

of Phosphoric Acid, equal to 38.40 per cent. of Bone Phosphate of Lime, or nearly 39 per cent.; 1.81 or nearly 2 of this Phosphoric Acid is soluble in water, and is, therefore, equivalent in its effects of five times the Bone Phosphate of Lime that it represents. See Patent Office Report, 1852-3, Agricultural, page 391.

Making the most liberal allowance as above, and estimating bones to be worth \$25 per 2,000 lbs., (ton) we may say that in consideration of the soluble Phosphoric Acid, the phosphates in this compound are worth, per ton..... \$25 00

And the Ammonia..... 10 00

Whereas, if we estimate the Phosphates in Peruvian guano at same rate, the 500 lbs. of Phosphates in Peruvian Guano would be..... 12 50

And the 320 lbs. of Ammonia in a ton of Peruvian Guano would be..... 35 24

\$47 74

In view of the above analysis, I do not hesitate to say that this manure is cheaper to many farmers at forty dollars per ton than Peruvian Guano at fifty; and believing as I do, that there is no species of manure for any crop, and much less for all soils, I still reiterate the opinion expressed several years since, that these combinations of Peruvian Guano are more generally certain than the Guano alone, which fails on many farms to produce any good effect.

I have given its absolute value, or money value—also my opinion of its price—and it is my intention to apply one ton to my corn field this year where its use is indicated, and where I am sure it will compare favorably with any other manure. Respectfully,

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We see at first sight that the above does not represent a Super Phosphate at all. Where is the necessary Sulphuric Acid? This is a question which the analysis cannot answer.

We read in one place:

"Salts, Potash and Soda, Sulphuric Acid, &c., 5.55," and at another:

"Potash and Soda."

Now if Potash and Soda make 2 per cent. by themselves, then, of course, Salts of Potash and Soda must make at least 5 per cent. Deduct these 5 per cent. from the whole amount allowed for Salts, Potash and Soda, Sulphuric Acid and &c., which is 5.55 as above mentioned, and we have half of one per cent. for Sulphuric Acid and &c., and therefore in a favorable case one-fourth of one per cent. of "&c." and one-fourth of one per cent. of "Sulphuric Acid." This amount of Sulphuric Acid is so small as must be considered an incidental impurity, and not as