

its borders. By some clerical error, the *s* was changed in the grant to an *l*, and Olmaston was adopted as its name. Later, persons who heard it pronounced, but did not know the spelling, called it *Almaston*, or *Almeston*, which survived until it was replaced by Amesbury, which was given for the leading grantee of the township. But this name also vanished with the coming of the Loyalists, and the abandonment of the township. Here we have another link, of which there are so many, between the history of New Brunswick and that of Nova Scotia.

#### WOODSTOCK.

The origin of this name has hitherto been unknown. Rev. Dr. Raymond, in his articles on the history of Carleton County in the *Woodstock Despatch*, has surmised that it must be from the great "stock of wood," found there by the first settlers,—a theory which he must mean to be taken as a pleasantry, and which would be equally appropriate for most other parishes in forest-clad New Brunswick. It was first used in the Act of 1786, dividing the province into counties and parishes. Knowing how commonly places in America were then named in honor of persons prominent in England, I sought in books on the Peerage, and found that the third Duke of Portland (for whom Portland, in St. John County, had doubtless been earlier named), long prominent in English politics, and Prime Minister in 1783, was also Viscount *Woodstock*. I think it altogether probable that this name was given by the New Brunswick Council in his honor.

For the EDUCATIONAL REVIEW.]

#### Cardboard Work—No. 6.

BY T. B. KIDNER.

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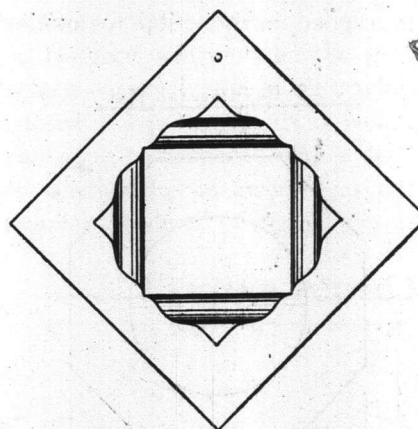
EXERCISE 24.—A fancy frame for small photo. This is an attractive model, but somewhat difficult. The drawing is simple, but the cutting and sticking are troublesome. It is, however, within the power of most children to overcome these difficulties, and the result is a pleasing article. The back is formed of a piece of plain white card, and the front of colored paper. If the latter is plain on one side, the effect is very good when the corners are turned back.

Draw as shown in the diagram, commencing with the square. Find its centre by the intersection of its diagonals, or by measurement, and then

draw the cutting lines parallel to the sides of the square.

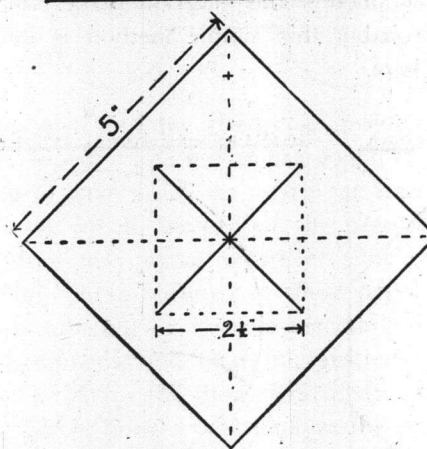
The practical work may be commenced by cutting out the back from a piece of plain or colored cardboard. Then a square of fancy paper should

Ex. 24. Finished Model.



be cut and the lines for the opening carefully drawn upon it. Then the difficulty of commencing the cut will occur. In the previous frames the scissors could be stuck through the centre of the opening and cuts commenced. As there is no waste removed from this opening, and the corners of the triangular pieces turned back will show, it is obvious that another method must be used. Take the

Ex. 24. Working Drawing.



piece of paper and crease it at the centre, and for a little distance on either side of it. Then, pinching it firmly, cut the double thickness along the line. (It is easier to crease the square right across, but the portions uncut spoil the appearance of the model afterwards). When one of the cuts is started in this way, the rest are easy. The next step is to paste three edges of the paper and attach