

P R—Place the rule at the point P, make it to pass at the point N and trace a line running up to the "carrure" line.

S—Place the point S exactly in the middle of the distance R K.

S T—From the point S draw a vertical running as far as the waist line.

U—To obtain this point, which represents the height of the waist at the side, place the square on the line R R in such a way as to form a right angle, stopping at the point T.

U V—Height equal to the back I K.

T W—Height equal to the fourth measure.

U Y—Length of the basque equal to the back I M.

X—Height of the waist in the middle of the front. To have this point correctly we must deduct the back neck curve F G and start from the point G'.

X Z—Length of the basque equal to the back E L.

To trace the outlines of the pattern, join the point G' to F' by a curve, next join G' to I by a straight line 1 cent. shorter than the back shoulder G J.

For the arm-hole trace a curve starting from I, passing at K and W to stop at V.

The side seam is traced by a light curve starting at V, running off $\frac{1}{2}$ cent. to the left of N, passing at the waist U and following the straight line as far as Y.

Trace the lower edge by joining Y to Z by a curve.

To trace the front edge, let in 1 cent. to the left of F' and round the upper part of the front as far as the point M and follow the straight line as far as the point Z.