$\perp$  FG. What is the distance of F from EC? The  $\perp$  FH. What do we know of the lengths of FG and FH? They are supposed equal. What can we say about the angles FGE and FHE? They are right angles and are therefore equal. If we join FE, what can we say of the  $\Delta$ 's FGE and FHE? They are congruent, being right-angled triangles with their hypotenuses equal and a side in one equal to a side in the other. Where does F lie then? On the bisector of the angle BEC. Similarly by taking another point K and assuming it equidistant from EB and EC we could prove that K must lie on the bisector of the  $\angle$ BEC. What then is the locus required? The bisector of the angle BEC would give one branch of the locus and the bisector of the  $\angle$ DEB would give the other branch. Have the students complete the proof by taking another point N on the locus and proving N equidistant from ED and EA.

With this exercise, as with the others, make clear the characteristics of a locus and after a review of the definition of a locus, "The locus is the geometrical figure such that every point which satisfies the conditions lies on it and also that every point on it satisfies the conditions", ask the class to write the answers to the following fundamental theorems in loci:—(a) What is the locus of all points at a given distance from a fixed point? (b) What is the locus of all points equidistant from two given parallel lines? (c) What is the locus of all points equidistant from two given points? (d) What is the locus of all points equally distant from a given line? (e) What is the locus of all points equally distant from two given intersecting straight lines?

## **Book Reviews**

The Microscope. By Simon Henry Gage. (Published by the Comstock Publishing Company. Ithaca. \$3.00.) This is a plain and complete account of that all-important instrument in school work. For High School work only the simpler uses of the microscope are necessary. Nevertheless it is of great importance that every science teacher should know the capabilities of the microscope. The book under review will furnish him with just the information he will require. Not only does the volume discuss the structure and uses of the microscope, but also many other topics such as, drawing with the microscope, photography with the microscope, preparation of material for use with the microscope, including fixing, imbedding, sectioning, and staining. The book can be strongly recommended to all teachers of science in Canada. G. A. C.

Human Physiology. By Percy Goldthwait Stiles. (Published by W. B. Saunders. Company. Philadelphia. \$1.50). This text-book of 400 pages gives the essential facts of human physiology in a straight-forward manner. There are no diversions, but the author always adheres to those facts which are most important. As the author is a professor in Harvard College, his facts can be accepted as exact. In a province like Ontario where the teacher throughout his whole course of study in the schools never receives a thorough course in the subject of physiology, such a book should prove very useful. G. A. C.