

28. *Isochilina*, sp. indt.

*Trilobita.*

- 29. *Ampyx*, cf. *A. normalis*, Bill., and *A. rostratus*, Sars.
- 30. *Amphion*? sp. indt.
- 31. *Bathyrus*, sp. No. 1.
- 32. " sp. No. 2.
- 33. *Dolichometopus*? sp., or *Symphysurus*, sp.
- 34. *Remopleurides*, sp. No. 1. (n. sp.)
- 35. " sp. No. 2. (n. sp.)
- 36. *Dalmanites callicephalus*? Green.
- 37. *Calymene tuberculata*, (= *C. senaria*), Conrad.
- 38. *Asaphus canalis*, Conrad.
- 39. " sp. cf. *A. megistos*, Locke.
- 40. *Ceraurus pleurexanthemus*, Green.
- 41. *Phacops Brongniarti*, Portlock.
- 42. *Microdiscus*? sp. indt.
- 43. *Trinucleus concentricus*, Eaton.
- 44. *Trinucleus* sp. indt. probably n. sp.
- 45. *Ilkenus*, sp.

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## SUGAR AND ITS MANUFACTURE.

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The manufacture of sugar is an art which, like many others, has come to us from the far East. Its beginning is somewhat obscure, but probably it was first carried on, in a primitive and very limited way, by some of the tribes or nations of India. It has since, with the successive strides of civilization, assumed greater and grander dimensions. The Persians, Arabians and Spaniards, have in their turn been improving and extending cane-sugar manufacture. Other nations, notably the English, and in former days the Italians, especially the Venetians, have materially assisted in this work.

In Persia, the industry was relatively at its height during the eleventh century. At this time the product was especially prized as a medicine: in fact it was manufactured for this purpose until the extended use of tea and coffee made its use more universal. Shortly after the discovery of America, the industry was planted in the West Indies. Soon these islands began to supply the principal portion of