"Teaching of Geometry"—L. D. Wines, Ann Arbor.

About eighty-five teachers of mathematics and allied sciences were present at the mathematics luncheon of the Michigan Schoolmasters' Club. It is proposed to make the luncheon an annual affair, as it served to enable all to get acquainted and to exchange experiences in private conversation. The papers at this session were devoted entirely to practical phases of the teaching of high school mathematics. Correlation and real problems occupied a prominent place in the discussion.

Particular interest was aroused by the description by Mr. Keal of the continuation work in the Cass Technical High School of Detroit. A number of factories in Detroit are paying their men full time for two or more afternoons per week, put in on applied school work in this high school. Miss Mary We'ton of Grand Rapids had an exhibit of drawings, in connection with practical geometry. Not only was mechanical drawing emphasized, but also perspective work in black and white, to illustrate the theorems of solid geometry.

Mr. R. M. Sprague of Toledo gave an interesting account of the work being done with "over-size" boys in the Toledo schools. By correlation with manual training and practical work these boys make rapid progress in arithmetic and elementary algebra, in the seventh and eighth grades. In this way a majority go on into the high school proper.

At the following meeting, next April, it is proposed to continue the discussion of real problems in high school work, and also to discuss the relation of the various phases of higher mathematics to the elementary mathematics.

E. F. GEE, *Secretary*.

COMICAL SAYINGS IN THE CLASS ROOM.

If we are able to secure from our readers unique and comical sayings or statements which have occurred in the classroom, we shall publish from time to time a page or two of this matter. We are asking, therefore, that our readers send to the Editor copy of sayings of this nature which have occurred during their teaching experience.

AN INTERESTING EXPERIMENT ON INTERFERENCE OF LIGHT WAVES.

BY JAMES A. COSS,

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Sift a light film of lycopodium powder over a plate of glass and hold the plate about two feet from the eye and about fifteen feet from a small source of light, such as a candle or electric light. The particles of the powder will cause interference of the light and form a series of concentric rings of the prismatic colors of light.

This is a good example of interference of light waves for a class in Physics, and may be used to show the condition of the atmosphere when a corona or ring appears around the sun or moon before a storm.

Attempts to produce the effect by means of flour, chalk dust, fine fuller's earth, zinc dust, iron filings, aluminium powder, and flowers of sulphur failed. Examination of the materials with a microscope showed the particles to be irregular in all of these materials, besides they could not be distributed evenly on the glass. The particles of the lycopodium powder are globular in shape and can be distributed quite regularly over the glass.