

and therefore materially different from that of Pelletier and Caventou.

SABADILLINE.

This substance is in small crystals, or hexaedral prisms. It is white, excessively acrid, is not volatile, fuses at 200° C, and loses two atoms of water, by fusion. It is perfectly soluble in water and in alcohol, but utterly insoluble in ether. By most of these properties, therefore, it is distinguished from veratria. Its elementary composition, when anhydrous, is as follows:

	At. comp.
Carbon	64.65 = 20
Azote	7.50 = 2
Hydrogen.....	6.65 = 26
Oxygen.....	21.10 = 5

The sulphate of sabadilline crystallizes in prismatic needles, is fusible, and when fused, loses four atoms of water.

Gum-resin of the Veratrum Sabadilla.

It is yellowish, uncrystallizable, slightly alkaline, and, when perfectly dry, very friable. It is found in the mother-water of sabadilline. Alcohol dissolves any portion of it; water also and the acids easily dissolve it; only a very minute quantity is soluble in ether. It fuses at 165° .

It therefore bears a strong resemblance to sabadilline, but differs from it in its appearance, which is not at all crystallized. Its composition is the same as hydrated sabadilline, minus an atom of water.