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available. From the mean of many analyses of different varieties, it was
ie. Theated that the amount of ammonia was, in Saldanha Bay, 1.68 per
large itent.; in Patagonia, 2.55 per cent.; in Cape and Algoa Bay, 2.00 per
r shouldent.; and in the New Islands, 1.96 per cent.; but in phosphate of
numberme, which was the next most important element, the guanos were
vent thecher as they were poorer in ammonia. The mean amount of phosphate
l, a stain lime was, in Saldanha Bay, 55.40 per cent.; in Patagonia, 44.00 per
ver parent.; in Cape and Algoa Bay, 20.00 per cent.; and in the New Islands,
or many.80. The question, however, arose, whether or not large quantities
might be such manures could be sold at a price which should not exceed the
aries of some cost of super-phosphate of lime. Reference was then made to the
of those guano Substitute Prize of £1000., and the Gold Medal, which were
ne-fifthfered by the Royal Agricultural Society for the discovery of a manure
ess hesiual in its fertilizing properties to Peruvian guano, and which could
riven to sold at a price not exceeding £5 per ton; and it was contended that,
time for, according to the composition of guano as given by Professor Way,
with less the known value of these several articles in the markets of com-
ld, by thece, the value of a ton of such material would be upwards of £12,
r agains, was not at all probable that any one would dispose of it for £5. The
storage, thor then proceeded to describe the fisheries guano of Mr. Pettit,
n it, andd gave the results of several analyses, from which it was deduced
irregularat, according to the scale before alluded to, the mean value of the
tion. Implestested was £9 7s. 7d. per ton. The manufacture of this guano
There a large scale would be carried on by a process of the following
and theture: A given weight of fishy matter was placed in a large tank,
culturiid sulphuric acid of commerce added to the mass. The action of the
corn-bindid was so powerful as speedily to reduce the organic matter to a soft
Vere thinlpy consistency, resembling in appearance the fecal matter of birds.
ertaininthis pasty mass being placed in a centrifugal drying machine, and the
granariereperabundant moisture forcibly driven off, the partially dry matter was
ded, andw submitted to a heat not exceeding 212° Fahrenheit, and afterwards
verized in a suitable manner. In this process the oily matter of
fish separated itself and swam upon the surface of the liquid; hence
could be easily separated, and formed an important item in the eco-
tics relamny of the manufacture—since, taking all kinds of fishy matter, we
ained an average of three per cent. of oil, worth £25 per ton, or
notice ofree-fourths of the whole expense of the raw material. Another pro-
gland as might in some cases be adopted with advantage, especially with
00 years tilaginous fish. As to the supply of the raw material, it was believed,
e proposin the testimony of many persons on the coasts, that an ample supply
ted fromrefuse fish would be obtained at an average price of £1 per ton; and
he rapiding 60 tons of this weekly, the cost of manufacture and incidental
es of theenses would be £10,643 per annum. From this there would result
et foundons of oil, which, at £25 per ton, would give £2,325, and 1,653 tons
the formguano, at £7 per ton, or £11,571, making together £13,896 as the
per centount of sales, or a profit of £3,253.
lecreaseit was stated that some years ago an inquiry was instituted as to
at of siether the offal and refuse fish of Newfoundland could not be prepared
ared thata manure at a cheaper rate than that already in the market, when
broughas found that there were difficulties in the way, which led to the
countryndonment of the idea.
Peru was