

Fourthly. There are at present no chemical terms corresponding to those differences of composition, which we have brought under the notice of the reader. Now, the terms *strong* and *weak*, which in commerce, distinguish the different varieties of sugar, are sufficiently expressive; we have, therefore, made choice of them, to denote the similar varieties of other organic compounds. Thus, when we speak of a *strong* compound; we mean that its constituent supermolecules are, like those of strong cane sugar, less complicated than the supermolecules of a *weak* principle, like those of the sugar of honey. Again, there are no terms expressive of the conversion of a strong substance into a weak substance, or the contrary. To express such conversion we have adopted the terms *reduction*, and *completion*.

In the above illustrations of the modifying influence of water in organic compounds, we have selected sugar as our example; solely from its being the most familiar. But, as we have more than once noticed, exactly the same laws appear to regulate the composition of all organized bodies. Thus in the *strong*, fixed, and solid, oils or fats, the characteristic supermolecule of which, as we have already said, has some relation to olefiant gas; the modifying molecule of water is very small, perhaps, in some oleaginous bodies, is even a submolecule. Whereas,