GEOMETRY.

6. A bevel.

This enables us very rapidly to determine the equality or inequality of angles, and to construct an angle equal to another.

7. Parallel rulers.

While for drawing lines parallel to each other nothing more is essential than a ruler along which the setsquare is made to slide, or a ruler and an instrument for measuring angles, or a ruler and compasses, these methods become tedious from the frequency with which the construction has to be made. Parallel rulers make the construction rapidly and accurately.

Care should be taken to use a pencil with a hard fine point, so that lines drawn may be narrow and well defined.

Smooth paper will be found better than rough.

Points and the ends of lines should be marked by indentations made with a needle or with the sharp points of the dividers.

A piece of smooth, perfectly flat board, about a foot square, will be found useful as a drawing board.

In all cases the pupil should construct for himself the necessary figures, and not content himself with those in the book, which are merely intended as suggestions. It will be usually found desirable to make figures on a larger scale than those in the text.

The chapters on similar triangles may be taken up, if thought desirable, as soon as the pupil has obtained an acquaintance with parallel lines, and knows that the opposite sides and angles of parallelograms are equal. Prominence may then be given to Exercise 17, Chapter xxi., which suggests a demonstration of the 47th, Book I., Euclid.

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