Hence, the saccharine class of bodies may be represented in the following manner :---

| Carbon. | | Water. | |
|---------|---|--------|----------------------------|
| 54 | + | 54 | Lignin. |
| 54 | + | 72 | Cane Sugar; Wheat Starch. |
| 54 | + | 108 | Sugar of honey; Arrowroot. |

The molècular constitution of the saccharine bodies, above stated, may be compared with the molecular constitution of Vinegar. According to the present language of chemists, vinegar, in its purest and most detached form, is composed of 4 atoms of carbon, and 3 atoms of water; or, according to our views, of two supermolecules weighing (4×6) 24, and (3×9) 27, respectively; while crystallized vinegar contains the same proportion of carbon with one-third more of water. Thus, the molecular constitution of these two different forms of vinegar may be represented as follows:—

| Carbon. | | Water. | |
|---------|---|--------|--------------------------------|
| 24 | + | 27 | Absolute vinegar. |
| 24 | + | 36 | Crystallized or solid vinegar. |

We have stated the composition of vinegar, in order to draw the attention of the reader, to the difference between the supermolecule of the carbon in that acid, and the supermolecule of the carbon in the saccharine class of bodies; a difference to which these two classes of bodies probably owe the striking differences in their sensible properties. But why the supermolecule of