

Stage VI(a) *Woodwork or domestic science, or cardboard work.*—The construction of the type forms of solids.

(b) *Cardboard work.*—The application of cardboard cutting to the study of descriptive geometry—sections, interpenetrations and developments.

Sufficient "handwork" is provided by the foregoing schedule for about nine of the public school grades. In each section the work is intended to be associated with drawing, and affords opportunities for the practice of freehand, free-arm drawing, ruler work, mechanical and mathematical drawing, crayon-work, brush work and design.

Illustrations of the different sections will be available shortly, but for the information of teachers it may be noted that sections

Stage I (a), (c) and (d) and stage II (a) are kindergarten paper folding exercises.

Stages I(b), II(b), III(b) the "free-cutting" exercises, consist of preliminary practice in cutting out pictures from magazines, advertisements, etc., and then the cutting out, from plain wrapping paper, of various articles as indicated in the schedule.

Stages II (c), II (d), II (e), IV (b), IV (c), involve the use of "coated" papers, and afford good opportunities for original design and the study of colour.

Stage III(a) is a preliminary to cardboard work proper, squares of stout "manilla tag" paper being used. Accurate measuring, drawing and cutting are involved, and neatness of manipulation necessary in the pasting and fastening of the models.

Stage IV(a) is the course given in the REVIEW from January to June, 1902.

Stage V(a) (alternative) is the course given in the REVIEW from November, 1902, to April, 1903.

The woodwork and domestic or household science are the courses given in the schools regularly equipped for manual training in these branches.

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Approved.

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During the year I have found the REVIEW a constant help and inspiration to do better work. To the many young teachers who are now entering upon their work for the first time. I can say that the REVIEW has many features that make it particularly valuable, and no progressive teacher will be found without it.—B.

The Heavens in October.

The bright skies in October—continuing to increase in glory through the winter months—should give us the wish to know more of the stars, to see the changes from night to night, and note the revolutions of the heavenly bodies. How many have made out, with small opera or field glass, the face of the "lady in the moon," or have sought out the double stars in the heavens, or have learned to distinguish fixed stars from planets and have followed the latter in their course through the season?

Teachers who tell their pupils something about the stars help to brighten some of the monotony of country life and give these pupils and others an interest in their surroundings. The following, adapted from the *Scientific American*, will help the star-gazer for October:

We may begin our survey of the sky this month by going out about 9 o'clock on any clear evening in the middle of October, facing south, and looking up about two-thirds of the way from the horizon toward the zenith. The constellation directly before our eyes will then be Pegasus. Its characteristic feature is a large square or second magnitude stars, which has now nearly reached the meridian. A number of stars on the right also belong to the constellation. Below this is the extensive but inconspicuous Aquarius, south of which, and in line with the western side of the great square of Pegasus, is a solitary bright star, Fomalhaut, in the otherwise unimportant constellation of the Southern Fish.

West of Aquarius is Capricornus. The bright object in this constellation is the planet Saturn. It contains no very bright stars, the most conspicuous ones being a little pair to the right of Saturn, both of which appear double in a field-glass.

From the northeastern corner of the great square of Pegasus, a line of stars of about the second magnitude extends to the left, parallel to the Milky Way. The first two of these are in Andromeda, and are both of some interest. The second in order—Gamma Andromedæ—is a fine double star, whose green companion is again divided by powerful telescopes into a close pair in rapid orbital motion.

The first of the two—Beta Andromedæ—serves as a pointer to one of the most interesting objects in the heavens—the Great Nebula of Andromeda. This can be seen, even with the naked eye, as a faint patch of light on the line from Beta Andromedæ through the faint star to the northward, produced about as far again. With a field-glass it appears as a dull patch of light, very different in appearance from the neighboring stars.

Farther to the left, beyond Andromeda, is Perseus—a group of fairly bright stars in the Milky Way—and lower still is Auriga, with the brilliant star Capella.

The planet Jupiter is by far the most conspicuous