

will assure us that they are but at the alphabet of their science. Read the address of the astronomer of Princeton, on a recent occasion, in which he enumerates the impending problems of astronomy; or that of one of our own staff, when he reviews the condition of electrical science and declares that "as the region of the unknown is infinitely greater than the known,—there is no fear of there not being work for the whole world for centuries to come;" and he adds (to please I suppose the practical men) that in the applications of science, "the telephone, the telegraph, and electric lighting, are but as child's play to what the world will see."¹¹

Chemistry is the child of the nineteenth century. The atomic theory, which lies at the foundation of all modern investigations, was announced by Dalton,—(that English Friend after whom it would not be amiss to name our chemical laboratory "Dalton Hall," as a tribute alike to his eminence and to the society in which our founder was also trained),—Dalton's law, I say, was announced between 1804 and 1808, so that we can trace more distinctly than in most sciences the exact influences under which Chemistry has grown up. Alchemy, the search for gold or for the philosopher's stone, never became a science, and contributed very little to the good of man; but when the universities of Europe, with their trained observers, their methods of accurate work, their habit of