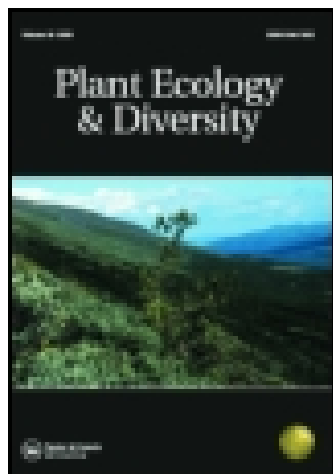


This article was downloaded by: [130.132.123.28]

On: 31 December 2014, At: 17:50

Publisher: Taylor & Francis

Informa Ltd Registered in England and Wales Registered Number:  
1072954 Registered office: Mortimer House, 37-41 Mortimer Street,  
London W1T 3JH, UK



## Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh

Publication details, including instructions for authors and subscription information:

<http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/tped18>

### VI. Remarks on Beet-root Sugar

Michael Connal Esq.

Published online: 01 Dec 2010.

To cite this article: Michael Connal Esq. (1868) VI. Remarks on Beet-root Sugar, Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh, 9:1-4, 98-100, DOI: [10.1080/03746606809468991](https://doi.org/10.1080/03746606809468991)

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03746606809468991>

PLEASE SCROLL DOWN FOR ARTICLE

Taylor & Francis makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of all the information (the "Content") contained in the publications on our platform. However, Taylor & Francis, our agents, and our licensors make no representations or warranties whatsoever as to the accuracy, completeness, or suitability for any purpose of the Content. Any opinions and views expressed in this publication are the opinions and views of the authors, and are not the views of or endorsed by Taylor & Francis. The accuracy of the Content should not be relied upon and should be independently verified with primary sources of information. Taylor and Francis shall not be liable for any losses, actions, claims, proceedings, demands, costs, expenses, damages, and other liabilities whatsoever or howsoever caused arising directly or indirectly in connection with, in relation to or arising out of the use of the Content.

This article may be used for research, teaching, and private study purposes. Any substantial or systematic reproduction, redistribution, reselling, loan, sub-licensing, systematic supply, or distribution in any form to anyone is expressly forbidden. Terms & Conditions of access and use can be found at <http://www.tandfonline.com/page/terms-and-conditions>

	ESTIMATED.	ASCERTAINED PRODUCTIONS.		
	1866-67.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1863-64.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Zollverein, . . . . .	200,000	185,695	170,660	155,180
France, . . . . .	200,000	274,000	149,014	108,467
Austria, . . . . .	65,000	70,000	84,564	60,916
Russia, . . . . .	65,000	50,000	42,500	35,000
Belgium, . . . . .	27,500	41,550	21,864	20,031
Poland and Sweden, . .	15,000	15,000	11,595	10,000
Holland, . . . . .	4,000	3,500	2,500	2,500
Total Tons, . . . . .	576,500	639,745	482,697	388,094

Professor Balfour stated that so extensive had the trade in beet sugar become, that there was now a French magazine on that subject published every month.

Mr Alexander Craig-Christie explained a new mode of preparing museum specimens of wood. The specimens which he exhibited showed the wood in transverse and longitudinal sections, rough, polished, and turned by the lathe.

Mr D. W. Roberts exhibited a series of nature-printed leaves and flowers, which he had prepared according to the process patented by Dr Dresser and Dr Lyon Playfair. Oil paint, according to the colour of the impression wished, is placed over a sheet of paper, and the leaf or flower is then pressed on this paper until every part of its surface comes in contact with the paint. It is then carefully transferred to a sheet of smooth soft cartridge paper on which it is rubbed with the painted surface next the paper. By this means a pretty accurate impression of the leaf or flower is obtained.

A letter was read from Baron Von Hohenbuel, having reference to the *Æcidium Adoxæ* of Greville.

Dr Treutler exhibited specimens of *Saxifraga rivularis*, which he collected on Ben Lawers in September 1865.

Mr J. F. Duthie sent specimens of *Centunculus minimus*, collected at North Sannox, Arran, in September 1866, the first time it had been met with in that island.

Thomas Patton, Esq., presented two cones of *Pinus monticola*, ripened at Glenalmond, Perthshire. One cone was of a red colour, while the other was of a yellowish

brown. They were taken from different trees, the cones of which are invariably the same every year as the two exhibited.

Mr John Sim, Gateside, Strachan, sent specimens of *Hypnum giganteum*, from Scotston Moor, near Aberdeen, where also he had collected *Centunculus minimus*, *Thrincia hirta*, &c.

---

14th March 1867.—ISAAC ANDERSON-HENRY, Esq., President,  
in the Chair.

The following Gentleman was duly elected a Corresponding Member of the Society :—

REV. ALEXANDER ROBB, Old Calabar.

The following Donations to the Library were laid on the table :—

Transactions of the Pharmaceutical Society of London, No. 93.—From the Society.

Proceedings of the Royal Horticultural Society of London, Vol. I. (New Series), No. 7.—From the Society.

Report of the Proceedings of the International Horticultural Exhibition and Botanical Congress, held in London from May 22d to May 31st, 1866.—From the Managing Committee.

The following Donations to the Museum at the Royal Botanic Garden were announced :—

From Mr Fowler, Castle Kennedy Gardens—Cone of *Picea religiosa* ripened at Castle Kennedy. This is believed to be the first instance of the tree producing cones in Scotland.

From Sir William Jardine, Bart.—*Sarracenia* Powder, a decoction of which is used medicinally.

From Robert Brown, Esq.—Section of Stem of *Paullinia jamaicensis*, “Supple Jack” of the West Indies; Fruit of *Jatropha Curcas*; “Sumach” used in tanning, &c.

The following Donations to the Herbarium were noticed :—

From Robert Brown, Esq.—Parcel of Plants (principally ferns)