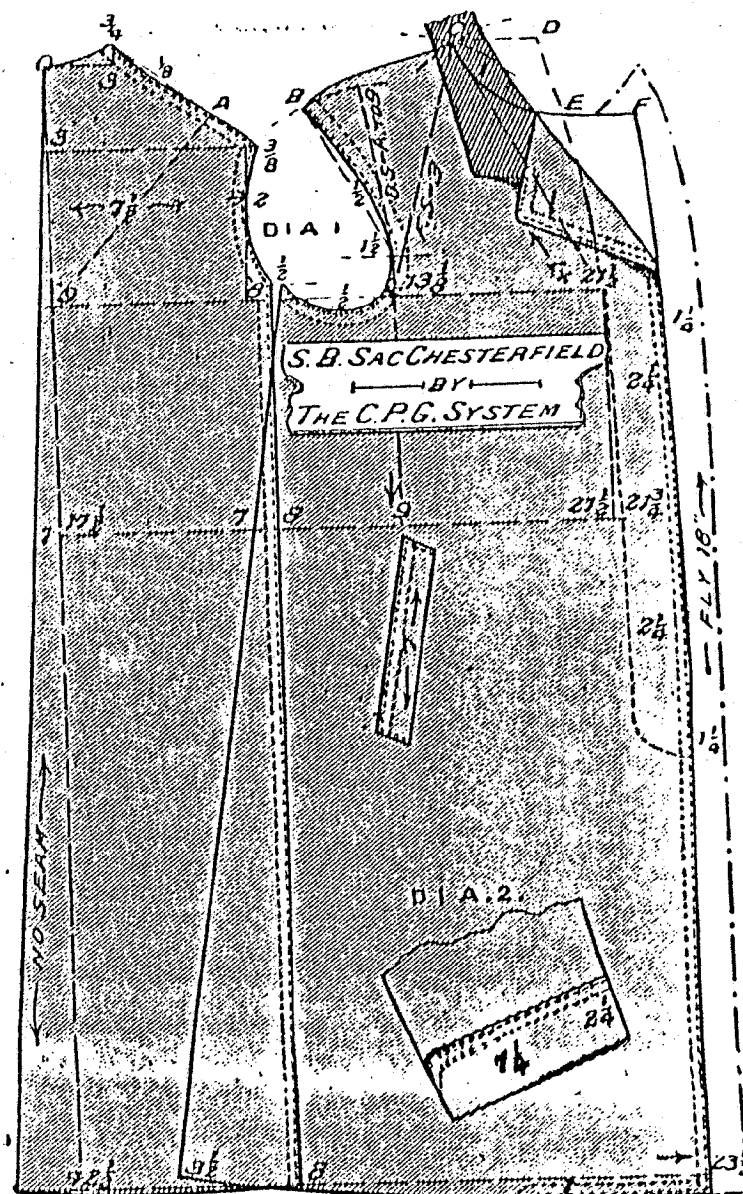
Linen pocket-stays should be placed from canvas, scye, and sideseam. For the collar canvas it is always advisable to use a good stout, yet pliable kind; where velvet is used, the good appearance and life of the latter depends greatly upon the workable nature of the canvas.

On this diagram we show double-stitched seams, which is a very popular finish for garments of this description.

The pockets are inserted with vertical welts on the level of the front of the scye, and the top about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. below the waist line.

The turn back cuff illustrated on Diagram 2 is a very popular finish for the sleeves. The collar illustrated is covered with velvet.

The dot and dash lines at the front show the outline for a double breast, to produce which 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches is added in front of breast line.



THE HARRIS TWEED SAC.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Straight-hanging loose back with long slit; heavy Prussian collar; five buttons to show through; large patch-pockets with flaps made to button, and rough-weather cuffs.

THE MEASURES

Required are : Chest, waist (taken over vest), depth of scye, natural waist, full length, across back and sleeve, front shoulder, over-shoulder, and across chest. To each of the three latter measures add $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $\frac{1}{4}$ in.

THE SYSTEM.

Draw line O, 44.

O to 3 one-third depth of scye.

O to 9, depth of scye.

O to $17\frac{1}{2}$ natural waist length plus $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Square lines across from each station.

O to 3 one-twelfth of the chest, from which point raise $\frac{3}{4}$, and shape the back neck.

Apply the width of back at 2 inches below shoulder-slope, adding $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. to measure taken.

Square the line at back scye, and spring out $\frac{1}{2}$ in. at shoulder end.

Draw line A, hollowing it slightly, as shown.

From 9 to $21\frac{1}{2}$ half the chest plus $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

From the latter point mark back to $13\frac{1}{2}$ the across-chest measure, plus $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; raise $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Sweep C by the front-shoulder measure less the back neck from $13\frac{1}{2}$; then sweep again from $21\frac{1}{2}$, and to this, the second sweep, add 1 inch.

Sweep B from $13\frac{1}{2}$ by the over-shoulder measure less A to 9.

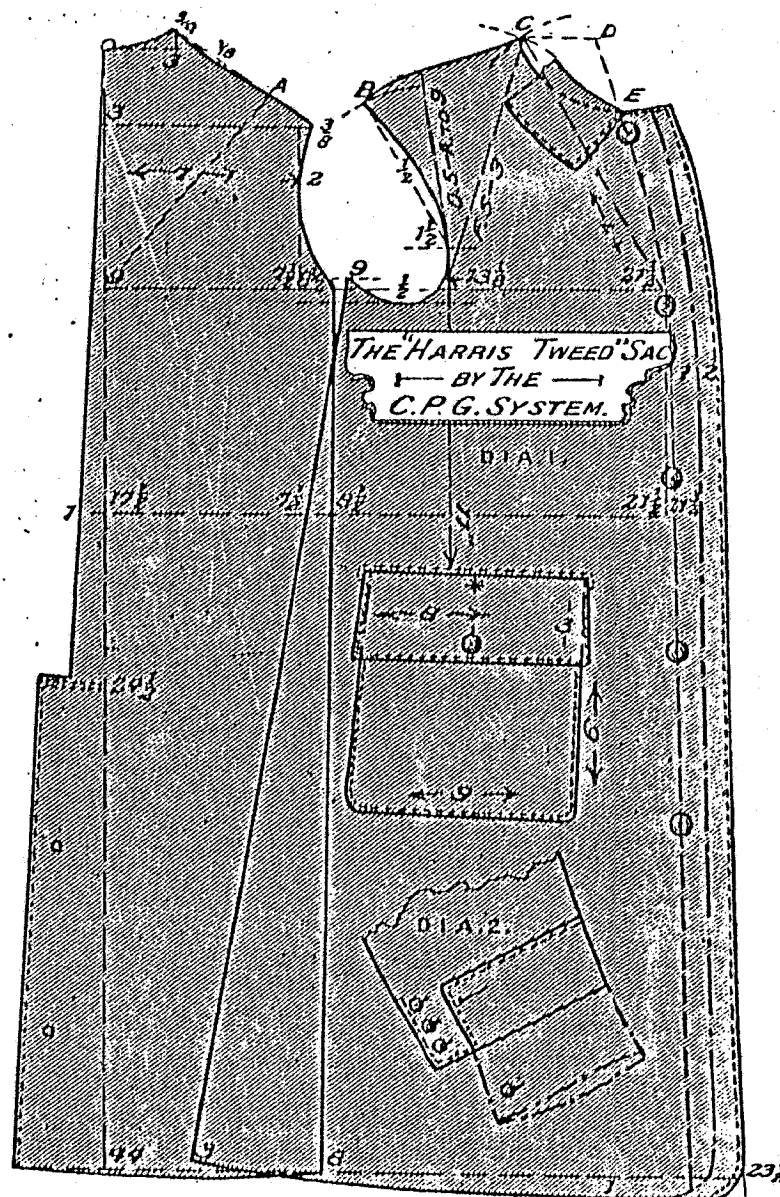
Make C to B $\frac{1}{2}$ in. less than back shoulder.

Draw from B to $1\frac{1}{2}$, then shape the scye, hollowing it $\frac{1}{2}$ in. at front and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. at bottom.

C to D one-twelfth of breast. D to E a similar quantity.

Square down from $21\frac{1}{2}$; mark out $\frac{1}{2}$ in., then draw through from $21\frac{1}{2}$ at breast to bottom, and connect to D.

This finds the meeting edge-to-edge line, beyond which it will be necessary to allow 1 inch for the hole side, and 2 inches for the button side.



To locate sideseams, measure from 9 to $8\frac{1}{2}$, one-fourth of chest minus $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Square down from this point for the side line at back.

$\frac{1}{2}$ in. is taken out, $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 9, and an inch overlap is allowed from $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$.

In addition to side spring, 1 inch is given beyond $17\frac{1}{2}$, and the slit starts at 7 inches down from the waist.

Lower the bottom of the forepart 1 inch, and curve the bottom edge up $\frac{1}{2}$ in. at 3 and 8.

To locate the pockets, draw a line sloping $\frac{1}{2}$ in. at front, at 11 inches down from the scye, then place the * in the centre of the forepart, measuring from the button line to the sideseam.

The pocket-flap is made 8 inches long by 3 inches wide, and the depth at the patch is 9 inches.

On Diagram 2 we illustrate the rough-weather cuff. This consists of the ordinary $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch turned-up cuff made to terminate at $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. from the hindarm-seam. A hole is worked through the outer corner, and a button is sewn on the underpart. This is intended to be turned down, and buttoned closely round the wrist should occasion arise. In other respects it is finished as the ordinary three-button style.

HINTS ON MAKING.

In making loose tweeds it is always advisable to sew by hand where price will allow; generally unlined but for a small buggy at shoulders. Linen stays must be put from scye and sideseam to pocket, and should be covered with italian. A tab for throat is essential; this may either be made grown on to the left collar-end, or made up separately.

The sleeve-lining is felled at cuffs, as usual, but the hand extensions must be faced with cloth, or thin serge to match. Push fasteners are used to secure the slit.

The patch-pockets put on the hips should be of good size, and in order to provide a receptacle for the contents, they should be drawn in all round, so as to form a pouch.

This plan of making up, however, cannot be followed when there is a marked pattern to the cloth, and under such circumstances it is often better to patch the pocket on the inside. It is best to line these pockets, as it effectually prevents fraying. The flaps are heavy, and made to fasten with hole and button.

THE C.P.G. RAGLAN SYSTEM.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Full skirt extending well below knees. The fronts are finished in the fly style, having a D.B. turn and collar. Vertical welt pockets are placed at the side, and the sleeves are cut on the two-piece principle, with yoe at the top.

The measures to which the draft is worked out are as follows: Chest (over vest), 36; waist (over vest), 32; depth of scye, 9; natural waist, 17; full length, 44; width of back, 7; elbow, $19\frac{1}{2}$; full length of sleeve, 32; across chest, 8; front shoulder, $12\frac{1}{2}$; over shoulder, 17.

These measures, except chest and waist, are taken over the jacket, therefore, in order to meet the requirements of an overcoat, we allow $\frac{1}{2}$ in. each to the front shoulder, over shoulder, across chest and across back; also $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to the waist length.

THE SYSTEM.

Draw lines at right angles to O.

O to 3 one-third depth of scye.

O to 9 depth of scye.

O to $17\frac{1}{2}$ natural waist length plus $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

O to 44 the length.

Square lines at right angles to these points.

O to 3 one-twelfth breast.

Raise $\frac{3}{4}$ and shape back neck.

Mark out $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. at waist, and draw through from O.

Apply the width of back as shown by arrows, adding $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $\frac{1}{2}$ in., to that required for lounge.

Place sideseam one-fourth of chest in from 9, and from here square down to waist. 9 to $9\frac{1}{2}$, half an inch.

Draw through from 9 to I, and finish bottom as shown.

9 to $21\frac{1}{2}$ half chest, plus $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

$21\frac{1}{2}$ to $13\frac{1}{2}$ across chest, plus $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Raise $1\frac{1}{2}$ as shown.

From $13\frac{1}{2}$ sweep by the over-shoulder measure less the width of back from A to 9.

From the same point sweep the front shoulder measure at C, less the width of back neck.

We now sweep again from $21\frac{1}{2}$, and to this add 1 inch, and where the segments intersect each other locates the neck-point, C.

C to B $\frac{1}{2}$ in. less than back shoulder-seam, A.

Draw B to $1\frac{1}{2}$, and shape the scye as required for a Chesterfield, sinking it $\frac{1}{2}$ in. C to D one-twelfth of chest.

D to E a similar quantity.

Draw the slope, E to F, to taste, making the length $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and shaping the vee as shown.

For figures where the waist size does not exceed that of the chest, square down from $21\frac{1}{2}$ to waist, and give a $\frac{1}{2}$ in. slope for the fronts.

Add $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches for fly, which latter is generally made 18 inches long, to provide for four buttons.

Mark back from 9 to 8, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. to 1 inch, according to amount of skirt desired, and draw from 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ to H.

For the pocket, square down 9 inches from the front of *scye*, and make length of welt $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, by $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. in width.

THE SLEEVE.

Having marked the ordinary armhole, proceed to draft the plain sleeve.

O, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$, and 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ are at right angles.

O to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 inches more than B to front-arm pitch.

O to 5 about half-way across.

O to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ the width of *scye*, or as from 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$.

From 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ mark up to 1 the hang of sleeve, usually an inch less than from O to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Measure off length from F, registering the elbow and cuff measures plus $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Then mark the width at elbow one-fourth of chest plus $\frac{3}{4}$ in.; and at cuff one-sixth of chest plus $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Make top of undersleeve $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, as shown, hollowing it $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Mark the lines L M and J K as shown, adding round on each to taste.

K is $\frac{1}{2}$ in. below C, and M $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to the left of point J.

The vee top-sleeve is formed principally by three sweeps.

A. Measure J to K; add 1 inch to this quantity, and sweep from 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.

B. Measure L to M, and sweep F B a similar quantity.

C. From 5 to O is made equal to the length of front shoulder-seam, C to B.

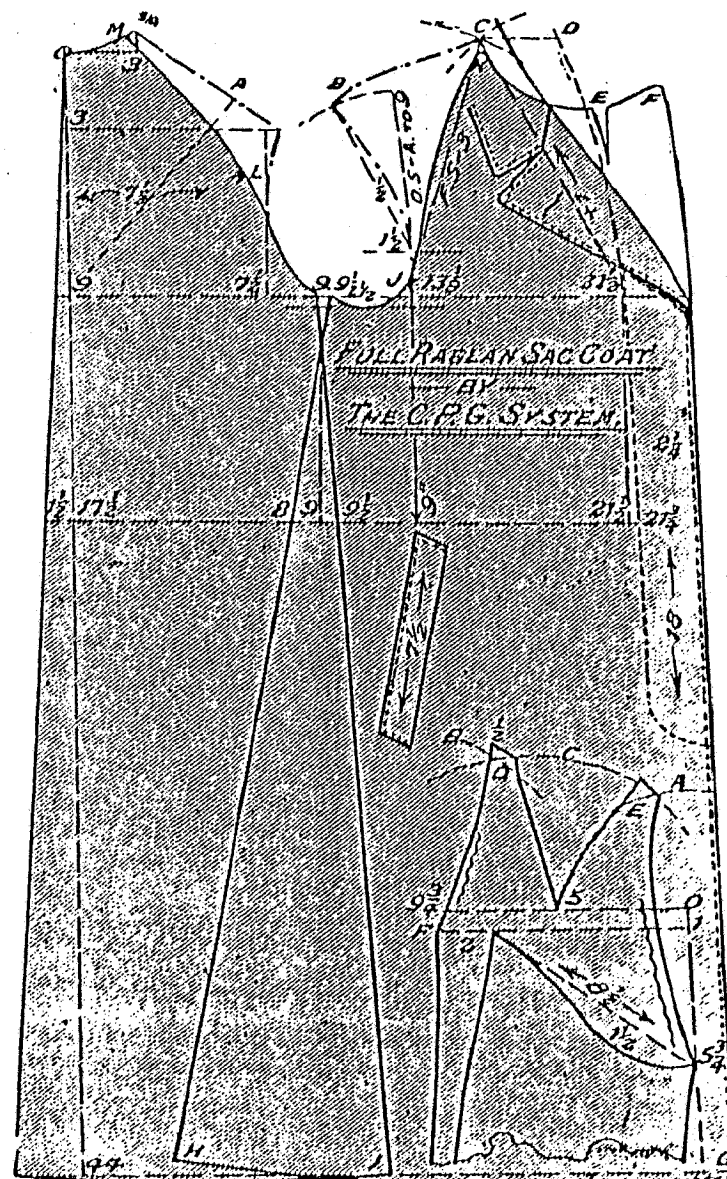
Connect 5 $\frac{1}{2}$, A, and F D, by similar curves as on the bodypart.

D is made $\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide, and is raised $\frac{1}{2}$ in. as shown, in order to provide for fulness, and give shape to the neck.

E is cut 1 inch in width, and the shape of the top is kept upon the shoulder length, sweep C.

Complete sleeve as shown.

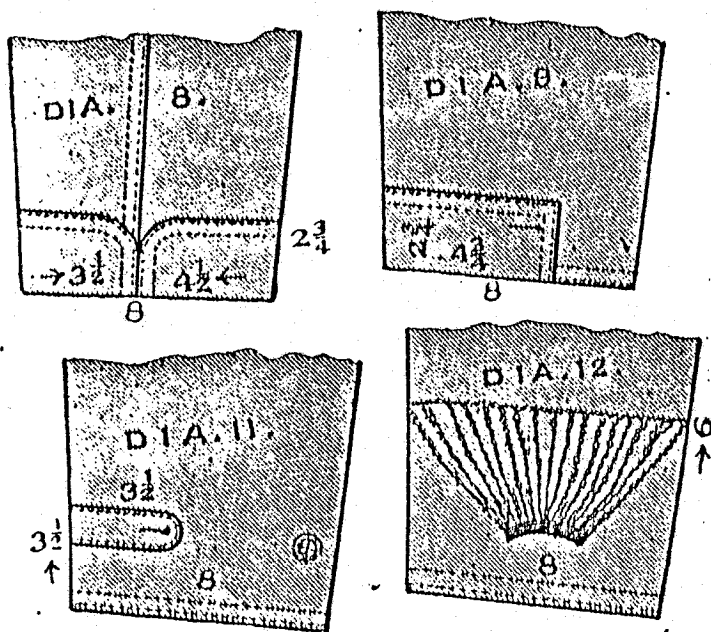
It is generally considered a good plan to leave the shoulder portions on till after the garment has been fitted; even then many cutters



instruct their workmen to only cut a portion of it away, claiming that the garment retains its shape longer. Much depends upon the substance of the cloth, however. It may be left on with advantage in the case of a Harris tweed, for instance.

HINTS ON MAKING.

The collar ends must be arranged to meet when turned up, and a tab should be provided for rough weather. All trimmings, linings,



etc., should be shrunk thoroughly previous to sewing. A slit should be provided behind the welt to enable the wearer to get to the trouser pockets.

The sleeve has 1 inch of fulness provided, as shown by wavy line at front, and $\frac{1}{2}$ in., as marked on the back.

The size of pocket from lower tack should be 6 inches deep by 7 inches across, and "Selvyt" wash leather, or the same cloth as the garment is made from, are suitable materials for the same.

Heavy wool linings are unsuitable; italian, or just the buggy at shoulders, is best for these loose-skirted styles.

PONCHO OVERGARMENT.

Those tailors whose clients favour overcoats and waterproofs of the easy-going order, will find the diagrams on this page specially useful. A well-known firm who had a fine display at a recent exhibition, made a great hit with this type of garment. Although the idea cannot be termed by any means new, still they had adapted it to motor coats in leathers and furs, and plain sac ulsters for both sexes with very great advantage, as compared with the plain seye. It is also ideal in its application to waterproofs, both cloth and rubber, owing to the ease in which it may be put together, requiring no manipulation except for the usual shaping of the collar.

The measures required are the same as for the other overgarments (except for sleeve), with just a slight adjustment of the tension of tape to produce the required ease.

The sleeve length is best taken while standing at the side of client, and measuring from A over shoulder to centre of topsleeve.

THE SYSTEM.

Draw lines O 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ and O 3, square.

O down to 3 one-third depth of scye; to 9, depth of scye; to 17 $\frac{1}{2}$, natural waist plus $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Mark out from 17 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., and draw through from O.

O to 3 one-twelfth of breast.

Apply the width of back plus $\frac{1}{2}$ in. at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Square the line at back scye, and spring out $\frac{3}{4}$ in. on shoulder end.

Draw line A, and hollow $\frac{1}{8}$ in.

From 9 to 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ half chest and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

21 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ the across chest. Raise 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Making a pivot at 13 $\frac{1}{2}$, sweep B by the front-shoulder measure less the distance from A to 9. From the same point sweep C by the front-shoulder measure less the back neck.

C to B $\frac{1}{2}$ in. less than line A.

Shape ordinary scye as shown by dot and dash line.

O to D one-twelfth of breast.

D to E a similar quantity.

Add 2 inches overlap, and from the left or hole side cut 1 inch.

Locate the sideseam by marking in from 9 to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, one-fourth of chest plus 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., or mark back from front of scye 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

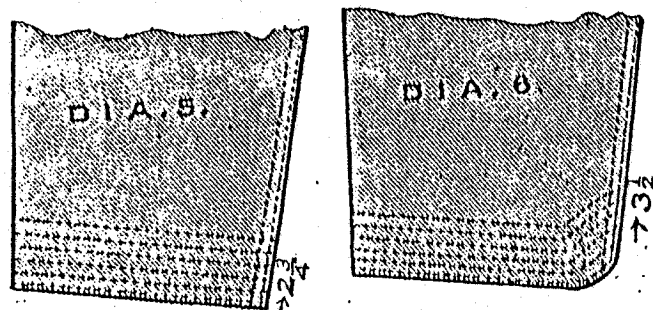
Square down and overlap 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches or more, according to fulness required.

We suggest lowering the eye 5 inches, although this is entirely a matter of ease. Also clear the scye at front 1 in., and at back 1 in., and draw as shown.

The bottom of the coat may be extended to about 44, that being the fashionable length for a 5ft. 8in. figure; and then the pattern may be cut out on the ordinary lines of scye and shoulder.

THE SLEEVE.

Take the cut-out body and lay the shoulders in a closed position, that is, with the neck and shoulder-ends touching; then mark round as shown by dotted and dot and dash lines, and trace the long seye through, as X X and *.



The sleeve-top is then made to follow the line of scye, and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. spring is given to back, and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to front at top.

Sweep from top of sidesoam inward each time.

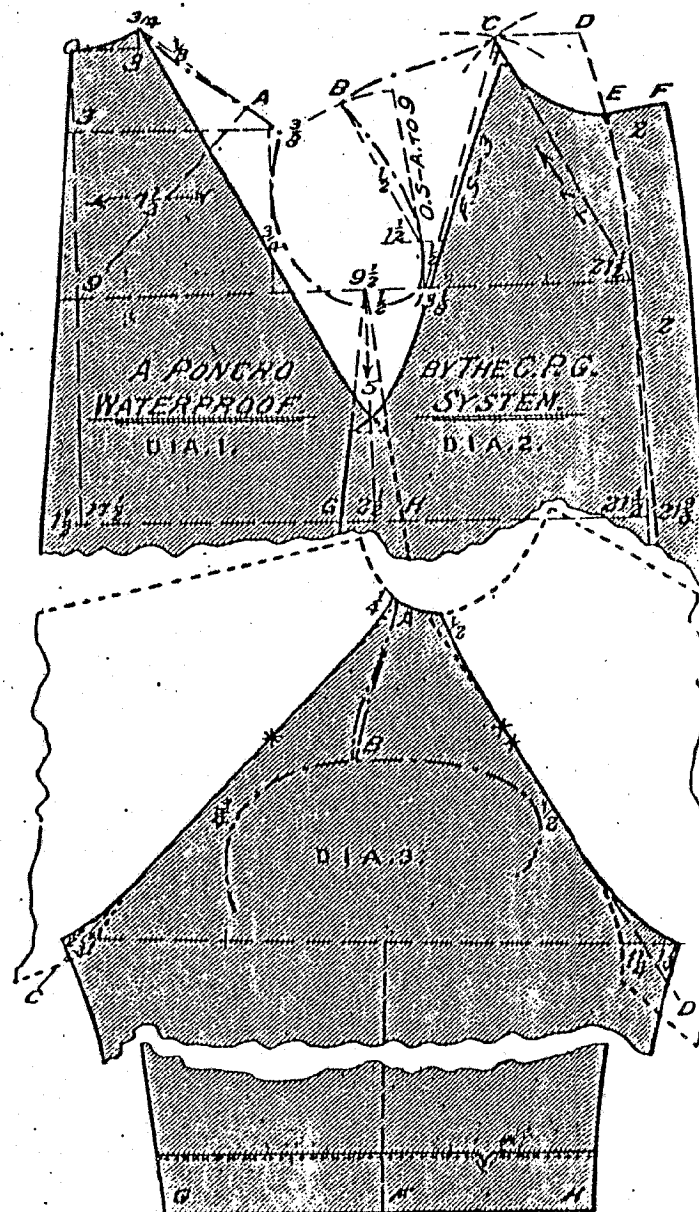
Make a pivot at 5 inches up.

Draw lines D and C in continuation of scye edges, then mark a similar amount on the inside to that which exists on outside (see $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, and $1\frac{1}{2}$).

Draw line from point to point, and halve the same to find the centre of sleeve.

The size of cuff for a 36 breast is 15 inches, and depth of gauntlet 2 inches, with opening in centre of top part. After cutting sleeve, the shoulder and eye may be cut away to shaded portions of Diagrams 1 and 2.

A tab is often cut on the left side of the prussian or storm collar, and in a rough-weather garment an extra facing left loose, so that the right side is inserted between the two, as a protection against wind, etc., would prove a useful addition.



SIDESEAMLESS OVERCOAT.

One of the chief factors in popularising the stripe cloths for over-garments was the introduction of the sideseamless Chesterfields. These coats are cut in two pieces as far as the body is concerned, and the front is laid to the selvedge, while the back necessarily runs across the pattern, producing a herring-bone at the centre seam. It is hardly suitable for stout figures owing to the fact that it adds apparent width to the skirt; but still, it is now considered a standard type, and one largely favoured in the Provinces. It is invariably cut very wide in the skirt, having a moderately low turn, and large flap patch-pockets.

The measures required are: Chest, waist (taken over vest, all others over coat), depth of scye, natural waist, full length, across back, elbow, cuff; across chest, front shoulder and over shoulder. Add to each of the latter three measures, also to the across back, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $\frac{1}{4}$ in.

THE SYSTEM.

Square lines O 3, and O 26.

O to 3 one-third depth of scye.

O to 9 depth of scye.

O to 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ natural waist plus $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

O to 26 about 9 inches below 17 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Arrange length at 43, or to taste.

Mark out 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ at waist, and draw through from O.

Add 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. for slit.

Square out from each point.

O to 3 one-twelfth breast, from which point raise $\frac{3}{4}$ in., and shape the back neck.

Apply the width of back at 7 $\frac{3}{4}$, adding $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to the measure taken.

Square the line at back scye, and add $\frac{1}{2}$ in. at shoulder-end; hollow line A $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

9 to 9 one-fourth of chest.

17 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 one-fourth of chest.

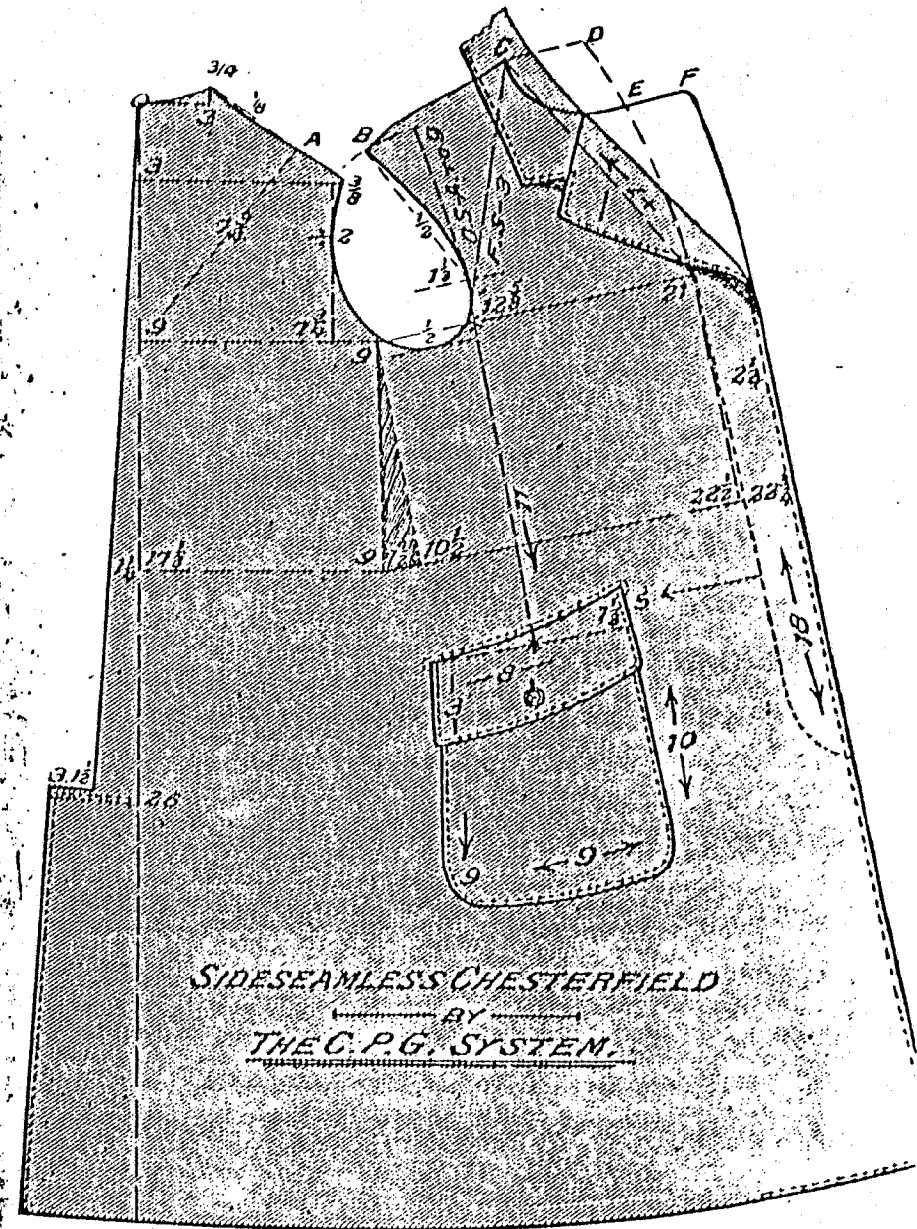
From 9 to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 to 3 inches, according to fulness required in the skirt.

Place the corner of square on 9 at breast while the arm rests on 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; then square to 21, and draw waist line parallel with it.

From 9 to 21 half chest plus 3 inches.

21 to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ the across chest; raise 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Making a pivot at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, sweep B by the over-shoulder measure less the distance from A to 9. Then sweep O from same point by the front-shoulder measure less the back neck.



Now sweep again from 21, making this 1 inch more than the former. Where these segments intersect locate the neck-point.

C to B $\frac{1}{2}$ in. less than line A.

Draw from B to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, and shape scye as shown.

C to D one-twelfth breast.

D to E a similar quantity.

E to F 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Square down from 21 to 22 $\frac{1}{2}$, and mark out $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; then draw through for fly-line.

Add 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches for fly, which should be terminated by stitching 18 inches down from top button.

See that an uniform length is obtained from 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to bottom, then arrange the front part $\frac{1}{2}$ in. longer below 22 $\frac{1}{2}$.

To locate the pocket, square down from front of scye 11 inches, as star, and divide the length of flap on either side. Raise front part 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., and complete according to the dimensions indicated.

HINTS ON MAKING.

In the making of these garments special care must be taken with the back scye, owing to there being no facilities for nipping in at that part as we have in other coats. A selvedge of silk used to draw in at this part is considered one of the most successful methods of coping with looseness. The surplus stuff must be carefully shrunk away over the blades. In addition to this, the undersleeve must be put in tight round the back, and full just at the base.

The back-seam being cut on the bias will necessitate a stay of some kind to avoid stretching when in wear, and a 2-inch strip of linen put in on the straight will obviate this.

SEAMS AND STRAPPINGS.

Another marked feature in the overcoats of the past season was the double-stitched raised seams, used with such excellent effect on the tweeds which were so popular. In cutting for these, the only provision necessary is to allow a good inlay on the underpart, so that the stitching may have some foundation.

On faced cloths, strappings were freely used from $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 2 inches wide; they were placed down the centre of the back and across the back to imitate yokes. They were generally cut from the width of the material, so that the way of the wool might contrast; this, however, is a matter of taste.

D.B. CHESTERFIELD, MEDIUM FITTING.

DIAGRAMS ON PAGE 39.

The D.B. Chesterfield, though not so popular as the fly-front, still finds many patrons. As portrayed on this diagram, it is made whole-backed, straight sideseams, a fair amount of spring over the hips, a good overlap in the front, a moderately-pointed lapel, and finished on the edges with piping of velvet.

The pockets are put in with horizontal flaps. It is cut and finished in the medium-fitting style, the fish under the arm being omitted so as to give it a straight-hanging appearance. It must not, of course, be gathered that all these features necessarily accompany the D.B. form of front; we are rather taking a popular style of overcoat, and illustrating all of these special features in the one diagram. When made from blue or brown beaver, garments of this description are decidedly stylish.

The basis of the system is the same as already described, the few variations introduced being easily followed.

The outline given to the lapel is a matter of taste.

In order to secure a good pointed style of lapel, turn it over after the pattern is cut, and then modify if necessary.

It is usual to provide a little opening between collar-end and top of the lapel for overcoats.

HINTS ON MAKING.

The making-up of a garment such as is here illustrated requires both taste and skill, for in addition to the ordinary rules of good tailoring, such as are required to be observed in the making-up of the shoulders, in the shaping of the lapel, etc., the piping of the edges require special attention. The piping should be kept as narrow as possible; in the diagram the width is, perhaps, rather excessive. It is best to fall both the facing and the outside to the piping, as in that way the piping can be put on to any width desired. Some firms, however, who wish to produce these garments in the cheapest way, stitch the edge down by machine; this has the advantage of being a little firmer, but the result is not nearly so reliable, it being more difficult to regulate the width of the piping.

When the edges are piped, the pocket-flaps and pocket-mouths follow suit as illustrated.

LOCATION OF BUTTONS.

In locating the buttons on a D.B. garment, it is very essential that the breast line should be definitely fixed, hence it is advantageous to put in some marking-threads at this part when the garment is started. After this has been accurately placed, it is then an easy matter to locate the position of the buttons.

The button-holes being marked, the buttons should stand as far between the breast line as the eye of the hole is in front. This can easily be found by using any point of the breast line as a pivot; and sweeping from the eye of the hole, making a pivot on the breast line both above and below.

Where these segments intersect locates the position of the buttons.

All overcoat buttons should be put on with a good shank.

In making up the pockets, it is a very good plan to put a little facing at the pocket ends; it helps to take the wear, and prevents the pocket from showing.

The lining of coats of this description may either be of silk, italian cloth, or woollen plaid. When made from beaver, woollen plaid is the most suitable material.

THE FROCK OVERCOAT.

DIAGRAMS ON PAGE 41.

The frock overcoat has been very popular during the past few years, and as this is a very stylish garment, it is likely to continue to be so for some time to come. At the time of writing it bids fair to be one of the leading coats of the season, and will, we have no doubt, figure largely on what may be termed the "Smart Set."

It is made close-fitting at the waist, with as much spring over the hips as may be desired. The fronts offer the fullest scope for smart finish, whilst the run of the seams provides opportunity for ornamental stitching should such be required.

THE SYSTEM.

Draw line O 19 $\frac{1}{2}$.

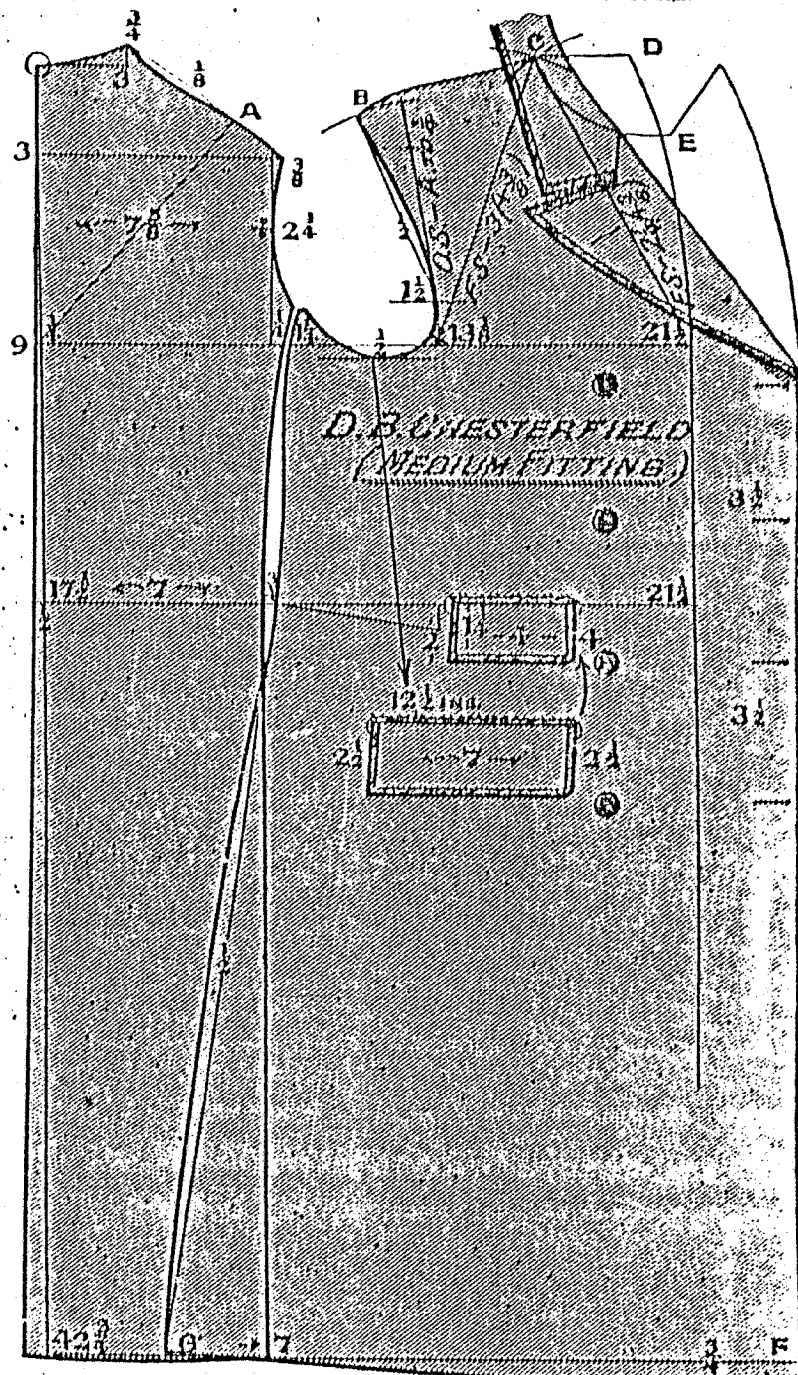
O to 3 one-third depth of scye.

O to 9 depth of scye.

O to 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ natural waist plus $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

O to 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ fashion waist plus $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Mark in from 17 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ in., and draw back-seam as illustrated. Come out at 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ in. beyond construction line, and draw line through that point from O to the bottom of back, which should be $\frac{1}{2}$ in. more than the full length desired.



0 to 3 one-twelfth of the breast.

3 to 4, 3 in.

Draw shoulder-seam; hollow it one-eighth of an inch between $\frac{1}{2}$ and A.

Hollow sideseam 1in. to 1 1/2 in. on scye line.

Make width of back waist $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches.

From 9 to 9½ is one-fourth of the breast plus ½ in.

From this point square down.

Take out 1 inch between $8\frac{1}{2}$ and $9\frac{1}{2}$.

Now take out 1½ in. between 3 and 4½.

Make point 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ a pivot, and sweep from the bottom of sideseam to the hip point.

From this point square across to the front.

Draw sidebody to point so obtained. Take out $\frac{1}{2}$ in. at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.

THE FOREPART.

Continue line 9 across to the front.

9 to 22 half of the breast plus $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches.

22 to 13½ the across-chest plus ½ in.

Make 13½ a pivot, and sweep by the front shoulder measure plus ½ in., less width of back-neck.

Add $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to this, and sweep from point 22. Where these segments intersect locates point C.

To find point B, sweep by the over-shoulder measure plus $\frac{1}{2}$ in., less 9 to A of back.

Make width of front shoulder, C to B, a trifle less than back shoulder.

Shape scye by sinking it $\frac{1}{2}$ in. below depth of scye line.

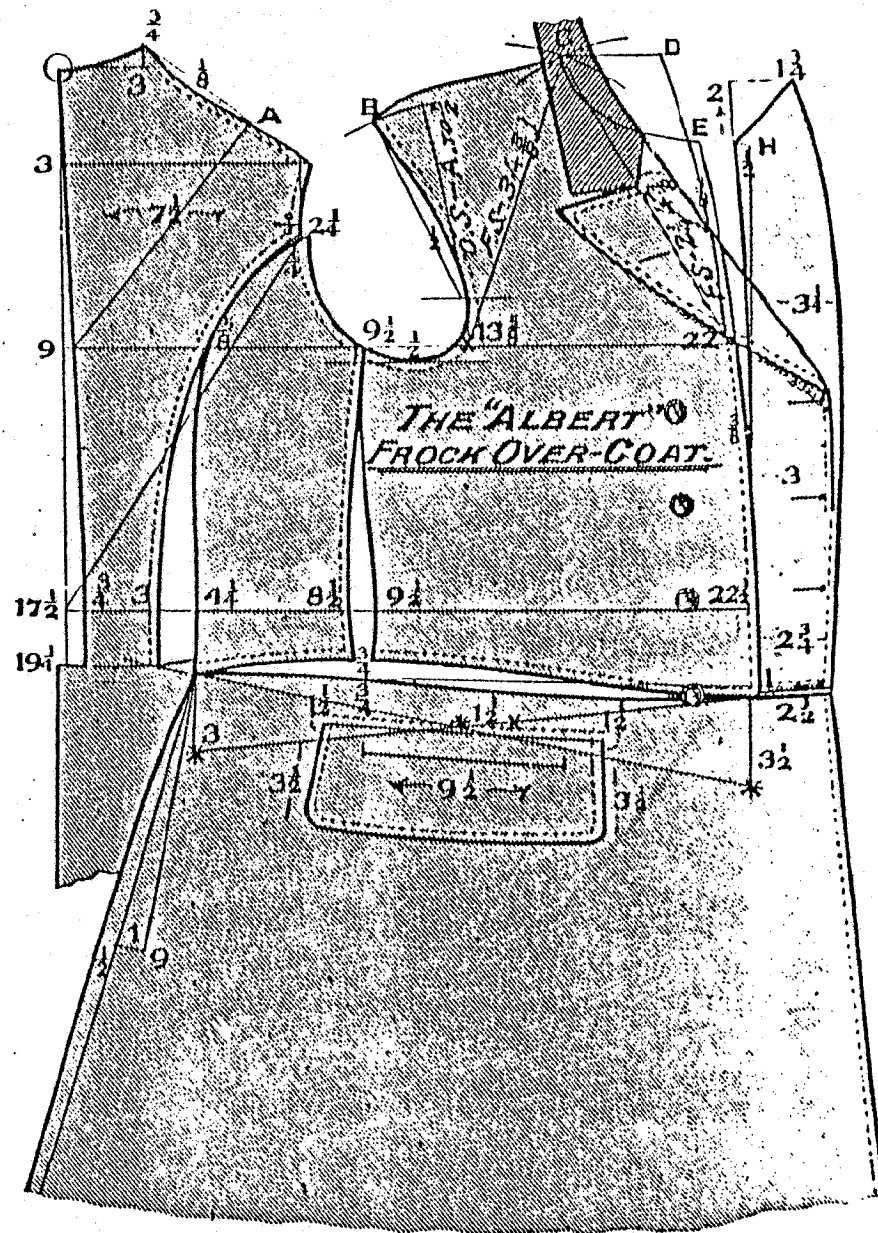
Make C to D one-twelfth breast.

D to E about the same.

Measure up waist at back, sidebody and forepart to half-waist measure plus 3 to 3½ inches.

Hollow waist-seam 3 in. over hips, and drop a little at front.

Add 3 in. to the front of forepart from I to E, and complete as shown.



THE LAPEL.

The overcoat lapel requires rather more length on the outer edge, and it must also be smart.

Draw line H I straight.

Mark back from H $\frac{1}{2}$ in., and so get sewing-to edge of the lapel.

Mark up from $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 inches, and forward $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Make width of lapel $3\frac{1}{2}$ at the widest part, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ at the bottom.

Complete turn to taste, making the bottom to run so that it will run with the waist-seam.

THE SKIRT.

Mark down from I $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Draw line from * to the hip point.

Square down from this 9 inches.

Mark back to I, 1 inch, and draw line for back of skirt.

Add on $\frac{1}{2}$ in. of round as shown.

Add on $\frac{1}{2}$ in. of round at the hip above line drawn from * to hip point, and draw waist-seam as illustrated, coming forward $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the lapel-seam to get the run of the front.

Mark down from hip point to 3, 3 to 4 inches, using the larger quantity when more spring has been added to the skirt in front.

Square at right angles 3 * and I, and so get front.

The length of the front is the same as length of back.

HINTS ON MAKING.

Garments of this description being of a smart close-fitting character, it is essential that special attention should be paid to the manipulation, in order to get a clean fit at the waist and shoulder. The collar and lapel will also require special care.

The insertion of the pockets is a matter of taste.

On the diagram we are showing flap-pockets about 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. To find position of these, measure from 3 to the front edge, and divide the distance in half, and so find point X.

Mark back from X $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., and so find the centre of pocket-flap.

The finish of the edges of this garment is, of course, a matter of taste, but, as a general rule, they are neatly swelled.

We have, however, seen them finished with pipings of velvet, or even double-stitched; when the seams are raised in the style illustrated, it will be well to provide a little inlay at that part. The seams that are raised are illustrated clearly on the diagram.

THE D.B. COACHING OVERCOAT.

DIAGRAMS ON PAGE 45.

The coaching overcoat is not quite so dead as the coaching days, and as the demand for it crops up every now and again, we describe its cutting and making.

The material used is either drab or dark blue. It is lined with heavy woollen plaid, and has the bottom faced up with the same material far enough to take the top row of stitching. The collar is usually of the same material, but it is sometimes of velvet put on under a strapping all round the edge, as illustrated in diagram. The seams are either slated and double-stitched, or strapped, the strapping being cut across the material, and put on raw. In this case an extra wide strapping is put down the centre of back and double-stitched on either side, or finished with several rows of sewing, after the manner of the cuffs, the stitching, of course, running vertically.

The upper part of back and forepart is sometimes double, as indicated by diagram, and in all cases it is made up in a heavy solid style.

THE CUTTING.

Draw line O, 42 $\frac{1}{2}$.

O to 3 one-third depth of scye.

O to 9 depth of scye.

O to $17\frac{1}{2}$ natural waist length, plus $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

O to 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ full length plus seams.

Draw lines at right angles.

Mark back from $17\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., and draw centre of back from O through $1\frac{1}{2}$.

O to 3 one-twelfth breast.

3 to $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

Mark off width of back plus seams about 2 inches below 3.

Curve out to $\frac{3}{4}$ for the back scye.

Shape back shoulder-seam from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$, as shown.

9 to 9 one-fourth breast.

Square down from 9.

Add $\frac{1}{2}$ in. from 9 to $9\frac{1}{2}$, and draw side-seam from 9 to H.

Complete back as shown.

THE FOREPART.

Continue lines 9 and $17\frac{1}{2}$ across to the front.

9 to $21\frac{1}{2}$ half chest plus $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

As these coats are generally made very loose-fitting, a little extra room is no drawback.

44 THE TAILOR AND CUTTER ACADEMY

$21\frac{1}{2}$ to $13\frac{1}{2}$ the across-chest measure, plus $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

Sweep by the front shoulder measure plus $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $\frac{3}{4}$ in., less 0.3 of the back from point $13\frac{1}{2}$.

Add $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to this and sweep again, using point $21\frac{1}{2}$ as a pivot.

Where the segments cross locates the neck-point C.

Sweep by the over-shoulder measure plus $\frac{1}{2}$ in., less 9 to A of the back, from point $13\frac{1}{2}$, and so get the shoulder-point B.

C to B a trifle less than width of back shoulder.

C to D one-twelfth breast.

D to E about the same.

Square down from $21\frac{1}{2}$ to the waist line. Come forward from $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 1 inch, and draw breast lines from D through 22 to bottom.

Shape scye as shown, sinking the scye from $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

Let forepart overlap back $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 2 inches at the waist, and draw sideseam as shown; and if it is desired to get it to fit close under the arm, take out a trifle at top of sideseam, but this is optional. In any case, plenty of skirt-room must be provided.

It only remains now to add 4 inches or thereabouts for overlap in front, and to shape the lapel to taste.

Add on 1 inch below F, and complete the diagram as shown.

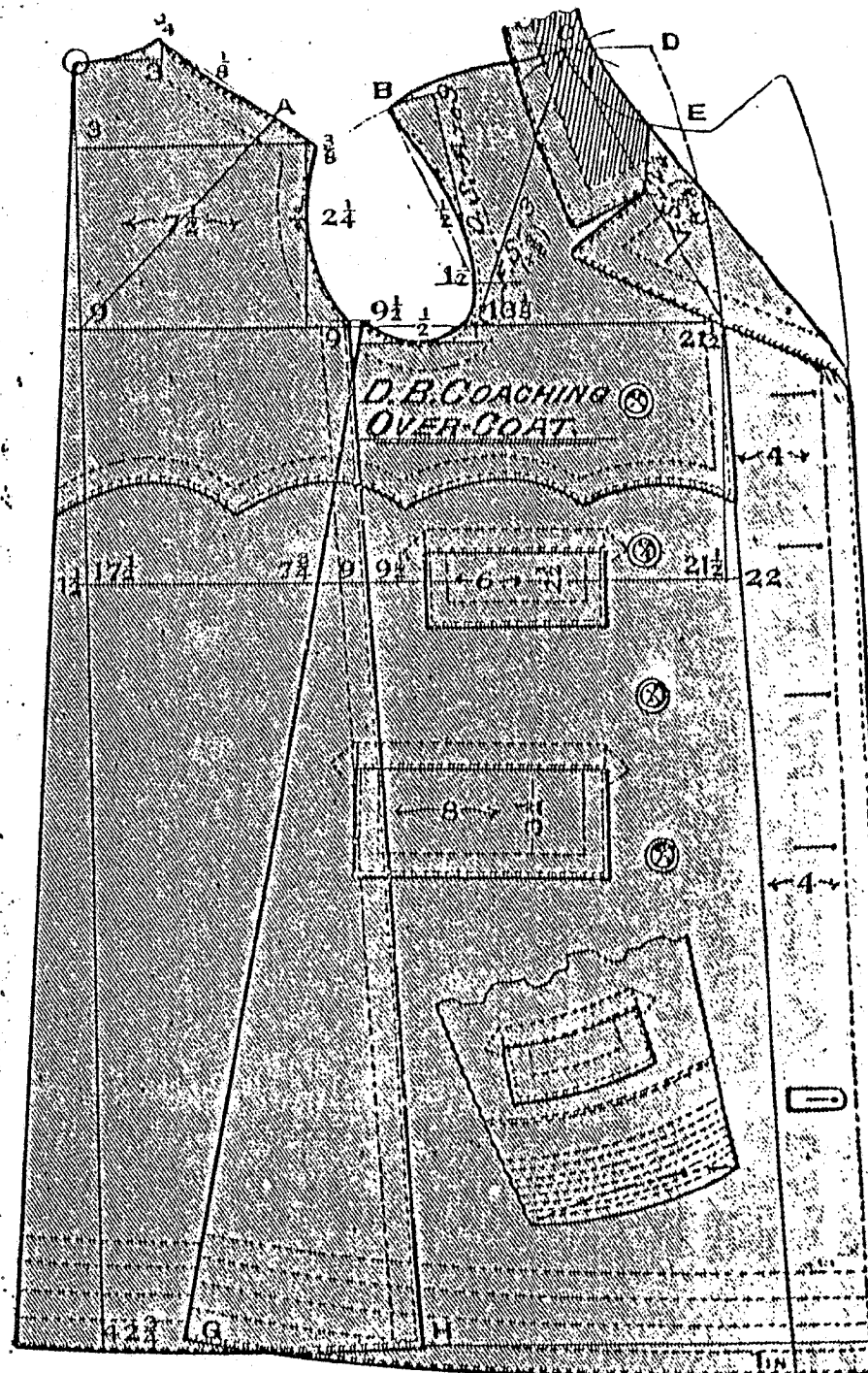
The sleeve is cut in the usual way, but with an extra $\frac{1}{2}$ in. allowed at elbow and cuff. A ticket-pocket is put in the sleeve, and the bottom of the cuff is curved over the hand and hollowed at the under-side. It is faced up with the same material deep enough to take the stitching.

HINTS ON MAKING.

When stitching these seams by machine, care must be taken to avoid using too small a stitch, otherwise there will be a danger of cutting the material through. Care must also be taken to keep the coat clean. If it should get soiled, rubbing it with a stale crust of bread will usually remove any soil; if that fails, use a little motor spirit, or petrol; but in doing so, keep away from a naked light.

A tab is put on the front to fasten over a small button below the usual buttons.

Special care should be taken to sew the buttons on strongly, and with a good neck if there is no shank, as they are subjected to hard wear, and as these buttons sometimes cost from £10 to £25 per set.



THE FLY-FRONT FROCK OVERCOAT.

The fly-front frock overcoat has been worn for years past, more especially in connection with coaching and driving, but it is only during the past few years it has made its appearance on the streets.

It is quite distinct in its appearance from the D.B. style, and is generally made close-fitting, so that it is sometimes worn without another coat under it.

As illustrated on the diagram given on the opposite page, it is made up with single-stitched edges and a neat turn. Flap pockets on the hips, and an out-breast-pocket with a welt.

We illustrate on the skirt an alternative style of pocket put in with vertical welts.

The skirts shown on this diagram are closer-fitting than with the D.B. style, and will serve to illustrate how that style is cut.

The system is practically the same as described for the D.B., the extra width of back at waist being quite a matter of taste.

THE POCKETS.

To find the position of the hip-pocket, make X midway between hip point and front of skirt.

X to * is $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., which gives the centre of the hip flap.

Size of flap is a matter of taste, but the dimensions indicated on the diagram are the usual, say $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, the size of the pocket-mouth being 7 inches.

In putting in the hip pockets they should be given a forward position, that being the natural direction of the hand.

The ticket-pocket is often put in the waist-steam at the back of the flap, or else a little in front of it.

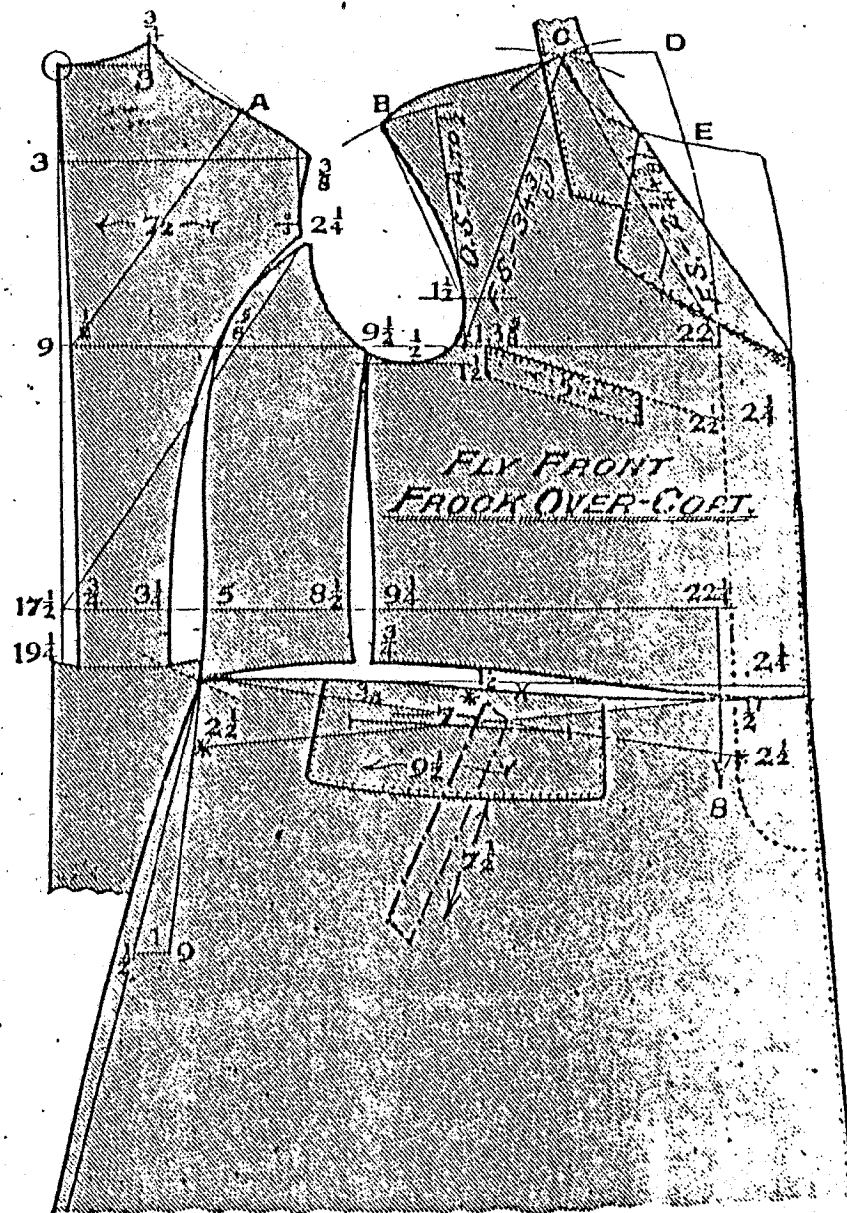
If the pockets are put in with vertical welts, the position is shown on diagram, the size of the welt being $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 1 inch.

If an outside breast-pocket is put in, it may either be finished with a flap or welt. The position in either case is the same.

Mark down from 22, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and draw a line into the forearm pitch of sleeve, which is $\frac{3}{4}$ in. up from bottom of the arse.

Keep the back of welt $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in front of arse, and make it about 5 inches by 1 inch or if a flap is desired, make it 5 inches by 2 inches.

These coats are sometimes made up from drab venetian, when they are finished with raised seams, and are very smart.



FLY-FRONT PADDOCK COAT.

On this diagram we illustrate a style of coat which was exceedingly popular a few years ago. It was cut with a whole back, and finished with side-pleats, an opening being provided up the left side, and an extra back-skirt put on inside. A fish is taken out under the arm, and flap-pockets are arranged on the skirt; edges double-stitched, seams raised and double-stitched.

THE SYSTEM. DIAGRAM 1.

Briefly put, the system is as follows:

Points 3, 9, $17\frac{1}{2}$, $19\frac{1}{2}$ are found as usual.

17½ to ½ half-an-inch, and draw line for centre of back.

Width of back scye is made about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and sideseam is hollowed $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

The various points of the shoulder, etc., are found as already described.

1 1/2 in. is taken out between back and sidebody, and 1 inch is taken out under the arm, the fish being terminated about 4 inches below the waist.

Make point $2\frac{1}{2}$ a pivot, and sweep from H to I.

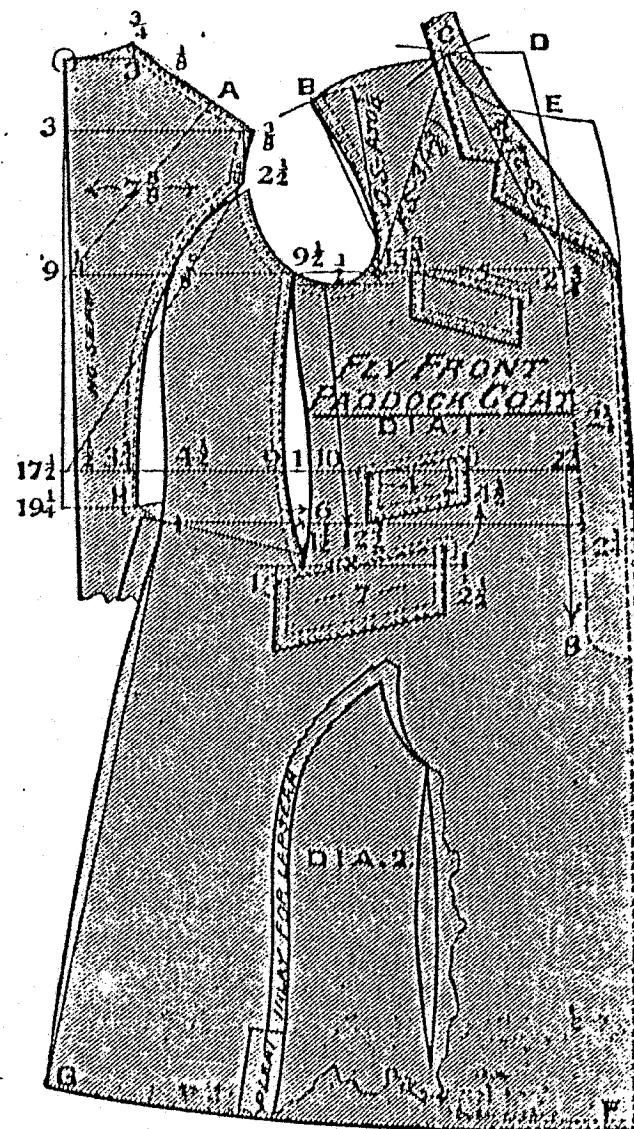
Square across from this point, and mark off 6 and drop $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Square from this down to G to find back of skirt, adding on $\frac{1}{2}$ in. of round in making provision for the back-pleat.

In all other points proceed as described for Chesterfield, allowing 3½ inches for making up over half-chest and half-waist.

HINTS ON MAKING.

The only special feature to note in the making is the raised and double-stitched seams. To make these up with the best effect, it is desirable to leave an inlay on the underpart, as shown by Diagram 2; the seam is then sewn in the usual way, $\frac{1}{4}$ in. inside the marking-threads; it is turned back, and double-stitched by machine.



D.B. PALETOT.

The paletot is very similar to the paddock, only it has a separate sidebody and a somewhat fuller skirt.

In the diagram given on this page we illustrate it with the back stamped, double-breasted fronts, and curved pockets. These, however, are features that can be quite as easily applied to the paddock coat as to this. The effect of the waist-seam at the back is to give this more the appearance of a frock coat behind and a Chesterfield in the front, features which specially commend it to some. When made from venetian, and finished with raised seams, it makes a very smart coat.

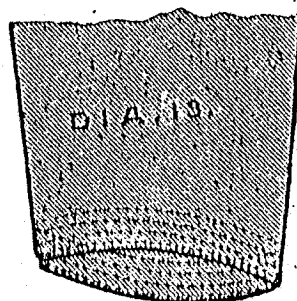
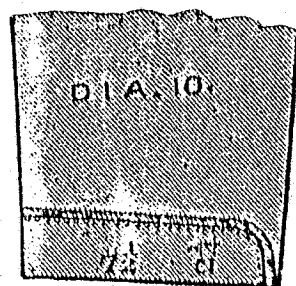
THE SYSTEM.

Briefly put, the system is as follows:

Points O, 3, 9, $17\frac{1}{2}$, $19\frac{1}{2}$ are found as for a Chesterfield.

From $17\frac{1}{2}$ mark in $\frac{1}{2}$ in., and draw line for centre of back.

Find the various points of width and the shoulders as for a Chesterfield, taking out $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. between back and sidebody, and 1 inch under the arm.



Shape bottom of sidebody to taste.

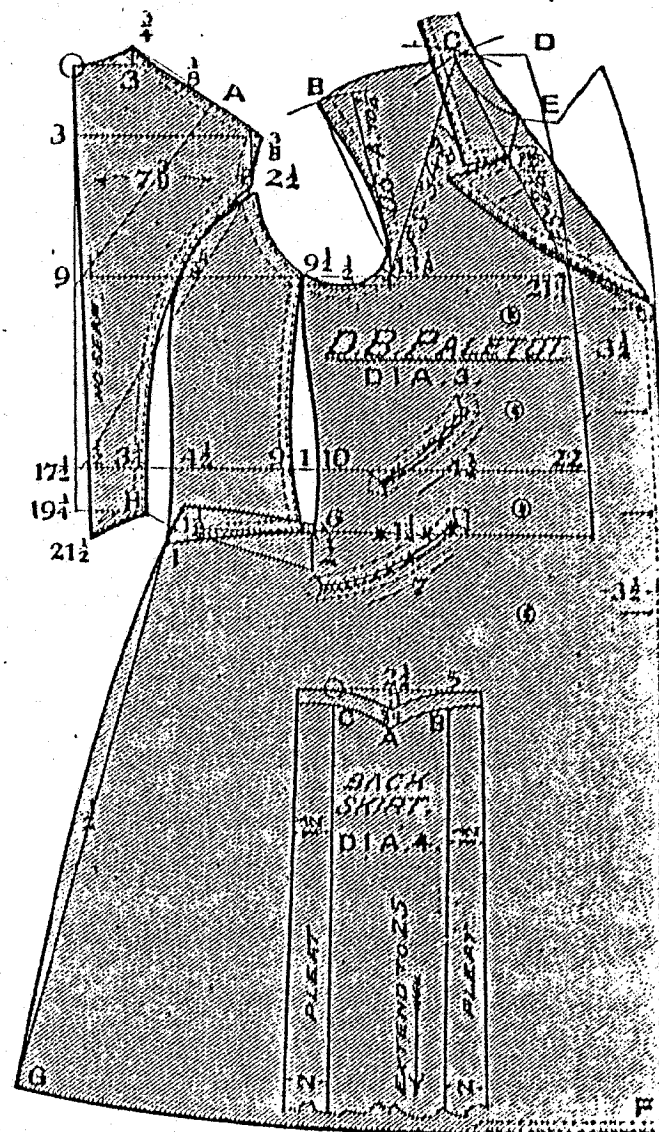
Mark up $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. for the skirt to overlap sidebody.

At $1\frac{1}{2}$ drop down from 6, 2 inches.

Make the distance from 6 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ agree with the bottom of the sidebody, and complete the back of skirt as shown; and when cutting, allow enough to form side-pleat.

Diagram 4 shows the back-skirt. The opening is provided up the left side, so that it is not necessary to provide for a side-pleat on the left back-skirt, or for a side-pleat on the other side of the right or under-skirt.

The details of making-up this coat are clearly illustrated on the diagram.



THE CAPED ULSTER.

The caped ulster is a general favourite for travelling purposes, and may be made up in a large variety of ways.

For instance, it may be finished with or without sleeves. The cape may be made to fasten in the front, or cut-away, so as to allow of a collar and turn being arranged on the front. The cape may be made up as a separate garment, or attached to the neck at the collar-seam.

The pockets may be put in either with flaps, or as patches, and in many other ways variety may be introduced.

In the diagram given on the opposite page, the body is drafted with a seam down the back; the scye is cut for sleeves, and the cape is made deep enough to cover the arms. The neck is finished with Prussian collar, and the fronts made to button through.

THE SYSTEM.

The body of this coat is drafted as follows:

Draw line O 46 $\frac{1}{2}$.

O to 3 one-third depth of scye.

O to 9 depth of scye.

O to 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ natural waist length, plus $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

17 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 or 10 inches.

O to 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ full length plus seams.

Draw lines at right angles to these points.

Hollow back at 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ about $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

Mark out from 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., and draw line from O, and so get the back-seam.

O to 3 one-twelfth breast.

3 to $\frac{7}{8}$, three-quarters inch, and shape back neck; about 2 inches below 3 measure off the width of back plus $\frac{3}{4}$ in., and curve back scye out to $\frac{3}{4}$.

Shape shoulder-seam from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$.

Make width of back at waist 1 inch more than one-sixth breast, and square down to I.

Continue sideseam up into scye, and complete the back as shown.

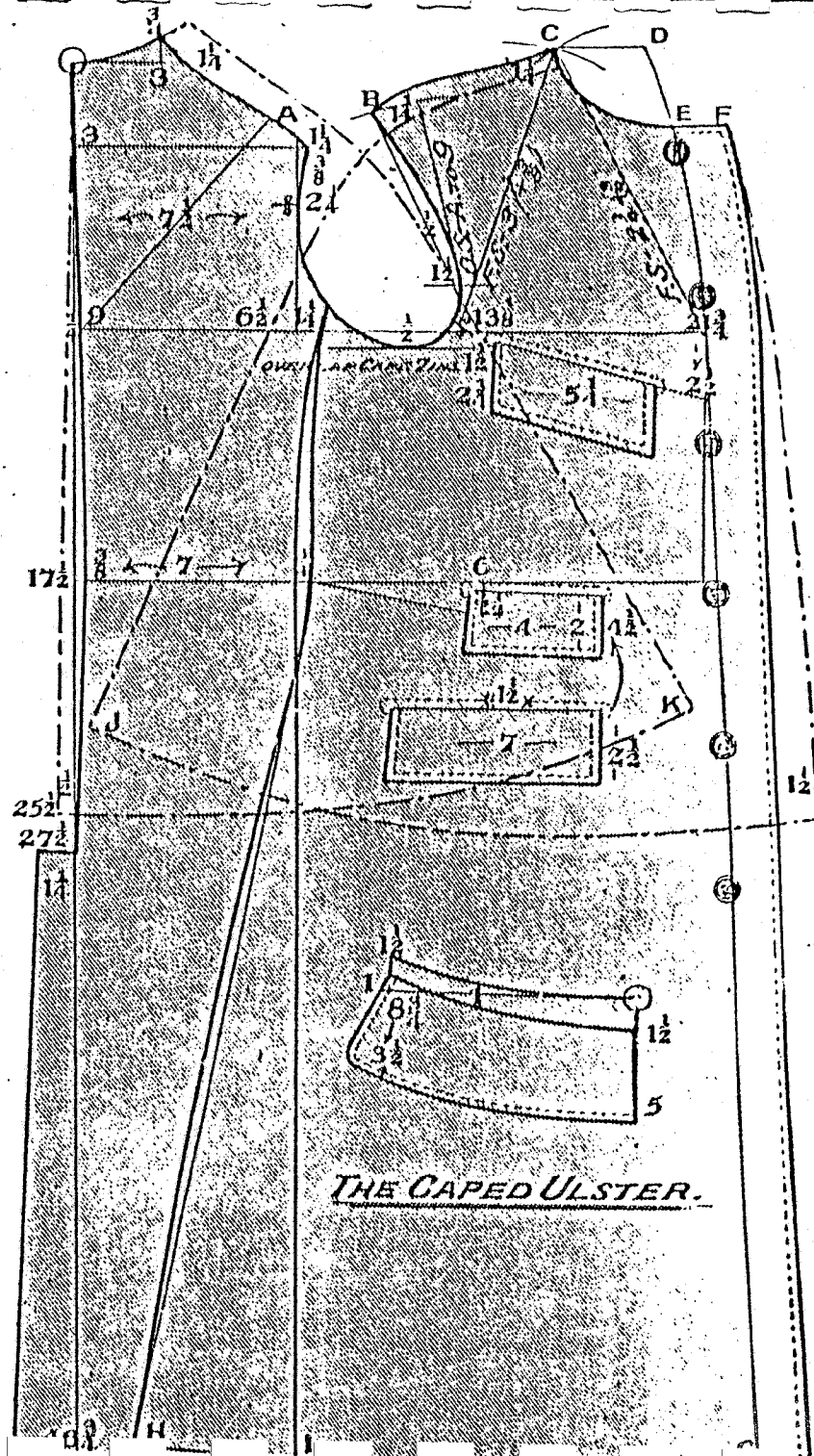
THE FOREPART.

Continue lines 9, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$, and 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ across the front.

9 to 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ is half-chest plus 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches.

21 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ the across-chest plus $\frac{3}{4}$.

Sweep from 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ by the front shoulder measure plus $\frac{3}{4}$, less 9 to A of the back.



Add $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to this, and sweep from 21 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Where segments intersect locates the neck-point, C.

Sweep from 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ by the over-shoulder measure plus $\frac{1}{2}$, minus 9 to A of the back, and so get B.

C to B a trifle less than width of back shoulder.

Shape scye, sinking it $\frac{1}{2}$ in. below depth of scye line.

Take out $\frac{1}{2}$ in. at sideseam.

Measure forward 6 inches, and drop 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., and square the lower part of the sideseam by this, adding on a little round as shown Square down from 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ to the waist.

Add on $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 1 inch, and draw breast line down to G.

C to D one-twelfth breast.

D to E one-twelfth breast.

E to F 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., which is added on all through.

Add $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to the bottom at G, and complete front as shown.

If it is intended to make this garment up without sleeves, the scye is deepened to within an inch or two of the waist, and, if desired, the shoulder may be made narrower.

THE POCKETS, ETC.

The pockets as marked will show they should be of good size, whilst their position is much as usual. The breast-pocket slopes from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches below depth of scye line in front up into the front pitch, and the size of the flap is 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The ticket-pocket is just below the waist level, and the size of the flap is 4 inches by 2 inches.

The hip pockets are placed 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches down from the waist line, divided equally on either side of a point 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. more than midway between sideseam and breast line, and the size of the flaps 7 inches by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The pockets should be of woollen material, and should be well stayed.

THE CAPE.

Draw line from O to 25 $\frac{1}{2}$, which is $\frac{1}{2}$ in. behind construction line.

Add on 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to the shoulder at neck and shoulder-points, and draw the sideseam of the backpart of cape through the front of scye down to K, keeping it straight during the lower part.

Measure off the length to 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ plus seams, and make 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ at the shoulder to K 3 inches less than the length of back.

The front of the cape is produced as follows:

Mark round the gorge C to E.

Take off 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ at C. and the same amount from B, or whatever has been added to the back.

Let the front of cape overlap the back 7 inches on the depth of scye line, and draw the sideseam down to J.

Add on 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to the front, and make the length of front a trifle less than the back, measuring down from the neck-point.

HINTS ON MAKING.

Garments of this description are mostly made from check cheviot, and are mostly lined with woollen plaid. If the cape is secured to the body, it is sewn in with the collar-seam. An alternative method is to finish it with a narrow stand-collar, provided with buttons and holes. Tabs and buttons should be placed on the inside of the centre of back, and on either forepart of the cape to keep it in place.

The collar is of the deep Prussian style, and is cut with a hollow sewing-to edge and a deep fall, as shown on the diagram.

THE COVERT COAT.

SEE DIAGRAMS ON PAGE 57.

Special Features: Fly-front, generally whole-back; slits at bottom of sideseams; seams frequently raised; cuffs generally finished with five rows of stitching; tab arranged under collar; number of pockets optional; usually two flap hip-pockets, ticket-pocket flap, and one breast-pocket flap; usually lined, but sometimes made up with only buggy across top of back, and facings through forepart.

The system for cutting is the same as for Chesterfield, the diagram being self-explanatory in this respect.

When cut with a whole-back, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. less allowance should be made for seams.

The allowance beyond the breast line for fly-front is 2 inches, this being a lighter coat than the Chesterfield.

For raised seams, an inlay should be left on the part that goes under, and the following are the rules for overlapping:

Left back over right, back over forepart at sideseam, back over forepart at shoulder-seam, body over sleeve at scye, topside over undersleeve at both hind and forearm.

Sometimes the forearm-seam is left plain.

If it is desired to finish it raised, the two rows of sewing may be put in before joining the sleeves, turning in the edge and stitching down, and then sewing the top and underside sleeves together by ordinary sewing.

The Venetian cloth they are usually made from has become so identified with these garments that it has got to be called "covert coating." The seams are either strapped or raised, and double-stitched, in which case the edges would be stitched to correspond.

The diagram shows where the double-stitching would go if strapping is employed; it is usually put on from $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide, cut from the cross-way of the material, which has the effect of making it more noticeable.

The accompanying diagram shows a medium style of this particular coat. It is made to outline the figure at waist, but from waist to be straight-hanging. A seam is placed down the back, a slash under the arm; they are, however, very often made very loose-fitting, cut with a whole back, and partake generally of the character of the sac.

When a seam is placed down the centre of the back, a slit is usually left at that part. When the back is cut whole, the slit is generally left at the bottom of the sideseams.

The diagram illustrates this garment finished with four outside pockets, all of which are finished with flaps. The breast-pocket has a flap of about 5 inches by 2 inches. The ticket-flap is about 4 inches by 2 inches, and the hip-flap $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$ or $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

In covert coats that are made for riding purposes the only pocket inserted is often the breast-pocket. A tab is usually put under the collar at front, so as to enable the wearer to secure round the throat.

The tab shown on Diagram 2 may be taken as a reduced model. Considerable scope is afforded in the outline of these details.

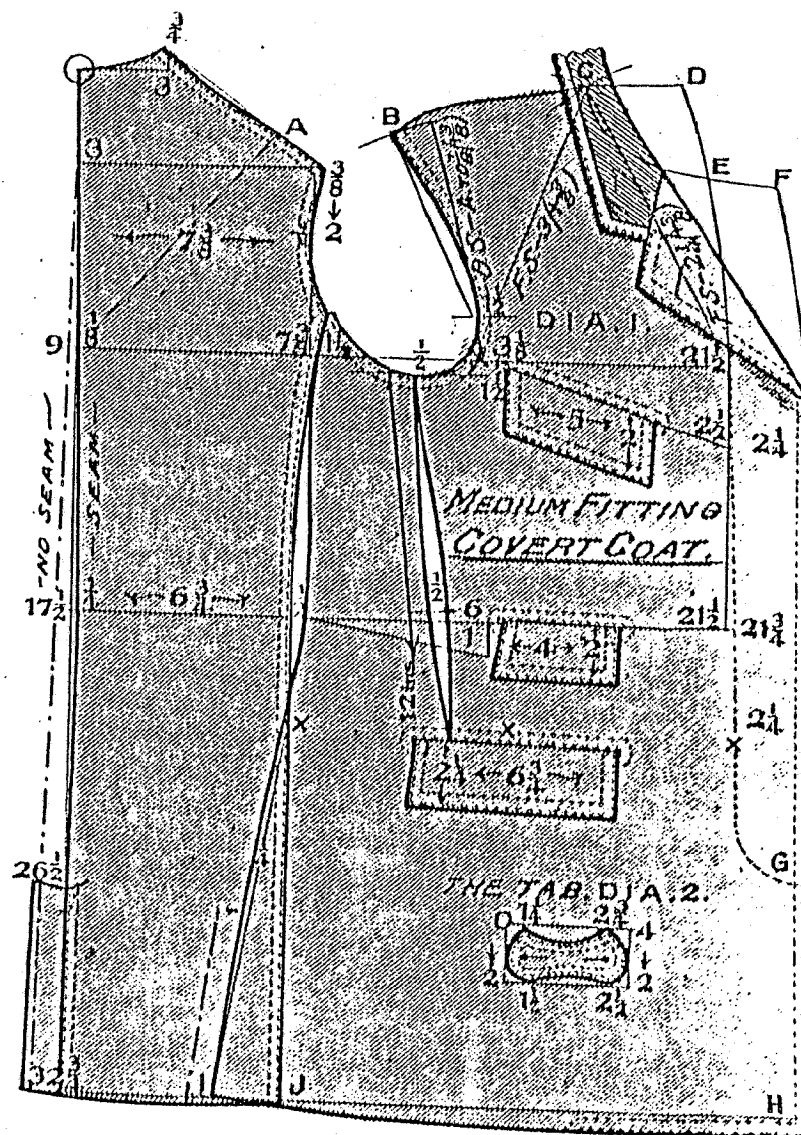
HINTS ON MAKING.

Covert coating is usually waterproofed, either before it is made or during the process of making. This may be done after the seams are sewn if preferred, in which case the material is sent to the water-proofer or woollen merchants, and they will return same in the course of a day or so. There is very little difference in the appearance of the cloth, and it makes it, to all intents and purposes, waterproof.

It is very much better for the tailor to send the cloth to the water-proofer than to attempt to do it himself; the result will be more satisfactory and economical.

The lining is generally of Italian cloth or silk, but sometimes they are made up extra heavy, in which case woollen plaid is used. Sometimes a very wide strap is put down the centre of back, which is stitched with from five to seven rows of stitching.

In other respects, this garment is finished as for an ordinary Chesterfield.



THE CAPE

Usual for this class of garment we have illustrated on Diagrams 3 and 5, the style being known as the half-circle cape.

Take back of bodypart and mark down back-seam and neck; add 1 inch all across the shoulder, and get the width by measuring down from nape of neck one-third breast, and marking across one-third breast plus 4 inches. For the front part mark round front and gorge; take off 1 inch across the shoulder, and add from 4 to 5 inches beyond the sideseam. Measure off the length required plus seams down the back; mark down from shoulder-point, B, the full length as on the back, minus 3 inches. Now apply this measure to the front, making it the same length as the back.

From C to F L is the same length as the centre of back plus $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Adjust the front edge in harmony with the style desired, adding to or taking from the front of the forepart outline.

They are cut long enough to cover the sleeves of the undercoat, and of sufficient fulness to allow free use of the arms; but it will be well here to remark that heavy material looks fuller than thin goods, so it will be well to cut them slightly closer-fitting when made from extra heavy tweeds and chevots.

YOKED OVERCOATS.

During the last few years, overcoats have in many cases been finished with yokes.

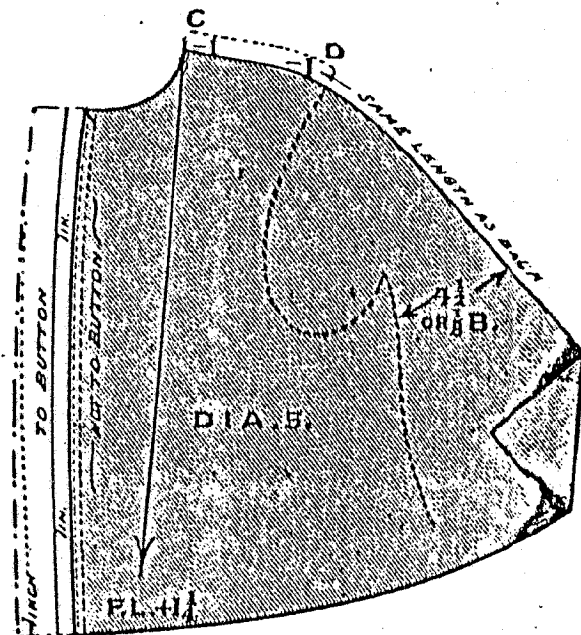
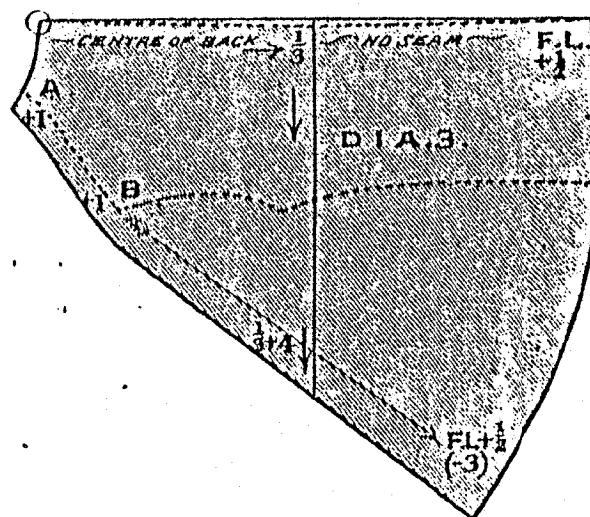
The method of cutting these is to mark the yoke of the desired shape on back and forepart, cut it off, allow for two seams by adding on $\frac{1}{2}$ in. at the top of the part where the yoke has been cut off.

Some of the overcoats have been cut with the shoulder-seam right on the top of the shoulder. In order to obtain this, cut off 1 inch from the shoulder of forepart and neck, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ at scye end, adding what is cut off from the front to the back.

A seam is also carried down the topside sleeve.

To provide for this, cut the topside sleeve up where it is desired for the seam to come, and add on $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to provide for the seams.

These coats are usually finished with vertical pockets, the mouths starting about 1 inch below the waist, and are made about $6\frac{1}{2}$ or 7 inches deep.



THE MOTOR OVERCOAT.

Special Features : Loose fitting, with plenty of room round seat and below, plenty of overlap at front. Buttoning up to throat with prussian collar. Turn-back cuff to sleeves. Wind cuff inside.

Draw line O 50, O *3.

O to 3 one-third depth of scye.

O to 9 depth of scye.

O to $17\frac{1}{2}$ natural waist length, plus $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

O to 26 9 inches below waist length.

O to 50 full length plus $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Draw line at right angles to 3, 9, $17\frac{1}{2}$, 50.

O to *3 one-twelfth breast.

3 to 8 width of back plus 1 inch.

9 to 24 half chest, plus 6 inches. This will allow $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches for making up easy, and will be sufficient for a good thick lining, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. vee taken out under the arm.

24 to $15\frac{1}{2}$ across-chest measure, plus $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Find neckpoint by registered square, making $15\frac{1}{2}$ to F the front shoulder, plus $\frac{1}{2}$ in., but less width of back neck.

$15\frac{1}{2}$ to D the over-shoulder, plus $\frac{1}{2}$ in., less 9 W of the back.

Sink scye $\frac{1}{2}$ in. below line, and take out $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. vee, running it off to nothing 4 inches below waist.

Thus vee provides room for sitting down, and at the same time keeps the front close at the lap.

F to D a trifle less than $\frac{1}{2}$ 8 of the back.

F to V and V to I one-twelfth breast.

Connect V with 24, and shape gorge from F to I.

Find spring at bottom of sideseam by coming in from 7, 6 inches, and dropping $1\frac{1}{2}$, and squaring by this line.

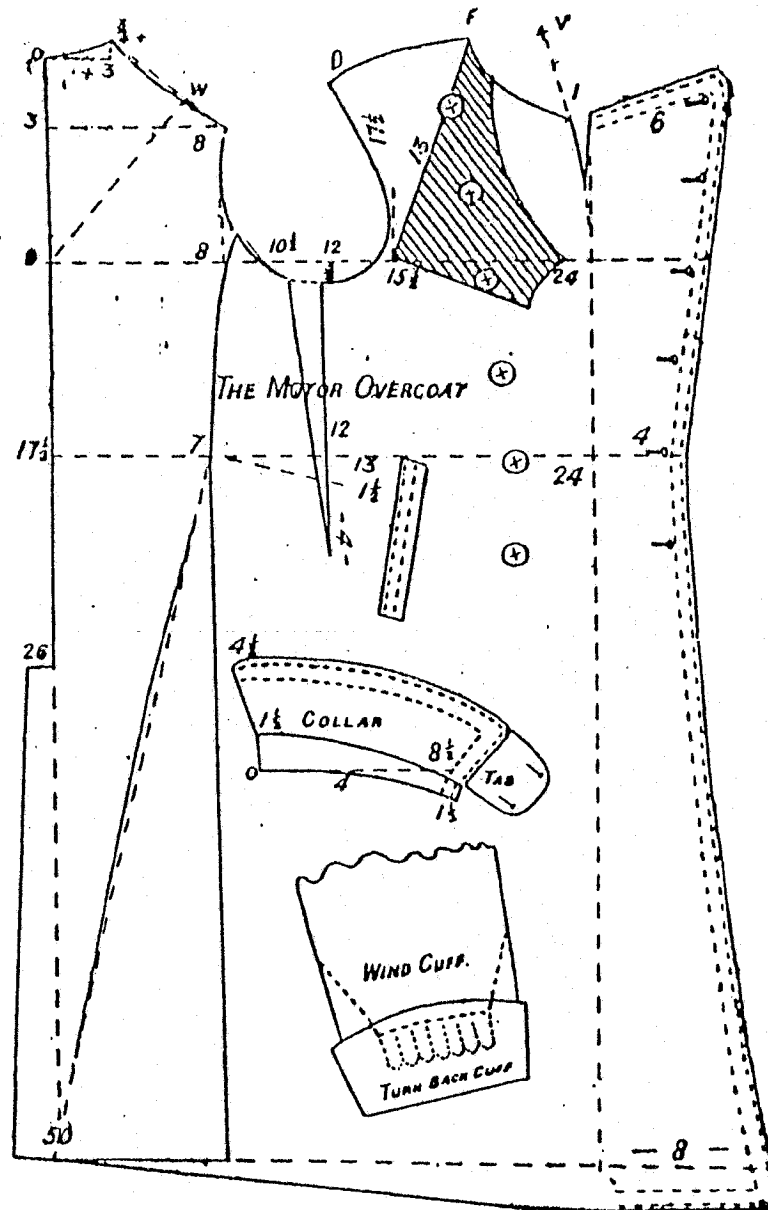
Square down from 24 for breast line, except in case of corpulency, when the waist must be made up to measure, plus 4 inches.

Add on lapel 6 inches at top, 4 inches at waist, and 8 inches at bottom or thereabouts.

The collar diagram is self-explanatory. The figures represent inches. The inside collar is continued on the right side to form a tab.

The sleeve is cut as previously described, and is usually finished with a turn-back cuff, and finished on the inside with wind cuffs, which are brought close to the wrist by a piece of elastic.

The pockets are put in with a vertical welt, and to be kept fairly high and well forward.



THE SHAPELY INVERNESS.

The Inverness has held an important position in the list of overgarments for gentlemen's wear for some seasons past. The easy freedom with which they can be put on and off has specially recommended them for wear over evening dress or similar costume, whilst the comfort and warmth make them specially suitable for travelling purposes. It is a favourite style with the clerics, and for this purpose are made from vicunas, black cheviots, and angolas.

THE SYSTEM.

Draw lines O 42 $\frac{1}{2}$, O 3 at right angles.

O to 9 the depth of scye.

O to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ in. more than one-fourth O 9.

O to 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ is the natural waist, plus $\frac{1}{4}$ in., and continue on to 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ full length desired, plus seams.

Draw lines at right angles to point O 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 9, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$, and mark off from O to 3, one-sixth breast; from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ the across-back measure, plus 1 inch.

From 9 to 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ the half-chest measure, plus 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

From 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ come back to 1, 1 inch, and draw centre of back from O through 1.

Square down from point 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ for the sideseam of back.

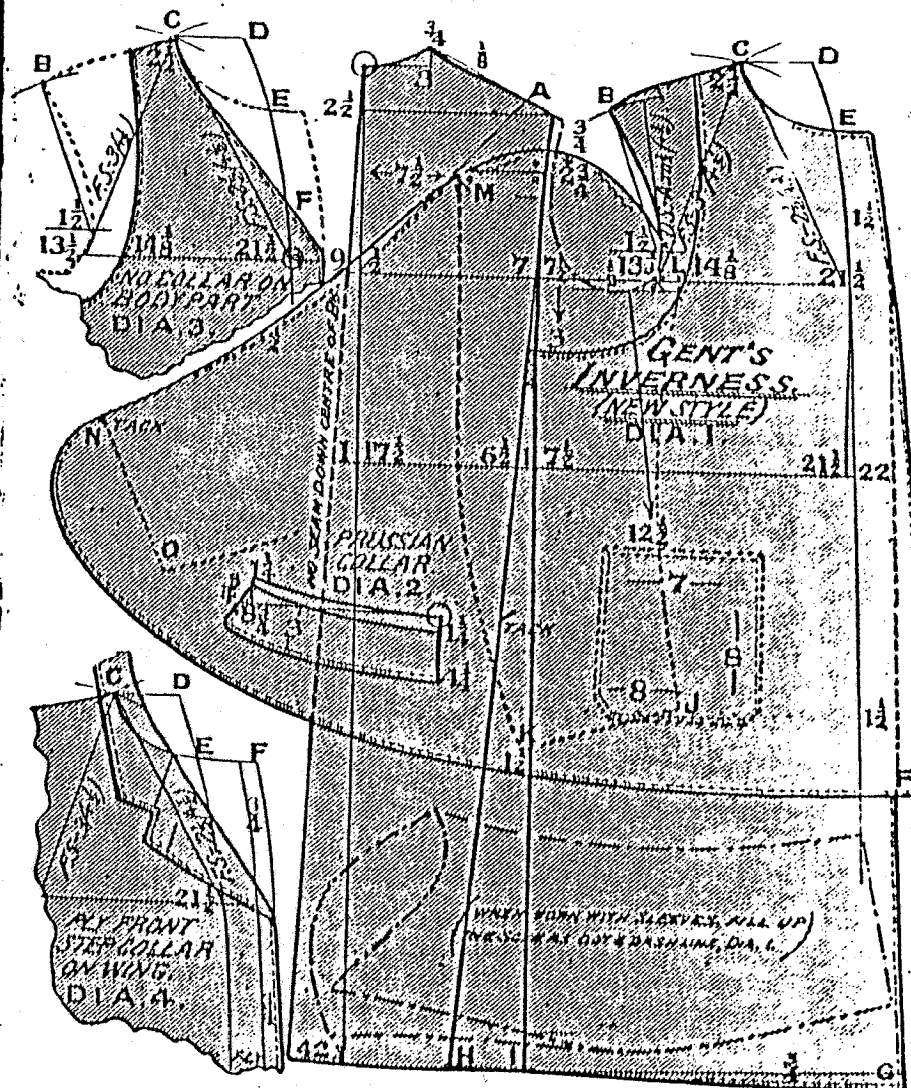
Draw shoulder-seam and neck by the points previously obtained, coming up $\frac{3}{4}$ from point 3, and the back is complete.

So we now turn our attention to

THE FOREPART.

From 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ come back to point 13 $\frac{1}{2}$, the across-chest measure, plus $\frac{1}{4}$ in., and find the neck-point, C, by sweeping from 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ by the front shoulder measure, plus $\frac{1}{4}$ in., and adding the usual $\frac{3}{4}$ in. to 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ when making the second sweep.

Point B is found by adding $\frac{3}{4}$ in. to the over-shoulder measure, deducting the quantity from 9 to A, and by the remainder sweeping from point 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ to find B; but the width of the forepart shoulder is generally about 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. or 2 inches, the scye being cut away to about 3 inches below depth of scye line, as at point 3; the sideseam of forepart is allowed to overlap in accordance with the amount of ease desired. In the present instance this is 1 inch at waist, and a line is drawn from 7 through 1 to bottom.



From C to D and D to E are each one-twelfth of the breast, and the breast line is then got from D to $21\frac{1}{2}$; below which the centre line is drawn at right angles to line 9, $21\frac{1}{2}$, with $\frac{1}{2}$ in. of spring at the waist.

Add $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to the length of forepart in front, so as to get a continuous run with the back.

Add on about $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. of button-stand, and the forepart is complete. We now turn our attention to

THE WING,

Which is a special feature of the Inverness. The gorge from C to E is the same as the forepart; 1 inch is added on at front at F, so as to counteract any tendency there may be to open. The shoulder is continued from C to B, and made a full $\frac{1}{2}$ in. narrower than the back, and draw a line from B in the direction of $13\frac{1}{2}$, as would be usual in shaping the scye.

This is followed for about 3 or 4 inches from the shoulder-seam.

Now draw a line from A, through point 9, and connect M with the forepart, as illustrated, using the sleevehead for that purpose. Now use the forearm of the sleeve for the run of wing from M to N.

The length of the wing is purely a matter of taste, and is usually arranged by putting the sleeve to the hindarm-pitch, and swinging it round to get the length of the backpart of the wing, continuing across the forepart straight.

As will be seen, this wing is intended to button through the front, and must be finished at the neck either with a stand or Prussian collar. If desired to be finished with a collar and turn, it will be necessary either to finish the forepart as a no-collar vest, and arrange the collar on the wing, as shown on Diagrams 3 and 4, or else to cut the wing away about 2 inches behind the breast line, and fasten it to the forepart with tabs.

FUR LININGS FOR OVERCOATS.

Fur linings are freely used. Sable, astrachan and other furs are also used. To make provision for these, an addition of 1 to 2 inches a side is necessary, otherwise they are cut as usual. The collar for fur-lined overcoats is usually of the roll type. The fronts are often trimmed with braid and olivette buttons. The fronts are fastened with loops of braid which go over the barrel buttons.

INVERNESS WITH SLEEVES.

DIAGRAMS ON PAGE 69.

Occasionally customers order sleeves to be added to their Inverness, and this necessitates the scye being cut as close as for an ordinary Chesterfield, which we have illustrated on diagram by dot and dash lines, as will be seen.

The shoulder is made the same width as the Chester, and the whole of the scye from shoulder-point of back to shoulder-point of front is cut on the forepart, the rule being to continue the sideseam of forepart up to the shoulder-point, as per dot and dash line, and shaping the scye just the same as for a Chester, and arranging the sleeve as usual. This does not interfere with the run of sideseam, or the method of sewing the waist, forepart, and back together, as the scye is quite independent of the sideseam.

THE OLD STYLE OF INVERNESS.

Select a Chesterfield block of the size of your customer, or, if he is a very unusual shape, draft one out to measures taken on him direct, on the lines laid down in former pages. Place the back in the position shown come out from waist $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., and draw the centre-seam of the back straight through this from neck-point to the bottom. Add 1 inch to A and B, which show the neck and shoulder-points of Chesterfield back; but from point B opening out, letting it come through a point 4 inches from the back on the depth of scye line, below which it should be continued at an angle, found by marking back 6 and dropping down 1. There must not be any round to it, otherwise the seam will appear bobbly. It is not advisable to cut the back much fuller than this, as it makes the cape more difficult to fit; but if a small cape is desired, then the back must be wider than when a full cape is intended to be added. The harmony of the various parts of the same garment is always important in cutting, and especially so in this garment.

THE FOREPART.

Take the Chesterfield forepart, mark round the front edge, that is, presuming the Chesterfield has been cut the same style as the Inverness is intended to be in the front, of the gorge and the shoulder for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. from F, and from this point form the scye in the style shown in the diagram, carrying it down to within about $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. or 2 inches of the waist, and draw the sideseam of forepart straight to the bottom of sideseam of Chesterfield, as sufficient extra spring has been allowed in the back without any extra being given to the front.

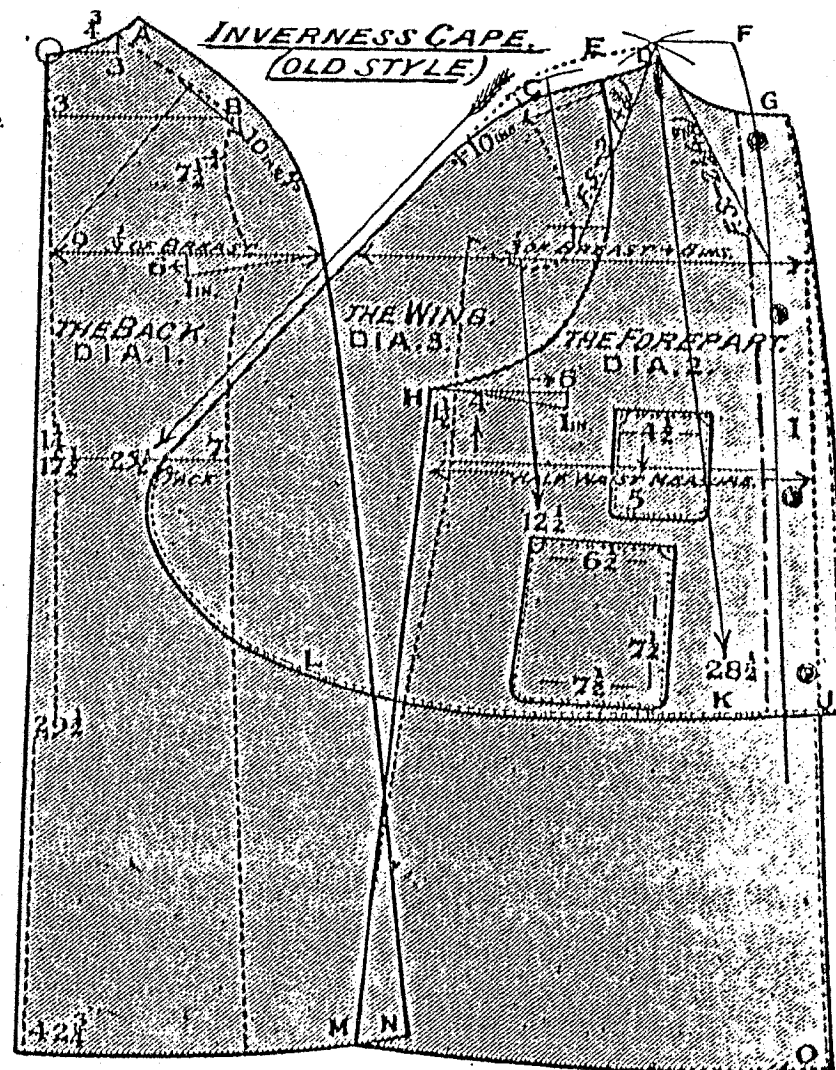
Although we have laid down positive quantities, in many instances, such as for the scye, there is considerable scope allowed in this garment. The shoulder may be carried lower or brought closer up.

THE WING.

Take the forepart of the Chester and mark round the gorge and across the shoulder to C, and from this point the degree of the fulness is varied. For a close-fitting cape come beyond the sideseam of Chesterfield, or so that the total width of wing equals one-third breast plus 8 inches more or less; but if an easier style is desired, come out 10, or even 12 inches, and from this point downward shape the side part of the wing. The length of the wing is got by first marking the balance-mark to correspond with the pitch of the sleeve on the wing, as illustrated by —:— mark, about 2 inches below C, and from this sweep by the length of the hindarm of the sleeve till it begins to curve upwards to the front; where this begins it should continue across to the front straight. This will be readily gathered from the diagram.

At the bottom of cape, J, it should extend 1 inch or $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. beyond the front of Chesterfield, so as to prevent any tendency there may be to fly open at that part in wear.

The remarks we have made on the details of style and finish on the more modern style, apply with equal force to this garment.



ROUBLE-BREASTED SAO (DIA. 249).

Of the various styles of overcoats that have retained their popularity any length of time, the D.B. sac must certainly take an important place.

It is a favourite for driving, coaching, etc., and when made from drab beaver or melton, has a very stylish appearance.

The whole-back I have illustrated is marked $\frac{1}{4}$ in. from construction line, but otherwise all the points are found as described for the fly-front Chester.

Looseness is imparted to the bodypart by allowing the forepart to overlap the back 1 inch or $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. at waist, and drawing the sideseam straight through.

If a little more fulness is desired in back, mark out from $17\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. or 1 inch, and draw centre of back through from O to bottom.

Draw breast line straight down from $21\frac{1}{2}$, and add on about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches for overlap.

The lapel is made pointed, and it should always be borne in mind that the lapel between I and 25 is shaped according to taste, and in no way governs the fit.

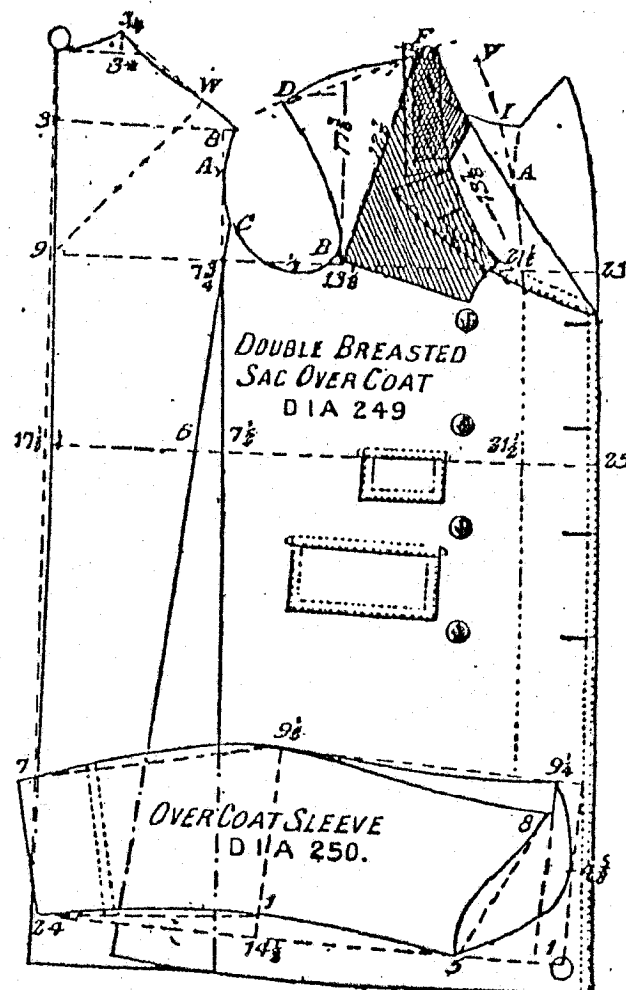
A voc is sometimes taken out of front of gorge as at A, but this is quite optional.

The buttons are placed as far behind the breast line as the holes are in front of it when the edge is made up.

This means that the breast line on the left forepart should come exactly over the breast line of the right forepart.

The ticket pocket is placed on the level of the waist, and the hip pockets about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches below waist.

When the seams are lapped, the rule is to let the left overlap the right, the back overlap the front, and the top sideseam overlap the under.



D.B. ULSTER (DIA. 258).

The points are all marked in figures, and are all found as previously described.

HOOD (DIA. 259).

Place back and forepart down as per dotted line.

C to B 3 or 4 inches.

A to F 14 inches.

F to G 13 inches.

Complete as diagram.

COLLAR FOR ULSTER (DIA. 260).

Extra length is given to fall edge, coming down from 2 to 3 1 to 1 1/2 in.

Diagram 261 is another hood.

Place back down, and continue curve of neck round from O to 8.

O to 14, 14 inches.

14 to 2, 2 inches.

14 to 13, 11 inches.

PRUSSIAN COLLAR (DIA. 262).

O 8 half back.

8 to 1, 1 inch.

O 1 1/2, depth of stand.

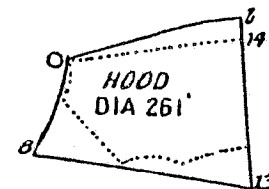
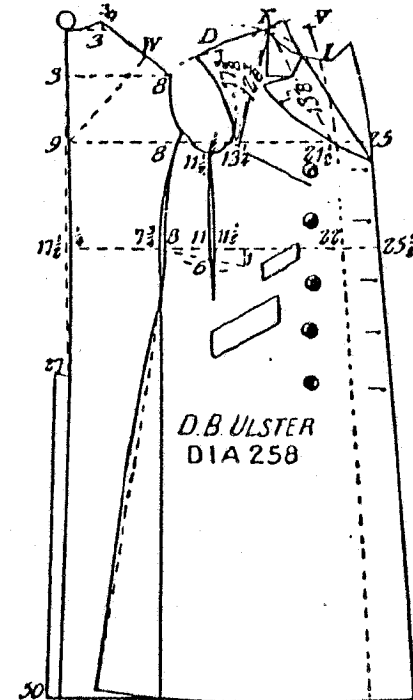
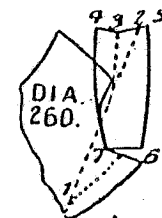
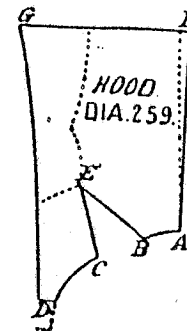
1 1/2, 3 1/2, depth of fall.

Sewing to seam is hollow.

The cuff is generally finished with five rows of stitching (Dia. 266). The edges are double-stitched. Sometimes the seams are slated and double-stitched.

The diagram is self-explanatory, and the only part that I need to refer to is that A* is as much above the waist-seam as B is below it.

The front of the skirt is drawn at right angles to hip button and A.



MILITARY OVERCOATS (DIA. 268).

The new pattern military overcoat is of the Raglan pattern, as may be gathered from Diagram 268.

The following are the leading features:

D.B., length to 12 inches from ground; stand-and-fall collar; $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch inverted pleat from neck to waist; turn-back cuffs to sleeve, 6 inches deep; two hip-pockets with vertical opening, 10 inches deep; four buttons up each front, about $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart; top buttons 8 inches apart; bottom buttons 4; slit at bottom of back-seam, fastening with two buttons; back-strap from sideseam, fastening with three holes and buttons.

Shoulder-straps edged as follows:

Staff: Red cloth, two broad stripes.

Cavalry: $\frac{1}{2}$ in. yellow.

Royal Artillery: $\frac{1}{2}$ in. dark blue, with loop of scarlet braid.

Engineers: $\frac{1}{2}$ in. scarlet loop, blue braid.

Infantry: $\frac{1}{2}$ in. scarlet.

Army Service Corps: $\frac{1}{2}$ in. white.

R.A. Medical Corps: $\frac{1}{2}$ in. white loop of cherry braid.

Army Pay Department: $\frac{1}{2}$ in. white, loop of yellow braid.

Army Ordnance: $\frac{1}{2}$ in. white, loop of scarlet braid.

Army Veterinary: $\frac{1}{2}$ in. white, loop of maroon braid.

Provost Marshal: $\frac{1}{2}$ in. white, with loop of black.

Inspector of Army Schools: $\frac{1}{2}$ in. light blue.

Badges of Rank worn on shoulder-end of strap.

Lined on shoulders and through sleeves only.

Material: Milled drab mixture.

For mounted officers extra spring is added at sides and front, 4 inches being added to both back and forepart, and 8 inches at the front, as per dot and dash line.

The system for the shoulders is the same as already described for Raglan.

$3\frac{1}{2}$ inches is added for ease and making up.

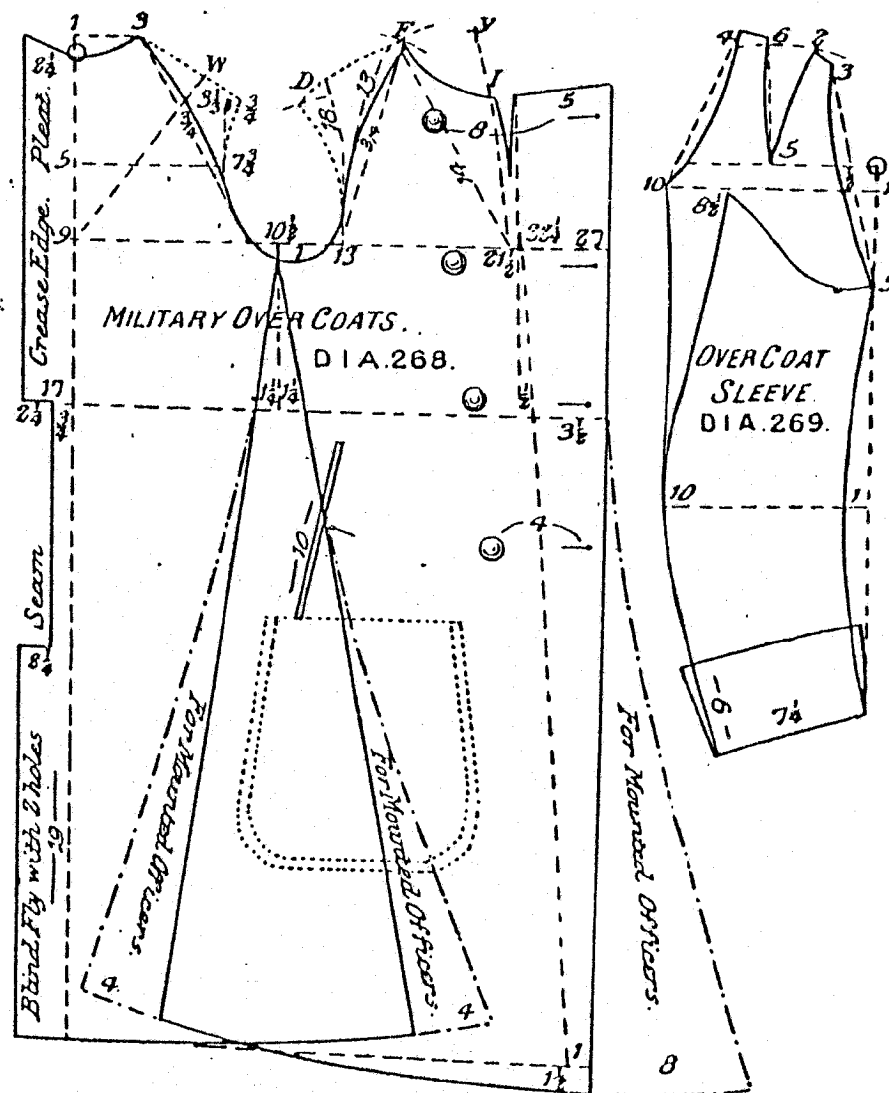
An additional $\frac{1}{2}$ in. is given to the front to provide extra ease at that part, as from $21\frac{1}{2}$ to $22\frac{1}{2}$.

The waist-belt is cut $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide.

For rank badges to go on shoulder-strap, see diagrams in Part II.

The sleeve is shown on Diagram 269, and is drafted on the same plan as described for Diagram 252, the width at elbow and cuff being adjusted as shown.

Stand 2 inches, fall 3 inches.



HOUSEHOLD CAVALRY CLOAK.

As will be gathered from Diagram 272, this garment is a very loose-fitting S.B. cloak.

For the 1st Life Guards it is of scarlet, with blue cloth collar and cape, and scarlet lining to waist.

For the 2nd Life Guards it is of scarlet cloth, with blue cloth cape, scarlet cloth collar, and scarlet shalloon lining to the waist.

For the Royal Horse Guards it is of blue cloth, with scarlet cloth collar, and scarlet rattinet lining.

The shoulder-straps are of the same material as the garment, with small button at top.

It is cut 6 inches larger than chest measure thus, for 36 chest, it would be cut 42 inches.

The sideseam overlaps at the waist 7 inches.

The total width round the bottom is about 140 inches.

Slit up the centre of back, 15 inches deep.

Five buttons up the front.

Full cape, as Diagram 273, and wide sleeve with flap-pocket in under-arm, as Diagram 274.

FOOT GUARDS' OVERCOAT.

The Foot Guards wear an overcoat of the D.B. frock pattern.

It is cut very similar to Diagram 265, with the exception that the lapel is cut 5 inches wide at top and 2 inches at waist.

There are no flap pockets on the hips, they being placed in the pleats.

The 12-inch side edge is finished with a point at the centre button.

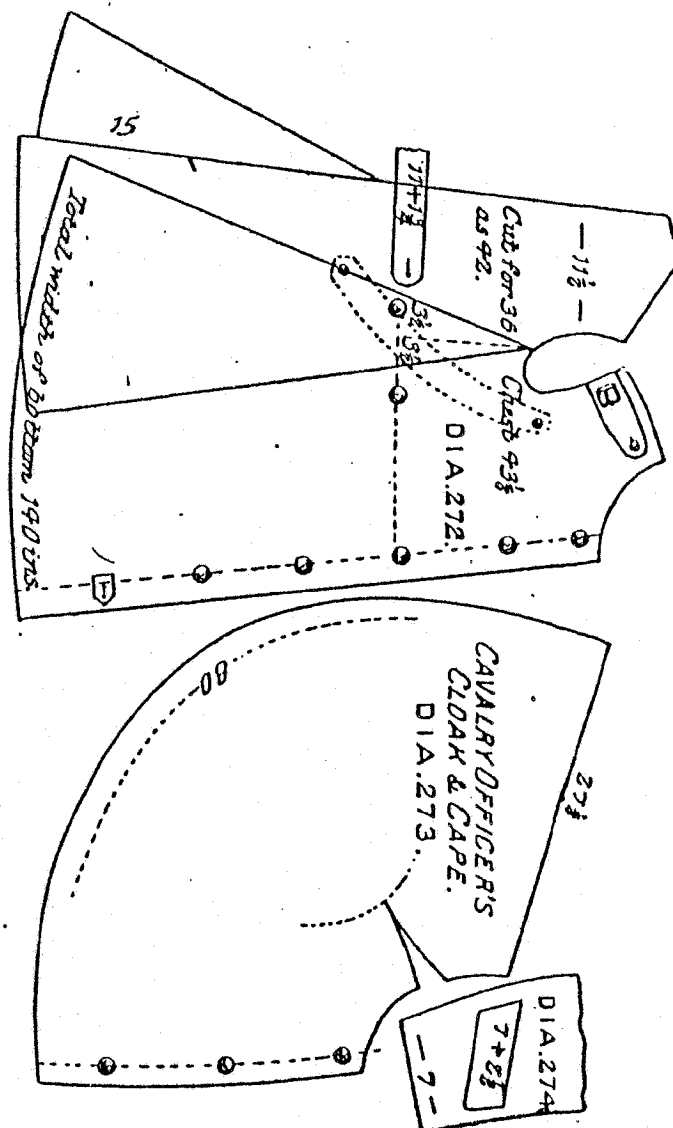
A pointed back-strap is put across the waist.

The back is cut on the crease, and the back skirts are sewn on.

It is made from a dark grey cloth, with shoulder-straps of the same material.

Sleeves with turn-back cuffs.

Six buttons up each front.



SYSTEM FOR FOOT GUARDS' OVERCOAT.

Draw line O 17½.

O to 5 half depth of scye plus ½ in.

O to 9 depth of scye.

O to 17½ plus ½ in., natural waist length.

Draw lines at right angles to O, 5, 9, and 17½.

17½ to 1, 1 inch.

Draw line O to 1, and so obtain centre of back.

The back is cut on the crease.

Shape back-neck by making O to 3 one-sixth breast.

Mark off width of back on line 5 plus ½ in.

Square up from this point one-sixth breast plus ½ in., and mark out ½ in. to 1 inch.

Draw line from top of sideseam to 17½, and hollow at G ½ in.

Make the width of back at waist 2½ inches.

Back-seam to underarm-seam is quarter breast, plus ½ in.

9 to 22 half chest plus 4 inches.

22 to 13½ is the across-chest plus ½ in. or ½ in.

Sweep for the neck-point, C, from 13½ by the front shoulder measure, plus ½ in., less width of back of neck. Add 1 inch to this quantity, and sweep again from 22. Where the two segments intersect each other locates the neck-point.

Find slope of shoulder at B by sweeping from I 3½ by the over-shoulder measure plus ½ in., less ½ to A of back.

Square out from C to D one-sixth breast, and mark down from D to E one-sixth breast.

From 3½ to 5 is 1 to 1½ in.

The sidebody and forepart are hollowed 1 inch at underarm-seam. Measure up waist to measure plus 3 inches.

Hollow the waist-seam ½ in.

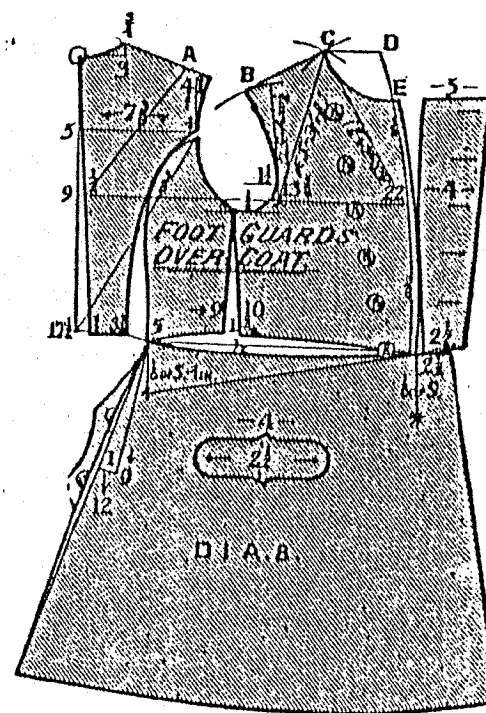
Sweep from B ½ to 5 at the bottom of sidebody, using top of side-seam as a pivot, before drawing the line for the bottom of the forepart. The sewing-to edge of the lapel is drawn straight, the width of the top is 5 inches the width at the bottom 2½ inches.

For the skirt mark down to * one-sixth breast, and square down from hip button 9 inches.

Mark out from 9 1 inch, and draw line from hip button through that point to bottom.

Add on ½ in. of round. Hollow waist-seam ½ in. at top,
To get the spring of the front, mark down from hip button *, one-sixth seat, less 1 inch.

The sleeve is drafted as usual, the width of the elbow being made



half breast plus ½ in.; the forearm being hollowed 1 inch from that quantity. The width of the cuff is made one-sixth breast plus 1 inch, and a turn-back cuff is made 4 inches at front and back, and 5 inches at the top.

MILITARY OVERCOAT AS WORN BY OFFICERS OF THE
KING'S HOUSEHOLD.

This is a new style of overcoat specially designed for Officers of the King's Household. It is made up from a light grey cloth, known as Burberys Grey, the material being obtainable from the firm of that name.

The general features of the bodypart are the same as the general service overcoat, with the exception that the scye is of special shape. The upper part is not cut in the Raglan style, but has the ordinary shoulder; whilst the lower part is cut away down to the waist, or, rather, 7 inches down from the ordinary bottom of scye. There are six buttons up each front, a vertical breast-pocket is seated in the facing of the left forepart a slanting ticket-pocket is put in the right forepart just above the waist, and slits are left on either side, about 8 inches long; these are protected with an upward facing on the underpart, and secured in the centre by a button and hole. There are two tabs below the bottom button of the forepart, and the back is finished with box-pleats, the same style as the general service overcoat.

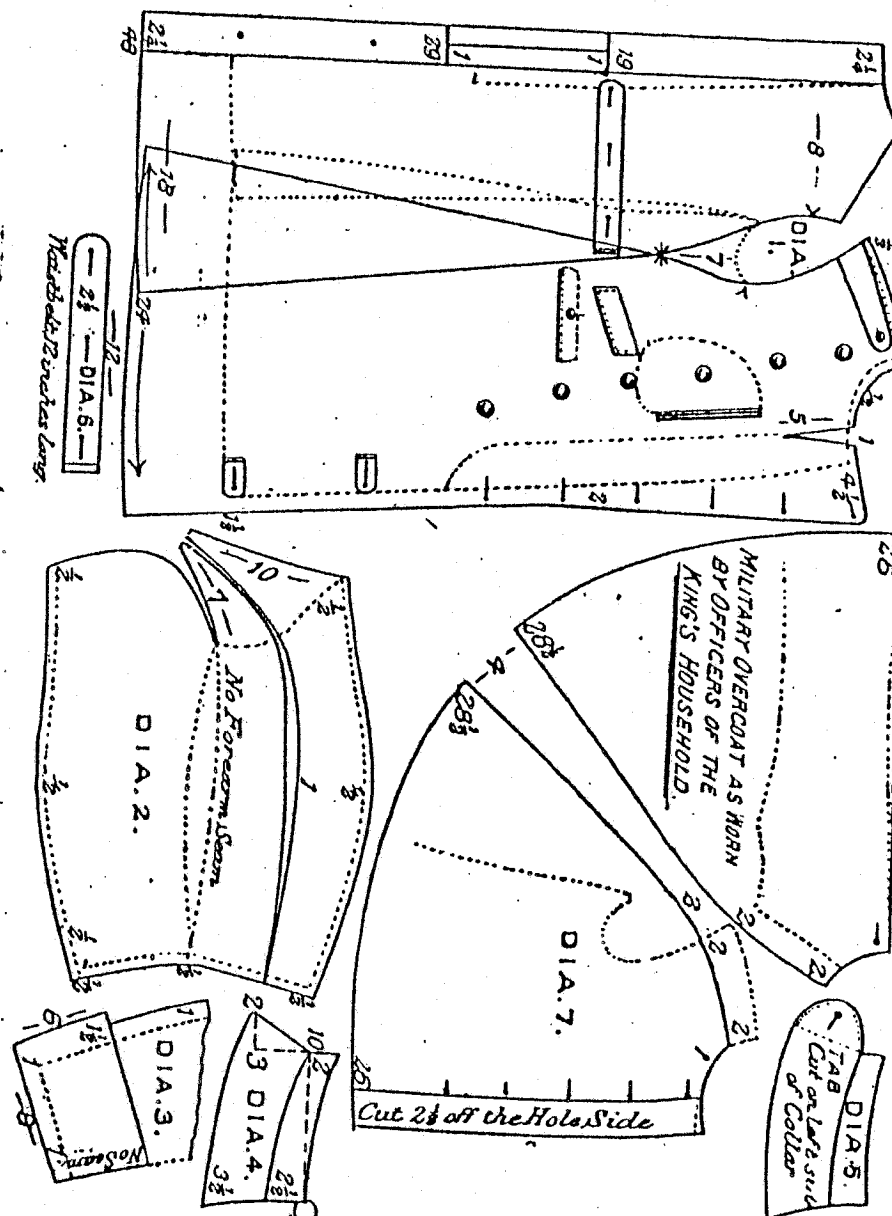
THE CAPE.

The cape is of the half-circle kind, with seam well on the top of the shoulders. The button-hole side is cut narrower than the button side, so that the buttons appear down the centre of figure, as if it was a single-breasted cape. The extra button-stand left on the right side affords all the extra protection necessary. It is made detachable, having one hole at the centre of the back, and one at the front of each forepart. Both cape and coat are lined with red twill.

THE SLEEVE.

The sleeve is of special pattern (see Diagram 2), the part that is cut away from the bottom of the scye being added to the top of the underside sleeve. There is no forearm-seam, but there is one placed down the hindarm in the usual way, and also one placed well under the arm. The dotted lines indicate the outline of an ordinary fly-front Chesterfield, of the size of the customer, and the solid lines show the shape of the pattern of this coat, the figures indicating inches; thus in the above there is 1 inch added all down the hindarm of both top and underside, as well as along the bottom.

Diagram 1 shows the body-part. Diagram 2 the sleeves. Diagram 3 the cuff. Diagram 4 the collar. Diagram 5 the finish of the left side of collar. Diagram 6 the half-belt; and Diagram 7 the cape.



2 inches below 3 measure off the width of back plus $\frac{1}{2}$ in., and spring out to $\frac{1}{2}$.

Shape shoulder-seam.

Make width of back at waist one-sixth of breast plus 1 inch.

Square down from this point, and continue up into the back scye.

9 to $21\frac{1}{2}$ half chest plus $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Square down from this point to F.

Take out $\frac{1}{2}$ in. at waist.

Mark forward 6 inches to G, and drop down $1\frac{1}{2}$, and square for the bottom of sideseam as shown, adding on $\frac{1}{2}$ in. of round.

$21\frac{1}{2}$ to $13\frac{1}{2}$ the across-chest measure plus $\frac{1}{2}$.

Sweep from $13\frac{1}{2}$ by the front-shoulder measure plus $\frac{1}{2}$ in., minus width of back neck.

Add $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to this, and sweep from $21\frac{1}{2}$ and so find C.

Sweep from $13\frac{1}{2}$ by the over-shoulder measure plus $\frac{1}{2}$ in., less 9 to A of the back.

O to B the same width as the back.

Shape the scye by advancing it 1 inch in front of $13\frac{1}{2}$, and sinking it about 2 inches below depth of scye line.

THE CAPE.

Mark back from $17\frac{1}{2}$ 1 inch, and mark round the shoulder, neck, and back of cape.

Put the sleeve with the top of hindarm at the back pitch, and in a closing position, as shown.

Mark round the top of sleevehead as shown at H, C, and I.

Letters C I form a continuation of the round of the sleevehead.

Regulate the length by the sleeve, bringing it down to the side to get the length at that part.

For the forepart of the cape mark round the shoulder, gorge and front of forepart, and then follow the curve of the scye down from J to M, as shown, so that the width at the bottom is about 11 inches from the breast line, or rather less than one-third breast.

Mark the position of the forearm pitch as a guide for making up.

THE NAVAL GREAT-COAT. DIAGRAM 1.

SEE DIAGRAMS ON PAGE 87.

The Naval great-coat is worn by all officers over full-dress or other uniforms. The official regulations are: Blue cloth; length to come to within 14 inches from the ground; double-breasted; six buttons on each side; the bottom button to come below the level of the hips. A pleat down the back, with an opening at the bottom 18 inches long, with a fly and four small plain buttons. A cloth strap behind, with a button-hole at each end 8 inches apart, and two corresponding uniform buttons to confine the waist to required size. Stand and fall collar, with hook and eye in collar-seam. Edges of the coat to be double-stitched. The shoulders fitted with straps (if required). Sword, when worn with the great-coat, is to be hooked up, the scabbard passing through a slit in the coat, and the hilt outside.

THE SYSTEM.

Draw line O 46 $\frac{1}{2}$.

O to 3 one-third depth of scye.

O to 9 depth of scye.

O to $17\frac{1}{2}$ natural waist length plus $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

O to 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ full length plus seams.

Square lines at right angles to these points.

Mark back from O 2 inches, and 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8 inches, and draw centre of back-pleat from these points.

O to 3 one-twelfth breast.

3 to 7, $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

2 inches below 3 measure off the width of back plus $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Curve out to $\frac{1}{2}$, and shape shoulder-seam.

Make width of back at waist about 7 inches for the 36.

Square down from this point and continue up into the back scye as shown.

THE FOREPART.

9 to $21\frac{1}{2}$ half-chest plus $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

$21\frac{1}{2}$ to $13\frac{1}{2}$ the across-chest plus $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Make $13\frac{1}{2}$ a pivot, and sweep by the front-shoulder measure plus $\frac{1}{2}$ in., less the width of back neck.

Add $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to this quantity, and sweep again, using $21\frac{1}{2}$ as the pivot, and so find O.

Make $13\frac{1}{2}$ the pivot, and sweep by the over-shoulder plus $\frac{1}{2}$ in., less 9 A of the back.

Make C to B a trifle less than the shoulder of the back.

Draft the scye by making it $\frac{1}{2}$ in. below depth of scye line.

Take out $\frac{1}{2}$ in. of suppression at waist; measure forward 6 inches and drop $1\frac{1}{2}$, and square for the spring of the hips, adding $\frac{1}{2}$ in. of round as shown.

Make C to D and D to E one-twelfth breast.

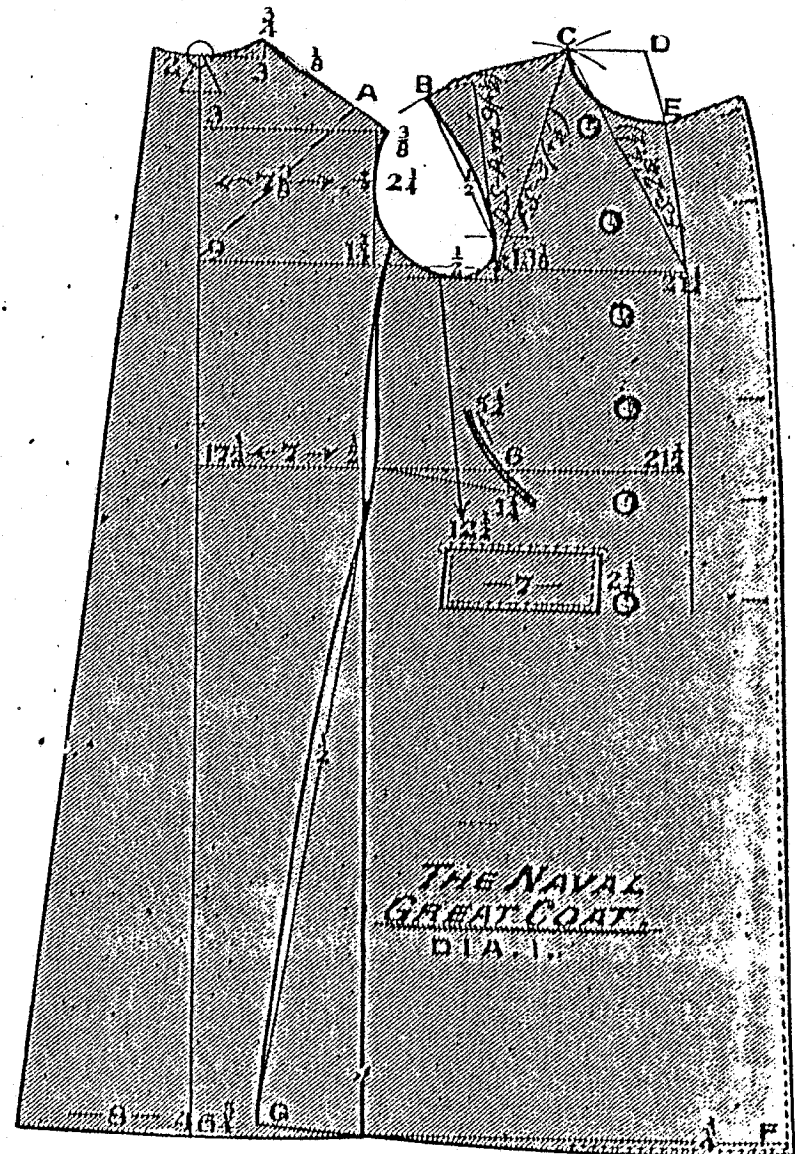
Draw breast line from D to $21\frac{1}{2}$, and square down for the breast line.

Add on 4 inches for overlap, and complete as shown.

The position of the pocket is clearly indicated on the diagram, but it will be well for us to point out that, as a rule, the bottom button is placed on a level with the hip pocket.

The position and shape of the side edge may be gathered from the back view of this garment.

The sleeve is of the ordinary type cut fairly wide, and finished with a row of stitching about 4 inches up from the bottom.



UNIFORM OVERCOATS.

Many of the large companies provide for their employees' uniforms, and there is no doubt they add considerably to the smartness and the appearance of the wearers.

The overcoats used for this purpose are generally of the Chesterfield type, with double-breasted fronts and turn-down collars. For instance, the London United Tramways Company provide their men with overcoats made of blue pilot with brass buttons, and a light blue piping round the cuffs. The material is a moderately heavy dark blue pilot cloth. They are cut to reach to the knees, and, whilst they are cut to fit easily, yet they have a fair amount of shape imparted to them.

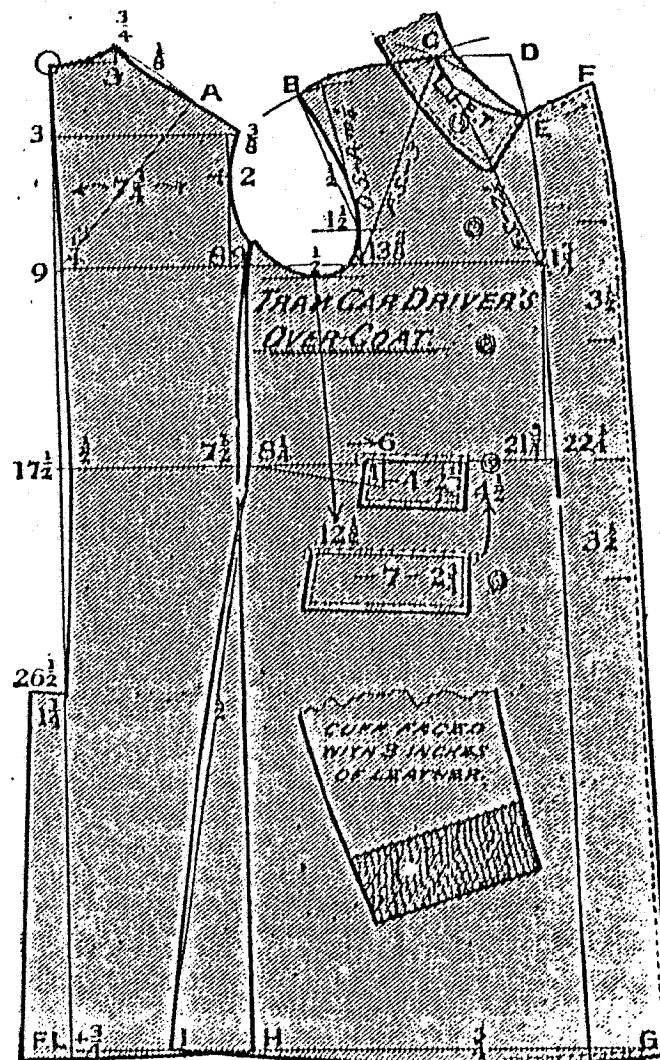
Other public bodies adopt different styles; and, as an example, we refer to the overcoats worn by the Earl's Court employees. These were cut in the frock style, with large fancy-shaped plastron in front of light blue. Gold lace is freely used, and the result is a very showy overcoat.

Other public bodies provide overcoats for their men, and the design varies in nearly every case. As far as the cutting of these coats is concerned, there is little need be added to what we have already stated in the preceding pages. The men who wear them will generally be found to be large in the shoulders, and will require an easy scye. If the coats are to be made up on the factory principle, they should be cut rather straighter in the shoulders than usual; and the way to do this is to reduce the amount added to the first sweep, so that, instead of adding 1 in., add $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; and this will have the effect of advancing the neck-point a little. It may be advisable to take out a vee from the top of the lapel; it shortens the outer edge, and enables the cutter to shape his lapel in any way he desires, without getting it too wide at the top.

UNIFORM OVERCOAT,

As worn by the drivers and conductors on the London United Tramways Company.

Special Features : D.B. flap pockets on hips, ticket-pocket flap, five gilt buttons up front, the top one coming between collar and lapel. Seam down back, with slit at bottom. Piping of blue round cuff. 3½ inches from bottom. Gilt badges on collar; lined black italian cloth.



THE SYSTEM.

O to 3 one-third scye depth.
 O to 9 depth of scye.
 O to $17\frac{1}{2}$ natural waist length, plus $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
 26, 9 inches below $17\frac{1}{2}$, or thereabouts.
 O to 40 full length plus $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
 O to *3 one-twelfth breast.
 *3 to $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
 3 to 8 width of back plus 1 inch.
 9 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ width of back, $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
 9 to $21\frac{1}{2}$ half-chest, plus $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
 $21\frac{1}{2}$ to $13\frac{1}{2}$ across-chest measure, plus $\frac{3}{4}$.
 Find neck-point by registered square, or by sweeps.
 $13\frac{1}{2}$ to F, front-shoulder measure, plus $\frac{1}{2}$ in. less O to $\frac{1}{2}$.
 $13\frac{1}{2}$ to D the over-shoulder measure, plus $\frac{1}{2}$ in., less 9 W of back.
 F to D a trifle less than $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8.
 F V and V I each one-twelfth breast.
 Sink scye $\frac{1}{2}$ in. below depth of scye line.
 For proportionate waist, square down from $21\frac{1}{2}$.
 Add on button-stand $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and shape lapel to taste, and, if thought desirable, take out vee as shown.
 Hollow back-seam $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $\frac{1}{2}$ in., and make back one-sixth breast, plus $\frac{1}{2}$ in. at waist.
 Take out $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. as from 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$.
 Obtain spring over hips by marking in from $7\frac{1}{2}$, 6 inches to 14, dropping down 1, and squaring bottom of sideseam by $7\frac{1}{2}$, 1.
 Square across from 40, and lengthen front at bottom $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
 If a smarter fit is desired at waist, take out fish under the arm, placing it about 3 inches from sideseam.
 The pockets of these coats should be of strong material.
 The drivers' coats are usually lined with woollen material.

LIVERY OVERCOAT (DIA. 265).

DIAGRAMS ON PAGE 93.

The livery overcoat is a D.B. frock, generally made to fasten up to the neck with a prussian collar, but sometimes made with a collar and turn.

Those for coachmen have flaps on the hips, and are cut to reach to the middle of the top-boots.

Those for the footmen are cut to reach to within 7 inches of the ground.

There are no flaps on the hips, but the pockets are put in the plaats.

Ticket-pocket in waist-seam.

Grooms' overcoats are cut to just cover the knee, and have pockets and plaats. All have side edges, 12 inches long.

The bodypart is lined with woollen. The skirts are lined with shalloon and the sleeves with linen.

The buttons up the left forepart are plugged, and the top button arranged so that the end of the collar can be put under it.

The left gorge has to be lowered $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in making up the neck, when they are finished with a prussian collar.

THE CUTTING.

Experience teaches us that garments cut from thick material, such as Devon, will not fit into the hollow of the back as readily as thinner makes; consequently we only come in $\frac{1}{2}$ in. from construction line at waist. There is only 1 inch taken out between back and sidebody, and only $\frac{1}{2}$ in. under the arm; $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches will be found sufficient to allow over chest and waist taken over the vest. In making the first sweep, add fully $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to the front shoulder measure as taken on the figure, but only add $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to this when making the second sweep; and add $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to the over-shoulder measure when making the third sweep. The sewing-to edge of the lapel is cut by the front edge of forepart, the width at top and bottom being usually $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with the outer edge straight, or nearly so.

The skirt is cut as follows:

* is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches below waist-seam.

O 9 is drawn at right angles.

O is 9 inches from hip, from which point come out 1 inch and draw line through from top. Add on $\frac{1}{2}$ in. of round.

Come up from line * O at underarm-seam, and continue across to the waist as shown.

Allow about $\frac{3}{4}$ in. for fullness, and get the run of front by squaring from O * and waist line front.

O to * is 3 inches below the waist line.

Allow 1 inch to the length desired, and make the front the same length as the back. Carefully test the forepart to see the waist-seams correspond with both sides, and complete as per diagram.

The collar is of the Prussian type, as shown on Diagram 3.

O to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, half neck.

8 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.

O to $1\frac{1}{2}$ is $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 is the depth of fall, from 2 to 3 inches.

ANOTHER STYLE.

During the past few years many livery overcoats have been made up with a turn-down collar and turn-back lapel. We illustrate this on Diagram 2, as well as on one of the accompanying figures; this especially portrays a coachman's coat, though it must not be implied from this that the collar and turn is only applied to coachmen's coats; they are worn by both coachmen and footmen. They are usually made to fasten five buttons up the front, the sixth button being often arranged to show between the collar-end to the top of the lapel.

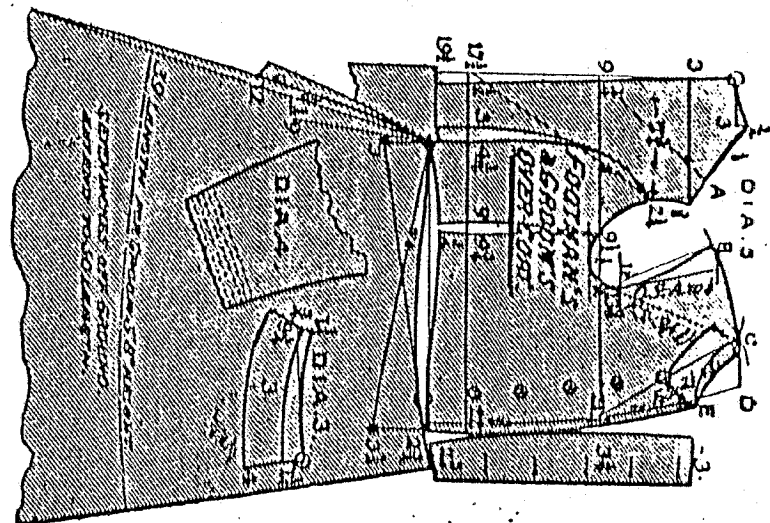
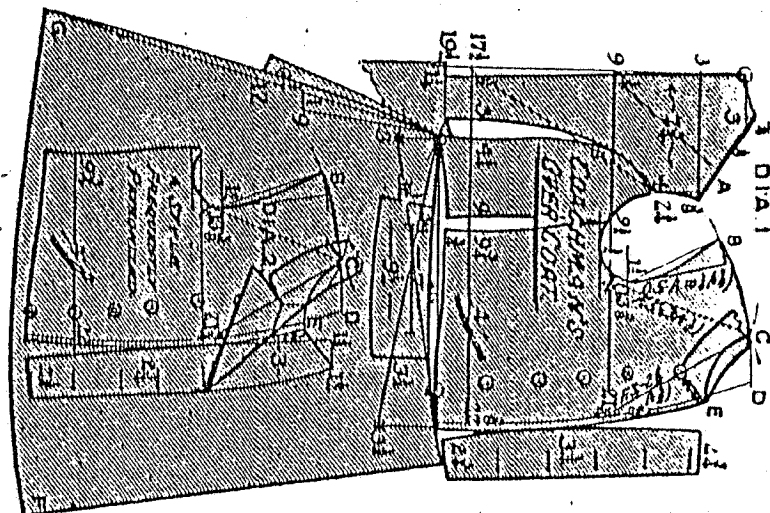
Diagram 1 shows the ordinary overcoat for coachmen.

Diagram 2 shows the front finished with a lapel to turn.

Diagram 3 shows the Prussian collar.

Diagram 4 the livery overcoat cuff, which is invariably finished with five rows of sewing.

Diagram 5 shows the footman's overcoat with long skirts; whilst the dot and dash line indicates the length of skirt for the groom.



stitch sewing machine must be used for all work done by machine, and the sleeves must be sewn in by hand. Great-coats must be sewn with double thread. The average price of the material used for these garments is 7s per yard, 54 inches wide.

THE SYSTEM.

The accompanying diagram illustrates the cutting of these coats, and it will be well to bear in mind that customers of this class are large in the shoulders, and often fairly developed in the waist.

It is hardly necessary for us to describe the details of the system fully, as, after the student has got so far in this work he will know how it operates. There are, however, a few points worth directing attention to, and, first of all, let us notice the waist-suppression. The back-seam is $\frac{3}{4}$ in. from the back construction line. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. is taken out between back and sidebody, and 1 inch at the under-arm-seam; this brings it rather close, which is necessary, seeing it is worn with a belt.

$3\frac{1}{2}$ inches is allowed over the half-breast, and an additional $\frac{3}{4}$ in. for lapel-seam and ease. The skirt is cut fairly full, * being 4 inches down from waist-seam in front and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the back, this being done to give more spring to the skirt. The lapel is cut by the forepart as per dotted line to E.

FIREMEN'S OVERCOATS.

The following are the particulars of fire brigade officers' overcoats.

The official overcoat is usually made of dark blue pilot cloth, beaver, or melton, made in D.B. style, to button close up to neck with deep Prussian collar.

The back is made in loose sac style, generally with a half-belt sewn in the sideseams, and to button at the centre of back.

The facings extend all the way through the shoulders, and have several horizontal rows of stitching. The garment is usually lined with heavy blue serge of moderate quality, and the sleeves are lined with silasia. There are two side-pockets with flaps, and an inside breast-pocket on left side. The edges, cuffs, and collar are double-stitched.



Fireman's Overcoat.

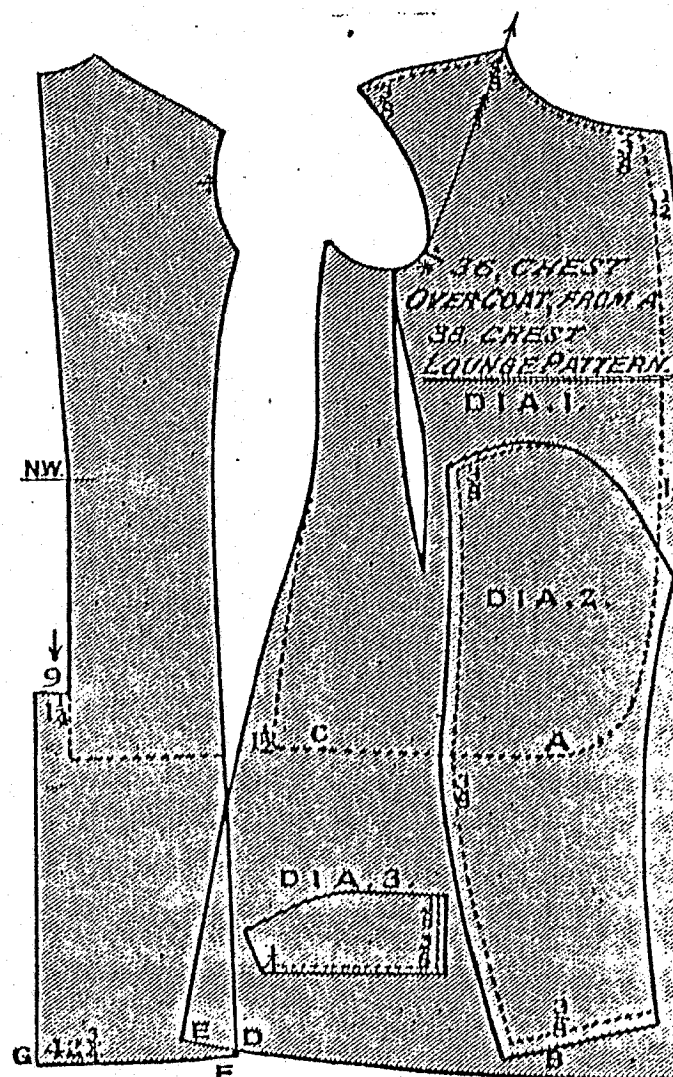
CHESTERFIELD FROM LOUNGE PATTERN.

Take a model pattern of lounge 2 inches larger in the breast than the measure of the customer it is desired to cut for, that is, presuming the chest measure has been taken over the vest only, as advised in the early part of this work. Now proceed to lay down on the cloth, marking round it exact, extending it to the desired length, and leaving on 1 inch to 1½ in. to form the back-tack, starting at 9 inches below the natural waist, and drawing the line from O through this point as illustrated. This quantity is a good general one: it may be made a little more or a little less for very long or very short garments, but as a general quantity this will be found correct.

We now turn our attention to the forepart, and the first thing we do is to add on 1½ in. at breast and the same at waist in front, that is to produce the ordinary fly-front style, varying those quantities according to the amount of overlap desired.

Mark round the gorge as illustrated, being careful to keep it fairly well up in front; add ½ in. across the front shoulder and round the gorge; follow round the armpit exact, and continue down the sideseam to the waist, below which point it should be sprung out over the hips either in the style previously described; or coming in 6 inches, and down 1 inch, and squaring, or of adding 1½ in. to the spring over the hips at the bottom of the lounge. These alterations are necessary to allow sufficient room in the skirts for walking purposes, and to give sufficient extra room in the shoulders to allow of its going over another coat.

As regards the sleeve, the principal variation is a little, say ½ in., extra width added to the elbow and cuff to the hindarm, and the addition of ½ in. at top of hindarm. The relative length of back and front is found as previously described, whilst the same rules would hold good for the position of the pockets and the other general details.



BABY BOY'S OVERGARMENTS.

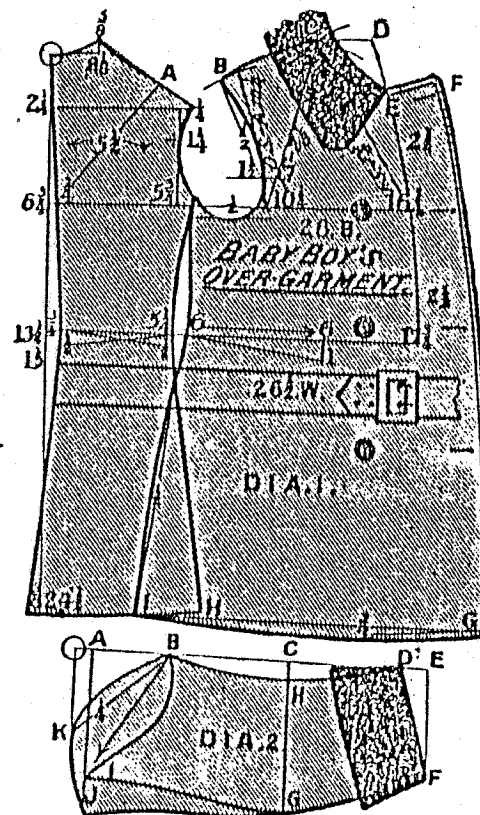
The earliest demand is the kilt overcoat, which, as its name signifies, is a garment intended for wear over the frocks and skirts worn by very little boys. The boy at the age of 2½ or 3 years is generally short-bodied, short-necked, corpulent and erect, as compared with the adult figure. The necessary variations of shape for these disproportions have been made in the diagram, which, if reproduced by the ordinary inchtape to the dimensions given, will fit a boy of 22 breast and 29 waist, measures being taken over the frock.

We consider it equally important to take the direct measures for juveniles as for adults, as the juvenile is seldom proportionate, and these measures, if taken with care, will provide for all variations of attitude and form of the shoulders, the disproportion of the waist being provided for by the omission of a fish and taking out no suppression between forepart and back at sideseam. In order to get sufficient spring over the lower part to go over the shirt nicely, it will be necessary to spring out below the waist of both sides of back, and the sideseam of forepart. The plan followed in this case is to drop $\frac{1}{2}$ in. at either side of the waist, and square down for the lower part.

For the forepart come in 6 inches, and drop down 1 to 1½ in., and square down.

It will be noticed that 3½ in. is allowed over the breast, that quantity being sufficient, as the breast measure would be taken outside the frock worn.

The Prussian collar and sleeves are produced on the same lines as are laid down elsewhere, so we need not again repeat these.



HOODS.

On this page we give diagrams of two leading styles of hoods. In each case the diagrams are self-explanatory, the figures given representing inches for the 36 chest overcoat.

The great thing in cutting these is to give sufficient size, and it will be well for the cutter to find out when taking the order if it is to be worn over the hat, or only over the head.

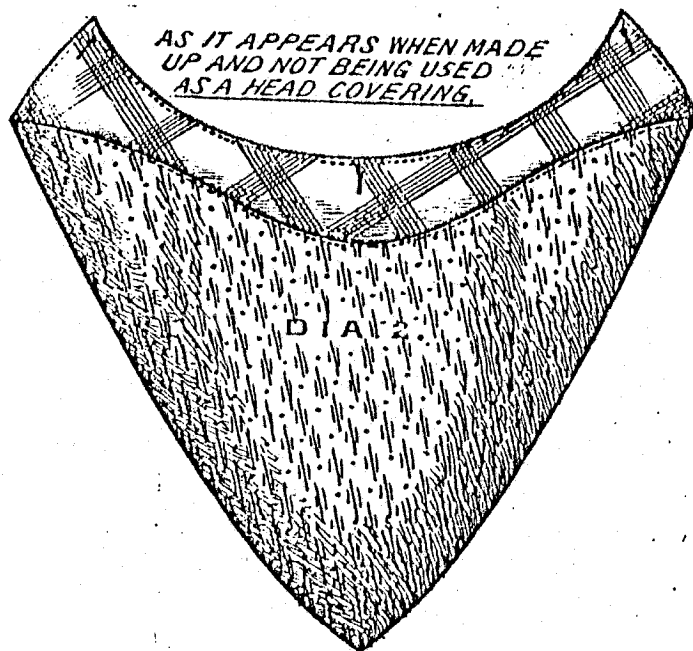
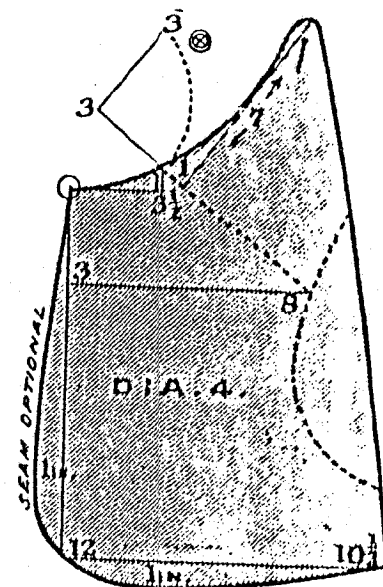
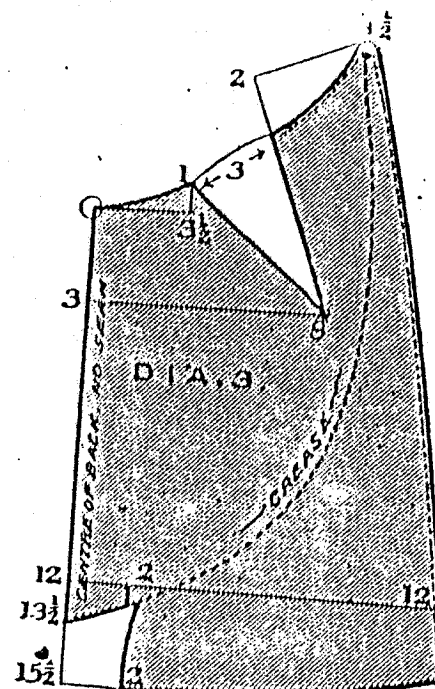
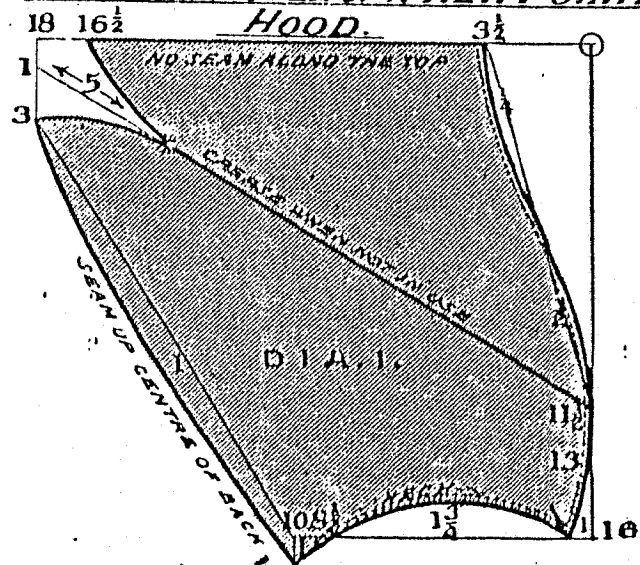


Diagram 1 shows how to cut the pointed hood illustrated on Diagram 2, the seam in this being underneath.

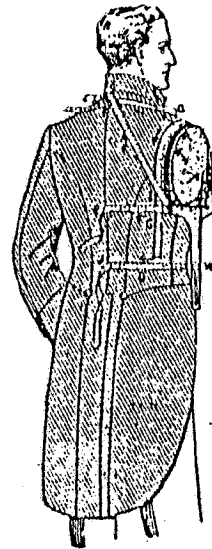
Diagram 4 shows the plain round hood; and Diagram 3 another style.

These may either be sewn in with the collar round the neck, or made to fasten on with buttons and holes, or hooks and loops.

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