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## Club programs built around the lives and contributions of great men

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2. To the dissemination of knowledge.
- c. A means of communication and transportation.
2. Physical Properties.
  - a. Solid, liquid, and gaseous phases.
3. Use as a Standard.
  - a. The Metric System.
  - b. Specific Gravity.
  - c. Temperature.
  - d. Heat.
4. Use as a Solvent.
  - a. Solution.
  - b. Crystallization.
5. Composition.
  - a. Purity.
  - b. Electrolytic decomposition.
  - c. Formation from elements.
  - d. By weight.
6. Chemical Properties.
7. Purification.

The study of hardness in water and softening processes are left until the student has acquired a working knowledge of chemical reactions, usually during the study of the metals.

By this time the student is ready for an introduction to the gaseous elements and a continuation of the historical development of chemistry. Limited time and space prevent the presentation of the complete projects for the first semester's work but they are built around the chemists of the sixteenth and seventeenth century and consist of the study of oxygen and hydrogen and the atmosphere. Reports on the lives and contributions of Boyle, Priestley, Scheele, Cavendish, and Lavoisier give the foundation for the aforementioned projects and will also serve as a basis for the study of gas laws, liquifaction of gases, and related topics. It is the author's intention to present the whole course in project form some time in the immediate future as it has been so successfully used by him. Acknowledgment is hereby made to the many contributing authors in the *Journal of Chemical Education* and in *School Science and Mathematics*.

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of science can be made quite worth while and successful. The article in the present issue on "The Project in Chemistry" should be suggestive for club work if the teacher should prefer to make use of Mr. Pettit's suggestions in this way instead of in the organization of the chemistry course. Many clubs have had successful programs built around the life of Edison and his work. Projects and demonstrations illustrating his work with an exhibit could be carried out. The following material will furnish suggestions for an Edison program:

Moving picture reels: Thos. A. Edison (1 reel), The Benefactor (Life of Edison) (3 reels), Light of a Race (1 reel), Gen. Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. These reels are free. Also Bringers of Light (1 reel), Extension Dept., State College, Ames, Iowa.

An Assembly Program: Edison. Gen. Science Quarterly, May, 1928.

Edison's Part in Radio. Thos. A. Edison, Inc., Orange, N. J.

History of the Electric Light. Publication No. 2717, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. (Free).

## PROJECTS IN PHYSICS

The following list of Physics projects is recommended by the School Nature League sponsored by the American Museum of Natural History.

Home-made apparatus and models illustrating the principles of Physics. The title should state the principle or principles represented. The principle should be distinctly evident and clearly brought out by labels where necessary.

Simple machines, compound machines as in derricks, gears, transmissions, etc.; mercury barometer; model aeroplane with all parts labelled; model of a steam engine; model of artificial ice plant. Electrical apparatus as bells, transformers, motor generator set, model power plant, storage-battery, radio sets. Optical apparatus as refracting or reflecting telescopes, camera, projectors, etc. This list is intended only to be suggestive.

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