of water, as an essential element of its composition. Hence such water cannot be separated from any compound, without destroying the entire crasis, or constitution, of its molecular elements; which, as in the case of the sugar of honey, we find, by experiment, to be the result. On the other hand, we suppose that the molecules of accidental water, *form no essential element of the molecules of sugar, or of other bodies; but that these accidental molecules of water, are only in a state of loose association with the essential molecules of sugar or of other bodies;* and hence, the ease with which accidental water may be separated without destroying such bodies.

Thirdly. It may be advanced as a general rule, that the larger the number, representing the weight of the supermolecule of any compound substance; whether such number represent the characteristic, or the modifying supermolecule; the more easily may that compound substance be decomposed. Thus, the sugar of honey is more easily decomposed—is much less permanent, than the sugar of the cane; and the purest sugar, is much less permanent than Lignin. In like manner, when water is the modifying element of any compound, as it is in most organic compounds; the larger the number representing the supermolecule of the water; the greater, for the most part, is the solubility of the compound.