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SCIENTIFIC DRESS-CUTTING

Practically Illustrated,

—AND—

Mathematically Demonstrated.

THE

Franco-Prussian Mode

“METHOD.”

Patented June 6, 1882; September 29, 1885; April 19, 1887.

15
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SIXTH INSTRUCTIVE EDITION

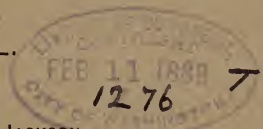
—BY—

H. AYERS JACKSON,

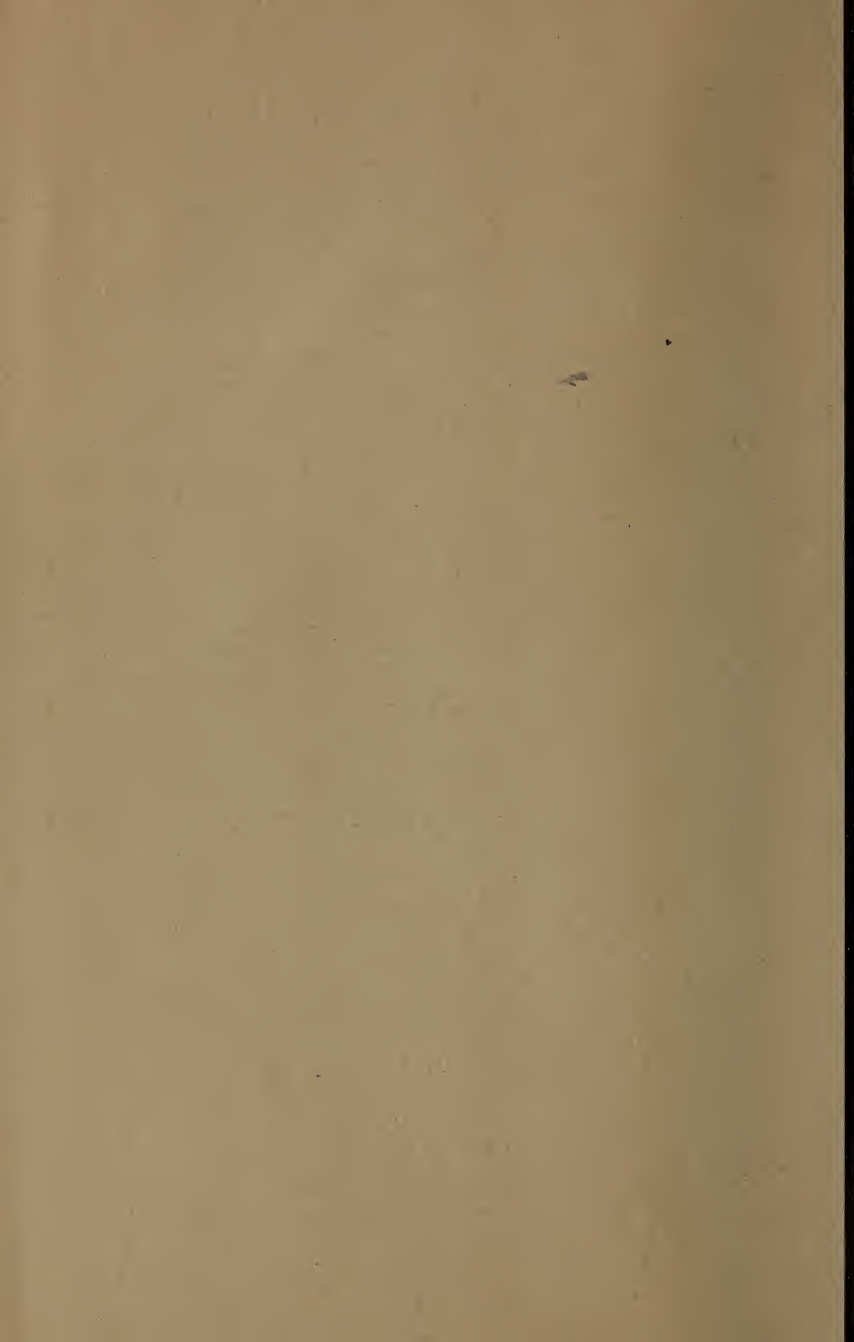
Inventor and Patentee,

202 STATE STREET, ROOMS 5 AND 6.

CHICAGO, ILL.



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and Draft our Graduated Hip Rule

and the first part of the plan.

and the second part of the plan
and the third part of the plan
and the fourth part of the plan

TO DRAFT

the first part of the plan

the second part of the plan

the third part of the plan

the fourth part of the plan

the fifth part of the plan

the sixth part of the plan

the seventh part of the plan

the eighth part of the plan

the ninth part of the plan

the tenth part of the plan

the eleventh part of the plan

the twelfth part of the plan

B

- 3 inches

1



TABLE OF MEASURES.

The annexed table shows the average proportional measures for regular formed persons, including the chest and width of back measures (both combined); the average armseye for a given bust measure, the average shoulder measure and the proper distance between the top waist and the *under-arm* lines. No rule can be relied on to determine the chest or width of back measures separately, except by carefully measuring from arm to arm with the measuring tape, as all forms differ in that respect. The chest and width of back measures constitute a trifle more than two-thirds of the bust measure. The armseye diameter a trifle less than one-third. The three measures combined equal the exact bust measure.

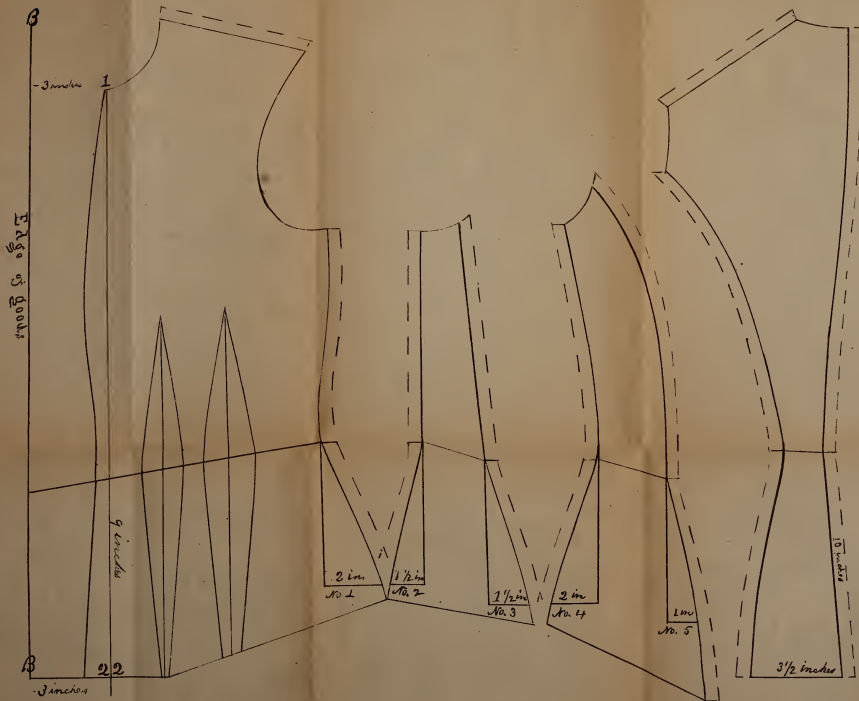
I will here state that column 4 represents only a medium shoulder; a *high shoulder* will require from one-fourth to one-half inch *less distance* than is given in column 4, and an *extra sloping* shoulder will require from one-fourth to one-half inch *more distance*. The length of the shoulder measure, if correctly taken, will be a sufficient guide to place a high or low shoulder when parties properly understand our "Method," also in determining the amount of "stoop" in bent forms, enabling the cutter to give the proper shape to any pattern, whatever the form, "except positive deformities."

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	
	Size of Bust Measure.	The Chest and width of Back Measure both combined.	Average Arms-eye Measure.	Average distance between the top Waist and the under arm Lines.	The Average Length of Shoulder Measure.	
23	16½	10	5¼			
24	17½	10½	5½	4¼		
25	18½	11	5¾			
26	19	11½	6	4½		
27	19½	11¾	6½			
28	20	12	6¾	4¾		
29	20½	12¼	6¾			
30	21	12½	6½	5		
31	21¾	13	6¾			
32	22½	13½	7	5¼		
33	23	14	7¼			
34	24	14½	7½	5½		
35	24½	15	7¾			
36	25	15½	8	5¾		
37	25½	16	8¼			
38	26	16½	8¾	6		
39	26½	17	8¾			
40	27	17¼	8¾	6¼		
41	27½	17½	8¾			
42	28	17¾	8½	6¾		
43	28½	18	8½			
44	29	18¼	8½	6½		
45	29½	18½	8½			
46	30	18¾	8¾	6¾		
47	31	19	8¾			
48	31½	19¼	8¾	6¾		

A high shoulder is shorter, and a low shoulder is longer than is here noted. See above.

NOTE.—After the measures are taken and before the customer leaves compare them with the table of average measures, and should they vary much make sure they are right before they leave.

Column 4 gives the proper distance in inches, between the top waist, and under-arm lines, to produce the size of armseye shown to the left in column 3, when measures are properly taken.



(Copyright 1907, by H. AYERS JACKSON.)

To Measure and Draft our Graduated Hip Rule.

1st.—Measure around the largest part of the hip close.

2d.—Measure down from Waist line to ascertain at what hip point the skirt can be carried down to the bottom, and note whether it is 4, 5 or 6 inches below the Waist line.

TO DRAFT.

NOTE.—Front Line B represents the edge of goods: Line 1 to 22 is 3 inches from edge of goods.

Whenever the Hip shall measure 20 inches more than the Waist, enlarge Nos. 1 and 4—2 inches each, Nos. 2 and 3—1½ inches each, and No. 5—1 inch, as shown on draft.

For 23 inches difference, make Nos. 1 and 4—2½ inches, Nos. 2 and 3—1¾ inches, and No. 5—1½ inches.

For 26 inches difference, make Nos. 1 and 4—2¾ inches, and Nos. 2, 3 and 5—2 inches each.

For 17 inches difference, make Nos. 1 and 4—1½ inches, Nos. 2 and 3—1¼ inches, and No. 5—1 inch.

For 14 inches difference, make No. 1—1¼ inches, Nos. 2, 3 and 4—1 inch each, and No. 5—¾ inch.

For 11 inches difference, make Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4—¾ inch each, and No. 5—½ inch.

For Whenever more than 26 inches enlargement is wanted, enlarge each No. 1 inch for every 3 inches more than the 26 inch enlargement shown.

SACKS, CLOAKS, ETC.

Whenever 2 Back Pieces are used, a 20-inch enlargement requires Nos. 1 and 2 to be 2½ inches each, and No. 3—2 inches; then enlarge or diminish each No. ½ inch for every 3 inches variation from the 20 inches difference.

THE SCIENCE OF PRACTICAL DRESS CUTTING.

By H. AYERS JACKSON, CHICAGO, ILL.

This is a world of wonders, object after object meeting our vision that to our understanding at first seems unfathomable. Every thing seems to be surrounded with mystery. But the restless, inquisitive mind of man is not content to remain in darkness; he rallies all his energies to unravel these mysteries; he commences theorizing, weighing the probabilities surrounding the subject, investigating all the circumstances in order to gather one great truth, which when proven, becomes the initial point in unraveling other great truths, until the entire subject is analyzed and laid open to his understanding, and the problem stands out in itself as one great truth, undeniable, unquestioned. In this manner theory and science go hand in hand, to analyze and bring to light the hidden mysteries surrounding us. In this manner all solid truths are demonstrated. Scientific analysis is the great motive power that lays a solid foundation for progress in all the arts and sciences of the present or future generations. A foundation of truths practically demonstrated is the only true base on which to stand where positive results are required. To rely upon theory under such circumstances would be sheer madness. To draw a true line on the object, is always necessary to make a successful shot.

From time immemorial, the art of dressing the human form has occupied the minds of all classes, from the lowest serf to those occupying the highest stations of life, and many of the best minds have occupied their time in devising methods, means and ways to adorn the architecture of the human form in such a manner that the artistic beauty of the outline should appear to the greatest advantage. In order to excel at the present day in the art of tailoring or dress-making, requires the highest order of architectural mechanism, together with a high order of artistic discrimination as to tone, color, outline and complexion of the

person of the wearer, always bearing in mind "that it is not what one wears, but how worn," that brings out the highest order of artistic excellence, or its reverse. With these few remarks, I will proceed to state that of the many ways devised to cut garments, one great truth has been too much neglected, or has been found too complex to handle scientifically. The human form is a truncated cone, in mathematics or mechanics, and must be handled as such. Should we desire to fit all its peculiar outlines, we must resort to solid mathematical and mechanical principles in order to succeed. Our tools should be the best that can be devised in order to bring every outline in its proper place to avoid tension. Each outline of a pattern should conform to the shape of the cone it is intended to fit. The cone of the human form is a series of constant and incessant changes, no two being found alike; similarities frequently occur as in the facial outline, but we have never found any two measuring alike. Hence the tools required to meet this difficulty should be susceptible of meeting those changes in accordance with the measures, which should be scientifically taken over each variation of the form to be fitted. In order for any cutter, whether for ladies' or gentlemen's wear, to excel, it is necessary to closely observe the peculiarities of the form, then to measure it carefully over every protuberance and depression, taking into consideration any flatness or extra fullness, at any point. Then carefully noting down each and every measure as a whole and from each point requiring seams; then with the most scientific tools obtainable lay out the draft on paper, cloth being entirely too flexible to rely on. Obtain the exact outline of every seam and the waist line, exactly as the measure calls for; when cutting the pattern on cloth the best results are obtained by cutting the pattern straight on the goods, that being the strongest and firmest direction of the cloth, there is much less liability of the garment becoming unshapely in a short time on wearing. When cut on the bias as many of the French modistes are in the habit of doing, you may obtain on easy, elegant-fitting costume when first worn, but our experience has been that in a short time they are drawn out of shape, and are soon thrown aside. Americans as a class are utilitarian; they desire a garment so constructed that it will wear out if necessary without becoming unshapely. So as a first principle, cut all

patterns straight on the cloth, the fitting can be made fully equal to bias cutting, and much superior in the long run. All very soft woollen goods need great care in properly sustaining each seam, and especially the armseye and shoulder seams, before attempting to baste them up; a good plan is to use a strong thread at first by running it around the shoulder and armseye in such a manner that it will prevent its stretching larger than the cut pattern, which should be used as a guide. Many garments are ruined for want of this very necessary precaution *before* basting. When basting, commence by first securing the outlines at bottom of waist, and then baste evenly, running any surplus up into the armseye and down to the bottom. In this way you hold the positive square of the goods when cut by our method. Then use great care in passing the needle evenly through the outlines on both sides of the goods same as the pattern indicated, and never allow any gathering or unevenness in any seam about the garment.



JACKSON'S TAILORING INSTITUTE,

202 State Street, Chicago.

SEPARATE DEPARTMENTS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

THE GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT affords the highest class of Scientific Instructions in Cutting Gentlemen's Garments by the most approved Methods.

THE LADIES' DEPARTMENT has a record never equalled for producing an easy, artistic fitting garment by actual measure on all forms without alteration. This Method adapts itself to all styles, *the French Bias Pattern included.*

All Methods used by us are actual measure, and all calculations and tools strictly mathematical, which cannot be said of any other Method of cutting. We are satisfied that thirty-three per cent. of time can be saved in learning and afterwards in cutting and fitting. Our Methods are practical and thorough, our terms most reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed.

❧ JACKSON'S TAILORING INSTITUTE ❧

202 State Street, Chicago.

TAILORS, JOURNEYMEN AND YOUNG MEN OF AMERICA.

If it is an object to procure a Tailor System that will produce a **Perfect, Artistic Fitting Garment**, from the **Least Material** and in the **Shortest Space of Time**, **JACKSON'S Scientific Tailor System** will fill the bill **Grandly**. This system is founded on solid **Mathematical Principles**, and a **Set of Mathematical Tools** have been invented to do the intricate work always found in making artistic and correct drafts for any garment, thus doing away with all theoretical calculations and saving a vast amount of trouble. Thirty-three per cent. of time is saved in learning and afterwards in cutting. This is no experiment, as thorough tests have been made by **placing the garments on customers during the past 6 years**, and with the **most eminent success with both ladies' and gentlemen's garments**. No practical tailor has ever been able to point out **one error** in this method. It can be used with equal advantage by the **custom cutter** or the wholesale manufacturer, as the measures reach all forms to a certainty. For stock goods the **grading** is the most perfect in existence. This system is much easier understood and learned in much less time than the old theoretical methods. The mathematical tools do the work sure and positive. The measures are taken over the form in such a manner that all forms (not positive deformities) can be fitted without alteration. We are satisfied that **no other system** can do this.

Our school is open for instruction from 9 to 12 A. M. and 1 to 4 P. M. each day (Sundays excepted.)

ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

A Complete Course for new beginners, to learn Gentlemen's Garment Cutting,	\$100 00
To Practical cutters, (system included), for Gentlemen's Garment Cutting,	50 00
“ “ “ additional “ Ladies’ “ “	20 00
“ “ “ Coat alone,	30 00
“ “ “ Pants “	20 00
“ “ “ Vest “	15 00
System and Outfit seperately with Instruction Book	30 00

TERMS CASH, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE. Parties from a distance can secure board at \$6.00 and upward per week.

Terms for Ladies to learn Practical Dress, Cloak and Wrap Cutting, Waist, Hip and Sleeve systems included, also Basting and putting on Garments properly, \$5.00 to \$20.00, as to proficiency desired.

No limit of time for new beginners, as we desire them to become confident of their ability to succeed before leaving.

INVESTIGATE.

FRANCO-PRUSSIAN MODE MEASURES.


Dress Makers should bear in mind that the Franco-Prussian Mode Draft is made from Actual Measure for Cutting Dresses, Cloaks, Basques, etc.; and our Scientific Tailor System is for Cutting Gents' Coats, Vests, Pants, etc.; hence the necessity of always *getting correct and proper measures*; then place them on paper to avoid mistakes, placing the name of the party at the *head of the measures*, to avoid substituting the measures of wrong party.

When using the "Mode," *never Measure any Person* until you see they are dressed as they desire to be when wearing the garment to be fitted. In case artificial fullness is wanted, supply it.

1. **The Bust Measure** should be close. Stand fronting the party being measured; carry the tape straight across the Back, just over the shoulder blades, then bring it around over the fullest part of the Bust; now hold with thumb and finger, and turn the party around and see they stand in a perfectly natural position, the arms dropping at the sides, etc., and that your *tape is properly placed*; then, *without drawing too tight*, ascertain your measure.
2. **Waist.**—Measure *tight* around the smallest part of the Waist.
3. **Chest.**—Measure close from arm to arm, from where the arm joins the shoulder, and across top of chest. (Determine where the arm joins the body by raising and lowering the arm.)
4. **Width of Back.**—Measure close from arm to arm, above the shoulder blade.

NOTE.—Place a firm belt around the waist before taking length measures.

5. **Length of Back.**—Place your tape on the top bone of the spinal column, then measure down as low as the form will admit.
6. **Under Arm.**—Place the end of the tape under the arm, “easy,” then carry it down to bottom of belt.

 This is an important measure, and too much care cannot be taken in having it just right, and you should always see that the top of the tape comes just to the muscle under the arm as it joins the body, never *too close* up, or *too slack*, making it too long or too short.

7. **Armseye.**—Carry the tape under the arm and over the point of shoulder *close*, being careful to not measure surplus goods.
8. **Shoulder.**—Place the end of tape as high on the neck as you desire to carry the dress, then down to point of shoulder.
9. **Length of Front.**—Place the end of tape on top bone of spinal column, then carry it down front to bottom of belt, close, noting at same time the proper height for the dart.
10. **Hips.**—Measure close around the hips; then measure from the bottom of the belt to the most prominent hip enlargement, and note the distance whether 4, 5, or 6 inches below the belt.

In presenting our 6th edition of Instructions for Drafting by our “Franco-Prussian Mode,” we have endeavored to incorporate all the new ideas that time and experience have shown the necessity of cultivating, in order to produce the most satisfactory results. In measuring, drafting and cutting by our method:

The measures used in the lesson draft in back part of book, are those of a medium-sized, well balanced form, and are the measures you are referred to in the following instructions.

Measures for all forms, or sizes, are used in the same manner, *except when deformities exist*, as shown by map in back of book representing *stooping forms, high, low and medium* shoulders, etc., *which see for deformities*.

RULES TO DRAFT

BY THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN MODE.

1. Draw lines 1 to 3, across top of paper, and 1 to 22, width of rule, in from left hand edge of paper.
2. Select the scale indicating the Bust measure. Measure its length 1 to 2 and 2 to 3, then 4 to 5 and 5 to 6, then draw line 2 to 5 and 3 to 6.

NOTE.—Find armseye measure ($15\frac{1}{2}$) in column 3, first page of book, the figure to the right, in column 4, is 8, which means 8 inches between the top waist and under arm lines.

3. Apply the table distance 8, (for $15\frac{1}{2}$ inch armseye), 1 to 7, and 3 to 8, then apply the under arm measure 8 inches, 7 to 4 and 8 to 6, then draw lines 7 to 8 and 4 to 6; and you have four rectangles or squares.
4. Apply $\frac{1}{2}$ of chest measure ($11\frac{1}{2}$) 7 to 9, apply $\frac{1}{2}$ of width of back measure 8 to 10, then double tape 9 to 10, and mark 19; measure $\frac{3}{4}$ inch each side of 19, at A and B;—

NOTE.—All scale numbers are designated on the draft thus, (7).

5. Distance 1 to 11 is 6 of scale, 1 to 12 is 5 of scale, 2 to 13 is 3 of scale, 3 to 14 is 4 of scale, 10 to 15 is 3 of scale, 15 to 16 is 7 of scale, then draw width of scale above 15 to 26; 9 to 17 is 4 of scale, 17 to N is width of scale;
6. Draw Shoulder lines 12 to 13, and 14 to 16, apply shoulder measures 12 to 18, and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch more 14 to 16.

7. Place front neck point of *Mode* on line 1 at 11, and form 12 to 11; place front armseye form at 18, bottom resting at A and N, then draw 18 through N to A, then turn the *Mode* face down, and with same curve draw 16 through 26 to B, then measure the armseye, if more than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch too large, or $\frac{1}{4}$ inch too small, raise or lower lines 7 to 8 and 4 to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch for every inch desired changed.

NOTE.—Before changing at this point, ascertain whether the width of chest and width of back combined correspond with table in col. 2 in front of book.

8. Measure $\frac{7}{8}$ inch 6 to D, then measure $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches 3 to 20; draw 20 through D to 21, apply length of back measure 3 to 21, draw 21 to 25; mark 3 of scale 21 to 25, then measure 1 inch 25 to 33; place front neck point of *Mode* at 26 and draw to 25, place black margin of *Bust* form at 26 and draw to 33; measure $\frac{5}{8}$ inch 26 to J, measure 4 inches 26 to H, place front neck point at J, and draw to H; measure $\frac{1}{2}$ inch 33 to K, draw H to K and S, then curve $\frac{1}{8}$ inch C to 21; measure 26 to 25, and apply J to S.
9. The distance 3 to 14 and 12 to 22, is the length of front measure, apply the height of dart measure at 23, before moving the tape, measure 7 to 23, apply 1 inch less 19 to 24; draw 24 to 23 and W, draw 19 to 5, 5 to M is $\frac{3}{8}$ inch, form P to M, draw M to 22 and Y.
10. Measure 1 inch 23 to W, $\frac{5}{8}$ inch U to X, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch 22 to Y, place end of scale at 23, and mark 5 and 12 for top of darts; place end of scale at 22 and mark 3, 5, 7, 9, 12 and 15 for bottom of darts, then draw straight lines 5 to 5 and 12 to 12, for centre of darts.
11. Find *dart form* on *Mode*, place the letter R in the word *form*, at 27 and draw through 29, place at 28 and draw through 31, turn the form over and with same curve draw 27 through 30, and 28 through 32; place square end of *bust form* at 11 and draw to W, place dart point at W and draw W X Y.

12. Place end of tape at 19, double to F, and mark G; measure $\frac{1}{4}$ inch G to E, place end of tape at 5, double to K, and mark 34; measure $\frac{3}{8}$ inch 34 to L, draw V through E, and 34 to S S, draw I one inch above 24, then draw I through L to T, place rule at 5 and S, draw S S to S, draw 5 to T, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch below S S; with dart form curve out $\frac{1}{4}$ inch I through Z to S S.
13. *Waist* measure is 25 inches, find $\frac{1}{2}$; place $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches on tape (*end to left*), at 21, then measure out 21 to 25, then S to S S, then T to 5, then M to 32, then 31 to 30, and 29 to Y.

NOTE.—Should the tape pass Y, $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, it would show the pattern that much small; should it come inside of Y, it would show the amount too large. The remedy would be to enlarge or diminish the spaces L to 34, M to 5 and then the darts until the proper measures are met. The spaces 6 to D, 25 to 33, and 33 to K should never be made less except for children.

Should the *Waist* be 13 to 16 inches smaller than the *Bust* measure, increase the distance 6 to D $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ inch; 25 to 33, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; 33 to K, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$; 34 to L, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$; M to 5, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, then increase the darts to take up the surplus.

CLOAK, COAT OR JACKET DRAFT

Shown by diagram in back part of book, is drafted the same as the *Bask*, except there may be 2 pieces instead of 3 pieces, in the *Back* patterns, and one instead of two darts.

In this draft the back at waist-line may be made 5 or 6 scale numbers as shown, and 5 inches wide, 10 inches below waist-line. When applying the waist measure (say 25 inches), take $\frac{1}{2}$, $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches of tape, between the thumb and finger of right hand, end to the left, measure out 21 to 25, then S to 5, then measure the balance M to O, (at end of tape). The distance O to Y is width of dart, ($2\frac{3}{4}$ inches,) which place equal distance each side of dart centre, as shown on diagram.

The Hip Draft is also shown on diagram. The *Cloak* and *other loose garments* are made from this draft, by leaving out the dart, and drawing a straight line as dotted on front of diagram. If a double breasted garment is wanted, add $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches more or less (as to fancy,) front of dotted lines, then place button lines, equal distance each side of dotted lines. The Hips can be cut any desired length or style.

NOTE.—When cutting patterns, leave $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch margin outside of pattern lines, Y to M, 21 to 3, and 14 to 16. For front pattern, cut Y to 5, then 5 on straight line through 19 to 2; then cut 21 to 3, next 3 to 14, 14 to 16, 16 to 26, V and 19; then cut 21 to 25, 25 to 26, for back pattern; next cut on straight line S S to V, now place 26 at J and measure the back and sidebody carefully into each other, correcting S, if necessary. Then place line I together, also S S and T together, hold firm and draw a straight line 5 to S, as a correction line for waist; then cut S S to S, and 5 to T.

14. When cutting lining for front, place line 1 to 22, 3 inches in from edge of goods, and waist line 9 inches up from end of goods; pin firm, being careful to have the goods smooth under the pattern, then trace on line 18 to 12, 12 to 11, and through W X and Y, as shown on diagram, then trace the darts, also M to Y, and 19 through 24 and P, to M as shown. *For under arm piece* trace 19 through 24 straight to 5, then V, through I, straight to T, then 5 to T. *For Side Body*, trace V through I, and Z to S S, then J through H and K to S, then S S to S. *For Back piece*, trace 3 through C and D to 21, then 14 to 16, 16 to 26, and 26 to 25, then 25 to 21.

NOTE.—The Hip extensions are to be traced as shown on diagram at the same time as the above mentioned patterns. See Hip Rule Diagram in front of book.



NOTICE.

Infringement on the Franco-Prussian Mode of Dress-cutting is extensively practiced.

We have brought a large number of suits in the United States courts to *enjoin parties using infringements* on our "Scales" and other Tools, used in our "Method" for *cutting Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments*. We hold 17 Copyrights and 3 Patents, dating from 1878 to the present year, which cover our Scales and other Mathematical tools used in our patented *method and means for Drafting and Cutting Clothing*, and also all the instructive printed matter used in our book and drafts, to date: We shall continually *bring suits* against all parties detected in using infringements on our *Scales, Tools or Printed Matter*. Suits now lie against parties using Kellogg's French Tailor System; Worth's Perfect Tailor System, by Walkie and others. No one is safe in using any scale not made by us, where the divisions in No. 36 Scale is about $\frac{3}{8}$ of one inch, as our patents cover such scale.

NOTE.—Worthless trash is never counterfeited.

H. AYERS JACKSON,

202 State St., Room 5.

CHICAGO.

The Inventor and Patentee of the "Franco-Prussian Mode," the Scientific Tailor System, the Lightning Calculator, together with the "Method of and the Means for Drafting and Cutting Clothing," patented June 6th, 1882, Sept. 29th, 1885 and April 19th, 1887, which is used therewith, invites intelligent and scientific criticisms as to their true merits, and thinks he does not overstate facts when he says no other system for cutting clothing has a "Method" sufficiently unique to admit of being patented ; or that will stand a scientific mathematical or mechanical test without being found entirely deficient in many particulars. Our "*Method*" deals with facts, *without theory*, literally photographing mathematically, the form with the aid of proper measures and the scientific instruments invented for the purpose, and which are used in making the draft. This "*Method*" was patented under the express showing that it was "the only Method ever invented whereby the correctness of one measure could be proven by the other measurements, as applied in the draft," and the "only system susceptible of fitting all forms without change." For artistic excellence, simplicity, time and material saving it is 100 years in advance of all other systems. The Franco-Prussian Mode is adapted to the cutting of all garments worn by Ladies. The Scientific Tailor System will cut all garments worn by either Ladies or Gentlemen. Instructions by

H. AYERS JACKSON,

The Inventor and Patentee,

202 State St., Rooms 4, 5 and 6,

CHICAGO, ILL.

✻JACKSON'S✻

TAILORING INSTITUTE

202 State Street, Chicago

Can always be relied on to furnish the most reliable systems for either Ladies' or Gentlemen's Garment Cutting and at the lowest possible prices.

Our "SCIENTIFIC TAILOR SYSTEM"

Is the only system always successful in placing beautiful, easy, artistic garments on either Ladies or Gentlemen without alteration, and is furnished as follows :

A complete course for new beginners to learn the art of

Cutting Gentlemen's Garments,	-	-	-	\$100 00
For both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments,	-	-	-	125 00
For Practical Cutters, including system,	-	-	-	65 00
" " " Coat alone,	-	-	-	50 00
" " " Pants "	-	-	-	20 00
" " " Vest "	-	-	-	15 00

Tailors' Squares, Straight and Curvaline Rules and Tools,
 $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide, Reversible Measuring Tapes, Crayons,
Dressmakers' and Tailors' Tracers, &c., &c.

AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

DRESS-MAKERS.

Our "Franco-Prussian Mode"

Can always be relied on to cut all garments, worn by Ladies, Misses or Children, in any style Dame Fashion may dictate, and requiring no alteration. Our French Bias Draft has no equal. The **Hip** and **Sleeve Systems**, are **Invaluable** to any **Dressmaker**.

The price of the "Franco-Prussian Mode" with full	
Instructions	\$20 00
With full printed Instructions	10 00
Our Hip Rule Calculations, separate	5 00
" " " " Printed Instructions	3 00
Our New Sleeve System	2 00
" " " " full verbal	5 00

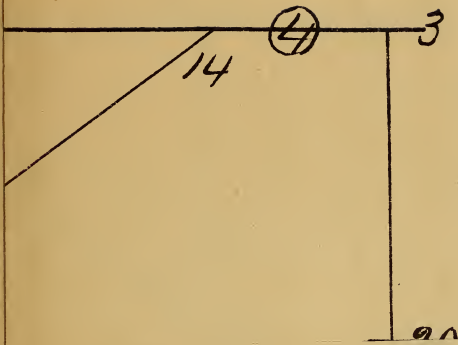


Our "Lightning Calculator"

Will be found superior to any Tailor System on the Market for Ladies' Tailoring purposes (the Mode excepted). The extreme **rapid cutting** and **elegant fitting qualities being unequalled**, make it a favorite wherever used. Its grading qualities are unapproachable. It is a strictly actual measure system.

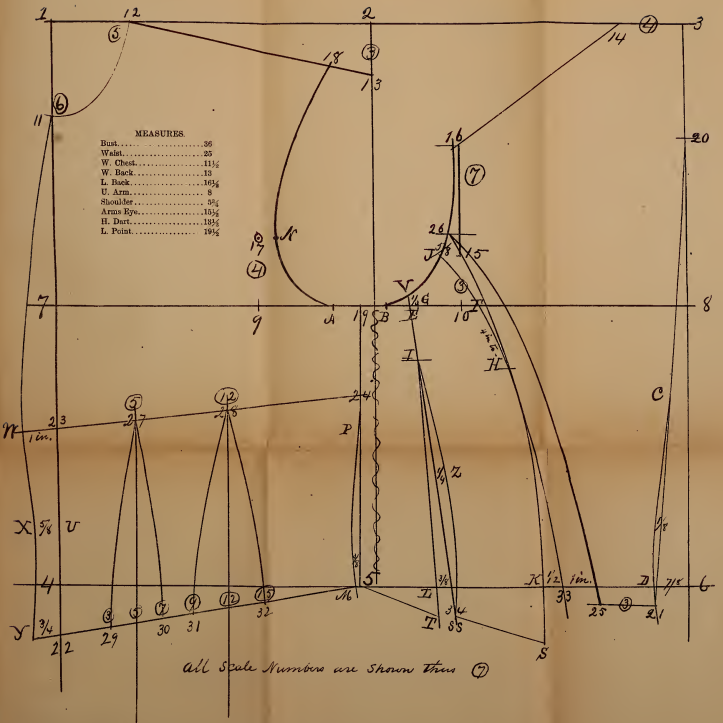
Price with full Instructions including Basting	\$10 00
" " " printed Instructions including Basting,	5 00
" of Sleeve System, separate	2 00
" of Steel, Needle Pointed Tracers, each	0 50
" of Heavy, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch Reversible Tailors' Measuring Tapes,	100, 3 for 25
" of Heavy Measuring Belts	20

And Dressmakers' and Tailors' Supplies at Market Rates.



MEASURES

Bust.....	36
Waist.....	25
W. Chest.....	11½
W. Back.....	13
L. Back.....	16¾
U. Arm.....	8
Shoulder.....	5¾
Arms Eye.....	15¾
H. Dart.....	13¾
L. Point.....	19¾



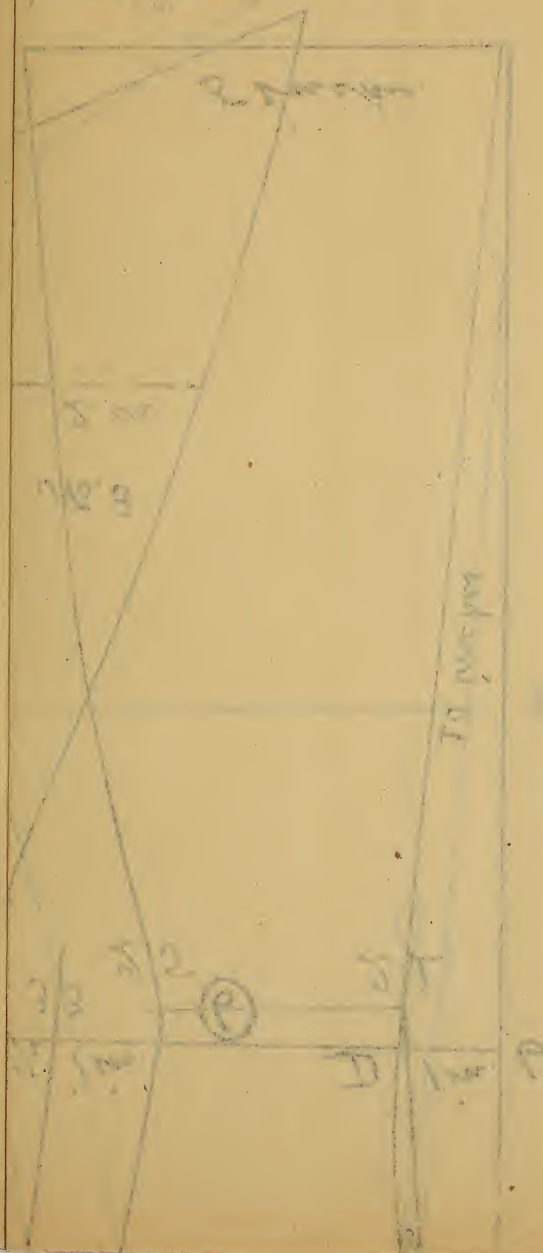
All Scale Numbers are Shown thus (7)

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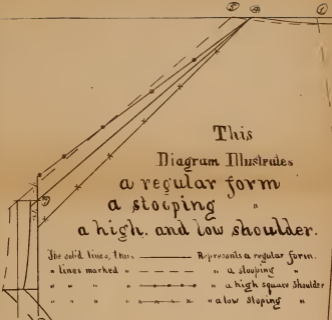
100 ft

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This
 Diagram Illustrates
 a regular form
 a sloping " "
 a high. and low shoulder.

The solid lines, thus, ————— Represents a regular form.
 " lines marked " - - - - - " a sloping " "
 " " " " - - - - - " a high square shoulder
 " " " " - - - - - " a low sloping " "

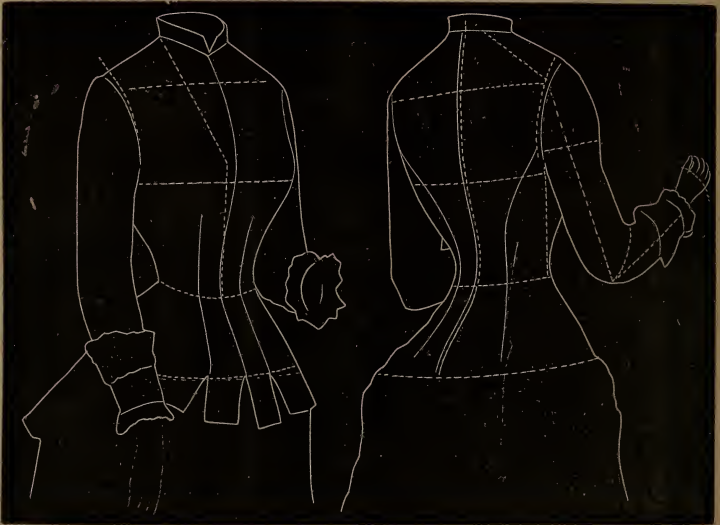
figures Marked thus, ④,
 are Scale Numbers.

④ Join a short thick neck
 ⑤ Join a medium thick neck
 ⑥ As a long thin neck
 or a blunt or sloping form
 Neck Changes,
 ⑦ Join out here for a
 sloping form

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