

ribbon of supple and unshrinkable material, it is generally 1m50 long and is divided into centimetres and millimetres. It is used to take measurements on the person as it can be adapted to the figure. The pencil used must be neither of soft or hard lead but of medium hardness, it must be sharpened to a fine point and should never be moistened.

When sketching a pattern always draw light lines as heavy ones are difficult to erase, for instance in drawing an irregular curve use your pencil very lightly till the proper shape is attained so as to erase easily when corrected, accentuate the correct line by passing the pencil over it taking care that this line be of the same width all through.

The ruler is used to draw straight lines, it is a long rectangle made either of wood, ivory or metal, it is usually divided in centimetres and millimetres and it is very useful in measuring and dividing straight lines into equal lengths, fig. 15.

The bevel is a rectangular triangle, it gives the opening of a right angle, it is used to raise perpendiculars; just as is the ruler it is made of wood, metal or ivory, fig. 15. The T is used as a ruler and a bevel combined on the drawing board.

The compass is used to trace regular curves or parts of curves, also to mark on a line any length its opening may embrace.

THE METRE AND ITS SUBDIVISIONS.

This is not the place to make a close study of the metric system but it is necessary to explain to all employing this method the value of the metre and its subdivisions.

The technical definition of the metre is the following: The metre is the ten-millionth part of the quadrant ($\frac{1}{4}$) of the meridian.

A meridian is a fictitious line running around the earth passing by the poles and cutting the equator at a right angle.

Then the fourth of a meridian is the space there is between the poles and the equator measured on this line called meridian.