A WORK FOR USE IN HIGH SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES AND MEDICAL COLLEGES

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649465576

Elements of Chemistry. A Work for Use in High Schools, Academies and Medical Colleges by S. P. Meads

Except for use in any review, the reproduction or utilisation of this work in whole or in part in any form by any electronic, mechanical or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including xerography, photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, is forbidden without the permission of the publisher, Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd, PO Box 1576 Collingwood, Victoria 3066 Australia.

All rights reserved.

Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd. Cover @ 2017

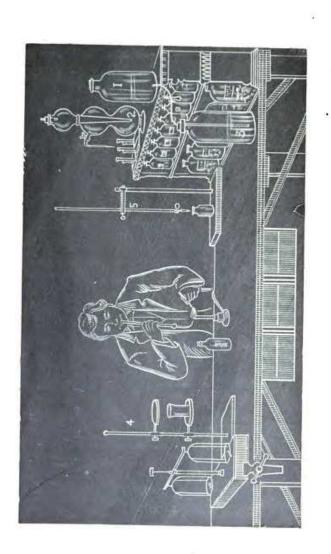
This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, re-sold, hired out, or otherwise circulated without the publisher's prior consent in any form or binding or cover other than that in which it is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent purchaser.

www.triestepublishing.com

S. P. MEADS

A WORK FOR USE IN HIGH SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES AND MEDICAL COLLEGES





• ELEMENTS OF CHEMISTRY

A WORK FOR USE IN

HIGH SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES, AND MEDICAL COLLEGES

BY

S. P. MEADS

TWELFTH EDITION



SILVER, BURDETT & COMPANY NEW YORK BOSTON CHICAGO

Preface to Second Edition.

HIS Primer has been prepared for use especially in those schools that can give to chemistry only one term's work. It has grown out of the needs of the class-room, as I have felt them. Its statements are necessarily somewhat narrow, confining the pupil to general rules. Refined accuracy means a treatise, not a primer. I have given in the following pages as much as I think the average class can digest in a single term, and I hope my fellow-teachers will carefully examine the plan throughout before passing judgment.

I have freely consulted whatever chemical works were within my reach, especially Attfield, Barker, Roscoe and Schorlemmer, Eliot and

Storer, Appleton, and Jones.

For criticisms and valuable suggestions in preparing this Second Edition, I am indebted to Prof. Joseph LeConte and Prof. W. B. Rising, of the University of California. I wish to acknowledge my obligation to many teachers who are using my humble work in their classes, especially to Prof. Geo. R. Kleeberger, of the State Normal School, San Jose, and to Mr. Volney Rattan, of the Girls' High School, San Francisco. Nor should I forget my indebtedness to Mr. C. B. Bradley in the preparation of my First Edition,

An experience of three years in teaching chemistry to medical students has enabled me, I hope, to anticipate their wants in several directions. It has shown me how greatly they need an elementary book before opening the excellent but voluminous works which should be their life companions.

Natural Science Dept., Oakland High School, Jun. 2, 1884. S. P. MEADS.

Preface to Fifth Edition.

CTING upon the advice of many teachers who have used my book since its first appearance, I have changed the name in this edition from Chemical Primer to Elements of Chemistry. I have also availed myself of suggestions, and have improved the body of the work in several respects. I have enlarged the Appendix, that the book may furnish material for a second term's work. I have kept in mind, not those few high-school teachers who are teaching chemistry with sufficient knowledge and thoroughness to meet the requirements of a college course, but rather those teachers who, though well aware that they are coming short of an ideal standard, yet are conscientiously desirous of doing the best they can with limited time and limited facilities. The good words which come to me occasionally from these last fellow-laborers of mine have been a great source of pleasure to me.

S. P. MEADS.

Oakland, California, April 15, 1891.

BRIEF SUGGESTIONS - MIXED.

FOR SMALL SCHOOLS AND INEXPERIENCED TEACHERS.

O not allow pupils lazily to pronounce the symbol or the formula instead of the name; i. e., wherever "H" occurs, see that it is called hydrogen. . . . Have the pupils copy the two Reference Tables (pp. 16, 29; see Note 2, p. 18), and allow them the free use of these for the entire term. Never compel them to memorize formulas, atomic weights, strength, etc. It is as important to know what not to remember, as to know what should be remembered, since the former comprises by far the larger portion of any text-book. . . . Let the pupils perform all experiments (except, perhaps, a few difficult ones, or for the sake of taking your turn with the class) in presence of the class, explaining each experiment as it proceeds. It takes time, but it is the best way to teach chemistry where a table for each student cannot be provided. If you haven't time, omit half the experiments to accomplish this result. . . . If possible, secure tables, so that pupils may perform their own experiments individually. . . . Every experiment teaches something, and the sooner you can impress this fact the better. While you should make every experiment as impressive as it can be made, get the pupils through the babyhood, which craves noisy or showy experiments, as early in the term as possible. . . . See that a number of larger works upon chemistry are at your desk for reference. . . . After you have passed the "Reactions," encourage any pupils who may show a special liking for the science to work out after school hours a number of solutions (not too complex) and dry solids by the Charts (p. 161 to end). . . . Teach pupils to use small flasks (testtubes answer well) and small quantities of chemicals. It isn't necessary to burn a forest to prove that hydrocarbons are combustible, nor to blow up a continent to prove a substance explosive. . . . Do not be afraid to teach anything contrary to the text, if you have good authority for it; but let disputed points alone. Teach any simple principles beyond the text, instead of others more complex omitted; but do not teach intricate matter outside of text, else the result will be pupils will know neither the text nor the "intricate matter." . . . Remember that one of the chief ends of a small text-book in science is to teach the pupil to read intelligently larger works, . . . Spend at least half the time in reaching carbon, p. 63. . . . Use the METRIC system throughout; it is the system. . . . Use either thermometer. The CENTIGRADE (C) is used in this book, though the corresponding Fahrenheit (F) degrees are given in a few places.

INDEX.

ACETYLENE	Ammonium
Acid, Acetle	Ammonia
" Benzoic	" Type125, 126
" Boracic 85	Ansesthetic
" Carbolic121, 137	Analytical Charts162, 163
" Carbonie	Aniline
" Citric	Antidotes
" Gallic	Antimony
" Hydrochloric 75	Antiseptic81, 97, 111, 112, 121
" Lactic 160	Aqua-fortis60
" Malle 124	Aqua-regia 60, 75, 152
" Muriatic 75	Arsenicum
" Nitric 50, 60	Atomic Theory 10, etc.
" Oleic	Atmosphere 34, 47, 58, 67
" Oxalic	Atoms 10-13, etc.
" Palmitic 16	Atropia127, 158
" Picric	
41 Prussic	Balsams
" Stearic 16, 130	Barium 109. 155
" Sulphurie 81	Bases
" Tannic	Basic Salts141
" Tartaric124	Beer
Acids	Belladonna127, 158
Asonite	Benzol
Air	Bessemer's Process
Albumen, 122, 134, 156	Binary Compounds11, 17
Alcohol	Bismuth 7104
Alkalies	Bleaching74, 81
Alkaloids125, 127, 136, 157	" Powder 74
Alloys91, 143	Blowpipe53, 71, 94, 162
Alum148, 154	Borax
Aluminum105, 106, 154	Boron 85
Amalgam 91	Brass143
Amber	Bread-making

PAGE. BrimstoneSee Sulphur.	Corrosive Sublimate
Bromine76	Cotton
Bronze	Cream of Tartar124
Bunsen's Burner 70	Creosote
CALCIUM	Crystallization56, 145, 146
" Light 108, 154	Cupellation 95
" Carbide 108	Cyanogen
Calomel	DAVY'S SAFETY LAMP 71
Camphor133	Deliquesence
Caoutchouc	Dextrin
Carat 93	Dextrose
100000000000000000000000000000000000000	Dialysis
Caramel	Diamond 63
Carbon 63	Diastase
Carbon Dioxide	Diffusion of Gases
Carborundum	Disinfectant50, 64, 73, 121
Carmine	Distillation57, 119, 120
Cellulose116	Dyeing147
Chalk108, 135	
Charcoal 63	EFFLORESENCE 56
Chemical Affinity16, 63, 76, 77	Elements 16
Conging122	Essences 120, 132
" " Cleaning131	Etchings
Chlorine72, 150	Ether120
Chloroform120	Ethyl Hydrate119
Chloral121	" Oxide120
" Hydrate121	FATS 128
Choke-damp 68	Fermentation
Chromium 92	Fireworks
Cinnabar 96	Flame 69
Clay87, 106	
Coal Gas 70	Fluorine
Cobalt104	Formula, Empirical
Cochineal148	200000000000000000000000000000000000000
Coin143	Fusil Oil
Coke 63, 70	Fusible Metal104
Collodion	GALENA 98
Compound Ethers120	Galvanized Iron103
" Radical 18	Gas, Illuminating 70
Combustion34, 48, 49	Gelatin122, 125
Copper 100, 134, 154	German Silver

Glass	MADDER
Glue 122	Magnesium34, 106
Gluten	Malt
Glycerin	Manganese
Gold92, 153	Marble
Graphite 63	Marsh-gas 70
Gum Arabic	Matches
Gum Resin	Mercury
Gun Cotton116	Metals 92
Gunpowder	Methyl Alcohol120
Gutta-percha133	Metric System
Gypsum108	Milk122, 134
-45	Miscellaneous Questions, 45, 78, 138
HALOGENS27, 72	Molasses
Hard Solder143	Mordant
" Water 54	Morphine 127, 136, 157
Hematite23, 101	Mortar
Hydrocarbons 48	
Hydrogen	NAPTHA110, 112
Hydrogen Sulphide 82, 162	Nascent State 63
India-Rubber	Nickel104
Indigo	Nicotine127
Ink73, 125, 132	Nitre111
" Printers' 73	Nitrous Oxide 59
Iodine	Nitrogen
Iron	Nomenclature
(Оца128
Isomerism	Olein
LAKE148	Opium127, 136, 157
Laudanum	Organic Acids
Laughing-gas 59	" Bases127, 157
Lead	" Chemistry114
Leather	Oxides
Lime107	Oxygen46, 149
Lime-light154	Ozone 50
Linen116	PAPER116
Litmus 25	Paregoric127
Litharge 65	Pearlash111
Logwood	Pencils 63
Lunar Caustic 95	Petrifaction, 86
	Pewter