may enable the reader to understand the remarks to be after ward made upon the constitution of land and water :—

1. Oxygen 2. Chlorine 3. Bromine 4. Iodine 5. Fluorine 6. Hydrogen 7. Carbon 8. Nitrogen 9. Boron i0. Silicon 11. Phosphorus 12. Sulphur 13. Silenium 14. Arsenic 15. Antimony 16. Tellurium 17. Chromium 18. Uranium

19. Vanadium 20. Molybdænum 21. Tungsten 22. Titanium 23. Columbium 24. Potassium 25. Sodium 26. Lithium 27. Calcium 28. Magnesium 29. Strontium 30. Barium 31. Aluminium 32. Glucinium 33. Yttrium 34. Zirconium 35. Thorium 36. Iron

37. Manganese

- 38. Nickel
- 39. Cobalt
- 40. Cerium
- 41. Zinc
- 42. Cadmium
- 43. Lead
- 44. Tin
- 45. Bismuti.
- 45. Distilution
- 46. Copper
- 47. Mercury
- 48. Silver
- 49. Gold
- 50. Platinum
- 51. Palladium
- 52. Rhodium
- 53. Iridium
- 54. Osmium.

Oxygen is a gaseous substance, and exists in great abundance in nature, combining more or less readily with all substances; forming, according to the quantities in which it chymically combines, oxydes of those bodies and acids. It enters into the composition of both air and water, is the best supporter of combustion, and is essential to the existence of both animals and vegetables. As it unites with so many substances, it may be obtained from several sources, but it is usually procured from the peroxyde of manganese.

Chlorine is a gas, but it never occurs in this state in nature; but in combination with some metal or other substance, from which it may be abstracted by a chymical process. When it combines with sodium, of which metal soda is an oxyde, it forms the common seasalt, or chloride of sodium, and from this it may be abundantly collected. It has a yellowish green colour, an astringent taste, and is destructive to human life, producing a violent spasm of the glottis.

Bromine and iodine are both found in combination with other bodies, most frequently in seawater, and in small quantities. Iodine is the more important of the two, forms several compounds, and is useful in medicine and the arts.

Fluorine is a principle found to exist in the mineral called fluor spar. It has not yet been obtained in a verfectly pure