The Art of Dress Making.

An oblique line is a straight line that has none of the above positions, that is, neither horizontal nor vertical, (fig. 1.)

THE CURVE is a line that has not all its points in the same direction as the lines A B & C D, (fig. 2.)

There are curves that are regular and that can easily be drawn with a compass as a circumference, others are irregular and can be drawn only by free hand. The curves in a pattern are generally irregular and demand a certain ability in drawing with no other instrument than a pencil.

THE ANGLES.

An angle is the opening between two straight lines that meet at a point named vertex. Those two straight lines are the sides of the angle, the point of intersection is the vertex. When an angle is alone it is indicated by a letter of the alphabet placed at the vertex.

When two or more angles have a common vertex each is indicated by three letters calling the one at the vertex the second.

The value of an angle depends on the space there is between its two sides and not on their length. There are three sorts of angles, the right angle, the acute angle and the obtuse angle.

An angle is called "right angle" when its sides are perpendicular.

An "acute angle" is less than a right angle.

An "obtuse angle" is greater than a right angle B A C, (fig. 8.)

When two angles have a common side they are called adjacent see B A D and D A C (fig. 7.)

POLYGONS.

We call plan a plane surface on which a straight line can be drawn in all directions, the face of a mirror, of a board are plane surfaces whatever their position.

We call a figure a part of a plan determined by lines, straight or curved.

All figures limited by straight lines are named polygons.

5