

SEMI-ANNUAL
ISSUE

Compliments of Detmer Woolens

The Progressive Tailor

A National Magazine of Authority on Merchant Tailoring

Vol. 26

1936—AUTUMN and WINTER—1937

No. 2

Authentic Fall & Winter Models



ALL TECHNICAL INSTRUCTIONS

In This Issue

have been carefully planned and drafted by our skilled technical staff and comply with fashions shown in the Detmer Portfolio . . . "Newest Styles for Men," as well as Detailed Instructions in Newest Methods of Cutting and Designing.

AUTHORITATIVE ADVERTISING AND SALES HELPS

In This Issue

have been interestingly discussed and planned by Prominent Leaders in their Respective Professions in an effort to give You New Creative Advertising and Sales Provocative Ideas.

Tailoring Arts Publishing Co., Publishers

315 FOURTH AVE.
NEW YORK, N.Y.



CUSTOM TAILORING AT A PROFIT

Our customers' success with our cut, trim and make service is definite proof of complete satisfaction. We will furnish names and addresses of leading dealers on request.

If you have not established a connection that answers your exacting requirements for *style, quality and dependable service*, we invite you to send us a trial order. An actual demonstration of our workmanship will convince you that Nelson-Trent garments are splendidly styled and needed.

Our four grades offer at reasonable prices a varied but complete service for the particular custom tailor. Write for our style book.

Price Schedule for NELSON-TRENT

GRADE	DESCRIPTION	PRICE
1	Special	\$12.50
2	Popular Price	\$14.50
3	DeLuxe	\$18.75
4	Fifth Avenue	\$28.50

Nelson-Trent, Inc.

JOSEPH CONTINO
Supervisor of Tailoring

• ARTHUR K. ALOE •
President and General Manager

JOHN S. CONDELLO
Designer and Stylist

Associates

37 South 13th Street,

Philadelphia, Penna.

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by

D'Andrea

REGAIN THAT PROFITABLE BUSINESS

Here is a great opportunity to regain that profitable made-to-measure business . . . we are now in a position to give you a tailored garment with style that will favorably compare with the highest priced men's clothing made. Let us show you how to reap real profits again.



MODELS

- DRAPE
- COLLEGIATE
- SPORT
- CONSERVATIVE
- STOUT . . . makes stout men look slender

Send us your next order . . . a trial will open your door to real business.

PRICE LIST					
Suits and Overcoats					
"EVERY COAT AN OPEN COAT—EVERY FRONT A LINEN FRONT"					
Grade	DESCRIPTION				Suit or Overcoat
1	Strictly Open Made Coat GOOD VALUE				\$12 50
2	Strictly Hand Made Business Man's Garment Good Value for Popular Price Trade				14.50
3	Strictly Open Made Coat, Hand Made Canvas, Hand Padded Collar and Lapel A TRADE WINNER				16.50
4	Strictly Bench Hand Made Coat, Hand Stitched Edge QUALITY SUPREME				20.50
Extra Charge for All Try-Ons					\$1.00
Grade	Suit	C & P.	Coat	Pants	Vest
1	\$12 50	\$11 50	\$9.50	\$2.75	\$2.75
2	14.50	13 00	10.75	3.00	3.00
3	16 50	15.00	12.25	4 00	3.25
4	20.50	18.50	15.50	5.00	4.00
Sponging Cloth—NO EXTRA CHARGE					



For years a maker of garments for exclusive Philadelphia Tailors, including the student trade of the Universities of Pennsylvania, Yale, and Princeton. Beautiful Work—Distinctive Styles—Hand Tailoring. We are located near the leading sample woolen house in the country.



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D'ANDREA

900 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

*Clothes of Quality
Designed to Refine*

CUT—TRIM—MAKE

FOR YOUR
BETTER PROFITS
CUSTOMER SATISFACTION
OUR SPECIAL GRADE

\$10⁷⁵
SUITS
TOPCOATS
OVERCOATS

*These are our Standard
specifications*

SHEARS CUT
to exact measures.

**LINEN and HYMO
CANVAS**

Guaranteed unbreakable.

**OPEN COAT
HAND GORE
HAND FELLED
HAND BUTTONHOLES
RAYON and CELANESE
LININGS**

Guaranteed for the life of the
garment.

ON TIME DELIVERY

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SUITS
TOPCOATS
OVERCOATS

**STRICTLY HAND TAILORED
GARMENT THROUGHOUT**

Including the Genuine B-T Celanese

Your First Order Will Convince You Too

The BARMACH TAILORING CO.

SINCE 1892

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Cut, Trim and Make "THAT SATISFIES"

Because All Garments Are Accurately Cut According to Your Measurements and Descriptions and Styled as You Want Them.

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Suit **\$9.50** Pants **\$2.00**

Celanese Lined—Guaranteed Coat Front

Grade B

Suit **\$10.75** Pants **\$2.25**

Open Coat Celanese Lined

Grade C

Suit **\$13.75** Pants **\$2.50**

High Grade Tailoring and Trimmings Throughout

Grade D

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De Luxe Grade—Real Merchant Tailored

**Ladies' Mannish Tailored
Suits \$10.50**

SIMON TAILORING COMPANY
STYLISH TAILORED CLOTHES

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At *Lowest Prices!*

**MOTH HOLES
BURNS
TEARS
CUTS
DAMAGES
of All Kinds**



Moth Eaten



Rewoven

ALL WORK GUARANTEED!

Our reweaving is done by hand as perfectly as when the cloth comes from the mill.

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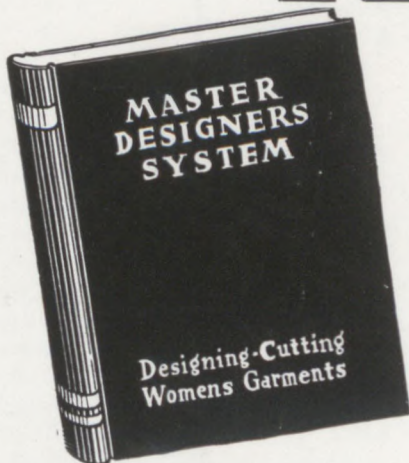
Woolens—Linens

Men's and Ladies' Garments

Send Garments for Estimate

Franklin-Taylor Weaving Co.
Dept. P, 228-230 So. Wells St., Chicago, Ill.

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NEW LATE 1936 EDITION JUST OUT!

A complete course on Designing and Cutting of WOMEN'S Garments. This book is the only one of its kind containing a complete Designing, Drafting, Grading, and Cutting System on women's garments without the aid of a teacher—for the Tailor, cutter, designer, furrier or Student. Men Tailors can now branch into the ladies' line. You need this book to do it.

It contains drafts for ladies' suits, coats, dresses, jackets, foundations for fur coat patterns, etc. The regular drafting square is used with my system. This book also contains over 85 diagrams, is loose-leaf and is bound by a 3-ring flexible cover. A book you need to succeed.

Over 1,500 copies sold of last edition.

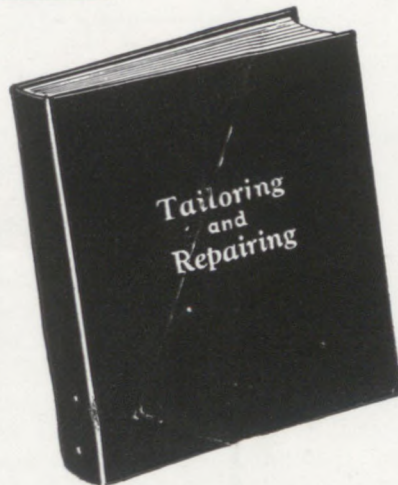


Men's Designing Book

A complete book on Designing and Cutting of Men's garments. It is a self-instruction Course in Designing, Cutting, Grading of men's Garments without the aid of a teacher.

The new edition is just out. It also contains instructions on how to change your foundation coat pattern-backs into the latest styles such as the Bi-swing style, Shirred or Draped back with center inverted-pleat and Pleated backs. Be up-to-date and know how to make these changes correctly. This book shows you how.

Nothing is omitted: it contains 126 pages and over 100 illustrated diagrams. This book should be in every merchant tailor's library.



Tailoring and Repairing Book

A complete course on how to make entire COATS, VESTS and TROUSERS. Also how to repair and alter them, including re-lining, re-collaring, re-pocketing and all the popular types of repair work you will be called upon to do, including complete instructions on Pressing also.

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What Others Think of These Books

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"We find your Book on Ladies very instructive and very much worth the price we paid for it. We will gladly recommend it to anybody who is interested in same."

"You sure have a wonderful system on Ladies' Designing. We would like to get your Diploma. What is the charge?"

Mr. James Riha of N. Dak., writes

"I have your self-instruction Book on Men's Cutting and like it very well because it is an easy system to learn and it is accurate."

"Your book is the best investment I ever made in my life. I do not hesitate to recommend this fine course to any of my friends or anyone who wishes to learn the inside secrets of Men's Designing."

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Dept. 36

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Chicago, Illinois

- ☐ Send me a FREE booklet describing your Book on Ladies' Designing and Cutting.
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FAMOUS THE WORLD
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51 Madison Avenue

New York, N. Y.

The Progressive Tailor

A National Magazine of Authority on Merchant Tailoring

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Technical Director.....JOSEPH S. CYBICK

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A Slogan That Means What It Says!

"Tailoring For Tailors Who Appreciate Quality"

Some business slogans are mere catch phrases. Ours, as printed above, expresses an ideal which is reflected in every garment we produce.

For twenty-three years we have been catering to Merchant Tailors who appreciate quality. Those who once try our Cut, Trim and Make service invariably become our staunch friends and permanent customers.

. . . but although "quality" is our watchword, our service is by no means "high priced." On the contrary, you will quickly find that you can save considerable money by using it.

If you appreciate quality we invite you to mail Postal Card for our Price List, etc. Then send us a trial order—or two. Should you not be thoroughly well pleased with every detail of our workmanship we will pay you the cost of your woolsens and cancel the charge for the cut, trim and make.

HARRY L. SIMON & Co.

CUT, TRIM and MAKE

803 W. Madison Street - - - Chicago

LADIES' TAILORS

Cut—Trim—Make

Suit or Long Coat **\$18⁰⁰**

We originated the Ladies' Cut, Trim and Make system in 1908. We guarantee to use good silk linings, trimmings and good canvas and to give you quality and uniformity in style and fit.

*We offer you a
high standard of
LADIES' TAILORING
at popular prices.*

WE SOLICIT YOUR BUSINESS!

We clean, glaze and reline fur coats for \$12.00. Write for estimates on other fur work.

We furnish styles, order blanks and price lists only to tailors who send their applications on a business card or letterhead.

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CLOTHING CONTRACTORS

We Make

All Kinds of Coats, Union Form Frock Coats, Prince Alberts . . . at Reasonable Prices. . . .

PRICE LIST

SACK COATS

First Grade	at \$3.75
Second Grade	at 4.75
Third Grade	at 6.00

OVERCOATS

First Grade	at \$5.75, \$6.75 and \$7.75
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All Try-ons \$1.00 Extra

All Ready Made Coats

Made at Reasonable Prices in Big Lots

BEST SERVICE ASSURED

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625 Jackson Boulevard

Chicago, Ill.

Phone: Monroe 7413

Outlook for Fall and Winter

"Better Times, Better Clothes," Becomes Battle Cry of Peace

BY FORECASTER

● As this issue of the PROGRESSIVE TAILOR goes to press loud hosannas are heard in the land. America, emerging from the "red" is an inspiring picture.

● The Heavens recently opened and sent the bonus shower to freshen up the arid spots.

● Faces of forgotten men appear in the retail establishments.

● Frayed gentlemen renew their acquaintance with tailors, placing orders for new apparel. Genteel poverty flees before the rising sun of prosperity.

● Business generally is better and the rough spots are gradually being ironed out. We no longer hear that ominous phrase: "Trade is spotty."

● The drive is on, in all lines of business, to talk customers out of the deep indigo price mood into which so many of them have fallen under the weight of the depression years.

● "Better times, better clothes," has become the stirring slogan of the hour. The consumers have the money, many are in the mood and the balance is up to the merchant.

● After innumerable interviews with important executives I am of the opinion that the balance of confidence as to the future lies with those who are optimistically inclined as far as the business outlook for the Fall and Winter is concerned. I am not one of those 100 percent optimists who find a rose in every obscure corner. I do believe, however, that where a silver fringed cloud appears, the sun is about. That is common sense.

● A new high sales report by department stores was released to the newspapers not so long ago. It is well to recall that the Easter season, though now almost forgotten, is a barometer which usually predicts the trend for business and statistics reported an upturn. When employment increases, money is

spent and this year more employment has been reported. Analysis of the business transacted by retailers shows this first six months was better than any previous period since 1929. Rising industrial volume is recorded as the best since 1930, with steel operations showing the largest gains since June 1931. The automotive industry has reached its highest peak production since 1929 and an upturn in salary advances to workers has been reported.

● The demand for skilled workers in most industries has become a reality. The indexes of the government shows an advance of factory employment. Deposits in banks have reached a new high. Residential building surpasses that of last year. All in all, there is cause for constructive optimism.

● Within the grasp of every merchant tailor is the type of business desired. Men have become fed up with ready-to-wear merchandise. As a matter of fact, in an effort to save face, a number of department stores have incorporated custom-built clothing departments in their institutions. Their sales reports are more than gratifying as compared to the bookings of retail orders in ready-to-wear modes.

● In an effort to prepare yourself for the immediate future pick-up, fortify yourself with a comprehensive line of woollens and fashions. They will be your main weapons with which to wage your battle for business. Hand in hand with direct mail and advertising media the new season can BE MADE TO YOUR MEASURE. Yes sir, conditions are "made to your measure," Mr. Tailor. Dig in and head for that great Fall and Winter business which will spell profits, with a big "P." It can be done and you can do it.

The editors and contributors of the PROGRESSIVE TAILOR, in the aviator's phraseology, say "Happy Landing" and Success.

WHY NOT STUDY THE STYLES?

The designers of the Fall modes which are presented in this issue virtually give you a preview of tomorrow's garments. These master craftsmen belong to the group of contemporaries whose creative ability and endeavors in all branches of sartorial art attempts to reach new goals, new achievements and yet keep their basic ideas in the realm of understanding. The new trend reveals an effort to utilize different principles in pattern creations. Instead of antiquated and worn out methods, which at the best are dull and uninteresting, the tools of the profession are guided by logical explanations, simple and direct. Incorporated in the new styles found in this issue are the rhythmic contrasts of the new generation. There is something effervescent in the charm which has been created in the styling of new ideas and modes presented. As a result, charming characteristics are to be found in the novel treatments.

As sartorial artists, they do not confuse themselves in the maze of unrestrained enthusiasm for the ultra modern, but have contented themselves with that new certain style which calls forth a challenge to the young, and not so young, America. "Come, choose and view, or view and choose, as the case may be," seems to be their attitude. Yes, the styles contained here not only are authentic as to background, but have a merchandising value which will prove money makers for you.

ESTABLISHING NEW PRECEDENT

It remained for a Fifth Avenue tailor to make the groom the outstanding figure at a fashionable wedding. Bronson ("Tony") Williams, who was recently married to the charming Miss LeBoutellier in a Fifth Avenue church, dictated the church decorations. As a result these decorations matched Mr. Williams' apparel. Grey was the outstanding note. Mr. Williams is associated with Donald-Heath, one of the better known made-to-measure houses in Mayfair. Mr. Williams has long been gifted with the "art" so to speak. When he came out of college he displayed a flare for clothes that made him rank with the conspicuously well-garbed. That he should ultimately associate with the fashionable tailoring trade was not at all unexpected. Knowing how to select his own clothes, he certainly knows how to help the less gifted in their personal problems. Mr. Williams deserves a vote of thanks from untold millions of grooms in the past who have been merely background at their own weddings. Nobody ever thinks of a groom. The bride usually gets all the attention. It is a feather in the Williams cap that he should have smashed precedent on this occasion. Orchids to Mrs. Williams, too. She seems to be very amiable about this little matter of stealing the show.

READY NOW!...**1936-37 FALL AND WINTER****Luxus Ladies Tailoring
Sample Line**

EXTRA PROFITS from Ladies' Custom Tailoring without investing a single penny! That's what LUXUS LADIES' TAILORING LINE is creating for hundreds of tailors throughout country. LUXUS supplies everything—fabrics—styles—and a superior grade of tailoring. All you do is to take the measurements.

LUXUS Fall and Winter sample line includes many exclusive, new, practical designs—tailored and fur trimmed—certain to appeal to every woman. Fabrics include every desirable pattern for COATS and SUITS. Every garment cut and tailored to individual measure, and full lined with all silk crepe lining. Style—Fit—and WORKMANSHIP unqualifiedly GUARANTEED.

Write TODAY for the complete line.

SUITS — COATS

Made to Measure

\$18 UP
OUR OWN FABRICS

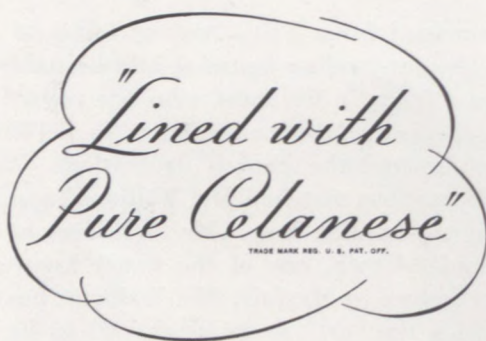
WOOLENS—LININGS
Sold by the yard, at low prices. Send for samples.

LADIES' CUT—TRIM—MAKE
\$12.50 and up. Write for complete price list. Best work and linings. LOW prices.

LUXUS Wholesale Ladies' Tailors 126-130 W. Fayette St. BALTIMORE, Maryland

**Look Up, Not Down**

- Through all the years solons have tried to define quality.
- The vast majority of people analyze the term as the greatest possible value for the money, which seems quite adequate.
- Just now all eyes are scanning the Heavens for new inspiration.
- The country has been wallowing in a bargain bog for six years but the consumer is beginning to learn that there are no bargains—that it is impossible to get something for nothing.
- The tailoring trade has always stood for quality. Its original mission was to cater to fastidious men. That there has been a decline in standards since the depression, even those involved in the landslide will admit. Many have been frightened and slaughtered their ideals to drive a bargain and keep their shops running. However, thousands of chins are now tilted as we look for better ways of doing business, better prices and better grade fabrics.
- Quality means profit. There is no real gain in turning over pennies. Lift the \$25 to \$30 man to a \$40 or \$50 level now that he is in better circumstances. Give things a boost all along the line.
- There ought to be a law against poor tailoring. Every man, business executive or employee, should have the privilege of getting a square deal for his money. There are so many niches and loopholes covering the words "good tailoring"; so much hokey in advertising that some one with courage ought to debunk those advertisements which talk of quality when quality is judged by a thousand different standards.
- How are we going to judge clothing and the production of it unless we urge upon every man and woman that the only standards are those which meet meticulous tests.
- It is not for us to say that ready-to-wear garments are not made according to factory and labor laws or conditions. That would be untrue, but we do contend that unless the tailor who does most of his work by hand comes forward and testifies to the durability of made-to-measure garments he will lose ground.
- Of course there will always be men who really prefer good clothing made by hand, to ready-to-wear types. On a comparative basis the preference lies with those who know quality. There are so many items that go into the building of a suit, hardly possible in mass produced garments. Hand felled buttonholes and collars, seams doubly stitched, hemmed selvages, reinforced crotches, side seams first felled, them seamed. These technicalities seem little, but take the two suits and put them side by side. Give them tests for stretching, holding shape and so forth. Take an expensively made ready-to-wear suit and a medium priced made-to-measure suit and you will find the latter will come through with flying colors. It's obviously true that a poorly produced hand made garment has no counterpart, but in this business building era, there are few tailors who will risk the reputation of their business to turn out a poor fitting unit.
- Quality and durability is the theme we stress and it is hoped that the merchant tailor of the medium sized type will awake and carry the slogan "Better made suits are made by hand."

NO FINER TRIBUTE**TO A GENTLEMAN'S CLOTHING****CAN BE SAID, THAN . . .**

Celanese Linings are a recognized attribute of fine clothing. Their quality is assured by the Celanese Corporation of America, which controls each step in their production, from yarn to finished fabric.

**TWILLS . . . SERGES
TAFFETAS . . . SATINS**

Distributed to the Merchant Tailors of America by

Detmer Woolens
New York Chicago San Francisco

"World's Best" Tailor's Trimmings

A suit is no better than the linings used. The best advertisement you have is a satisfied customer. By using "World's Best" Tailors' Trimmings you have the assurance of furnishing your customers with the best quality linings.

Distributed Exclusively by

Detmer Woolens
NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO

Please mention "THE PROGRESSIVE TAILOR" when answering advertisements. Thank you!

From Cap and Gown to Business Garb

*College Man a Made-to-Measure Prospect
by Background and Tradition*

- Half-fledged Homers become full-fledged men of affairs after graduation day.
- The somewhat eccentric apparel of the campus is succeeded by something with a little more dignity. The sockless and the shirtless realize in a burst of illumination that it "simply isn't done."
- The hatless boy abandons a sorry scheme of things and reforms pronto. The baggy clothes disappear as older and wiser men advise the young that first impressions are usually based on appearance.
- Clothes cannot make the college graduate, possibly, but they can certainly help a great deal. Only the very prosperous can afford to be eccentric or careless in dress. Young men with their way to make in the world must first grasp the importance of apparel, rich but not too ostentatious, suave without too much suavity.
- The college grad is the tailor's best prospect, by tradition and background a made-to-measure prospect.
- Then, too, there are a great many boys entering colleges and "prep" schools in the Fall. They must start right even if they fall from grace during the boisterous years to follow.
- Class and Campus speak of learning, sports, proms . . . youth and life, the kind we elders dimly remember and will soon forget. Fashion plays a prominent part in the life of the young man who attends these institutions of higher learning. In this group there is a volume of good business to be had. From the "prep" school to the last day of college fashion plays its part. Youth wants smart things. The youth of today has a marked bearing on everything that goes into the home.
- Find out who chooses your radios for style, who has the most to do with the car, who tells Dad that the next time he buys a tie, Junior will go with him, and you invariably will find it to be young youth, whose address is number one America. Ignore youth and you ignore a potential business that's in the profit side of the ledger.
- Fall is upon us, or nearly so. Soon the prom, sport and social season will eclipse everything but study. Every alert tailor who has the opportunity should find out who, in his neighborhood, will go to school . . . there are plenty even in the poorest section. It has gotten to the point where the Junior High School student loves his clothing. Why not make a habit of cultivating young America? They are not only the type to be cultivated, but the type to foster, for they have that strong home influence, and now, that business is on the pick-up, there is sister and brother and father and mother. Remember girls are going in for the masculine. Remember that College boys have their evening clothes and sport clothing, as well as class clothing.
- Good business can be built about young people. Many tailors who cater to the youth of today, cultivated the Dad of yesterday. They did a good business then and are doing a good business now.
- There are many angles from which the subject can be approached. Personal contact is one and direct mail media another. In New York, Chicago, San Francisco, and throughout the country, where there is a seat of learning, why not cultivate several promising students who really are working their way through school. Get in touch with them. Through their contacts many customers can be brought to you and they, in turn, can earn a commission which will help put them through their courses. It can be done and you can do it!

Henry Ford Said—

"I always said when you want to do a piece of work well, you've got to take off your coat and roll up your sleeves. And you can't leave it to somebody else."

Please mention "THE PROGRESSIVE TAILOR" when answering advertisements. Thank you!

Outstanding and Dependable Cut Trim and Make

... At prices that allow you to meet and beat competition and make a real profit . . .

Contains every essential of good, sound tailoring. Also substantial trimmings, such as: Celanese body and sleeve linings, hand buttonholes in every coat, etc., etc.

If attractive prices and outstanding work interest you, write for our price list and information about our three grades.

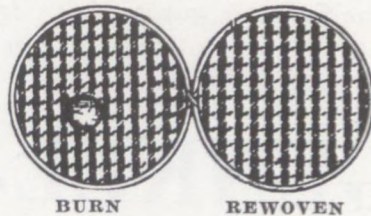
Herbert Reed Tailoring Co.
509 SO. FRANKLIN ST.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

CIGARET BURNS

BUTTON HOLES
TEARS CUTS
MOTH HOLES
MISWEAVES

REWOVEN— LIKE NEW

In All Kinds of Garments



BURN

REWOVEN

All Work Guaranteed

ONE DAY SERVICE SMALL JOBS
RETURNED SAME
DAY RECEIVED

AMERICAN WEAVING COMPANY

3 No. Wabash Avenue

EST. 1905

CHICAGO, ILL.

How'dja like to have
the height of Quality in—
**CUT
TRIM^{A_ND} MAKE**

To the dealer we offer the **height of quality** in a most efficient tailoring service that will put into his business just the right tonic to pep up sales and increase profits. Custom tailored clothes that have every refinement that only expert craftsmen are capable of producing are tailored to the most exacting specifications in GUNKEL-NOVY'S shops. Garments are delivered with satisfaction sewn in every stitch. No detail is overlooked, the style and measurements are faithfully reproduced. The linings and trim must harmonize and are of the finest quality. Thousands of contented dealers are using GUNKEL-NOVY'S tailoring with profit and complete satisfaction. They find it dependable, priced right, and by far the best value.

CUT - TRIM - MAKE PRICES

Grade	Suit	Overcoat	Coat & Pants	Coat & Vest	Coat	Pants
Special	9.50	10.50	8.50	8.50	7.00	2.25
F	10.50	11.50	9.50	9.50	8.00	2.50
G	13.00	14.00	11.50	11.50	9.50	3.00
E	15.00	15.00	13.00	13.00	10.50	3.50
D	18.00	18.00	15.50	15.50	12.50	4.00

Quality is a distinguishing attribute of GUNKEL-NOVY'S tailoring and stands out most prominently as the one characteristic that has won for us the confidence of thousands of dealers. A clearly distinctive quality garment is offered in five different grades, easily distinguishable and of progressively better quality in each grade as the price increases. In every grade there's a great deal more value given than the price would indicate—just another of the many features of this highly efficient tailoring service that wins and holds the good will of the trade.

Our policy is quality first. It has paid us. It will pay you. It is invincible—there is no substitute. We invite your account.

GUNKEL-NOVY COMPANY

CUTTING - TRIMMING - MAKING

FOR THE TAILORING TRADE

330 - 332 MARKET STREET

CHICAGO, ILL.

Please mention "THE PROGRESSIVE TAILOR" when answering advertisements. Thank you!

Demand the Proven
CUT-TRIM and MAKE SERVICE



... *featuring* ...
GOLD SEAL TAILORING

(A Reputation We Live Up to)

Silk Sewn Garments Throughout With Ingredients That Embody Style—Fit—
Longevity.

(All Linings Tested for Durability.)

Priced so low as only Large Volume Can Produce

\$10.75 — \$12.50 — \$15.00

We stress the importance on the making of the Full Suit and not just the Coat.
(Coat, Vest and Trousers Are Uniformly Correct.)

SERVICE— as fast as it is humanly possible at any time of the year.

“Born in Baltimore — Worn Everywhere”

PIONEER TAILORING CO.

9 N. Howard Street,

Baltimore, Maryland

This Trade Mark Assures Satisfaction!

Protect yourself against disappointment by using a *trademarked* Cut, Trim and Make Service. We guarantee satisfaction to you and your customers in every last detail of style, fit and workmanship.



All garments are produced in our own Union Shops under *personal supervision*. Only finest quality Linings, Trimmings and Canvas are used. Orders filled and shipped within five days of receipt.

We Invite You To Try “None Better” Cut-Trim-Make

Write for FREE OUTFIT Which Will Be Sent on Request

N. B. TAILORS

(NEMECEK BROTHERS)

2700 South Clifton Park Avenue, Chicago

Mufti for the Many

Ex-Service Men Throw Back Their Shoulders As Tailor's Measuring Tape Routes Path to Sartorial Splendor

● On June 15th, "the postman rang twice," in thousands of American homes. There was a rush to respond, in which the entire family participated. Bonus Day dawned alike over San Francisco's Golden Gate, Florida's sunny strand, the rock-ribbed coast of Maine and the towers of Manhattan.

● As these lines are being scanned by our readers there is much thumbing of money and releasing of sartorial ambitions long held in leash.

● Women are driving their husbands to market for new clothes. "Make it a good one this time, we may not always have the money," urges the good wife, as she begins to think in terms of made-to-measure rather than mass production.

● The merchant tailor who senses the spirit of 1936 makes ready for the peace invasion and shows fresh new fabrics. He peeps up his windows and rehearses his salesmen in the art of glorifying clothing that brings out the best in a man and softens down his defects.

● Why not recruit from this new moneyed multitude?

● Why not put over the fact that good custom-made clothes is the best investment a man can make? The money may be needed in a million directions, but there is one thing that needs attention if a man is to go out and make his mark—clothing.

IN PERSONAL VEIN

The comparatively recent arrivals on Fifth Avenue include Joe Pinto, veteran clothing retailer, who is affiliated with Pinto-Stone, Ltd., 461 Fifth Avenue. Mr. Pinto and his partner are after the man who pays a good price but not the top. There is plenty of room along Fifth Avenue for a school of tailoring that keeps within the means of the middle class income. Mr. Pinto should know clothes—and he undoubtedly does—having conducted his own business for many years.

• • •

The Mabies, father and son, Madison Avenue, are still clinging to their \$100 suit policy, cash on delivery. The elder Mabie took up this idea when others were afraid to trifle with the higher price levels. The idea was, and is, good. The best in fabrics and workmanship but no long credits. There has been a little friction, but not too much, when collections are made, Mr. Mabie admits, but his banners are still floating in the breeze.

Private J. P. Jay marched up to his colonel and saluted. "I would like a leave of absence, sir."

"What for?" queried the officer.

"My wife wants me to help her move, sir."

"I don't like to refuse you," said the colonel, "but I've just received a letter from your wife saying she does not want you to come home because you're more bother than help."

The soldier saluted and turned to go. At the door he stopped and remarked: "Colonel, there are two persons in this regiment who handle the truth loosely, and I'm one of them . . . I'm not married."—*Jersey Printing Co.*

• • •

Madam (to Chinese man-servant): "After this, when you enter my bed-room, please knock, I might be dressing."

Chinaman: "Me don't need knock. Me allays lookee in klee-hole first."—*Unknown.*

Good clothes are an asset. Good clothing gives a man a sense of security. They make him feel he is being looked up to, and nothing so adds to the dignity, charm and stability of everyday life as personal appearance.

● Custom tailored garments will find their way into the budget of the ex-doughboy. Let him pay his bills, let him have a good time, let him do whatever is necessary, but make him understand that he has to be dressed well in order to maintain or procure a job, and the best way in which this can be accomplished is through replenishing a sadly neglected wardrobe. Tell him facts, make him understand that when he buys a custom-made suit, he not only gets a better garment, but one that will last longer and even when it does age, it will still carry the charm of good taste.

● Nothing is too good for the Bonus Boys and there is nothing that is quite so profitable as a suit that is made to one's measure. By your making him a suit he will get better material, better trimmings and in the long run it will cost him less. The bonus has come, and most of these men will buy clothing. Get to see them and prove why, with your new line of woollens and fashion portfolio, you can make him a custom-made suit at no greater cost than a ready-made.

Detmer Regulation Uniform Cloths

(Standard Weights and Shades)

A complete line of staple and semi-staple cloths suitable for civilian and uniformed organizations always carried in stock.

SPECIAL SAMPLES OF UNIFORM CLOTHS GLADLY FURNISHED UPON REQUEST.

for

Mail Carriers
Policemen
Firemen

Army Officers
Naval Officers
Fraternity Lodges

Religious Orders

— Also —

Corduroys
Gabardines
Whipcords

Moleskins
Doeskins
Khaki Cloths

Detmer Woollens

315 Fourth Ave.
New York, N. Y.

205 W. Monroe St.
Chicago, Ill.

28 Geary St.
San Francisco

Join the Triangle Legion of Well Satisfied Merchant Tailors

Each season in the past TRIANGLE has shown a marked improvement in their workmanship, trimmings and service—superior in every respect to the one preceding. And this season we outdid ourselves in adding new and greater values to the fine standards of previous years.

SATISFACTION THAT BUILDS PERMANENT CUSTOMERS

That's our specialty—satisfying you and your most exacting customers—we assure you complete satisfaction.

If you are selling suits or overcoats at \$30.00 or better, you owe it to yourself to use our Cut, Trim and Make service.

Let us show you what we can and do produce—an order or two is all that is necessary.

Write for descriptive price list.

TRIANGLE
500-502 So. Wells St.



TAILORS, Inc.
CHICAGO, ILL.

CUT, TRIM and MAKE

Grade
X
SUIT
OR
OVERCOAT

\$10.50

Coat and Pants\$9.50
Sack Coat Only\$7.75
Single Pants or Vest ..\$2.50

An open coat with HAND BUTTON HOLES and HAND FELLED COLLAR.

You have your choice of body lining in RAYON-CELANESE, ALPACA, RAYON SERGE.

A LINEN FRONT WITH A HYMO CHEST.

SLEEVE LINING OF GOOD QUALITY.

All we ask is a trial order, and after you have received one of our finished suits compare same with what you are getting at the present time for more money, and you will then realize what fine Quality Tailoring we are offering at our low price.

Won't you let us have that TRIAL ORDER so that we can prove to you what we write we certainly can do? WE THANK YOU.

VEST and PANTS ARE TRIMMED and MADE WELL.

ALL POCKETS IN TROUSERS TURNED and STITCHED.

All Material Cold Water Shrunk at No Extra Cost.

A delivery service as fast as you may require.

No Extra Charge for Double Breasted, 1/4, 3/8 or 1/2 Lined Coats.

OUR OTHER GRADES

Grade M. Suit \$11.50	Sack Coat Only \$8.00	Coat and Pants \$10.00	Single Pants or Vest \$2.75
Grade T. " 14.00	" " " 9.50	" " " 12.00	" " " 3.25

We have copies of all fashion plates. With your first order you will receive our complete outfit.

TERMS:—NET CASH—F. O. B. BALTIMORE—A deposit is required with the order when woolens are to be charged to us.

THE ELLIS TAILORING CO.

Exclusively Cut, Trim and Make

421 W. BALTIMORE STREET

BALTIMORE, MD.

Please mention "THE PROGRESSIVE TAILOR" when answering advertisements. Thank you!

ESTABLISHED 1880

OLDEST + LARGEST + MOST RELIABLE

JOHN HARPER & COMPANY

*America's Foremost Exclusive Tailors
for Merchant Tailors*

Cutting, Trimming and Making
AND
Making Only

TO HIGH GRADE TAILORS, who cut and trim their work in their own shop, we offer the facilities of our splendid workrooms. For over half a century, many leading Merchant Tailors of Chicago and throughout the United States have depended on our Making Only service to satisfy their most particular customers. Skilled workmen, of outstanding ability, insure that individuality and style which can only be produced by real craftsmen. Our several grades make it possible for the medium price tailor to have his work made here, to his complete satisfaction, at prices which he can afford to pay.

A CUT, TRIM and MAKE SERVICE THAT IS DIFFERENT

With our highly trained force of workmen and long experience in satisfying particular Merchant Tailors, we are able to cut, trim and tailor suits and overcoats that are outstanding in value, distinctive in character and tailored as real custom clothes should be. Our prices are high enough to insure your getting that kind of work, but low enough to enable you to build up a volume of profitable trade that will grow and stay with you if you use Harper Service.

Write today for further information and prices.

222 West Monroe Street
CHICAGO

...We Are Justly Proud
of Our Envable Reputation!



• **CUT, TRIM and MAKE** •

that are based upon Quality in Custom Tailoring,
Style and Service, have earned for us the wide
endorsement of a fine Custom Tailoring clientele.

TRY US!

Every Garment Expertly Styled and Tailored

Price List and further particulars on request.

SISKIND'S TAILORING CO., Inc.

Successors to

YALE TAILORING Co.

*The Only Cut, Trim and Make House That
Suits the City Trade*

100-4 WEST 31st STREET, NEW YORK
COR. 6th AVENUE Longacre 5-7291

RE-WEAVING

**Burns, Spots, Tears,
Cuts, Moth Holes
and Buttonholes
Rewoven in Garments**

Our weaving process — expert
workmanship and the careful selec-
tions of perfectly matched yarns
and colors—make it impossible to
detect the damage.

WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED
MODERATE PRICES • PROMPT DELIVERY

Send Garment With Request for Estimate

Commercial Weaving Co.

54 West 21st Street

New York, N. Y.

Use Modern Machinery

It Will Quickly Pay For Itself

Progress, profits and elimination of drudgery depend upon the
proper use of modern time and labor-saving machinery. Machines turn
out better work, more economically, than can be done by hand—in fact
competition requires the use of machinery in practically every line.

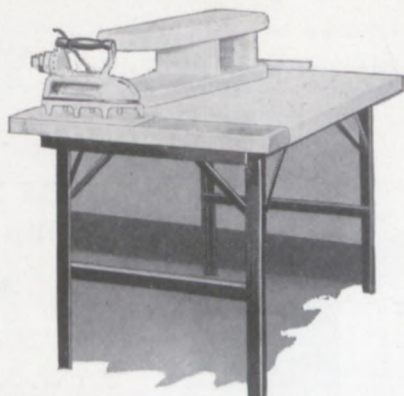
To the up-to-date tailor we present here a few of the many machines
which can be used advantageously in making new garments and in
servicing old. Tailors who find it profitable to do fur work will be
interested in our complete line of fur equipment.

Space permits our listing only a few of the many machines we sell.
We invite the privilege of submitting to you information on our equip-
ment. Write for catalog, stating what you may be interested in pur-
chasing at the present time. Convenient payment terms to purchasers
wishing to modernize their Workroom on monthly installments.

Lawrence M. Stein Company

815-825 W. Van Buren St. - - - - Chicago, Ill.

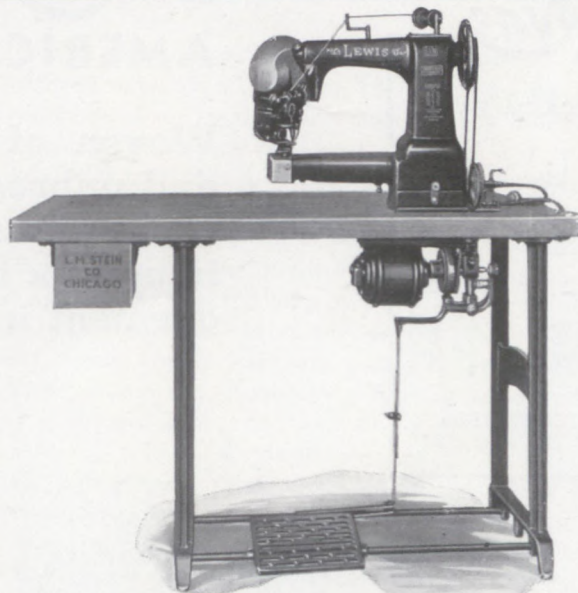
Complete Sewing Room Equipment



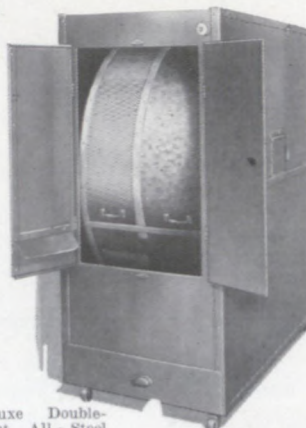
New and Rebuilt Pressing Machines, also Press-
ing Tables, Irons and Bucks. We manufacture
Stein-National Garment Presses. Ask for full
information.



We manufacture this complete fur
sewing machine outfit. A better
machine for less money.



Lewis Invisible Stitch
Machine. A general utili-
ity blindstitch machine.
Illustrated circular mailed
on request.



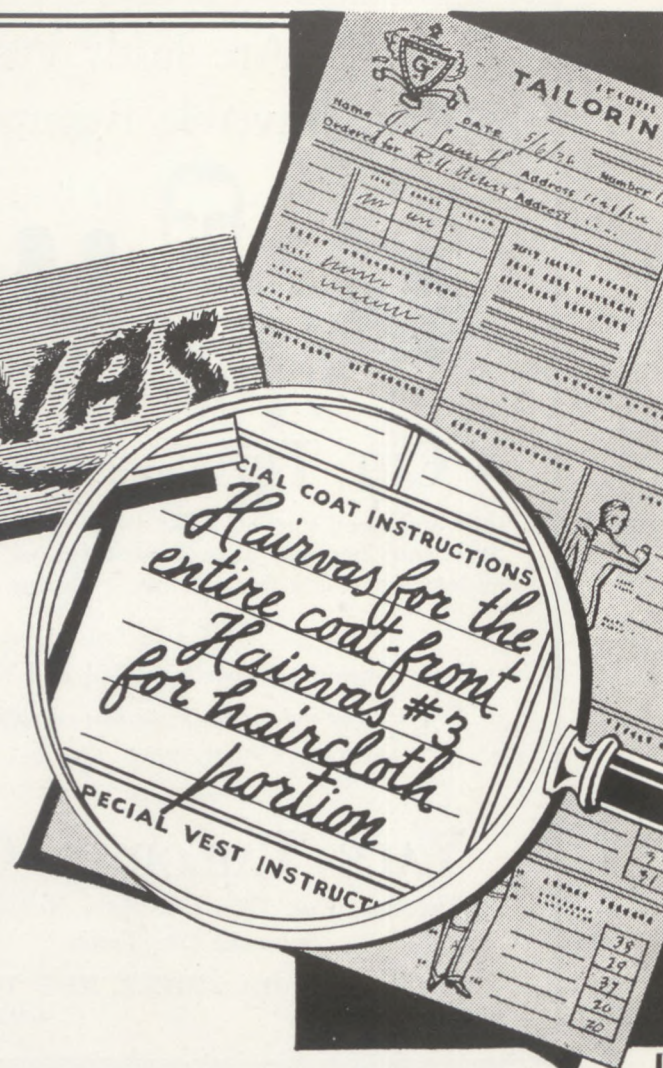
Stein - DeLuxe Double-
Compartment All - Steel
Fur Drums. In sizes
and prices to suit your
needs. Write for details.

Please mention "THE PROGRESSIVE TAILOR" when answering advertisements. Thank you!

*Give your clothes
the RIGHT FOUNDATION
with*



BE SURE TO WRITE THIS
ON YOUR ORDER BLANKS . . .



HAIRVAS
INTERLININGS

are stocked by

Detmer Woolens

New York . Chicago . San Francisco

For #3 "Hairvas" Order:

1846 . . 30 inches . . \$.50 yd.

1847 . . 60 inches . . 1.00 yd.

SAMPLES FURNISHED
CHEERFULLY ON REQUEST

HAIRVAS IS THE "HAIR CANVAS" USED BY
AMERICA'S FOREMOST CUSTOM TAILORS

Woven of live resilient hairs, HAIRVAS is flexible and unbreakable. Hence, it effects in a garment that supple, easy rolling, non-crushable front that infinitely improves the appearance, and holds the shape of the garment in wear.

HAIRVAS #3 ELIMINATES "HAIR ITCH"

This remarkable fabric gives the effect of haircloth plus these added features:

COMFORT—Hairvas #3 is pliable and gives with the wearer's movements, whereas haircloth restricts movement.

NO HAIR ITCH—The hair content of Hairvas #3 can't come out. It is spun in!



PHILIP L. SHEERR & SONS

SPINNERS, MANUFACTURERS, FINISHERS "Hairvas" INTERLININGS

Mills and Main Offices: Torresdale Avenue and Church Street, Philadelphia, Pa.



NEW YORK
200 Fifth Avenue

CHICAGO
300 W. Adams St.

Look for Treasure at Rainbow's End!

Distinguished Tailor Urges Contemporaries to Consider Vast Possibilities of Colorful Age

- Early styles for men in New York were echoes of the court life of England. Just previous to the Revolution and immediately after the English evacuated the city, style and color reached an all time high. The old English governors with their miniature retinues set a pace that the wealthy followed. Satin vests and knickers, with ruffled lace shirt fronts, were conspicuous on Broadway in the Sunday parade. Wall Street, always a favorite afternoon promenade, was thronged in the early 1800's with colorful gentlemen.

- For many years to follow color in dress declined. About the time of the Civil War it was notoriously drab.

- Not until sports wear came along did Americans really renew their acquaintance with color.

- The well dressed man today however, confines color to necktie and linen during business hours and revels in its mild intoxication during play-time. Color is everywhere in greater or lesser intensity.

- No less a distinguished custom tailor than Raymond G. Twyeffort, sees in color the salvation of the tailoring trade. In a recent exclusive interview with this publication, Mr. Twyeffort said:

- "It is from nature we draw our inspiration and expression of living. Business men now wear brighter types of clothing. Some may have fear about wearing that which is different, but the moment these shackles have been reduced to nothingness, the greater the urge to wear that which gives dignity in weave and in color, yet is in the mode. Style is the mistress of the fashion world, her other name is common sense. She must not be confused with bad taste. The man of today wears a new type of suit for every occasion, see to it that it is a hand made one. The freedom of the body should be as natural as the air we breathe. None of us would live in stifling unventilated rooms as did our forebears. Today our rooms are impregnated with color, the wines we drink, the salads we eat, all are part of the color habit. It is good for man to have it. It has to be stressed if you want to succeed.

- "The pioneer of today is the receiver of the volume business of tomorrow. You cannot kill an advanced idea. Let me again use a slogan I have always felt carried a message. You cannot afford to let your customer walk out of your establishment a penguin. No, you cannot. He would never return to you. By nature man is a peacock; clip his individualism under drabness of dress and you kill his ego. Fit him in finery that rightfully belongs to him and you have won more than a client, he will become your devoted admirer.

- "Some time ago, I declared that color had not alone invaded the household, but made ingress in every important trade. The shoe no longer is tan, black or white. They come in multicolored stylings. Even the summery crepe soled shoes have like our shirts been tinged with color, our underwear, our knives, our forks, our linens, our bed-spreads, our draperies, our cars and ad infinitum. We live in a new era. We are all color crusaders. The clarion call of the Declaration of Independence of dress which we have preached year in and year out is now a fact. This evidence is to be found at your best social functions and in the smart homes. Yes, color has even robbed the last enemy of its sting for you can hardly buy a black coffin.

- "All of this has been again told you in the hope that you too will join the prismatic parade. You too, will find your pot of gold at the end of the rainbow. Color is here to stay. The

Fall season is one of color. Man and his mate now create a perfect ensemble. You can cater to both sexes. Color harmony sheets will inform you of many successful combinations which will produce for you a better income. The battle is won, and colors aloft, you must attract and nothing attracts so well as a fine Fall line with plenty of color to boot."

- In his talk with and to the members of the active Association of Merchant Tailors Mr. Twyeffort urges increased sales by dramatization. With permission granted from the official organ of the Merchant Tailor Association we reprint this timely concluding bit of advice from the lips of this sartorial genius.

INCREASED SALES BY DRAMATIZATION

- "It is our responsibility to the nation to dress the leaders so that they will get the fullest enjoyment out of life, by dressing for every occasion. This is our contribution to society, as leaders, not trailers.

- "Only by a unity of cooperative action, and practicing what we preach, can we hope to get out of our rut, so that we can meet the competition of other industries who are using dramatization and showmanship in their products to gain the consumer's dollar.

- "Our showrooms should be more in keeping with the Renaissance of color and design—a presentation which will be pleasing to the eye. The lack of model garments is deplorable. Why be penny wise and pound foolish, by not showing the latest in design and color? Emulate the successful motor car manufacturer. Who ever heard of a car being sold by talk alone, without showing a new model? The greatest investment a firm can make is to immediately build half a dozen appealing model garments, following the trend of design and color. A 1924 model car will not sell in 1936; neither can an old antique model sell.

- "The demand now is for more pattern and brightness in woollens. Woollens hidden behind massive interior decoration have no appeal. Now is the time to show the colorful parade of emotional merchandise—the new Algerian stripes, plaids, colorful outing attire, travel overcoats, pastel dinner jackets, norfolk and knickers. These new garments and woollens will arouse a new interest—a rejuvenation, and will make men and women talk.

Use Showmanship

- "Men today want Zephyr salesmanship. They need to be sold and sophisticated, for many are out of practice. But capitalize on eye appeal, for what pleases the eye, the heart desires. It's up to you, Mr. Merchant, to start out now and do your stuff, and we will then be going places. Tell the world the wonderful stimulus of custom-made clothes. Stress individuality, as compared to regimentation, and the pride of possession. Try out these ideas and you will make money."

The publisher of a country newspaper was urging the owner of a general store to advertise.

"I have been in business in this town for 30 years," said the merchant. "Every man, woman and child knows where my store is and what I sell . . . I do not need to advertise."

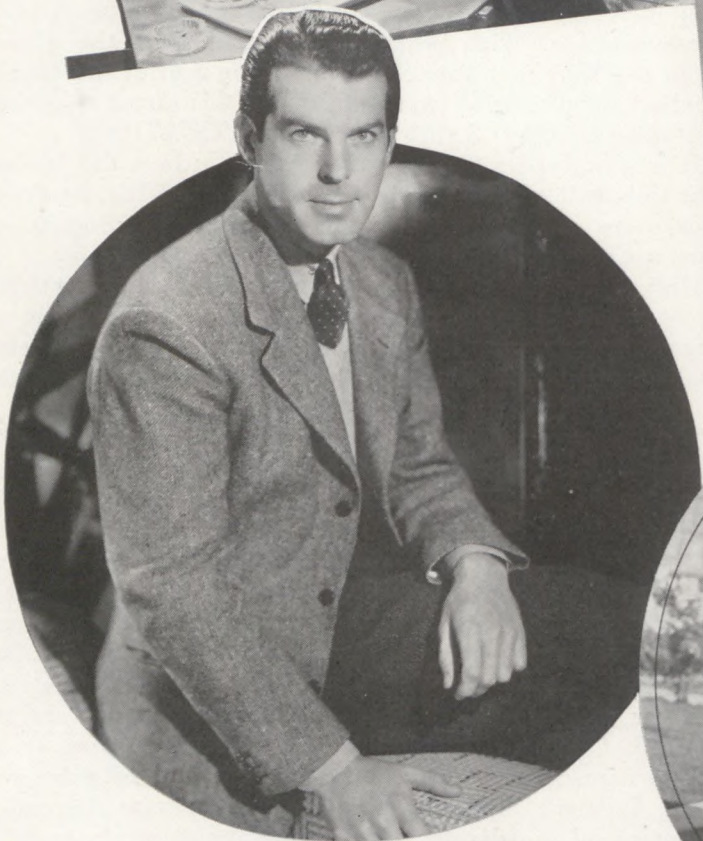
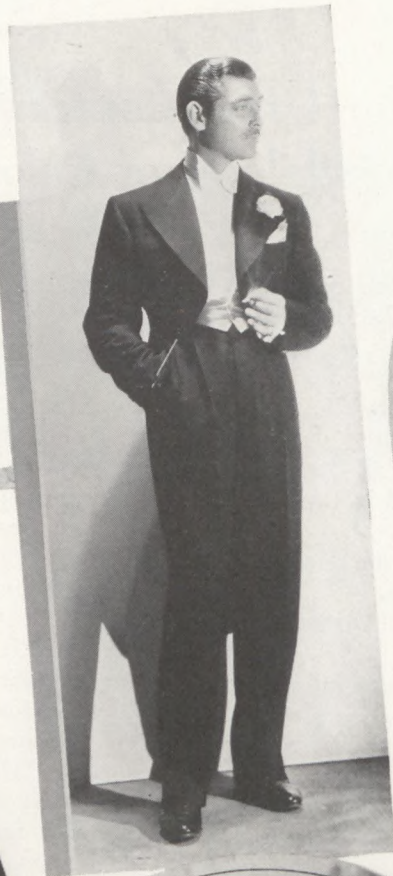
"Jim," said the newspaper publisher, pointing across the street, "how long has that church been on that corner?"

"It's been there as far back as I can remember . . . nigh onto fifty years," replied the storekeeper.

"And yet," said the publisher, "they ring the church bell every Sunday morning!"

—Courtesy Jersey Printing.

What The Stars Foretell

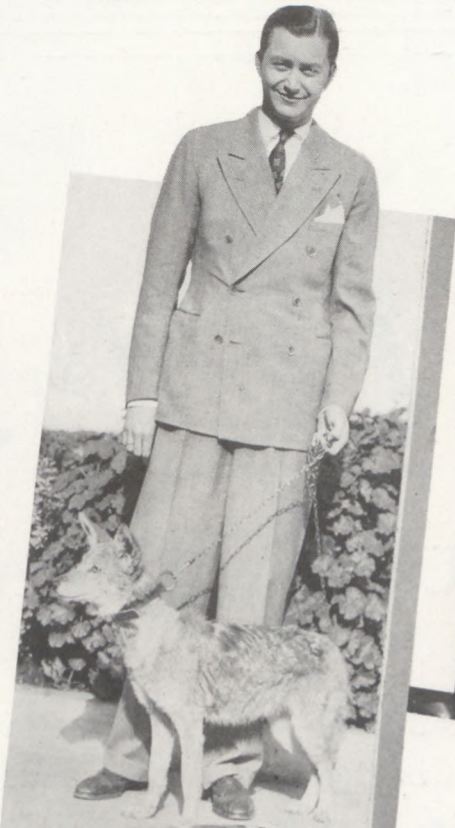


Top, left to right:—The triumvirate of fun, Charles Butterworth, Walter Abel, and Hugh Herbert, in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's "We Went to College"; Clark Gable, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer star, in an informal pose; Ida Lupino, George Raft and Dolores Costello, from Paramount's "Yours for the Asking."

Center, left to right:—Fred MacMurray, Paramount star; Charles Ruggles with his Afghan hound in the Paramount Picture, "Early to Bed"; Tom Brown and Terry Walker practicing a routine on the Paramount set.

Bottom, left to right:—Sir Guy Standing, the distinguished star of Paramount Pictures; a dramatic scene from Columbia's "Counterfeit," with George McKay, Marge Grahame and Chester Morris.

In The World of Fashion



Top, left to right:—Robert Cummings, young leading man for Paramount Pictures; Robert Young who emotes for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer; in this group we have three governors and a star. . . . Hon. Edward Johnson, of Colorado; Hon. Roy Cochran, of Nebraska; George Raft, and Hon. H. Blood, of Utah.

Center, left to right:—James Stewart, a Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer satellite; Gertrude Michael and Sir Guy Standing stepping the "light fantastic" in Paramount's, "Return of Sophie Lang"; Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontaine featured in the Guild's current success, "Idiot's Delight."

Bottom, left to right:—Walter Abel and Edith Atwater in a Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer production, "We Went to College"; the suave Ray Milland, who represents Paramount Pictures.

Our Leadership

IS YOUR SAFEGUARD

Consistent tailoring—a uniform quality that never varies is the key to that satisfaction that promotes confidence and it is a confidence we never betray.

The John Dee style—that superior, graceful draping is recognizable in every garment regardless of the grade in which it is made and each grade of work is a standard, never varying quality that commands your admiration and guards your profits by its compelling satisfaction.

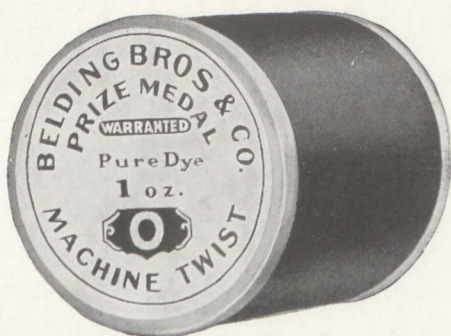
For a Consistently Satisfying Service use the

John Dee & Company

CUT, TRIM and MAKE

241 W. Van Buren

CHICAGO



USE SILK THREAD ON ALL WOOLENS

AND THE FINEST IS NONE TOO GOOD

Because SILK THREAD is of animal origin, the same as wool, and hence reacts in the same way to Wear, Perspiration, Cleaning, Pressing, Light, Heat, Washing, Re-dyeing and Rain. Only silk should be used on woolens.

SILK is the strongest and most elastic of all threads.

SILK THREAD makes practically a rip-proof seam which will stretch without breaking owing to the great elasticity of silk.

SILK THREAD makes a Neater, Finer Seam and a Better Looking garment. Seams do not fade, do not get dirty or fuzzy.

BELDING'S PRIZE MEDAL

Machine Silks for the Tailoring Trade

Distributed by

Detmer Woolens

315 FOURTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

205 W. MONROE STREET
CHICAGO, ILL.

28 GEARY STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

HAVE YOUR TEXTILE DAMAGE RE-WEAVING DONE BY BERGER

AMERICA'S FOREMOST TEXTILE RECTIFIER
"WE SUCCEED WHERE OTHERS FAIL"
—ASTOUNDING RESULTS ASSURED—

PRICES
GREATLY REDUCED

!! TAILORS !!

OFFER THIS SERVICE TO YOUR CUSTOMERS
GOOD PROFITS and 100% SATISFACTION
GUARANTEED

{ IMMEDIATE SERVICE ON ALL JOBS }
{ RETURN POSTAGE PAID BY US }

ATTRACTIVE WINDOW DISPLAY FURNISHED FREE UPON REQUEST

Damages Expertly—Invisibly Woven on Woolens, Silks, Linens, Laces

BERGER DAMAGE RE-WEAVING CO.

251 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

Please mention "THE PROGRESSIVE TAILOR" when answering advertisements. Thank you!

Illustrated Cuts Are Powerful Sales Tools

Any Cut Sent Postage Prepaid for 50 Cents

These Cuts Will Give Your Circulars and Ads Forceful Sales Appeals

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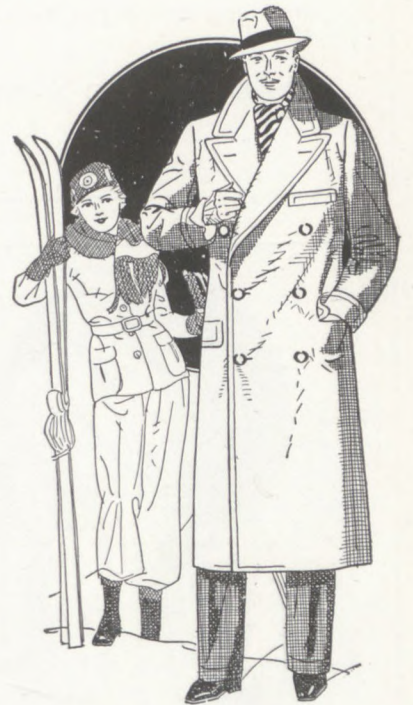
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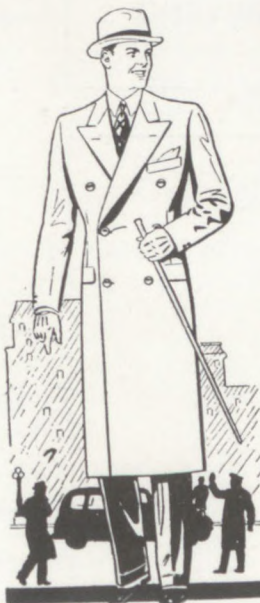
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Fashion Cut No. 607
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Fashion Cut No. 608
Price, 50 Cents

Use Coupon on Page 25—Send Order to Tailoring Arts Publishing Co.

Madison Square Sta.
P. O. Box 12
New York, N. Y.

All Orders Must Be Accompanied by Remittance in Full

THE POWER OF How Direct Mail Helps

"Dress in Style"

To the clothes-conscious individual, we offer fashion news of real importance.

We have just received the new novelty weaves in English and American fashions together with linings that will outsmart and outwear the highest priced ready-to-wear suit at much less cost. These items can be found only in garments custom made.

Order now and get the full benefit of these new, long wearing fabrics.

(YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS IN THIS SPACE)



Cut No. 609

Advertisement or Post Card No. 1200

For a Banner Season with

BY HORACE H. NAHM
Hooven Letters, Inc., New York

Sales letters will sell. Everybody in business, with anything to sell, wants to sell more of it. Whether he is the butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker, or a merchant tailor, the same basic principles of selling apply.

Of course, your business is different. There is no question about that. There is a peculiar personal relationship between a man and his tailor. Good customers depend on you to select the right fabrics for them and to build their suits so that they will be properly dressed at business and at leisure.

How are you going to persuade more people to patronize you? You have not only got to tell them that you make good clothes, but you have to tell them often enough so that they will come to believe you. Or at least take sufficient interest to come in and look around and judge for themselves whether they would like to do business with you. Of course, the best thing to do would be to go out and talk to people personally. You would be your own best salesman if you had the time and opportunity to talk to your logical prospects; but you and I



Cut No. 610

Made to Measure Clothes Retain Their Shape

This coming Fall season will by far witness the finest offerings of materials for suits and overcoats I ever have had the pleasure to present. Use the keen judgment and sober good taste of the successful man.

Why not wear clothes tailored to your individual measure? Choose the fashion and fabric and portray the confidence and self poise of the well dressed man. Good dress makes for fine manners, and attracts popularity unattainable without it.

Let me help build your Fall wardrobe and save you money.

(YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS IN THIS SPACE)

Advertisement or Post Card No. 1201



Announcing the Arrival of Our New Fall and Winter Line
We Cordially Invite Your Early Inspection

It is our pleasure to present a wide selection of the choicest fabrics and authentic, new fashions of suitings and overcoatings for your approval and selection.

YOUR NAME HERE
Custom Tailors
YOUR ADDRESS HERE

Telephone Number

Announcements, (including plain envelopes) No. 1202

This attractive announcement card is especially designed for that person who likes to be invited to your tailoring establishment in a more formal manner.

Special Offer

The ads printed on this page can be used as newspaper advertisements, post cards, blotters, and announcements.

You can order any of these advertisements printed in black ink with your name and address in bold type.

Quantity	Government 1c Post Cards	Blotters	Announcement with Plain Envelopes
100	\$3.00	\$2.50	\$3.00
200	5.00	4.00	4.75
300	7.00	5.00	6.25

Please specify which cards you want by numbers appearing under the cards.

You may order cuts appearing in these ads at 50c each.

THE POSTAGE STAMP

the Merchant Tailor

Plenty of Profits Start Advertising Early!

both know that is impossible for the average man in the merchant tailoring business. The next best thing is personal letters. Anything you can say, you can write. You can project your personality in a letter, if the letter is a good one.

Just as the salesman who calls on you, seldom makes a sale on the first call, but has to call back until you get acquainted with him, and get to feel confidence in him,—so your letters must call repeatedly on your prospect to build up the mental impression that will finally bring the man into your place of business, and let you convince him that he ought to buy his clothes from you.

To go back to the fundamental principle—what are the elements of a good letter: (1) a good letterhead (2) a well worded letter (3) a letter neatly reproduced on the letterhead that gives the appearance and impression of a personal message (4) a letter signed in pen and ink as any other personal letter would be signed (5) a letter mailed under first class postage so it does not (in advance) give the appearance of a circular.

And now, as to copy. In a previous issue of this publication, I have written on the subject of copy. Your copy can be friendly, personal, genuine, and designed to tell the man you are writing to how you are going to help him to “success consciousness” by keeping him well dressed at all times.

Having prepared yourself with a good letterhead, written good copy, you should send your messages out repeatedly in order to do a good job for yourself. Continuity is the keynote of success. Someone has said that the successful advertiser is the man who advertises most. Between a lot of poor advertising, and too little good advertising there is only one choice, and that is the large amount regardless of quality—but the winning combination, of course, is good advertising and lots of it.

Let me digress for a moment from letter advertising and mention some of the other forms of direct mail that will serve you effectively for special occasions. Use Government post cards, announcements, cards and blotters as reminders.

If you want your business to keep going ahead, you have to do something to attract new customers, to replace the normal loss of customers which takes place in any business.

Consistent direct mail to suitable selected prospects will help you build your business.

DEAR SIR:

Winter calls for smartness, comfort and satisfaction in the well groomed man. There is a rich response in the new chalk lines, attractive novelty weaves and interesting finishes, which the executive and man of affairs will wear. There is a fashion for everyone's taste and purse which can only be enjoyed in a custom made garment.

Do come in and see these new Fall sturdy quality woolens, as well as the latest fashions created by English and American designers.

(Very truly yours,

(YOUR NAME)

DEAR SIR:

It is profitable to plan your Fall wardrobe in advance. Fine woolens, expertly tailored, cut to fit your measurements, will give you that benefit of individualism at prices which you would consider a bargain in ready-to-wear clothes. We do not have to tell you custom tailored clothes wear longer.

This Fall season we are prepared to show you not only a comprehensive line of the newest materials, but a portfolio of styles which will compel your serious consideration.

We welcome the opportunity of showing them to you.

Very truly yours,

(YOUR NAME)

DEAR SIR:

Here is an opportunity to dress in style and save money. I recently received one of the finest Fall and Winter lines of materials and fashions.

You are cordially invited to inspect these latest fashions together with the new type of suitings and overcoat materials. I have some priced within the budget you have for your Winter wardrobe.

Individuality and good taste are always an asset. I'd like to build that new suit or overcoat for you so that you can dress in style at no more cost than ready-mades.

May I see you soon.

Very truly yours,

Take Advantage of These Selling Helps

ORDER COUPON

TAILORING ARTS PUBLISHING CO.,
Madison Square Station, P. O. Box 12, New York, N. Y.

Enclosed please find \$..... for which send by Parcel Post prepaid the following:

Number	Description	Quantity	Price
	<input type="checkbox"/> POST CARDS		
	<input type="checkbox"/> FASHION CUTS		
	<input type="checkbox"/> LETTERHEAD CUTS		

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY STATE.....

TELEPHONE NO.

Print Name and Address Plainly

CALLING ALL MEN!

"SNUGTEX"

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

to

The New, Dry-Cleanable Waistband or Trousers Curtain

The One Trousers Curtain That Won't Let Shirt and Trousers "Part Company"

The New, Dry Cleanable "SNUGTEX" is the Latest Contribution to the Refinement in Men's Attire

Assure your customers of neatness and comfort with "SNUGTEX" . . . the wonderful new curtain which "Keeps Shirts Smooth and Trousers Snug." A trim waistline all the time! No more unsightly bulging shirts and sagging trousers.

National advertising has made "SNUGTEX" popular with well-dressed men everywhere. You can safely recommend it for every pair of trousers and knickers you make, as well as for those you repair or clean. A good profit for you!



PRICES . . . 1 1/4 Inch Width

The 1 1/4" Width to Be Sewn Over the Regular Trousers Curtain

No.	Color	Price
2323	White	.21 yard
2324	Pearl	.21 yard
2325	Buff	.21 yard
		Piece of 12 yards \$2.35

PRICES . . . 2 3/4 Inch Width

The 2 3/4" Width to Be Used as a Complete Trousers Curtain

2326	White	.23 yard
2327	Pearl	.23 yard
2328	Buff	.23 yard
		Piece of 12 yards \$2.52

Distributed Exclusively by

Detmer Woolens

Write Today
For Free Samples

NEW YORK
315 FOURTH AVENUE

CHICAGO
205 W. MONROE STREET

Carried in Stock
At All Our Branches

SAN FRANCISCO
28 GEARY STREET

A CUT, TRIM, MAKE SERVICE

...that Satisfies

With our highly trained tailors and long years of experience we are able to give you a cut, trim and make service of outstanding value that will satisfy the most exacting eye.

Grade	Suit or Overcoat	Coat and Pants	Pants	Description
1	\$ 10.25	\$ 9.25	\$ 2.50	Strictly open made coat, linen canvas, hand holes, collar and gorge by hand. Alpaca, rayon or celanese lining.
2	12.25	10.75	3.00	A better grade for your better trade. Hand holes in vest, hand felled trousers. Fine trimmings throughout.

Other Grades on Request



STYLCOS TAILORING Co.
326 W. FRANKLIN ST. BALTIMORE, MD.

CUT, TRIM and MAKE SERVICE

of the better kind

The excellent quality of our work, and our long experience with the trade, accounts for the steady growth of our business.

"Dependable Service" . . . is our motto

Send us your order, and we'll convince you of the superiority of our service to your complete satisfaction.

Special	\$10.50	Grade 3	\$18.00
Grade 1	12.50	Grade 4	20.00
Grade 2	16.00	Tryon	1.00

Service within 3 days after receiving order.

Pants Special, \$2.50

ZILBER-SHER

144 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

WAtkins 9-2433

Use "WORLD'S BEST" Tailors' Trimmings in ALL Garments You Make

They Are GUARANTEED to Give SATISFACTION

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Detmer Woolens

New York • Chicago • San Francisco

OPPORTUNITY

THOUSANDS OF INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANIZATIONS
THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

Demand SMITH-GRAY Uniforms

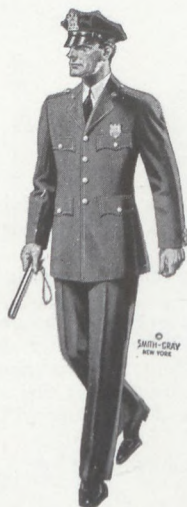
SO

*Why not be our Sales Agent and build up
a steady income?*

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

We will actually help you **SELL** your
prospects—there is no cost to you!

Uniforms of fine quality and superior
workmanship; custom-tailored to indi-
vidual measures and guaranteed to satisfy!



Our Acces-
sory Line is
complete.

CAPS
BELTS
PUTTEES
SHIRTS
Etc.



SMITH-GRAY

Established 1845

740-42-44 Broadway

New York



© S-G

Cut, Make, Trim Service for the Trade

The entire facilities of our
organization at your disposal.

A Designer, Expert Cutters
and Master Tailoring insure a
Perfect Fit.



Our Prices Defy Competition

Grade	Suit	Topcoat	Vest	Pants
A	\$13.50	\$13.50	\$1.75	\$2.00
B	15.50	15.50	2.00	2.50
De Luxe	18.00	18.00	2.25	3.00



KNOX TAILORS

Tailors for Three Generations
100 Fifth Avenue New York City
GRamercy 5-9411

ANNOUNCING A NEW Portfolio of Authentic Advance Styles for Fashionable Women



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THE NEWEST

**SMART
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15
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OF SUITS
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KRAFFT & PHILLIPS FASHION CO.

2116-2130 ARCH STREET

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Please mention "THE PROGRESSIVE TAILOR" when answering advertisements. Thank you!

Making Coat Alterations

In accordance with requests from many of our readers we are herewith showing how to cut the coat pattern for men with the right shoulder one inch lower than the normal.

To enable our readers to avoid any difficulties in cutting or using block patterns, we show in the following how to mark the alteration on the pattern and how to cut the cloth.

In Sketch 1 we show a figure wearing a coat that was cut for normal shoulders. Here we notice that the defect is on the right side only. There is too much length under the arm and the coat on the right hip appears to be tight, which is caused by the surplus length on that side between the shoulder depth and the hip bone.

Assuming that the left shoulder is normal and the block or the drafted pattern is cut for the normal type, the tailor will realize that it cannot fit the right shoulder, and in all such cases the coat will appear on the figure as that shown in our Sketch No. 1. The correct alteration and the amount should be marked on the pattern before the cloth is cut, then the alteration on the cloth is made as indicated by the dash lines in Diagram 1 and 2.

In Diagram 1, we show the backpart. Here the solid lines indicate the normal pattern. Assuming that the right shoulder is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch or 1 inch lower, drop the shoulder seam $\frac{3}{4}$ inch as from 1 to 2.

3 to 4 is the same.

5 from 2 is the same as from 0 to 1.

6 from 5 is the same as from 00 to 0.

Shape from 6 to 5 to 2 to 3 and to 4 as shown by the dash lines.

This amount is taken off from the cloth on the one side only.

When the backpart is brought into its proper position, the wrinkles that appear in Sketch 1 will be eliminated and good results follow.

In Diagram 2 we show how to make the change in the forepart.

7 to 8 is the same as from 3 to 4 of the backpart.

9 to 10 is the same as from 1 to 8 of Diagram 1.

Shape the shoulder from 10 to 11 the same way as the original shaping.

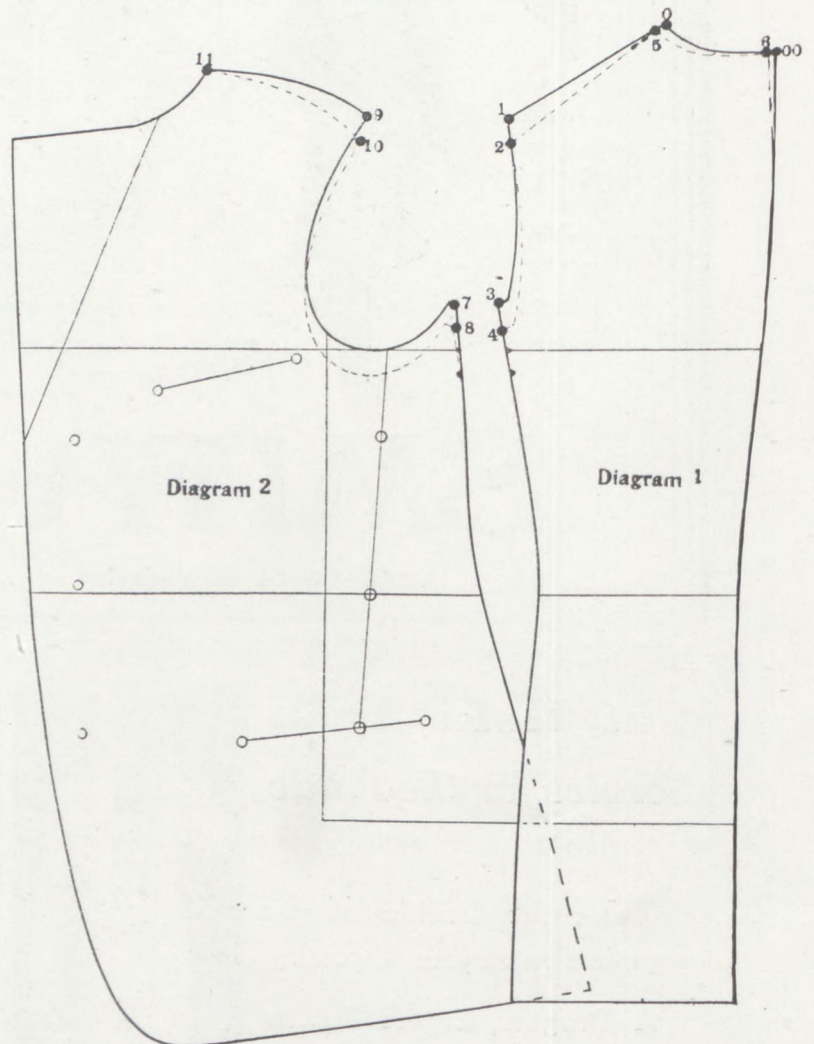
Shape the armhole down from 10 to 8, making it the same size as the original armhole.

Since the armhole is not increased and the same shaping is retained, there are no changes made in the sleeve.

When cutting the cloth it should be taken out from the one side as indicated in the pattern. The amount of the shoulder drop should be observed by the cutter at the same time of measuring. It is never advisable to depend on making this alteration at the tryon, as it will create more work for the coat maker and the cutter will in many cases cause dissatisfaction to the customer.



Sketch No. 1
Lower Right Shoulder



... Detmer Woolens ... Famous for Ecclesiastical Fabrics

OUR ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT is highly efficient, operating with the objective of supplying guaranteed materials of unexcelled quality and sturdy texture at low prices.

We shall be pleased to submit our attractive quotations and samples on request

Detmer Woolens

NEW YORK
315 FOURTH AVENUE

CHICAGO
205 W. MONROE STREET

SAN FRANCISCO
28 GEARY STREET

Please mention "THE PROGRESSIVE TAILOR" when answering advertisements. Thank you!

Learn the *Cybick System*

—it is the Best for Successful Results

Yes—in an amazingly easy way, you
can learn to—

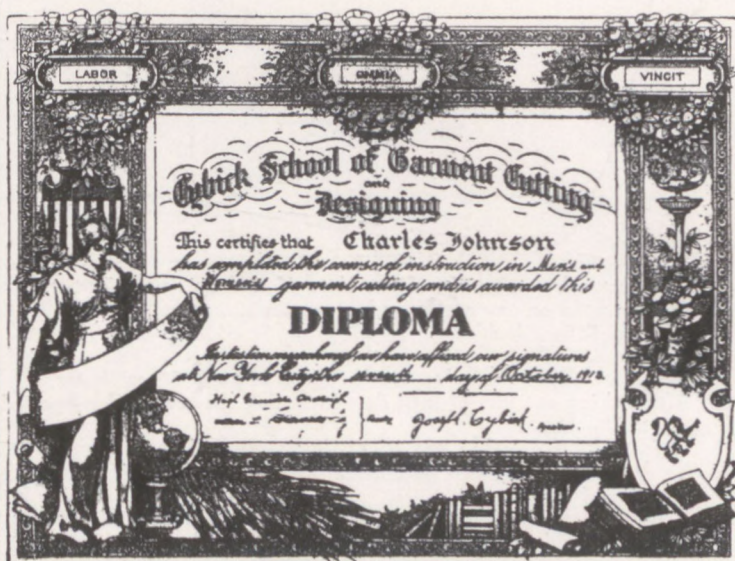
- Design custom-made clothes
- Draft and cut patterns
- How to cut cloth
- How to make and complete a fine
custom-made garment

If you are today without instructions in the art of
tailoring or if you are a tailor and do not practice
modern methods—

—then why not get started at once by writing to
Mr. Cybick for full detailed information. You can
write in full confidence, telling what you are now
doing and what you feel that you want to accom-
plish. Without any obligation on your part Mr.
Cybick will answer your inquiry and give you his
personal advice.

Personal instructions will open the way to greater suc-
cess and money-making for you.

You will have perfect confidence in yourself after you
have gained knowledge and training because you will
become a MASTER in the art of clothes designing and
making.



Diploma Awarded to Cybick Graduates

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Designing - Cutting - Tailoring

315 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Between 23rd and 24th Streets

TELEPHONE: STuyvesant 9-7960

We give Evening Instruction by appointment, from
7 to 9 P. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays & Fridays.

Cybick
CUTTING AND
TAILORING SCHOOL

ESTABLISHED IN
1912

Know More and Earn More

**Decide now to increase your personal
income—learn how to become a first
class merchant tailor and designer.**

CYBICK SCHOOL

315 Fourth Ave., Ashland Bldg., New York, N. Y.

IMPORTANT QUESTIONNAIRE

So that Mr. Cybick can intelligently advise you
the exact particulars of study which will be of the
greatest benefit to you, kindly furnish the follow-
ing information:

Have you ever received instructions in tailoring?

If so, what were they?

Are you a tailor and able to make a garment?

Are you now employed?

If so, by whom?

Do you own your own tailoring establishment?

Are you planning to open your own establishment?

Are you planning to go into the Wholesale Clothing
Trade?

What is your age? Married or Single?

Are you ready to come to New York now?

Are you planning to come to New York in the
near future; if so, when?

Are you interested in a Correspondence Course
by Mail?

Name

Address

City State.....

The Richard Two-Button Lounge Sack Coat

Figure No. T-702

As Appears in "Newest Styles for Men"

(Drafted by the Divisions of the Tailor's Square)

In this diagram we are showing how to draft the lounge coat pattern. The features as shown in the draft are of the most popular design of the season.

The diagram was made for the figure of 5 feet 8 inches in height and drafted by the proportionate method. Use the same method for drafting patterns from other measures. This diagram was made from the following measures.

Chest, 38 inches.
Waist, 33 inches.
Seat, 39 inches.
Waist length, 16½ inches.
Full length, 29 inches.

To draft:

Square out and down from set point C as the starting point.
1 from C is ⅓ the chest measure on the divisions, plus 3¼ inches.
For men who are taller than the 5 feet 8 inches model, add to the shoulder depth ⅛ inch for every inch of the difference of the height. For short men, reduce the same amount.

Having established the shoulder depth between the points C and 1, now locate point 2 by applying the waist length from point C.

3 from 2 is 7½ inches.
4 from C is the full length of coat.
5 is half way between C and 1.
6 is half way between 5 and C.

Now square forward from points 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

7 from 2 is 1¼ inches.
8 is half way between points 2 and 7.
9 is located by drawing a line from 5 to 8.
10 from 4 is 1⅞ inches.

Now shape the back part as shown by the side lines from C to 7 and down to 10.

11 from C is ⅓ the chest measure on the divisions, plus 1¾ inches. Point 11 may also be located by ½ of the back width plus the same.

12 from 4 is the same as from C to 11.

13, 14, 15 and 16 are located by drawing a line from 11 to 12.

17 from 15 is 1/12 the chest measure on the divisions.

18 from 17 is ⅜ inch.

20 from C is ⅓ the chest measure on the divisions plus ¼ inch.

21 from 20 is 1 inch.

22 from 13 is ¾ inch.

Draw a line from 21 through 22 and out.

23 from 22 is ½ inch.

Now shape the back part from C to 21, from 21 to 23, from 23 to 18, from 18 to 19 and down to 12 as shown by the solid lines.

24 from 9 is ½ the chest measure on the divisions.

25 from 24 is 3½ inches.

26 from 9 is ½ the full chest measure, plus 2½ inches.

Square up from 25 by the breast line.

27 and 28 are located by squaring down from 25 by the chest line.

29 from 27 is ½ the waist measure on the divisions.

Point 29 may also be located by squaring down from point 26.

30 is located by squaring up from point 26 by the chest line.

Sweep back from point 30, pivoting at 24.

31 from 30 is ¼ the chest measure on the divisions, less ½ inch.

32 is located by drawing a line from 31 to 25.

33 from 32 is ½ inch.

34 from 22 is 1½ inches.

Now draw the front shoulder line from 34 to 33 and out.

35 from 32 is ⅓ the chest measure on the divisions.

36 from 35 is ⅓ the chest measure on the divisions, plus ¼ inch.

37 from 32 is 1/12 the chest measure on the divisions, less ¼ inch.

Draw the gorge line from 37 to 36 and out.

38 from 32 is ⅔ inches less than the distance of the back part as between points 21 and 23.

Shape the shoulder from 38 to 33.

Shape the gorge from 33 to 36 and out as shown.

39 from 18 is ¼ inch for the seam.

Shape the armhole down from 38 and down from 39 as shown.

40 from 27 is ¼ inch.

Now place the corner of the square on point 29, resting the short arm of the same on point 40 and square down from 29 for the front line.

41 from 28 is ½ the seat measure on the divisions, plus ¼ inch.

Now shape the side seam as shown by the solid lines from 18 to 16 to 41 and down.

To establish the same length in the side seam of the forward part as that in the back part, sweep back from point 12, pivoting at 18, locating 42.

To establish the front length, sweep forward from point 42, pivoting at 32 and locating 43 on the front line.

Now draw a line from 42 to 43.

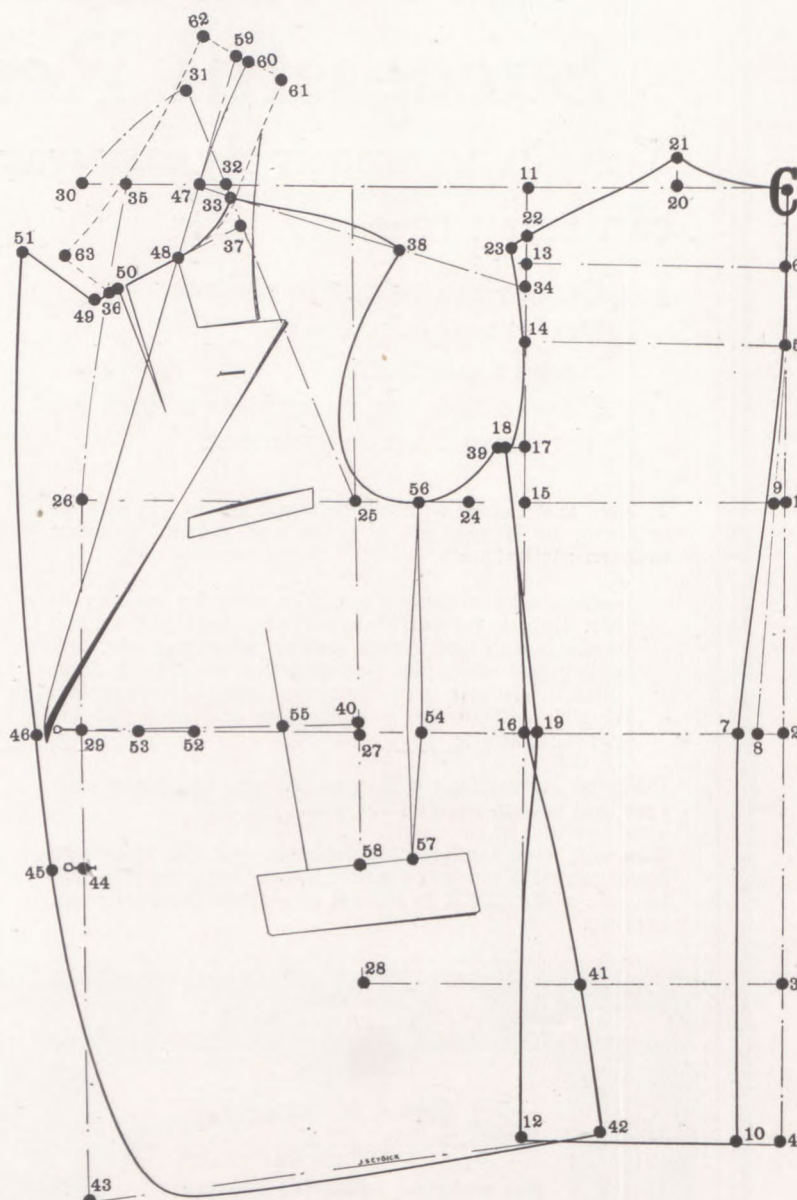
The upper buttonhole in this design is located on the waist line or as shown at point 29.

Space the buttonhole 4¼ inches apart, thereby locating 44.

45 from 44 is 1 inch.

46 from 29 is 1¼ inches.

47 from 33 is 1 inch for the crease line.



Now draw the crease line from 47 to 46 and up from 47.

48 is located on the crease and gorge lines.

49 from 48 is 3 inches.

50 from 49 is ¾ inch.

Now take out ¼ inch dart in the gorge at point 50 as shown.

After taking out this ¼ inch dart including the seams, the lapel will remain 2¼ inches.

51 from 49 is 3 inches, including the seam.

Now shape the forward part as shown in the illustration from 51 to 46 to 45 and down to 42.

Now measure the back part as from 7 to 19. Place this on point 16 and register ½ of the waist measure, locating 52.

53 from 52 is 1¾ inches. This is allowance for seams; also for making up. The remaining amount as between points 29 and 53 is the waist suppression to be taken out in the waist suppression dart as shown at 54 and 55.

56 from 25 is 1/12 the chest measure on the divisions.

Draw a line from 56 to 57 and take out suppression dart as shown.

Lay up the lapel making the step 2¼ inches deep, and the peak of lapel 2¾ inches. Shape as shown in the illustration. This lapel can be used as perfect shaper in the making of the coat.

58 from 25 is the pocket depth which in this case is 11 inches.

Make the pocket 6½ inches wide by applying 3¼ inches on each side of 58. Lap up the breast pocket as shown in the illustration.

Finish all other points as represented and proceed to draft the collar.

THE COLLAR:

59 from 47 is the same as from C to 21 of the back part, plus ½ inch.

60 from 59 is ½ inch.

61 from 60 is 1¼ inches for the collar stand.

Shape from 60 to 48.

62 from 60 is the width of the collar.

Shape 62 down to 63 and to 36 as shown by the dash lines. Finish as represented. This completes the diagram.

The Belmont Three-Button Reefer

Figure No. T-703

As Appears in "Newest Styles for Men"

(Drafted by the Divisions of the Tailor's Square)

In the accompanying diagram, we show how to draft and cut the pattern of a three-button young men's reefer.

The diagram is drafted by the proportionate method for the model figure of 5 feet 8 inches in height. Use the same drafting method when drafting patterns from other measures and heights. The diagram was drafted from the following measures:

Chest, 37 inches.
Waist, 33 inches.
Seat, 39 inches.
Waist length, $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
Full length, 29 inches.

To draft:

First draw the outside construction line and locate the point C which is the starting point.

1 from C is $\frac{1}{3}$ the chest measure on the divisions, plus $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

2 from C is the waist length.

3 from 2 is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

4 from C is the full length of coat.

5 is half way between C and 1.

6 is half way between C and 5.

Square forward from points 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

7 from 2 is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

8 is half way between 2 and 7.

9 is located by drawing a line from 5 to 8.

10 from 4 is $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

11 from C is $\frac{1}{3}$ the chest measure on the divisions, plus $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches. This point may also be located by applying half of back width plus the seams.

12 from 4 is the same as from C to 11.

13, 14, 15 and 16 are located by drawing a line from 11 to 12.

17 from 15 is $\frac{1}{12}$ the chest measure on the divisions.

18 from 17 is $\frac{3}{8}$ inch for the shaping of the back part, plus the seam.

19 from C is $\frac{1}{6}$ the chest measure on the divisions, plus $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

20 from 19 is 1 inch.

21 from 13 is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Draw a line from 20 to 21.

22 from 21 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Now shape the back part as shown by the solid lines from C to 7, from 7 to 10.

Shape from C to 20 and from 20 to 21.

Shape from 22 to 18 to 23 and down to 12 as shown.

24 from 9 is $\frac{1}{2}$ the chest measure on the divisions.

25 from 24 is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches always.

26 from 9 is $\frac{1}{2}$ the full chest measure, plus $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Square up from 25 by the chest line.

27 and 28 are located by squaring down from 25 by the chest line.

30 is located by squaring down from 26. Point 30 may also be located by applying $\frac{1}{2}$ the waist measure on the divisions from 27.

31 from 27 is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Place the corner of the square on the point 30, resting the short arm of same on point 31 and square down from 30 for the front line.

32 is located by squaring up from 26 by the chest line.

Now sweep back from point 32, pivoting at 24.

33 from 32 is $\frac{1}{4}$ the chest measure on the divisions, less $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

34 is located by drawing a line from 33 to 25.

35 from 34 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

36 from 21 is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Draw the front shoulder line from 36 to 35.

37 from 34 is $\frac{1}{6}$ the chest measure on the divisions.

Draw a line from 37 to 26 as shown.

38 from 37 is $\frac{1}{6}$ the chest measure on the divisions, plus $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

39 from 34 is $\frac{1}{12}$ the chest measure on the divisions, less $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Draw the gorge line from 39 to 38.

Shape the gorge from 35 to 38 and out as shown.

40 from 35 is the same as from 20 to 22, less $\frac{3}{8}$ inch.

Shape the shoulder from 40 to 35.

41 from 18 is allowance for seams.

Shape the armhole down from 40 and down from 41 as shown.

42 from 28 is $\frac{1}{3}$ the seat measure on the divisions, plus $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Now shape the side seam of the forward part from 18 to 16 to 42 as shown by the solid line.

To make the side seam of the forward part the same length as that of the back part, sweep back from point 12, pivoting at 18, locating 43.

To establish the front length, sweep forward from point 43, pivoting at 34 and locating 44 on the front line.

Now draw a line from 34 to 44 and shape the bottom of the forward part as shown.

45 from 44 is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch for the over-lap.

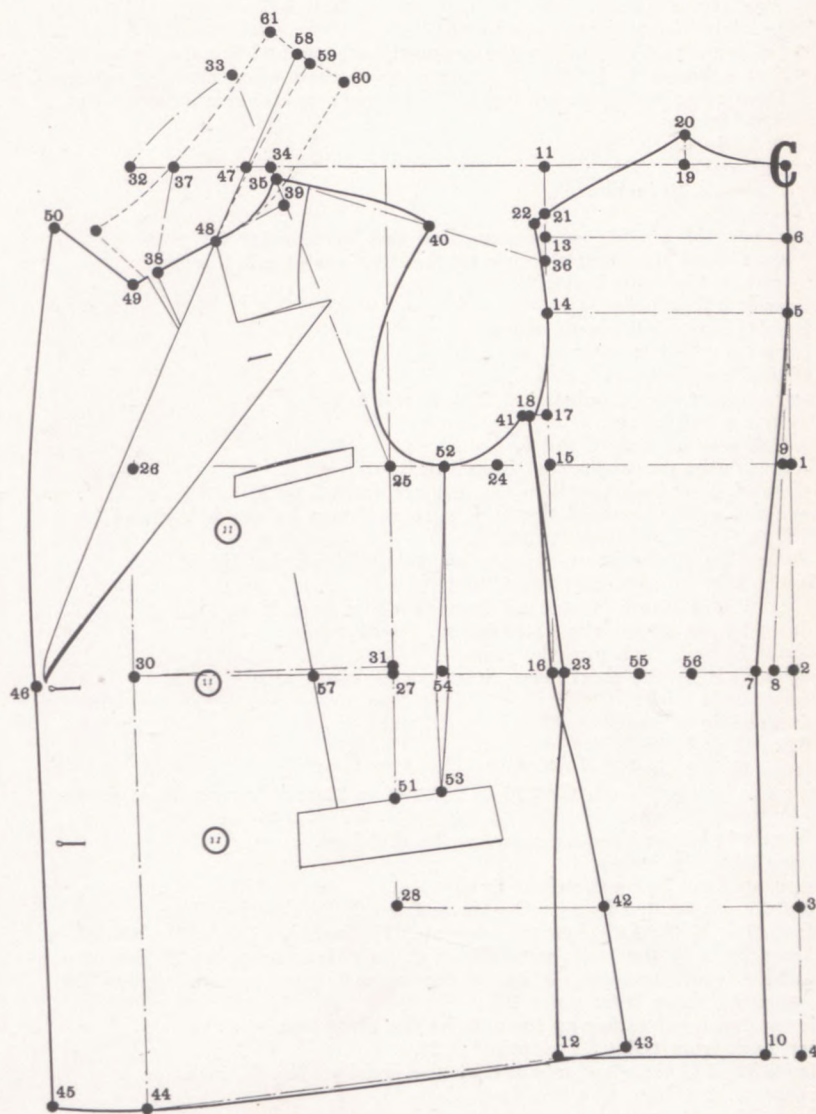
This will make the spacing 5 inches between the buttons.

46 from 30 is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Place the lower buttonhole to conform with that of the model.

Space the upper buttons 5 inches apart as shown.

47 from 35 is 1 inch. This locates the place for the crease line.



48 is located by drawing the crease line from 47 to 46.

49 from 48 is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Take out $\frac{1}{4}$ inch dart at point 38 and when this dart is taken out, the step for the lapel will remain $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep.

50 from 49 is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Now shape the lapel from 50 to 46 and down to 45 as shown.

51 from 25 is $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches. This locates the place for the pocket line.

Make the pocket $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide by applying $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches on each side of point 51.

52 from 25 is $\frac{1}{12}$ breast measure on the divisions, plus $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

53 from 51 is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

54 is located by drawing a line from 52 to 53.

Now apply the waist measure from 30 to 16, from 16 to 55.

56 from 55 is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches for the making up. The remaining amount between 56 and 7 is taken out in the forward part as waist suppression. This can be regulated according to the tightness desired in the waist line and should be taken out as at points 54 and 47.

Lay up the breast pocket as shown in the illustration; also lay up the lapel as shown and use it for the shaping of the lapel when making the garment.

Having now completed the forward part and back part, we will now proceed with the drawing of the collar.

THE COLLAR:

58 from 47 is the same as from C to 20 of the back part.

59 from 58 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Curve the brake line from 59 to 48.

60 from 59 is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches for the collar stand.

Shape from 60 to 48.

61 from 59 is the width of the collar desired.

Shape from 61 to 62.

Finish as represented. This completes the diagram.

The sleeve for this coat is drafted as described in the illustration on sleeve drafting.

The Hollywood Sport Style Jacket

Figure No. T-711

As Appears in "Newest Styles for Men"

(Drafted by the Divisions of the Tailor's Square)

In this diagram, we present the very popular and sporty two buttons, notch lapel sport jacket. This style, with the belt all around, will be appreciated by modern, young men.

The diagram was drafted by the proportionate method for the figure of 5 feet 8 inches in height. Use the same method when drafting patterns from other measures and heights. The measures for this diagram are:

Chest, 38 inches.
Waist, 33 inches.
Seat, 39 inches.
Waist length, 29 inches.

To draft:

First draw the outside construction line and locate point C.

1 from C is $\frac{1}{3}$ the chest measure on the divisions plus $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

2 from C is the waist length.

3 from 2 is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

4 from C is the full length of coat.

5 is half way between C and 1.

6 is half way between 5 and C.

Square forward from points 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.

7 from 2 is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

8 is half way between 2 and 7.

9 is located by drawing a line from 5 to 8.

10 from 4 is $\frac{1}{8}$ inch less than the distance from 2 to 7.

Shape the center seam of the back part as shown by the heavy line from C to 5 to 7 and down to 10.

11 from C is $\frac{1}{3}$ the chest measure on the divisions plus $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

12 from 4 is the same as from C to 11.

13, 14, 15, and 16 are located by drawing a line from 11 to 12.

17 from 15 is $\frac{1}{12}$ the chest measure on the divisions.

18 from 17 is $\frac{3}{8}$ inch plus the seam.

19 from C is $\frac{1}{6}$ the chest measure on the divisions plus $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

20 from 19 is 1 inch.

21 from 13 is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

22 from 21 is $\frac{3}{8}$ inch.

23 from 16 is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Shape the backpart from C to 20 to 22 to 18 to 23 and down to 12 as shown by the solid line.

24 from 9 is $\frac{1}{2}$ the chest measure on the divisions.

25 from 24 is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Square up from 24 by the chest line.

26 and 27 are located by squaring down from 25 by the chest line.

28 from 9 is $\frac{1}{2}$ the full chest measure plus $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

29 from 26 is $\frac{1}{2}$ the waist measure on the divisions or point 29, for men whose waist measure is below the normal size, can be located by squaring down from point 29.

30 is located by squaring up from 28 by the chest line.

Sweep back from point 30, pivoting at 24.

31 from 30 is $\frac{1}{4}$ the chest measure on the divisions less $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

32 is located by drawing a line from 31 to 25.

33 from 32 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

34 from 32 is $\frac{1}{6}$ the chest measure on the divisions.

Draw a line from 34 to 28.

35 from 13 is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Draw the front shoulder line from 35 to 33.

36 from 34 is $\frac{1}{8}$ the chest measure on the divisions plus $\frac{3}{8}$ inch.

37 from 32 is $\frac{1}{8}$ the chest measure on the divisions less $\frac{3}{8}$ inch.

Draw the gorge line from 37 to 36 and out.

Shape the gorge as shown from 33 to 36 and down.

38 from 33 is the same as from 20 to 22 of the back part less $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Shape the shoulder from 38 to 33.

Allow for the seam on the forepart as at 18 shape the armhole down from that point and down from 38 as shown.

39 from 27 is $\frac{1}{2}$ the seat measure on the divisions.

Shape the side seam of the forepart from 18 to 16 to 39 and down.

40 from 26 is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Place the corner of the square on point 29 resting the short arm of same on point 40 and squaring down from 29 for the front line.

To establish the same length in the side seam of the forepart as that of the backpart, sweep back from point 12, pivoting at 18, locating 41.

Sweep forward from point 41, pivoting at 32 and locating 42 on the front line.

Draw a line from 41 to 42.

Place the lower buttonhole $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches below point 29, thereby locating point 43.

Space the buttonholes $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart and thereby locating 44.

45 from 44 is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

46 from 43 is 1 inch.

47 from 33 is 1 inch.

48 is located by drawing the crease line from 47 to 45.

49 from 48 is 5 inches.

Shape the front from 49 to 45 to 46 and down to 41 as shown.

50 from 25 is $\frac{1}{12}$ the chest measure on the division plus $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

51 from 25 is $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches. This locates the place for the pocket line. Make the pocket line $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide by applying $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches on each side of point 51.

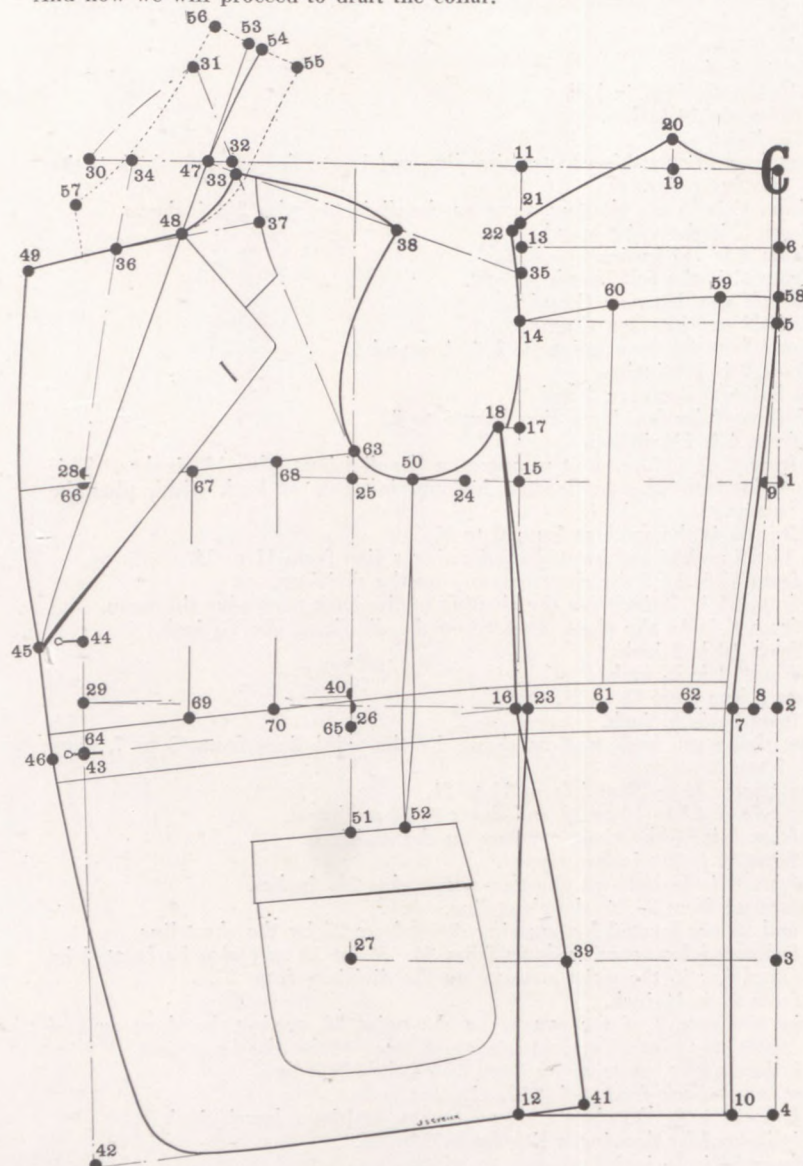
Lay up the patch pocket as shown in the illustration.

52 from 51 is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Take out $\frac{1}{2}$ inch suppression dart under the arm as shown by the points 50 and 52.

Lay up the lapel as shown, which may be used for a shaper when making the garment.

And now we will proceed to draft the collar.



THE COLLAR:

53 from 47 is the same as from C to 20 of the backpart plus $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

54 from 53 is $\frac{3}{8}$ inch.

55 from 54 is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches for the collar stand.

Curve a line from 54 to 47.

Now shape the collar stand from 55 to 48 as shown by the dash line.

56 from 54 is the width of collar desired.

Shape from 56 to 57 as shown by the dash line.

Finish as represented. And now we will proceed with the cutting of the pattern and providing for the pleats as shown.

CUTTING THE PATTERN

Being that there is no center seam in the backpart, we, therefore, must take out 1 seam from the back center seam as shown in our illustration by the thin line.

58 from 5 is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Curve the yoke seam from 58 to 14 as shown in the illustration.

Having layed up the yoke, now lay up the spacing for the inverted pleats as shown in our illustration. When doing this, you must be careful as the width of the backpart varies, therefore, be sure to use your good judgment and thereby obtain even spacing between the pleats.

In our diagram, points 59, 60, 61, and 62, represent the position of the pleats. Assuming that you have prepared the lines for the pleats as shown, next, take some paper, make the first pleat $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep as from 60 to 61. Next, make the second pleat so that the center of each pleat will be on the lines as represented by points 59, 60, 61, and 62.

(Continued on page 47)

The Washington Two-Button Lounge Sack for Stout Men

Figure No. T-725

As Appears in "Newest Styles for Men"

(Drafted by the Divisions of the Tailor's Square)

Here we show how to draft and cut a smart Autumn lounge sack. This style of garment is especially attractive for the stout figure, who prefers the slim, close-fitting coat with peak lapels.

The diagram was drafted from the following measures for the average figure of 5 feet 8 inches in height. Measures:

Breast, 42 inches.

Waist, 42 inches.

Seat, 43 inches.

Waist length, 16½ inches.

Full length, 29 inches.

To draft:

First draw the outside construction line and locate point C.

1 from C is $\frac{1}{3}$ the chest measure on the divisions, plus $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

3 from C is the waist length.

2 from 3 is 7 inches.

4 from C is the full length of coat.

5 is half way between 1 and C.

6 is half way between C and 5.

Now square forward from points 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

7 from 2 is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

8 is half way between 2 and 7.

9 is located by drawing a line from 5 to 8.

10 from 4 is $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

Shape the back part from C to 7 and down to 10 as shown.

11 from C is $\frac{1}{3}$ the chest measures on the divisions, plus $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

12 from 4 is the same as from C to 11.

13, 14, 15 and 16 are located by drawing a line from 11 to 12.

17 from 15 is $\frac{1}{12}$ the chest measures on the divisions.

18 from 17 is $\frac{3}{8}$ inch, plus the seam.

19 from 13 is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

20 from C is $\frac{1}{6}$ the chest measure on the divisions, plus $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

21 from 20 is 1 inch.

Draw a line from 21 to 19 and out.

22 from 19 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Shape the back part from C to 21, from 21 to 22, from 22 to 13, from 18 to point $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in of point 16 and down to 12 as shown by the solid line.

23 from 9 is $\frac{1}{2}$ the chest measure on the divisions.

24 from 23 is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Square up from 24.

25 and 26 are located by squaring down from 24 by the chest line.

27 from 9 is $\frac{1}{2}$ the full chest measure, plus $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

28 is located by squaring up from 27 by the chest line.

Sweep back from point 28, pivoting at 23.

29 from 28 is $\frac{1}{4}$ the chest measure on the divisions, less $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

30 is located by drawing a line from 29 to 24.

31 from 30 is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

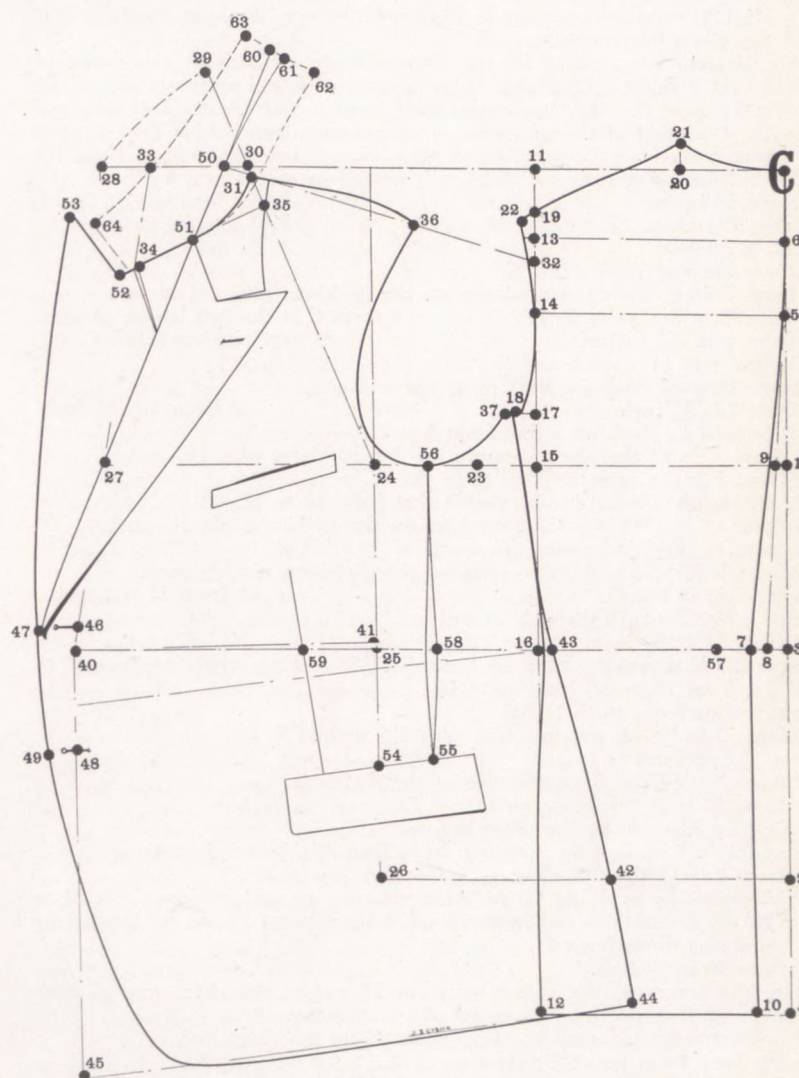
32 from 13 is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Draw the front shoulder line from 32 to 31.

33 from 30 is $\frac{1}{6}$ the chest measure on the division.

Draw a line from 33 to 27.

34 from 33 is $\frac{1}{6}$ the chest measure on the divisions.



35 from 30 is $\frac{1}{12}$ the chest measure on the divisions, less $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Draw the gorge line from 35 to 34 and out.

Shape the gorge as shown from 31 to 34 and out.

36 from 31 is the same as from 21 to 22, less $\frac{3}{8}$ inch.

37 from 18 is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch for seam.

Shape the shoulder from 36 to 31.

Shape the armhole down from 36 and down from 37 as shown.

40 from 25 is $\frac{1}{2}$ the waist measure on the divisions.

41 from 25 is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Place the corner of the square on point 40, resting the short arm of same on point 41 and square down for the front line.

Draw a line from 27 to 40.

42 from 26 is $\frac{1}{2}$ the seat measure on the divisions.

43 from 16 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Shape the side seam of the forward part from 18 to 43 to 42 and down as shown.

To make the side seam of the forward part the same length as that of the back part, sweep back from point 21, pivoting at 18, locating 44.

To establish the front length, sweep forward from point 44, pivoting at 30, locating 45 on the front line.

Draw a line from 44 to 45.

46 above 40 is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. This locates the place for the upper buttonhole.

47 from 46 is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Space the buttons $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches apart thereby locating 48.

49 from 48 is 1 inch.

50 from 31 is 1 inch for the crease line.

Draw the crease line from 50 to 47 as shown.

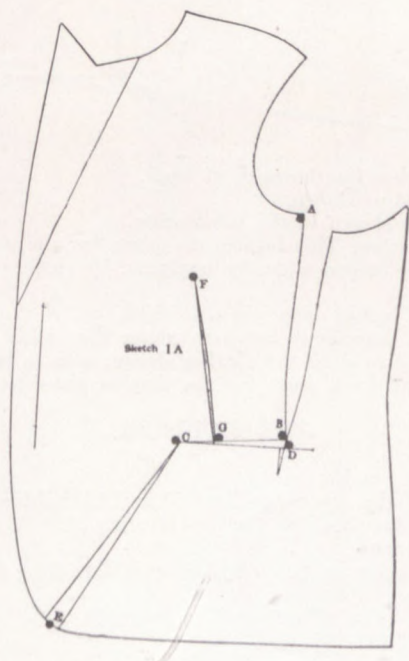
51 is located on the crease and gorge line.

52 from 51 is 3 inches.

Take out $\frac{1}{4}$ inch dart in the gorge as shown at point 34. When this dart is taken out, it will help to create chest formation and the step of the lapel will remain $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep.

53 from 52 is 3 inches.

(Continued on page 37)



The Everett Three-Button Double Breasted Raglan Shoulder Overcoat

Figure No. T-729

As Appears in "Newest Styles for Men"

(Drafted by the Divisions of the Tailor's Square)

In this diagram, we show how to draft and cut the pattern of a smart Raglan shoulder overcoat as illustrated in our "Fashion Portfolio" by the given figure number.

This diagram was drafted by the proportionate method for the figure of 5 feet 8 inches in height. The measures for all overcoats should be taken over the vest and exaggerated according to the style of coat and the thickness of the material. The measures from which this diagram was drafted are exaggerated in three sizes. Use the same method for drafting other patterns. The exaggerated measures are:

Breast, 40 inches.

Waist, 36 inches.

Seat, 41 inches.

Square out and down from C.

1 from C is $\frac{1}{3}$ the chest measures on the divisions plus $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

2 from C is the waist length.

3 from 2 is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

6 is half way between 5 and C.

Square forward from points 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

7 from 2 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

9 is located by drawing a line from 6 to 7.

10 from C is $\frac{1}{3}$ the chest measure on the divisions, plus $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

11 from 2 is the same as from C to 10.

12, 13, 14, are located by drawing a line from 10 to 11.

15 from 14 is $\frac{1}{12}$ the chest measure on the divisions, plus $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

16 from 15 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, plus the seam.

17 from C is $\frac{1}{6}$ the chest measure on the divisions, plus $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

18 from 17 is 1 inch.

Draw a line from 18 through 19 and out.

20 from 19 is $\frac{5}{8}$ inch.

Shape the backpart as shown by the solid line and the dash line, from C to 18, from 18 to 20, from 20 to 16.

Draw a line from 16 to 11.

21 from 8 is $\frac{1}{3}$ the seat measure, plus $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Draw a line from 11 to 21.

22 from 9 is $\frac{1}{2}$ the chest measure on the divisions.

23 from 22 is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches always.

Square up from 23 by the chest line.

24 and 25 are located by squaring down from 23 by the chest line.

26 from 9 is $\frac{1}{2}$ the full chest measure, plus $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

27 is located by applying $\frac{1}{2}$ the waist measure on the divisions from 24 to 27, or, for normal and in small waist sizes, point 27 can be located by squaring down from 26.

28 from 24 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Place the corner of the square on point 27, resting the short arm of same on point 28 and square down for the front line.

29 is located by squaring up from point 26 by the chest line.

Sweep back from point 29, pivoting at 22.

30 from 29 is $\frac{1}{4}$ the chest measure on the divisions, less $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

31 is located by drawing a line from 30 to 23.

32 from 31 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Draw the front shoulder line from 33 to 32.

34 from 31 is $\frac{1}{6}$ the chest measure on the divisions.

Draw a line from 34 to 26.

35 from 34 is $\frac{1}{6}$ the chest measure on the divisions.

36 from 31 is $\frac{1}{12}$ the breast measure on the divisions.

Draw the gorge line from 36 to 35 and shape the gorge from 32 to 35 as shown by the dash and solid lines.

37 from 32 is the same as from 18 to 20 of the backpart, less $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

38 from 16 is the allowance for seam.

Shape the shoulder from 37 to 32.

Shape the armhole down from 37 as shown by the dash line and down from 38 as shown by the solid line.

39 from 25 is $\frac{1}{2}$ the seat measure on the divisions.

Draw a line from 11 through 39 and down.

Sweep back from point 21, pivoting at 16 and locating 40 on the side seam. To establish the front length, sweep forward from point 40, pivoting at 31 and locating point 41.

Draw a line from 40 to 41 and shape the bottom as shown.

42 from 26 is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. This locates the place for the upper buttonhole.

43 from 42 is 4 inches.

44 from 41 is 4 inches.

Draw the front line from 43 to 44.

Space the buttons 6 inches apart, thereby locating 45.

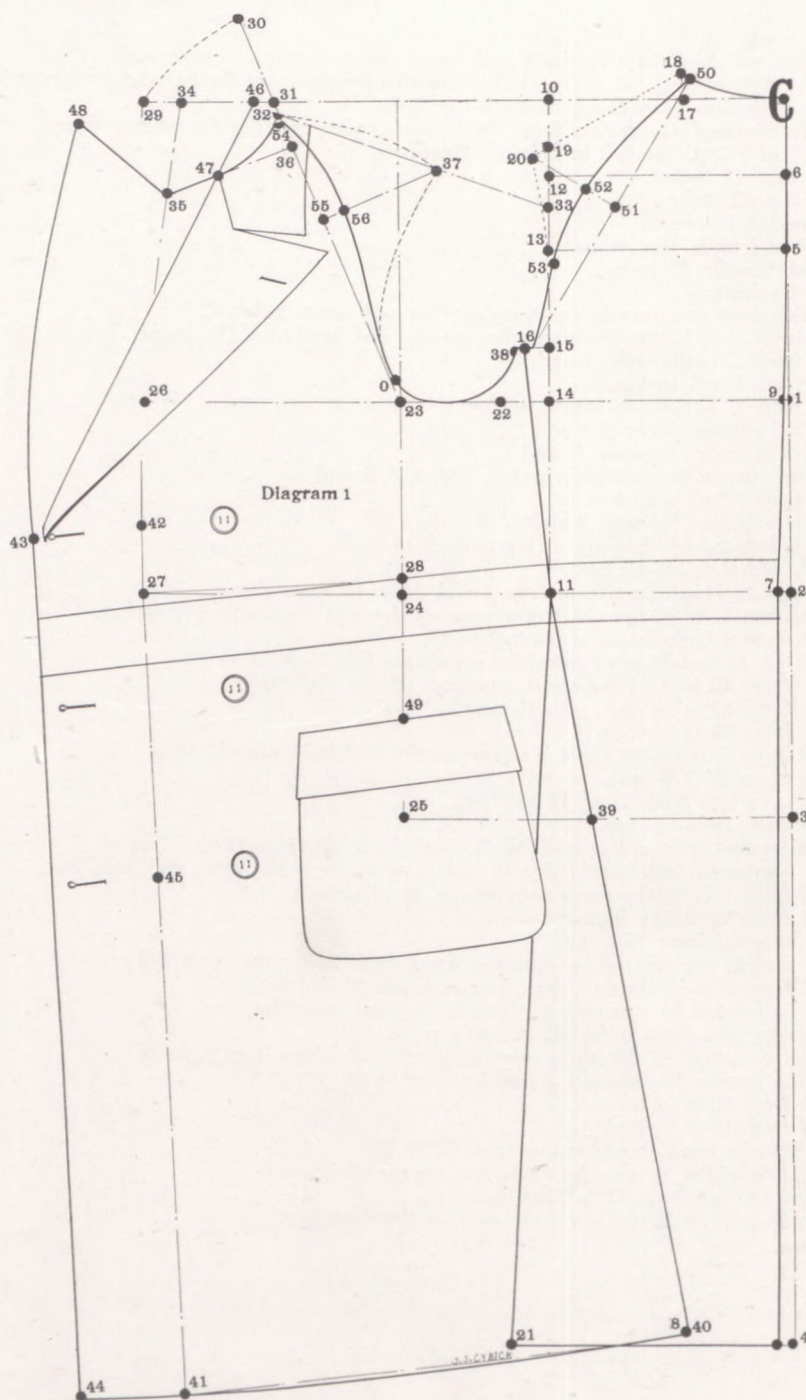
Make the space for the center of buttons 3 inches from point 45 and from point 42. This will make the spacing of the buttons 6 inches apart either on the vertical or horizontal line.

46 from 32 is 1 inch for the crease line.

Draw the crease line from 46 to 43.

47 is located on the crease and gorge lines.

The distance from 47 to 35 is the width of step, which in this case is 2 inches.



48 from 35 is 4 inches for the peak of lapel.

Shape from 48 to 43 as shown.

Lay up the lapel as shown in the illustration.

49 from 23 is 11 inches. This locates the place for the pocket line. Make the pocket $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide by applying $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches on each side of point 49.

Make the pocket 8 inches deep when finished.

Draft the collar as described elsewhere under the collar drafting and now we will proceed to draft the Raglan sleeve; also to lay up the lines of the forward and back parts for the Raglan shoulder, Diagram No. 1.

THE SHOULDER:

50 from 18 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Draw a line from 50 to 16.

Place the corner of the square on lines 50 and 16, holding in such position that it will strike point 20, thereby locating 51.

52 from 51 is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Now shape the backpart as shown by the solid line from 50 to 52 and down to 16 as shown.

(Continued on page 47)

The Parkton Three-Button Double-Breasted Overcoat

Figure No. T-733

As Appears in "Newest Styles for Men"

(Drafted by the Divisions of the Tailor's Square)

The overcoat drafted as shown in this diagram, is very popular because of its dressy and snappy appearance.

The diagram is drafted for the model figure of 5 feet 8 inches in height. The measures for this overcoat, as well as for all other overcoats, are taken over the vest and exaggerated three sizes. Should the material be of heavier or thicker texture, the measures should be exaggerated accordingly. Use this same method for drafting patterns from other measures. The exaggerated measures are:

Breast, 42 inches. Seat, 43 inches.
Waist, 37 inches. Waist length, 17 inches.
Full length, 48 inches.

To draft:

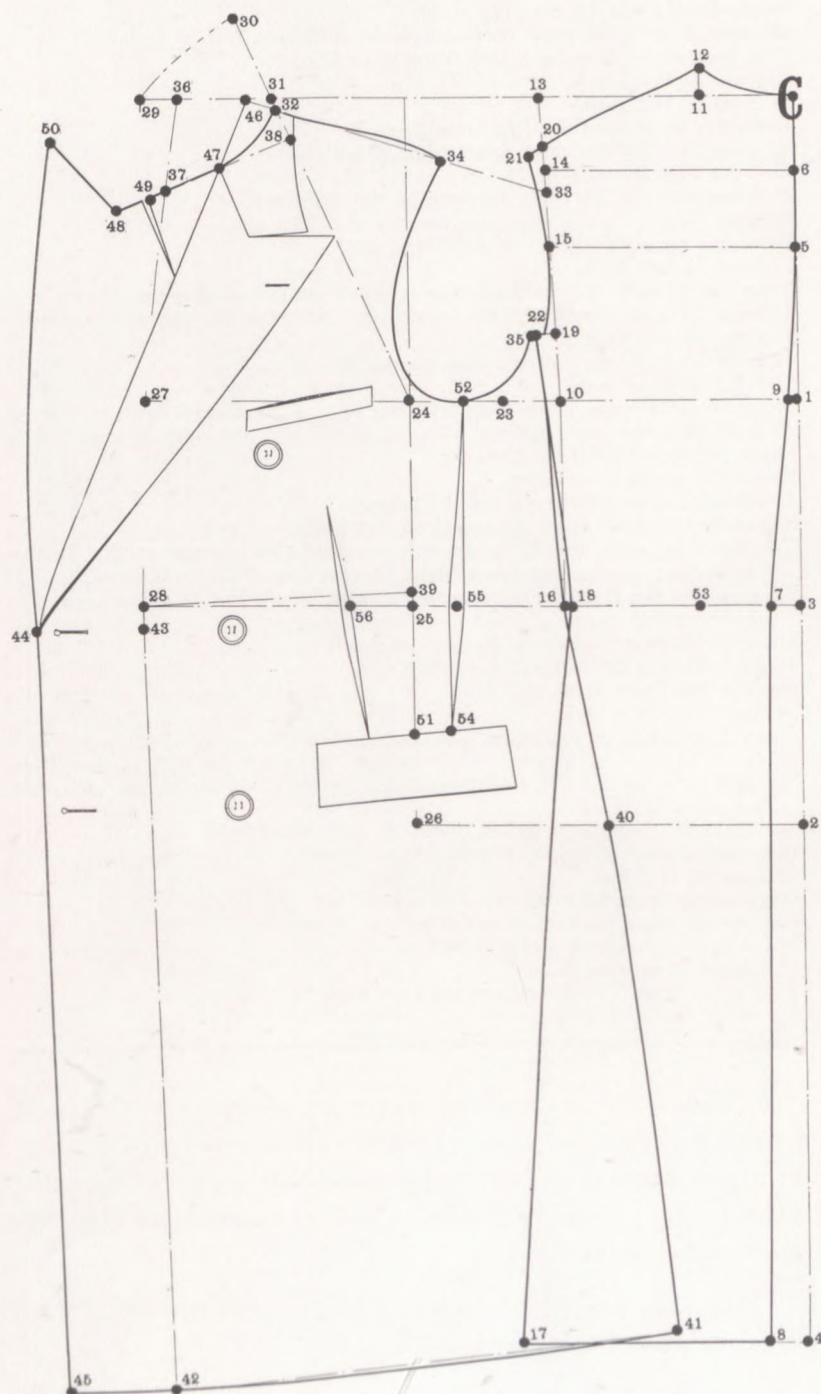
First draw the outside construction line and locate point C, which is the starting point.

1 from C is $\frac{1}{3}$ the chest measure on the divisions, plus $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches. For men who are taller than the 5 feet 8 inches figure, add $\frac{1}{8}$ inch for every inch at point C. For men who are shorter, reduce the shoulder depth the same amount.

2 from C is the waist length.

3 from 2 is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

4 from C is the full length of coat.



5 is half way between 1 and C.

6 is half way between 5 and C.

Now square forward from points 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

7 from 3 is 1 inch.

8 from 4 is $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

9 is located by shaping the back part from C to 7 and down to 8 as shown.

10 from 1 is $\frac{1}{3}$ the chest measure on the divisions, plus $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

11 from C is $\frac{1}{6}$ the chest measure on the divisions, plus $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

12 from 11 is 1 inch.

13 from C is $\frac{1}{3}$ the chest measure on the divisions, plus $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

14 and 15 are located by drawing a line from 13 to 10.

16 is located by squaring down from 10 by the chest line.

17 from 8 is $\frac{1}{2}$ the chest measure on the division, plus $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

18 from 16 is $\frac{3}{8}$ inch.

19 from 10 is $\frac{1}{12}$ the chest measure on the divisions, plus $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

20 from 14 is 1 inch.

21 from 20 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

22 from 19 is $\frac{3}{8}$ inch, plus the seam.

Now shape the back part from C to 12, from 12 to 21, from 21 to 22, from 22 to 18 and down to 17 as shown.

23 from 9 is $\frac{1}{2}$ the chest measure on the divisions.

24 from 23 is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Square up from 24 by the chest line.

25 and 26 are located by squaring down from 24 by the chest line.

27 from 9 is $\frac{1}{2}$ the full chest measure, plus $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

28 may be located by applying $\frac{1}{2}$ of the chest measure from 25. Point 28 may also be located by squaring down from point 27. In this case, point 28 was located by squaring down from 27.

29 is located by squaring up from 27 by the chest line.

Sweep back from point 29, pivoting at point 23.

30 from 29 is $\frac{1}{4}$ the chest measure on the divisions, less $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

31 is located by drawing a line from 30 to 24.

32 from 31 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

33 from 20 is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Draw the front shoulder line from 33 to 32.

34 from 32 is the same as from 22 to 21 of the back part, less $\frac{3}{8}$ inch.

35 from 22 is the allowance for seam.

Shape the armhole down from 34 and down from 35 as shown.

Shape the shoulder from 34 to 32.

36 from 31 is $\frac{1}{6}$ the chest measure on the divisions.

Curve a line from 36 to 27.

37 from 36 is $\frac{1}{6}$ the chest measure on the divisions.

38 from 31 is $\frac{1}{12}$ the chest measure on the divisions.

Draw the gorge line from 38 to 37 and out.

39 from 25 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Place the corner of the square on point 28, resting the short arm of same on point 39 and square down from 28 for the front line.

40 from 26 is $\frac{1}{3}$ the chest measure on the divisions.

Shape the side seam of the forward part from 22 to 16 to 40 and down as shown. To make the side seam of the forward part the same length as that of the back part, sweep back from point 17, pivoting at 22 and locating 41.

To establish the front length, sweep forward from point 41, pivoting at 31, locating 42 on the front line.

Locate the upper buttonhole 1 inch below point 28, thereby locating 43.

44 from 43 is $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Locate the lower buttonhole by applying 6 inches below point 44.

To obtain same spacing between buttons, apply 3 inches from point 43 to the center of button.

Locate the space for the lower button in the same manner.

The upper button is placed on an even line with the lower buttons and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in over the chest as shown.

46 from 32 is 1 inch.

Draw the crease line from 46 to 44.

47 is located on the crease and gorge lines.

48 from 47 is $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Take out $\frac{1}{4}$ inch dart as shown at 49. This will make the step of the lapel 3 inches wide.

50 from 48 is $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Shape from 50 to 44 and down to 45 as shown.

Lay up the lapel as shown in the illustration. This lapel as shown can also be used for a shaper when making the garment.

51 from 24 is $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches. This locates the place for the pocket line.

Make the pocket 7 inches wide by applying $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches on each side of 51.

52 from 24 is $\frac{1}{12}$ the chest measure on the divisions.

Apply the waist measure from 28 to 16 and from 18 to 53, plus $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

The remaining amount as between points 53 and 7 is taken out as waist suppression in the forward part. To do this draw a line from 52 to 54.

Take out $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, including the seams at 55 and 1 inch at 56.

Draft the collar as described in other coats and the sleeve as shown on other pages of this issue.

Finish as represented. This completes the diagram.

The Leighton Three-Button Ulster Overcoat

Figure No. T-734

As Appears in "Newest Styles for Men"

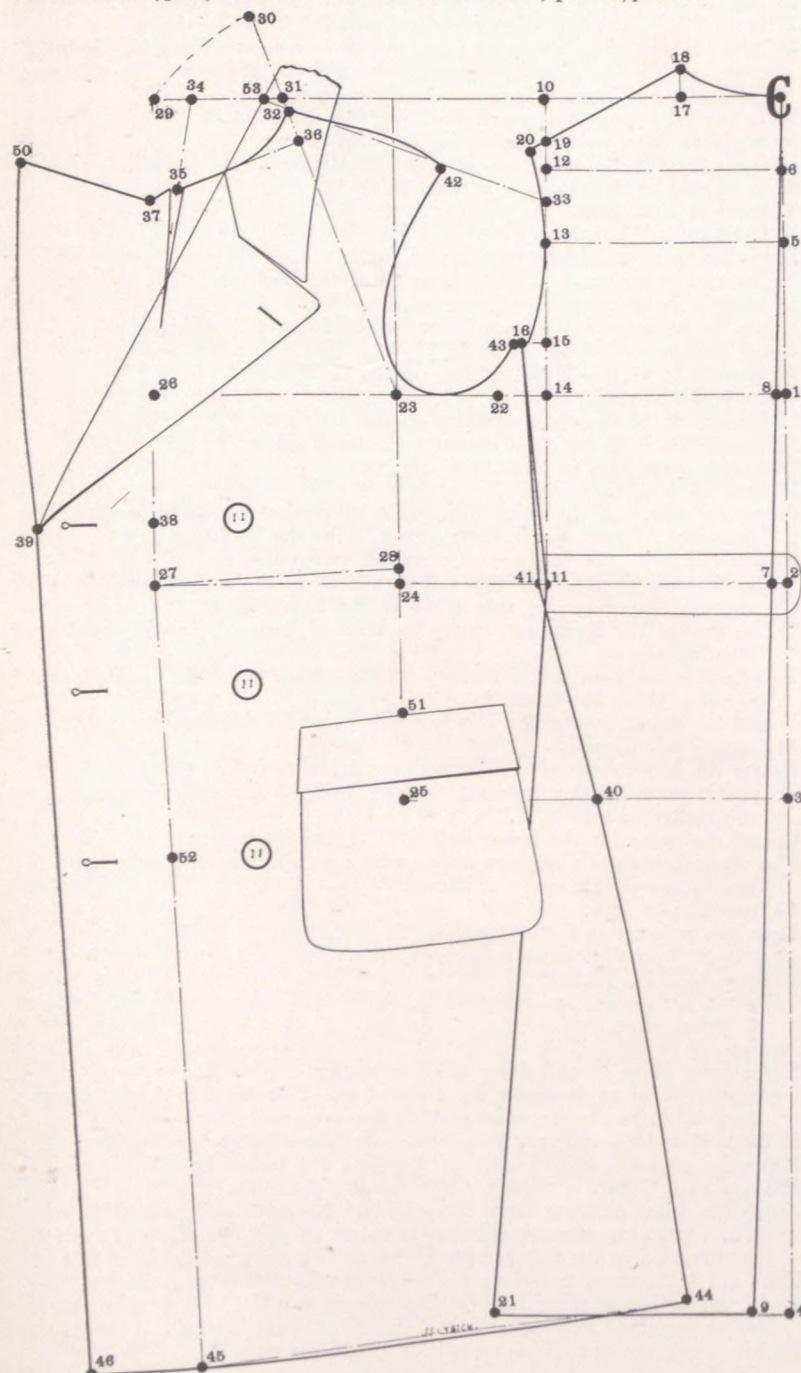
(Drafted by the Divisions of the Tailor's Square)

In this diagram, we show how to draft and cut the pattern for an ulster overcoat as shown by the given figure number. This diagram is drafted by the proportionate method for the figure of 5 feet 8 inches in height. The measures for all overcoats should be taken over the vest and exaggerated according to the style of the coat and the thicknesses of the material. The measure from which this diagram was drafted are exaggerated three sizes. Use the same method when drafting patterns from other measures. The exaggerated measures are:

Breast, 42 inches.
Waist, 38 inches.
Seat, 43 inches.
Waist length, $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
Full length, 48 inches.

To draft:

Square out and down from C.
1 from C is $\frac{1}{3}$ the chest measure on the divisions, plus $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches.
2 from C is the waist length.
3 from 2 is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
4 from C is the full length of coat.
5 is half way between 1 and C.
6 is half way between C and 5.
Square forward from points 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.
7 from 2 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
8 and 9 are located by drawing a line from C through 7 and down.
10 from C is $\frac{1}{3}$ the chest measure on the divisions, plus $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches.



11 from 2 is the same as from C to 10.
Draw a line from 10 to 11, locating 12, 13 and 14.
15 from 14 is $\frac{1}{12}$ the chest measure on the divisions.
16 from 15 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, plus the seam.
17 from C is $\frac{1}{6}$ the chest measure on the divisions, plus $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.
18 from 17 is 1 inch.
19 from 12 is 1 inch.
Draw a line from 18 through 19 and out.
20 from 19 is $\frac{5}{8}$ inch.
21 from 9 is $\frac{1}{3}$ the seat measure, plus $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
Draw a line from 11 to 21.
Now shape the back part from C to 18, 18 to 20, 20 to 16, and from 16 to 11 as shown.
22 from 8 is half the chest measure on the divisions.
23 from 22 is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
Square up from 23.
24 and 25 are located by squaring down from 23 by the chest line.
26 from 8 is half the full chest measure, plus $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
27 from 24 is half the waist measure on the divisions.
28 from 24 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
Place the corner of the square on point 27, resting the short arm of same on point 28 and square down from 27.
29 is located by squaring up from 26 by the chest line.
Sweep from point 29, pivoting at 22.
30 from 29 is $\frac{1}{4}$ the chest measure on the divisions, less $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
31 is located by drawing a line from 30 to 23.
32 from 31 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
33 from 12 is 1 inch.
Draw the front shoulder line from 33 to 32.
34 from 31 is $\frac{1}{6}$ the chest measure on the divisions.
Curve a line from 34 to 26.
35 from 34 is $\frac{1}{6}$ the chest measure on the divisions.
36 from 31 is $\frac{1}{12}$ the chest measure on the divisions.
Draw the gorge line from 36 to 35 and out.
37 from 35 is 1 inch.
Take out $\frac{3}{8}$ inch dart in the gorge as shown at 35 and shape as shown.
38 from 26 is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. This locates the place for the upper buttonhole.
39 from 38 is 4 inches.
40 from 25 is $\frac{1}{3}$ the seat measure on the divisions.
41 from 11 is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.
Shape the side seam of the forepart from 16 to 41 to 40 and down as shown.
42 from 32 is the same as from 18 to 20 of the back part, less $\frac{3}{8}$ inch.
Shape the shoulder from 42 to 32.
Shape the gorge from 32 to 35.
43 from 16 is the allowance for the seam.
Shape the armhole down 42 and down from 43 as shown.
To make the same length in the side seam of the forepart as that in the back part, sweep back from point 21, pivoting at 16, locating 44.
To establish the front length, sweep forward from point 44, pivoting at 31, locating 45.
Draw the bottom line from 44 to 45 and out.
46 from 45 is 4 inches for the overlap.
Draw a line from 39 to 46.
50 from 37 is $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches.
Shape from 50 to 49 as shown.
51 from 23 is $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches. This locates the place for the pocket line.
Make the pocket $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide by applying $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches on each side of point 51.
Space the buttonholes 6 inches apart, thereby locating 52.
Place the center of button 3 inches from 52 and 3 inches from 48.
53 from 32 is 1 inch.
Draw a line from 53 to 49.
Lay up the lapel pocket; also the belt as shown.
Finish as represented and proceed to draft the collar, such as shown in diagram number 2.

(Continued on page 44)

A teacher with a record of long years of service in the grade schools was driving her car when the traffic cop raised his arm in a vain attempt to halt her progress. By means of repeated blasts on his whistle he finally halted her a half block from the scene of her misdemeanor.

"Don't you know," he inquired politely but severely, "what it means when I raise my hand?"

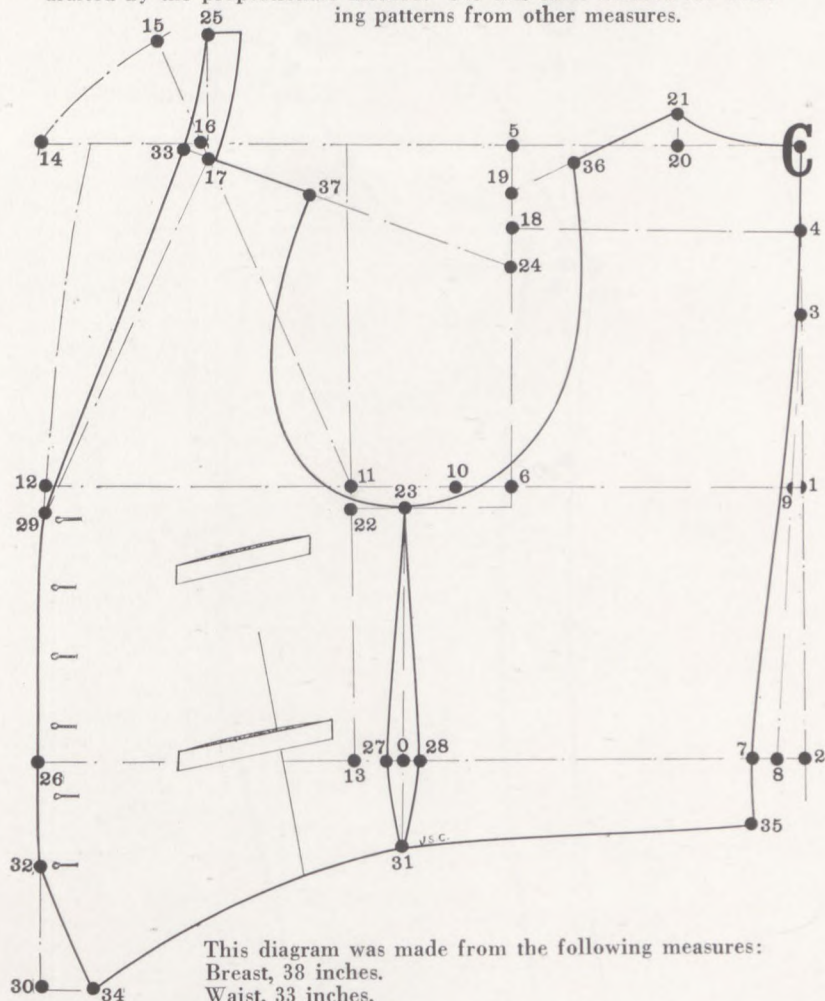
"I ought to," she answered, "I've taught school long enough."

Fashionable No Collar Waistcoat

Figure No. T-766

As Appears in "Newest Styles for Men"
(Drafted by the Divisions of the Tailor's Square)

In this diagram we are showing how to draft a pattern of a single breasted, six buttons, no collar, waist coat. The smartly designed patterns were drafted by the proportionate method. Use this same method for drafting patterns from other measures.



This diagram was made from the following measures:
Breast, 38 inches.
Waist, 33 inches.
Opening, 33½ inches.

Full length, 26 inches.
Side length, 22½ inches.
Waist length, 17 inches.

To draft:

First draw the outside construction line and locate point C.
1 from C is $\frac{1}{3}$ the chest measure on the divisions plus $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
When drafting the waist coat for the different height of men, regulate the shoulder depth between points 1 and C in the same manner as described in drafting the coat patterns.
2 from C is the waist length.
3 is half way between C and 1.
4 is half way between C and 3.
Square forward from points 1, 2, and 4.

5 from C is $\frac{1}{3}$ the chest measure on the divisions plus $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches.
6 is located by squaring down from 5 by the top construction line.
7 from 2 is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
8 is half way between 2 and 7.
9 is located by drawing a line from 3 to 8.
Shape the backpart as shown by the solid line from C to 7 and down.
10 from 9 is $\frac{1}{2}$ the chest measure on the divisions.
11 from 10 is 3 inches.
12 from 9 is $\frac{1}{2}$ the full chest measure plus $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
13 is located by squaring down from point 11 by the chest line.
Square up from 11 by the chest line.
14 is located by squaring up from 12 by the chest line.
Sweep back from point 14, pivoting at 10.
15 from 14 is $\frac{1}{4}$ the chest measure on the divisions less $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
16 is located by drawing a line from 15 to 11.
17 from 16 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
18 is located on the line square forward from point 4.
19 from 18 is 1 inch.
20 from C is $\frac{1}{6}$ the chest measure on the divisions plus $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.
21 from 20 is 1 inch.
Draw a line from 21 to 19.
22 below 11 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
23 from 22 is $\frac{1}{12}$ the chest measure on the divisions.
24 from 18 is 1 inch.
Draw the front shoulder line from 24 to 17 and out.
Square up from 11 parallel to the top construction line.
25 from 17 is the same as from C to 21 of the backpart.
26 from 13 is $\frac{1}{2}$ the waist measure on the divisions plus $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.
Draw a line from 21 to 26.
Square down from 21 by the waist line.
27 from 13 is 1 inch.
28 from 7 is $\frac{1}{2}$ the waist measure on the divisions plus 1 inch.
0 is half way between 27 and 28.
Draw a line from 23 through 0 and down.
Now apply the opening measure from 25 to 29 plus 1 inch.
Apply the full length measure from 25 to 30 plus 1 inch.
Apply the side length measure from 25 to 31 plus 1 inch.
32 from 30 is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches. This opening can be regulated according to the length desired.
33 from 17 is $\frac{5}{8}$ inch.
34 from 30 is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
Shape from 25 to 33 to 29 to 30 and to 45 as shown.
Shape the bottom of the forepart from 31 to 34.
35 from 7 is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
Shape the bottom of the backpart from 35 to 31.
Shape from 23 to 28 and to 31.
Shape from 23 to 27 and to 31.
36 from 19 is 2 inches. This can be more or less, according to the shoulder width desired.
Shape from C to 21.
Shape from 27 to 23.
37 from 17 is the same as from 21 to 36 of the backpart.
Shape from 37 down to 23 as shown.
When joining the shoulder of the backpart and forepart, points 21 and 17 should meet. By doing so you will retain a perfect balance in your vest.
Make the neck strap $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide.
Lay up the buttonholes also the pockets as shown.
Take out front suppression dart as indicated.
Finish as represented. This completes the diagram.

The Washington Two-Button Lounge Sack for Stout Men—Figure No. T-725

(Continued from page 33)

Shape the lapel and front as shown from 53 to 47 to 49 and down to 44 as shown.
54 from 24 is $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches. This locates the place for the pocket line.
Make the pocket $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide by applying $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches on each side of point 54.
55 from 54 is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
56 from 24 is $\frac{1}{2}$ the chest measure on the division, plus $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.
Now apply $\frac{1}{2}$ the full waist measure from 40 to 43 and from 16 to 57, plus $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The remaining amount between point 7 and 57 is taken out for the waist formation as at 58 and 59.
Lay up the pocket, also the lapel, as shown and proceed with drafting the collar.

THE COLLAR:

60 from 50 is the same as from C to 21 of the back part, plus $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
61 from 60 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
Curve the crease line from 61 to 50 as shown.
62 from 61 is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches for the collar stand.
Shape from 62 to 51 as shown by the dash line.
63 from 61 is the collar width.
Shape from 63 to 64 as shown by the dash line.

Finish as represented.

Having completed the drafting of the coat pattern, we will now proceed to manipulate the front for the stout figure as shown in sketch 1a.

To do this, cut through the under arm dart as shown from A to B.

Cut through the pocket from B to C.

Now open the pocket $\frac{1}{2}$ inch as from B to D and fold the front as indicated from C to E. Also take out a front suppression dart as indicated from the points F and G, knowing that by seaming the dart in the forward part as between F and G, two seams will be lost at G. This will make the upper part of the pocket mouth that much shorter. Therefore, to make the lower part same length, take out a small dart as indicated at point D. By this manipulation it will equalize the length of the upper and the lower part of the pocket mouth.

When cutting the cloth, the cloth between the points B and D is cut out and the small dart as shown at point C will be covered with the flap.

This manipulation will reduce the surplus width of the coat at the bottom front and it will also produce the desired shape for the young men's stout size type.

The front part pattern is now prepared to be placed on the cloth and ready for the cutting of the cloth.

This completes the diagram.

The Doris Ladies' Guard Coat

Figure No. T-785

As Appears in "Newest Styles for Men"

(Drafted by the Divisions of the Tailor's Square)

We take pleasure in presenting our readers with a draft of a smartly designed lady's Guard coat. Suitable for traveling or for sport wear. The center back seam is finished with inverted pleat and belt. The sleeve is of the two piece, variety set in style. In this draft $\frac{1}{4}$ inch seams are allowed.

The diagram was tested and produced from the following measures:

Chest, 36 inches.

Bust, 38 inches.

Waist, 28 inches.

Hips, 40 inches.

Waist length, 15 inches.

Full length, 45 inches.

Sleeve length, 17 inches.

To draft:

First draw the outside construction line as represented by point C.

1 from C is the waist length.

2 from 1 is 9 inches for the hip line.

3 from C is the full length of coat.

4 from C is $\frac{1}{3}$ the chest measure on the divisions plus $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Square forward from point 4 by lines C and 3.

Square forward from point 1.

5 from 1 is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

6 is located by drawing a line from C to 5.

Place the corner of the square on point C resting the short arm of same on line C and 5 and square forward from point C.

7 from 6 is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Place the corner of the square on point 5, resting the short arm of same on point 7 and square forward from point 5.

8 from 1 is $\frac{3}{8}$ inch.

Draw a line from C through 8 and down locating 9.

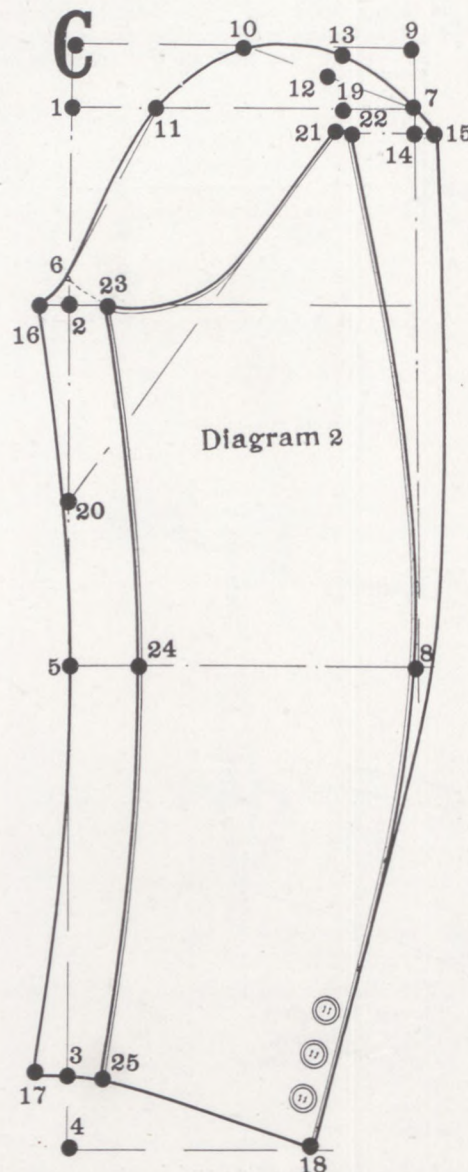
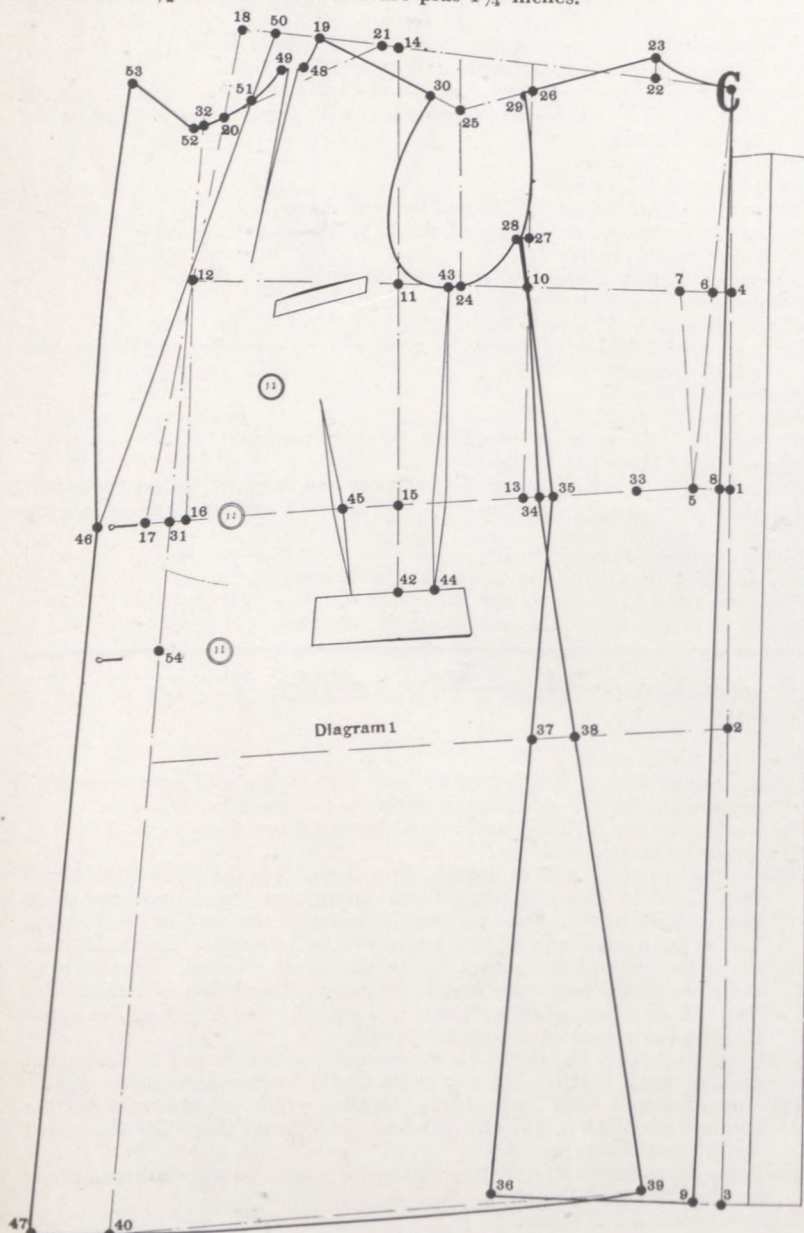
Square forward from point 9 by line 8 and 9.

10 from 6 is $\frac{1}{3}$ the chest measure on the divisions plus 1 inch.

11 from 6 is $\frac{1}{2}$ the chest measure on the divisions plus 3 inches.

12 from 6 is $\frac{1}{2}$ the full chest measure plus $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

12 from 6 is $\frac{1}{2}$ the full chest measure plus $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches.



Square up from 10.

13 is located on the waist line by squaring down from 10 by the chest line.

14 is located by squaring up from 11.

15 is located by squaring down from 11.

16 is located by squaring down from 12.

17 from 16 is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

18 is located by drawing a line from 17 through 12 and up.

19 from 18 is $\frac{1}{6}$ the chest measure on the divisions.

20 from 18 is $\frac{1}{6}$ the chest measure on the divisions plus $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

21 from 14 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Draw the gorge line from 21 through 20 and out.

22 from C is $\frac{1}{6}$ the chest measure on the divisions.

23 from 22 is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

24 is half way between 10 and 11.

Square up from 24.

25 from 24 is $\frac{1}{3}$ the chest measure on the divisions plus $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

26 is located by drawing a line from 23 to 25.

Draw a line from 25 to 19.

Shape the gorge from 19 to 20 as shown by the dash line.

27 from 10 is $\frac{1}{12}$ the chest measure on the divisions plus $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

28 from 27 is $\frac{3}{8}$ inch plus the seams.

29 from 28 is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Shape from 29 to 28.

30 from 19 is the same as from 23 to 29 of the backpart.

Shape the armhole down from 30 and down from 28 as shown.

31 from 16 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

32 is located by drawing a line from 31 through 12 and up.

Draw a line from 12 through 31 and down.

Now apply $\frac{1}{2}$ the full waist measure plus $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches from 31 to 33.

34 from 13 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

35 from 34 is $\frac{1}{6}$ of the waist suppression of $\frac{1}{6}$ of the distance as between points 33 and 38.

Draw a line from 28 to 35.

36 from 9 is the same as from 4 to 10.

37 is located by drawing a line from 35 to 36.

38 from 37 is $\frac{1}{12}$ the hip measure on the divisions.

(Continued on page 45)

Fashionable Trousers for Stout Men

(Drafted by the Divisions of the Tailor's Square)

In this diagram, we are showing how to draft fashionable trousers for stout men. The diagram was drafted from the following measures:

Outside steam, 42 inches.
Inside seam, 30½ inches.
Waist, 44 inches.
Abdomen, 45½ inches.
Seat, 47 inches.
Knee, 23½ inches.
Bottom, 21 inches.

To draft:

First draw the outside construction line and locate point C.

1 from C is the outside length measure plus ½ inch.

2 from 1 is the inseam length plus ¼ inch.

3 from 2 is ½ the inseam measure less 2 inches.

4 from 2 is ⅙ the seat measure on the divisions.

Square forward from points 1, 2, 3, 4.

5 from 2 is ½ the seat measure on the divisions.

6 from 5 is ½ inch.

7 from 6 is ⅛ the seat measure on the divisions.

8 from 7 is ¾ inch.

9 is half way between 8 and 2.

10 is located by squaring up from 9 by the seat line.

11 from 10 is ¼ the waist measure on the divisions.

12 from 10 is ¼ the waist measure on the divisions.

Draw a line from 11 to 6.

0 is half way between 5 and 6.

Now to obtain the extra length in the forepart, place the corner of the square on point 0 resting the short arm of same on the crouch line and locate 13 on the waist line.

14 from 13 is the extra height which is required to make the forepart longer and this amount is applied as from 11 to 14.

15 is located on the line drawn from 11 to 6.

16 from 1 is the same distance as from 2 to 6 of the crotch line.

17 from 16 is ⅙ the waist measure on the divisions plus ¾ inch. This locates the center line.

18 is located by drawing a line from 9 to 17.

20 from 17 is ¼ the bottom measure on the divisions.

21 from 17 is the same.

22 from 18 is ¼ the knee measure on the divisions.

23 from 18 is the same.

Draw a line from 4 to 23 and from 23 to 20.

Shape the side seam as shown by the solid line from 20 to 4 to 21 and down.

Draw a line from 21 to 14 and shape as shown.

24 from 20 is 2½ inches.

Square forward from point 24.

25 from 24 is ¼ the abdomen measure on the divisions.

Shape the forepart from 14 to 25 and from 15 to 7.

Shape from 7 to 23 and down to 21.

Having completed the drafting of the forepart, lay the same on separate drafting paper and proceed to draft the backpart as shown by the solid lines.

Sweep forward from point 7, pivoting at 23.

Sweep back from point 2, pivoting at 22.

26 from 0 is 1¼ inches.

27 from 22 is ½ inch.

28 from 20 is ½ inch.

29 from 7 is 1/12 the seat measure on the divisions.

30 from 00 is ⅜ inch.

Place the corner of the square on point 15 resting the long arm of same on point 30 and square up from 15 locating 31.

32 from 31 is ⅛ the seat measure on the divisions plus ½ inch.

Sweep back from point 12, pivoting half way between points 0 and 26.

33 and 32 is ½ the seat measure on the divisions.

35 from 34 is ¾ inch for every inch of the difference between the waist and the seat measures.

Allow two quarters for seams and take out ¼ inch dart as shown at points 34 and 35.

Shape the side seam from 33 to 26 to 27 and to 28.

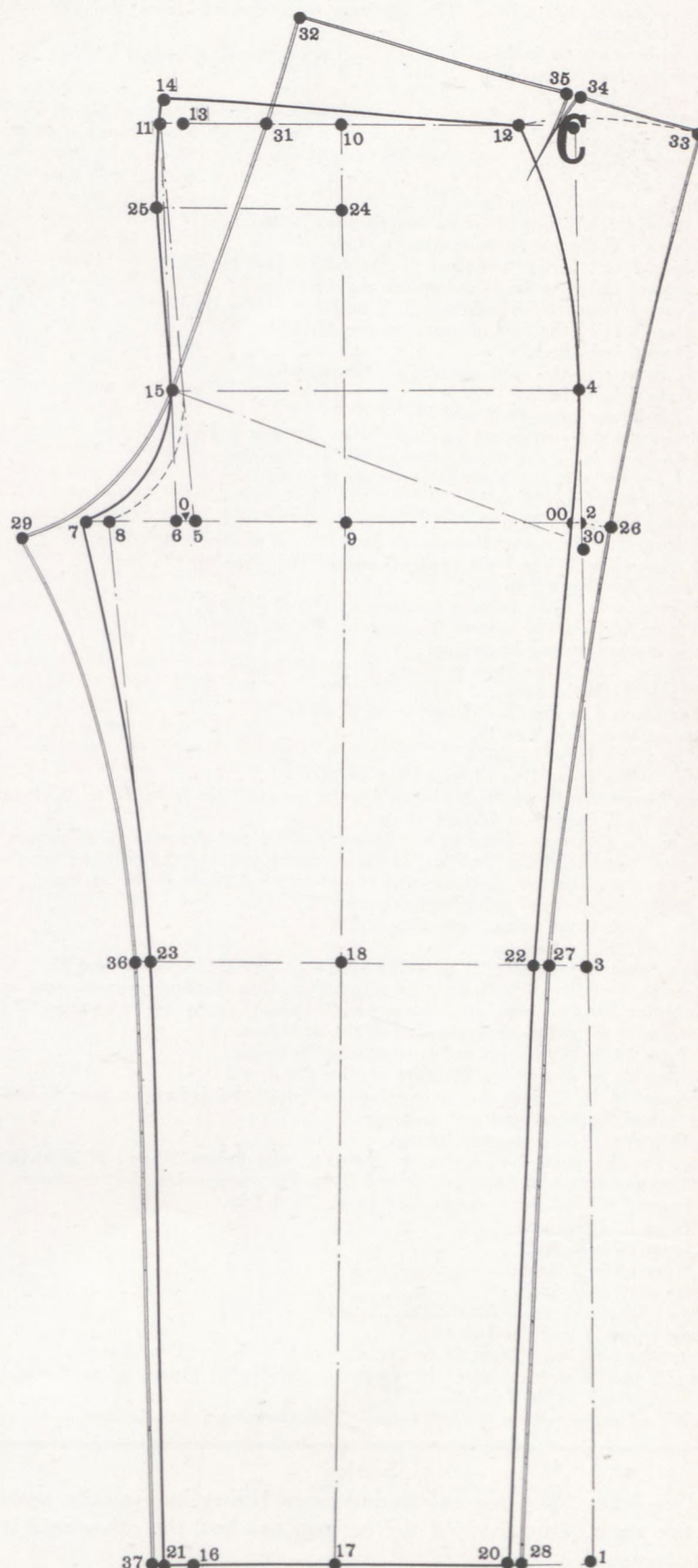
36 from 23 is ½ inch.

37 from 21 is ½ inch.

Shape the side seam from 32 to 31 to 15 and down to 29 as shown.

Shape from 29 to 34 and to 35.

Finish all other points as represented. This completes the diagram.



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The boat was sinking. The skipper rushed up to a crowd of scared passengers. "Who among you can pray?" he asked them.

"I can," replied the minister.

"Then pray, mister," ordered the skipper. "The rest of you put on life preservers . . . we're one short."—Jersey Printing Co.

I hope you don't think I'm the doll type.

No, I don't think you'd say "Mama" if I squeezed you.

Fashionable Trousers for Normal Men

(Drafted by the Divisions of the Tailor's Square)

In this diagram, we are showing how to draft trousers for men or normal, proportionate sizes. The diagram was drafted from the following measures:

Outside seam, 41 inches.

Inside seam, 32 inches.

Waist, 33 inches.

Seat, 39 inches.

Knee, 20½ inches.

Bottom, 18½ inches.

To draft:

Square out and down from C.

1 from C is the outside seam length plus ½ inch.

2 from 1 is the inside seam plus ¼ inch.

3 from 2 is 2 inches less than ½ the inside seam length.

4 from 2 is ⅙ the seat measure on the divisions.

Square forward from points 1, 2, 3, and 4.

5 from 2 is ½ the seat measure on the divisions.

6 from 5 is ½ inch.

7 from 6 is ⅙ the seat measure on the divisions.

8 from 7 is ¾ inch.

9 is half way between 2 and 8.

10 is located by squaring up from 10 by the crotch line.

11 from 10 is ¼ the waist measure on the divisions.

12 from 10 is ¼ the waist measure on the divisions.

Draw a line from 11 to 5.

Draw a line from 11 to 6.

13 from 1 is the same distance as from 2 to 6 of the crotch line.

14 from 13 is ⅙ the waist measure on the divisions plus ¾ inch.

Draw a line from 9 to 13.

15 from 14 is ¼ the bottom measure on the divisions.

16 from 14 is ¼ the bottom measure on the divisions.

17 is located on the knee line.

18 from 17 is ¼ the knee measure on the divisions.

19 from 17 is the same.

20 is located on the line drawn from 11 to 6.

Draw a line from 8 to 18.

Draw a line from 18 to 16.

Draw a line from 2 to 19, and from 19 to 15.

Now shape the forepart as shown by the corded line from 11 to 20, from 20 to 7, from 7 to 18 and down.

Shape the side seam from 12 to 2, from 2 to 19, and down to 15 as shown.

Having completed the drafting of the forepart, cut out the pattern, lay the same on separate drafting paper, and proceed to draft the backpart.

Sweep forward from point 7 pivoting at 18.

Sweep back from point 2 pivoting at 19.

21 from 2 is 1¼ inches.

Sweep back from point 12, pivoting half way between points 2 and 21.

Place the corner of the square on point 20 resting the long arm of same on point 2 and square up from point 20 from the seat angle, locating 23.

24 from 23 is ⅙ the seat measure on the divisions.

25 from 24 is ½ the seat measure on the divisions.

26 from 25 is ⅙ the seat measure on the divisions.

27 from 26 is ¼ inch for every inch of what the difference may be between the waist and seat measures.

In this case, it is 6 quarter inches.

Take out the waist surpression as shown by the points 26 and 27 allowing for the seams at both points and shape the surpression dart as shown.

28 from 7 is 1/12 the seat measure on the divisions.

29 from 18 is ½ inch.

30 from 16 is ½ inch.

31 from 19 is ½ inch.

32 from 15 is ½ inch.

Shape the crotch seam from 24 to 20 to 28.

Shape from 28 to 29 and to 30.

Shape the side seam from 25 to 21 to 31 and down to 32 as shown.

Should you desire to have the trousers with cuffs, please allow for the cuff width at the bottom.

Finish all other points as represented. This completes the diagram.

Settled

Two fussy traveling salesladies were riding in opposite seats in the train. One thought the car was too hot, the other said it was too cold.

Just then a dusky porter came through.

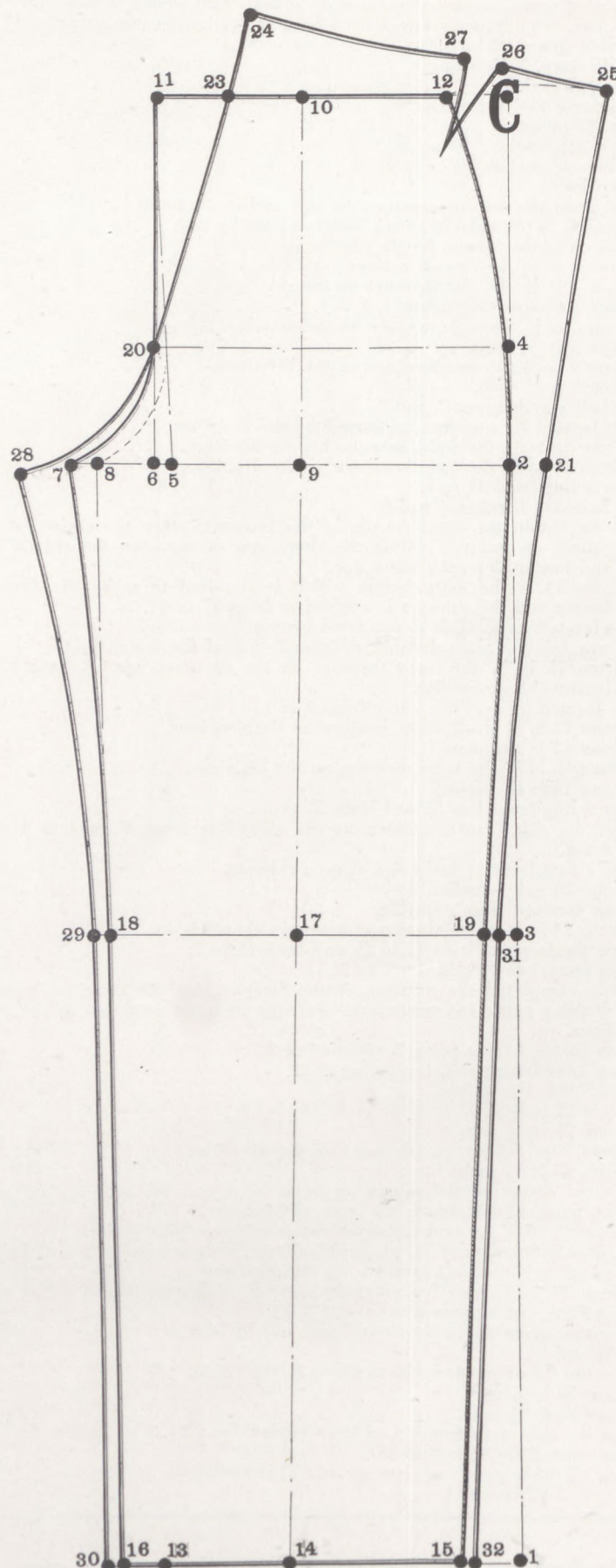
"Porter," commanded the first lady, "I wish you'd open that window. I'm nearly smothered."

"Don't you do it!" snapped the other. "If you do I'll freeze to death."

The porter scratched his head.

"What you 'spose Ah should do in a case lahk dat?" he asked a portly looking traveling man, about two seats to the rear, trying to enjoy a little reading.

"Open it a while and freeze one; then shut it and smother the other."—*Forbes Magazine*.



Mother, may I have a nickel for the old man who's crying outside?

Yes, dear, but what is the old man crying about?

He's crying, "Peanuts, 5 cents a bag!"

Fashionable Six-Button No-Collar Waistcoat for Stout Men

(Drafted by the Divisions of the Tailor's Square)

In this diagram, we are showing our readers how to draft and manipulate the waist coat for stout men. The diagram was drafted from the following measures:

Chest, 42 inches.
Waist, 42 inches.
Opening, 14 inches.
Full length, $27\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
Slide length, 23 inches.
Waist length, 17 inches.

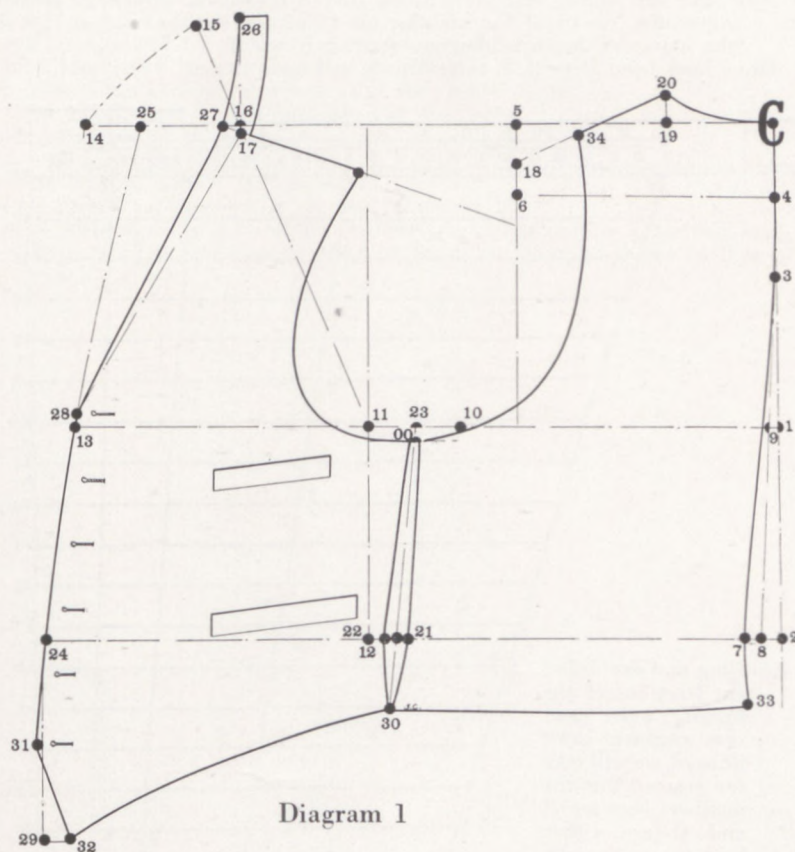


Diagram 1

To draft:

Square out and down from C.

1 from C is $\frac{1}{3}$ the chest measure on the divisions plus $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches. When drafting patterns for taller or shorter men than the 5 feet 8 inches model, add or reduce the shoulder depth as between points 1 and C by the same method as in sack coats.

2 from C is the waist length.

3 is half way between points 1 and C.

4 is half way between 3 and C.

Square out from points 1, 2, and 4.

5 from C is $\frac{1}{3}$ the chest measure on the division plus $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

6 is located by squaring down from 5 by the top construction line.

7 from 2 is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

8 is half way between 2 and 7.

9 is located by drawing a line from 3 to 8.

10 from 9 is $\frac{1}{2}$ the chest measure on the divisions.

11 from 10 is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Square up from 11.

12 is located by squaring down from 11 by the chest line.

13 from 9 is $\frac{1}{2}$ the full chest measure plus $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

14 is located by squaring up from 13.

Sweep back from point 14, pivoting at 10.

15 from 14 is $\frac{1}{4}$ the chest measure on the divisions less $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

16 is located by drawing a line from 15 to 11.

17 from 16 is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

18 from 6 is 1 inch.

The front shoulder line is drawn from point 1 inch below point 6 to 17.

19 from C is $\frac{1}{3}$ the chest measure on the divisions plus $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

20 from 19 is 1 inch.

Draw a line from 20 to 18.

Shape the center seam of the backpart from 2 to 7 and down as shown.

21 from 7 is $\frac{1}{2}$ the waist measure on the division plus 1 inch.

22 from 12 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

23 from 11 is $\frac{1}{12}$ the chest measure on the divisions.

0 is half way between 21 and 22.

Draw a line from 23 through 0 and down.

24 from 12 is $\frac{1}{2}$ the waist measure on the divisions plus $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Square down from 24 by the waist line.

Draw a line from 13 to 24.

25 from 16 is $\frac{1}{6}$ the chest measure on the divisions.

Draw a line from 25 to 13.

Square up from 17.

26 from 17 is the same as from C to 20 of the backpart.

27 from 17 is $\frac{5}{8}$ inch.

Now apply the opening measure from 26 to 28 plus 1 inch.

Apply the full length measure from 26 to 29 plus 1 inch.

Apply the side length measure from 26 to 30 plus 1 inch.

31 from 29 is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

31 from 0 is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

32 from 29 is 1 inch.

Now shape the forepart from 26 to 27 to 28 to 31 and to 32 as shown.

Shape the bottom of the forepart from 30 to 32.

33 from 7 is the same as from 0 to 30.

Shape the bottom of the backpart from 33 to 30.

Drop the armhole $\frac{3}{8}$ inch below point 23 locating 00.

Take out $\frac{1}{4}$ inch at 00 and shape the forepart and backpart as shown.

Shape the under arm seams of the backpart and forepart as shown.

34 from 18 is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Shape from 34 down to 00 as shown.

Make the front shoulder same width as the back and shape the armhole of the forepart as shown.

Shape the armhole of the forepart from 35 to 00 as shown.

Allow 1 inch for the neck strap as shown at 26.

Lay up the pockets and button holes as shown.

Manipulate the waist coat front for the stout men as shown in Diagram number 2. This is done for cutting through the pocket as shown in Diagram 2 from 34 to 35.

Now open the pocket mouth $\frac{1}{2}$ inch as from 34 to 36 and fold the pattern of the forepart as shown from 35 to 38. This will create shortness at the bottom of the forepart and provide concave capacity over the round part of the stomach.

Knowing that 2 seams will be lost at points 34 and 36, allow $\frac{1}{2}$ inch for the seams at point 37 and reshape the bottom as shown by the dotted lines from 37 to 39.

Finish as represented. This completes the diagram.

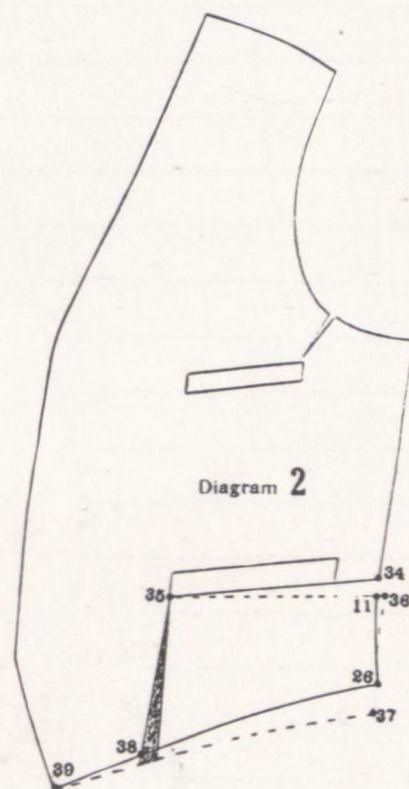


Diagram 2

Detmer Woolens

AND

"World's Best" Tailors Trimmings

"THEY WEAR AND TAILOR BEST"

How to Draft the Sleeve for a Regular or a Drape Model

(Drafted by the Divisions of the Tailor's Square)

In this accompanying diagram, we show how to draft the man's sleeve which is drafted for all coats in the same way as our description shows: The sleeve is drafted by the upper scye and the lower scye of the armhole.

The inside sleeve length is 18 inches. To draft:

Before starting to draft the sleeve, first cut out the pattern of the forepart and the back part. Lay the shoulder seams together as shown in Diagram number 1 between points 1 and 2.

Point 3 is the scye or shoulder depth.

Point 4 represents the nape of neck.

5 is half way between 3 and 4.

6 is half way between 5 and 4.

7 and 8 are located by the lines squared forward from 5 and 6.

Point 8 represents the back pitch for the sleeve.

9 is located on the front arm scye as in the regular draft.

10 from 9 is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch for the front pitch of the sleeve.

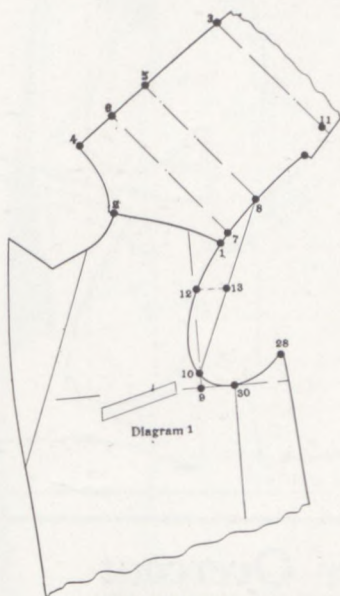
Draw a line from 8 to 10.

11 is located on the chest line.

12 from 9 is the same as from 8 to 11.

Square back from point 12 by the line 9 locating 13.

Having located the points on the forepart and back part as described in Diagram 1, we will now proceed to draft the sleeve as shown in Diagram 2.



THE SLEEVE:

Square down and back from point C.

14 from C is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch less than the distance as between points 7 and 8 of Diagram 1.

15 from 14 is the same as from 8 to 11 of Diagram.

16 from 15 is the under arm sleeve length.

17 from 16 is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

18 from 15 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch less than half the under arm sleeve length.

Square back from points 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18.

19 from 15 is $\frac{5}{8}$ inch. This locates the front pitch of the sleeve.

Now measure the distance on the straight line as from 8 to 10 on Diagram number 1. Apply the same from 19 to where it falls on the line squared from 14 thereby locating point 20.

When drafting the drape sleeve, add $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ inch to this amount thereby increasing the upper part of the sleeve.

Square down from 20 locating 21 on the elbow.

22 is located by squaring up from 20.

23 is half way between 22 and C.

Draw a line from 20 to 23.

24 is located by drawing a line from 23 to 19.

25 from 24 is the same distance as from 12 to 13 in Diagram number 1.

26 from 15 is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

27 from 16 is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

0 from 16 is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. When a wider sleeve is desired at the cuff, this should be increased accordingly.

Draw a line from 21 to 0.

Shape the top sleeve as shown by the solid lines from 20 to 23 to 25 to 19 and to 26.

Shape from 26 to 18 and to 27.

Shape from 0 to 27 as shown.

Shape the elbow from 20 to 21 and down to 0.

Having now completed the top sleeve, we will proceed to draft the under arm sleeve.

To do this, measure the lower part of the armhole between the front and back notches as from 10 to 28 and to 8. When drafting the sleeve for coats with the under arm cut where there will be two seams lost under the arm as at point 30 of Diagram 1, deduct $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of the under arm armhole measure and apply the remaining amount from 19 to where it falls on the line squared from 14 thereby locating 31.

32 from 15 is the same as from 14 to 15.

Draw a line from 31 to 32.

33 from 15 is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

34 from 18 is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

35 from 16 is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

If less fullness is desired in the under arm sleeve, this should be taken off at point 33 and the under arm shaped accordingly.

Now shape the under arm sleeve from 31 to 25 and down as shown by the double line.

Shape from 31 to 33, from 33 to 34, and to 35 as shown.

When drafting sleeves for overcoats or topcoats, use this same method for this is very simple and the fullness in both the upper part and the under part of the sleeve can be regulated according to your taste or according to the thickness of the material.

This completes the method on sleeve drafting.

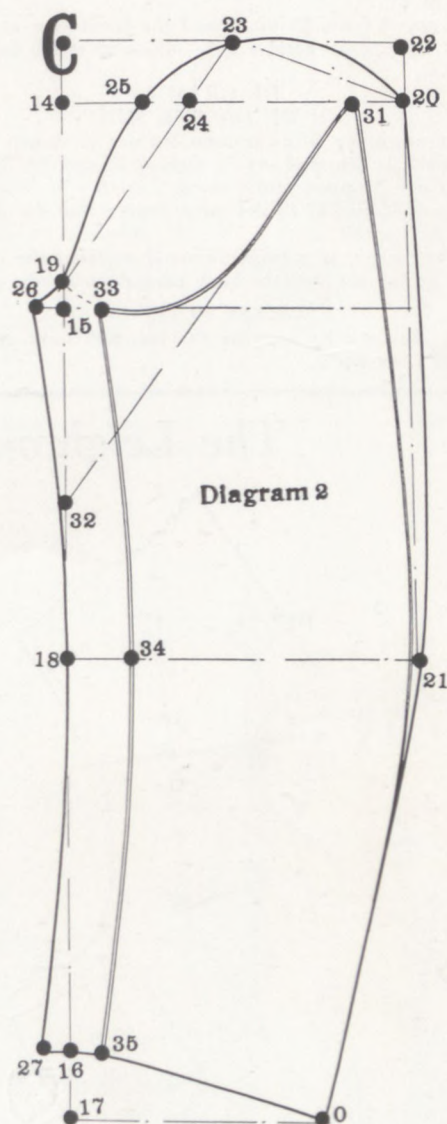


Diagram 2

Descriptions of Fashion Portfolio, "Newest Styles for Men," for Fall and Winter 1936-37
Have Been Included in the Back of the Detmer Fashion Portfolio, for Your Convenience

Adopting the Proportionate Block

Courtesy of The Tailor and Cutter, Ltd., London

In the absence of direct measures a careful survey of the figure should be made when entering up the details of the order. If there is an apparent difference from normal this should be recorded with an estimation of the degree, such as, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch "stooping," or $\frac{1}{2}$ inch "square shoulder."

The accompanying diagrams show the most common deviations that a cutter has to make.

DIAGRAM 1

"LONG NECK OR SLOPING SHOULDERS"

Raise the back neck right across as 1 to 2 and 3 to 4, taking care to keep the neck the same distance across.

From 4 run out to the old position at 5.

Draw a vertical line through the neck point 6, and raise the neck to 7.

As most of these figures are rather round in the upper section of the back, this distance should not be so great as on the back at 3 to 4.

From 7 run out to the old point at 8.

DIAGRAM 2

"SQUARE NECK AND SQUARE SHOULDERS"

Draw vertical line through 9 and 10, and sink the neck from 9 to 11 and 12 to 13; run out to the old position at 14.

Sink the front neck at 10 to 15, and the amount for stout figures should be slightly less than 9 to 11. Run out from 15 to 16.

DIAGRAM 3

"STOOPING AND LARGE BLADES"

For the slight cases of "head forward" the back should be raised $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{3}{8}$ inch as 17 to 18 and 19 to 20, and the shoulder lengthened to provide the necessary fullness. The curved back seam is not to be recommended unless the round on the seam is pressed back over the blades.

For decidedly round backs the back section should be made wider as dotted lines 21 to 22 and 23.

What is added at the side seam of the back part should be taken off the forepart as at 24.

The neck is advanced from 25 to 26 and the front scye at 27 and 28.

The great point with these figures is to infuse as much fullness as possible at A and B.

DIAGRAM 4

"DOWN ON ONE SIDE"

The general alteration for this common feature is shown by dot and dash lines. The neck is dropped say $\frac{1}{4}$ inch at 28 and 29. The shoulder ends at 30 and 31 are dropped much more.

The scye is sunk at 32 and 33 to the same degree that the shoulder has been dropped at 31 and 30.

If the shoulder is carried in a more forward position the side seam on that side should be let out, and the back passed up on the side seam.

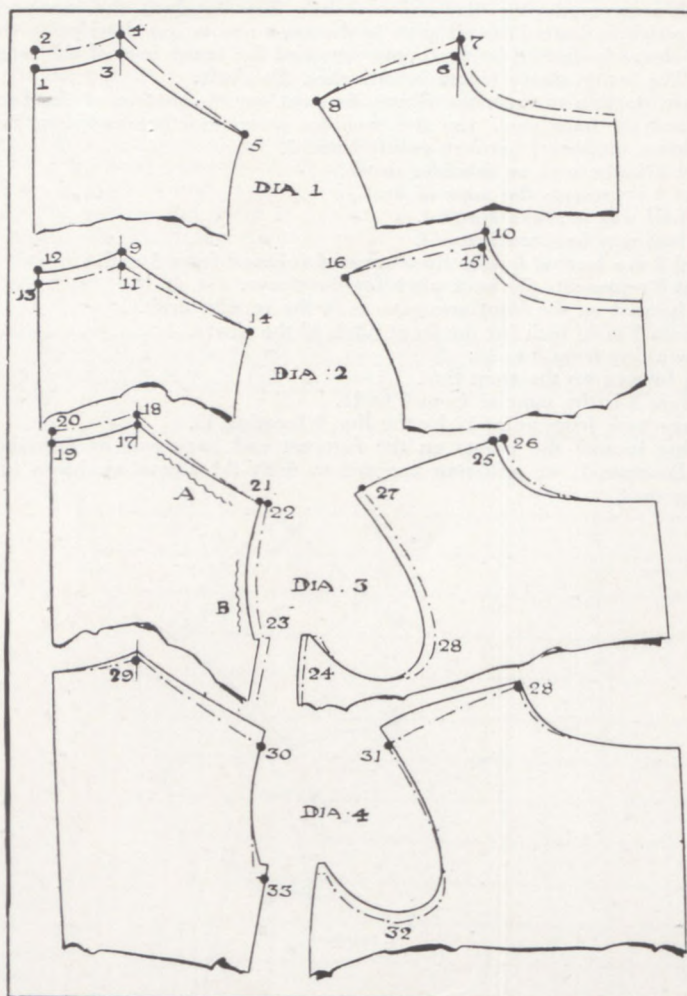
"EASY SCYE"

This is the best obtained by altering the forepart only as dotted lines 26, 27 and 28 on Diagram 3.

"ERECT FIGURE"

Sink the back neck as in Diagram 2 at 13 and 11.

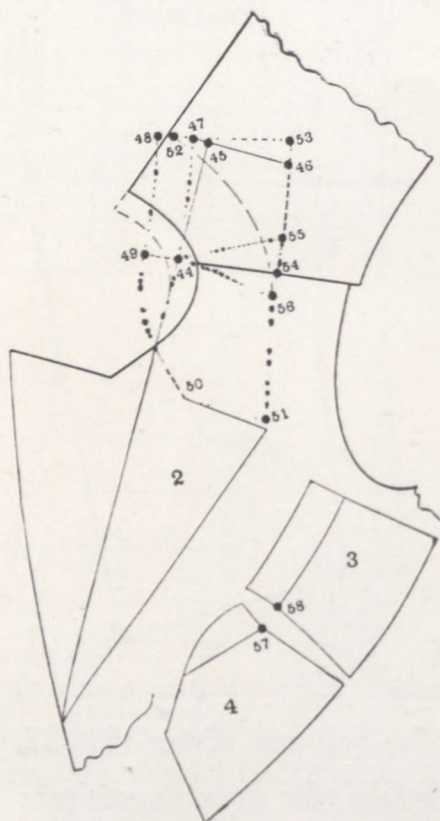
Narrow the back, taking $\frac{1}{4}$ inch off down the back scye and side seam and place that amount on the front edge.



The Leighton Three-Button Ulster Overcoat

Figure No. T-734

(Continued from page 36)



THE COLLAR:

To draft the collar, first cut out the fore part and the backpart as drafted in Diagram 1.

Lay the shoulder seams of the fore part and back part together as shown by the heavy lines.

Extend the crease line out from point 44 or point 44 is on the line even with the shoulder seam.

45 from 44 is the same as from C to 16 of the back part, plus $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Square down from 45 by the crease line, locating 46.

47 from 45 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Shape the crease line as shown by the dotted lines from 47 to 44.

48 from 47 is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

49 from 44 is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Shape the collar stand as shown from 48 to 49 and down into the gorge as shown to point 50.

Shape from 51 to 43, establishing the width of collar desired.

53 from 46 is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Shape from 53 to 48.

Measure the distance from 51 to 52. Also measure the distance between 51 and 43. The difference between these two measures is divided into half, and same is placed on each side of point 54.

Shape the collar as shown by the dotted lines from 55 to 44 and from 56 to 44 and to 49.

Having now completed the collar, trace out the two parts as shown by the dotted lines.

Diagram 3 shows the back pattern, and Diagram 4 shows the front part of the collar.

When joining the collar, points 57 and 58 will meet.

Finish all other points as represented. This completes the diagram.

Lays for Topcoat and Lounge Sack Suit

LAY NO. 1

DOUBLE BREASTED TOPCOAT

MEASURES:

Breast, 40 inches.

Waist, 36 inches.

Seat, 41 inches.

Inside sleeve length, 18 inches.

Material used: $2\frac{7}{8}$ yards of shrunk goods, 54 inches wide, sufficient material is left for all other fittings.



Lay No. 2

Lay For Three-Piece Lounge Sack Suit and Extra Pair of Trousers Cut with Cuffs

Breast, 41 inches. Seat, 42 inches. Inside sleeve length, 17 inches.
Waist, 36 inches. Coat length, 29 inches. Outside seam length, 41 inches.
Inside seam length of trousers, $30\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Bottom, 18 inches.
Knee length, $20\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Vest length, 26 inches.
Material used, $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards of shrunk goods, 54 inches wide; sufficient material is left for all other fittings.

The Doris Ladies' Guard Coat

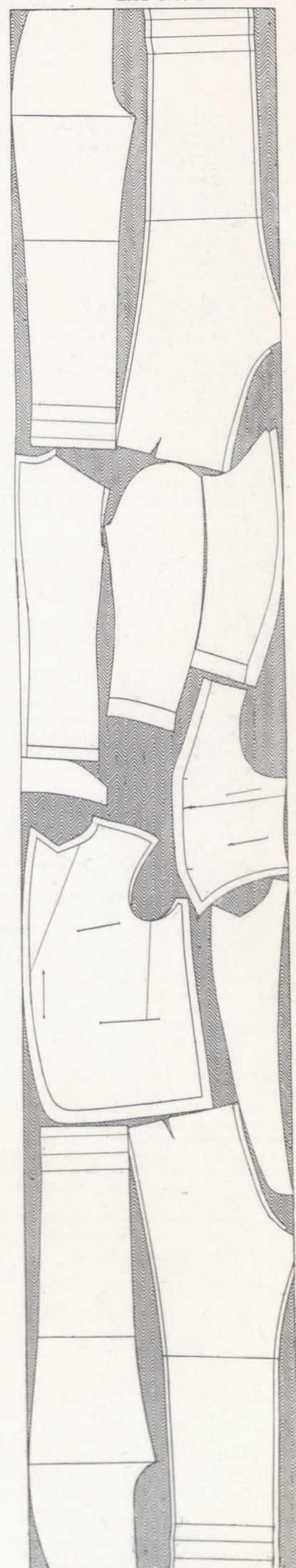
Figure No. T-785

(Continued from page 38)

Draw a line from 28 to 34.
Draw a line from 34 through 38 and down.
39 is located by sweeping back from point 36, pivoting at 28.
40 from 31 is the same as from 1 to 3 of the back part.
Draw a line from 39 to 41 and shape the bottom of the forepart as shown by the solid line.
42 from 15 is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches. This locates the place for the pocket line.
43 from 24 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
44 from 42 is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
Draw a line from 43 to 44 and take out under arm waist suppression dart the same amount as was taken out between points 34 and 35.
Take out front suppression dart as shown at 45. Also take out the same amount as was taken out between point 34 and 35.
Shape the darts as shown in the illustration. Also lay up the pockets as shown.
46 from 31 is $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches for the over lap. 47 from 40 is the same.
To increase the concave capacity for the bust formation, take out bust suppression dart in the gorge as shown. To do this, locate point 48.
49 from 48 is the same amount as from 20 to 32. Make allowance for the seams and shape as shown.
50 from 19 is the same as from 20 to 32 plus 1 inch.
51 is located by drawing the crease line from 50 to 46.
52 from 51 is the step, which in this case is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
Make the peak of lapel 3 inches wide as from 52 to 53.
Shape the lapel from 53 to 46.
Draw a line from 46 to 47.
54 from 31 is 5 inches. This locates the place for the lower buttonhole.
To obtain correct spacing between buttons, make the center of button $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches from point 54 and from point 31.
The upper button is placed $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the center line or from line 12 to 31.
The collar is drafted by the same method as described in coat drafting for men.
Having completed the drafting of the coat, we will now proceed with drafting the sleeve as shown in Diagram 2.

THE SLEEVE:

To make the sleeve, measure the size of the armhole as shown in Diagram number 1 from 30 to 28 and from 28 to 29, which in this case measures $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
Square down and back from point C Diagram 2.
1 from C is $\frac{1}{12}$ the armhole measure on the divisions.
2 from C is $\frac{1}{3}$ the armhole measure on the divisions.
3 from 2 is the under arm sleeve length.
4 from 3 is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches.
5 from 2 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch less than $\frac{1}{2}$ the under arm sleeve length.
Square back from points 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.
6 from 2 is $\frac{5}{8}$ inch. This locates the front pitch for the sleeve.
7 from 6 is $\frac{1}{2}$ the armhole measure on the divisions.
8 is located by squaring down from 7.
9 is located by squaring up from 7.
10 is half way between C and 9.
11 from 1 is 2 inches.
Draw a line from 11 to 6. Draw a line from 7 to 10.
12 is half way between 10 and 7. 13 from 12 is $\frac{5}{8}$ inch.
14 from 7 is $\frac{5}{8}$ inch. Square both ways from point 14.
15 from 14 is the same as from 7 to 14.
Shape the head of the sleeve from 15 to 13 to 10 to 6 and down.
16 from 2 is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. 17 from 2 is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.
18 from 3 is $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches. This may be more or less according to the width of the cuff desired.
Draw a line from 8 to 18.
Now shape the elbow seam from 15 to 8 and down to 18.
Shape the forearm seam from 16 to 5 and to 17.
Shape from 18 to 3 and to 17.
Having now completed the top part of the sleeve, we will draft the under part of the sleeve.
19 from 7 is $\frac{1}{12}$ the armhole measure on the divisions.
20 from 2 is the same as from 1 to 2.
21 is located by drawing a line from 19 to 20.
Allow $\frac{1}{4}$ inch for seam from 21 to 22.
Shape the elbow seam as shown by the double lines from 22 to 8, and down.
23 from 2 is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.
24 from 5 is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
25 from 3 is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.
Shape from 23 to 24 and down to 25.
Finish as represented. This completes the diagram.



Fashionable Knickerbockers

(Drafted by the Divisions of the Tailor's Square)

In the accompanying diagram we show how to draft fashionable knickerbockers. The diagram was made from the following measures, which were taken as for the regular trousers. The extra measure needed is the small knee below the knee cap.

The measures are:

Outside seam, 40 inches.

Inside seam, 30½ inches.

Waist, 34 inches.

Seat, 39 inches.

Small knee, 13 inches.

To draft:

Square out and down from C.

1 from C is the difference between the outside and inside seam length or the rise. In this case it is 9½ inches.

2 from 1 is one-sixth the seat measure on the divisions.

3 from 1 is one-half the seat measure on the divisions.

4 from 3 is ½ inch.

5 from 4 is one-eighth the seat measure on the divisions.

6 from 5 is ¾ inch.

7 is halfway between 1 and 6.

8 is located by squaring up from 7 by the crotch line.

9 from 8 is one-fourth the waist measure on the divisions.

10 from 8 is one-fourth the waist measure on the divisions.

11 is located by squaring out from point 2.

Draw a line from 9 to 3.

Draw a line from 9 to 4.

Square down from point 7 by the crotch line.

12 from 7 is one-half the inseam measure, less 2 inches.

13 from 12 is 3 inches always.

14 from 13 is 6 inches for the puff, or it may be called the cuff.

15 is halfway between 14 and 13.

Square both ways from points 14 and 15.

16 from 14 is one-fourth the small knee measure on the divisions, plus ¼ inch.

17 from 14 is one-half the small knee measure on the divisions, plus ¼ inch.

To establish the width of the puff, or cuff, take the seat measure which in our case is 39 inches, add 6 inches to this, which will make it 45 inches.

Divide 45 in half which will make it 22½ inches. Make the cuff or puff for the knickers 22½ inches wide by applying one-fourth of 45 inches on each side of point 15, locating 18 and 19.

Draw a line from 1 to 19.

Draw a line from 16 to 18.

20 from 1 is ½ inch.

This can be more or less according to the peg desired.

Now shape the forepart as shown by the double lines from 10 to 20, from 20 to 19, from 19 to 16.

Shape the inseam from 5 to 18, from 18 to 17 as shown.

Shape the front from 9 to 11, from 11 to 5.

Having now completed the forepart, cut out same as shown by the double lines, lay it on separate drafting paper, using pins or paperweights to hold it in position and proceed to draft the backpart.

Sweep forward from point 5, pivoting at 18.

Sweep back from point 20, pivoting at 19.

Sweep forward from point 10, pivoting at 3.

Sweep back from point 10, pivoting at 20.

Now place a corner of the square on point 11, resting the short arm of same on point 1, and square up from 11 for the seat line.

21 is located on the seat line as squared from 11.

22 from 21 is one-half the seat measure on the divisions, plus 1 inch.

23 from 22 is one-sixth the seat measure on the divisions.

24 from 23 is ¼ inch for every inch in the difference between the waist and seat measures; ¾ inches in this case.

25 is halfway between 23 and 24.

Draw a line from 25 to 7.

Allow ¼ inch for seams on each side at points 23 and 24 and shape the dart as shown in our illustration.

26 from 5 is one-twelfth the seat measure on the divisions.

27 from 17 is ½ inch.

Shape the seat seam from 21 to 11, from 11 to 26.

Shape the inside seam from 26 to 27.

28 from 20 is 1½ inches.

29 from 16 is ½ inch.

Shape the side seam as shown in our illustration from 22 to 28, and from 28 to 29.

Shape the bottom from 29 to 27 and allow enough for the seam at the bottom as shown in our diagram.

The bottom of these knickers is finished with a strap which is drafted as follows:

Square out and down from 33.

34 from 33 is the width of the small knee, plus ½ inch for seams.

35 from 33 is 3 inches.

36 is located by squaring down from 34.

37 from 36 is 1 inch.

38 from 37 is 1 inch.

Draw a line from 38 to 34 and out.

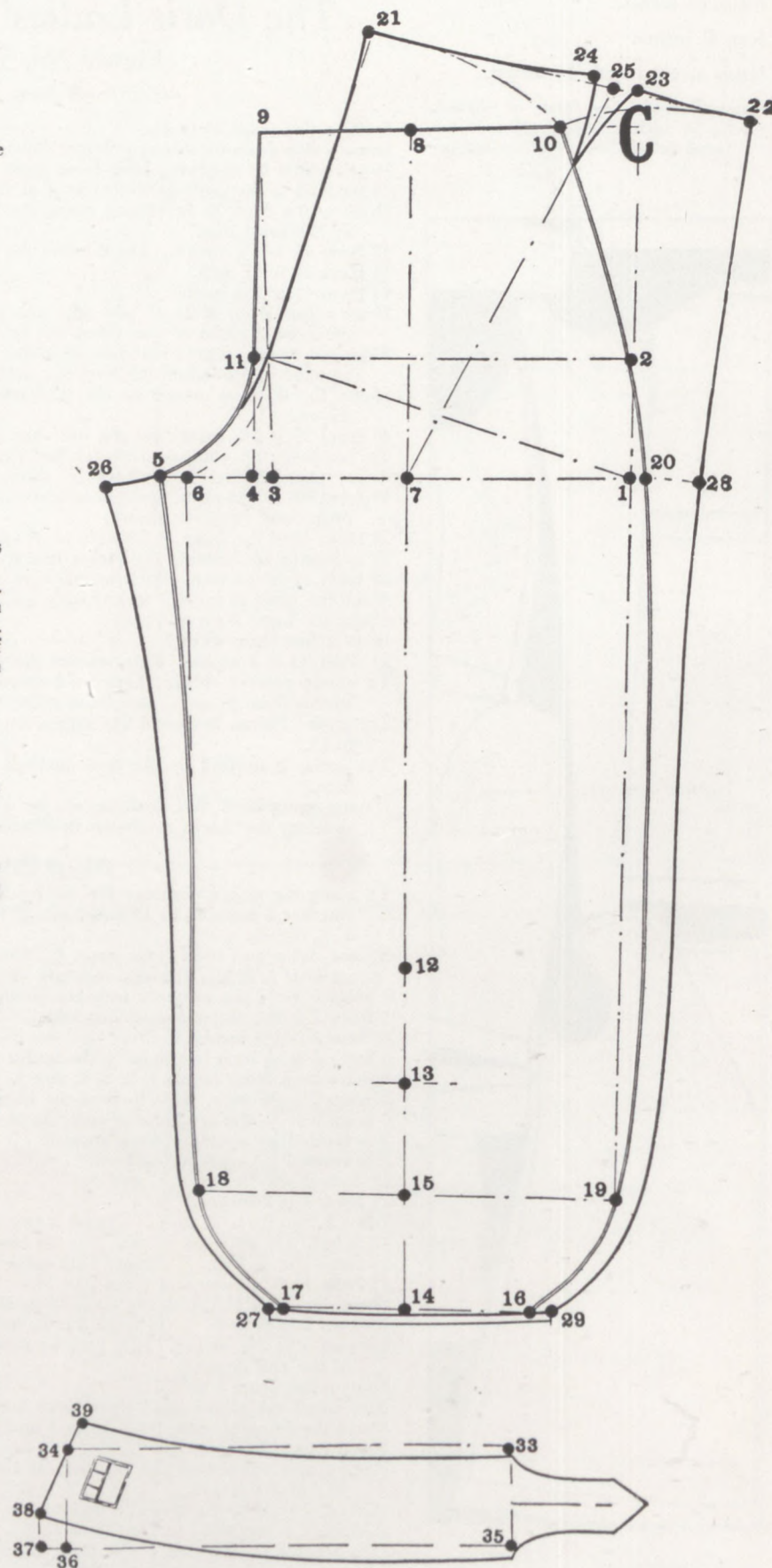
Drop the cuff ½ inch below point 33, also ½ inch below point 35.

39 from 38 is 3 inches.

Shape the cuff from 33 to 39 and from 35 to 38.

Provide 3½ inches for the strap as shown in our diagram.

Finish as represented. This completes the diagram.



The Hollywood Sport Style Jacket

Figure No. T-711

(Continued from page 32)

Having these pleats arranged, place the pleats under the drafted pattern and trace out the backpart from 58 to 14 and from 7 to 23, allowing for the seams at the upper part of the yoke, also on the waist line.

Next, trace out the yoke from 58 to 14, allowing for the seam.

Next, trace out the lower part of the back part from 7 to 23 to 12 to 10 and from 10 to 12 as shown.

Do not fail to take out 1 seam from the center of the backpart as represented by the thin line. These three parts of the backpart must be cut on the fold when cutting the cloth.

In sketch number 1 we show the yoke.

In sketch number 2 we show the pattern with the pleats open.

In sketch number 3 we show the lower part of the backpart.

When joining the different parts, be sure that the notches as at point A will meet with point B and point C will meet with point D.

Having now prepared the backpart, we will proceed cutting out the forepart.

Draw a line from 16 through 64 and out. On this line, the pattern will be cut.

65 is located on the line drawn from 16 to 64.

66 from 64 is the same distance as from 65 to 63.

Now draw a line from 63 through 66 and out.

Having the lines prepared, now establish the place for the front pleats as represented by points 67, 68, 69, and 70.

To make the pleats, fold the paper, making the pleats $\frac{1}{2}$ inch width.

Insert the pleats the same distance apart as represented by points 67, 68, 69, and 70.

Assuming that you have the pleats in this position, next trace out the pleated pattern from 63 to 66 and out allowing for the seams.

Trace on the waist line from 16 to 64 also allowing for the seams.

Trace out the upper part of the forepart from 63 to 66 allowing for the seams.

Next trace out the lower part from 16 to 64 also allowing for the seams.

Sketch 4 represents the upper part of the forepart.

Sketch 5 represents the pleated part.

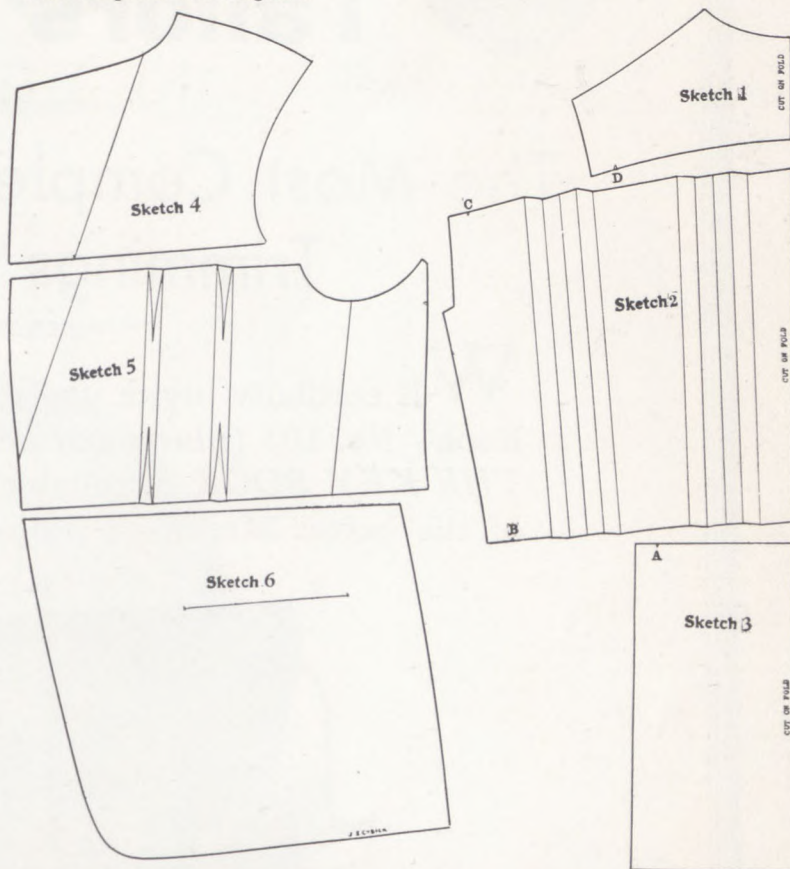
Sketch 6 represents the lower part of the forepart.

Be sure that you follow the given instructions and use the same method when making patterns for other sizes.

The sleeve for this coat is drafted as described elsewhere in this issue under "Sleeve Drafting."

Finish as represented.

This completes the diagram.



The Everett Three-Button Double Breasted Raglan Shoulder Overcoat

Figure No. T-729

(Continued from page 34)

53 from 13 is $\frac{5}{8}$ inch. This locates the place for the notch.

54 from 32 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Now place the corner of the square on lines 23 and 30, resting the short arm of same on point 37, thereby locating 55.

56 from 55 is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Shape the front shoulder as shown by the solid lines from 54 to 56 and down.

Having now prepared the Raglan shoulder in the forward and back parts, we will proceed in drafting the sleeve as shown in Diagram 2. To do this, first measure the size of the armhole of Diagram No. 1 from 37 to 38 and from 16 to 20, which in this case measures 21 inches.

THE RAGLAN SLEEVE:

The fundamentals for the Raglan sleeve are established in the same manner as those for the regular set in sleeve. To do this, square out and back from point C.

1 from C is $\frac{1}{12}$ the armhole measure on the divisions.

2 from C is $\frac{1}{3}$ the armhole measure on the divisions.

3 from 2 is the underarm sleeve, which in this case is 18 inches.

4 from 3 is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

5 from 2 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch less than half of the underarm sleeve length.

Square back from points 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

6 from 2 is $\frac{5}{8}$ inch for the front balance notch of the seam.

7 from 6 is $\frac{1}{2}$ the armhole measure on the divisions.

8 is located by squaring down from 7.

9 is located by squaring up from 7.

10 from 9 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch less than $\frac{1}{2}$ the distance as between points 9 and C.

11 from 3 is $\frac{1}{2}$ of the sleeve width, which in this case is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

12 is half way between 11 and 3.

13 is located by squaring down from 10 by the top construction line.

Square up from 10 by the top construction line.

14 from 10 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch less than the width of the back part as from 18 to 20 of Diagram No. 1.

Sweep both ways from point 14, pivoting at point 10.

15 from 6 is the same as from 54 to 0, plus $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Draw a line from 6 through 15 and up.

16 from 15 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

17 from 16 is 1 inch.

Draw a line from 17 to 10.

18 is located on the line down from 6 to 15.

19 from 18 is $\frac{5}{8}$ inch.

Shape from 16 through 19 and down.

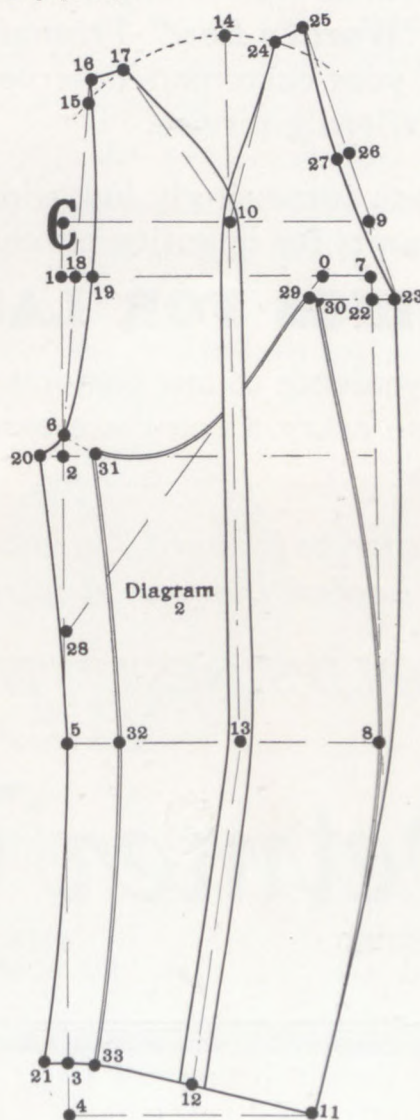
20 from 21 is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

21 from 3 is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Shape from 20 to 5 and to 21 as shown.

Shape the shoulder seam from 17 to 10, allowing for the seam at 10, at 13 and at 12 as shown.

To draft the elbow part of the top sleeve, make point 22 from 7 the same as from 13 to 53 of Diagram No. 1.



23 from 22 is the same as from 7 to 22.

Now measure the distance in Diagram 1 from 50 to 53, which in this case is $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Place $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches on point 23 of Diagram No. 2 and locate 24 on the sweep. Having the square in this position, square back from point 24.

25 from 24 is 1 inch.

Now draw a line from 25 to 23. 26 is half way between 23 and 25.

27 from 26 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Shape as shown between the solid line from 25 to 27 and to 23 as shown.

Shape the elbow seam from 23 to 8 and down as shown.

Shape from 25 to 24.

Shape from 24 to 10 to 13 to 12 also allow for the seams at 10, 13, and 12.

Having now completed the top part of the sleeve, we will proceed with the drafting of the under sleeve.

0 from 7 is $\frac{1}{16}$ the armhole measure on the divisions.

28 from 2 is $\frac{1}{4}$ the armhole measure on the divisions.

Draw a line from 0 to 28 locating 29.

30 from 29 is the allowance for seam.

Shape the elbow seam of the undersleeve as shown by the double lines from 30 to 8 and down to 11 as shown.

31 from 2 is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

32 from 3 is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Shape from 29 to 31 from 31 to 32 and down to 3 as shown by the double lines.

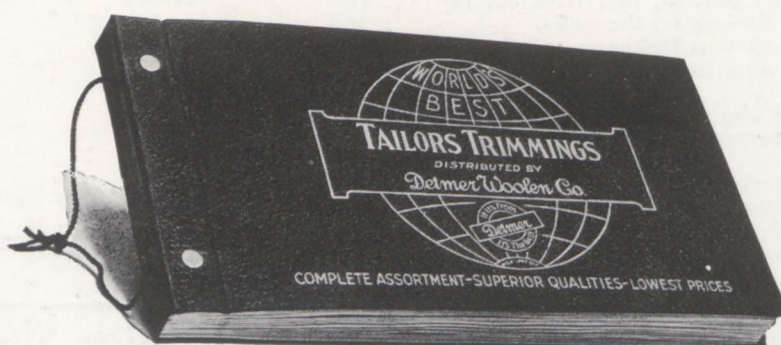
Finish as represented. This completes the diagram.



"World's Best" Tailors' Trimmings

The Most Complete Line of Quality
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**"EVENTUALLY ALL MEN WILL WEAR
TROUSERS CLOSED WITH THE TALON FASTENER"**

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of *BASIL DURANT, Inc.*
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"We have noticed one outstanding fact about trousers closed with Talon. Once a patron has tried them, he becomes a confirmed enthusiast in their favor. This doesn't surprise us in the least. Even our most conservative patrons welcome the niceties in tailoring and appearance, the convenience and the sense of security made possible by the Talon closing."

* * *

Leading custom tailors everywhere are adopting the Talon trouser closing because it contributes so much to the line and drape of trousers, and means so much to patrons in convenience and security.

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The Talon trouser fastener is made especially for trousers. The slider locks so that it cannot slip down. Talon is precision-made...always dependable...always works easily. Can't catch in underclothing because of protective under-flap. Makes disarray impossible...refines drape and finish. Rustless...unharmful by dry cleaning and pressing. Gives perfect service far beyond the life of a suit.

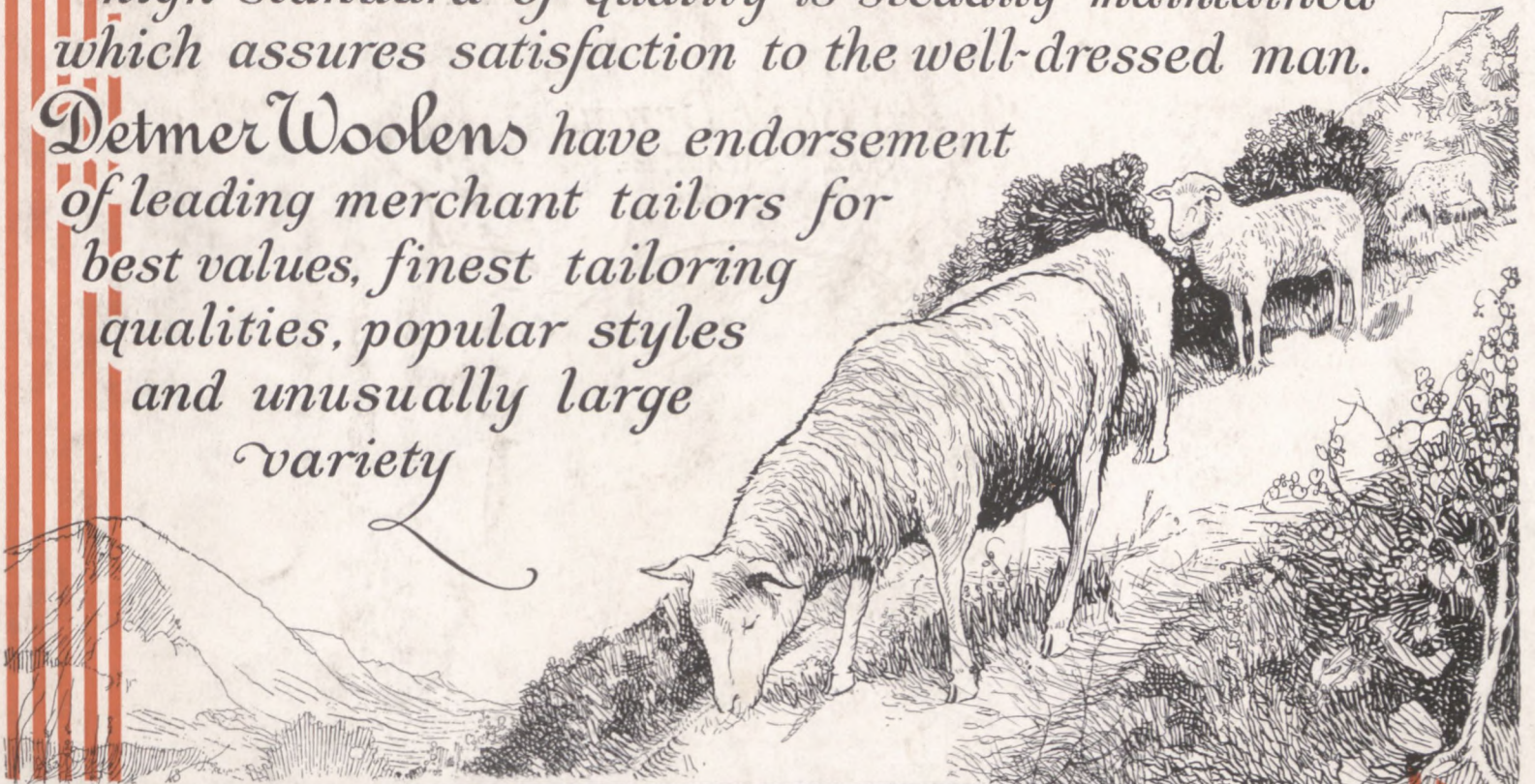
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