

able in proportion to the amount of fraud practiced in it, and unfortunately, professed men of science have furnished their official position and name to the recommendation of manures, and thus have become aids to gross imposition on the purchaser. Again, I say to all, beware of them, unless accompanied in every instance with a written guarantee as to the per cent. of ammonia, the per cent. of phosphate, and the per cent. of bi-phosphate of lime they contain.

There are manures sold in the Baltimore market under the name of "Superphosphate of Lime," which on analysis contain not three per cent. of that article; as well might one call a coin a silver coin which only contained three per cent. of silver. There are manures also sold here the chief materials of which are bought in Baltimore, thence carried hundreds of miles to be *manufactured*, and then again brought back and sold to our farmers. Do they not have to pay thus double freight on these manures, and then trust to both the honesty and intelligence of a manufacturer for their purity and goodness? Manure dealers of this class can afford to advertise largely, for their profits are great, and although their manures may be heralded to the agricultural public as superior to the best Peruvian guano, or as superseding it, yet such cannot be the case except *in very rare instances*. They are sold at a price above their value, and farmers will find to their cost, when it is too late for redress, that they have been induced to part with their hard earnings for comparatively worthless articles. I speak more particularly of this class of manures in this Report, as some of the press have refused to publish articles condemning them, and some of them are presented to the public under circumstances well calculated to deceive it.

When an analysis shows the per centage of ammonia, not "ammoniacal salts" or "compounds containing ammonia," as sometimes is given in analyses, and when it shows the per centage of bi-phosphate or superphosphate of lime, and also the per centage of bone-earth, or common phosphate of lime—and no manure should be bought unless the per centage of these substances is clearly set forth in the analysis and the purchaser *guarantees* them to be present in the *quantity* named—then the calculation of the value of a manure can be made by any one familiar with the common rules of arithmetic, by attending to the following facts and directions: Suppose a manure is offered for sale which analysis shows to be composed of three per cent. of ammonia, twenty per cent. of superphosphate or bi-phosphate of lime and five per cent. of bone phosphate of lime, what is its value? The calculation to discover this is as follows: The three per cent. of ammonia will in a ton of 2,000 lbs. amount to sixty pounds. Ammonia at the rate at which it sells in Peruvian guano, as yet the cheapest source of its supply, can be procured for about twelve cents per pound.