order to clearly conceive these impending changes, it must be remembered that milk, eggs, flour, meat and indeed all edibles consist almost entirely of carbon. hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen, Oxygen and hydrogen are the two gases which, when combined, form water, Oxvgen and nitrogen mixed are the air we breathe. Carbon forms the charcoal of wood, is the main constituent of coal, and as carbonic acid gas in the air is the chief food of the vegetable world. These four elements, universally existing, are destined to furnish all the food now grown by nature, through the rapid and steady advance of synthetic chemistry." To make proper reference to the brilliant and monumental researches of Mendeleeff, the Sibtrian philosopher and the living idol of chemists throughout the world, would make this paper too lengthy. We know him through his great work on the "Principles of Chemistry," in which he has given us the Periodic Law. In his famous lecture, delivered before the Fellows of the Chemical Society in the theatre of · the Royal Institution, on Tuesday, June 4th, 1889, he announced the propositions of that law as follows :—(1) The elements if arranged according to their atomia weights, exhibit an even periodicity of properties; (2) Elements which are similar as regards their chemical properties. have atomic weights which are either of nearly the same value (e.g. platinum, iridium, osinium), or which increase regularly (e.g. potassium, rubidium, caesium) : (3) The arrangement of the elements, or of groups of elements, in the order of their atomic weights, corresponds to their so-called valencies as well as to some extent to their distinctive chemical properties, as is apparent among other series in that of lithium,, beryllium, barium, carbon, nitrogen, oxygen and iron; (4) The elements which are the most widely diffused have small atomic weights : (5) The magnitude of the atomic weight determines the character of the element, just as the magnitude of the molecule determines the character of a compound; (6)

We must expect the discovery of many yet unknown elements, for example, elements analogous to aluminium and silicon, whose atomic weight would be between 65 and 70; (7) The atomic weight of an element may sometimes be amended by a knowledge of those of the contiguous elements. Thus, the atomic weight of tellurium must lie between 123 and 126, and cannot be 128. [8) Certain characteristic properties of the elements can be foretold from their atomic weights.

In the words of Britain's great philosopher, Herbert Spencer, "a knowledge of chemistry concerns every one, who is directly or indirectly connected with our industries. Glance through a work on technology, and it becomes at once apparent that there is now scarcely any process in the arts or manufactures over some part of which chemistry does not preside."

A cursory review, such as this paper contains, can give but a superficial knowledge of what has been effected in the world of chemistry. Regarding the accomplishments herein mentioned of a few, out of a multitude of great men, past and present, we can but wonder what the ultimate results will be. Men of the pharmaceutical profession, no matter where they be found, and trained as they are in this grand science, cannot be expected to hope for much recognition. Much as pharmaceutical chemists may try to emulate such men of whom we have read, they are debarred, just so long as seclusion is denied them from the petty worries and trials of the drug trade, in which they are engaged. As much abuse as you like can be levied against the professors of pharmaceutical colleges, in spite of some bright stars of budding brilliancy which they turn out, still the unwelcome feature of vain plodding for a brighter future dominates every business of a chemist and druggist, and must continue thus, until an esprit de corps shall pervade and take Jeep root within the Pharmaceutical Associations, not only of this continent, but of the entire world.