

Spirit of Jefferson

BENJAMIN F. BEALL, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE: For One Year, \$3.00; For Six Months, 1.75; For Three Months, 1.00.

BALTIMORE CARDS.

WM. KNABE & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST PREMIUM GOLD MEDAL GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO.

THESE instruments having been before the public for the past thirty years, have upon their excellence alone, attained an UNPARALLELED PRE-EMINENCE that pronounces them unequalled.

TOUCH

is pleasant and elastic, and is entirely free from the stiffness found in so many pianos, which causes the performer to lose energy.

WORKMANSHIP

they cannot be excelled. The action is constructed with care and attention to every part therein that characterizes the finest mechanism.

NOT FOR A YEAR—BUT FOREVER.

All our Square Pianos have our new Improved Grand Scale and Action, and are guaranteed for FIVE YEARS.

No. 350 West Baltimore Street, BALTIMORE, Md.

January 16, 1866—17

Gold Medal Pianos.

OTTO WILKINS,

PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURER, No. 487 W. Baltimore St., near Pine, BALTIMORE, Md.

ALL PIANOS WARRANTED FOR 6 YEARS.

TERMS—VERY LIBERAL.

January 16, 1866—17.

NOAH WALKER & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CLOTHIERS,

Washington Building,

165 and 167 BALTIMORE STREET,

BALTIMORE.

Special attention paid to orders for Suits of Single Garments.

Jan. 9, 1866—17.

M. BARRETT & BROTHER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE GILT FRAMES, MIRRORS,

CORNICES, SOFA TABLES, &c.,

AND IMPORTERS OF

Looking-Glass Plates and Fine

Engravings.

Corner Howard and Saratoga Street,

BALTIMORE, Md.

January 16, 1866—6m.

[ESTABLISHED IN 1859.]

JOHN R. LARUS & CO.,

GRAIN, FLOUR AND GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 6, Spear's Wharf, Baltimore.

QUICK SALES AND PROMPT RETURNS.

REFERENCES:

Chas. Goodwin, Esq., Cashier Franklin Bank,

Baltimore.

Messrs. Newcomer and Co., Baltimore.

John W. Lewis & Co.,

Hilkey & Johnson, Jefferson Co., Va.

John J. Lock, Charlestown.

John S. Williams, Esq., Loudoun County, Va.

John H. Williams, Esq., Cashier, Frederick Co.,

Bank, Frederick, Md.

January 30, 1866—6m.

No. 36 THE NEW No. 36.

DOLLAR STORE,

No. 36, WEST BALTIMORE STREET,

(NEAR MAYNARD INSTITUTE HALL),

BALTIMORE, Md.

SILVER PLATED WARE,

HEAVY GOLD PLATED JEWELRY,

AND IMPORTERS OF

ANY ARTICLE FOR

ONE DOLLAR.

January 16, 1866—17.

WALL PAPERS, WINDOW SHADES.

THE undersigned calls the attention of his

Virginia friends to his well selected stock of

PAPER HANGINGS AND BLINDS,

A fair trial and satisfaction guaranteed.

MILTON D. METTEE,

Rutaw Street, near Lexington Market,

Within a few squares of "Fray House,"

(NEAR MAYNARD INSTITUTE HALL).

Feb. 3, 1866—6m.

GEO. J. HILD, J. S. TRAMMELLE, R. H. MITCHELL,

HILD, TRAMMELLE, & MITCHELL,

302 West Baltimore Street,

(Corner Liberty Street, up Stairs,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

NOZIONI, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS,

DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIES,

STATIONERY, PERFUMERY, FUR-

NISHING GOODS, &c.

Baltimore, February 27, 1866.

QUEBENSWARE.

GEORGE M. BOKEE,

IMPORTER AND JOBBER,

No. 41 HOWARD STREET,

Between Fayette and Lexington Streets,

CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

February 6, 1866—17.

WILLIAM BROWN & SON,

Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in

WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY,

SILVER AND PLATED WARES,

DIAMONDS AND PRECIOUS STONES.

No. 327 Baltimore St., Corner of Charles,

Baltimore.

February 6, 1866—6m.

E. BENNETT,

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Fancy Notions, Combs,

BRUSHES, BUTTONS, SUSPENDERS,

Hosiery, Gloves, Threads, Needles, Soap,

PERFUMERY, FOLIOET BOOKS, &c.

No. 326, BALTIMORE ST.

BALTIMORE.

February 6, 1866—17.

JOHN HERRI—Baltimore, Copy and Spiced Oys-

ters fixed up nicely at the Saloon of

John S. EASTERDAY.

Spirit of Jefferson

VOL. 18.

CHARLESTOWN, VIRGINIA, TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1866.

NO. 48.

BALTIMORE CARDS.



STABLE'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT.

A Northern Editor's Comments on the Memorial of Flowers.

We find in one of our exchanges the following comments, taken from a Wisconsin paper, on the late memorial celebration at Richmond, Va. We are ashamed to say how these words of sympathy, coming from the far, far Northwest, have affected us.

Reader! come, try, and see if you can persevere with eyes undimmed. How touching beautiful must have been the sight of thirty thousand Southern women and children in Richmond sowing the graves of their fallen dead on Memorial Day!

Who is there with a heart in him that would not rather be a dead soldier in that sacred cemetery, watched by beauty, covered with tear-wet flowers, and shrouded in memory as they are by those who admire bravery, than to be one of our northern vandals?

And who will weep over the graves of the tyrants and cowards of this world, who went about the country making men for an opinion, imprisoning men for their belief, and beating their brains out with clubs, for not shouting a lie in praise of tyranny, cowardice, wrong and usurpation?

And when you sweeten your tea from silver spoons, or sip from silver spoons sent to you from Southern homes, think for one moment of the bitter tears shed on Memorial Day by the ones whose initials are on those things, or were on before you had them made over to hide the ugly marks.

Thank God, the vandals who disgraced the name of American soldiers, and who plundered defenseless Southern homes under the sanction of Lincoln and Stanton, had not the power to beat back the God-given right to shed tears, and to add sacred in memory the one who were to them dear and worthy.

They have lost their homes—they have lost their loved ones—they have taken the robes and the magnolia to deck the graves of their loved ones—they have pilloved their heads on tear-wet graves, and given us renewed faith in the purity and goodness of woman.

And then, was it not kind in our Government to send but two regiments of troops to guard against "rebellion" on the part of these thirty thousand weeping women and children? We do not know whether they were colored or not, but it seems they were sufficient.

Graphic Description of Life in the Mines of Montana.

An article in Harper's Magazine on Montana gives a very clear account of the state of affairs in this precociously developing territory. The following description of life in the mines is as graphic as it is truthful.

Sunday is distinguished from other days in being the great day of business. The mines are not worked and it is the miner's holiday. All is bustle and confusion.

The drinking and gambling saloons and dancing-houses are in full blast, all with bands of music to love the passing miner who comes out to town to spend his earnings. The discoverer of Virginia is the miner par excellence, a good-natured Hercules, old in buckskin, or a lion in repose.

There is not a soldier grave in all the South filled with him who wore the faded gray, but is before God and the true world more of a man and patriot than the political tool of tyranny who used his official position to win wealth instead of honor, and whose most successful warfare was carried on against women and children, alone and defenseless.

Who will stir the grave of a man who was more active when the enemy were in the rear? There is not a soldier grave in all the South filled with him who wore the faded gray, but is before God and the true world more of a man and patriot than the political tool of tyranny who used his official position to win wealth instead of honor, and whose most successful warfare was carried on against women and children, alone and defenseless.

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Boston.

Boston is the cradle of 14th the place where Mr. Warren fell and bled himself. The place where Wendell Phillips, the "silk-tongued" (what a gag!) orator, doled abdications in the hub of the universe and the dwelling-place of the big organ.

The big organ, in Boston, said he with a "familiar wave of his head." "The devil!" said he, "said he with a 'familiar wave of his head.'"

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Love, Garters and Sausages.

About two hundred years ago, a young lady of Amsterdam, named Wilhelmina Terechling, was riding on horseback through the village of Boxmeer, when her horse became frightened and ran away with her.

The young man who accompanied her, and whom she was betrothed to, tried on that day to give a hundred ducats to any one that would stop the horse.

The young villagers, playing ball upon the green near by, seeing a woman in danger, threw themselves before the furious animal. One of them was thrown down, and wounded; two others received contusions; the horse fell and the beautiful Wilhelmina rolled into the dust.

"Who? I? What an enormity!" "I thought you would marry me. Then I shall marry him. When my life was in danger, you offered a hundred ducats to save me. This is the price you set upon my hand. Here are twenty-five hundred. You have made a good bargain."

"Monsieur," said she, "I am rich and young. You should have married me long ago. But if you are as true as I am, you will marry me immediately. I will be frank with you. I have seen you because you have seen my garter. You have rendered me a great service, Monsieur. Without you, all the young men of Boxmeer would have seen it and as I could not have married them all, I should have killed myself. But if you are as true as I am, you will marry me immediately. I will be frank with you. I have seen you because you have seen my garter. You have rendered me a great service, Monsieur. Without you, all the young men of Boxmeer would have seen it and as I could not have married them all, I should have killed myself. But if you are as true as I am, you will marry me immediately. I will be frank with you. I have seen you because you have seen my garter. You have rendered me a great service, Monsieur. 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LOCAL MISCELLANY

MASONRY AND L. O. O. F. Obedience - Another day of the war...

Supervisor's Court - From the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors of Jefferson...

AGRICULTURAL DEPT. - The success of Messrs. RANSON & DUKE in establishing an Agricultural Dept. of the first class in our town...

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A Wonderful Remedy

Stonebraker's NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT FOR MAN OR BEAST

WARRANTED TO CURE Rheumatism, Sprains, Spelled Joints, Sore Throat, Frosted Feet, Hoarse and Hoarse, Froth, Gout, Corns, Bumps, Tetter, Pains in the Limbs and Back, Swollen, or on the Head, Scalds, Burns, Itching, Stomach, Scabies, Piles, Etc.

Stonebraker's GREAT COUGH REMEDY, VEGETABLE COUGH SYRUP

TO TRAVELERS

WINCHESTER & POTOMAC RIVER TIME TABLE

Leave Harper's Ferry at 6:00 A.M. and 1:30 P.M. Leave Shenandoah at 7:00 A.M. and 2:30 P.M.

Leave Shenandoah at 7:00 A.M. and 2:30 P.M. Leave Harper's Ferry at 8:00 A.M. and 3:30 P.M.

Leave Harper's Ferry at 8:00 A.M. and 3:30 P.M. Leave Shenandoah at 9:00 A.M. and 4:30 P.M.

Leave Shenandoah at 9:00 A.M. and 4:30 P.M. Leave Harper's Ferry at 10:00 A.M. and 5:30 P.M.

Leave Harper's Ferry at 10:00 A.M. and 5:30 P.M. Leave Shenandoah at 11:00 A.M. and 6:30 P.M.

Leave Shenandoah at 11:00 A.M. and 6:30 P.M. Leave Harper's Ferry at 12:00 M. and 7:30 P.M.

Leave Harper's Ferry at 12:00 M. and 7:30 P.M. Leave Shenandoah at 1:00 P.M. and 8:30 P.M.

Leave Shenandoah at 1:00 P.M. and 8:30 P.M. Leave Harper's Ferry at 2:00 P.M. and 9:30 P.M.

Leave Harper's Ferry at 2:00 P.M. and 9:30 P.M. Leave Shenandoah at 3:00 P.M. and 10:30 P.M.

Leave Shenandoah at 3:00 P.M. and 10:30 P.M. Leave Harper's Ferry at 4:00 P.M. and 11:30 P.M.

Leave Harper's Ferry at 4:00 P.M. and 11:30 P.M. Leave Shenandoah at 5:00 P.M. and 12:30 P.M.

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MARBLE WORKS

MARTINSBURG MARBLE WORKS, East Burke Street, near the Everett House and Post Office, Martinsburg.

Diels & Co. MANUFACTURERS OF MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEAD & FOOT STONES, MANTLES, STATUES, ETC.

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INSURANCE AGENCIES

MARYLAND FIRE INSURANCE CO. BALTIMORE, MARYLAND. CASH CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE CO. 108 & 110, BROADWAY, N. YORK. CASH CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.

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BALTIMORE CARDS

A. & H. J. ALBERT, Venetian Blind Manufacturers, No. 19 N. Eutaw Street.

FRANK L. MORLING, Florist, Seedsman & Nurseryman, Store No. 2, N. Eutaw St.

PIANO FORTES AND MUSIC, THE subscriber respectfully solicits the attention of the public to his fine assortment of Piano Fortes.

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Spirit of Jefferson--Supplement.

JULY,

CHARLESTOWN, VA.

1866.

JOHN S. REESE & CO.
GENERAL AGENTS,
71 South Street,
BALTIMORE.



FOR
Soluble Pacific Guano
IN THE
SOUTHERN STATES.

A. R. H. RANSON. J. ED. DUKE.
RANSON & DUKE,
 DEALERS IN
 Agricultural Implements and
 Machinery,
 SEEDS AND FERTILIZERS,
 AND
 General Commission and
 FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
 Charlestown, Jefferson County,
 WEST VIRGINIA.

INTRODUCTION.

The attention of farmers and planters is invited to this "Supplement," as containing matter in which they have a direct interest. This method of communication is adopted because it affords ample space to make known the grounds and principles upon which the matter treated rests. The subject of "concentrated fertilizers" is one of the greatest importance to our readers. Their annual consumption by farmers and planters involves the outlay of immense sums of money, and the amount of capital thus invested is becoming greater every year.

The subject is susceptible of very interesting and intelligent consideration, and its importance fully justifies the attention required to understand it.

The recent changes in the labor system of the country, must tend greatly to increase the consumption of concentrated fertilizers, for it is now the manifest policy of every farmer to realize the maximum product from every acre under cultivation, hence the importance of an intelligent consideration and understanding of the subject to which the attention of farmers is called in this paper, and we therefore ask a perusal of the articles here presented.

The History of Soluble Pacific Guano in the Southern States, its introduction and Success.

Soluble Pacific Guano was first brought to our knowledge in 1864. We had no interest in it, and knew nothing of its qualities or value. Not long after, we were tendered the agency for the company and the consignment of a small cargo was received and put in store. We still knew nothing of its value, and it lay in store. We could not recommend it, because, although its appearance was favorable, we could not judge from that any more than if it had been copper ore. After awhile, the company wrote us to have it inspected, when we advised Dr. Liebig to go to our warehouse and take samples from the packages and make an inspection, which he did. Upon receiving his report, we discovered that we had stored away the best cargo of guano that ever came to Baltimore, and that the price put on it was less, by far, than its actual value, compared with other fertilizers. We may be asked how we knew its value, as it had not been "tried." We reply that, from the inspection, we knew how much animal matter, how much ammonia, how much soluble phosphate, and how much bone phosphate of lime it contained; and knowing exactly how much of these substances are contained in Peruvian guano, and the various other fertilizers which had been fully tried, it was no matter of doubt as to its value, for we were just as certain that it could not fail, as we were certain that a tobacco plant could not grow from a grain of corn; in either case there would be a miracle.

After ten years of the study and prosecution of this business, we attach far more importance to proper inspection, as a means of ascertaining value, than a "trial" by one or twenty persons, for in the one case you have exact value, while in the other, it is only approximate.

Discovering the great value of the cargo of Pacific guano we had stored away, we at once called the attention of our customers to it, though the spring season was far advanced, and farmers were supplied. A number, however, procured small supplies.

We also apprised the Pacific Guano Company of the great importance to the country of their en-

NOTICE.—We call the especial attention of the reader to the following inspection reports of seven cargoes of Soluble Pacific Guano. The original manuscript reports, certifying that the samples were taken from the packages at the wharf by the inspectors, are at our office, where we shall be glad to exhibit them to dealers and consumers. We also publish an average analysis of Peruvian Guano, by which a comparison may be made. We would also publish the inspection of the various Super Phosphates, but those articles are not inspected; hence we can not publish what manufacturers and dealers withhold.

INSPECTION REPORTS OF SEVEN CARGOES OF SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO.

NAMES OF CARGOES.	Per-cent. Animal matter.	Per-cent. Ammonia yielded.	Per-cent. of Bone Phosphate Soluble.	Per-cent. Bone Phosphate of Lime.	By whom inspected.
Sch. Lacon.....	41.24	3.40	17.07	24.32	Dr. Liebig.
Sch. Paladium.....	39.71	3.65	15.75	24.71	Dr. Liebig.
Sch. Fly-away.....	35.11	3.52	12.90	28.40	Dr. Liebig.
Sch. Ira Lafrenier.....	37.83	3.41	15.10	24.51	Dr. Pigot.
Sch. Clara W. Elwell.....	40.55	3.63	15.10	23.75	Dr. Pigot.
Sch. Mary E. Amman.....	38.94	3.21	14.79	28.08	Dr. Pigot.
Sch. Lucy A. Orcutt.....	36.05	3.25	14.80	28.12	Dr. Pigot.
Average of Seven Cargoes.....	38.90	3.47	15.13	26.46	
Peruvian Guano, (average.)	50 to 55	12 to 15	2 to 3	23 to 25	

J. S. R. & CO.

terprise, and made it a stipulated condition of our agency that every cargo of Pacific Guano consigned to us, must be rigidly inspected, as we could not consent to sell to our customers any fertilizer, without first positively knowing its value, and also having it within our power to show them its value also. The company cheerfully acquiesced in these conditions, regardless of the expense incurred thereby, which amounts to no insignificant sum.

Being thus fortified and protected ourselves, and being able thus also to give positive assurance as to results to our customers, we sold, the first fall of its introduction to this market, four cargoes of Pacific guano.

It had never been seen or "tried," yet many of the best farmers of this State and Virginia put in their entire crops with it alone. We commended it highly to our friends, with positive, absolute assurance. We could not afford to run the risk of selling an inferior article, yet, though this guano had never been "tried," we knew it could not fail, unless by a failure of the laws of nature, and they cannot fail.

Pacific guano was distributed throughout Maryland, parts of Delaware and Virginia. We venture to assert that none have been disappointed in its results; on the contrary, it has realized more than we said in its favor, which is no small gratification.

Having pursued this trade for many years, we have made a class of customers, who will use anything we recommend, and it is a source of no little satisfaction that it is now within our power to furnish them with a guano of such high excellence, at so moderate a cost, compared with Peruvian guano on the one hand, and Super Phosphates and fertilizers of other names on the other; and we may add, under our system of inspection, we at once protect our customers, ourselves and the Pacific Guano Company.

JOHN S. REESE & CO.

PACIFIC GUANO VS. PERUVIAN GUANO.

Those who have given attention to the composition of Peruvian guano, will notice, upon an examination of the Inspection Reports of Pacific Guano, that the character and composition of the two guanos are almost identical.

The difference exists simply in the relative proportions of precisely the same elements of fertility. Now the practical point of inquiry is, whether the proportions of the elements as found in Pacific Guano, constitute it a fertilizer of equal or greater value than Peruvian Guano; and this is a question of the very highest importance to the agricultural interests of the entire South.

It is important, first, because the price of Pacific Guano is \$30 to \$35 per ton less than the price of Peruvian, hence there would be a saving in money of \$1,750,000 in the purchase and use of 50,000 tons. It is important, secondly, because it would break up the monopoly of the Peruvian government, which has been most odious from the beginning. It is important, thirdly, because its use would give to the soil of the country nearly 100 per cent. more earthy phosphates than would a like quantity of Peruvian Guano, the benefits of which would endure to the next as well as the present generation.

In 200 lbs. Peruvian Guano there are 100 to 110 lbs. animal matter, 25 lbs. ammonia, and 50 to 55 lbs. phosphate of lime.

In 200 lbs. Pacific Guano there are 75 to 80 lbs. animal matter, 7 to 8 lbs. ammonia, and 80 to 90 lbs. Phosphate of Lime, 28 to 30 lbs. of which is in an immediately soluble form. Now how is the truth to be arrived at, as to whether the latter proportions of the elements will produce as good or better results than the former?

We say, in reply, that the truth of questions of this kind is arrived at in two ways:

First, Theoretically, by rational deductions from known and observed facts.

Secondly, By the disinterested testimony of competent persons, giving the results of practical experience. This sort of testimony must be accepted, for without it no truth could be established. In regard to the first method, we assert that certain facts, upon which nearly if not all consumers of Peruvian Guano agree, give rise to a rational inference that the proportions of its elements are defective. Among these facts are, that it produces an excessive vegetable growth, the product of grain rarely, if ever, being in proportion to straw; again, that cotton and tobacco grown from it suffer materially from drought or excessive rains; again, that its continued use tends to exhaustion of the soil. These facts we say, with others, give rise, upon reflection, to a rational inference that ammonia and Phosphate of Lime in Peruvian Guano, exist in defective proportions, and we are sure no intelligent man can fail to become satisfied upon full investigation, that the truth is that Peruvian Guano contains a large excess of animal matter and ammonia, and is largely deficient in Phosphate of Lime; and further, that this misproportion constitutes its material defect.

In regard to the second method of ascertaining the truth, we say that if a theoretical truth suggested by rational inference, is confirmed by the uniform, concurrent testimony of disinterested witnesses, as the result of practical experience, then no rational mind can resist the conclusion. It must be accepted as truth. Prejudices must give way. Now we assert that it is true, that Pacific Guano is a better fertilizer than Peruvian, that an equal application of lbs. per acre, produces in many instances better results at one-third less cost, and has never failed to produce equal results, and that the cause is found in the fact that its elements exist in better proportion.

In evidence of these assertions, we refer, first, to the reason of the matter as indicated above; secondly, to the correspondence from the following named gentlemen, farmers in Virginia and Maryland, whose testimony is direct. These gentlemen are well known in their respective regions, and some of them widely known. Their original letters may be seen at our office:

B. W. Leigh Blanton, Cumberland Co., Va.; T. A. Ball, Prince William Co., Va.; Allison & Addison, Richmond, Va.; Jos. S. Lewis, Pittsylvania, Va.; Wm. B. Morton, Esq., Botetourt, Va.; Grasty & Rison, Danville, Va.; Thos. R. Joyner, Accomac, Va.; Wm. D. Reynolds & Bro., Norfolk, Va.; Harris & Spooner, Charlottesville, Va.; Dr. J. L. Adkins, Talbot Co., Md.; S. Ogle Tilghman, Queen Ann's Co., Md.; Edw. A. Richardson, Worcester Co., Md.; Isaac Conner, Worcester Co., Md.; John B. Timmons, Worcester Co., Md.; E. C. Wade & Co., Savannah, Ga.; J. R. & P. A. Dunn, Forrestville, N. C.

In view of the above it must be manifest to all, that whatever preconceived opinions may be, that it is the material interest of the farmers of Virginia and the South to at least satisfy themselves of the value and economy of this Guano by its use to greater or less extent.

JOHN S. REESE.

CONTRAST.

The vast importance of Pacific Guano to the agriculture of the country, compared with Peruvian Guano, will be clearly seen by the following contrast, and it is worthy of the careful attention of all consumers of guano.

Assuming 50,000 tons of Peruvian Guano are used in the United States per annum, the cost to the farmers of the country, at the present price, would be \$6,000,000, (six millions of dollars,) and would restore to the soil of the country 12,000 tons of earthy phosphate of lime. The same capital invested, in Pacific Guano would purchase at present prices, 92,307 tons, which would restore to the cultivated soil of the country 39,692 tons of precisely the same phosphate of Lime, which is 27,690 tons more than would be received from the Peruvian Guano; in fact there would be more soluble phosphate alone received from Pacific Guano, by 1,000 tons, than would be received altogether from the Peruvian. Are not these important facts for farmers to consider? The truth is, the farmers and planters of the South have been, and are wasting money for ammonia in Peruvian Guano, and depreciating their soils by restoring less phosphoric acid than is removed by their crops,

which system must terminate in exhaustion. The phosphate of lime contained in an ordinary application of Peruvian Guano, is totally inadequate, while the ammonia contained in the same application is far more than is either desirable or necessary.

JOHN S. REESE.

The Guano and Fertilizer Trade. Its character and importance. How it should be conducted.

Considering its extent and importance, we presume there is no trade less understood by those interested as purchasers, than the trade in fertilizers. Farmers generally do not give attention to the composition of the fertilizers they buy, or consider what constitutes their value. That they should do so, is manifest upon the least reflection.

All articles of merchandise may be divided into two general classes. The first class embraces all those articles of trade, the value of which can be determined by observation and handling. As all men are possessed alike of the faculty of sight and the other senses, the ability of all to judge of the value of merchandise of this class is varied only by experience or practice. All men, for example, having experience, can judge of the quality of grain, provisions, groceries, drygoods, &c., and are hence competent to protect themselves in their purchase of merchandise of this kind.

The second class of merchandise referred to, embraces all articles of trade and commerce in which the value is hidden, and consequently, in the nature of things, cannot be judged of or determined by the evidences of the senses. Their value cannot be seen, tasted or felt; hence no man can judge of their quality as in the case of merchandise of the first class named.

Fertilizers, metallic ores, such as copper, lead, &c., belong to this second class of articles of trade and commerce, and their value can be determined only by men whose especial education enables them to discover the proportion of value by inspection. It is a well known fact that one copper ore is worth more money per ton than another, because it contains a larger per cent. of copper. It is the quantity of copper contained in the ore which constitutes the actual value. Now that cannot be determined by observation or handling, hence the dealers in copper ore, and other merchandise of this class, must furnish the buyers with the evidence of what amount of metal there is contained in the article for which he is required to pay a given price, and that can only be done by inspection, and it is true that in the sale of all merchandise of this class, except fertilizers, the buyer is furnished with authentic reports of inspection, and the consequence is the buyers of copper ore always get what they pay for. But the dealers in fertilizers do not furnish inspection reports of what they sell, and the consequence is, persons have no assurance of the value of what they buy, and not unfrequently lose both money and crops, as many can testify.

Now, the elements or substances which constitute the value of all fertilizers, are precisely the same, and what they are is well known, and how much of them is contained in any fertilizer can be easily ascertained with absolute certainty, so that there is no reason under the sun why farmers should not be furnished with the knowledge of what they receive in value, when they buy a fertilizer, the same as the buyer of copper or other ores.

Everybody knows, that animal matter, ammonia, soluble phosphate and bone phosphate of lime, are the only substances in Peruvian and other guano, and fertilizers of whatever name, which gives them their value, and one is better than another just exactly in proportion as they contain more or less of these things in proper proportion and condition. This is a matter of common sense; there is nothing mysterious or complicated about it; and all it wants is a little attention and reflection, on the part of farmers, to place them in a position in which they cannot be deceived. We have been and are surprised that intelligent farmers will come to our cities and invest large sums of money in fertilizers, without the least knowledge of what they get as to value, except perhaps that they had bought something of the same name before, which turned out well. Whether it is worth the price asked, they cannot tell. Whether they could buy more of the substances for the same or less money in an article of some other name, they do not know. Is not this grasping in the dark, when light is highly important and easily had? Surely it is time for farmers to give attention to this matter.

In England, fertilizers are sold, as copper ore is sold, under inspection.

Farmers can establish the same rule and custom in this market, if they will refuse to buy from dealers who do not furnish reliable inspection reports of what they sell. These reports must be authentic; the dealer must be able to exhibit to his customers the original written report of the chemist, certifying that the samples were taken by himself from the bags or bbls. which are delivered to customers. This is the only way in which this business can be done for the protection, both of consumers and the legitimate trade.

Surely the extent and importance of the trade demand that the same protection should be extended to farmers that is given to the buyers of ores and other merchandise of the same general class.

JOHN S. REESE.

Correspondence from Virginia and Farmers of other States.

We invite attention to the following correspondence. It is the disinterested testimony of farmers well known in their respective localities, some of whom are widely known to the farmers of Virginia and Maryland. What they say, therefore, of the action of *Pacific Guano* is entitled to all the weight of evidence, as to facts, as the result of personal experience. Certainly no fact can be more thoroughly attested by human testimony, than that this Guano is the most effective and economical fertilizer now within the reach of consumers, and that it is hence compared with Peruvian Guano, an object of the greatest interest and importance to Southern farmers and planters.

CUMBERLAND CO., Va., July 12th, '66.
Maj. Jno. F. Wren, Richmond, Va.
So far I like the Pacific Guano better than the Peruvian. I have a very fine prospect for a crop of tobacco; it is all coming in very prettily indeed.
Very truly, your friend,
B. W. LEIGH BLANTON,
RICHMOND, July 17th, 1866.

Messrs. John S. Reese & Co., Baltimore.
In reporting on the "Pacific Guano," sold by us last fall and spring, we are glad to say that it has given general and great satisfaction. We have heard no complaint at all, and have several instances reported to us where it was applied to wheat in comparison with Peruvian Guano, pound for pound, with the best results, in no case falling behind the Peruvian, and in several cases said to excel it. In one case it was tried in comparison with stable manure—150 lbs. Guano and 30 cart loads manure to the acre—and the result was very creditable to the Guano. We have heard in the past day or two from some of the growing crops of tobacco upon which "Pacific" was used side by side with Peruvian, and while the whole crops are doing well, all agree that the Pacific is ahead. The farmers are entirely satisfied with its effects.
Very respectfully,
ALLISON & ADDISON.

BUCKLAND, Prince William Co., Va., July 16th, 1866.
In a field of 85 acres, I selected 30 to 40 acres of land that I do not believe, without your Guano, would have made 2 barrels of corn to the acre. This corn was planted very late, (after the 20th of May,) it came up looking green and strong and has grown off rapidly, and my neighbors pronounce it now from a 6 to 8 barrel crop. My present determination is never again to cultivate any crop without your Pacific Guano. I would rather have it than Peruvian Guano. The result so far is truly astonishing, and I regret I did not feel able to get three times the quantity for my spring crop.
Yours, &c.,
THOS. A. BALL.

DANVILLE, Va., July 3, 1866.
Messrs. Jno. S. Reese & Co., Baltimore.
We sold a good many tons of Pacific Guano last Fall, as you know, to be used for wheat, and rather more largely of it this Spring for tobacco.
We have been informed by many of the parties who applied the Pacific Guano on their wheat land last Fall, that the effect upon the wheat was equal to that produced by the application of Peruvian in equal quantities, and gave them entire satisfaction.
For the tobacco crop, we had to encounter the prejudices existing against a new and untried fertilizer—but we are pleased to say, that in no instance have those who applied the Pacific Guano had cause to regret the experiment; on the contrary, it has given universal satisfaction. The application of the latter fertilizer, has been generally in like quantities as the Peruvian, and in some instances alongside of it, and in every application that we have heard of, the effect on the tobacco is most encouraging. We will instance a case made by one of our most enterprising planters. He had bought Peruvian Guano for his tobacco land; but, at our earnest request, took two bags of Pacific to try.
The Peruvian and Pacific, were both applied on a lot of average fertility—the Pacific on a belt through the middle of the lot—quantities equal—on Peruvian on each side of the Pacific. A visitor, after the tobacco had gotten well underway, was carried to the lot, and asked to point out the best tobacco, without knowing how or where the different guanos were applied, he at once pointed to the belt containing the Pacific as being the best—the superiority of which is maintained to this day.
There will not be much difficulty in selling the Pacific Guano after this season, so well it is acting, and so generally pleased are those who have used it.
Very truly yours,
GRABTY & RISON.

PITTSBURGH COUNTY, Va., July 3, 1866.
I hereby state that I bought from Grasty & Rison, Danville, Virginia, this Spring, a lot of Pacific Guano, which I applied on land intended for tobacco—using 150 pounds to the acre—alongside of the same quantity of Peruvian Guano, both applied to land of equal quality, in the same way and at the same time; that I cannot now see any difference in the appearance of the tobacco, all growing off finely and promising well; and that I had as soon have the Pacific as the Peruvian Guano.
JOSEPH S. LEWIS.

AMSTERDAM, Va., June 26, 1866.
Messrs. Reese & Co.
I have waited till now (expecting to commence my wheat harvest to-morrow, that I might answer your letter as definitely as possible. "The oldest inhabitant" never witnessed such a failure of the wheat crop as we have in this part of Virginia. It has been often remarked to me by my neighbors, that mine was the best crop in this vicinity, which of course I, and every one else, attributes to the Guano and Bone Flour. I can most conscientiously recommend it. In comparing it with the Peruvian, I would say, that I used the Peruvian two years preceding the war; my present crop is much better than it was one of those years, and I believe as good as it was either year, notwithstanding the general failure of wheat everywhere this year. A great deal of my wheat this year was winter killed, and then late in the spring it damaged it very much.
Very respectfully yours, &c.,
WM. B. MORTON.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, July 4, 1866.
Messrs. John S. Reese & Co.
The farmer to whom we sold the Pacific Guano for wheat last Fall are some distance in the country, and we have not had a chance to see them to get certificates, but we have heard them say on several occasions in which they stated that they had as good crops as they had ever raised from the use of Peruvian Guano, and they intend using the Pacific again this season. An excellent crop was raised by one farmer, to whom we sold, with only one hundred pounds to the acre.
Yours truly,
HARRIS & SPOONER.

NORFOLK, Va., June 16, 1866.
Messrs. J. S. Reese & Co., Baltimore.
We received yesterday such a flattering report in favor of Pacific Guano, from one of the most prominent farmers in Eastern North Carolina, Mr. David Clark, that we have concluded to acquaint you of the fact. He says he tried different kinds in rows in the same field, and wherever the Pacific was used the plants are green and flourishing, whilst the others are quite the contrary. He says, "it is just the thing" for cotton, and he regrets he did not use this year three times as much. Farmers in his vicinity go to his farm to see his fine cotton.
Yours truly,
W. D. REYNOLDS & BROTHER.

ONANCOCK, Va., May 18th, 1866.
John S. Reese, Esq.
I will state that I have now in process several comparative experiments between Peruvian and Soluble Pacific Guano, on potatoes, cotton, and garden vegetables, applied at same cost per acre; and in every instance, thus far, the appearance is in favor of the Pacific Guano, in color and growth.
Respectfully,
THOS. R. JOYNER.

Mineral Phosphate of Lime & Earthy or Organic Phosphate of Lime, their Value Compared.
Until the facts are brought to the knowledge of farmers, it cannot be expected that they will understand and appreciate the difference between Mineral Phosphates and what are called Earthy or Organic Phosphates.

It is quite important that this difference should be made plain, as it is a matter in which farmers are directly interested; and in view of the importance of this business, it is our purpose to contribute all in our power to an intelligent understanding of it.

First, then, let it be understood that the phosphate of lime in all fertilizers, whether called guano or super phosphate, or by any other name, is either mineral in its character, or earthy, and of organic origin. The difference in these phosphates is manifest in their appearance in the crude state. They resemble rock or stone, are extremely hard, and very heavy; they vary in color from a light to a dark reddish brown. They are called Guano, but have no claim to that name, as they are not guano in any sense.

What is called *Sombrero Guano*, affords a fair specimen of these mineral or petrified phosphates. Super Phosphates of lime, or fertilizers of other names, manufactured from these mineral or petrified guanos, so-called, are excessively heavy.

Earthy Phosphates, or those of organic origin, on the other hand, are distinguished by their soft textures, and light weight compared with the mineral phosphates. They are properly called Guano, as they are believed to be the deposit of birds. The Phosphate Guano brought from *Howland's Island* in the Pacific, and from "*Swan Island*," afford good specimens of earthy or organic Phosphates of lime, and the Phosphate in bones is of the same character.

Although the mineral, or petrified phosphates, when properly manufactured have a certain value, it is clear, in the very nature of things, that they are less valuable than the earthy or organic Phosphates. It would be unreasonable to suppose that a hard, granular mineral, or petrified substance like these (so called) guanos, would yield their valuable qualities to the soil with the same readiness or facility as the actual guano of organic origin, of soft texture and earthy character. In the very nature of things it cannot be, hence farmers must understand that the mineral and petrified Phosphates, and the fertilizers manufactured from them, cannot be compared in value with Pacific guano, which is not mineral in character, as is manifest by its soft texture, light weight, organic appearance; and it is still more manifest by its remarkable action in the soil.

JOHN S. REESE.

Ammonia in Fertilizers either Natural or Artificial. The difference in Value.

In another article we referred to the important difference between mineral and earthy, or organic phosphates in fertilizers. We here propose, with the same view to cultivate a right understanding of these matters, in the minds of farmers, to show that there is a similar difference of no less importance in the character of the ammonia found in fertilizers. Everybody knows how important an element ammonia is in fertilizers, when it exists in sufficient, but not excessive proportions. The ammonia in all fertilizers, whether it be much or little, is either natural—that is, generated by the fermentation of animal matter, as in Peruvian guano, Pacific guano, or raw bones, or it is artificial—that is, the manufactured salts of ammonia, such as carbonate, sulphate, or muriate of ammonia, which is put into them just in that form; and is mixed up with them.

Now it is very certain that a fertilizer in which the ammonia it contains is supplied by the mixture of the artificial salts, cannot be compared with one having the same quantity in its natural form, or in which the ammonia is generated by the fermentation of its organic animal matter, as in the case with "*Pacific guano*," "*Peruvian guano*," and "*Bone Flour*;" for independent of all other considerations, the work of nature always excels the work of art.

The reason why the natural ammonia is superior, is because it is much more readily and uniformly absorbed by the soil, than when in the form of the artificial salts; and beside all this, there is another decided and manifest reason, why fertilizers in which their ammonia is generated by their animal matter, are superior—which is, that the very fermentation which necessarily takes place when a large part of the fertilizer is animal matter, not only generates the ammonia in the very best possible form, but this fermentation generates other organic gases, which form organic acids, which very materially promote the solution and absorption of the bone phosphate and other elements of fertility in the soil. Now, there is not the least doubt, that "*SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO*," in some measure, at least, owes its vast superiority to this fermentable property it possesses, for by reference to the inspection reports of seven cargoes, published in another column, it will be noticed that it contains nearly 40 per cent. of animal matter, which generates 3 1/2 per cent. of natural ammonia.

The fact that Pacific guano contains this quantity of natural ammonia, generated by so large portion of animal matter, and that its large per cent. of Phosphate of Lime, is not mineral, but organic phosphate, and that so much of its phosphate is in a perfectly soluble form; we say, these facts account for the reason that 200 lbs. of it per acre, produce results equal, if not superior to 300 lbs. of "*genuine*" Super-Phosphate of Lime, (so called,) which is sold for within five dollars as much per ton as Pacific guano, when the real difference in value is more than twenty dollars per ton. See correspondence from *Queen Anne's county*, in another column.

All such differences of results are very important to farmers, and can be accounted for in a rational way. There is nothing mysterious about the matter.
JOHN S. REESE.

Pacific Guano compared with Super Phosphate of Lime.

The advantages of Pacific Guano over the various Super-phosphates, are the following:
First, it contains nearly or quite double the quantity of ammonia, which ammonia is the natural product of the fermentation of the animal matter in Pacific guano, the same as in Peruvian guano and unsteamed bone. Some Super Phosphates are entirely destitute of ammonia; in others it is supplied by the artificial salts of ammonia.
Secondly, it must be remembered, that the value of organic animal matter is not limited to the fact, that it generates ammonia, but by its fermentation, the absorption of the Phosphates in the guano, and the other elements of fertility in the soil are greatly promoted. This effect does not take place where no animal matter is found.
Thirdly, Pacific guano contains, we believe, a very much larger per centum of soluble and Bone Phosphate of Lime than is found in the Super-Phosphates, and just in that proportion is superior. Beside all this, the Phosphates in Pacific guano are earthy and of recent organic origin, and not petrified or mineral in character. Hence, as will be noticed, Pacific Guano is comparatively of light weight and soft texture, like Peruvian guano; not granular, dense and heavy, hence its superiority.
JOHN S. REESE.

Natural Source of Ammonia.

It is a fact known to all who have given the subject attention, that soils possess the properties of a powerful absorbent. If in connection with this fact, we remember and consider, that 79 parts of the atmosphere which presses with ponderous force upon every square foot of soil, is pure Nitrogen, (the valuable constituent of ammonia,) we can easily understand how it is that, according to the statement of Baron Liebig, verified by other distinguished names, every acre of land under cultivation, absorbs from the air, dew and rain, as much as 40 lbs. ammonia every year. Hence the necessity for its application in such quantities as found in Peruvian guano does not exist.

Practical experience has fully demonstrated that Pacific guano, with less than 1/2 the ammonia found in Peruvian, produces at least equal results. This effect is due to its large proportion of Soluble and Bone Phosphate of Lime, in which Peruvian guano is largely deficient.
Southern farmers and planters should not allow their prejudices to deter them from at least investigating the value of this guano, both from economic and other motives.
JOHN S. REESE.

The following statement by Dr. Piggot will show how the samples for the inspection of Pacific Guano are taken:
BALTIMORE, April 27, 1866.

Messrs. Allison & Addison, Richmond, Va.
Mr. John S. Reese has requested me to give you a statement of what I know in regard to Soluble Pacific Guano.
It will of course be proper first to state my sources of information. Very soon after my return from the South, after the close of the war, Mr. Reese requested me to act as inspecting chemist of this article. Since that time I have sampled and analyzed every cargo of this fertilizer consigned to him. Upon the arrival of the vessel, I am notified of the fact, and I go down to the wharf unattended by any of the parties interested and take from the original packages just such a sample as appears to me to represent the entire cargo. My analysis therefore represents the shipment, and not a sample of which I know nothing.
The result of these examinations, to which my attention was first strongly attracted is the remarkable uniformity of the Guano.

It is not necessary for me to state here the numerical proportions of the different ingredients.
Mr. Reese has already issued a circular embodying my results and those of Dr. Liebig. The advantages of this fertilizer appear to me to consist, first in the uniformity of which I have already spoken, and secondly in the character of the ammonia, which is not already formed and existing as a salt which the first heavy rain would wash into the earth, but present in its elements which form organic compounds, that develop it gradually by the natural processes of decomposition and thus keep up a steady supply until all is decomposed: thirdly in the happy proportion between the immediately soluble phosphate of lime, and that bone phosphate which is more slowly surrendered to the demands of the crop. In consequence of this last peculiarity, the young plant is furnished at once with an abundant supply of organic food which cannot fail to give it great vigor at the commencement of its existence, and has also stored up a fund of the same kind of nutriment, which being gradually rendered soluble by the decomposition of the organic matter accompanying it, and by the slowly generated natural solvents of the soil the air and the rain can be drawn upon during the whole period of growth. Of course from what I have said, the natural and necessary inference is that this is an exceedingly valuable Guano, and one which cannot disappoint the reasonable expectations of agriculturalists.
Respectfully yours,
A. SNOWDEN PIGGOT, Analytical Chemist,
59 S. Gay Street, Baltimore, Md.

Correspondence Continued.
KENT ISLAND, Queen Anne's Co., Md., June 14th, 1866.
Messrs. John S. Reese & Co., Baltimore, Md.
Upon your recommendation I bought from you, last fall, five tons Soluble Pacific Guano at \$65 per ton. I bought, also, one-half ton M * * * P * * * Genuine Super Phosphate of Lime at \$60 per ton, which latter article I had used before with satisfaction, and regarded it the best Super Phosphate I had used. You assured me that 200 lbs. Pacific Guano per acre would give me as good results as 300 lbs. of M * * * P * * *. and upon your assurance I made a fair test in that proportion. The application of 200 lbs. Pacific cost me \$65.00 per acre. The application of 300 lbs. M * * * P * * * cost me \$90.00 per acre. At no period of the growth of the crop have I been able to discover the least difference in the appearance of the wheat where I applied 300 lbs. M * * * P * * *, costing me \$90.00, and where I applied 200 lbs. Pacific Guano, costing me \$65.00. My crop will be ready for harvest in two weeks, and I am now able to give you this information. After this result it is unnecessary for me to express any further opinion of the value of Pacific Guano. It is certainly the best and most economical fertilizer I have ever used, and I would prefer it to Peruvian Guano at same cost. You have my permission to publish this letter if you so desire.
WM. S. PATON.

CATONSVILLE, Baltimore County, June 26th, 1866.
Messrs. J. S. Reese & Co.
By your recommendation to use Pacific Guano last fall, on buckwheat and rye. I have used it this spring on corn, potatoes and oats.
I have used M * * * P * * *, and nearly all other Super Phosphates, but find the effects of Pacific Guano very superior. It is by far the best fertilizer I have ever used. I prefer it to Peruvian Guano at same cost per ton.
Where Pacific Guano is used, the difference is manifest not only in the larger growth and vigor of the plant, but also in the fine healthy color. Its effects are truly remarkable.
WM. PAUCE.

BRENT'S POINT, near Queenston, Md., June 25th, 1866.
Messrs. John S. Reese & Co., Baltimore.
The Pacific Guano I bought of you last Fall, I applied on my wheat crop, as follows: On one farm on the first seeding I applied three tons at the rate of two hundred pounds to the acre, then followed with three tons of R * * * Phosphate, same quantity per acre. The wheat where I applied the Guano grew off faster and looked better throughout the winter and spring, and is now by far the best wheat I have. I shall commence cutting it to-morrow, as it has ripened at least six days sooner than where I put the Phosphate.
On my home plantation, I applied three tons of Phosphate on the first seeding, and followed with the Guano. The same quantity per acre as above and the result is the same, and I consider it the very best fertilizer I have ever used. Thus, you see, I have given it a fair trial, and I shall continue to use it as long as I can have any assurance of its being the same article.
I am, gentle, yours, very respectfully,
S. OGLE TILGHMAN.

SNOW HILL, June 20th, 1866.
Messrs. John S. Reese & Co.
I used Pacific Guano, side by side with Peruvian, on my wheat, and take great pleasure in informing you of the result. I weighed 140 worth of each, and applied it on two breadths of land exactly equal in size, the difference is decidedly in favor of the Pacific, the plants are at least one third thicker, the heads larger, and the grain better in quality. I am thoroughly convinced that it is the best and cheapest fertilizer in use, and shall continue to use it in preference to any other now in the market.
Yours, &c.,
EDWARD A. RICHARDSON.

SNOW HILL, June 20th, 1866.
Messrs. John S. Reese & Co.
I used Pacific Guano, along side of one of the most popular Phosphates now in market, and take great

pleasure in informing you of the result. The crops produced from it are far greater in quantity and better in quality, and at a less cost than that of the Phosphates. The wheat, where I used Pacific, started earlier, and was therefore better prepared to stand the winter. I applied fully one-third more of the Phosphate than Pacific. I have been in the habit of using Peruvian Guano, but shall use Pacific in future. I consider it equally as cheap, even at the same price. It is certainly far ahead of any of the Phosphates now in use, at double the present price per ton, for either wheat or corn. I shall continue to use it myself, and take great pleasure in recommending it to others.
Yours, &c.,
ISAAC CONNOR.

SNOW HILL, June 21st, 1866.
Messrs. John S. Reese & Co.
I tried Pacific Guano, side by side with Reese's Manipulated, in equal quantities, and, to my surprise, the Pacific was far ahead of the Manipulated. I have been in the habit of using Reese's Manipulated Guano on my wheat for several years, and considered it the best fertilizer in the market, but, to my surprise, the wheat, where I used Pacific, is better in quality and greater in quantity. I think the yield will be at least one-third greater. I have every confidence in it, and believe it is the best fertilizer now in use. It is so well known in my neighborhood that it needs no recommendation.
Yours, &c.,
JNO. B. TIMMONS.

NEWTOWN, Md., June 20th, 1866.
Messrs. John S. Reese & Co.
I used Soluble Pacific Guano on oats this spring. My oats, manured with it are a subject of general remark, and had I known its character more fully, would have used much more of it the past season. Indeed, it is its own best advertiser, and any one using it once will be sure to use it again.
For myself, I am in every way satisfied with it, and expect to use no other fertilizer, unless, perhaps, some bone dust for special purposes, so long as the Pacific Guano maintains its present character. It being something new to me, I neglected its use this season for a fertilizer that has been long and favorably known, but have already found out my mistake.
Yours, &c.,
S. S. QUINN.

JUNE 27th, 1866.
Messrs. John S. Reese & Co.
My preparation for wheat last fall was }
50 lbs. Peruvian Guano } 320 lbs.
75 lbs. Pacific Guano }
drilled per acre.
I also drilled as an experiment, by itself, about two hundred pounds Pacific Guano per acre, and it overtopped the above mixture, evidently showing its power.
I have applied it to corn, as well as potatoes, with marked effect.
Very respectfully,
Savage, Md. WM. BAKER DOBBSY.

PRINCES ANNE, June 19, 1866.
Messrs. John S. Reese & Co.
In reply to your request for result of application of Pacific Guano purchased of you, I have to reply, that my manager reports that the corn where the Guano was used is growing finely, notwithstanding the cold and unfavorable season, far outstripping that where ashes and other fertilizers were used.
Very truly yours,
ISAAC D. JONES.

We take the following extracts from a letter just received from Dr. J. L. Adkins, of Talbot Co., Md., the letter being too lengthy to publish in full.
J. S. R. & Co.
Dated, WOODLAND, near Easton, Md., June 28, 1866.
"The general appearance of the straw where Pacific Guano was applied at the rate of 150 down to 100 lbs. per acre, was that produced by the well known, but now little used Peruvian Guano. This, you understand, refers to advanced spring after coming through the harsh winter and early spring months. The branching and general healthiness were beyond expectation. I used beside Pacific Guano three well known superphosphates of lime. I was able to cut the earliest where I applied the Guano, and in a late variety of wheat, the guanoed half was not only fit to cut sooner, but was saved from ruin by rust, whereas the phosphate half was green, and the grain shrivelled. I believe Pacific Guano is all you claim for it, and say unhesitatingly, at the same cost I would as soon use it as Peruvian Guano.
In conclusion, I prefer Pacific Guano to all the super-phosphates that I have used, because it is more active and prompt in its effects, and it ripens up wheat earlier, thereby in some seasons saving a crop, especially of the late varieties, from injury by rust."

ADAMSTOWN, FREDERICK CO., Md., June, 1866.
Messrs. Jno. S. Reese & Co.
We, the undersigned, take great pleasure in saying, that we were induced by your agent at this place, A. Kohlenberg, Jr., to try your Pacific Guano and Flour of Bone, and find it has done as well as any fertilizer that we have ever used, and cheerfully recommend it as a good and safe fertilizer. Some used T * * * Excelsior on the same land with the Pacific, and no one can see any difference.
GEORGE & PETER THOMAS,
G. W. SIFFERT,
DAVID SPECHT, Jr.,
MICHAEL SPECHT,
JNO. B. THOMAS.

KENT ISLAND, Md., July 1, 1866.
Messrs. J. S. Reese & Co.
I received a note from you asking the result of your Pacific Guano upon my wheat. Last Fall I sowed 150 lbs. to the acre, side by side with R * * * super-phosphate and T * * * Excelsior, and I find that where I sowed the Pacific Guano the wheat is higher, thicker and better grass, and ripened about five days sooner than where I sowed the super-phosphate or Excelsior.
Yours respectfully,
JAMES RINGGOLD.

SAVAGE, June 19th, 1866.
Messrs. John S. Reese & Co.
We used one ton of Flour of Bone, one ton of Ground Bone, one ton of Pacific Guano, mixed together, say three tons on twenty-five acres of wheat land, and the result is perfectly satisfactory, as is the best wheat now in this section, and was put on poor land. One farmer says it is the best fertilizer he has ever used, without doubt.
Respectfully yours,
W. H. BALDWIN, JR. & Co.

SAVANNAH, GA., June 16, 1866.
Messrs. Jno. S. Reese & Co.
So far as the planters are able to judge now, the Soluble Pacific Guano is giving the greatest satisfaction. One planter says, "It is the best manure I ever saw put under cotton." Another one "Its effect on cotton is astonishing, excelling anything I ever saw."
Yours very truly,
E. C. WADE & Co.

FORESTVILLE, N. C., June 13th, 1866.
Messrs. John S. Reese & Co., Baltimore.
We promised to let you hear from us relative to the result of the Pacific Guano we purchased of you this spring. We take pleasure in saying that our people are more than pleased with it.
Very respectfully,
J. R. & P. A. DUNN.

GATESVILLE, Gates Co. N. C., Jan. 5th, 1866.
Messrs. John S. Reese & Co.
I applied to my wheat crop an application of 250 lbs. Peruvian Guano, mixed with 50 lbs. Pacific Guano per acre; on an adjacent acre of land in the same field, I applied 300 lbs. Pacific Guano alone, and at this time the appearance of the growing crop manifest equal effect from the Pacific Guano to the Peruvian. The application of Peruvian Guano cost me \$29.57 per acre. The application of Pacific Guano cost me \$9.75.
THOS. W. EGLESTON.

BROOKVILLE, Montgomery Co., Md., June 16th, 1866.
Messrs. Boyle & Co.
In compliance with your request to give the result of my experience in the use of Pacific Guano, I would say that I used it this spring on corn, by the side of M * * * P * * * Super Phosphate and B * * * Raw Bone, and although the land on which it was used is not quite so good as that on which the other was used, yet its present appearance is very far in advance of the other.
Respectfully,
E. W. OWAN.

BROOKVILLE, Montgomery Co., Md., June 16th, 1866.
Messrs. Boyle & Co.
In reply to your inquiry about the effects of Pacific Guano on potatoes and corn, I would say that the growth of both is very fine indeed, and particularly of the corn, much larger where it was used than where I used ashes, &c.
Yours truly,
M. DOWDOL.

Brookville:
Messrs. Boyle & Co., Brookville:
In reply to your inquiry, I would say that I used the Pacific Guano by the side of Excelsior and M * * * P * * * Super Phosphate, and my wheat, on which the Pacific was sown, is decidedly the best.
Respectfully,
F. R. VEITCH.