

Mexican guano was taken to an establishment, near Newark, N. J., and there mixed with plaster, salt, sugar-house scum, Peruvian guano and quick lime, the whole ground up together and put in bags marked "CHILIAN GUANO."

Following the directions of our informant, we proceeded to Newark, and there found a large heap, of about 250 tons of Mexican guano, and some 200 tons of the manufactured article in bags, marked "Chilian guano," as we had been informed. We also learned that a considerable quantity had already been shipped to New-York and Boston, and one gentleman said he believed a good portion of it had been sent to England.

In New-York we were offered the Chilian guano, if we would take it in quantity, at \$35 per ton.

We took samples of both the Mexican and Chilian guano, and made careful duplicate analyses of them in the laboratory of Prof. Carr, of this city, chemist to the New-York State Agricultural Society. The following are the mean percentage results of the analyses.

MEXICAN GUANO.

Sand,.....	0 5
Organic matter.....	5.0
Phosphosphate of lime.....	26.0
Carbonate of lime.....	68.0
	99 5

CHILIAN GUANO.

Water,.....	4.0
Sand,.....	2.4
Organic matter,.....	15 3
Phosphosphate of lime,.....	24 5
Sulphate of lime, (plaster).....	9 5
Chloride of sodium (common salt).....	6.2
Carbonate of lime (chalk).....	37.6
	99 5
Ammonia,.....	1.06

Having obtained these results, we proceeded once more to Newark, and there received the following account of the modus operandi, adopted at the factory.

The bags are first marked "CHILIAN GUANO;" they are then moistened with water, and laid in a heap, in layers, with a quantity of Peruvian guano between each layer.

The sugar house scum is pounded fine. Three barrowfuls, of "five half-bushels" then are mixed with six barrowfuls of Mexican guano. To this are added $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels common salt, 1 bushel of plaster, 3 bushels of Peruvian guano and $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of quick lime. When the Peruvian guano and lime are added, "they make it tremendous strong." In other words, the lime sets free the ammonia of the Peruvian guano, and gives the manufactured Chilian guano a strong smell of hartshorn, which, to the unreflecting, is a sure indication of a valuable guano.

The floor where the bags were filled, was covered with Peruvian guano, in order to make the article look as like genuine guano as possible.

What is Chilian Guano, and why is this name given to it instead of the better known Peruvian Guano? The only genuine Peruvian guano in this country comes thro' the hands of Barré Brothers, and has their mark upon it; so that it would not be easy to sell a spurious Peruvian guano. Chilian guano is subject to no such regulations, and the books describe it, when "fine,"—and the manufactured article is made fine by grinding—as a "very valuable variety, equal to that of the very best Peruvian."

The name therefore, has been chosen with consummate cunning.

We have now presented the facts in regard to this Chilian guano manufacture, so far as we have been able to obtain them. Our readers can draw their own inferences. Even was the article itself valuable, it would be a gross deception to palm it off as genuine guano; but the article is comparatively worthless, as our analysis fully proves. Thus a ton of it contains 190 lbs. insoluble phosphate of lime, which at two cents per lb—a high estimate—is \$9.80; 124 lbs. of salt, worth say \$1; 190 lbs. plaster, 50 cents, and 21 lbs ammonia at 12 cents per lb., \$2.52. This is \$13.82 per ton. Allowing that the non-azotized organic matter, and carbonate of lime is worth \$1.18, we have fifteen dollars as the outside value of a ton of the so called "Chilian guano." And for this the farmers are asked \$40, and are told that it is better than Peruvian guano!

Since writing the above, we have received the May number of the American Farmer, containing the report of the Inspector of guano at Baltimore, Md. He says, "two lots, consisting of 100 bags each, were consigned from New-York and Boston, purporting to be 'Chilian Guano,' and so marked. An average sample of that from New-York contained ammonia 1.78 per cent and bone phosphate of lime 21.10 per cent. That from Boston contained 2.56 per cent ammonia and 21.10 phosphate of lime." This is a little more ammonia than we found, and a little less phosphate of lime. The analyses show, however, that the article is comparatively worthless, even taking the highest figures.

 THE HESSIAN FLY.

We hear complaints from the western parts of the Province of the ravages of the "Fly", but from the imperfect notices in the local press it is difficult to determine the extent, or even the nature of the attacks complained of. We presume the fly spoken of is the HESSIAN FLY, so long the dread of wheat-growers in the United States. Five or six years ago the Hessian Fly appeared in this vicinity, and did considerable injury. But the last few seasons we have not observed it in the field, nor heard complaints of its ravages. We see it stated in a Hamilton paper, that in some parts of the Niagara District, the wheat is pronounced not worth harvesting. We hope these accounts are exaggerated, and from the very slight notice taken of the matter by our correspondents, we are inclined to think the extent of the calamity has been over estimated. We hope some of our readers, in those neighbourhoods that have suffered, will give us some specific statements for our next number.

The Hessian Fly is well known in the United States, and is supposed to have been introduced into that country by the Hessian troops at the time of the Revolution. It may be interesting to many of our readers to learn something of its history, and we therefore present the following, collected from good authorities:—