The Art of Dress Making.

QUADRILATERALS.

The quadrilateral is a four sided polygon, it has also four angles and is sometimes called quadrangle.

The quadrilaterals are the square, the rectangle and the parallelogram.

The square is a quadrangle having its four sides equal also its four angles A B C D fig. 10.

The diagonals of a square are equal and perpendicular.

The rectangle is a quadrilateral figure in which the opposite sides are equal and parallel; the four angles are right angles—A B C D fig 11, as in the square the diagonals are equal.

The parallelogram is a quadrilateral figure having its opposite sides parallel, two and two, and consequently equal but the angles are not right angles.

CIRCUMFERENCES.

The circumference is a curve having all its points e_{ij} ally distant of a same point called center, fig. 13.

The surface included inside a circumference is called circle.

That is to say the circumference is a line and a circle is a urface.

The radius is a straight line going from the center to the circumference, A D fig. 13.

The diameter is a straight line passing at the center and stopping on each side at the circumference B C fig. 13.

The arc is a part of the circumference, fig. 14.

The string is the line joining the extremeties of an arc, C B fig. 14.

The arrow is a perpendicular line raised in the middle of a string and stopping at the circumference A D fig. 14.

TOOLS REQUIRED FOR THE TRACING OF PATTERNS.

For the tracing of patterns very few tools are required. A tape measure, a pencil, a ruler, and a bevel will be sufficient but sometimes a T and a compass are added. The tape measure is a

8