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chemical scholars and knew what to lay stress upon. The text book has very little idea of the tales his examination papers tell of his chemical his success, even the pupils are apt to think that the master had better ble silent.

As Chemistry is one of the difficult subjects to master without apparfollowing report of the examiner in Chemistry this year is published.

Professor John Waddell, B. A., (Dal.), B. Sc. (Lond.) Ph. D., provement of chemical training in Nova Scotia; and as an examiner he singly giving due consideration to the immature conceptions of beinners such as abound in Grade X. He writes as follows:

The chemistry taught in the school should be, on the one hand, the kind to form introduction to the subject suitable to those going to the University, and on the education to the subject suitable to those going to the University, and on the education to the subject suitable to the larger number, whose formal at the same education ends with the school. To a great extent the two objects can be attained at the same time. A clear definite knowledge of a limited number of facts is necessary, an understanding of the more simple underlying principles.

additine best way to get the greater number of the facts is by experiment, though some standard facts may advantageously be learned from the textbook. The latter may and to be used to draw the attention of the pupil to what is specially to be observed, be subjected to draw the attention of the pupil to what is specially to be observed, be subjected to draw the attention of the pupil to what is specially to be observed, be subjected to fact, but should not be entirely neglected; and should be presented application at the simple to fact, but should not be entirely neglected; and should be presented application of common sense to chemical phenomena. Ordinary life and may do so in chemistry; but it is much more reliable than fantastic of the science which is by most of the pupils in schools, considered to be the foundation of the Science.

The pupil can scarcely be considered familar with the facts, till he understands from various points of view. For instance, if he knows that chlorine is produced ton action of hydrochloric acid on manganese dioxide, he should know that the action of hydrochloric acid on manganese dioxide produces chlorine. Many pupils can, if answer the question as to how chlorine is made, who would be nonplussed the action of hydrochloric acid on manganese dioxide.

If the pupils know thoroughly the phenomena connected with the preparation of, and strainenting with, a dozen or fifteen of the most common gases and other substances free percent, his knowledge of chemistry would be greater than that of ninety-of the candidates in Grade X.

in Grade X recommend that the subject be taught as indicated by the examination because X in 1909. In each case the phenomena should be kept distinct from the shows the regarding them, as suggested in the first question. The examination in general, examination are considered to the work which is thought most beneficial, and next year the character of the work which is thought most beneficial, and next year the cramming will be, as far as possible, along the same lines, with such variation that be asked in the same way; but it is probable that a question involving observation will be asked, as well as another on chemical principles.

If they can be led to

think it is well for pupils to learn a number of equations. If they can be led to will fund the equations from the reactions, so much the better; but pupils of that grade the fund it easier to learn the equations as a help in remembering the facts, than to retain the process. In this case, equations are exercises of memory; but it is important bould understand the information possible from the equations, and that they understand the information given about quantities.