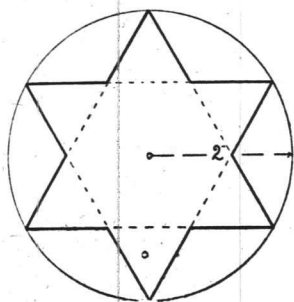


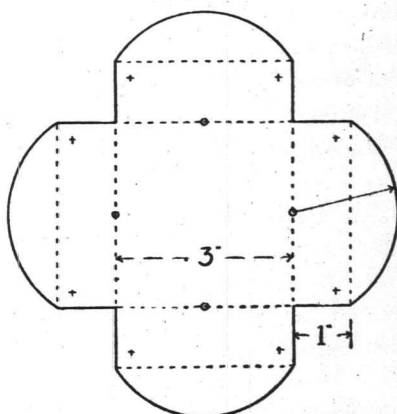
both at the delicate points and in the angles, but nothing absolutely new is involved.

EXERCISE 21.—A square tray with rounded edges. The top edges of this tray are folded over at right angles to the sides; This adds to the appearance of the tray and also stiffens the sides. The drawing should be the development, as shown, and may be commenced by drawing the square for the bottom. Then the oblongs

Ex 20 A Silk Winder.



Ex 21. A Square Tray, with
— rounded edges. —

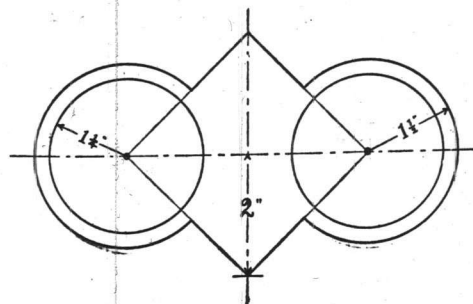


for the sides are added and the curved portions drawn on these. The centres, from which the curves are drawn, are indicated in the diagram and are found by bi-secting the sides of the square. The radius is measured from the points thus obtained to the angles of the oblong.

In the practical work, very accurate drawing and cutting are necessary. The creasing is in opposite directions, so that the sharp pencil lines for bending must be on the opposite side of the card, although of necessity they are shown (dotted lines) on the same side in the diagram. After cutting, punch holes as indicated by the crosses and tie with cord or ribbon.

EXERCISE 22.—A table mat for cruetes or "shakers."

Ex 22: A Table Mat for
— Cruets or Shakers. —

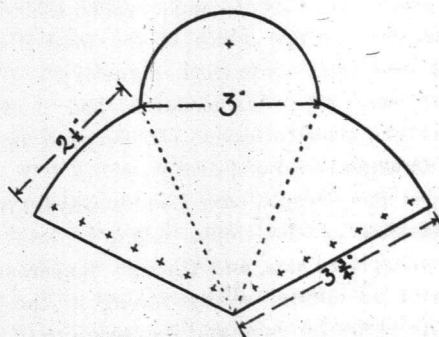


a square when the length of its diagonal, instead of the side, is given. The centre lines should be drawn first, at right angles to each other. The semi-diagonal of the square can then be measured on them and the square comple-

ted. From two opposite corners of the square as centres, the circles forming the ends, are drawn next. The cutting of the portions of the circles near their intersection with the square will need some care or a "crippled" curve will result. The inner circle is cut from a piece of white paper and pasted on the cardboard base. This requires very careful and neat manipulation, and thus affords good training; it also improves the appearance of the finished exercise.

EXERCISE 23.—A wall pocket. The back of this exercise is formed of an isosceles triangle, with a semi-circle on its base.

Ex 23 A Wall Pocket



The drawing should be the development, as shown, and is quite simple. The isosceles triangle can be defined and drawn first, the curved top being added. With the apex of the triangle as centre and the length of its side as radius, describe an arc on either side of the back. Measure off the distance given on these arcs and complete the two triangles to form the front of the pocket.

After cutting out and creasing carefully along the lines as shown, the holes may be punched and the fronts laced together with white or colored cord. A hole is also required for hanging the pocket up, and is indicated by a cross. In this exercise care must be taken to get the construction lines on the *back* of the model, so that they will not show when the pocket is hung up.

Drawing is no more a fad than geography, and those who so characterize it advertise gross ignorance of educational conditions and principles.—*Journal of Education*.

David Starr Jordan: I like a trotting horse that puts all other horses on a gallop; so a teacher that puts all other teachers on a gallop. Take your latitude and longitude frequently and see if someone hasn't passed you; if so, gallop.