



# THE SELF-BALANCING SYSTEM,

The Cuttens' Guide.

# DITTMAR & SHEIFER,

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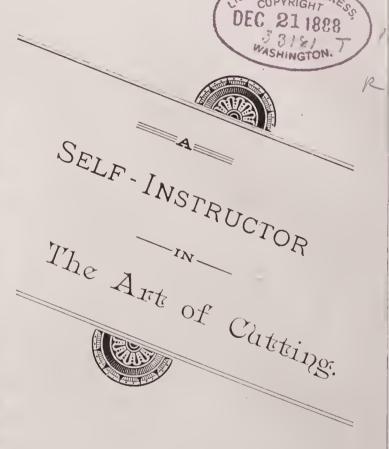


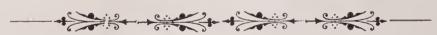
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CUSTOM DEPARTMENT

OF THE

Mailors' and Cutters' Exchange.



HE facilities of this Academy for imparting reliable and thorough instruction in Ladies' and Gents' Garment Cutting are not equally in this country. The systems taught have received the unqualified indorsement of the Cutting fraternity as correct in theory and reliable in practice. To those who are not practical Cutters the charge is One Hundred Dollars for a thorough and complete course of instruction in Garment Cutting; but to Practical Cutters, not occupying more than one week or ten days at the outside in learning, the charge is Fifty Dollars.

The time occupied by students in acquiring a perfect knowledge of Cutting, averages from three to six weeks. No limit is placed upon the time to be occupied by young beginners, as we desire that they shall not leave the Academy until we are satisfied of their efficiency.

The Academy is open for instruction daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and pupils may commence at any time.









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In presenting this work, we have the assurance of meeting the wants of the trade, by furnishing a system of actual measurement, combining pure geometrical principles with simplicity, in drafting all styles of over and under-coats, with the use of tape-measure only; it is a system of measuring and drafting that will reach every shape, thereby giving us the high or low shoulder, erect or stooping form, shoulder, backward or forwards, narrow or wide arm-scye, narrow or wide backstrop; in fact, producing a correct draft for all forms in as simple a manner as possible.

With pleasure we call the attention of the public in general, especially the Tailors, to our "New and Improved System" of cutting perfect fitting garments, a system simple in its construction, based on mathematical and practical principles, which can easily be mastered, and will compensate the pupil a thousand times over with its results. It has afforded many years of constant study and experimenting, and stands without a rival in Europe and America.

#### ITS SIMPLICITY.

The greatest importance attached to all mechanism is its simplicity; without it we have complications which are liable to get out of order and cause trouble, but when everything is simple there are fewer chances of its causing annoyance and trouble. So it is with a system: too many of them being so complicated and call for so many measures, etc., that a student is perplexed at the multiplicity of his work and the numerous changes necessary to be made to successfully work the system.

We would guard you against learning a system containing too many calculations; the more simple they are, the less liable you are to err in using them.

#### ITS RELIABILITY.

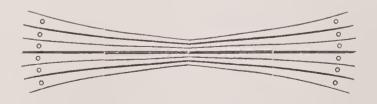
In an engine the *desideratum* to be attained is reliability. When this point is satisfactorily settled there is no hesitancy upon the part of the builders to recommend it. They are then satisfied that its work will be thoroughly done, and they have no fear of failure.

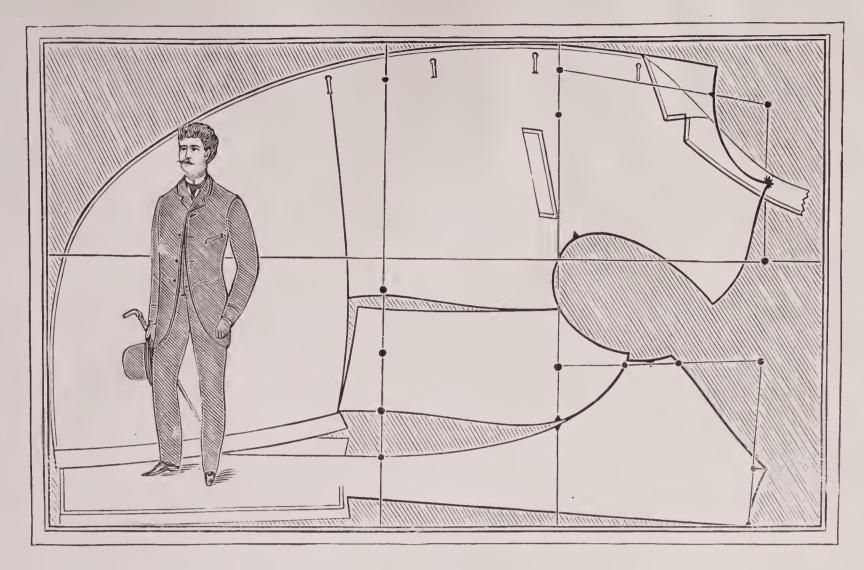
In this system of cutting its reliability has been settled beyond a question, and we have the proofs to offer which are open to the inspection of all interested parties.

#### ITS SWIFTNESS OF EXECUTION.

In these days of hurry, when time is reckoned so valuable that minutes as well as hours are considered, we all aim to economize time as much as possible; "time is money," therefore it is desirable in selecting a system to get one that produces good results and consumes the least time in drafting the garment, for in so doing we are selecting THE BEST-PAYING system.

This system is not only simple in its construction, reliable in its results, but occupies less time to make a correct draft than any other offered. Hence it is pre-eminently to your advantage to learn it, for "economy is wealth."





#### OUR SYSTEM OF CUTTING.

The all-important question to be decided by every student in search of a system for garment cutting is, Which is the best system taught?

He is met on the very threshold by the clamorous multitude of system teachers, all claiming, "par exceence," for their respective systems, which so confuses and perplexes him that, in despair, he is inclined to give up the search and denounce "the whole race."

In all "callings" as well as in theology there are "true as well as false teachers," and in many cases it is difficult to decide between them. But we must remember that, because there are "talse teachers" is no sufficient reason to denounce all. In all things we must discriminate, and, to a large degree, frame our judgment upon what we believe the most reliable evidence offered for our consideration, and not allow ourselves to be attracted as are the swarming bees by the din and clatter of noisy bells, tin horns, etc.

While this is true regarding things in general, it is particularly true of all who are in search of a system.

We should not be allured by the one making the loudest outcry—"a barking dog never bites." You can apply the moral.

You should act calmly and only after searching investigation. One of the surest tests of anything is the result—a pudding's worth can only be decided by eating of it—a system's worth can only be known by the standard and standing of its scholars. This is meant in a general sense, for you will admit that there are exceptions to all rules, and it is impossible for professors to impart brains where none exist; hence a good system is occasionally condemned when, in fact, the fault is to be attributed to the want of artistic ability on the part of the student.

Cutters who are unsuccessful in their profession invariably attribute their failure to the system learned by them. Inquiry establishes the fact that, instead of the system being at fault, nine times out of ten it is the man himself.

Incompetency and lack of ability only are the causes of his failure.

As a rule most of the systems have some good points—many are defective—a few are good, and none perfect; therefore, the object is to find the one as near perfection as possible; and the best and surest way to judge of this is to definitely settle in your mind which system gives the greatest satisfaction in the most cases, and is most generally endorsed by the successful cutters.

In such a search, and by an unprejudiced person, the Tailors' and Cutters' Exchange have no fear of being passed by, being confident that the system of cutting as taught by Dittmar and Sheifer presents points of excellence offered by few if any other system, and its endorsement by the most skilled cutters of this city is sufficient guarantee of its excellence without our entering into long columns of praise and laudation of its merits.

But, for the benefit of those who may not be acquainted with the workings of this system, and the better to allow them to judge of its qualities, we will briefly mention its chief attractive points, viz., simplicity, reliability, and swiftness of execution.

#### "THE DRESS CENTRE."

WE will not presume to teach any one the art of correctly dressing a gentleman, but will mention a few points which no one will attempt to refute. Many persons have been annoyed by articles written on the "Corpulent Figure," "Extra Erect," etc., and in most cases, after reading long and tedious columns, it was found to be a "puff" of some particular system, claiming for it

perfection in producing garments to fit these irregular figures; but not one idea could be gleaned from them which would aid a student to elucidate this vexed problem. No assistance was rendered the patient reader to overcome the difficulties of dressing properly and becomingly a short, fat man. We know that short, fat men invariably select sack coats and order them to be made to roll low. Nothing they might select could be farther from a becoming style of garment for such figures. They should in all cases wear a one-button cutaway walking-coat, buttoned high upon the chest, the lines of the front and skirt to gracefully curve in unison with the formation of the stomach; the body of good length, and the skirt comparatively short. A coat thus made and of proper dimensions, will add the appearance of height to such a figure. You will remember that according to Chesterfield, in every man there is "a dress centre," and when this "dress centre" is properly taken into account and correctly "dressed" the man will be improved by it.

By having a coat to button high upon the chest of a corpulent figure, with a gracefully curved front, the eye of the beholder is naturally attracted to the top button, and naturally follows the curved line of the front until it reaches the bottom of the skirt. This curved line being long, we are impressed with the *length* and fail to notice the *breadth* of the man. A coat thus made, and upon such a figure, will add many inches, appparently, to his height.

On the other hand, if the coat is more opened and buttoned lower down upon the stomach, the line of the front of the coat is correspondingly shortened, which adds breadth to the appearance of the man. It is a mistaken policy to cut the vest too long for a corpulent man; it will give him a stunted appearance, and a too short vest has an equally bad effect. There is 'a happy medium' which will be sought after, and, when found, will produce a pleasing effect.

As an illustration of this fact regarding the buttoning of a coat high up on the chest of a corpulent man to affect length and give the appearance of height to a figure, take a circular body, say four or five feet in length, and forty or fifty inches in circumference, and from the centre paint radiating lines. The effect will be to shorten the appearance of the body. Whereas if you establish a point two-thirds or three-fourths of the entire length from the bottom of the figure, and paint radiating lines from it, you will have the appearance of a much greater length than actually exists.

These may justly be called "optical illusions," but they are facts, and if once tried by any curious person will be found to be as stated.

The same effect will be made upon a corpulent man by the lines of his coat diverging from a centre upon the body. Try it.

A few months ago a stranger of very pronounced size and enormous belly entered the store of the writer and began a conversation regarding cloths, etc. A few moments were sufficient to impress the belief that he was a man of some culture and wealth, but very poorly dressed; that is to say he had on a double-breasted walking coat, of gray melton, buttoned low down on the stomach, large flaps at the hips, and long skirt. Finding he was "a jolly good fellow," and would allow familiarity, we alluded to his coat, remarking that it was of excellent material and well cut, but the style was entirely at variance with the wearer; that no man of his shape should wear such a garment, especially when made to wear rolled down so low, as it had the effect of increasing his size and making him appear more broad and squatty than he

really was; that a cutter understanding his business and duly appreciating the effect of style, colors, etc, would not have allowed him to wear such a garment. Taking no offence, but treating our remarks in the spirit they were intended, he good naturedly remarked: "Can you improve my appearance?" We promptly answered that if he allowed the opportunity and not interfered with in our selection of goods and style of garment, we would have no fear of the result, and was positive we could please him and gratify his friends by the improvement made in his appearance.

He as promptly gave the order to proceed unhampered by any remarks or suggestions from him, and at once we selected the goods and had him measured for a one-buttoned cutaway, to button very high upon the chest. The vest was cut without a collar and moderately long. His pantaloons we had cut very low in the body (the front not to come above the navel) and to fit snug around the waist, with a wide inside band sewed in at the side seams and a little more snug than the pants, so as to prevent any strain apon the body of the pants, and at the same time to act as a support to the stomach. When finished they were sent to his home and we anxiously but patiently awaited the result. A few days elapsed, and early one morning he made his appearance and with excitement depicted upon his countenance exclaimed, "By \* \* \*!" and then paused for want of breath. At once we pictured in our mind his indignant displeasure, and began to frame plausible excuses so as not to be too much taken aback when his exhausted "wind" returned to him, but he finally added, "You are a success as a tailor. I never had such fitting and becoming garments before. My wife and all my friends are jubilant at my improved appearance. You are a public benefactor to the fat men. Accepting the coat and vest as perfection, they are as nothing in comparison with the comfort to be had in wearing the pants-I walk with more ease and comfort than I have done since attaining my immense size, and I come to pay my bill with more satisfaction and pleasure than ever before experienced in paying a tailor. At the same time accept the acknowledgment of my gratitude and satisfaction." The consequent result of this incident is that he has "flooded" us with fat men ever since, and thus proves his warm friendship and ardent admiration of our ability to properly dress "fat men."

Our cutter, when requested to reduce the height of the body of the pants, hesitated and said, "All fat men want their pants high upon the stomach." This may be true, but if the cutter will educate—first himself, then the fat men—to the fact that much more comfort will come from having their pants a little lower at the front of the body, they will soon acknowledge their error and thank him for the suggestion.

There is a too ready acquiescence on the part of the cutter to cut and make garments as they are ordered by their customers, when their judgment and good taste tell them it is wrong. Customers will allow themselves to be dictated to on the subject of dress if they are impressed with the idea that the cutter is master of this subject, and to impress the customers with this belief it is necessary that the cutter should be able to thoroughly explain matters to his satisfaction. The plain truth is that cutters study too little the artistic necessaries of their profession, but are always found ready to talk flippantly and boast of what they can do. The majority of them are not blessed with modesty, but are blatant in extolling their worth.

What we need and most wish for is an improvement in the status of our cutters. Refinement and the refining influence of

study and research will do much towards this greatly desired end; and we shall be more than repaid for the writing of this article if some one of our readers who have neglected these important duties shall at once begin to diligently study and improve themselves; instead of insisting upon their knowledge and proficiency, shall meekly give themselves to learning, and willingly accept knowledge from whatever source if may be derived, no matter how humble.



Plate 1.

# The Measurements.

THE MEASURING FOR COAT AND VEST.

A MEASURE taken on a coat more or less wadded, or which does not fit, never produces a satisfactory result; in order to be correct, the measure should be taken on the vest. It is an error and prejudice to suppose that it is more difficult to measure without the coat. You will find an undoubted advantage in this system, and great facility in determining the exact form of the body, which is impossible when measured over the coat, let the operator be ever so talented.

The measure ought to be taken with ease and dispatch, and it has a bad appearance to be moving around your customer; placing yourself behind him, you can do all the measurement without change of position. It is of great importance that your customer should not assume a forced or unnatural position; to avoid this difficulty, address him on some subject to attract his attention. Be also very careful, in measuring, to place the measure close to the body, neither tight, loose, nor crooked. Apply the measure around the arm with your finger, in order to bring the looseness of the shirt close to the body; take all of the same tightness, and those from the socket bone, without departing from it.

The success of a coat depends greatly on the balance which the measurement can ascertain. However it must not be lost sight of that the human body is not a statue, and that the greatest care to seize the opportunity of having it on its natural position is of the greatest importance. It is not unusual that persons having a stuping attitude, erect themselves when they are to be measured. Take notice of it, and add, say  $\frac{1}{4}$  or  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch on the back balance according to your remark on his forced attitude, and all these points will locate themselves.

Take position behind the customer for measuring, and see that his vest is in good order. Make a mark on socket bone, point A.—See Fig. 1.

Make a mark at the top of hip bone, perpendicularly with the front of shoulder bone. You may place a straight line from the front of the shoulder bone to the top of hip bone, point B.—See on Fig. 1 and 2.

1 Shoulder measure front point A, over the shoulder, round the arm. See that your measure to be placed in good order and close to the arm, and coming to the centre of the back, say 22 inches.—See Fig. 1.

- Width of shoulder from point A to the top of shoulder bone, say 7<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> inches.—See Fig 1.
- 3 Depth of arm hole. Place a pencil or any other straight line under the arm. Take depth of arm hole from point A to the depth of arm, say 12 inches.—See Fig. 2.
- 4 Front balance from point A over the shoulder straight down to point B, say 20 inches.—See Fig 2.
- 5 Back balance from point A over the shoulder blade, down o point B, say 19½ inches.—See Fig. 1.
- 6 Adjustment from point B to the centre of back, Be careful that you have the measure in the centre of the back, say  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches.—See Fig. 1.
- 7 Breast over the largest part of the chest and over the blade, say 36 inches.
  - 8 Waist; take it right close over hips, say 32 inches.
  - 9 Hip; the largest part of the seat, say 37 inches.
- 10 Length of sleeves, from point A or socket bone over the shoulder, in front of arm down to the risp, say 31 inches See Fig. 2.
  - 11 Length of waist according to style, say 181/2 inches.
- 12 Total length according to the style of coat to be cut for cutaways, say 32 inches.





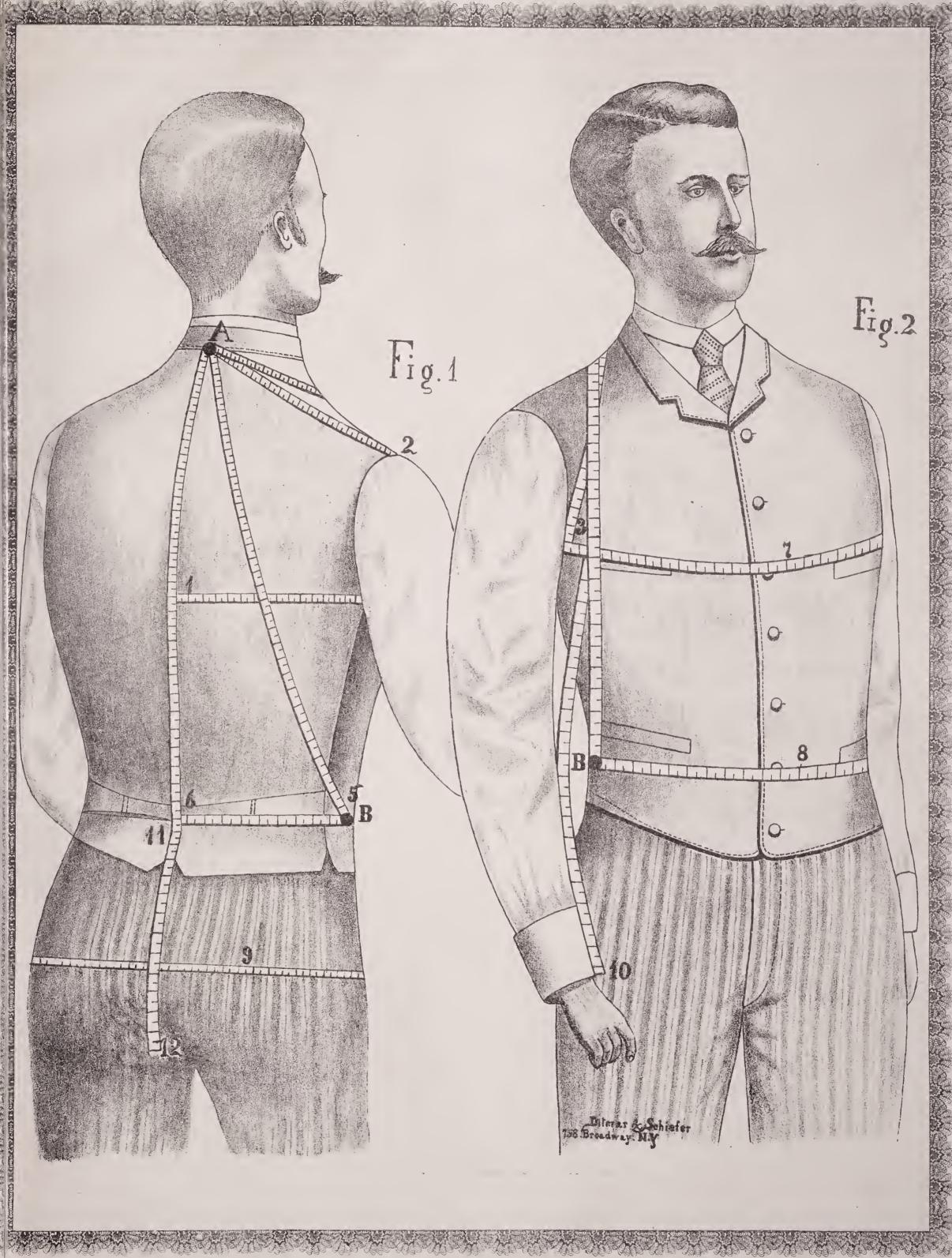




Plate 2.

COAT MEASURE.

# Brafting a Coat

BY THE SELF-BALANCING MEASUREMENTS.

- 1 Draw line 1 on the edge of the paper.
- 2 Square line 2 by line 1. Have a perfect square with line 1 and 2.
- 3 Shoulder measure, 22 inches. Take 22 on Scale No. 1 from line 1 to 3, draw centre line; be careful to get that line straight.
- 4 Depth of arm hole, 12 inches. Take 12 inches from line 2 to 4; draw a line up.
- 5 Front balance, 20 inches. Take 20 inches from line 2 to 5; draw a line up.
- 6 Adjustment measures, 7½. Take 7½ inches from line 1 to 6 (on line 5).
- 7 Measure the distance from point 6 to line 3, say 4 1/4. Take the third part from line 3 to 7.
  - 8 From line 1 to 8, the same as there is from line 3 to 7.
- 9 Back balance 19½ inches. Take 19½ inches from point 7 to 9 (on line 1).
  - 10 Draw a line from 8 to 9.
  - 11 Square a line by point 9 and line 10.
- 12 Width of shoulder, 73/4 inches. Take 73/4 inches from point 9 (on line 11).
- 13 Shoulder measure, 22 inches. Take 22 on scale No. 2 from line 3 to 13 (on line 4); draw line from 12 to 13.
- 14 Measure the distance from line 3 to point 13, say 43/4 inches. Take 43/4 on scale No. 3 from 9 to 14 (on line 11).
- 15 From line 2 to 15 (on line 3) the same as there is from 9 to 14; draw a line to the front.
- 16 Measure the distance from point 12 to point 13. Take the ½ part and ½ inches les from point 12 to 16.
  - 17 In centre between 16 and 13.
- 18 Width of back from 2 to 2½ inches from point 8 to 18 (on line 5); now draft the back.
  - 19 In centre between point 9 and line 4 (on line 1).
- 20 From line 2, the same as there is from point 9 to line 4 (on line 1).
- 21 Square by point 19 and into the corner of lines 3 and 4, up to line 15. Now draw a line from point 21 to point 20.
- 22 Measure from point 14 to point 16; take the same from 21 to 22. C. 1 inch from line 3. Now draw the arm hole from

point 22, slightly curved to line C. and into the corner of lines 3 and 4. Now start ½ inch above point 17, and curve down 3/8 below line 4 and into the corners of lines 3 and 4.

- 23 Breast measure, 36 inches. Take the half of 36 from 10 to 23 (on line 4).
- **24** From point 23, according to the thickness of padding and the material, and how measure has been taken tight or loose, but for measure taken carefully over the blade, the allowance from 2 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  is a good medium.
- 25 Measure the distance from point 23 to line 3, say 7. Take the same in scale No. 3 from point 21 to 25. Draw a line from point 24 to 25.
- 26 Measure the distance from point 24 to 25, and take the third part from 25 to 26. Draw a line from point 26 to 15. Now curve the neck gorge.
- 27 Waist measure, 32 inches. Take off adjustment measure 7½ inches, which leaves 8½ inches from line 3 to 27 (on line 5). F. ½ inch from point 27 to F. Now draw a line from point 24 to F.
  - 28 6 inches below line 5.
- 29 From point 18, the half of the distance there is from point 6 to line 3.
- 30 Seat measure, 37 inches. Take the fourth part of seat from line 3 to 30 (on line 28).
- 31 From point 30 to 3! the same as from 8 to 18. Draw a line from point 29 and point 31; this line gives you the spring of skirt.
- 32 Length of waist, 18 inches from the top of back, on point 9 down to point 32, G. 1/2 inch below 32.
- 33 Measure the length from point 21 to G., say 21 inches. Now take (half) an inch less from the same point 21 to point 33. Now curve skirt from G to 33.

Allowance for single-breasted one-button cutaway from point 26, 1½ inches to the point for lap; then slightly curve round according to style; now take off (half) an inch between skirt and forepart.

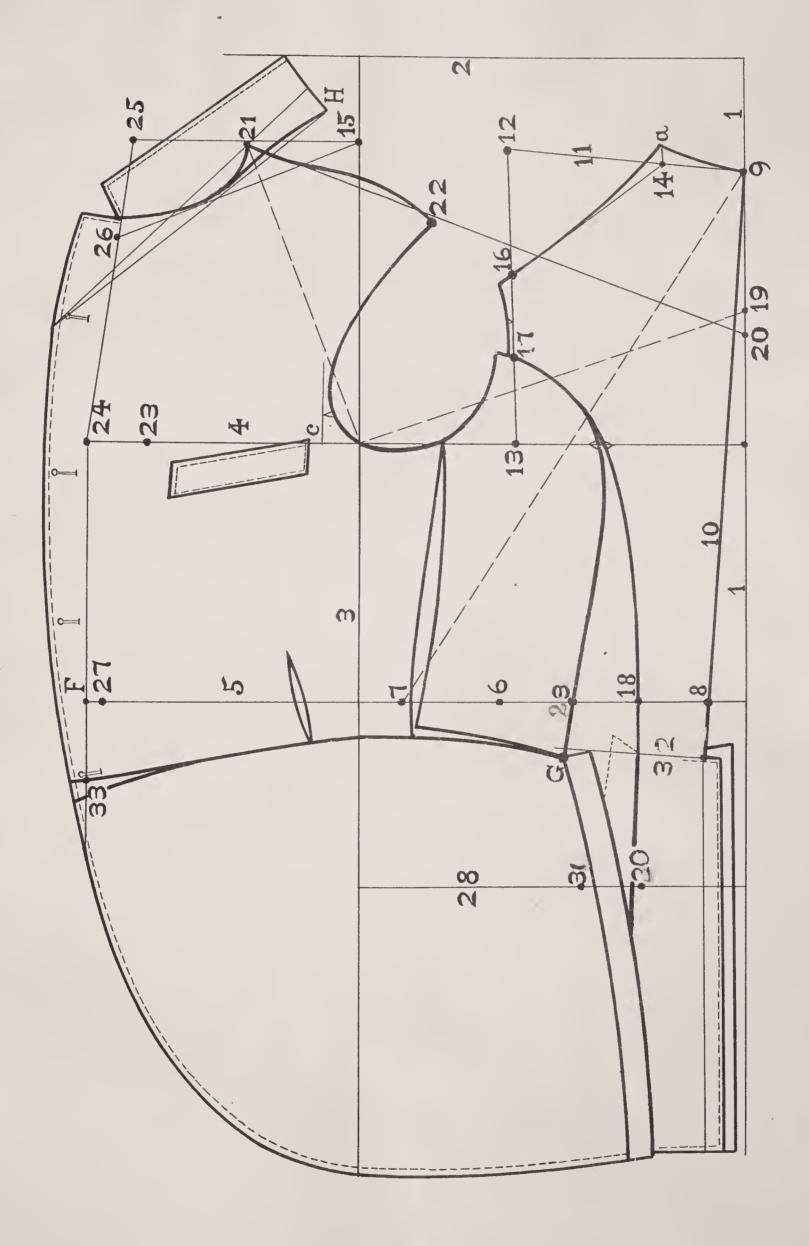
The first button hole according to style. From 3 to 4 inches is a good medium, from the top of lapel; the last one in the seam of the skirt.

The remainder of the button holes are to be divided between the *first* and last.

Collars to be *cut* generally according to the taste of customer, either *short* or *long* roll, and must correspond with the *roll* on *lapels*, as preferred by the customer.

If a short roll is preferred, take the first button hole which is to be buttoned.

Make a line from the button hole to 21, which will be the crease of the collar; now draw a line from the curve of neck H. Measure the top of back from 9 to A, and apply the same from shoulder-seam to H. Now shape or form the collar the way it is on the diagram.



#### Plate 3.

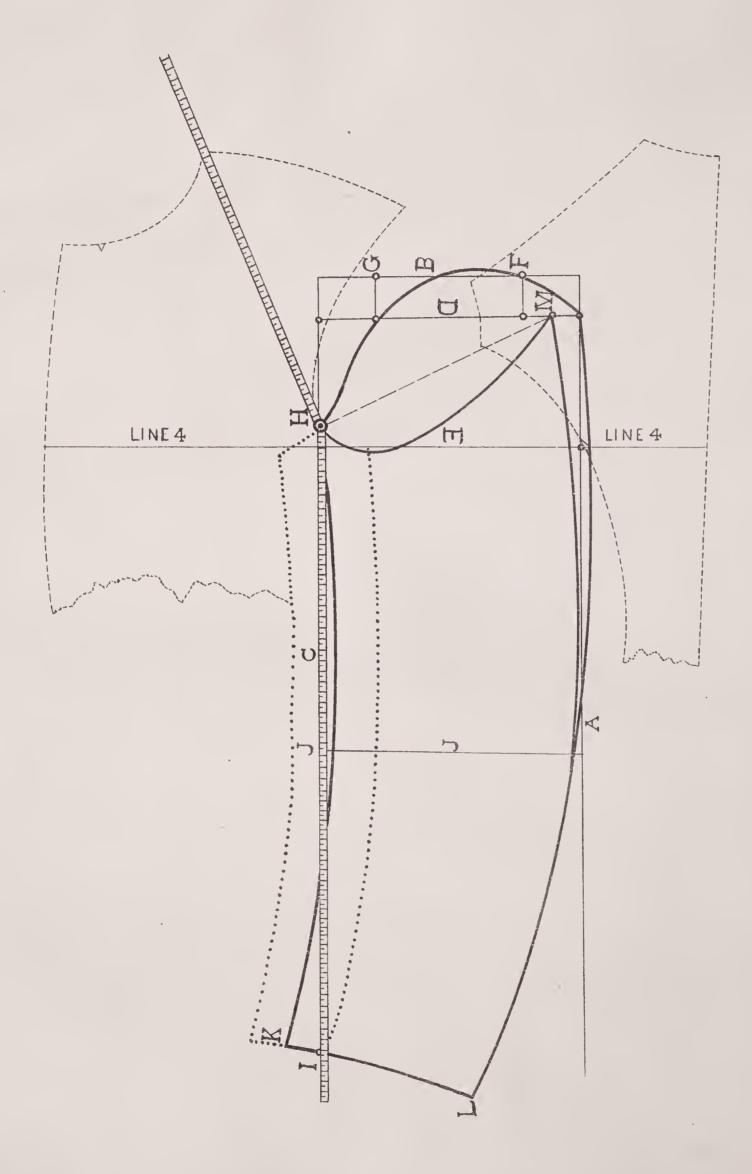




Measure the top of Armhole from notch to notch, say 8½. Now measure the underpart of Armhole from notch to notch, say 8.

- A. Draw line A.
- B. Square line B. by A.
- C. Uppermeasure of Armhole  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches deduct  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch. and take 8 inches from A. to C.
- D&E. Place your back with top of shoulder to line B. Draw line D. by notch of back and E. by line 4.
- F & G. The 5th part from line A. to F. and from line C. to G. as there is from A. to C.
- H. Place on the front line 4 and make point H. by notch of Armhole.
- I. Length of Sleeve measure 31 inches, now take off the depth of Armhole 12 inches from point H. and apply 31 inch. to I.
- J. In the centre between E. and I.
- K. Allow  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch. from I. to K.
- L. Measure the distance from C. to point F. and apply same from K. to L.
- M. Underpart of Armhole measure 8 inches. Deduct ½ inch. and apply 7½ inches from H. to M. This point gives you the under Sleeve, be careful not to hallow the under Sleeve to much. In cutting out Sleeve add 1½ inches on the upper Sleeve for the fore Arm seam, and deduct 1½ inches from the under Sleeve for the same see (diagram). The upper part of Sleeve which joins point G., must be shaped according to Armhole if more hallowed out. You must allow more on line G. length of upper Sleeve must be cut ¾ of an inch shorter than the under Sleeve, as the upper Sleeve must be streched in length to form hollow on Arm. Allowance must be made for turn in at the bottom.





#### POWER OF MEMORY.

A CORRESPONDENT of *Nature* tells a curious story of an American waiter at the New York Fifth Avenue Hotel, who can take charge of five hundred hats at once, and always return the right hat to the owner, though most of the five hundred owners, and, of course, most of their hats, are completely strange to him.

This waiter says that he "forms a mental picture of the owner's face inside of the hat, an that on looking at any hat the wearer's face is instantly brought before his mind's eye." Here, then, if the account be accurate, is another case of a memory indefinitely strengthened by a power of visualizing impressions which most men never visualize at all. This man visualizes hats with faces under them, as great chess players who play without the board visualize the pieces set in particular squares; only this is a more remarkable exercise of the same power, since five hundred hats must contain many nearly exact copies of each other, while none of the sixty-four squares on a chess-board be confused together at all by any one who can make himself any accurate picture of them.

While this may appear "fishy," there is more truth in it than a casual reader will give credit. We will not maintain that it is "the whole truth and nothing but the truth," but we believe that to a certain extent it is true. Some men possess remarkable faculties for connecting objects. We occasionally meet men who immediately recall the name of a person upon seeing his face; others associate places of residence with the face, etc.

But what we wish to impress upon our readers by the above is, that it is a good thing for all cutters to *cultivate* this faculty. It is well to acquire the habit of *photographing* the shapes, styles, etc., of their customers. By some device they should learn to impress indelibly upon their minds an exact counterpart of the various customers they measure; they should so study this subject that by 'looking over their man" they could produce, as it were, a *facsimile* of him upon paper by simply associating the measures taken with certain 'points" they have noted down in their mind.

We are positive this is a faculty that can be cultivated to advantage by every cutter, and we think it is his duty to cultivate it, for by so doing he fosters and gives life to an element which goes far toward helping him to successfully draft his patterns so as to overcome the various defects which may exist in his customer and in his system for cutting.



#### Plate 4.

#### APPLY MEASUREMENTS.

This Cut shows the perfectability of our Measurement System, and the corresponding results which the attentive Student can rely upon as a perfect guide to all the various forms of Garment Cutting.

A to I Blade Measure.

A " 2 Width of Shoulder.

A " 3 Depths of Armhole.

A " B Front Balance.

B " 4 Back

B " 5 Adjustment.

1 " 6 Breast Measure allowance for Seam, etc.

5 " 7 Waist " " " " " "

in placing any pattern you may cut in the same position. You will find the like results to the above, which is a certain proof of the correctness of our Self Balancing System.

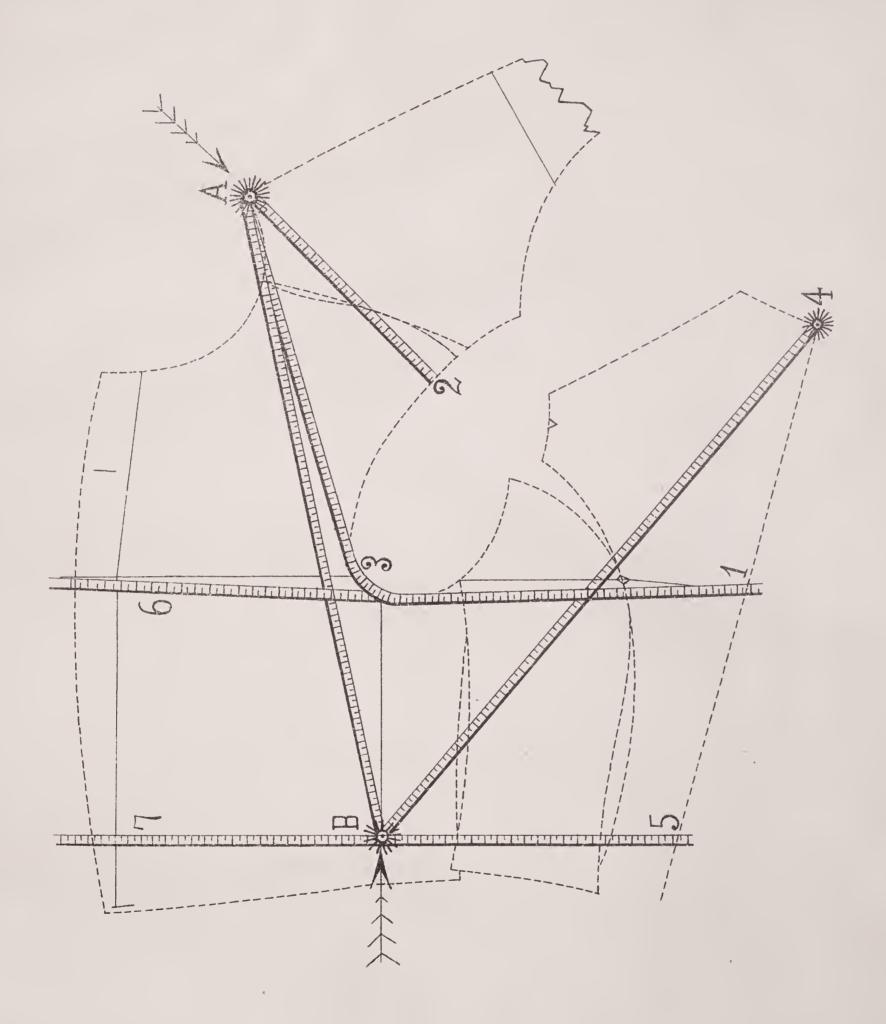


#### THE TAILORS' & CUTTERS EXCHANGE.

The Tailors' and Cutters' Exchange, who are the publishers of this work, has been established for a number of year, and has always been held in high esteem by all who have become acquainted with its merits. It has had a steady and prosperous growth from its birth, and has always maintained its name for integrity and true worth.

No loud-mouthed trumpets of brass have been engaged to sound its praise or proclaim its virtues, but it has gradually and quietly worked its way up from a small beginning until now it is an acknowledged power in the land, and its friends and patrons are to be found in all sections of this extensive country. Our students are from every State in the Union and the Canadas, and its graduates are to be found scattered all over the land. Among the faculty and members of "The Exchange" will be found some of the best-known tailors and cutters of this city and country, and our magazine and its illustrations will be under their surveillance; consequently the public can rely upon always having the newest designs and most approved styles, emanating from the acknowledged leaders of styles and fashion.

We have many advantages for the truthful portrayal of fashions over all of our competitors; their boasts to the contrary notwithstanding. But of this we will say no more, as we prefer to have the interested public judge for themselves and choose between us, feeling assured that our works and their superiority will speak for themselves.



#### Plate 5.

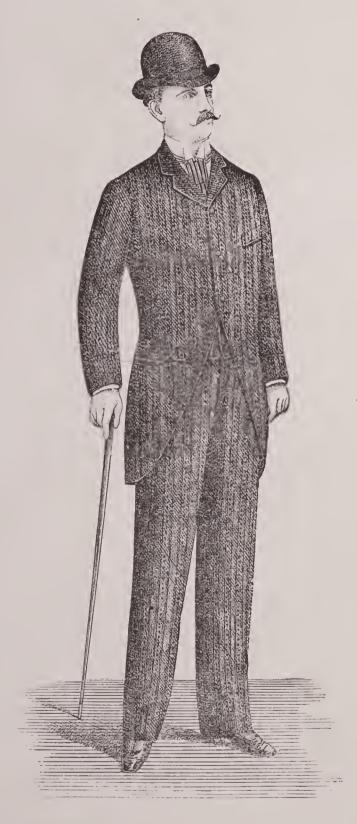
THE 3 OR 4 BUTTON CUTAWAY.

The most generally popular coat worn is the single-breasted cutaway. We give three representations—the three button cutaway, the four button cutaway, and the one button sligthly cutaway—which are the styles mostly selected by our dressy young men.

This is partly owing to the fact that the three, four and five button cutaways have been so universally worn that every one has more or less of these styles and now desires a change. This style of garment is very becoming to a well proportioned figure, and we think is destined to grow in favor.

The full length of the cutaway coat for ordinary sized men is about 34 inches—the extreme style would call for two inches less—the tendency is to cut all coats short.

The loose fitting coats which have been so popular for years are disappearing, and now the close fitting coats are taking their place. This change of Style is denominated "English," which is a popular error, as at present the English are cutting a loose and broader shoulder coat than has been their custom of late years.



### Drafting a 3 or 4 Button Cutaway.

The drafting a 3 or 4 Button Cutaway is to be done the same as on Plate 2. Allowance for the front is as follows.

Allow from 26 to A. 11/2 inches

" F. " O. 3

" 33 "X. according to taste from 5 to 6 in. is a good medium to start the curve.

We propose to make such subjects a feature of our works hereafter. Many attempts have been made before, but they were spasmodic and "died early;" but with us it shall be our aim to make our articles not only of practical use, but so highly entertaining to all interested persons that they will eagerly anticipate each coming edition.

While we claim for our present report *superiority over all* other reports issued this season, we frankly admit it does not reach that high standard of excellence which we are determined upon attaining.

This is but the beginning of a work that will supply a void long felt; and by persistent energy, etc., it shall make its mark, and its competitors shall acknowledge its standing.

Making these assurances in *good faith*, we would ask all who have been pleased with this, our first effort, to send in their names as *subscribers at once*.

#### THE PECUNIARY VALUE OF TASTE.

In general we have a very inadequate appreciation of the pecuniary value of taste.

Taste measurably supplies a deficiency of means in almost everything.

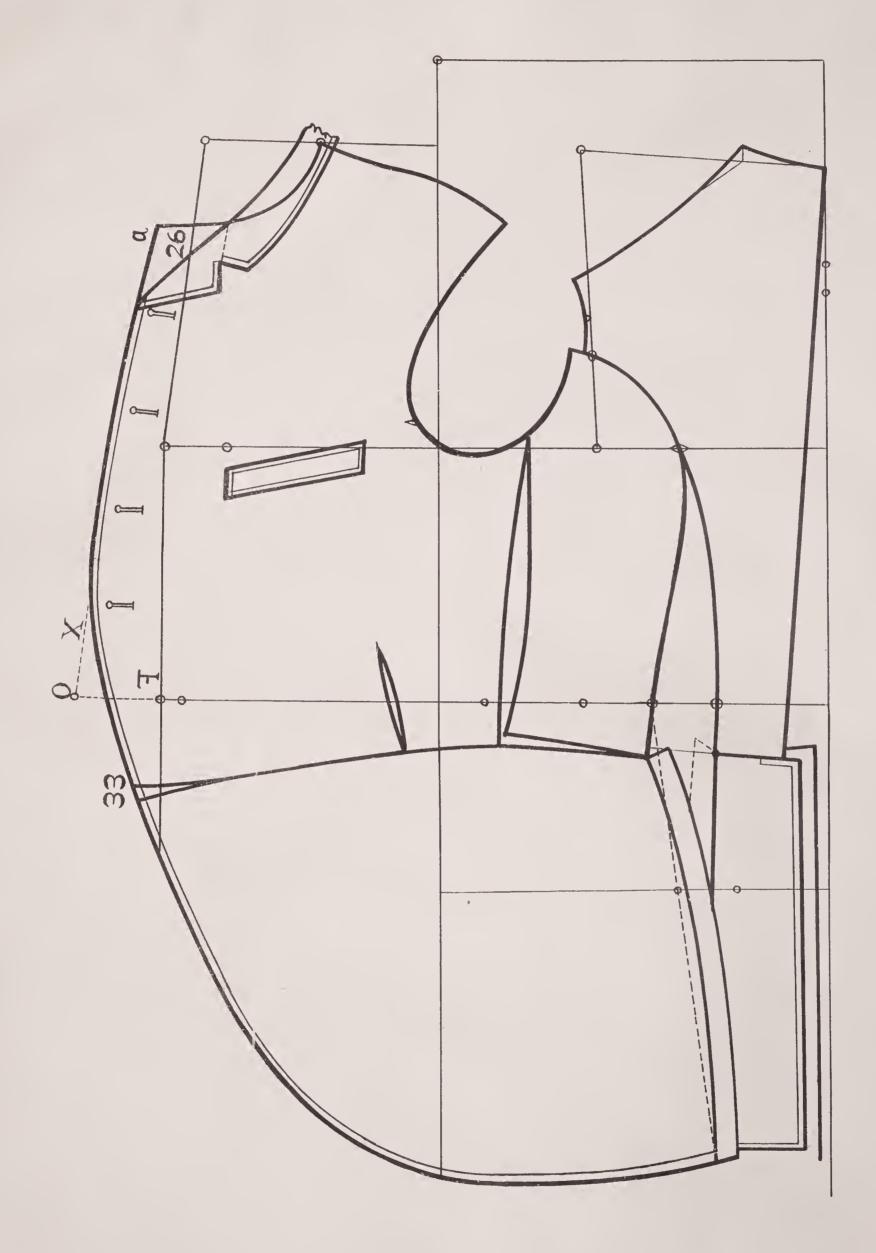
How often do we see a cheap but tastefully planned and arranged cottage exelling in attractiveness the costly but ill-contrived dwelling!

The difference between taste and the want of it is strikingly manifest in the laying out of grounds and planting trees and shrubs.

It is also manifest in other ways. One person always appears well dressed, another never; yet the one who is ill-dressed may pay his tailor twice as much a year as the other.

One who does not understand the adaptation of style and colors may be loaded with costly garments and finery, and yet never appear well dressed.

To some persons taste in everything seems natural, but in all it admits of cultivation. And the cultivation of one's taste not only saves money, but it is a source of much satisfaction and happiness.



#### Plate 6.

# DOUBLE-BREASTED FROCK COATS, OR PRINCE ALBERTS.

For "general utility" there is no coat made which is so universally worn by all classes at the double-breasted frock or Prince Albert coat.

The fashionable "society man" and the hard working mechanic alike call it into requisition upon all occasions when they desire to appear dressed.

It can be worn on all occasions and for all purposes when the dress or "swallow-tailed" coat is not imperatively called for. Therefore, as a rule, every gentleman has one in his wardrobe or among his toggery.

An effort has been made within the past two or three years to introduce in their stead the single-breasted frock coat, but it did not prove acceptable to the masses, hence the popularity of the "Prince Albert" has not been materially affected by this innovation, and their usefulness is attested by their increasing demand made for them by all classes and professions in life.



## DRAFTING A D. B. PRINCE ALBERT COAT.

The drafting a D. B. Prince Albert coat. Make your points the same as on plate No. 2.

Allow from 23 to 24 23/4 inches

The above allowance is for lapel cut off. If lapel left on front, make the allowance  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch less as follows from A. to B., from 24 to D. and from F. to E.



#### DRAFTING THE SKIRT.

Allow from G. to H. I inch by cutting on cloth draw your skirt in the center between 29. and 30.

I. Apply the total length of coat, now measure from H to I, and apply the same from the skirt seam to J. "....." the dots, presents how lapel is left on the front.



#### GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

For some cause the habit of wearing very thick and heavy garments in winter is changing.

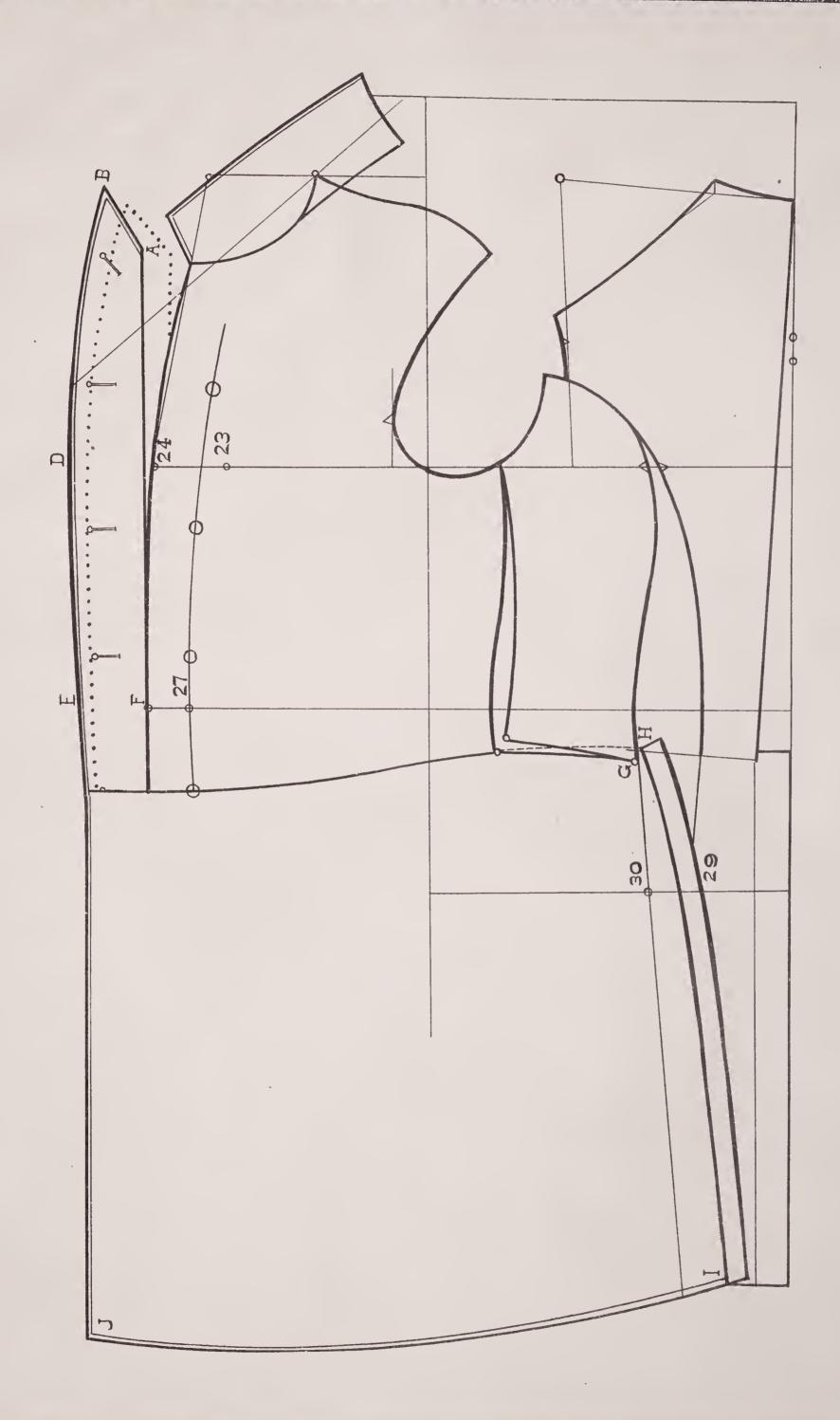
Our fathers were heavy beaver cloth garments, and over these were worn very heavy overcoats or wraps. In these days "things have changed since George the Third was King," and our young men wear medium weight goods for both over and under garments.

Shoes and gaiters are worn instead of the boots worn by our ancestors. This change we heartily endorse, as we have a horror of long boots, believing them detrimental to health, and would in every case advise our friends against their use.

One sign of the improved condition of our country and its present prosperity is that men are more generally ordering their clothing from the merchant tailors who a year or so ago were purchasing their garments ready made.

The millions annually exported more than the imports for the whole country will continue to render money more abundant.

No people dislike to wear ready made clothing more than Americans, and when they feel able to afford luxuries they at once order their garments from the tailor, notwithstanding the price is greater.

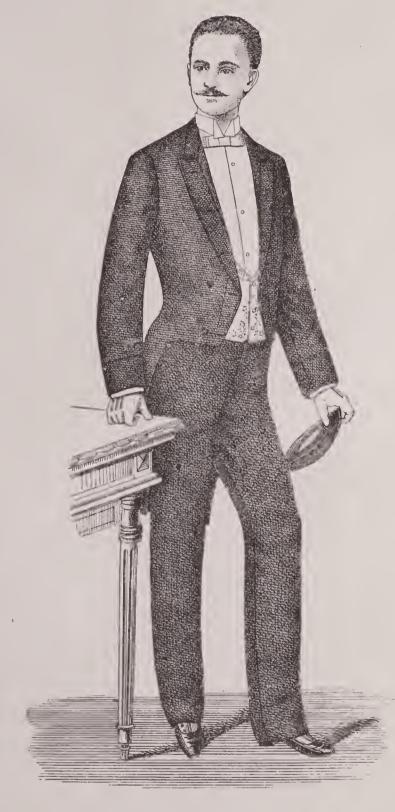


#### Plate 7.

## The Full Dress Coat.

The dress suit is represented with great care, because *full dress* is becoming universally the style for balls, dinner parties, and select reunions, and the style presented is *the very latest* and most approved.

Some few persons prefer the ornamentation of serpentine braid upon the front of vest; others have black silk worked into various patterns, but, strictly speaking, this is not generally done; but the plain black cloth vest with two, and sometimes three buttons, is usually worn.



You will notice that the coat can be made with a shawl collar, which is a great relief from the lapel dress coat of late years.

This style of collar has the effect of keeping the coat in better shape and position, and when properly formed gives a pleasing effect. It is not so wide as in former years, and appears to make a favorable impression upon all who use it.

# THE DRAFTING A FULL DRESS GOAT.

Allow from 23 to 24 2 ½ inches

'' 27 '' F ½ inch.

" for the lapel 21/4 inches on top

" " " totton.

#### DRAFTING THE SKIRT.

Allow from A to B 21/2 inches

" B " C " "

·· · · 33 · · 34 13/4 · · ·

a line from B. to 34 and from C to E. The collar to be cut according to roll of lapel. "..... the dots" present the dress coat with shawl collar, which the lapel must be cut straight on the top and the allowance is only 1½ inches on top.

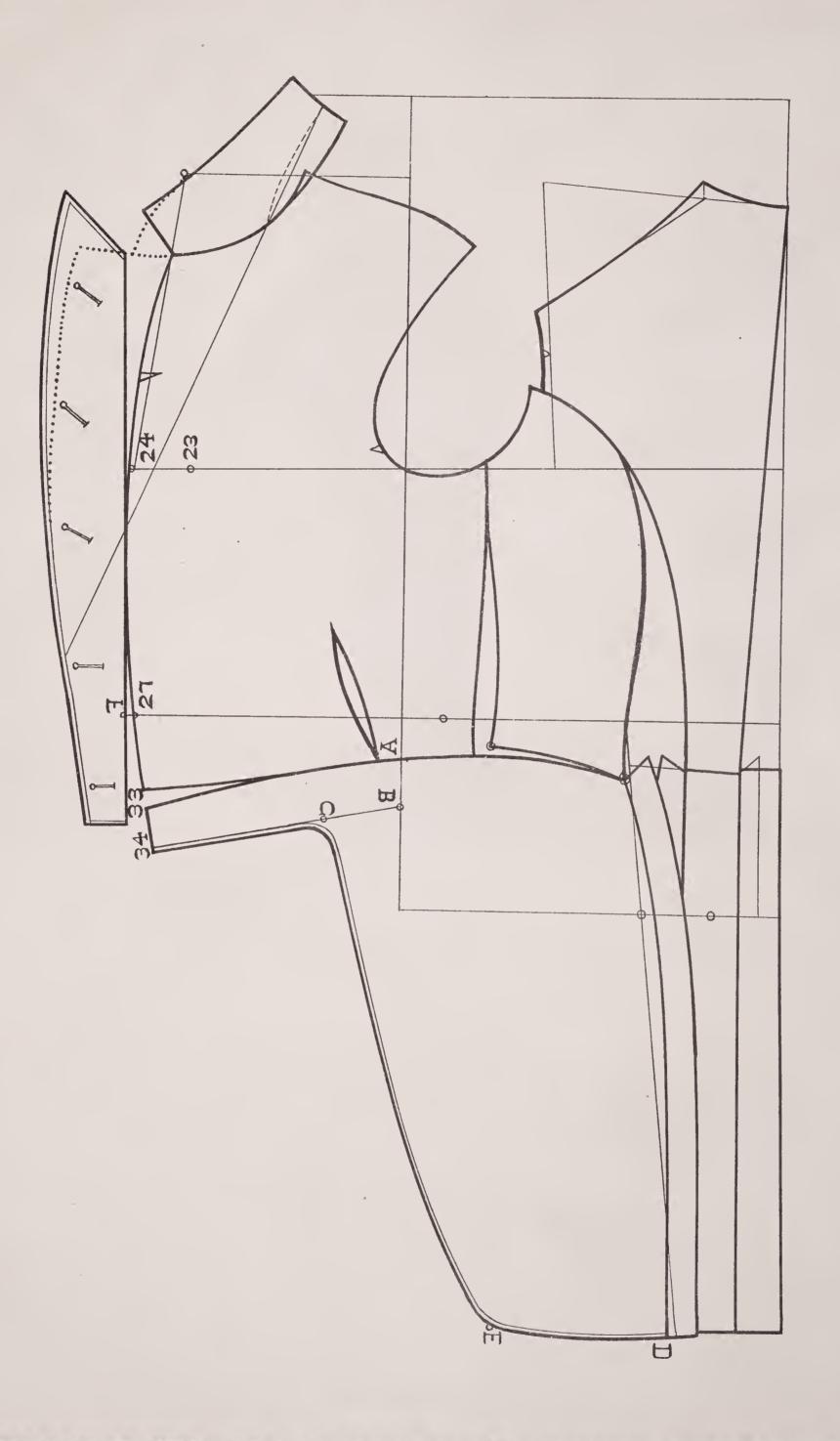


#### THE DIGNITY OF TAILORING.

A GREAT number of persons are disposed to deride the calling of a tailor, and many young men may be deterred from learning the trade on this account. If any such should read this article, let them remember that tailors stand about as high as a profession as any other, as proven by the difficulty of making a good tailor out of a lawyer, while many tailors have proved successful lawyers and surpassed as counsellors, and a few have made able statesmen. Of the latter, President Andrew Johnson, whatever may have been thought by some of his policy, it has been frequently acknowledged by many able men since his death, that his state papers are the most correct and able of any since the days of Thomas Jefferson.

But, after all, who of modern tailors are justly entitled to the tribute paid to the memory of Pasquin, the Roman tailor, who was regarded as the wittiest man in Rome, and after his death, two thousand years ago, they raised a marble monument in Rome to his memory, which remains to this day in nearly the centre of the city? No one, unless it be Andrew Johnson. It is true that very many tailors have been Lord Mayors of London, and Baron Stults was not only an excellent tailor, but he improved the dyes and tints of cloths, and invented the best factory for making superior cloths of any one in England.

Nine journeymen tailors once made a very wealthy merchant, who had lettered on the panel of his coach, "Nine tailors made the man." This was done in honor of the noble members of the craft who had made his fortune by donations to establish him in business. But by the conceptions of the following age, when literary scamps found it impossible to get credit with the tailor, they turned the compliment into blackguardism by rendering it thus: "It takes nine tailors to make a man." Even Shakespeare was not free from the taint, as shown in some of his plays, in which he endeavored to disgrace the tailor. It is an honorable calling, and no one should blush with shame for being numbered among its members.







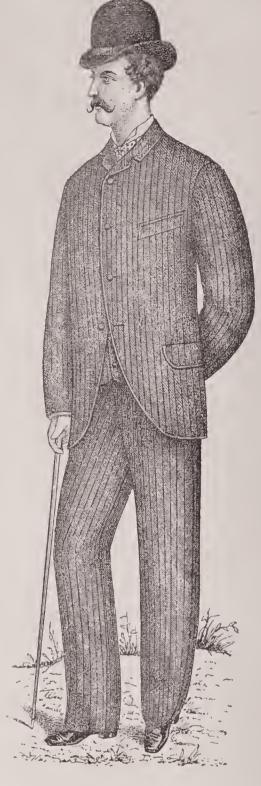


Plate 8.

# THE SACK COATS.

The sack coat in *four styles* is the leading business and office coat to be worn.

The single-breasted sack coat closing four buttons; the single-breasted sack coat closing one button and slightly cutaway; the single-breasted sack coat closing one button and very much cut away; and the double-breasted sack coat comprise the variety offered for yeur consideration.

The sack coats are cut extremely short, which is the most noticeable feature, The average length is about 28 or 29 inches for an ordinary sized man.

The double-breasted sack, as represented is mostly intended to be worn during the early fall, when an overcoat is not needed This is much worn by gentlemen who are fond of pedestrian exercise— those who are fond of long walks to and from their offices, but as a rule it is considered fashionable.

The Drafting a Sack Coat.

Make your points fore as to 27; see plate 2.

A. I inch from point 13 to A.

B. I inch from point 13 to B; now daaw a straight line from point A. to Bottom.

C. 6 inches below waist line on line A, now draw a line by point B and C, this gives you the spring of Forepart. shape the side, body and back the same as shown on diagram. The pocket to be placed about 4 inches below the waist, now draw a straight line with the armhole and devide the width of the pocket.

#### THE ALLOWANCE MADE FOR SACK COATS.

ONE BUTTON CUTAWAY

Allow 13/4 inches on top of lapel.

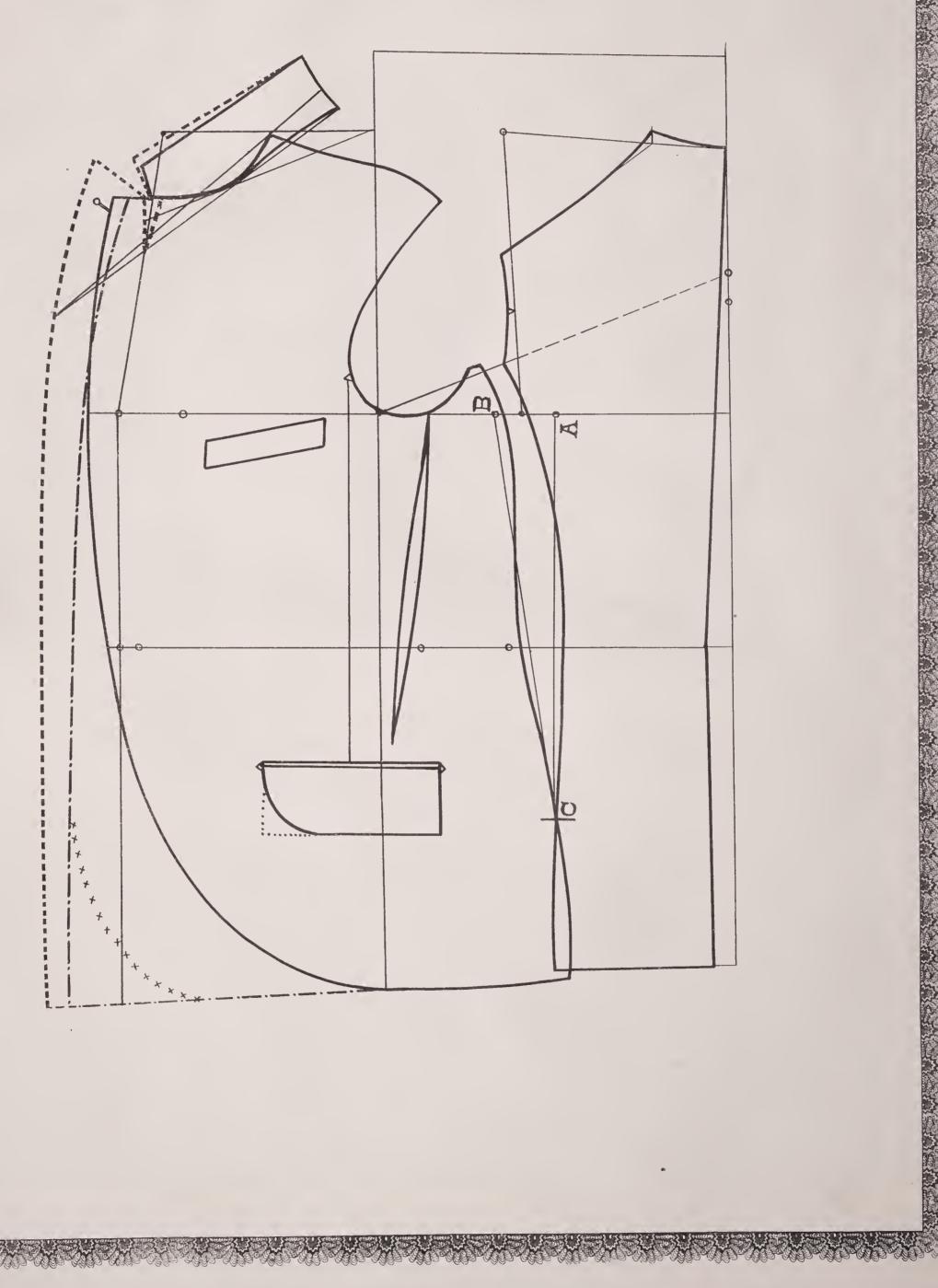
Allow 1½ inches on top and 2½ inches on bottom.

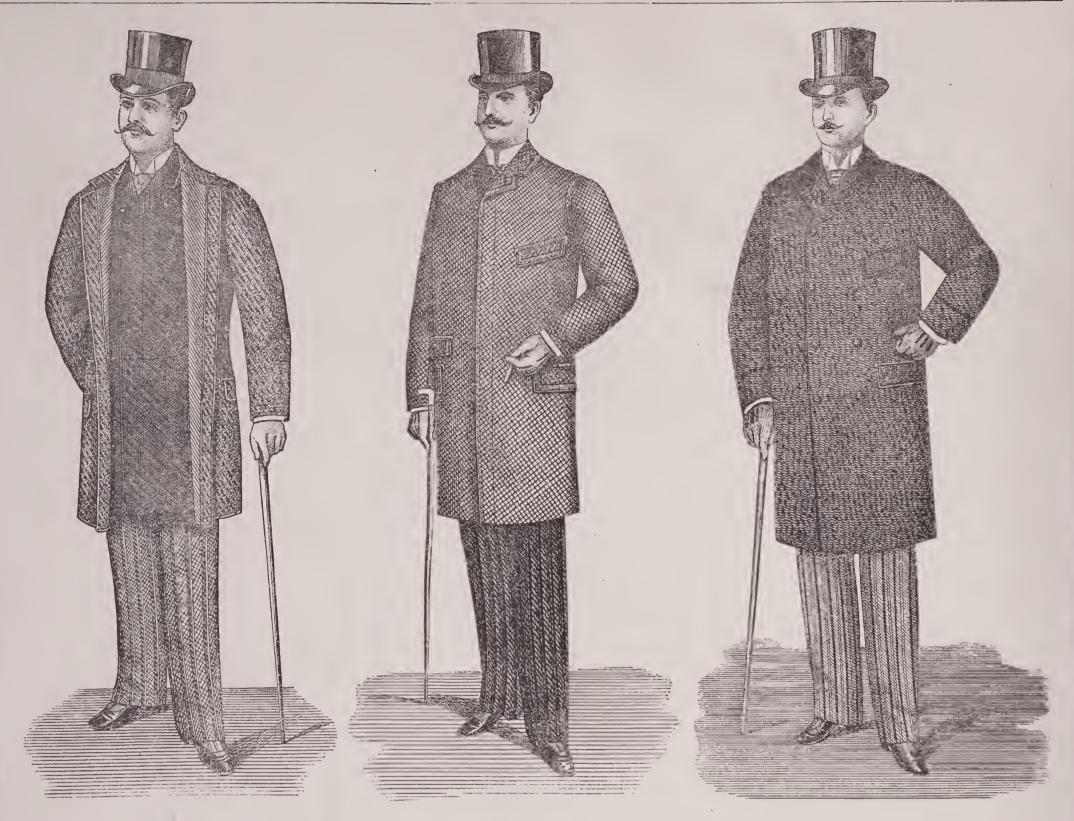
SLICHTLY CUTAWAY TO BUTTON

Allow 11/2 inches on top and 21/2 inches on bottom.

DOUBLE BREASTED SACK COAT

Allow 2½ in. on top 3 in. on the Breast and 3½ in. on Bottom.





### Plate 9. SACK OVERCOATS.

Sack overcoats are of three styles—double breasted, single breasted, fly front, and single breasted with the long roll.

The most generally worn of these is the single breasted, fly front overcoat.

A few double breasted over sack coats are worn, and about the same proportion of single breasted with buttons through are used.

As sack overcoats are more worn for dress coats by the masses, they are not cut so long as formerly. This is in contradistinction to the Ulster, which is used exclusively as a storm and business overcoat.

This season's style of sack overcoat is a radical change in the general appearance from last. It is cut quite short—for ordinary sizes, about 37 or 38 inches in length.

They are quite narrow in the shoulder and fit more close to the body, and are buttoned well up on the chest; but it is not the intention to present too scant an appearance.

As coats get shorter and sleeves smaller, shallow cuffs grow in favor for all kinds of coats; the depth of cuffs vary from 2 to 3 inches deep.

Velvet collars are usually worn; lapped seams are not so fashionable except for light kerseys.

Dark grays, browns, and blues, are the colors most in favor. A few very dressy young men choose lighter shades and their garments are generally faced with silk.

Notice.— Measurements for overcoats must be taken over the body coat.

#### IMPORTANCE FOR OVERCOATS.

Overcoats can be cut from the same measurements taken over the body coat with the increasing according to the thickness of the cloth and lining, taking into consideration thickness of the coat which is to go over. However 2½ inches of increase is a good medium on breast, waist and seat, 1½ inch. on blade, ½ inch. on width of shoulder, 1 inch. on depth of armhole, ¾ inch. on adjustment and ½ inch. on front and back balance.

#### THE DRAFTING AN OVERCOAT.

Allowance for single breasted.

Allow from V to B 2 inches for spring goods

"" " 2½ " " winter "

" 24 " C 2½ " " spring "

" " winter "

" " Spring "

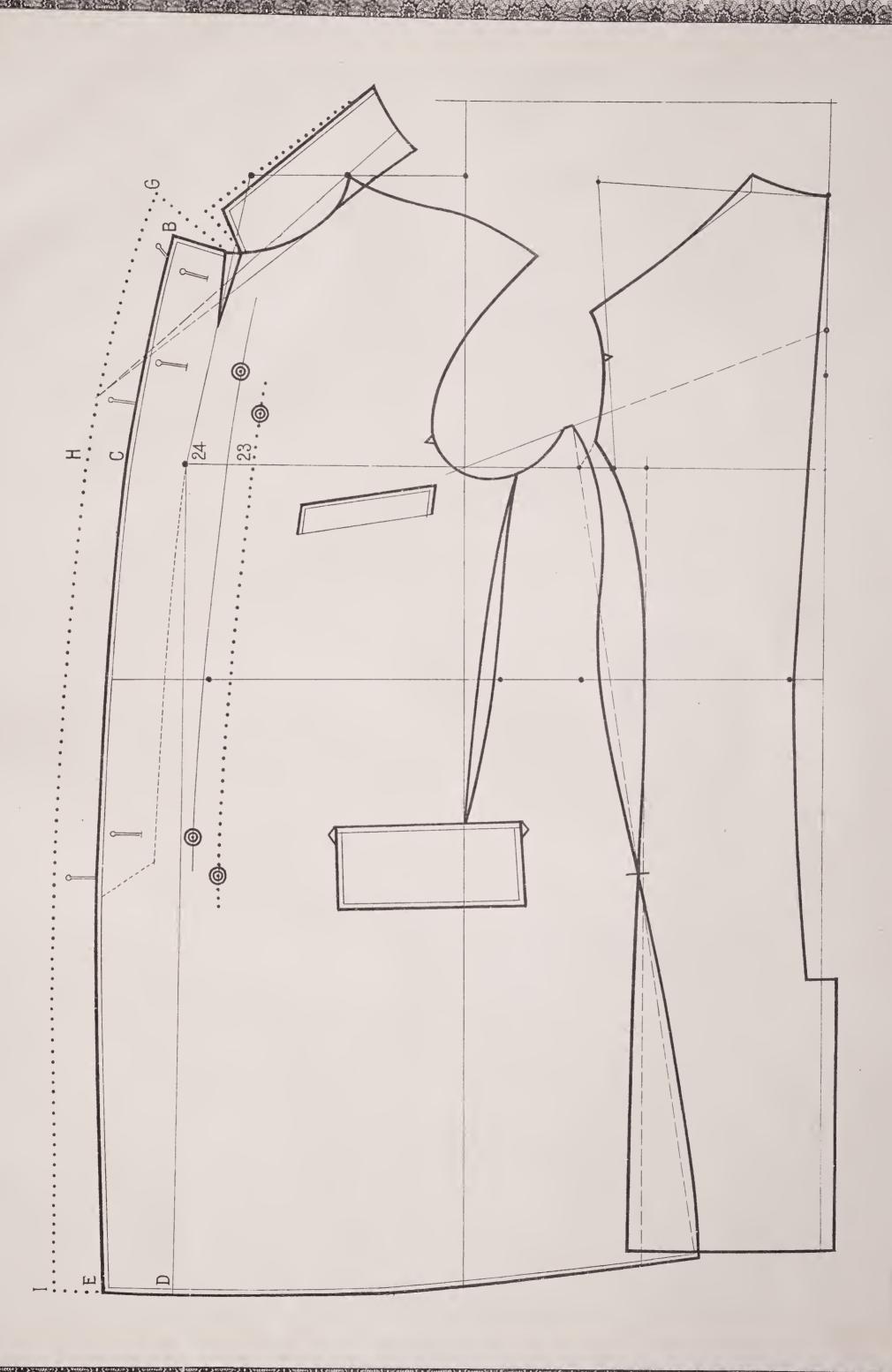
" " spring "

" winter "

" " " " " " " " winter "

Allowance for double breasted.

Allow from V to G 3½ inches
" " 24 " H 4 "
" D " I 4½ "



#### Plate 10.

# The Shoulder Cape.

But a few years the cape overcoat has been introduced, and it is *now* so popular amongst all classes and sexes that it is one of the indispensable articles of *all outfits*.

They are in demand during the whole year. Travelers always are to be seen with them; in fact every one who can afford such a luxury will not do without them.

The styles are various as "the leaves of the forest," but the more plain and simple they are modeled, the more general that style is used.

They are made from all characters of goods—from the striped or checked cassimeres and plain beaver—the coat is cut quite long, for ordinary size about 50 or 52 inches in length, the width of back on bottom is cut about the fifth part of breast measure, if plaits is desired you may place them about 3½ inches below the waist. The length of cape is cut for ordinary size, about 16 or 17 inches in length.



DRAFTING A CAPE.

In cutting a cape for either men's or boy's overcoat Ulsters we must say this is the surest and most perfect way to cut the cape. The cape must be cut by the coat pattern which the cape is to go over it. A. and B. place on back and front with armhole shoulder points. Now devide from (back to front) 1 to 2 the 6th part of breast measure. Allow from 1 to 3 1½ inch. so to get the shoulder seam on the center of shoulder. Allow from 2 to 4 the same as from 1 to 3. Allow from 4 to 5 1 inch. Collar band to be cut the length of neck and allow 1 inch. and 1½ inch. wide. "..........dots" presents how the cape is cut in 2 parts which gives a much better fit around the arms.

#### - FASHION.

Notwithstanding the theory offered by somebody that man, the same as any other animal, would have been more comfortable if he had remained in a state of nature and not sought out the invention of cloths, we still incline to the belief that clothes are a great comfort and blessing.

It may be true that, as a rule, we dress with too many thickness of clothing, and the ancient method of dressing the feet with sandals may have been better than encasing them in boots, so far as producing more hardy and robust men.

Sacred history shows that clothing was adopted when Adam left the Garden of Eden, but it was a very simple and slight structure, to which one improvement after another has been added, until we finally have in a modified form the coat, vest, and pantaloons of to-day—to say nothing of the "stove pipe" hat and "airtight understandings."

For the present improved and handsome attire we are indebted to the active brain of the tailor, and of course the tailor should have the credit.

If any one will revert to past ages and note the dress of our forefathers centuries ago he will be repaid for his research.



#### THE SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE.

WE once heard a very eminent tailor—one admitted to be full of knowledge—admit that the most useful information possessed by him came from conservations with his journeymen, and that any suggestions they made he was willing to listen to, and in so doing he was possessed of many bits of useful information which frequently proved valuable.

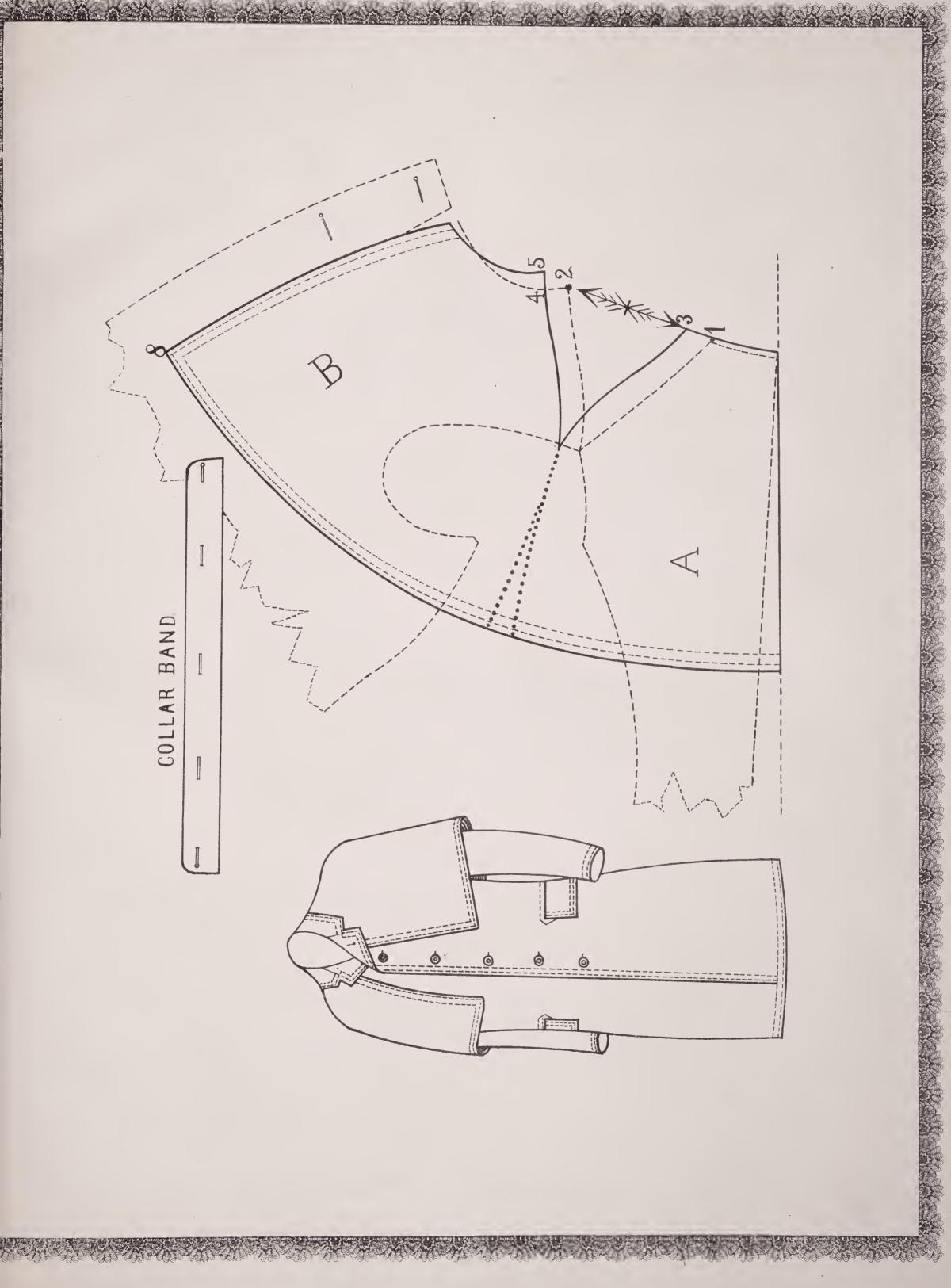
We simply mention this to impress upon you that it is not well to always look "too high," for, in so doing, we pass by unnoticed valuable gems lying at our feet.

While this is true, it is equally true that we should not always look "too low," for in so doing we fail to see the beauties above and around us.

Be ever ready to accept information. Information is knowledge, let it come from high or low, rich or poor. Despise it not, but welcomely receive it.

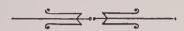


To Remove Paint Stains from Clothes.—Chloroform is an excellent medium for the removal of the stains of paint from clothes, etc. It is found that portions of dry white paint, which resisted the action of ether, benzine and sulphide of carbon, are at once dissolved by chloroform. If the paint is fresh, turpentine or alcohol will remove it.



#### Plate 11.

# THE MEASUREMENTS FOR VESTS.



All vests, as a rule, are single breasted.

The single breasted, no-collar vest is almost universally worn for business purposes.

One reason for there being nothing new in vests is the habit of wearing all coats buttoned high, thus completely hiding from view the vest, except in cases where the cutaway coats are worn, then the bottoms of the vests only are seen.

Excepting the dress vest, which is made with rolling collar and two or three buttons, there are mainly but two styles used: the single breasted notched collar and single breasted no collar vests.

If measure taken for coat so the only extra measurements for vests is the opening and length and if you have to measure for vests only you must measure the same as coat as follows:

Blade measure say	22 inches	Breast say	36	inches
Depth o armhole "	12 ''	Waist "	32	6 6
Front balance "	20 ''	Opening "	I 2	• 6
	191/2 "	Total length"	25	6 6
Adjustment ''	71/2 "			

#### THE DRAFTING A VEST.

Points 1 to 12 same as coat (see plate 2).

- 13 From 9 to 13 the same as there is from line 1 to 12.
- Measure the distance from line 3 to 12, say 43/4 inches and add 1 inch. more to it, now apply 53/4 in scale No. 3 from 9 to 14 (on line 11).
- 15 From line 2 to 15 the same as there is from 9 to 14.
- 16 From point 13 the third part as there is from points 13 to 12.
- 17 From line 3 to 17 the third part as there is from line 3 to 12.
- 18 In the centre between line 3 and points 6.
- 19 20, 21, and 22 same as coat (see plate 2).
- 23 Breast measure 36 inches, deduct 1 inch. and apply 17½ inch. from line 10 to 23.
- 24 Allow 2 inch. for seams etc. from 23 to 24.
- 25 Same as coat (see plate.2).
- 26 For uniform, clergymen's, etc., vest the third part from 25 as there is from 25 to 24.
- 27 Same as coat (see plate 2).
- A. Opening measure 12 inches. Apply from X. 12 inches with the deduction as there is from 9 to 14.
- B. Total length 25 inches. Apply from X. 25 inches with the deduction as there is from 9 to 14.
- X. For vest without collar allow 3/4 inches from point 21 to X. Fig. 2 represents 3 styles of vests:

The rolling collar ......

' notch ' .....

full dress ' ......

## Testimonials.

#### AN IMPORTANT ESTABLISHMENT.

ACADEMY FOR THE ART OF CUTTING, DESIGNING, AND GRADING—SOME
PARTICULARS REGARDING THE GENTLEMEN WHO
CONDUCT IT.

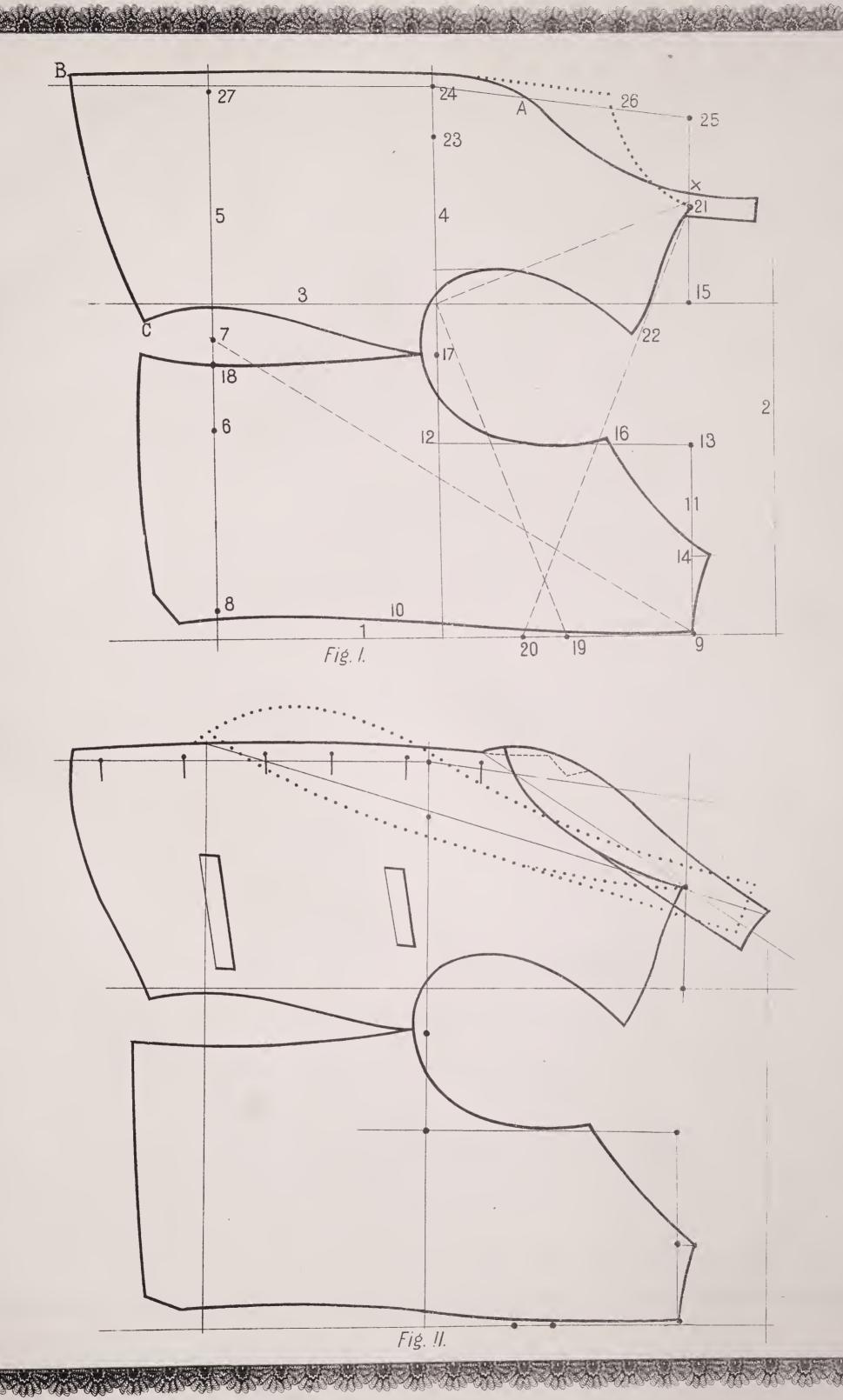
In consequence of the importance of proper tuition in the artistic specialties of cutting, designing and grading, the Review takes pleasure in announcing that a regular Academy has been opened recently, which is the most perfect institution of the kind in America. It is conducted by Messrs. DITTMAR & SHEIFER, composed of Mr. Louis Dittmar and Noah S. Sheifer. They have rented the spacious and elegant second and third floors of the building, No. 758 Broadway—adjoining Hegeman's well-known drug store, corner of 8th street. The academy will prove the crowning glory of the Tailors' and Cutters' Exchange. Being virtually successors of Genio C. Scott—whose name was known all over the world-Messrs. Dittmar & Sheifer, by reason of their unrivalled artistic talent, take the first rank for the possession of valuable information in their respective specialties, with the very rare ability to completely and promptly impart the same! They are no "bed room" teachers with limited capacity, but, at their magnificent new Academy, have ample facilities for imparting reliable and thorough instruction. The systems taught have received unqualified endorsement as correct in theory and reliable in practice. Further information, as to terms and details, will be furnished on application at the Academy.

But it may be added that both members of the firm are without competition in their respective specialties! The name of Louis Dittmar is widely known, on account of his connection with the Mirror of Fashions, founded in 1840, by Genio C. Scott—whom Mr. Dittmar, directly succeeded—and also as being the originator of "Dittmar's Self-balancing System of Drafting." Born at Bad Homburg, by Frankfort on the Main, Germany, he resided there until 17 years of age, and has been in the tailoring busines since his fourteenth year. His experience of late - at 732 Broadway has given ample evidence that in everything appertaining to artistic cutting, he is simply super-eminent. The same is true of Prof. Noah S. Sheifer, as a designer. He was formerly at No. 19 East 14th street, and from his earliest days has had a natural talent for excelling in all matters appertaining to artistic conception in designing. Mr. Muir, the well-known and respected gentleman associated with Messrs Dittmar & Sheifer, is from Scotland—the "land o'cakes." He has been in America since 1833, and is highly esteemed for his efficiency and personal worth in the tailoring trade.

This Academy will doubtless flourish like a "green bay tree," because it rests on the solid foundation of real and substantial merit, and has everything to commend it to the public favor.—

New York Review.

Parents, you are welcome to visit our extensive Academy and satisfy yourselves as to the advantages derived by sending your children to be educated in our systems of cutting, grading, and designing. By such a profession your children will be the mainstay of your old age. We guarantee to teach them all branches thoroughly to the end, that when they shall have received their diplomas, they may fill the finest positions among the cutting profession.



# Plate 12. Fig. 1.

This diagram presents a double-breasted vest.

- A. Apply opening measure.
- B. 4 inches below opening.
- C. Allow 3 inches from B. to C.

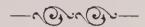


Plate 12. Fig. 2.

PANTALOONS.

In all garments designed and cut by merchant tailors, it is the intention and desire to have as distinctive a style from readymade clothing as possible.

The close and ready imitation of the clothiers in their garments is the cause of the frequent changes on the part of the tailor.

In pantaloons the fashionable are wearing a much closer fitting garment than last season, but not yet has it arrived at the "skin fit" of former years, but the tendency is that way inclined. The fashionable size is from 17 to 19 inches knee; same for bottom, with a small spring.

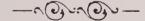
As coats incline to get shorter, pantaloons get tighter and closer fitting. Loose pantaloons and short coats do not harmonize well together.

Pantaloons will be close-fitting in body, seat, and legs, hollowed slightly at knee, and small spring at bottom, with ageneral tendency to cut them smaller as the season advances.

Measuring for pants, as a rule for practical cutters, they always have a platform for the customer for their measuring, because it looks very bad for a cutter to lay with his knee on the floor for measuring his customer.

# THE MEASUREMENTS.

- 1 Length of knee from the hip to knee, say 23 inches.
- 2 Length of side from the hip to the blade of shoulder, say 41 inches.
  - 3 Inside length from fork down to the heel, say 31 inches.
  - 4 Waist—around the waist on pants, say 31 inches.
  - 5 Hip—around the largest part of the seat, say 37 inches.
- 6 Knee—around the knee according to style or taste, say 17 inches.
- 7 Bottom—around the bottom according to style or taste, say 17½ inches.



MEASURE.

23 - 41 - 31 - 31 - 37 - 17 - 17\frac{1}{2}

#### "DECOY DUCKS."

"Decoy ducks" are very properly described by an observing friend as "the prominent persons whose names appear as patrons, trustees, etc.," of the various weak institutions that are begging for public consideration.

Very frequently this trick and device is resorted to by unscrupulous persons to foist upon the uninitiated and unsuspecting public, bogus institutions, and not unfrequently the names of prominent individuals are used without their knowledge or consent. As an illustration of this fact we refer you to the case of the bogus Medical Institute of Philadelphia, which was publicly exposed after existing for years upon the moral support given it by the illegal use of the names of popular men throughout the country. But in time all this rascality is exposed and the institutions resorting to such mean expedients are landed upon the rocks of adversity hopeless wrecks.

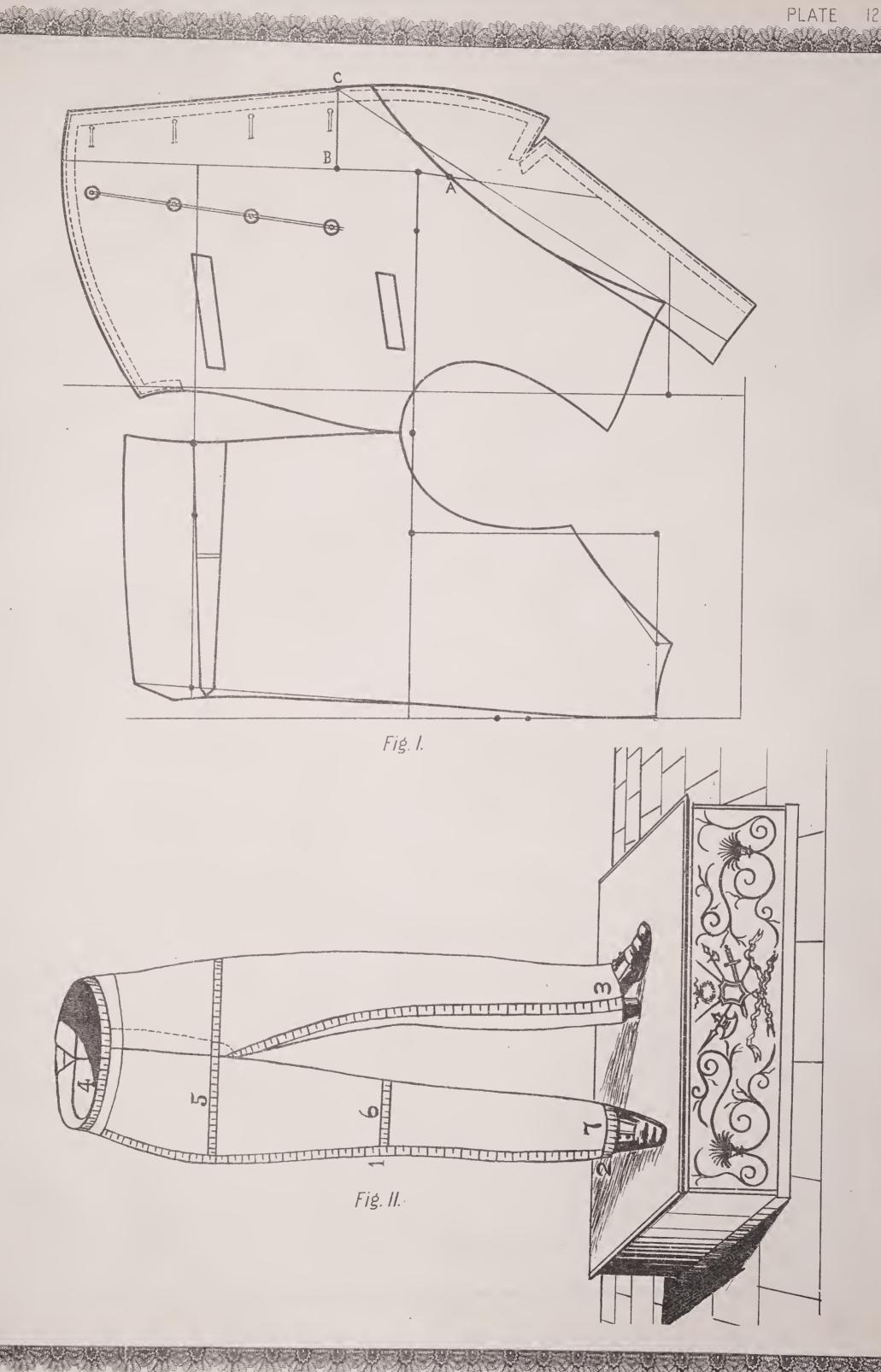
Some of these "decoy ducks" are of solid wood—even to the head, while others extremely hollow are of brass, but one kind is just as mischievous as the other, and both need watching at this time, especially, for the prosperous season has brought out a great many hunters after snug surpluses that numerous people have begun to accumulate. "A wink is as good as a nod to a blind horse." To make the application of the above remarks more plain and clear to the hasty reader we would impress upon his mind that not all the names printed and used by certain persons are used with the consent of the individuals, but they are illegally used and purposely published as decoys to deceive the unwary public. Their object is like that of the spider to the fly—they aim to get you in their clutches, and for this purpose flamingly publish the names of prominent individuals as trustees, etc., and use these names as "decoy ducks."

We would advise you to give them "a wide berth," for so sure as you allow them to fasten their fangs upon you, you are a victim to their unscrupulous thirst for money. and they will fleece you without mercy. Listen not to their siren songs, but if you should be lulled by their cadence for a moment, shake off your ethargy and remember the warnings we have given you.

All interested persons who desire to know "the bone and sinew" of the Tailors' and Cutters' Exchange can have full particulars upon application at our office. But we publish no names—We use No "Decoy Ducks."



Cautions about Benzine.—From the facility with which it removes grease spots from fabrics, this substance has come to be regarded almost as a household indispensable. But few persons, however, realize the explosive character of benzine or the dangers attending the careless handling of the liquid. Being one of the most volatile and inflammable products resulting from the distillation of petroleum, it vaporizes with great rapidity, so that the contents of a 4 ounce vial, if overturned, would render the air of a moderate sized room highly explosive. The greatest care should be exercised in handling this substance in proximity to fire, and it is important to remember that the vapor escaping from an uncorked bottle will cause a flame to leap over a space of several feet.



# Plate 13.

# Pants System.

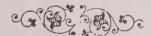
### FIG. 1.—DRAFTING OF THE FORE PART OF PANIS.

- 1 Draw line 1.
- 2 Square line 2 by line 1.
- 3 Length of knee, 23 inches. Apply 23 from 2 to 3.
- 4 Total length of pants, 41 inches. Apply 41 from 2 to 4.
- 5 Inside length, 31 inches Apply 31 from 4 to 5.
- 6 Seat measure, 37 inches. Take the fourth part of 37 from line 1 to 6 (on line) 5.
- 7 From 6 to 7 the fourth part as it is from line 1 to 6; 1/3 and 2/3 to be divided in three equal parts between 6 and 7. Central line between line 1 and point 7.
  - 8 The eighth part of the waist measure from C. to 8.
  - **9** The fourth part of waist measure from 8 to 9.
- 10 The fourth part of knee measure from C. to 10 (on line 3).
  - 11 The half of knee measure from 10 to 11 (on line 3.)
  - 12 3½ to 3¾ inches from C. to 12.
  - 13 From C. to 13 the same as there is from C. to 12.

# 一一一一一一

# FIG. 2.—DRAFTING THE BACK PART.

- 14 From line 2 to 14 the same as there is from central line to 6.
- 15 From 5 to 15, the third part as there is from central line to 6.
  - 16 The fourth part of waist measure from 14 (on line 2).
  - 17 Allow two inches from 16 to 17 (on line 2).
  - 18 From 7 to 18 the half as there is from 6 to 7.
- 19 Bottom measure, 17½ inches. Apply half of measure, which is 8¾ inches, from 13 to 19, with an allowance of ½ inch.
  - 20 From 12 to 20 the same as there is from 13 to 19.



To Remove Grease from Cloth.—Take one quart lime; add thereto as much water as will dissolve the lime and leave about one quart clear water after it has been stirred and settled. Let it stand about two hours and then pour off the clear liquid into another vessel. Now add to it half an ounce of pearlash; stir it well, and, when settled, bottle it for use. This liquor is to be diluted with water to suit the strength or delicacy of the color of the cloth. It is applied with a piece of coarse sponge, rubbing out the grease and applying clear water afterwards. This is one of the best receipts known for the extraction of grease, but it is destructive to certain vegetable colors.

#### OUR SYSTEM OF SHIRT CUTTING.

Each year has produced improved systems for cutting shirts, and every year there is a growing demand for shirt-cutters of talent, whom large salaries are paid; in fact, the shirt-cutter's pay rivals of that of the tailors's, and as this demand increases for expert shirt-cutters. it is well for young men to give it their attention.

One of the sim lest, most perfect, and reliable shirt systems we have is one recently invented by Messrs. Dittmar & Sheifer, of the Tailors' and Cutters' Exchange, which possesses real merit. A gentleman, recognized as one of the best shirt-cutters in this country, after witnessing the swiftness with which it performed its duty, acknowledged that it surpassed anything in its line he had ever examined, and, to test its correctness, drafted a pattern by his method, which took exactly twice as much time as that occupied by us in drafting one by our system, and, upon laying these patterns upon each other. it was found, to the surprise of all present, that they corresponded in every part; in fact, so near alike were they that any person would have believed that one pattern was copied from the other.

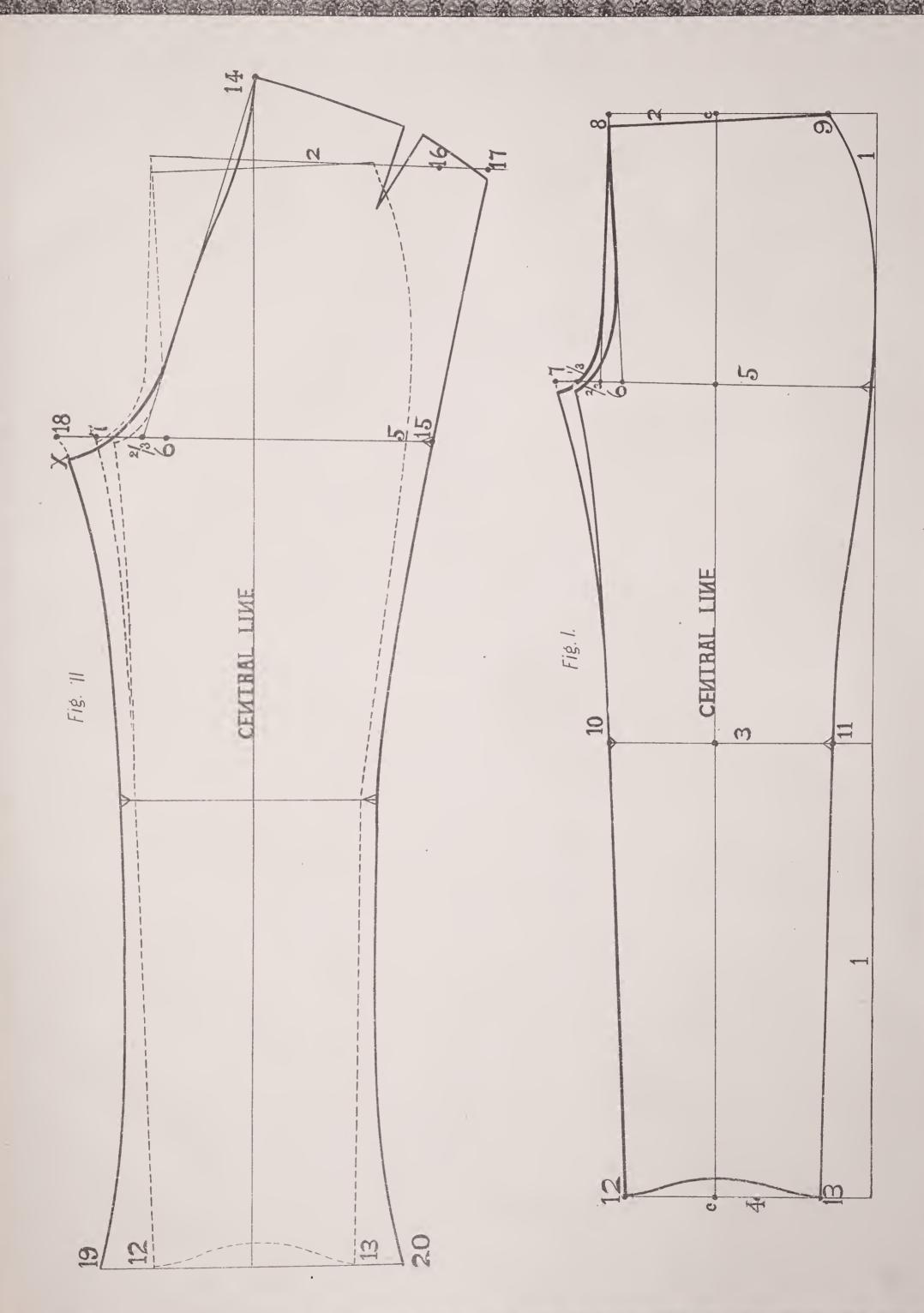
This business of shirt-cutting is assuming vast proportions, and any one not familiar with the subject, and who has given the subject no thought, would be surprised to realize the extent of talent, capital, etc., invested.

We are prepared to teach our system of shirt-cutting to any person desirous of learning, or we will sell drafts of it for selfinstruction.



To Remove Acid Stains from Garments.—Chloroform will restore the color of garments where the same has been destroyed by acids.

To Restore Colors that Have Been Injured By the Use of RE-AGENTS.—The colors of cloths are often injured by the reagents made use of in order to restore them effectively. When such is the case we must not only understand the general principles of the art of dyeing, but the nature and composition of the particular die that was originally employed for dyeing the cloth whose color is to be restored, and thus enabled to modify the means accordingly. Thus, when, after using an alkali to remove an acid spot upon brown, violet, or blue cloth, etc., there remains a yellow spot, the original color is again produced by means of a solution of tin. A solution of the sulphate of iron restores the color to those brown cloths which have been dyed with galls. Acids give to yellow cloths which have been rendered dull or brown by alkalies their original brightness. When black cloths dyed with logwood have any reddish spots occasioned by acids, alkalies turn such spots to a yellow color, and a little of the astringent principle makes them black again. A solution of one part of indigo in four parts of sulphuric acid, properly diluted with water, may be successfully employed to restore a faded blue color upon wool or cotton. Red or scarlet colors may be restored dy means of cochineal and a solution of muriate of tin, etc.



# Plate 14.

On this plate we represent a draft of Riding Pants.

In drafting the above make your point the same as on plate 13, with the exceptions as follows:

Allow from point 14 to A. 2 inches.

" " 18 the same as from 6 to 7.

" " 5 " 15 3/4 inch.

Shape the bottom of pants same as shown on diagram.



### A WORD TO CUTTERS AND TAILORS.

Life indeed is short, and the few years we are permitted to live should not be one-sided—in a word, we should live in a measure for others as well as for ourselves. This should be the aim and life-work of a good tailor or cutter. The tailor should not wait until after years on the bench have passed to begin to learn cutting, for then, constantly in a cramped position when his limbs are supple, he will find them, in old age, shaky and so enfeebled as to be not able to stand for any given length of time. A young man begins and learns cutting thoroughly, and, thereafter all other branches of the profession become easy and pleasurable tasks. One of the best cutters and tailors in the profession came to our Academy the other day and applied for a situation, which was speedily obtained for him in one of the leading customs establishments in the city, and you can imagine our surprise when he again visited us, in a few days, saying that he was obliged to leave his situation owing to the feebleness of his legs; that it was physically impossible for him to stand any considerable length of time. This is an illustration which should convey its lesson to every cutter especially, for, this man, after many years an expert tailor, became, in the same degree, a cutter, but in his old days was practically useless as such. So begin cutting when young and you will have in your old age a profession which will prove a blessing to yourself especially, and to those who may have to depend upon you. Now your especial attention is called to the fact that it is not by any means an edifying sight to see a cutter on his knees measuring a customer for pantaloons, and we make it an invariable rule to instil it into the minds of students never to kneel but in every instance, if they have not a box in the store in which they may be employed, to go to the nearest grocery and procure a common soap box and let their customers stand thereon, and thus they will add a little ray of lustre to the profession, and, among other things, it will materially help them to obtain a correct measure

# "THE BOY IS FATHER TO THE MAN."

In answer to an advertisement nearly fifty boys presented themselves—one was selected and the others dismissed.

"I should like to know," said a friend, "on what grounds you selected that boy as he had no recommendation."

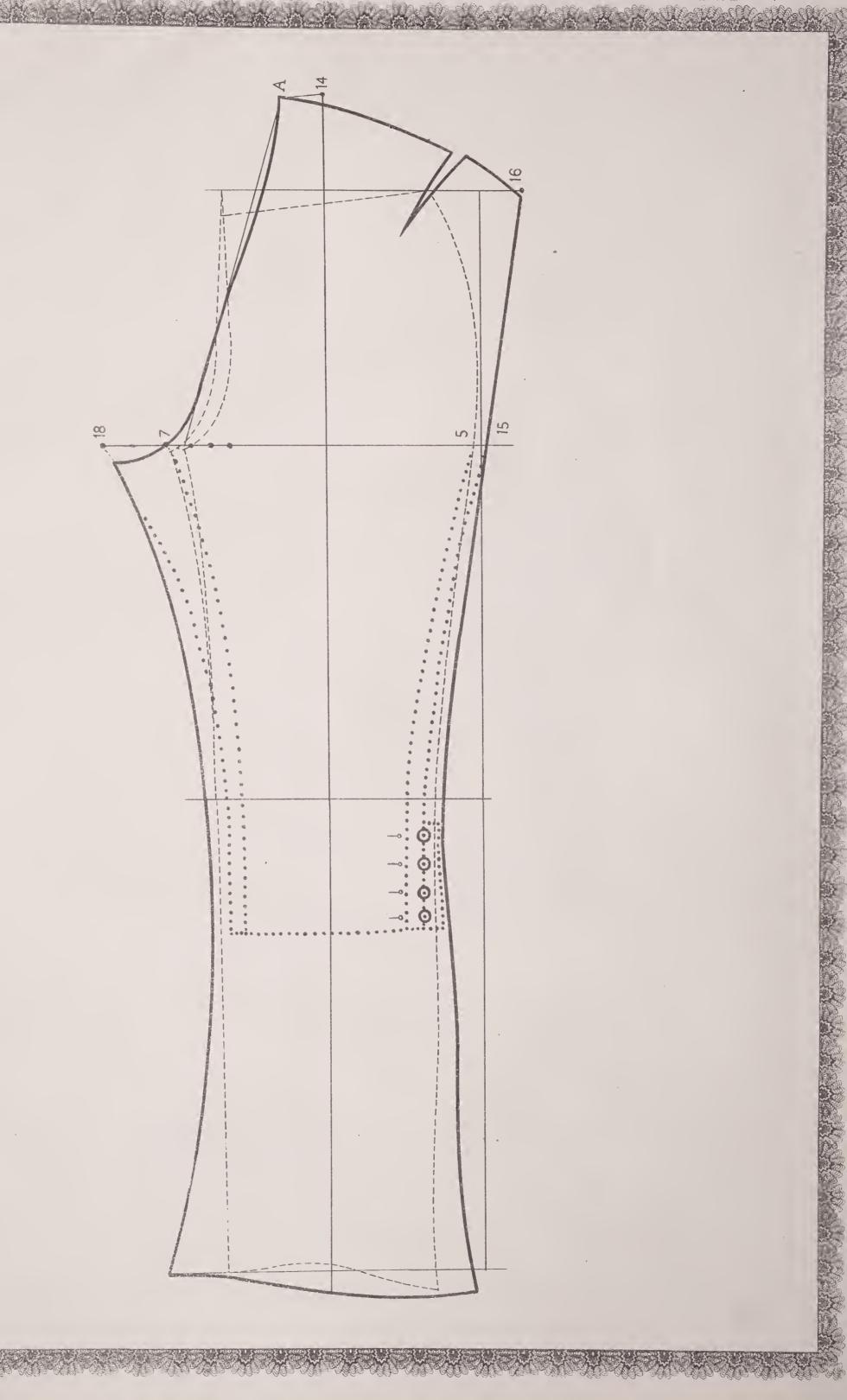
The gentleman replied: "You are mistaken! He has a great many recommendations. He wiped his feet when he entered and closed the door after him, showing he was careful. He gave his seat immediately to that old lame man showing he was thoughtful. He took off his hat when he first came in and answered my questions promptly; a proof that he is gentlemanly. He picked up the book, which I have purposely laid on the floor and placed it upon the table, and he waited quietly for his turn instead of pushing and crowding, and this showed him to be honorable and orderly. When I talked to him I noticed his clothes were brushed, his hair in order; when he wrote his name I observed his finger nails were clean. Don't you call these things recommendations? I do; and I would give more for what I can tell about a boy by using my eyes ten minutes than for all the letters of recommendation he can bring me."

There is a moral in this which it would be well for Cutters to apply to themselves. Too frequently their dress department and personal habits are such as to decide employers at once not to engage the applicants, althoug their abilities as cutters are beyond question.

These little details cannot be ignored if you wish to succeed in your cutting as cutters, for we see around us men of excellent abilities as cutters, but whose neglect of certain little necessaries are such as to cause them to be unsatisfactory and distasteful to employers and consequently they are forever in search of employment.



Methods of Removing Various Stains.—Fruit-stains, wine stains and those made by colored vegetable juices are often nearly indelible and require various treatment, Thorough rubbing with soap and soft water; repeated dipping in sour butter-milk and drying in the sun; rubbing on a thick mixture of starch and cold water and exposing long to sun and air are among the expedients resorted to. Sulphurous acid is often employed to bleach out colors. It may be generated at the moment of using by burning a small piece of sulphur in the air under the wide end of a small paper funnel, whose upper orifice is applied near the cloth. Coffee and chocolate stains require careful soaping and washing with water at 120°, followed by sulphuration.



# Plate 15.



# The Reglan, or Inverness.



The cape overcoat has been introduced but a few years.

On this plate is presented the Reglan or Inverness.

This is still one of the most popular garments for travellers and for full dress, being useful either as a wrap or extra. They are made from all kinds of goods either fancy or plain beaver as the season requires.

#### DRAFTING THE REGLAN OR INVERNESS.

- A. Allow  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches from point 13 to A.
- B. From line 1 to B one inch more then there is from 1 to A.
- C. Allow I inch from 21 to C.
- D. Length of cape 30 inches (length of cape to be taken same as sleeve). Now take off measure from 1 to 0 and apply the same to point C. Now take 30 inches to line D, this gives you the length of cape.
- E. Sweep from line D and on points C on E.
- F. Measure the distance from line O (on back) to line D, and apply the same from C to F, this gives you the length of side cape. Now shape the bottom from F to D.

Front of coat to be cut the same as overcoat if single or double breasted, but 3 inches wider at the bottom.



To Bleach Cotton Pure White.—Boil for three hours in water containing one gill to the gallon of either caustic potassa or caustic soda; wash well from the lye, then lay the yarn or fabric to steep for four or five hours in cold water containing one pint of bleaching livuor to the gallon; then lift out and steep for an hour in a sour of one glassful of sulphuric acid to the gallon of water; lift and wash well, then boil for two hours in a caustic lye half the strength of the first; wash from this and steep again for four hours in the bleaching liquor; wash from this and steep again for one hour in a clean sour, made in the same manner as the first; wash well from this and dry. A little small blue is put into the last washing water to clear the white.

Waterproof Porous Cloth.—A porous waterproof cloth is the best for outer garments during wet weather for those whose duties or labor causes them to perspire freely. The best way for preparing such cloth is by the process adopted for the tunics of the French soldiers during the Crimean war. It is as follows: Take 21/4 pounds alum and dissolve in 10 gallons boiling water; then in a separate vessel dissolve the same quantity sugar of lead in 10 gallons of water and mix the two solutions. The cloth is now well handled in this liquid until every part of it is penetrated; then it is squeezed and dried in the air or in a warm apartment; then washed in cold water and dried again, when it is fit for use. If necessary, the cloth may be dipped in the liquor and dried twice before being washed. The liquor appears curdled when the alum and lead solutions are mixed together. This is the result of double decomposition, the sulphate of lead, which is an insoluble salt, being formed. The sulphate of lead is taken up in the pores of the cloth and it is unaffected by rains or moisture, and yet it does not render the cloth air-tight. Such cloth is also partially non-inflammable.

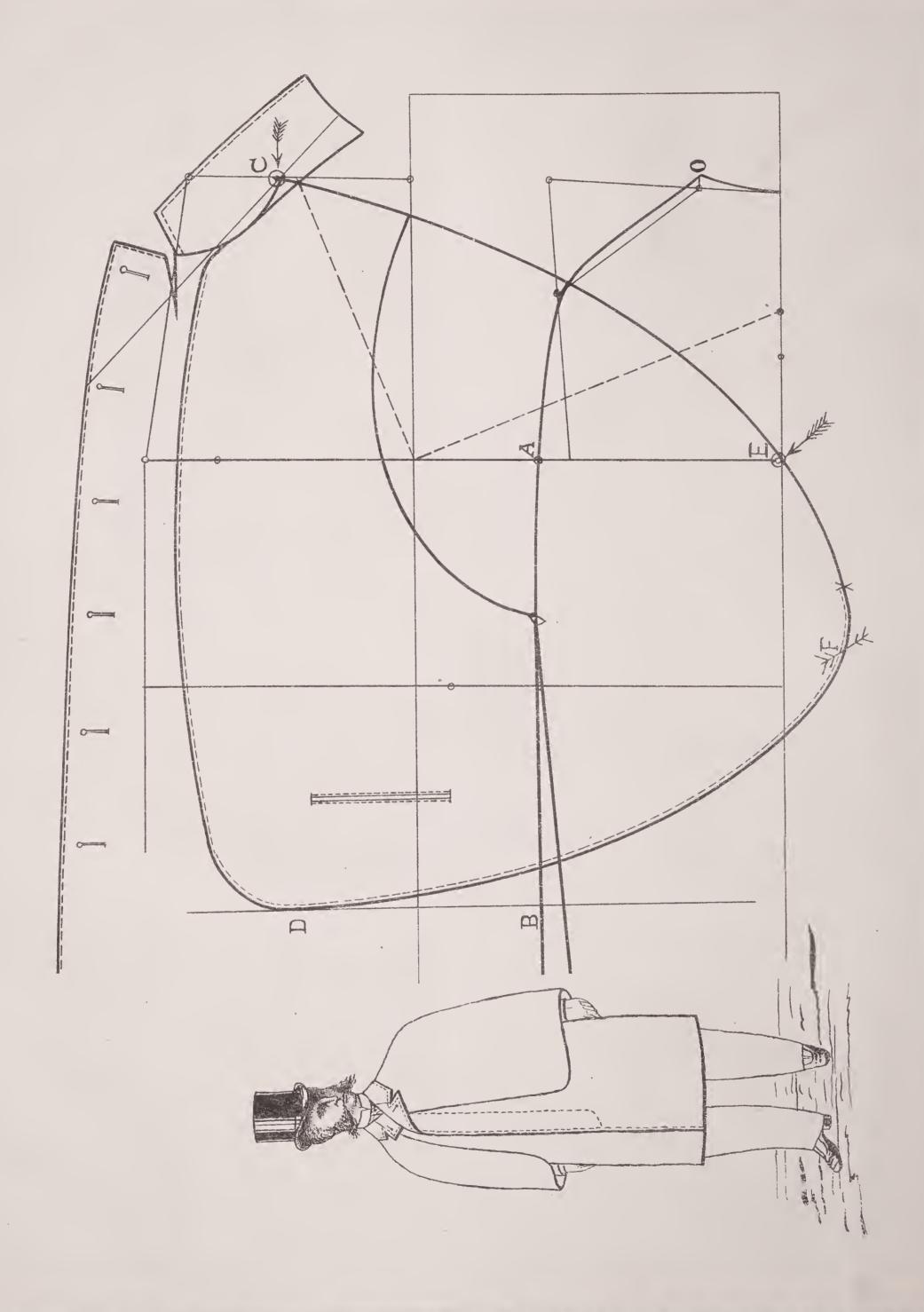
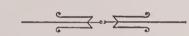




Plate 16.

# The Livery Overcoat.



On this plate we represent a Draft of a Livery over-coat.

### DRAFTING THE LIVERY.

Make your point the same as on plate 2. Make the width of back 23/4 inches.

Allow from 23 to 24 3 inches

" A " B 3½ "

" " D " E 3 "

" F" G 1 1/2 " on skirt.

Left side of coat on neck gordige to be cut 3/4 inch lower as it is to be buttoned up. Collar to be shaped according to diagram. Cape to be cut the same as on plate 10.



# WORKS ON CUTTING.

DITTMAR & SHEIFER'S Self Balancing System of Cut- ting Gentlemen's & Boys' Garments	\$15.00
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GENIO C. SCOTT'S Cutters Guide, consisting of two vol.	5.00
GENIO C. SCOTT'S Inch Scales	2.00

Address all orders to

# DITTMAR & SCHEIFER,

758 Broadway, N. Y.

# ALL COMMUNICATIONS WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

Correspondents wishing a Written Answer must send a Postage Stamp.

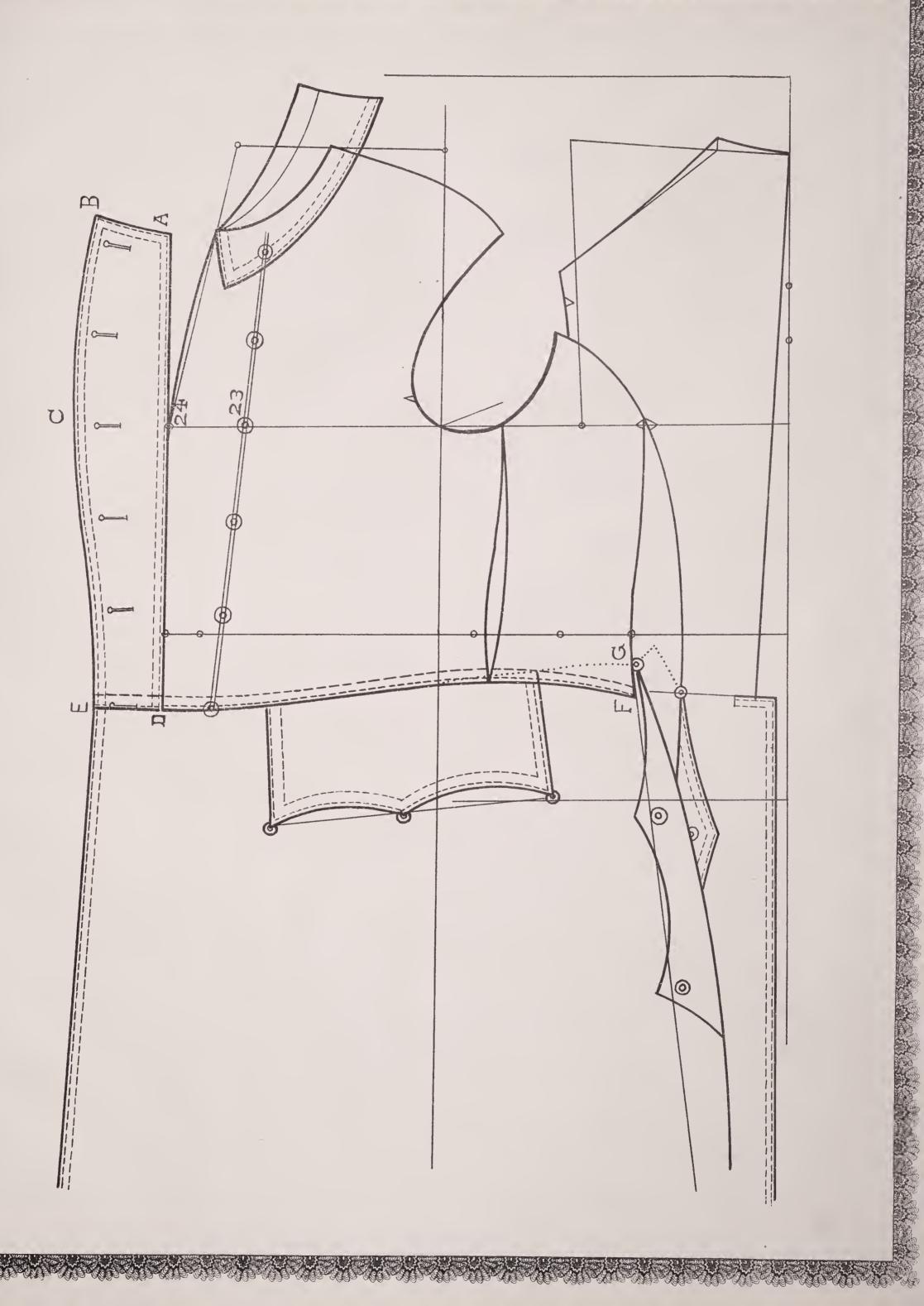


Plate 17.

# The Uniform Coat.



On this plate we represent a Draft of a Uniform coat.

Allow from 23 to 24 3 inches

- " for Front 3/4 inches
- " from F to G 2 inches for skirt.

Extra allowance to be made for botton stand.



# Uniform of the Army of the Uniform of the Army of the



ARTIGLE LXXXVI.—REGULATIONS OF 1881.
UNIFORM, DRESS AND HORSE FURNITURE.

(G. O. No. 92, 1879.)

### COATS.

Full Dress for Officers.

2587. All officers shall wear a double-breasted *frock* coat of dark blue cloth, the skirt to extend from one-half to three-fourths the distance from the hip-joint to the bend of the knee.

2588. For a General.—Two rows of buttons on the breast, twelve in each row; placed by fours; the distance between each row five and one-half inches at top and three and one-half inches at bottom; standing collar, not less than one nor more than two inches in height, to hook in front at the bottom and slope thence up and backward at an angle of thirty degrees on each side, corners rounded; cuffs three inches deep, to go around the sleeves parallel with the lower edge, and with three small buttons at the under seam; pockets in the folds of the skirt, with two buttons at the hip and one at the lower end of each side edge, making four buttons on the back and skirt of the coat; collar and cuffs to be of dark blue velvet; lining of the coat black.

2589. For a Lieutenant Gen.—The same as for a General, except that there will be ten buttons in each row, on the breast, the upper and lower groups by threes, and the middle groups by fours

2590. For a Major Gen.—The same as for a General, except that there will be nine buttons in each row, on the breast, placed by threes.

2591. For a Brigadier Gen.—The same as for a General, except that there will be eight buttons in each row, on the breast, placed by pairs.

2592. For a Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel and Major.—The same as for a General, except that there will be nine buttons in each row, on the breast, placed at equal distances; collars and cuffs of the same color and material as the coat. Judge Advocates of the Army and Professors of the Military Academy are authorized to wear, when on duty, the plain dark blue body-coat prescribed in paragraph 2599; the buttons on the coat to be the same as for the general staff.—[G. O. 76, 1879; G. O. 9, 1882].

2593. For a Captain, 1st Lieutenant, 2d Lieutenant, and Additional Second Lieutenant.—The same as for a Colonel, except that there will be seven buttons in each row, on the breast.

2594. For all Storekeepers.—The same as prescribed for officers of the same rank in the Quartermaster's, Medical, and Ordnance Departments.—[ $G.\ O.\ 23$ , 1878.]

2595. This coat shall be worn on all dress occasions, such as reviews, inspections, dress parades, guards, and courts-martial. It will be habitually worn at battalion drills, except in hot weather, or when otherwise directed by the commanding officer. It may also be worn, with shoulder-straps, when not on armed duty.— $[G.\ O.\ 67,\ 1873.]$ 

### Undress for Officers

2596. For fatigues, marches, squad and company drills, and other drills when authorized by the commanding officer, and for ordinary wear.—A sack coat of dark blue cloth or serge; falling collar, single-breasted, with five buttons in front, same as those worn on the dress coat. The skirt to extend from one-third to two-thirds the distance from the hip-joint to the bend of the knee. The shoulder-straps will always be worn with this coat.—[G. O. 96, 1875.]

2597. For all Storekeepers.—Of pattern above described.

2598. For a Chaplain.—Plain black frock coat, with standing collar; one row of nine black buttons on the breast, with "herring-bone" of black braid around the buttons and button-holes.

2599. Officers are permitted to wear a plain dark blue body-coat, with the button designating their respective corps, regiments, or departments, without any other mark or ornament upon it. This coat, however, is not to be considered as a dress for any military purpose.—[G. O. 96, 1875.]

### Signal Service.

2600. For the Chief Signal Officer.—The same uniform as for a Brigadier General.

2601. For other Officers of the Signal Corps.—Same as that prescribed for the Adjutant General's Department, without the aiguillette, the usual distinction being made for the grades.—[G. O. 86, 1878.]

### BUTTONS.

2602. For General Officers and Officers of the General Staff.—Gilt, convex, with spread eagle and stars, and plain border; large size, seven-eighths of an inch in exterior diameter; small size, one-half inch.—[Regs. 1863, ¶ 1488.]

of an inch in exterior diameter, slightly convex; a raised bright rim, one-thirtieth of an inch wide; device, an eagle holding in his beak a scroll, with the word "Essayons," a bastion with embrasures in the distance surrounded by water, with a rising sun—the figures to be of dead gold upon a bright field. Small buttons of the same form and device, and fifty-five hundredths of an inch in exterior diameter.—[Regs. 1863, ¶ 1489.]

Continued on Page 42.

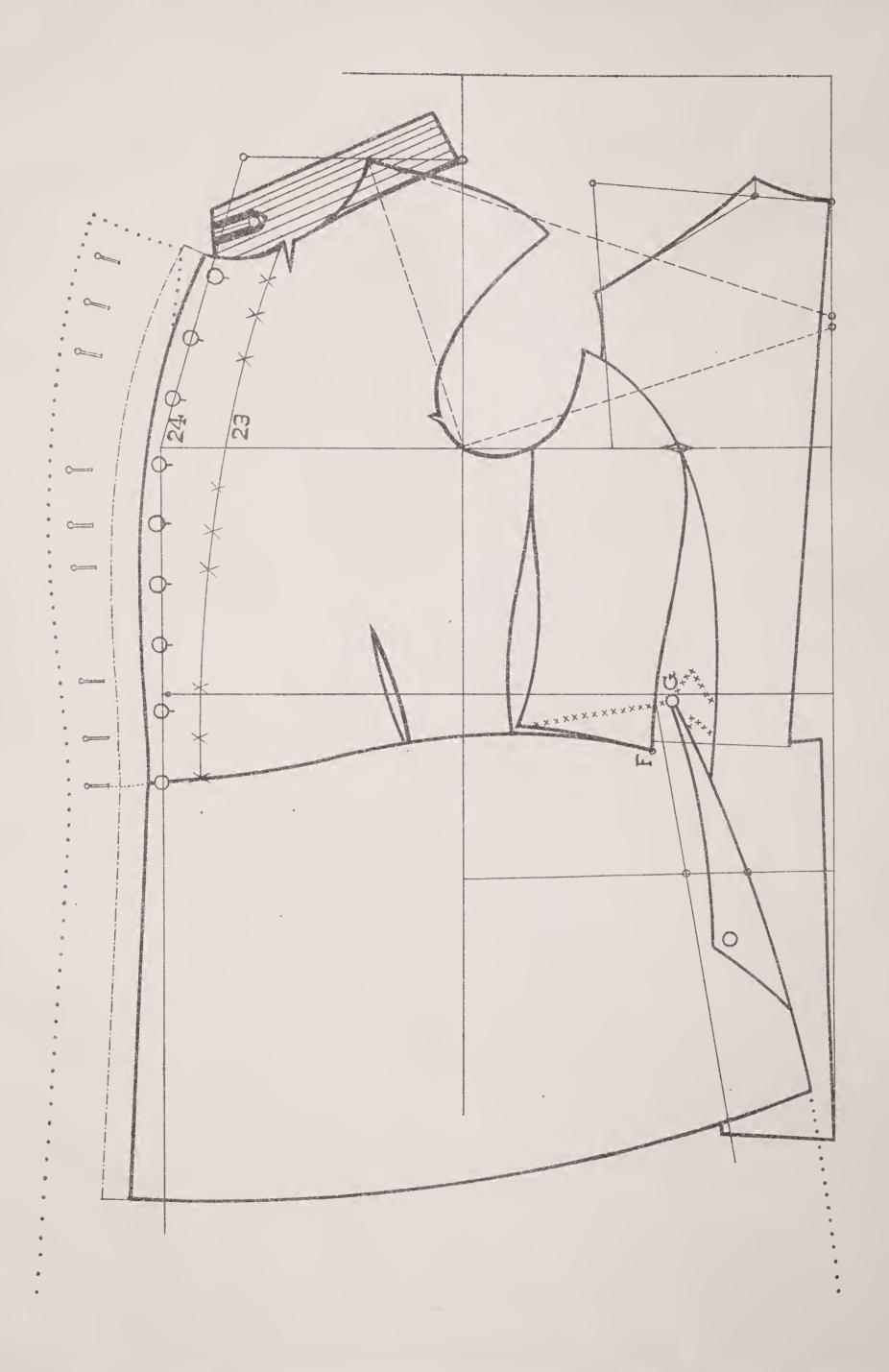


Plate 18.

# The Full Dress Uniform.

On this plate we represent a Draft of a full Dress Uniform.

#### DRAFTING THE SKIRT.

Allow from A to B 21/2 inches

" B " C 2 "

" " D " E 2 1/2

" E " F 2 1/2 "



### UNIFORM OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

### Continued from page 40.

plain border, cross cannon and bomb-shell, with a circular scroll over and across the cannon, containing the words "Ordnance Corps"; large size, seven-eighths of an inch in exterior diameter; small size, one-half inch.—[Regs. 1863, ¶ 1491.]

2605 For Officers of Artillery, Infantry and Cavalry.—Gilt, convex; device, a spread eagle with the letter A, for Artillery—I, for Infantry—C, for Cavalry, on the shield; large size, seveneighths of an inch in exterior diameter; small size, one-half inch, —[Regs. 1863, 1492.]

2606. Aides-de-Camp may wear the button of the General Staff, or of their regiment or corps, at their option.—[Regs. 1863, ¶ 1493.]

2607. For Storekeepers.—General Staff button.

# CRAVATS.

2608. For all Officers.—Black; the tie not to be visible at the opening of the collar.

### VESTS.

2609. Officers when not on duty are permitted to wear a buff, white or blue vest, with the small button prescribed for them.

### TROUSERS.

2610. For General Officers, Officers of the General Staff, and Staff Corps.—Dark blue cloth, plain, without stripe, welt or cord.

Infantry.—Light blue cloth, same shade of color as prescribed for enlisted men, with stripe one and one-half inches wide, welted at the edges; color, that of facings of their respective arms, except Infantry, which will be dark blue.

2612, Storekeepers.—Dark blue cloth, without stripe, welt

2613. For Chaplains.—Plain black, with black cord on the outer seam.—[G. O. 10, 1880.]

2614. Whenever, in extreme southern latitudes, white trousers are worn by enlisted men, the officers must in like manner wear them -[G. O. 76, 1880.]

### HAT OR HELMET (FULL DRESS).

2615. For General Officers. Officers of the General Staff, and Staff Corps, except the Signal Corps.—Chapeau according to pattern, to be worn with the front peak turned slightly to the left, showing the gilt ornaments upon the right side.—[G. O. 67, 1873.]

2616. Helmets for Field Officers.—According to the pattern on flle in the office of the Quartermaster General. Body: of cork or other suitable material covered with black cloth, or of black felt, at the option of the wearer. Trimmings: cords and tassels, top piece and plume-socket, chain chin-strap and hooks, eagle with motto, crossed cannon, rifles, or sabres, all gilt, with the number of the regiment on the shield in white; plume of buffalo-hair, white for Infantry, yellow for Cavalry, and red for Artillery.

2617. Helmets for other Mounted Officers, and Officers of Signal Corps.—Same as above, except that color of plume shall be orange for Signal Corps.

above, except that the Trimmings are as follows: Top piece, spike, chain chin-strap with hooks and side buttons, eagle with motto, csossed rifles or cannon, all gilt, with the number of the regiment on the shield in white.

2619. Officers' Summer Helmets.—Body: of cork as per pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General, covered with white facing cloth; top piece, spike, chain chin strap, and hooks, all gilt.—[G. O. 4, 1881.]

2620. The helmet cords will be attached to the left side of the helmet and come down to the left shoulder, where they are held together by a slide; one cord then passes to the front and the other to the rear of the neck, crossing upon the right shoulder and passing separately around to the front and rear of the right arm, where they are again united and held together by a slide under the arm; the united cords then cross the breast and are looped up to the upper button on the left side of the coat.— $[G.\ O.\ 67,\ 1873.]$ 

# PLUMES FOR OFFICERS.

2621. For General-in-Chief.—Three black ostrich feathers.

2622. For other General Officers, for Officers of the General Staff, and Staff Corps, except the Signal Corps.—Two black ostrich feathers.

# FORAGE CAP.

2623. For General Officers.—Of dark blue cloth, chasseurpattern, with black velvet band and badge in front.

2624. For all other Commissioned Officers.—Of dark blue cloth, chasseur pattern, with badge of corps or regiment in front, and top of badge to be even with top of cap.

### FORAGE CAP BADGES.

2625. For General Officers.—A gold embroidered wreath on dark blue cloth ground, encircling the letters ௳. ௯. in silver, old English characters.

2626. For Officers of the Adjutant General's Department.—A solid shield of silver bearing thirteen stars, according to pattern in the Adjutant General's Office.—[G. O. 107, 1872, G. O. 67, 1873.]

2627. For Officers of Engineers.—A gold embroidered wreath of laurel and palm encircling a silver-turretted castle on dark blue cloth ground.

Continued on page 44.

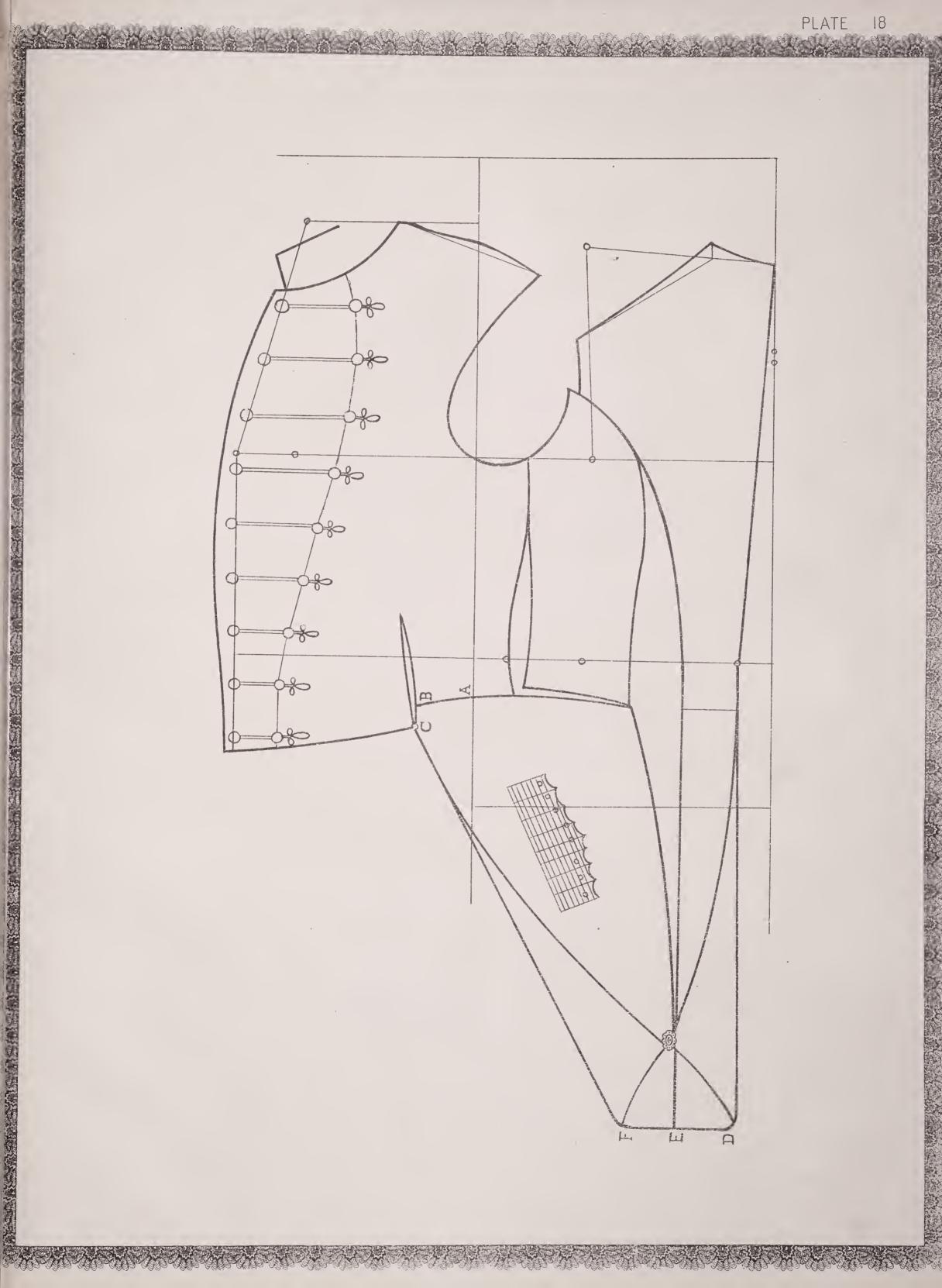


Plate 19.

# The Fat Man's Measure.

# - EO 1831 1831 103-

On this plate we represent a draft of a fat man's coat.

#### MEASUREMENTS.

$$30 - 11 - 15\frac{3}{4} - 22\frac{1}{2} - 23 - 13$$
 $51 - 53 - 53\frac{1}{2} - 33 - 21\frac{3}{4} - 36$ 

In measuring a coat or vest by the "Self-Balancing System" for either short, fat, upright, stooping, high shoulders, low shoulders, etc., depends greatly on the balance which the measurement can ascertain. However, it must not be lost sight of that the human body is not a statue, and that the greatest care to seize the opportunity of having it on its natural position is of the greatest importance. It is not unusual that persons having a stooping attitude, erect themselves when they are to be measured. Take notice of it, and add, say ¼ or ½ inch on the back balance according to your remark on his forced attitude, and all these points will locate themselves.

In drafting for either the above, make your points the same as on Plate No. 2 by measurements as it calls for. Do not make any extra allowances, as the "Self-Balancing System" will bring its points out according to the measurements, and you will find it correct in all its constructions.



### UNIFORM OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Continued from Page 42.

2628. For Officers of Ordnance.—A gold embroidered shell and flame on dark blue cloth ground.

2629. For Officers of the Signal Corps.—According to the pattern deposited in the office of the Chief Signal Officer.—[G. O. 86, 1878.]

2630. For all other Staff Officers.—Same as for General Officers.

2631. For Officers of Cavalry.—Two gold embroidered sabres, crossed, edges upward, on dark blue cloth ground, with the number of the regiment in silver in the upper angle.

2632. For Officers of Artillery.—Two gold embroidered cannons, crossed, on dark blue cloth ground, with the number of the regiment in silver at the intersection of the cross-cannon.

2633. For Officers of Infantry.—Two gold embroidered rifles without bayonets, barrels upwards, on dark blue cloth ground, with the number of the regiment in silver in the upper angle, according to pattern in Quartermaster General's Office.—[G. O. 96, 1875.]

### FATIGUE HAT.

2634. For all Officers.—Of black felt, according to pattern, to be worn in garrison only on fatigue duty; and on marches and campaigns.—[G. O. 92, 1872; G. O. 67, 1873.]

2635. Whenever, in extreme southern latitudes, straw hats are worn by enlisted men, the officers must in like manner wear them,— $[G.\ O.\ 76,\ 1879.]$ 

#### EPAULETTES.

2636. For the General of the Army.—Of gold, with solid crescent; device—two silver embroidered stars, with five rays each, one and one-half inches in diameter, and the "Arms of the United States" embroidered in gold placed between them.

2637. For a Lieutenant General.—Of gold, with solid crescent; device—three silver embroidered stars of five rays each, respectively, one and one-half, one and one-quarter, and one and one-eighth inches in diameter. The largest placed in the center of the crescent; the others, placed longitudinally on the strap and equidistant, ranging in order of size from the crescent.

2638. For a Major General.—Same as for Lieutenant General, omitting smallest star, and the smaller of the two remaining stars placed in the center of the strap.

2639. For a Brigadier General.—Same as for Lieutenant General, omitting all but the largest star.

#### SHOULDER-KNOTS.

2640. For Officers of the Adjutant General's and Inspector General's Departments, and for Aides-de-Camp to General Officers.\*—Of gold cord, Russian pattern, on dark blue cloth ground; insignia of rank and letters of corps or designation of regiment embroidered on the cloth ground, according to pattern; an aiguillette of gold cord to be worn with the right shoulder-knot, according to pattern.

The aiguillette, instead of being permanently attached to the shoulder-knot, may be made separate, so as to be attached to the coat underneath the kno thy means of a strap or tongue passing through the lower fastening of the knot.— $[G.\ O.\ 67,\ 1873.]$ 

2641. For Officers of other Staff Corps.—Same as above described, without the aiguillette.

2642. For Officers of the Signal Corps.—Same as above described, without the aiguillette. The distinctive insignia will be according to the pattern deposited in the office of the Chief Signal Officer.— $[G.\ O.\ 86,\ 1878.]$ 

2643. Whenever the full dress coat is worn by officers on duty, the prescribed epaulettes or shoulder-knots will be attached. Letters to be embroidered on shoulder-knots in old English.

2644. Adjutant General's Department.—A solid shield of silver bearing thirteen stars, according to pattern in the Adjutant General's Office. For an Assistent Adjutant General with the rank of Colonel, it will be worn on the bullion of the knot, midway between the upper fastening and the pad.—[G. O. 67, 1863; G. O. 107, 1872.]

2645. Inspector General's Department. - J. A.

2646. Bureau of Military Justice. - 3. A.

2647. Quartermaster's Department.-Q. A.

2648. Subsistence Department.—§. N.

2649. Medical Department.—M. A.

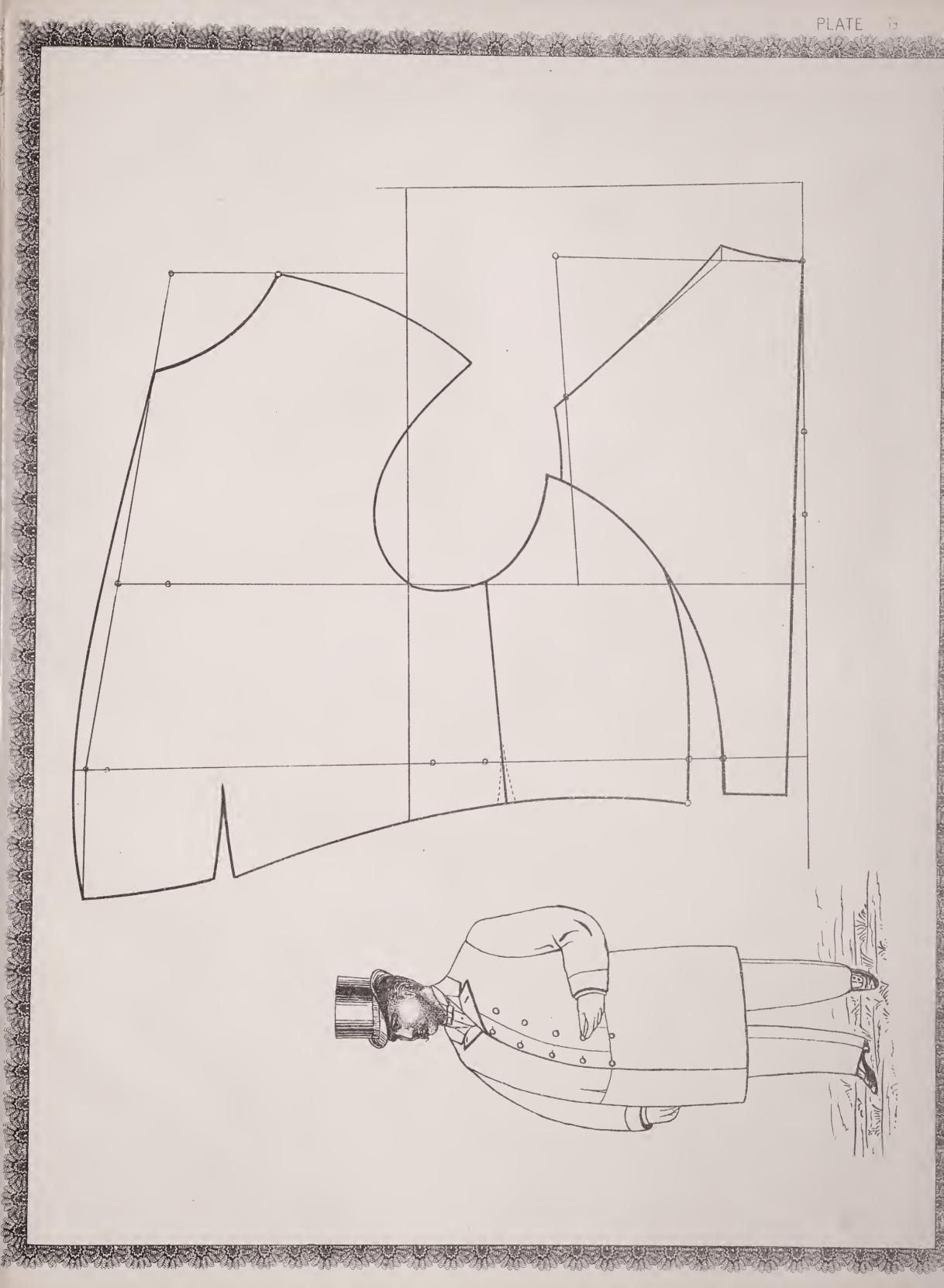
2650. Pay Department. - . . . .

2651. Engineer Corps.—A silver turreted castle of metal one and four-tenths inches in width by nine-tenths of an inch in height.
—[G. O. 107, 1872.]

2652. Ordnance Department.—A shell and flame in silver embroidery one and four-tenths inches in width by nine-tenths of an inch in height.—[G. O. 107, 1872.]

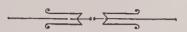
### Concluded on Page 46.

<sup>\*</sup>Aides-de-Camp and the Military Secretary, who have increased rank, will wear the aiguillette with the uniform of the General Staff. Aides-de-Camp to Major and Brigadier Generals will wear the aiguillette with the uniform of their regiments and corps.



# Plate 20.

# Praft of a Vest.



On this Plate we represent a draft of a vest from the same measurements as on last Plate. For measuring and drafting the above see Plate 19. Extras for fat man's vest, place a V in the bottom of vest by the front of pocket, and make another V under the pockets and allow on bottom of vest for the same.



OUR BOOK OF SELF-INSTRUCTION IN OUR SELF-BALANCING SYSTEM ON ACTUAL MEASURING AND CUTTING; IMPROVED FOR 1888-89.

To dress, cloak and suitmakers, furriers and others, we wish to call attention to our new and improved system of cutting perfect garments, a system simple in its construction, based on mathematical and practical principles, which can easily be mastered, and will compensate the pupil a thousand times over with its results. It has been compiled after many years constant and careful study and experimedting, and stands without a rival either in Europe or America. It contains in all styles and forms:

JacketsRaglansSkirtsSacquesWrapsRiding SkirtsNewmarketsCirculars"Trousers

Childrens' Garments.—Trigonometrical construction for all forms. Il also contains how to take measure without any instrument.

Price for the above work, only \$15 each complete, ready for outting; bound in cloth.

This book should be read by every dress, suit, and cloakmaker in the world, for there is, as yet, no book of its merit published here or abroad, and is actually invaluable, for to those in practice they are enabled to cut any garment in at least ten minutes. Read only one of many instances. A gentleman and his wife from Philadelphia arrived at our Academy not long ago. The gentleman, a tailor by profession, to learn cutting, etc. After being in New York a few days, meanwhile applying himself deligently, we told him to fit his wife. He was surprised, and asked us if we really meant it that he could do so after only a few lessons. We encouraged him, and his wife proceeded immediately to one of the stores and bought material for, as she expressed it. "the trial fit"; but her astonishment, if possible, exceeded her husband's surprise when, after basting what he had cut, she tried it on, and lo! a more perfect fit, she declared, she had not received from the finest dressmakers in the City of Brotherly Love, and, turning to her husband, she said: "Had we only known this years ago you would not now be gray-headed, but would have been richer and younger looking, and had the best class of customers in Philadelphia. This, dressmakers, etc., will see that it is too their best interests to have a copy of this really invaluable work. It will save time, trouble, labor, and expense, and we guarantee it to be the best in existence. Order now and enjoy the results.

# The Combination of Styles & Colors.

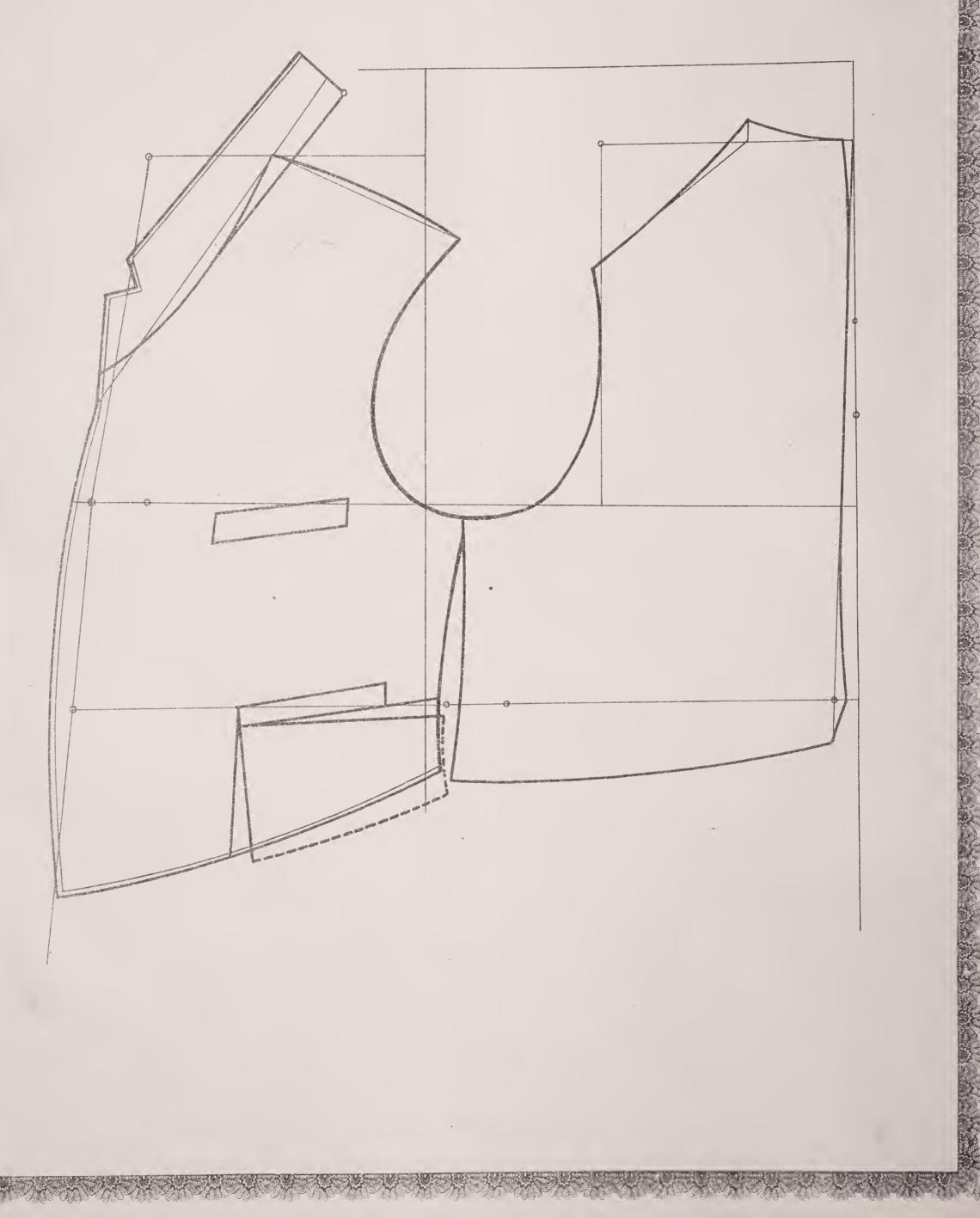
This is a subject of vital importance which is too often neglected by the cutters—that is, to make a study of the effect of the combination of colors and their bearing upon the styles of garments most becoming to the various customers.

A man who is short and thick requires a different character of garment from one who is tall and slender. While one color, or certain combinations of colors, will have a pleasing effect upon one, the same upon another will have a contrary effect.

A short and stout man will go to his tailor wanting a certain style of goods made into a certain style of garment. He wants it because he saw a suit similar in every respect upon his wellshaped and tall friend, which was very becoming to him. The goods are purchased and the garments made, but the short and stout customer is dissatisfied, and insists that the suit does not fit, and he is not at all pleased with its appearance. The cutter examines the suit, and is surprised at this adverse criticism—it does fit in every respect, and, as the points of its perfection are pointed out to the customer one by one, and he is shown that the suit is faultless, he reluctantly admits the force of the agreement, but insists that it *looks* entirely different upon him from his wellproportioned friend, and wonders why the difference is so apparent and the garments so ill-becoming to him. Not once has the vast difference in the shape and style of the men impressed itself upon his mind. A little thought upon his part, or a few wellconsidered suggestions from the cutter upon this subject, would have convinced him of his error in ordering such shades of goods or styles of garments. But the customer alone is not to blame in the majority of cases, for the cutter, who stood silently by and acquiesced in his selection, should be charged with blame for making up the garments without offering a protest. Sorry am I to say it, but it is true, that not every cutter is sufficiently educated on this important subject to offer advice, and, through this culpable ignorance, neglects an important duty to his customer. A doctor who is ignorant in any important part of his profession would be denominated "incompetent." A lawyer who had neglected to inform himself thoroughly upon the ethics of his profession would be called "non-compos," and a cutter who so neglects this important part of his education will never attain eminence. He should so thoroughly study this subject that the moment he inspects a customer he should be able to decide without hesitation and correctly not only the style of garment most becoming, but the style of goods and shade of colors most desirable and suitable for his shape, size, style, and complexion. All these points are necessary to be comprehended and duly studied, and the cutter who studies them the most comprehensible and acquires a due appreciation of their bearing will prove the most successful, and, finally, attain eminence, distinction, and wealth.

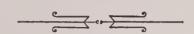
The late Mr. James Croney, who had a world-wide reputation, and was justly admitted to be pre-eminent in his profession, attributed his success and position in a great degree to his knowledge of this subject. No one who aims at perfection in his profession should attempt to climb the hill of distinction without an acquaintance and thorough understanding of this subject.

Continued on Page 48.



# Plate 21.

# The Fat Man's Pants.



On this Plate we represent a draft of a fat man's pants.

In drafting the pants draft the same as on Plate 13, with the extra allowance from A to B, from 2 to 3 inches. C, allow 2 inches from central line.

\* \* \* \* \* \* This presents the extras for broad folds.

### MEASUREMENT.

24 - 44 - 31 - 51 - 53 - 25 - 21



#### UNIFORM OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

### Concluded from Page 44.

2653. For Officers of Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry.—Of the same pattern as for the Staff Corps, but on cloth of the same color as the facings of their arm, with insignia of rank and number of regiment embroidered on the cloth ground, according to pattern.

2654. For Regimental Adjutants.—Of same pattern as for other officers of their arm, but with aiguillettes attached.

### INSIGNIA OF RANK ON SHOULDER-KNOTS.

2655. For a Colonel.—A silver embroidered eagle at the center of the pad.

2656. For a Lieutenant Colonel.—Two silver embroidered leaves, one at each end of pad.

2657. For a Major.—Two gold embroidered leaves, one at each end of pad.

2658. For a Captain.—Two silver embroidered bars at each end of pad.

2659. For a 1st Lieutenant.—One silver embroidered bar at each end of pad.

2660. For a 2d Lieutenant.—Plain.

2661. For an additional 2d Lieutenant.—Same as 2d Lieutenant.

2662. The above insignia to be the same as prescribed for the shoulder-strap.

### THE COMBINATION OF STYLES AND COLORS.

### Continued from Page 46.

How frequently the natural good effect of a handsomelyformed man is marred by an inconsistency of dress, and how often this could be obviated if the cutter was master of this subject of dress and the combination of colors and their effect!

A good cutter is much better than a mere mechanic—he is in every sense an artist, and, as an artist, should well understand the blending of colors so as to produce harmony and good effect. A painter, no matter how well he may sketch, will never succeed until he has mastered the science of properly blending colors. His pictures may possess grace and be filled with beautiful lines they may prove attractive by the correctness of their drawing but the whole effect will be dissipated by an ignorance of the art of properly blending the colors. So it is with the cutter, who may be able to produce beautiful and correct drafts; his lines and curves may be perfect, but if he is deficient in his knowledge of harmony and the effect of colors, all his beautiful drafts and correct curves will never succeed in placing him in the front ranks of Too many cutters are satisfied to remain as his profession. mechanics—that is, they are satisfied when they have mastered the mysteries of a system, and delude themselves with the belief thathey have learned all that is to be learned when they have gradut ated. This is the class (the mechanical cutters) who periodically infest The Fashion Reporter's office, importuning them incessantly for situations. This is the class who are for ever "tramping" never long in one place—always "on the move," like evil spirits.

But the successful cutter is he who, after having learned to draft properly, is not satisfied with his present attainments, but realizing that he has only mastered the rudiments of his trade, commences in earnest to *practically* learn all that has been theoretically taught him.

He it is who early appreciates the fact that cutting garments is artistical and not purely mechanical. He it is who remembers that to perfect himself in his profession he must learn other truths besides a knowledge of drafting! He it is who insists that our profession requires more brains and less muscle! He it is who appreciates that a knowledge of the high arts is indispensable, and at once sets about studying the effect of colors, and the correct way of properly blending them together, etc., etc., and leaves to his "foolish brother" the fruitless task of searching for a perfect system—one to cut garments for all styles and shapes of men.

The cutters who are drawing large salaries are not those who, after graduating, were content to rely upon their present attainments, but it is those who acknowledged how little they knew, and who hungered and thirsted after more knowledge, and were not satisfied, and never will be content, so long as they have health and strength. These, and only these, are the ones who succeed in this business, and are rewarded for their restless endeavors by honors and eminence. If you wish success you must follow in their footsteps, for thus only is eminence attained.

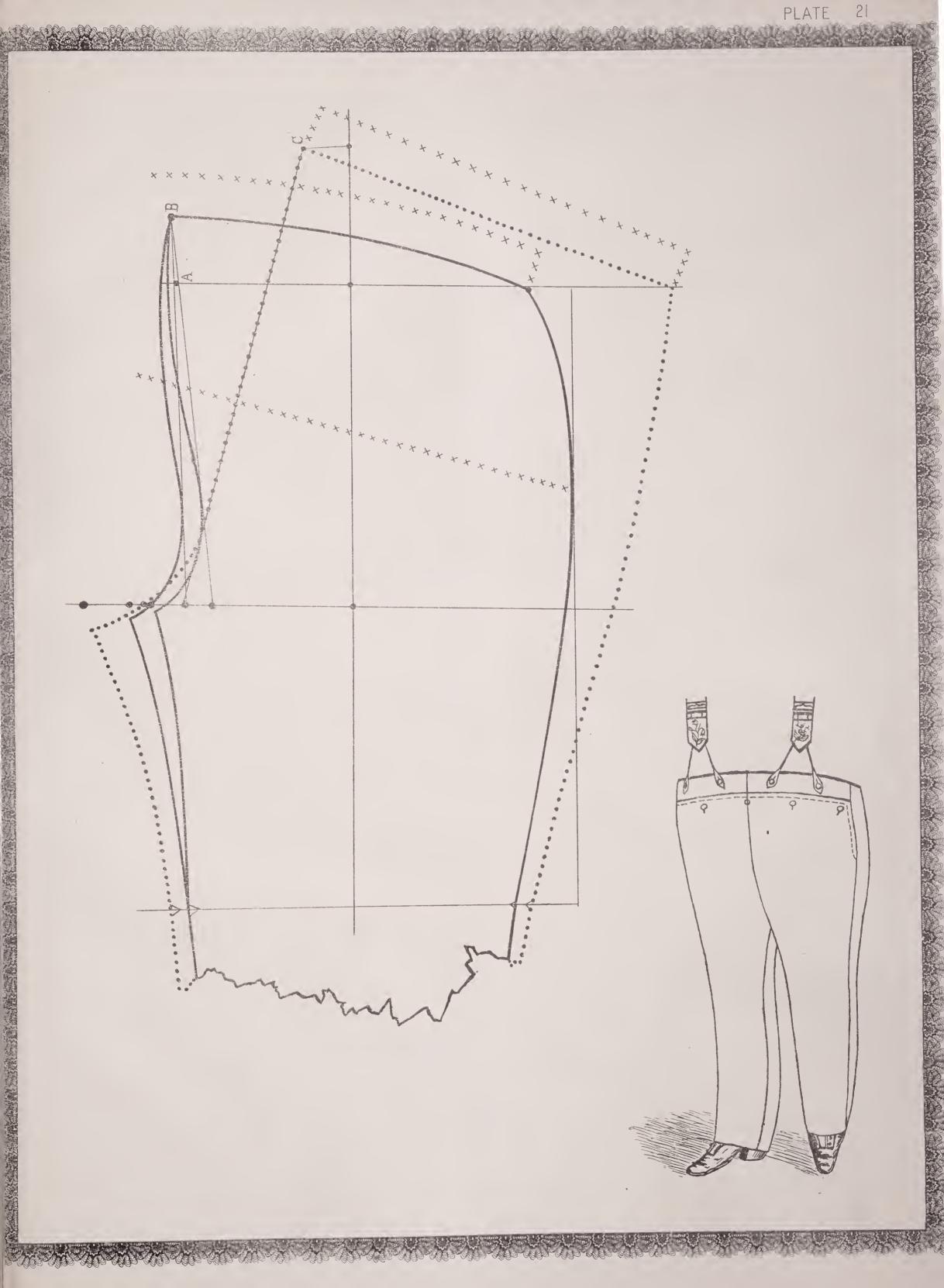


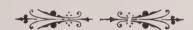
Plate 22.

# Prafting for a Hunchback.

On this Plate we represent the extra measures and drafting for a "Hunch Back."

### Fig. I.—THE EXTRA MEASUREMENTS.

- A. Length of hunch. From socket bone, say 5 inches.
- B. Breast measure. Over the hunch, say 42 inches.
- C. Breast measure. Below the hunch, say 38 inches.



#### FULL MEASUREMENTS.

$$24 - 6 - 11 - 17 - 15\frac{1}{2} - 7$$
 $42 - 38 - 35 - 5 - 14 - 26$ 



### Fig. II.—DRAFTING A COAT OR VEST.

Make your points the same as on Plate 2.

Apply measurement as they call for.

.....B., breast measure, over the hunch, 42 inches. Apply 42 lnches from 23 to B.

A. Apply the length of hunch (5 inches) from the top of back to A. Now shape the back according to the shape of hunch. If hunch is situated on one side, you must cut one-half back on the center straight and the other half where the hunch is to be cut round and to be pressed in.

# TRIGONOMETRICAL CONSTRUCTION FOR HUNCHBACKS,

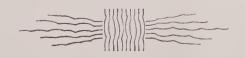
ETC.

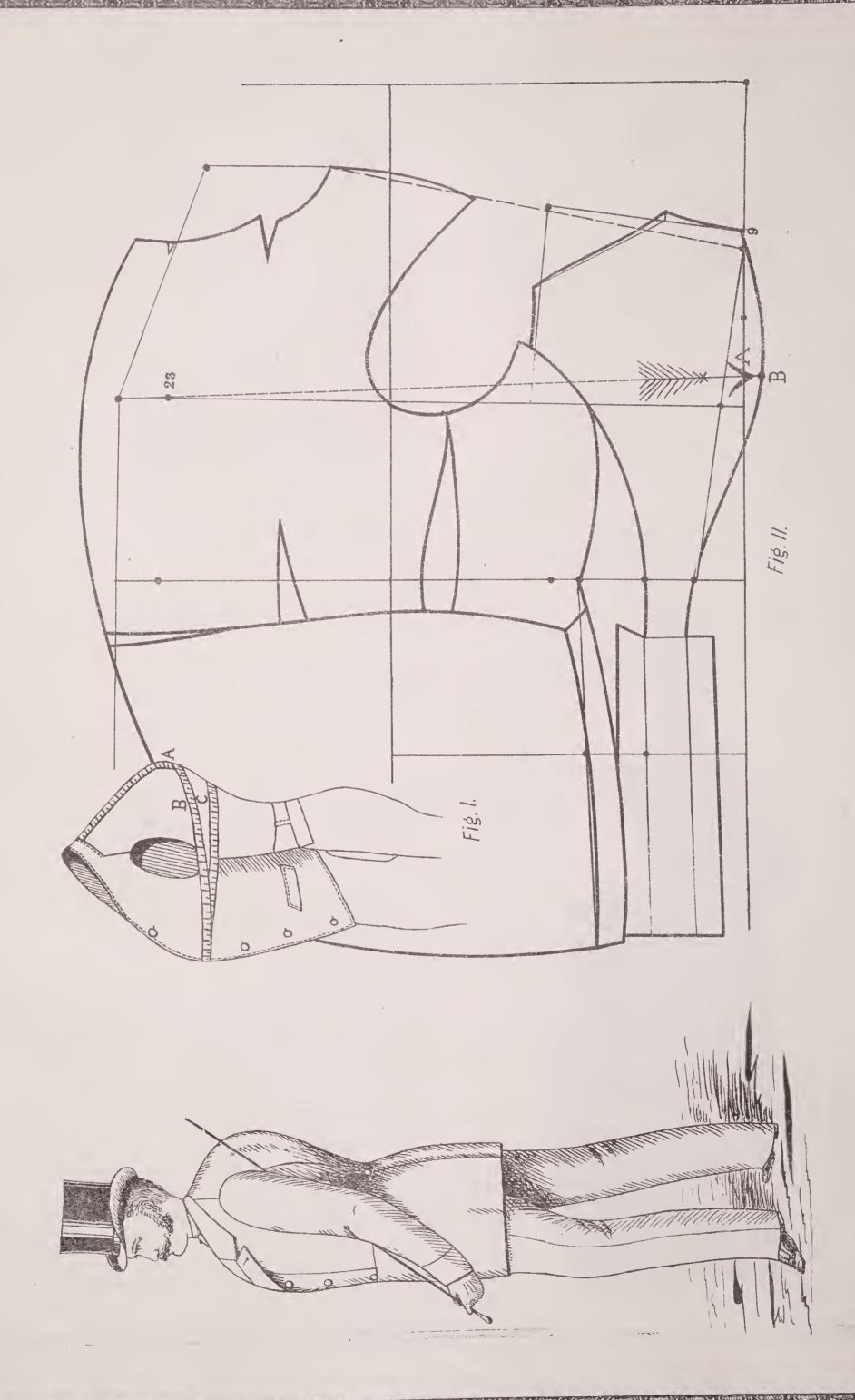
As an instance of our indorsement we will relate a positive fact that will prove all that is claimed for our system. I refer any one doubting to write to Mr. Silleck as to its authenticity. Mr. Silleck, of Greenwich, Conn., wrote us to send him a bushelman, and, after a day or two, we sent him Mr. Conrad Reif, a hunchback. Mr. Silleck, after a time, remarked, now that Reif had been in his employ some time, and had become acquainted with his many customers, that he should return to us to learn cutting. He did so, saying, upon his arrival, that Mr. Silleck could spare him for only two weeks, and wished us to give him special attention. After a few days we astounded him by requesting him to fit himself. You will admit a very hard proposition, but seeing that we were in earnest, yet dreading the eyes of the other students upon his deformity, he at last took courage and did actually fit himself, and after basting, tried it on and found that in all his life he never before had such a perfect fit, declaring that time and time again, in France, Germany, London, and in fact all over Europe, he had to try on, try on, until he was exhausted, but never before had anyone fitted him as he did *himself* by our system. Of course Mr. Silleck was also astounded, and it is said that his name, "Silleck," from that day to this is a synonym for a perfect fit. What this hunchback did for himself with our method of self-measurement, evidently any undeformed person can do, and we again guarantee that you also will be astounded at the wonderful results of its application.



### SPECIAL NOTICE.

No one, except in this Academy, is authorized to nor capable of teaching any of our Systems. Gents or ladies and any one undertaking to do so wrongs us and imposes on the trade. We teach our students how to cut, but we do not teach them how to teach. The instruction we give a student is given him for his personal use only, and if he teaches another for pay he is morally guilty of a breach of trust, and those interested should not permit themselves to be imposed on.





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# Eadies' Çostumes.



We again call the attention of dress, cloak and suit makers, furriers and others of our new and improved system of cutting perfect garments for ladies including the following:

Ladies Basques,	all	styles	and	form
Jackets		6.6	"	66
Sacques		• •	٠ (	. 6
Newmarkets	6 6	. 6	. 6	٠.
Raglans	٠.	4 4	"	6 6
Wraps	6.	. 6	• •	6 6
Circulars		h 6		6 6
Skirts	L 6	6 b		6 6
Riding Skirts		٠,	s 6	6
Riding Trousers	4 4	**	٠.	



# Plate 23.

# The Boy's Braft.

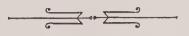


Fig. 1. In drafting a boy's coat, make your points the same as on Plate 2.

Allow from point 13 to A ½ inch.

- .. .. .. .. .. B 3/4 inch.
- " waist line to C 4 incees.
- " point 15 to O 3/4 inch.

Fig. 2. This diagram presents the surest and most reliable way to cut the points for boy's coats, etc. Have the plaits made on a piece of paper of any style you may desire and many plaits you may want. Now place on the original pattern and mark it out on the paper; then cut the pattern out with the plaits.

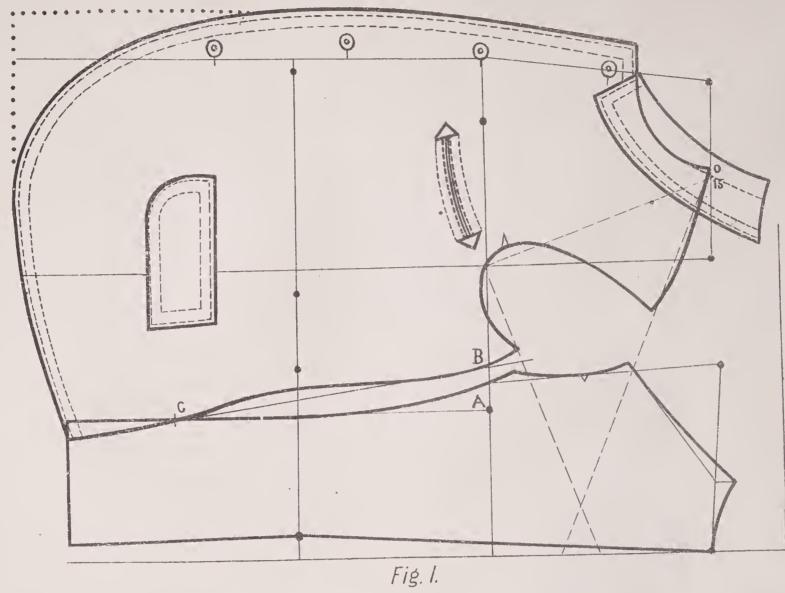
Fig. 3. This diagram presents how the pattern appears when it is cut out and the way it is to be cut on cloth.



# WHAT I KNOW OF DOGTORING.

The color of clothing has much to do with healthfulness. No invalid can justify himself in wearing colored clothing next the skin. The dye is usually more or less absorbed, and is always injurious, frequently poisonous. Indeed, we question its propriety on the score of health, at any time or in any place. True, black absorbs and retains heat, while white reflects it, giving to white a less heat retaining quality than black; yet nevertheless white or light-colored clothing we consider superior to dark color. For summer weather there is no question as to its superiority, nor for inner garments.

The limbs and extremeties claim from every invalid and physician especial attention. Not one invalid in a thousand succeeds in having his feet, legs, hands and arms well clad. Among women the dress usually worn is outrageous, considered from the standpoint of health, and among men it is only a little less so. The central portions of the body are overburdened often with clothing, while the limbs are almost always insufficiently clad. The shoes are thin, stockings delicate, pants fine and only lined around the waist, while over abdomen and loins the clothing is doubled or trebled. How can anyone expect to regain health under such circumstances? Health depends upon a balanced circulation and the blood circulates from within. As power begins to diminish, the circulation fails in the extremeties and the blood is retained in and about the central organs. Clothing retains heat and heat retains blood; so where most clothing is, there, other things being equal, the most blood will be found.—Robert Walter, M.D.



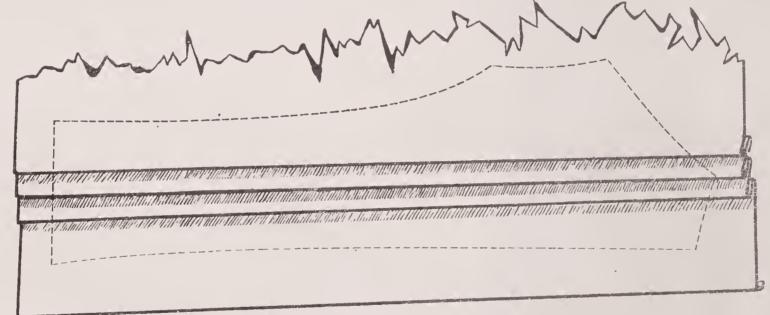


Fig. 11.

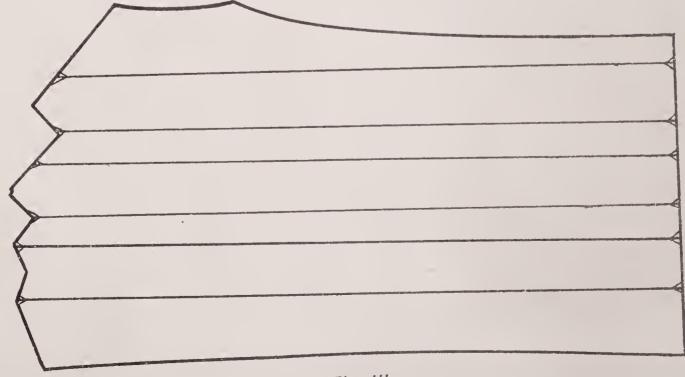


Fig. 111.

# CHILDREN'S & LADIES' COSTUMES.

Many tailors consider children's and ladies' costumes as beneath their attention or study. In supporting this view they stand in their own way to a business more profitable than many paying establishments which are confined to making men's garments only. Let them consider the question.

The sewing machine has dwarfed the tailoring business, and the only compensation to the tailor is to increase his works in variety.



He should include all garments for children, and all body fitting garments for ladies, with all styles of ladies' basques and cloaks. In fact, make a new business.

This can be done with ease and with a certainty of profit in many cities and towns of the United States. Let it be tried.

To follow our advice will not cost many dollars, but it will cost some brain exercise to work into a large and varied trade in that way.

But the end is sure to become profitable if the credit system is ignored.

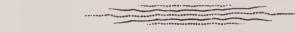
Learn to do something that everyone cannot do, and that knowledge will serve as capital.

You may have ever so much money, but unless you maintain order economy, and industry, you cannot succeed.

But with these and a knowledge of your business you cannot fail unless you throw away your property by indiscrimate credit.

If you do not understand how to cut and draft these garments, we can teach you, or we can furnish you with full sets of reliable and fully tested patterns for a small sum of money.

We speak of what we know, and know whereof we speak. This is not "a baseless fabric of a dream," but an acknowledged fact, and those will admit who have embraced the whole range of garment making—it pays! TRY IT!



# Plate 24.

# The Boy's Fancy.

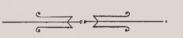


Fig. 1 presents a style of a fancy jacket and shows how plaits are set in.

Fig. 2 presents a style of a Norfolk jacket.

Fig. 3 represents a handsome style of kilt suit. In drafting the above, to be done the same as on Plate 2, according to measure as it calls for.

For drafting the kilt skirt see next page.

At a recent meeting of the Exchange it was unanimously resolved that in consequence of the death of our friend and brother member, Mr. L. Phyliky, the Acaeemy should be placed under the direction of Mr. L. Dittmar,, who was Mr. Phyliky's able assistant,. Mr. Dittmar has lately associated himself with Prof. N. Sheifer, formerly of East Fourteenth Street, who is so well and favorably known as pre-eminent in the art of cutting, grading, and designing. Through the reputation they have justly earned being perfect masters of their art, the Academy to-day numbers among its pupils, present and past, besides beginners, artists who are day by day stepping up that ladder, the top rung of which is the diploma given those only who are able to pass the thorough examination for which the Academy is so noted.

Professor Sheifer, though yet a young man, has no peer in the profession, and, being with Prof. Dittmar as an associate, pupils applying to the Academy may rest assured that *their* name alone as being their former professors, is a sure guarantee of success as tailors or cutters, for, as Mr. Dittmar is determined, in order to prevent any departure from the high standard that this institution has attained, will continue to adhere to his determination to deliver diplomas only to those who prove themselves thoroughly competent. The following are the terms for the full course:

### TERMS OF ADMITTANCE FOR PUPILS.

Practical Tailors, - - - \$50 | Others, - - - \$100.

Pupils, when competent, will have the first chance for cutting situations all over the United States.

All communications will receive prompt attention.

Address

DITTMAR & SHEIFER, 758 Broadway, New York.

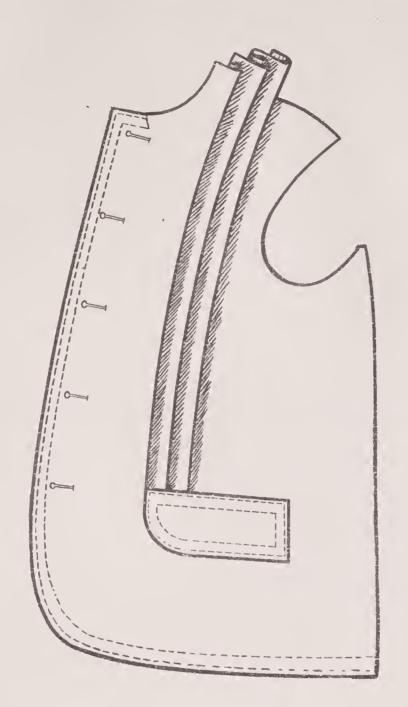


Fig. I.

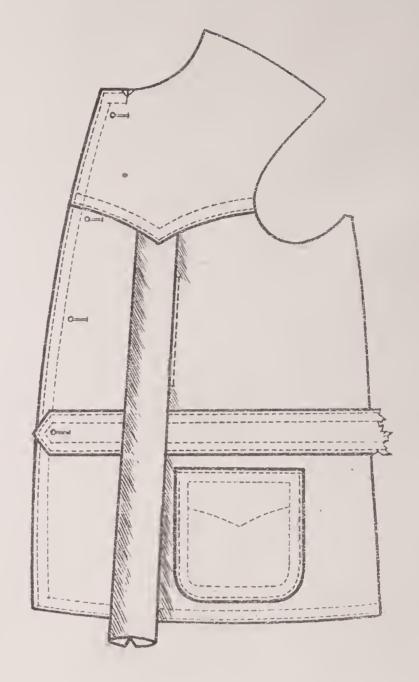


Fig. 11.

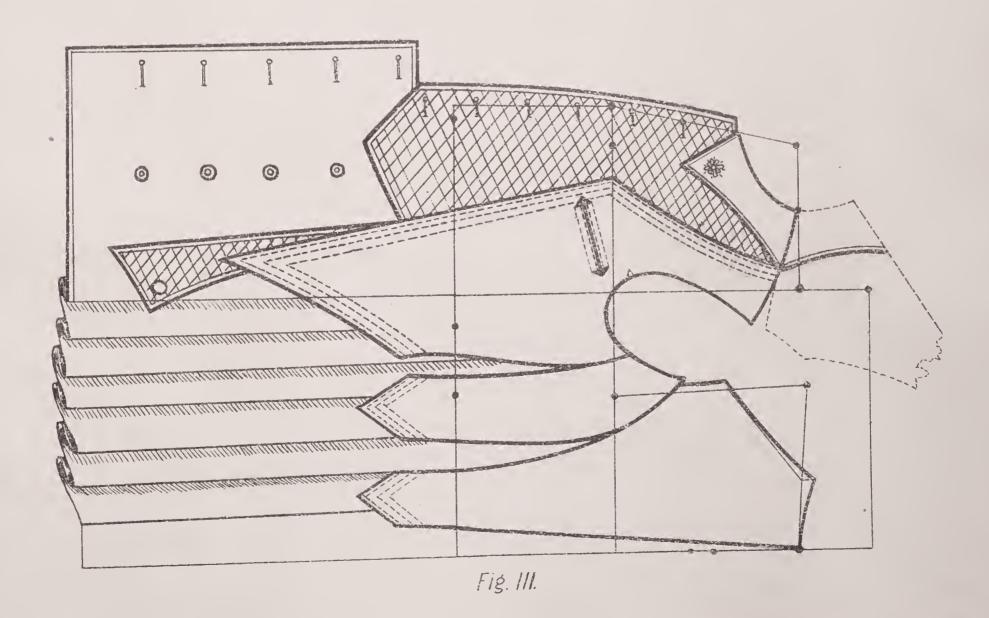


Plate 25.

# Kilt Skirt & Knee Pants.



FIG. I.—THE KILT SKIRT.

A to B. The third part of waist measure.

- C. In the center, between A and B.
- D. Half of waist measure from C.
- E. From B the third part as there is from C to B.
- F. Measure the distance from E to D, and double as much trom D to F.



FIG. II.—THE BOYS' KNEE PANTS.

- I. The fourth part of seat.
- 2. The eighth " " from 1 to 2.
- 3. Allow 1/2 inch from 1 to 3.
- 4. From 2 to 4 the same as from 3 to 2.
- 5. From top line to 5 the same as from central line to 1.
- 6. Allow 1 inch from 5 to 6.
- 7. The fourth part of waist measure from 5 to 7. Waist band to be allowed on top.



# THE EFFECTS OF ACIDS AND ALKALIES UPON DIFFERENT COLORS.

The effect of acids upon blacks, purples, blues (except those produced by indigo or Prussian blue), and upon all those shades of colors which are produced by means of iron, archil and astringent substances is to turn them red. They render yellows more pale, except those produced by annotto, which they turn to an orange color. Alkalies turn scarlets and all reds produced by Brazil or logwood to a violet color; they turn green (upon woolen cloths) to yellow and they give a reddish cast to the yellow produced by annotto. The effect of the perspiration is the same as that of the alkalies. Spots occasioned by acids are removed by alkalies and vice versa.

# TAILORS' IMPLEMENTS.

The articles enumerated below are the best to be found, and the prices are as low as the quality and workmanship will admit: The Boxwood Little Square and Buttonoole Divider, very useful to all Tailors and Cutters..... Boxwood Division Squares, 24x12..... \$1 50 Stainwood " 6.6 Maple Boxwood folding square with our improved system to cut ladies' and garments, to carry in the pocket..... 5 00 Boxwood folding ruler with our system, to carry in the pocket...... 3 50 Stainwood ruler with the system.... Brass belt for ladies' waists from 30 to 50 inches wide.... \$1.25 to 1 75 Pants Measuring Sticks or Square..... 1 00 Jointed 1 1/4 yard sticks..... 2 00 Measuring Square, Sliding Double Brass Arm..... 2 00 Genio C. Scott's Scales, 3rd and 4th..... 5-4 Bevel Straight Edge, joined..... I 50 ı yd " Curved Rules, regular shape..... 50 " special " ...... 75 Ward's Best Sateen Inch Measures.....(each) 30 (( Rubber Coated 20 English Drafting Leads, soft or hard....(per box) Crayons' white or assorted colors..... French Chalk...... I 50 When squares, etc., are shipped by express an additional CHARGE OF 25 CENTS is made to cover the cost of boxing.

Address all orders, which must be accompanied by the amount, to

# DITTMAR & SHEIFER,

758 Broadway, New York.

Post Office Address, Station D, where all Money Orders should be made payable.

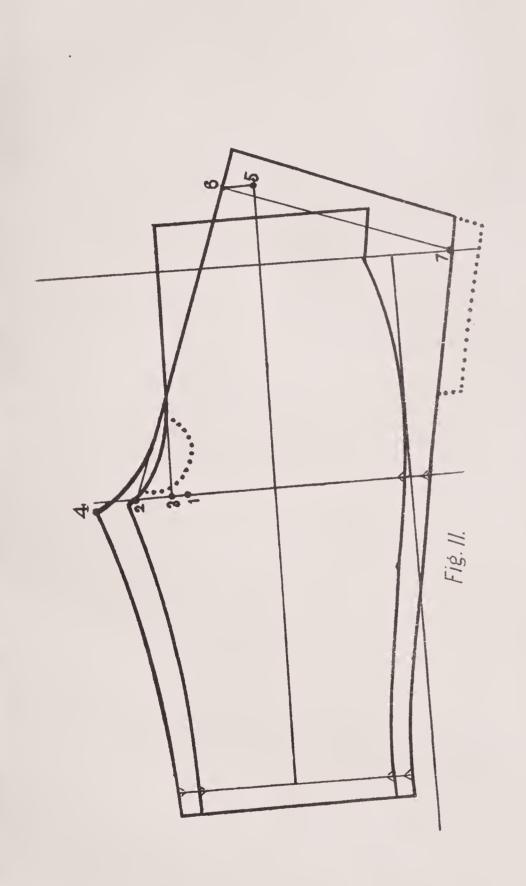
### ALL COMMUNICATIONS WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

Correspondents wishing a Written Answer must send a Postage Stamp.

### SPECIAL NOTICE.

Having quite an an extensive assortment of Crooking Shears, Board Shears, Small Points, etc., we would be glad to sell them at manufacturers's prices, without a discount.





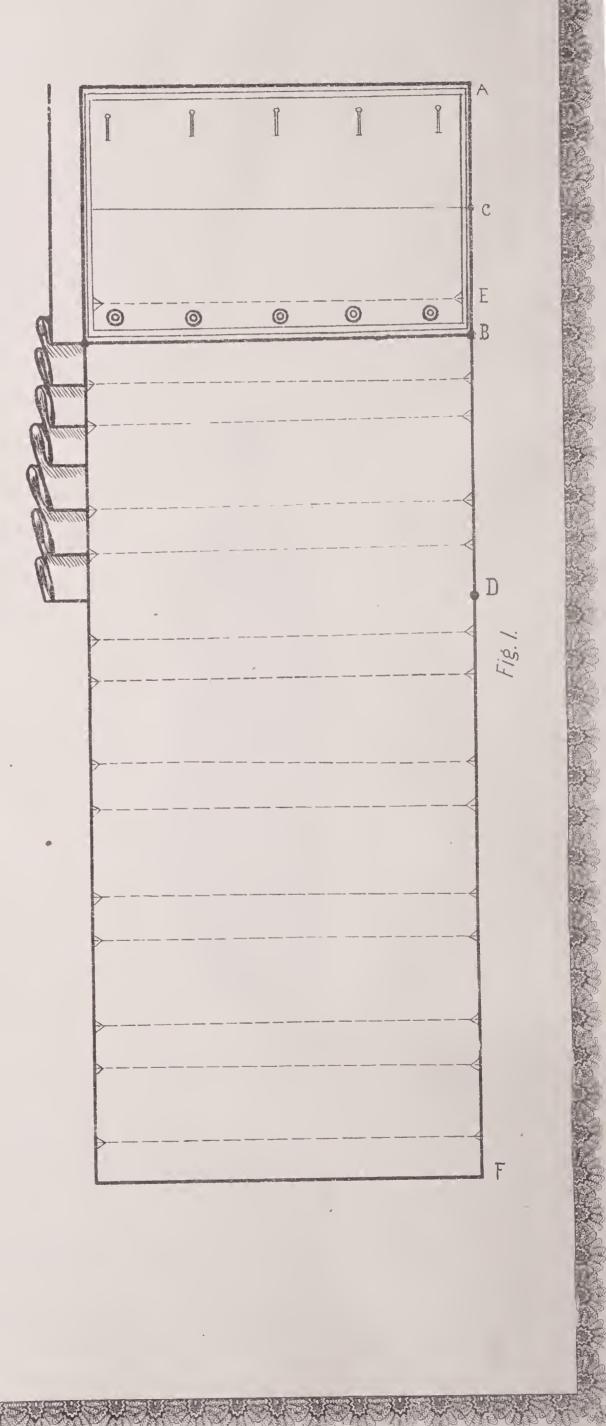


Plate 26.

# Kadies' Riding Habits.

The representations of ladies' riding habits are selected from many examined by us, and combine simplicity and elegance. They represent the costumes most generally worn by ladies, although there are very many other styles, which vary according to the individual taste of the wearers.

Horseback riding of late years has become a very fashionable pastime, and our avenues and Central Park are crowded with equestrians early in the mornings and late of evenings.



Ladies especially within the past few years are much given to this healthy exercise, and our riding schools are filled with pupils learning the art of horseback riding.

The skirt of this habit is much shorter than those of former years, and is made with very little drapery. It is mostly worn with trousers made from the same material as the habit, or from black doeskin.

Riding habits are mostly made from light-weight cloths—brown, dark green, blue, and similar colors predominating in favor.

When a boy it was the fashion for ladies' saddle horses to be gaited as pacers, rackers, or lopers; but we discover that now ladies are mounted upon trotters, and we think they have gained nothing by the change, and the sooner the style reverts back to rackers, etc., the sooner they will enjoy more comfort and pleasure when they partake of this health-giving exercise.

There is no distinctive style of dress for gentlemen when horseback riding; all kinds of coats are worn by them. But we believe the garment most in favor for this purpose, and certainly the most appropriate, is a four-buttoned cutaway coat with short skirt; and the next in popularity is the single-breasted four-buttoned cutaway sack—quite short. Riding pants for gentlemen are made from various colored corduroys—whipcords and Bedford cords—but in a few cases we find fashionable gentlemen using light blue cassimeres.

Shoes are almost universally worn; boots but seldom.

The measurements for Ladies' Riding Waist to be taken the same as on men. See Plate 1.

### THE MEASUREMENTS.

# THE DRAFTING.

In drafting the Riding Waist make your points the same as on Plate 2 by measure, as it calls for Extra Points:

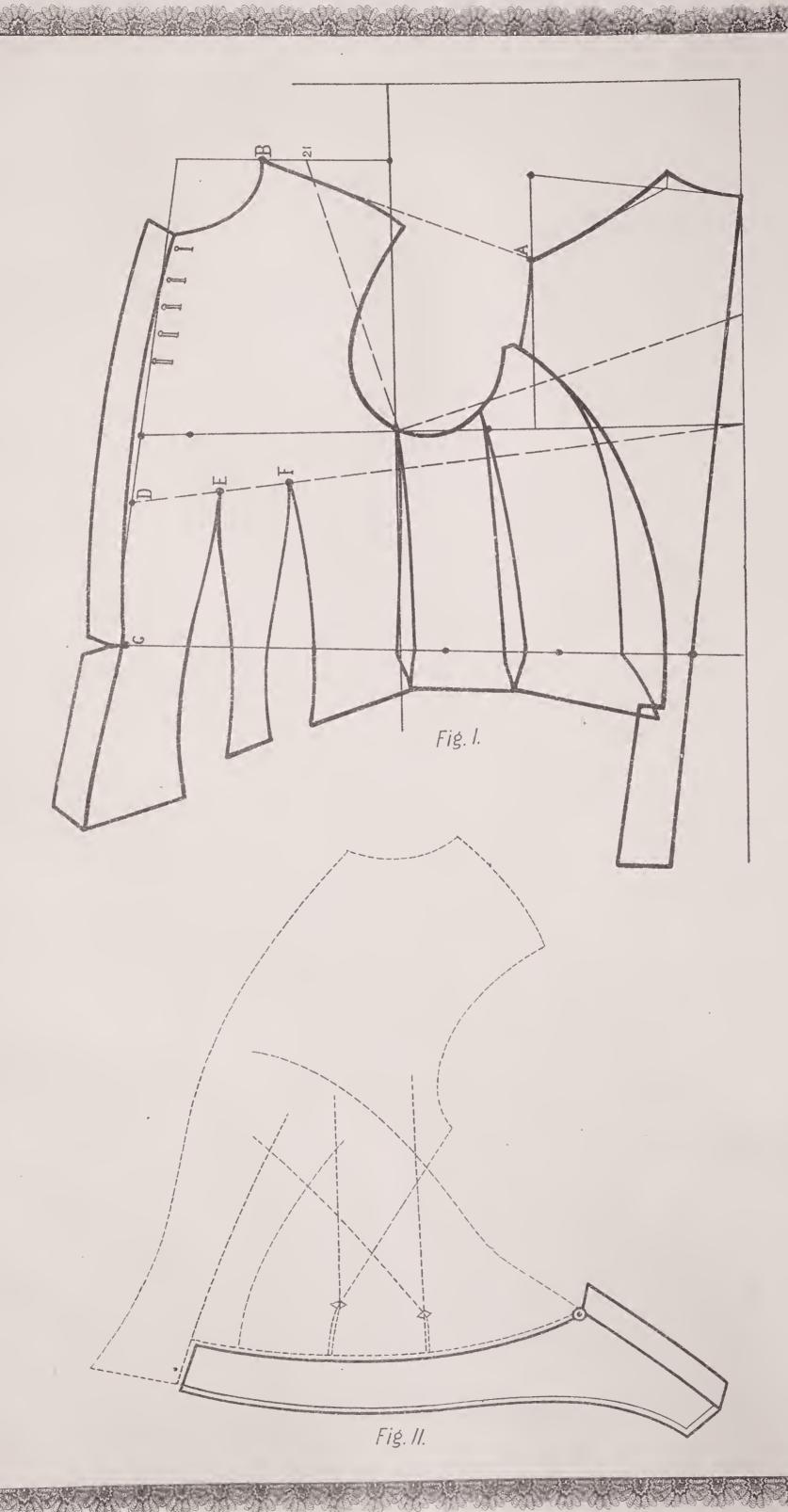
- A. The third from 12 as there is from 12 to 13.
- B. Allow 1½ inches from 21 to B.
- C. Front balance 19 inches; apply 19 inches from line 2 to C.
- D. From bust line the third part as there is from bust to waist lines. Now draw line from point D to back on bust line.
  - E. From D the third part as there is from D to central line.
  - F. From E to F, ½ inch less as there is from D to H.

Front darts to be taken out according to waist measure. Measure the distance from central line to C, say 10 inches; now deduct the fourth part of waist measure, which leaves 4 inches to be taken out between the front darts.

Width of back is cut generally 3/4 inch, and cut without a seam. Take out between back and side body 1½ inch. Now see that you have the fourth part of waist measure between the side bodies and back.

Fig. 2. This diagram shows how skirt is cut for the above waist.

Notice.—Riding Waist is also cut without skirt, so you lat the skirt on the waist.



# Plate 27.

# The Riding Skirt.



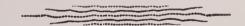
On this plate we present a draft of a fine style Riding Skirt, which is worn in London, New York, and Paris.

### MEASUREMENT.

Waist24
Hip45
Front Length43
Back46
Lapp21

#### THE DRAFTING.

- 1. Draw line.
- 2. Square line 2 by line 1.
- A. The fourth part of waist measure from line 1 to A.
- B. Allow I inch from A to B.
- C. The fourth part of waist from B to C.
- D. The eighth part of waist from C to D.
- E. The half part of waist from D to E.
- F. 3 inches from C and D to E F.
- G. 12 inches from line 2 to G draw line up.
- H. The half of hip measure from line I to H (on line G).
- I. The fifth part of waist measure, from H to I.
- J. In the center between H and I.
- K. Lapp measure, 21 inches; apply 21 from E to K.
- L. Back length, 46 inches; apply 46 from B to L.
- M. Front length, 43 inches.
- N. Front length 43 inches, from E to N.
- O. From F to O, the same as there is from E to N.
  Right part.....



Some time ago the San Francisco tailors howled about English competition and wanted various changes in the tariff to protect them against ruin. Then Chicago chimed in. St. Louis followed suit. Minneapolis took up the cry. And now Philadelphia and Washington tailors are cracking the ears of the Republican Senate with prayers for a revision to pull them out of their slough of despond. All this is positively absurd. English competition exists only in their minds, and it is doubtful whether one out of a hundred of the kicking tailors, or their customers, ever saw an English made suit of clothes.

# SOME WELL-KNOWN NEW YORKERS,

Our judges, as a rule, are well-dressed men. Harry Ford is the picture of neatness. Of late years a mourning band is worn upon his hat, his linen is concealed by a black scarf and his ordinary costume is a business cutaway suit of dark material. Recorder Smythe is too large a man for a Derby hat, yet I have never seen him in anything else, and his massive figure is invariably clad in sombre-hued cloth, his Galway sluggers curled gracefully over a broad, turn-down collar. Judge Power is a little careless in costume; his hat, generally a silk tile is rusty. He wears an ordinary frock coat of dark material and a rather low cut vest with diamond studs. Judge Cowing's collar is high and his customary dress what is known as a business suit of grayish color. Judge Duffy is noted for the tremendously long points of his collar, the swinging tone of his ample broadcloth skirts and the fierce twist of his moustache. Judge Martine, like the majority of stout men, wears a turn-over collar, a light vest and generally a sack coat, short and scant.

Delancey Nicoll is a daisy. Ordinarily he wears a gray box suit, with a dude collar and an ample scarf. He is very neat, what might indeed be called natty, in appearance. District Attorney Fellows, while very particular about his nails and his gold-headed cane and his curly hair, is not as attentive to dress as he might be. Not that he is slovenly or dirty, but he has something else to think of when he rises in the morning, and the hours of his days are occupied, as they have been for these many years. He generally appears in a Prince Albert coat, a high vest and a high silk hat.

Charles A. Dana is a notable figure. His personality attracts attention wherever he goes. He may be seen any day striding with virile step across Printing House Square in a high, rusty hat, a loose, flowing sack, a light-colored vest, closely buttoned over an amplitudinous chest, with trousers of grayish material and generally a trifle short, his left hand in his pocket and his right arm swinging as though annoyed at enforced inaction.

James Gordon Bennett is tall and lank and, although he spends much money and considerable time over his toilet, he never appears well-dressed, except in the evening. The conventional dress suit fits him admirably, but the ordinary cutaways or boxes, or Prince Alberts seem to be slung upon him rather than prepared for him. He wears a high dude collar, a scarf and is the perfection of neatness, from the top of his grayish head to the little callous on his heel.

Joseph Pulitzer is notable for his awkwardness. His hair, thick and bushy, stands straight. He is extremely near-sighted, of powerful build, bony and thin. He is a man whom dress makes or mars. In evening dress he looks well. In office costume he looks careless, negligent.—Joseph Howard, Jr, in The Clothing Gazette.

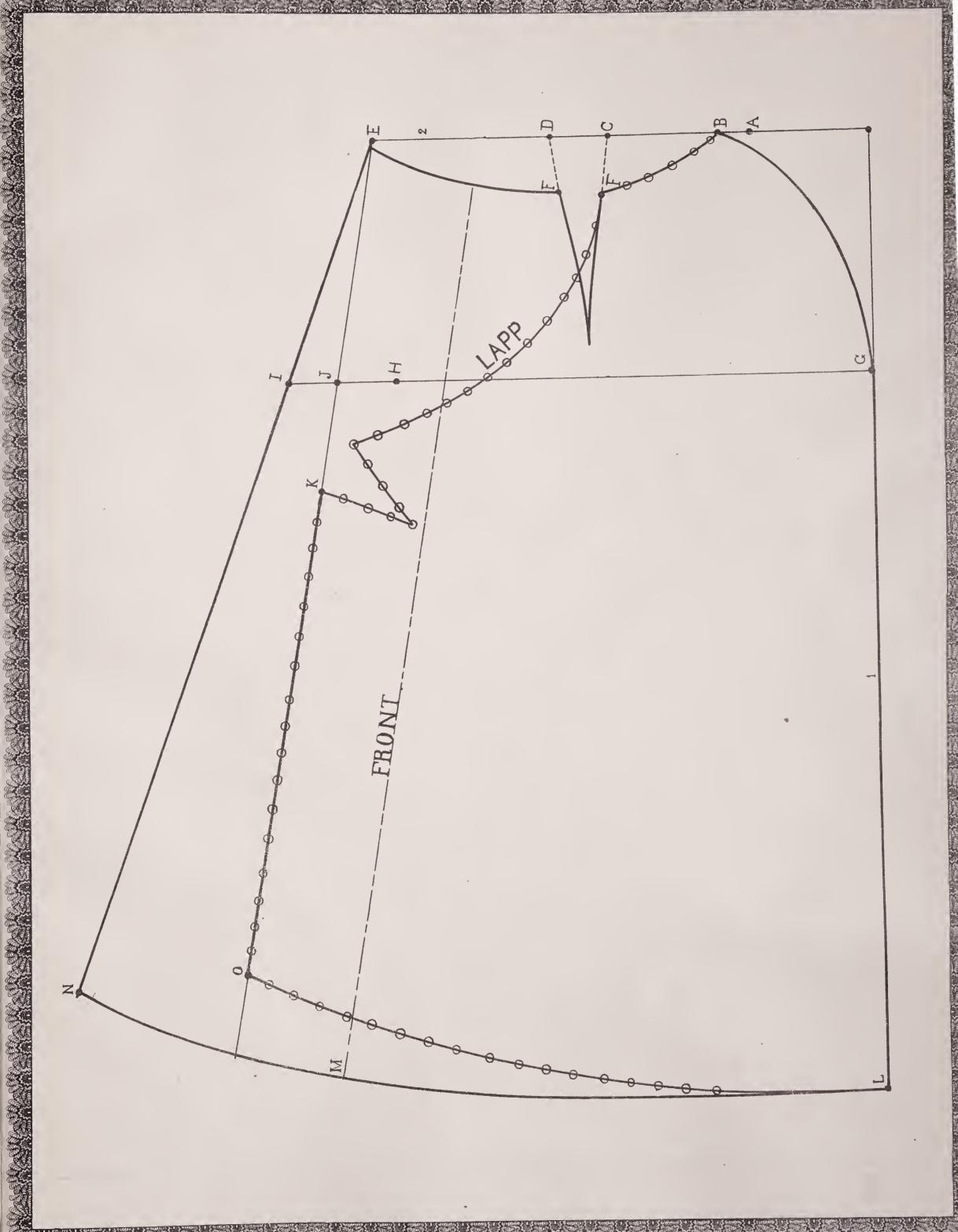
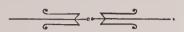


Plate 28.

# Ladies' Riding Trousers.



On this plate we represent the Ladies' Riding Trousers.

The method most usually adopted to get the length of the rise is to request the lady to be seated; then carefully take the measure from the hip bone to the seat of the chair.



#### MEASUREMENTS.

777 * .				
Waist		 	 	24
Hip		 	 	45
Rise		 	 	11
Length of kn	ee	 	 	2 I
Full length		 	 	41
Knee		 	 	17
Bottom		 	 	. 16

Drafting the front, apply your rise length of knee and full length measures.

- A. The fourth part of hip.
- B. Hip measure, 45 inches; take half, 22½ inches, in scale No. 2 to X, from A to B. Now square a line from point A.
  - C. 11/2 inches below A.
- D. Waist measure, 24; take the fourth part, and allow  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches from C to D, central line between 1 and B.



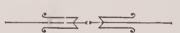
### DRAFTING THE BACK.

- E. From B to E, half of the distance as there is from A to B.
- F. From E, 1 inch below.
- G. From front line to G, the same as there is from A to B.
- H. Waist measure, 24 inches; take the fourth part, and allow 2 inches from G to H.
  - I. From fore part to back part, 3/4 inch.

# TERMS FOR INSTRUCTION.

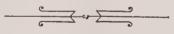
Terms for a complete course of Instruction in Gentle-	
men's Garments	\$100 00
" for Grading	50 00
" to Cutters desiring to change their Systems	.50 00
" to Cutters for Coat System alone	30 00
" to Cutters for Pants System alone	20 00
" to Cutters for Vest System alone	15 00
" for Instruction in measuring, drafting, or explain-	
ing points occupying from one hour to one	
day\$5 00 to	20 00
" for a complete course of Ladies' Garments, to	
practical Tailors, Furriers, or Dressmakers	50 00
" to others	100 00
" for Grading all Ladies' Outside Garments	50 00
<del></del>	
Ladies' Undergarments.	•
Terms for Cutters	\$25 00
" for others	50 00
GENTS' SHIRTS, UNDERGARMENTS, AND OVERALLS.	
Terms for Cutters	\$50 00
" for others	75 00
" for Grading	50 00
" for Gentlemen's Dress Shirts only	25 00

Tuition must be paid in advance in all cases.



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