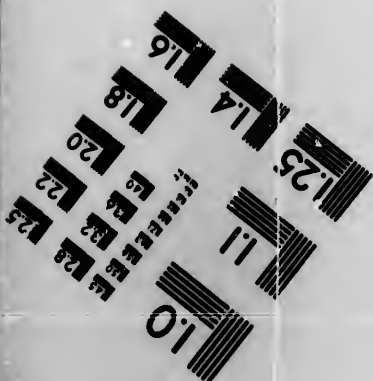
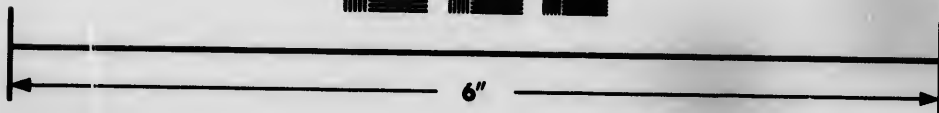
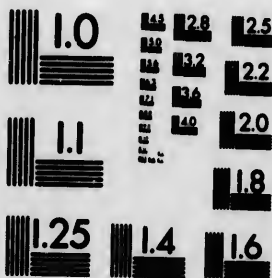


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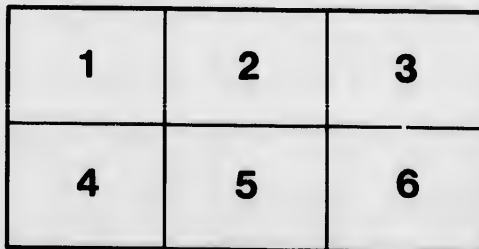
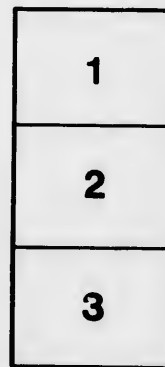
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Copied from Coe's super-phosphate of lime.

COE'S

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

TESTIMONIALS

FROM THE

UNITED STATES.

MONTREAL:

HERALD STEAM PRESS, 209 NOTRE DAME STREET.

1864.

1850

THE HISTORY OF THE

TESTIMONIALS

OF THE

TESTIMONIALS.

NORTH BLACKSTONE, Mass., *October 31, 1862.*

Mr. WM. L. BRADLEY,—Dear Sir:—I used the Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime, with the following result:

Planted four rows corn, using in the hill thirty-eight pounds Super-phosphate, value ninety cents, which yielded five bushels good, quarter bushel poor corn. One load barn manure, value \$1.25, yielded four and a half bushels good, quarter bushel poor corn. Without any thing, two and seven-eighths bushels good, half bushel poor corn.

The Phosphate and manure were put in the hill at planting, and nothing else was put on the land either before or after planting. The land was a rather high loam in rather poor condition. It was planted with corn last year, with a light coating of manure spread on before planting. I tried the same experiment on potatoes, with similar result.

Truly yours,
A. J. ALDRICH.

PITTSFIELD, N. H., *December 22, 1862.*

Mr. R. L. FRENCH,—Dear Sir:—In answer to your inquiries relative to Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime, I will say, I bought of you last spring one barrel, (the first I ever bought,) and used it on my corn crop. The result of my experiment far exceeded my expectations. I do not hesitate to recommend it to my neighbors, and shall continue to use it myself.

Truly yours,
PAUL C. LANE.

This may certify that we, the subscribers, residing in the town of Danville, and State of Vermont, have used Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime, for the last two years, and can say that we have found it a very valuable fertilizer for both grain and vegetable crops, and can cheerfully recommend its use.

L. C. PORTER.
HORATIO RANKIN.
GEO. B. DAVIS.
WALTER DAVIS.

December 29, 1862.

E. A. BILL, Norwich, Ct.,—Sir:—Last spring, I bought of you between one and two hundred pounds of Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime, for a trial experiment, and found it a most valuable manure for corn, potatoes, squashes, and cucumbers, and in fact for any field or garden crop whatever. I planted my corn and potatoes on new broke up ground; the corn came up very quick and grew so flourishing that it drew the attention of all passers along the road, and held in that promising condition

through the season. My potatoe crop was much benefited by the use of it. I think it protected it against the "rot," and also against the white worm, although they were excessively thick in the ground. Finally, I look upon it to be an excellent and cheap fertilizer.

Yours truly, JOSEPH M. COOMBS.

PRESTON, Ct., *January 2, 1863.*

• N. B. Providence permitting, I shall use it next year on a more extended scale. Shall want four or five hundred weight the spring coming.

GARDINER, Me., *December 29, 1862.*

Messrs. BRADSTREET & MORRILL,—Gentlemen:—Having the past season used Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime, side by side with "Peruvian Guano" and "Poudrette," and being so well pleased with the effect it produced, I have no hesitation in pronouncing Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime the best fertilizer of the three. I am no farmer, but as I have had a fair common-sense trial of these fertilizers, I thought I would give you the result, and let any one draw their own conclusions. I have always been a strong advocate of "Poudrette" for corn, and also "Peruvian Guano," having sold them for a number of years. Last spring, having a piece of sandy loam land well run out, to lay down to grass, I concluded to try for myself the effects of the different kinds of fertilizers. I planted this piece with corn, dividing it as near as I could into three divisions. One-third I manured with Coe's Super-phosphate, one-third "Poudrette," and one-third Guano. In the start I think the "Poudrette" had the preference, but after the first hoeing I could perceive a marked difference between the three divisions. The Phosphate was far ahead of the others, showed the best stocks in size and color, and at the end of the season was by far the best corn.

Very respectfully yours, B. A. NEAL.

LEBANON, Ct., *January 20, 1863.*

Mr. E. A. BILL, Norwich, Ct.,—Dear Sir:—In the spring of 1862, I bought a quantity of Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime of you, and used it on buckwheat, corn, grass, and rye, with excellent results; the quantity of buckwheat was more than doubled, and weighed "fifty pounds" per bushel. The Phosphate was sowed broad-cast, and harrowed in with the grain the 14th of July, on land from which I mowed a crop of grass just previous to breaking up. I also put it on corn in the hill, as per direction in the pamphlet, and my crop of corn was increased one-fourth. One of my neighbors used it on land where plough-joggers, or ground moles, were very troublesome. Where the Phosphate was applied they did not go through the hills and destroy the corn, but went round them; whereas, in the same field, where no Phosphate was used, they injured his crop very much. He says he gained fifty bushels of corn by its use. I consider it the best Phosphate I ever used.

Respectfully, &c., L. L. HUNTINGTON.

SOUTH WINDSOR, Ct., *January, 1863.*

W. R. LOOMIS, Hartford, Ct.,—I am the owner and cultivator of a farm in the Connecticut Valley, four or five acres of which I designed planting

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with corn, but being submerged by a late freshet in May, I was not able to plant until June; consequently, I purchased of you a ton of Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime, which was applied in the hill; the corn came up quick, grew rapidly, and matured early and perfectly. My neighbor adjoining had planted his corn on land more elevated. His corn was being hoed when mine was being planted. Mine was in the tassol first and ripe first, and although his was planted with a shovelful of barn-yard manure in the hill, he said to me he should have been the gainer to have used the Super-phosphate and saved the manure for other purposes.

In conclusion, I say, I shall the coming season, use probably two tons of Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime.

My neighbors, who have used it on tobacco, are fully satisfied with its good results.

Yours, ENOCH W. PELTON.

DANVILLE, Vt., December 28, 1862.

The undersigned has used Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime for several years past with very satisfactory results. I bought eight hundred pounds last season, which I put in the hill for corn, potatoes and rutabagas. It doubled my crop of potatoes and turnips. My corn was also very nearly double in amount, with more than three times the amount of pumpkins. In fact, I believe that the extra pumpkins paid for the Phosphate I used on my corn crop.

JOSEPH CUMMINGS.

DANVILLE, Vt., December 29, 1862.

I used one ton of Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime the past season, mostly on potatoes, corn and turnips. I am satisfied that it was a good investment.

My corn was earlier and my potatoes much better where I used it. I shall use more of it the coming season.

HORACE LAWRENCE.

PITTSFIELD, N. H., December 22, 1862.

R. L. FRENCH, Esq.,—Sir:—I bought of you last spring one barrel of Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime and used it on my corn crop. I found it the best artificial manure which has come under my observation. I would recommend it to all farmers.

S. R. PERKINS.

CRANSTON, R. I., January 10, 1863.

D. C. JENCKES, Esq., Providence,—Dear Sir:—I have used Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime the past season on corn, potatoes, beets, carrots, cabbages, early lettuce, cucumbers and squashes, with perfect satisfaction.

Yours, &c., ANDREW REID.

PASSUMPSI, Vt., December 27, 1862.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—Having seen the results of Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime, as used by several of my neighbors on tur-

nips, corn and potatoes, I was induced last spring to purchase some five hundred pounds for my own use.

Though a very dry season, its results were favorable. Where used on my corn, the crop was at least one week earlier ripe than on the same field where either hog manure or night soil was used, prepared on scientific principles. I consider this brand of Super-phosphate an excellent addition to the manure heap of the farmer.

J. P. FOSTER.

WHATELY, Mass., *January 23, 1863.*

WM. L. BRADLEY,—Sir:—This is to certify that I used Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime last season, in connection with a well known Phosphate. I used it by putting it in the hill with my tobacco, two rows of Coe's and two rows of a well known Phosphate. Where I used Coe's my tobacco was much the best all through the season. We used one ton of each kind.

I think Coe's Phosphate a valuable fertilizer for tobacco.

Yours, with respect.

ALONZO CRAFTS.

WM. L. BRADLEY:—Having used Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime for two or three years, I am fully convinced that it is an excellent fertilizer for corn and potatoes, put in the hill; and also as a top-dressing before first hoeing. I have realized better and earlier crops from the Phosphate than from barn-yard manure, used side by side, and I would cordially recommend it to be sown broad-cast when rye, oats, or millet is to be sown.

Sow the seed and then the Phosphate, harrow all in together at the rate of three or four hundred pounds to the acre. I have used it on garden vegetables to my entire satisfaction.

PERRY WOOD.

MENDON, *January 1, 1863.*

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF STATE REFORM SCHOOL,
STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
WEST MERIDEN, *February 7, 1863.*

WM. L. BRADLEY, Esq.—My Dear Sir:—Inclosed please find a statement of the farmer at the State farm connected with this institution.

I cheerfully and cordially indorse his statement, most of the facts contained therein having come under my own observation.

I had much rather use the Super-phosphate to insure a crop than any other material now in use.

Truly yours,

E. W. HATCH, *Superintendent.*

STATE FARM, WEST MERIDEN, Ct., *February 6, 1863.*

WM. L. BRADLEY,—Sir:—Having used Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime for two years past, I am happy to state that I have obtained from it very satisfactory results. The economy of using this and similar fertilizers being still an open question, I wished to ascertain its actual

value, as well as its value in comparison with other fertilizers in the market.

Having prepared the ground with manure, sufficient to insure a good crop of corn, I planted alternately, with and without Coe's Phosphate, using at the rate of two hundred pounds to the acre. The result was entirely satisfactory. The corn planted on Phosphate developed most rapidly, matured nearly two weeks earlier, and yielded an increase of twenty per cent. over that planted with no fertilizer in the hill. Other experiments proved Coe's Super-phosphate superior in value to any other fertilizer used. Allow me to say that these results, with others upon different soils and with various crops, convinced me of its reliability and of the economy of using it.

Yours, truly, L. P. CHAMBERLAIN, *Farmer.*

CLAREMONT, N. H., *January 12, 1863.*

L. B. BROWN.—Dear Sir:—I have used Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime for the last four years with marked effects. It was applied in the hill to corn and potatoes, causing a more rapid and vigorous growth, and better crop than was produced by good barn manure alone, and so long as you continue to keep for sale an article producing like results, I shall continue its use.

Very truly yours,

WM. E. TUTHERLY.

DANVILLE, Vt., *December 28, 1862.*

WM. L. BRADLEY, Boston:—I have used Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime two years. I am satisfied it is valuable as a means to produce heavier crops and to bring them to maturity earlier, than any other fertilizer I have used. For corn, potatoes and beans, a small handful in a hill makes a marked growth above common manure. For wheat and new stocked lands it pays well.

I have inquired of my neighbors who have used the Phosphate, and they agree with me in results.

Respectfully yours,

B. N. DAVIS.

GREENFIELD, *March 7, 1863.*

Mr. WM. L. BRADLEY,—Dear Sir:—At the request of a friend of yours, who was aware of my using Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime, manufactured by you in Boston, I very cheerfully bear my testimony in its favor.

I have used it for years, having purchased it of Arms & Co., of this town, your agents, and I consider it decidedly the best special fertilizer in use.

It is particularly beneficial to corn and roots; one of the best pieces of corn in this town was grown on old sod grounds with no other fertilizer.

I am glad to know that you are determined to keep the article up to the analysis made by Dr. A. A. Hayes.

Very truly yours,

JAMES S. GRENNELL.

ROXBURY, CHEMISE Co., N. H., January 14, 1863.

Mr. WM. L. BRADLEY, Boston.—Dear Sir:—I wish you to know the result of my investment in the purchase of 125 pounds of your Coe's Phosphate of Lime last spring. After using about fifteen pounds in my garden, I put the rest of it (110 pounds) on less than three-quarters of one acre of rather dry and warm land, using one spoonful to each hill of corn, in addition to the usual manure used in this section of the country, and leaving a few rows at one side of the field, without the Phosphate in the hill, not having enough for the whole field. I noticed a great difference in the looks of my corn at the first hoeing, and still greater at the second hoeing, and at the end of the season I found the Phosphate ripened every hill of corn grown on it two weeks earlier, while the outside rows, being very backward and small, were killed by frost. So I would have had a very poor crop of corn, except for using your Phosphate, which I think the best fertilizer ever used. The result was, I had sixty bushels ears, as full, large and handsome corn as ever I saw, and two bushels ears made over one bushel corn when shelled. Others in town, like myself, made the same experiment with your Phosphate with the same good results.

I think, Sir, you will find a growing demand for the article, and beside you, with the inventor (Mr. Coe,) may be named as benefactors of your race, in causing two spears of grass to grow where but one was ever known before, and a good, thrifty, sure crop of corn which has not been raised, one year in five, in this town for the past twenty-five years.

I shall use it on other fields as well as corn this year, if it is to be had of you or your agents in Keene.

I am, Sir, respectfully yours, J. WHITNEY LAWRENCE.

CAMPO BELLO, N. B., November 27, 1862.

S. B. WADSWORTH & SON, Eastport, Me.—Gentlemen:—Having used the Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime upon turnips, carrots, and potatoes this last season, alongside of the barn-yard manure, using the former at the rate of three bags of 125 pounds each per acre, and the latter at about twenty cart loads, our usual quantity, per acre. In every case I have found the yield from the Phosphate to be fully equal to, if not greater than from the other manure. Consequently, the Phosphate did not cost so much by one-half as the other, so that there is a saving of fifty per cent. this year, as also the time which is lost in the filling, carting and spreading the barn-yard manure, but which is all saved in using the Phosphate; and should there be any good effect from it in next year's crop, as I have every reason to believe there will, it will enhance it still more, but even with the one year's crop, it amply repays for its cost.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant, LUKE BYRON.

I hereby certify that, in the spring of the year 1860, I was induced from reports to try some of Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime as a fertilizer on my corn. I applied it to my corn as soon as it was fairly out of the ground, perhaps one inch high, as follows: Commencing on one side of my piece of corn, I applied it to two rows, then omitted two rows, then applied it to two rows, and so on, alternately, until my Phosphate

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was gone, putting about one table-spoonful on a hill. Now for the result. In about one week's time the difference might be plainly seen, the corn with the Phosphate having assumed a dark green in plain contrast with the other. It seemed to grow much faster than the corn without Phosphate, and continued so through the season, and at harvest I had as much corn on two rows with Phosphate as on four rows without it. I used it in 1861 and 1862 with the same beneficial results.

Now I shall experiment with it no more, but if it can be had I shall purchase enough of it to go over my corn patch, more or less.

I have no hesitation in recommending it to the public as a most excellent fertilizer.

JOSEPH HOIT.

DIXMONT CENTRE, December 22, 1862.

GARDINER, Me., December 29, 1862.

Messrs. BRADSTREET & MORELL,—Gentlemen:—I have used Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime with good success, and consider it the best fertilizer in the market; I have used it for corn, potatoes, and squashes, with a good result. I am of the opinion that if its use was more general we should not so often be pained in harvesting not more than one-half of the crops we ought from the soil which God has given us to cultivate.

F. P. PATTEN.

EDMANDS, December 2, 1862.

Messrs. WADSWORTH & SON, Eastport, Me.—Gentlemen:—I have used the Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime for the last two seasons, for a top-dressing for potatoes previously manured with barn manure. I used the Phosphate in alternate lots of a few rows. I found a material benefit, and I got one-third more potatoes where the Phosphate was used. My neighbors have found it very beneficial on their turnips.

Yours, GEO. LITTLE.

Messrs. JOSEPH BRECK & SON, Boston,—Gentlemen:—For two years past I have used Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime on a piece of land with great success. The corn on which I used it came up first, the worms did not touch it, and it was much the largest, ripened first, filled the best, yielding at least twice as much in the same number of hills as where none was used.

My potatoes were larger and better, and almost entirely free from the "potato rot," while, in the same field, those in which it was not used decayed badly. I have tried it in comparison with other manures, but have found nothing to equal it. For tomatoes, and garden vegetables generally, I consider it exceedingly valuable.

REV. H. P. CUSHING.

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., December, 1862.

BOSTON, January 1, 1863.

Messrs. JOSEPH BRECK & SON,—Gentlemen:—I wish to add my testimony to that of many others in favor of the use of Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime as a farm and garden fertilizer. My farm is located in Conway, N. H., on the bank of Saco River, fine interval land, and

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naturally productive. Last year I planted five acres with corn of the "eight-row" variety, putting in each hill about a gill of the phosphate. The result was very satisfactory, for while my neighbors' fields were severely ravaged by the worm, mine were entirely free, the crop averaging about thirty-five bushels of shelled corn to the acre, and very little "pig corn."

I also planted two and a half acres with potatoes of the "orange" variety, with equally satisfactory results; the yield was abundant, the skins smooth, and the crop altogether a hundred per cent. better than the product of the same piece of land planted with barn manure last year.

Yours truly, FRANCIS E. FAXON.

Mr. EDWIN CHICK.—Dear Sir:—Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime, which I had of you last year, I was much pleased with. I tried it on various crops in the garden, also in my hot-beds, and in potted plants in the green house, in all of which applications there was a very perceptible improvement in the growth of plants, and I can safely recommend it to farmers, gardeners, and florists.

BANGOR, December 26, 1862.

ALBERT NOYES.

LEOMINSTER, Mass., December 1, 1862.

Mr. C. C. BOYDEN.—Sir:—I have made some experiments with the Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime I bought of you last spring, and with most favorable results.

In a field of corn which was well manured with green manure, ploughed in, and with a shovelful of compost in the hill, one row was planted with a table-spoonful of Super-phosphate in place of the shovelful of compost, and by weight produced 25 per cent. more than the row beside it planted with the manure, and ripened at least ten days earlier. One-half of a small piece sown with ruta-bagas was manured liberally in the drill with barn-yard manure, and the other with Super-phosphate at the rate of four hundred pounds per acre, and there was no perceptible difference in the yield, both giving a good crop.

Yours, &c.,

A. L. BURDITT.

SUNDERLAND, Mass., January 5, 1863.

Mr. WM. L. BRADLEY.—Dear Sir:—For the past few years I have used Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime, and with uniform success. I have used it on all kinds of soil, almost, with equal satisfaction. In 1861, I ploughed a part of an old, worn out pasture, which I had recently purchased, and after harrowing in about ten cart loads of course manure to the acre, the land was furrowed and a small shovelful of fine compost manure was put in a hill, and a table-spoonful of the Super-phosphate; this was covered with a thin covering of earth, and the corn (having first been soaked in a strong sulphate of iron water for twenty-four hours,) was planted upon it. It came up in five days, having a very dark-green color, which it retained through the season, grew rapidly, ripened early with a fair crop. On a quarter of an acre in the same piece, treated in precisely the same way with the exception of the Phosphate, there were not ten ripe ears when it was harvested, and not

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December 1, 1862.

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Most respectfully yours,

DR. N. G. TROW.

AUGUSTA, Me., November 11, 1862.

J. McARTHUR, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—Wishing to make a trial of Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime, I purchased of you last spring one bag containing 125 lbs. I used it chiefly upon corn, in the following manner:

The fall previous I broke up three-quarters of an acre of old mowing that had received no manure for six years. The soil was a light, sandy loam. In the spring I hauled on to the piece nine small cart loads of manure from a manure shed, and had it spread upon the surface and harrowed in with a Bucklin harrow. The Super-phosphate was applied in the hill without any other dressing, a table-spoonful being put in each hill. The spring was very dry, and indeed the entire season was one remarkable for the absence of rain, consequently, the manure spread upon the surface could have done but little good.

The corn came up well, but looked small, for about a fortnight, when it began to grow very rapidly and to change its color to a dark, healthy green. From this time it continued to grow, notwithstanding the absence of rain, and it was so far ahead of corn in the same field—but planted without the use of Phosphate—and upon farms adjoining, that the early frost, last August, which destroyed and injured much of the corn in the neighborhood, *did not harm it, as it was out of the way of it*, being at least, ten days earlier than that planted at the same time, but without the aid of the Phosphate. Not only this, corn in the same field and upon farms adjoining was badly injured by the cutworm, but that planted upon the Phosphate *had not a hill missing from this cause*. The yield of the three-quarter acre I am unable to give, as it has been harvested during my absence, but it is much the best piece of corn I ever raised, and better than any grown in my neighborhood the present season. Many of my neighbors visited the corn-field while it was growing, and are intending to use the Coe's Super-phosphate largely the next season, as I myself also shall. I am satisfied with my limited trial of it, that it is a most valuable and economical fertilizer. My farm is situated in Norridgewock, Somerset County.

Truly yours,

S. L. BOARDMAN,
Junior Editor, Maine Farmer.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., December 11, 1862.

We, the subscribers, bought the last season of S. Reed, agent of Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime, and used it with great satisfaction. We believe it an economical and valuable fertilizer.

R. HAWKINS.
GEORGE CLARKE.
CHARLES T. BUNKLEY.
S. W. LINCOLN.
JOSHUA S. TILLOTSON.

WM. L. BRADLEY,—Dear Sir:—Above you have a few names and a recommendation of your Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime. They are residents of three different towns. Most of the Phosphate sold was to farmers out of the village, and I have not seen them since I received your letter. All I have asked, gave me their testimony in its favor most cheerfully.

Yours, truly, STEPHEN REED.

MIRICKSVILLE, Mass., January 6, 1863.

WM. L. BRADLEY, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have used Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime for the past two years, and previously used Peruvian Guano; and having obtained so much larger crops where I have used the Phosphate, I am fully convinced that Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime is of more value to me than Peruvian Guano, at the same price. And I would recommend all farmers, who wish to raise the largest crops at the least expense, to use Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime.

Respectfully yours, WM. SIMMS.

NORTH CLARENDON, January 1, 1863.

Messrs. FRENCH & KINGSLEY, Rutland, Vt.,—Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime, that I purchased of you last spring, I used in the hill with corn and potatoes. Its effect was very marked, but somewhat more apparent on the corn than on the potatoes. I am unable to state, with precision, its value as compared with other fertilizers, not having conducted the experiment with sufficient care. I am, however, so well satisfied that it will pay, that I shall probably use a larger quantity the coming season.

Respectfully yours, J. L. MARSH.

SHELburnE FALLS, Mass., January 19, 1863.

WM. L. BRADLEY,—Dear Sir:—At your request, I send a statement of my experience with your Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime. My experiments have been on a worn-out and abandoned piece of land.

I have experimented with every thing within my reach for four years, in the form of manure and fertilizers.

I do not hesitate to say, that Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime has excelled every thing I have used. I have tried it on corn, mowing land and pasturing.

The result has been, where it was applied to corn, (leaving some rows in the field without it,) that the corn came up quicker, grew more rapidly during the season, and at harvesting was one-fourth heavier.

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On mowing land it produced equally satisfactory results.
I have tried it on worn-out pasturing, covered with brake, with very excellent effects; the brakes die and a good quality of grass succeeds them.

For garden vegetables, I regard it as a valuable fertilizer.
I recommend to farmers, having worn-out lands, to test the experiment of using Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime.

Very respectfully yours, DR. A. H. TAYLOR.

BOSTON, February 10, 1863.

WM. L. BRADLEY, Esq.,—Manufacturer of Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime:—In the spring of 1862, I wished to cultivate several acres of light, sandy land, at Pocasset, Massachusetts. I had no stable or other manure, and purchased 1,800 pounds of your Super-phosphate, and applied it in the hill at the rate of about 400 pounds to the acre. My corn, beans, potatoes and vegetables generally did excellently well, and were better than my neighbor's on similar ground, with other manures.

At the second hosing, I applied upon corn, potatoes and beans, about the same quantity to the hill of your Super-phosphate, Fish Guano and Peruvian Guano, ten rows each, leaving two rows between the lots without manure, and during the growth and at harvest, I could not discover that the second manuring produced any effect.

In a heavy and strong soil, I had an application made, but as it was not under my own supervision, I cannot speak confidently of the results.

I believe your Super-phosphate far superior to those I have heretofore used, and to be a very valuable and economical fertilizer, and intend to continue my experiments with it.

Respectfully, J. H. W. PAGE.

SUFFIELD, Ct., February, 1863.

W. L. BRADLEY, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—Last summer I used three bags of Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime on about two acres, set to tobacco, and the good effect on the crop was perfectly manifest, and I am so well pleased with it that I design using one ton next season.

Yours, truly, T. C. AUSTIN.

MANCHESTER, Ct., February, 1862.

W. L. BRADLEY, Esq.,—Sir:—I used of your Super-phosphate last year, four bags, mostly on tobacco, with but very little other manure. My crop was good, it grew rapidly, although the land was not in a high state of cultivation, and I most cheerfully give my testimony in favor of your Super-phosphate over all other fertilizers, and shall use it abundantly next season.

Yours, truly, SIDNEY GRANT.

SUFFIELD, Ct., February, 1863.

WM. L. BRADLEY, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—At the time my tobacco was set last season, I was away in Kentucky. My man bought one bag of Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime, as an experiment. This he used in two rows through the field. On my return home and turning my attention

to the tobacco field, I discovered those two rows ahead of the others and continued the largest and matured two weeks earliest. I shall use your Phosphate liberally this year.

Very respectfully yours,
HENRY SMITH.

BERNARDSTON, February 16, 1863.

WILLIAM L. BRADLEY, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 16th ult., came duly to hand, but in the press of business was mislaid and forgotten.

I have used Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime for the past three years with very beneficial results.

No concentrated manure I have ever used has proved so satisfactory.

I have applied it upon corn, in the hill at planting, upon oats, wheat and buckwheat, harrowing in at time of sowing, and upon all kinds of garden vegetables usually raised by farmers.

I have also sown it broad-cast upon pastures, and as a top-dressing for seeding, on a sod turned over in August.

It has, in all the above cases, fully answered my expectations.

When applied upon corn, I have left an occasional row without the application, and the difference would always be distinctly noticeable at some distance from the field, and continued till harvest.

Owing to the fact that I am necessarily absent from home in the autumn, and intrust my harvesting to other hands, I have not made such accurate experiments with the Phosphate as I could wish, but am fully satisfied it is a manure that *pays richly*.

Asking you to excuse my long neglect, I remain

Yours truly,
S. N. BROOKS.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE BOSTON POST,—Gentlemen:—The testimonials to the many valuable qualities of Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime, multiply from all quarters.

Wishing that the public may be reliably informed upon this really valuable fertilizer, we send for insertion in your paper a letter from our well known citizen FRANCIS E. FAXON, Esq. His integrity and practical farming intelligence are well known to all his acquaintances.

BOSTON, April 1, 1862.

Messrs. COE & Co.,—Gentlemen:—I am the owner of an "interval" farm in Conway, N. H., and by the way of experiment I purchased last year, of Messrs. Breck & Son, two tons of Coe's Super-phosphate, and I am so well satisfied with the effect produced, that I have purchased of the same house four tons for use the coming season. My experiment was made as follows:—On the 10th of May, 1861, I broke up an acre of cold land, which had been used for a calf pasture for many years. After harrowing thoroughly, I put in each hill a handful of Phosphate, mixing it slightly with the loam. From the acre I harvested eighty-four bushels of ears, all sound and filled over the ends. One row I planted without the Phosphate, the result was, stalks a foot in height and not one ear of corn.

For garden use I consider it the best stimulant I ever saw, the worms and bugs giving it a wide berth.

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In the fall of 1860, I sowed down six acres to grass, manuring with 625 pounds of Phosphate per acre. The result has been highly satisfactory thus far, and I think it will be a lasting and valuable fertilizer.

Yours, respectfully, FRANCIS E. FAXON.

COE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME FOR TOBACCO.

GREENFIELD, March 15, 1862.

DEAR SIR,—Last season I examined your list of testimonials, to ascertain the value of Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime, as a fertilizer for tobacco, but finding nothing on the subject, I ventured to try it on about three-quarters of an acre, by the side of some that was well manured with stable dung and guano put in the hill. I used about a table-spoonful of the Phosphate in the hill, making the hills three or four days before setting the plants. The results were very much in favor of the Phosphate. The plants started strong, grew stocky, and kept far ahead of the others all through the season. The leaves were long and broad, and ripened earlier; and here I would remark that a large part of these plants were set as late as the middle of July, on account of having no rains from the middle of June until the fore part of July. Where the Phosphate was used mine was quite as early as my neighbors. In short, I have so much confidence in its *utility over every other fertilizer for tobacco*, that I shall use it the coming season on my whole crop.

I made no figures on the results, as the benefits were so apparent to every one who saw the crop that I did not consider it necessary.

Respectfully yours, CHARLES B. CLARK.

P. S.—With this I enclose a statement of Mr. Frank Mather, a neighbor and an intelligent farmer. In reference to my own statements Mr. Lucius Nims, A. Clark and J. A. Clark can testify to my account. Mr. Sanford Howard, of the Boston Cultivator, is acquainted with the parties.

GREENFIELD, March 17, 1862.

WM. L. BRADLEY,—Sir:—I used your Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime, in the year 1860, on sward land, with no manure, for a crop of corn, at the rate of one bag (125 pounds) per acre. Where I used the Phosphate there were six baskets ears of corn on two rows, and on the next two rows, side by side, where no Phosphate was used, there was only two and a half baskets gathered. The difference was nearly as much in favor of extra weight of fodder. I also used it for corn crop in 1861, with manure ploughed under, and Phosphate used at the same rate per acre as the year previous, with results one-third difference in favor of Super-phosphate. I consider it for my interest to use it as long as the quality of the article is kept up to the present standard.

Respectfully yours, FRANK MATHER.

PEPPERELL, January, 1863.

WM. L. BRADLEY,—Manufacturer of Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime, Boston:—Having witnessed the good effects of Coe's Phosphate for three years past, it having been used by a number of our best farmers, as well as by us on a small scale, we determined to give it a trial on a

larger scale. We accordingly selected an old worn out, hilly pasture, containing between nine and ten acres of a sandy and gravelly soil, which for two years previous had not produced sufficient feed to support a cow through the season, it having become covered with sweet fern and hardhack bushes, briars and a species of moss, not having been ploughed for at least twenty-five years, and for the same length of time not having had a single application of manure of any kind, not even of lime, plaster, or ashes. The cost of labor for ploughing, harrowing, rolling, and sowing was as follows:—

Phosphate, rye and grass seed,.....	\$22 78
Cost of rye and grass seed,.....	21 50
Two tons of Coe's Phosphate,.....	50 00
Cost of harvesting,.....	27 05

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The land was ploughed in September, 1861, then harrowed—then the Phosphate was sown—then the rye and grass seed, and all harrowed in together—then rolled with a light roller. The rye came up evenly and looked splendidly all through the spring and early summer of 1862—much better than any other piece in town—and was pronounced the best looking piece of rye raised in this vicinity for many years. The grass seed came up remarkably well—much better than we ever had any before—and after harvesting the rye we turned two heifers with their calves into the pasture and let them run until cold weather, thus deriving more benefit from the feed than we had any season before for two or three years, and late last fall the grass looked well on every part of the pasture, and gave promise of affording sufficient feed for three or four cows for several years to come.

We have from seven to eight tons of straw, worth \$85, (having sold a part at our barn for \$12 per ton and have an offer of \$10 per ton for the balance.) We shall also have over 100 bushels rye, having threshed seventy-six bushels, and think we shall have thirty bushels more, worth \$1.10 per bushel—as it is now selling higher in this vicinity—making the rye worth \$115.50. The rye was good, weighing over fifty-six pounds to the bushel, and the straw was long and large. The pasture was hilly, every part of it, and a great deal of labor was saved by applying Phosphate instead of stable manure.

Respectfully yours,

H. A. & C. F. PARKER.

WAREHOUSE POINT, Ct., February 26, 1863.

WM. L. BRADLEY,—Manufacturer of Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime, Boston:—You inquire concerning Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime. I ordered half a ton applied to my corn with good results. My manure being deficient for my tobacco, I ordered half a ton to supply the deficiency. On transplanting my tobacco I ordered a single handful of Coe's Phosphate to be applied to each plant and then hoed it, taking care to cover the Phosphate with earth. I was amazed at the result. On this land there had been no manure except the Phosphate. It was the best and most perfect plants in my whole piece. In future I intend to make two applications instead of one and think it will pay well. I like the application to the plant after the plant is put out, and the

second application when the plant is half grown. I want five tons to start with this season, which, please send to me as soon as you please after the 15th of March.

Yours, &c.,

DR. ALANSON ABBE.

LEBANON, February 4, 1863.

Mr. E. A. BILL, Norwich, Ct.—Sir:—At your request, I would say that I used something over 2,500 pounds of Coe's Super-phosphate, purchased of you last spring, and I was satisfied with the crops produced by its application.

If I carry out my present arrangements, I shall want as much and probably more the coming spring.

At the time of planting, I put it on to four rows of corn, with a half dozen other fertilizers, each on the same number of rows, intending to have given you the result of the experiment, but owing to having so much work on hand at harvest time, I neglected to harvest them separately. I shall try it another year on potatoes, side and side with a number of other fertilizers, and I hope it will prove what I now think it will—(A No. 1.)

On one and a half acres of land, where I used it on potatoes, we harvested 425 bushels of marketable potatoes, with no rotten ones to speak of.

Hoping that every farmer may be induced to try it,

I remain yours, respectfully,

JAMES ALLAN.

Premium Farmer of New London County, Connecticut.

NORWICH, Ct., February 25, 1863.

W. L. BRADLEY,—Manufacturer of Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime, Boston:—I send the above, it is from one of our best farmers and perfectly reliable.

Truly yours,

E. A. BILL.

TAUNTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL, TAUNTON, Mass., }
February 18, 1863. }

GENTLEMEN,—I purchased of you, last year, one ton of Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime, rather with a view of experimenting with it, than with the belief that I should find it a superior fertilizer. The results which I obtained from it, however, were sufficient to convince me, as I think they would the most sceptical, that it is the best and most powerful manure in common use.

From a careful comparison of the crops obtained, where the Super-phosphate was used, with those obtained from the use of other manures, and without any manure, side by side, in the same field, I am fully satisfied that its effects during the first season after its use, are more marked and decided than those produced by any other manure, and that the increase of returns the first season, more than repays for its cost and the labor of application.

As a top-dressing for a lawn, to which use it is admirably adapted, I found it remarkably efficacious and satisfactory.

Respectfully yours,

GEO. C. S. CHOATE.

OLIVER AMES & Sons, Boston.

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SHARON, Mass., February 16, 1863.

Messrs. O. AMES & SONS,—Dear Sirs:—You desire to know our success in the use of Coe's "Super-phosphate."

We have used "Super-phosphates" in the cultivation of corn so many years, that it has ceased to be an experiment with us. It has proved to be the best kind of manure and cheapest that we can use on that crop. Last year we used Coe's Super-phosphate in our usual way. First ploughing our "sward land" with a "Michigan plough" to the depth of ten inches, then spreading the "Phosphate" to the amount of 500 pounds to the acre and harrow in. We plant our corn with a machine and never manure in the hill. We harvested fifty-five bushels of sound corn to the acre. Some years have raised sixty-five bushels to the acre when the season was good.

We plant our corn any time from the middle of May to the 10th of June, and thus far have realized a good crop of not less than fifty bushels per acre. Our land is light loom.

We heartily recommend it to the public as a valuable fertilizer for corn.

Yours, truly,

GEO. R. & WM. R. MANN.

EAST LEXINGTON, February 13, 1863.

Messrs. O. AMES & SONS,—Gentlemen:—In answer to your inquiry respecting my success in the use of Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime, I can say that where I have used it, without other manure, I have had very good crops. In the fall of 1860, I purchased one ton of Super-phosphate, which I applied to six and a half acres of land that had just been turned; two and a half acres of the land had been pastured for several years, one acre had been manured and planted, and the remaining three acres had been mowed for the past four years without applying any manure. The land, after being turned, was thoroughly harrowed to level it, the Phosphate and one and a quarter bushels of rye to each acre was then sowed and the land again harrowed. From the six and a half acres I harvested 120 bushels of rye and eight tons of straw. As the rye on the three acres of land that had been mowed was light, on account of the quitch-grass, (*Triticum Repens*) I consider that a large crop. I think three and a half acres yielded an average of twenty-three bushels of rye and one and a half tons of straw.

In the fall of 1861, I turned five acres of pasture land—certainly as good land as that turned in 1860, and treated the same in every way with the exception of the Phosphate—and from that I harvested an average of twelve bushels of rye and one ton of straw per acre.

I was so well satisfied with the result of the experiment, that I purchased one ton of Phosphate and used it on five acres of land sowed with rye last fall. All the other Super-phosphate purchased of you has been used with other manure, so I cannot speak so decidedly as to the benefit.

Yours, respectfully,

WINSLOW WELLINGTON.

NEAR MONROVIA, Frederick Co., Md., January 10, 1863.

ROBERT TURNER, Esq., Baltimore,—Dear Sir:—My experiments with fertilizers have been more for the purpose of personal benefit than with the intention of giving results to the public. But as you have

February 16, 1863.
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asked me to say to you what I think of Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime, after having had some experience with it. I will give you my conclusions, and how I have arrived at them. It has long been a settled opinion with me that Phosphates, if properly prepared, must eventually hold the first place in the farmer's estimation as a concentrated manure, and with this view I have made it a point to test the different brands from time to time, as they have been recommended to me.

The merits of Peruvian Guano are well known. That it will carry one crop through very successfully there is no room to dispute; but I believe that to be the end of it as a fertilizer. Now the question is,—Will Phosphate insure a first crop? I answer in the light of repeated experiments.—Yes, Coe's Phosphate will insure a larger crop of any kind adapted to our soil and climate than the best Peruvian Guano, and it does not cease its effects with the first crop, but shows with vigor on the third and fourth, which is the extent of my observation. I have never weighed or measured the crops raised on Coe's Phosphate in comparison with those grown on other manures, because I have been so thoroughly convinced, and indeed surprised, at the mere sight of its superiority. Wherever the Phosphate is used the plant shoots right ahead to nearly double the size of those which have not received the Phosphate, and so continue to the end of the growth, ripening much earlier, and yielding in grain, without an exception, more abundantly and of better quality. I believe a fair trial of Coe's Phosphate will convince any one of its great value.

Very truly yours,

JOSEPH WOOD.

NEAR MONROVIA, Frederick Co., Md., Dec. 31, 1862.

ROBERT TURNER, Esq., Baltimore,—Dear Sir:—In my experiments with Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime and other manures the results were such as to induce me to make a much larger use of Coe's Phosphate the coming season, and if upon further trial it proves equally favorable, I shall discard all other special fertilizers, not excepting Peruvian Guano, which has heretofore been my main reliance on crops of all kinds. I have used other Phosphates than Coe's with some success, but this brand of Phosphate evidently contains fertilizing substances to a marked degree, which are not at all apparent in any of those other kinds which I have tried.

If there should be any reason why you will not sell Coe's Phosphate another season, I would like to be informed very soon, so that I may be able to obtain it otherwheres.

Very truly yours,

ELI DAVIS.

NEAR NEW MARKET, Frederick Co., Md., Jan. 2, 1863.

MR. ROBERT TURNER, Baltimore,—Sir:—I wish to ask if you intend to keep the Coe's Phosphate for sale the coming season. I am so well pleased with the effects of this kind of Phosphate, which I bought of you, that I have concluded to use it in the future to the exclusion of all other concentrated manures, and shall recommend my neighbors to use it most liberally.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM W. OGBORN.

P. S.—I prefer Coe's Phosphate to Peruvian Guano.

NEAR MONROVIA, Frederick Co., Md., Jan. 14, 1863.

Mr. R. TURNER, Baltimore,—Sir:—I am quite willing to give you the results of my experience with Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime. I have been using it on corn and other summer crops for several years to my entire satisfaction, and I am free to say it is equal to any fertilizer I have ever seen. For corn I use about 100 pounds to the acre, dropping one handful to three hills; and about 200 to 250 pounds to the acre for oats, buckwheat and potatoes. Quite a number of my neighbors are using it on their wheat crops with very satisfactory results.

Yours very respectfully,

THOMAS T. NORRIS.

NEAR KEMPTON, Frederick County, Md., }
January 8, 1863.

WM. L. BRADLEY, Esq., Boston,—Dear Sir:—In reply to your inquiry as to the results of the "Coe's Boston Super-phosphate" we had of you last season, we take great pleasure in saying that it far surpassed our expectation.

We used it on corn, tobacco, grass, and garden vegetables, on all of which the results were highly satisfactory—and we cannot too highly recommend it to raisers of tobacco; for it not only increases the crop at least one-third but gives a broader leaf—quick, healthy growth and color—that commands a higher price in market than the same kind of tobacco raised in the same field with other fertilizers. In regard to garden vegetables, we would say that it hastens the growth and makes them come much earlier in the season.

J. M. LAWSON.

J. H. LAWSON.

H. C. LAWSON.

H. LAWSON.

G. L. LAWSON.

W. P. N. LAWSON.

NEAR MONROVIA, Frederick County, Md., }
January 12, 1863.

WM. L. BRADLEY,—Manufacturer of Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime: I am quite willing to give you the results of my experience with Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime upon wheat. I had been deceived by so many "made up" fertilizers found "highly recommended" in the market, that I was slow to be persuaded to try another experiment. I am now very glad that I was induced to make one more trial.

I have used Coe's Phosphate several years on wheat, and am ready to say that I consider it in economy and every other respect, superior to any thing which I have ever used for a fertilizer. Our lands are being constantly exhausted, and this fertilizer seems both to enrich the soil and restore to it the properties which have been taken from it to nourish men and beasts, making blood, bone and flesh.

Coe's Super-phosphate is a fertilizer producing the best and heaviest crops the first year, and permanently benefiting the soil, being much more lasting in its effects than Peruvian Guano, which is much more expensive. It is prompt in its action, and stimulates throughout the season, so that it materially shortens the time of a crop. A property very desirable to farmers, but which common manures do not have.

With your fertilizer my wheat has uniformly been the thickest, and had the largest, fullest heads and plumpest kernels my land has ever produced. It also makes a stronger and tougher straw, so that the heavy

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 AS T. NORRIS.

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wheat does not lodge. Your fertilizer is so satisfactory to me in every respect that I shall continue to use it—though I should be obliged to pay more for it than its present price.

Very truly yours,

P. H. GRIFFITH.

NEAR FREDERICK, Frederick County, Md., }
 January 2, 1863.

WM. L. BRADLEY.—Dear Sir:—I have used Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime for several years past with uniform success, and last season it proved particularly satisfactory. Ten acres of land which was more than an ordinary poor quality was treated in the following manner: On one-half the piece I used Coe's Super-phosphate, at the rate of 200 lbs. to the acre; on the other half Peruvian Guano at the same rate, and sowed with wheat. On the five acres on which I used Phosphate, I had at least twenty-five per cent. more wheat, and the berry was much larger and nicer quality than where the Guano was used, and also the straw was much the heaviest where the Phosphate was used. I have used Coe's Phosphate in different ways, and on different crops, and the results have been highly satisfactory.

Very truly yours,

JOHN H. DETRICK.

JAMES RICHARDSON, Jr., Kingston, Mass., (Pastor First Congrega-
 tional Church,) writes:

"I purchased, as you may remember, late last spring, between one and two tons of Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime; and I cannot refrain from expressing to you my high satisfaction at its strikingly beneficial effects on my farm, in the Southington Highlands. Circumstances in addition to the floods of rain and the consequent moist state of the ground, prevented my men from getting in their crops till the middle of June. The corn grew very stout, however, and looked remarkably well up to the time of the drought; and contrary to my expectations, though planted on an elevated piece of land—the top of a ledge—has turned out finely; lateness of planting, and the severe and unprecedented drought, notwithstanding. The ears are noble and well filled, and the kernels large. I had but little manure to put on the piece, and I think, therefore, *that my neighbors justly attribute the excellence of the crop to the use of the Super-phosphate; and do right in resolving next year to imitate my example in its use.* Two of them, good farmers, *from whom I had my seed,* and who used stable manure, expressed to me before I had examined it, the great superiority of my crop; and others remarked that 'it reminded them of the old-fashioned corn—'corn as was corn.'"

"Of the potatoes planted on half of the same field, I expected nothing, and was very agreeably disappointed, to find that though planted after the middle of June, and with the long drought setting in so soon, that there was a good yield of large, excellent potatoes. And I think the sight of both corn and potatoes would do your soul good. We have sowed several acres of rye, and three with wheat, of the Super-phosphate."

FROM HON. MARSHALL P. WILDER.

DORCHESTER, Nov. 20, 1861.

DEAR SIR:—I take pleasure in enclosing, for your examination, some facts in regard to the comparative value of the Super-phosphate of Lime, purchased of you last Spring.

Experiments on old Mowing Land.

This land was divided into three equal lots, of one-fourth of an acre each, and dressed as follows:

No. 1, with one-half cord Manure, valued at.....	Hay Product.
No. 2, with 100 lbs. Guano, valued at.....	\$3 00.....834 lbs.
No. 3, with 100 lbs. Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime, valued at.....	3 00.....760 lbs.
	2 60.....948 lbs.

Experiments with Carrots.

This land was old sward land, turned over last Fall, and was divided into three equal lots of one-eighth of an acre each.

No. 1, with 1 1-4 cords Manure, valued at.....	Product.
No. 2, with 50 lbs. Guano, valued at.....	\$8 00.....75 bush.
No. 3, with 50 lbs. Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime, valued at.....	1 50.....51 bush.
	1 25.....90 bush.

Experiments on two acres of old Meadow Land.

This land had probably never been ploughed before. In the month of August last, the brush, brakes, hedge, &c., were taken off, the sod reversed, and the surface made as level as practicable. It was then seeded down with foul meadow and redtop seed, with 400 pounds of your Super-phosphate of Lime to the acre. The seed came up well, and at this time the grass is so luxuriant and thickly set, that it attracts attention at the distance of half a mile or more, and should the grass not be winter-killed with ice, there will no doubt be a fine crop next summer. In this instance, as in many others, the economy of the Super-phosphate over common barnyard manure, is evident, the cost of the former being not more than the expense of carting would have been of a sufficient quantity of stable manure to produce a like result.

The Super-phosphate of Lime is therefore a valuable fertilizer in the reclamation and renovation of old pasture or meadow lands, and especially so, where lands like the above are located a mile or more from the homestead.

Super-phosphate of Lime is a valuable article in promoting the growth and increasing the fibrous roots of young trees and grape vines, and when applied in liberal quantities to the roots of bearing trees has a beneficial influence on the size and beauty of the fruit. It is equally useful as a fertilizer for cereals, grasses, and vegetables, and from experiments made heretofore, I have hopes that it may prove a preventive of the blast upon young seedling pear stocks, and to the mildew on pease and other plants subject to these diseases.

As a quick, and also as a durable fertilizer, I have seen many proofs in past years. I have ever considered it as one of the most economical manures in use.

Yours respectfully,

MARSHALL P. WILDER.

NORTH BROOKFIELD, Nov. 26, 1861.

Messrs. COE & Co., Boston.—Gentlemen:—You may recollect that I had of you last spring a quantity of Super-phosphate of Lime. I made

WILDER.

Nov. 20, 1861.
 For examination, some
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Hay Product.
 \$3 00.....804 lbs.
 3 00.....760 lbs.
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P. WILDER.

Nov. 26, 1861.
 I recollect that I
 of Lime. I made

use of it in several ways—in each case with satisfactory results. First on corn. I planted one part of a field with the use of fifteen loads of barn manure to the acre, and the other part with your Phosphate; a small handful in each hill—probably at the rate of 300 pounds to the acre. That which was planted in the latter way was quite as thrifty and vigorous as in the former, and yielded as largely. This much exceeded my expectations. Secondly, I used the Phosphate in planting potatoes, and obtained an excellent crop in exhausted pasture land, ploughed up for the purpose. Thirdly, I used the article for a dressing for an oat crop—with no other manure, and the land previously in low condition—I got forty bushels to the acre, by the application of 300 pounds of Phosphate. Fourthly, I applied it upon old and long exhausted pasture land at the rate of 600 pounds to the acre. The effect was wonderful, and where almost nothing of any value had previously grown, I had a full growth of white clover, which the cows fed down too closely, and which showed itself so green, as compared with its surroundings, that it would be plainly distinguished at a great distance.

I made a similar experiment with your Phosphate five years since, on a part of the same pasture, and the good effects of it were as visible last year as ever. A rich sward is formed where there was previously nothing but gray moss and a little straggling June grass.

From these and other similar experiments made for several years, I am satisfied that our old pastures, many of which have been grazed for the greater part of a century, and have become so exhausted by cropping as to be almost worthless, may be rendered very fertile by the application of Super-phosphate and other similar fertilizers, and at a cost that will pay. Lean pastures are the greatest drawback upon our agriculture in the older parts of New England. To keep cows through the winter and half starve them all summer, is not a profitable, though a very common operation.

I have this fall sowed my winter wheat with Phosphate alone for manure, at the rate of 300 pounds to the acre, and although the land was the poorest and most exhausted I had on my farm, I have no doubt of a good crop. We are succeeding admirably with wheat in this part of the State, and artificial fertilizers aid us very much. One strong argument in favor of Phosphate of Lime, and similar manure, is that they can be transported to fields at a considerable distance with little extra cost. I apply my barnyard manure and compost in fields near home, and cultivate all distant lots with portable manure.

My intention now is to use a much larger amount of the Super-phosphate of Lime next year, than I have done before, especially on corn and grass lands.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

AMASA WALKER.

SALEM, Dec. 19, 1861.

Messrs. COX & Co.,—Gents:—I am happy to state that the experiments made with your Super-phosphate of Lime last spring, were highly successful.

I used it on corn and root crops, and in my garden, both alone and combined with other manures. Upon a piece of new land, about seven-

eighths of an acre, into which I turned with the sod eight cords of barnyard manure, composted with sand and muck. I applied a small quantity of Super-phosphate in the hill, and planted it with corn. The land was a strong clay loam. The growth of the corn was very vigorous, and the yield was eighty-seven bushels. I turned the barnyard manure under the sod, not because I approve of such a mode of applying manure, but because I thought it might serve future purposes, and in order to test more fully the merits of the Super-phosphate.

In preparing my land for roots, especially mangold and ruta-bagas. I also ploughed in barnyard manure, and drilled the land for sowing. In the drills I used manure, ashes and Super-phosphate; and of the three I found the last furnished me with the heaviest crop.

As a stimulant to early garden produce, I found it invaluable. When used alone, it is a convenient substitute for manures of a greater bulk. How long its effects would last in this way I cannot say. But combined in the manner I have represented, it evidently hastens crops in our short seasons, and of necessity increases them largely.

(Signed)

Yours truly,

GEORGE B. LORING.

[From the Country Gentleman and Cultivator.]

EXPERIMENTS WITH SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME AND OTHER MANURES FOR CORN.

Messrs. Eds.:—In September, 1859, while rambling over the intervale farm of Jos. B. Walker, Esq., of Concord, N. H., he called my attention to a few rows of corn on the south end of a field of two or three acres. In manuring the field he lacked about one load of manure to finish out the piece. On this unmanured portion he planted two rows of corn without any manure; two rows with Peruvian guano in the hill; two rows with plaster of Paris in the hill, and two rows with Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime. The first six named rows were very poor indeed, while the rows having the Super-phosphate would average nearly as good as the corn on the portion of the field that was heavily manured in the spring. We were of the opinion that the two Phosphated rows would yield as much corn as would the other six. I suggested to him the propriety of accurately ascertaining the result when he harvested the corn. This he did, and found the corn on the two Phosphated rows equal to that of the other six. However; this experiment was on too small a scale to be of much practical value, but it induced him to experiment more largely and carefully the past season.

I was at his place during the last week of September, and carefully noted the results of his experiments on his corn crops with different manures. The first piece, some two or three acres of inverted sod intervale land, was well manured with a compost of muck and cattle manure. About one-half the field was manured in the hill with Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime, at the rate of 125 pounds per acre. Stakes were put down to mark the row where the Super-phosphate ended; but as the result proved, this was unnecessary, as the superior size and more early maturing of the corn made its own mark—it being very much the best, ripening in one hundred and twenty days from the time of planting; while the corn on the same field, manured as above, except

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the Super-phosphate, was ten days later, and much smaller all through the season.

Field No. 2, well manured with stable and hovel manure, Super-phosphate applied to part of the field as in No. 1, attended with similar results, except in the ripening of the corn, which was later by two weeks, it being a later and larger variety of corn.

Field No. 3, just one acre. This land having been annually pastured (although intervals) for over one hundred and twenty years, and never manured except by the droppings of the cows, and the sedimentary matters left by freshets. The land being free from obstructions, was well ploughed in October, 1859, well harrowed in the spring, and divided into three equal portions of one-third of an acre each, and manured as follows:

1. One-third acre—Super-phosphate, at the rate of 225 pounds per acre, at a cost of \$5.40 per acre. At the second hoeing a handful of unleached ashes was applied to each hill on the three plots alike.

2. One-third acre—Guano, large table-spoonful to a hill; cost at the rate of \$60 per ton.

3. One-third acre—pigeon and hen manure mixed with soil—two parts soil to one of bird dung; half pint in each hill.

Where the Super-phosphate was applied there was much good corn. The portion manured with the compost of bird manure was very much poorer, and that part guanoed was miserable in the extreme; a very large portion of it was cut up for fodder, there not being even a nubbin on the greater portion of it.

In rating the difference we put the proportions thus: Super-phosphate 4; hen manure compost, 2; guano, 1. That is, the Super-phosphate produced twice as much corn as the compost, and four times as much as the guano.

Reasoning from chemical principles, we should at once say, without experimenting, that Super-phosphate of Lime was the "one thing needful" for the improvement of land that had been pastured by milch cows for over one hundred and twenty years in succession. The application of Super-phosphate of Lime, or fine bone dust, to the long grazed pastures in Cheshire and other districts in England, has been attended with the most successful results. The reason *why* is so self-evident "that a child might understand."

Mr. Walker kindly furnished me with his written views upon the results of his use of Super-phosphate upon the corn crops on his farm, which I here copy:

"*First.*—It affords *immediate* support to the plant in its tender state, before its roots expand sufficiently, and reach the other manure, and keeps it growing vigorously during the first period of its growth. (say the first month,) until fairly started; it then begins to appropriate the other manure—or, in common farmer parlance, "it gives it a good start," and that too when it needs it most, and there is a greater evenness in the size of the plants.

"*Second.*—The 'start' thus given is kept up through the season, and the corn ripens from ten to fourteen days earlier than it otherwise would

"*Third.*—It increases the length and fairness of the ears, and there are fewer nubbins and soft ears."

LEVI BARTLETT.

WARNER, N. H., October 23, 1860.

COUNTY FARM, (Belknap County,
LACONIA, N. H., Dec. 3, 1861. }

GENTS:—In reply to your inquiries as to the results of my experience in the use of your Super-phosphate of Lime, I would say, on one acre of land I made the following experiment: On one-third of said acre I put six loads of manure from my hog-pen; on the other two-thirds I put eight loads of refuse manure (very poor). I thought the two-thirds too poorly manured to plant with corn, and went and bought a bag of your Phosphate of Lime, and as I planted my corn on the latter piece, I put one table-spoonful in a hill. I also planted with corn the other third of the acre which I considered to be highly manured. When the corn came up there was a marked difference in favor of the piece where your Phosphate was used. On the part where the hog manure was used the wire worm destroyed some. Where the Phosphate was used the corn was a dark green color, grew very fast, and by the middle of June was twice as large as the other. This piece of corn was located some forty rods from the farm buildings, and I was often inquired of (as many persons visited the farm) relative to the cause of the difference in my corn plot, which was easily distinguished almost as far as the corn could be seen. To satisfy myself fully of its value, I took one row on the same piece and in twelve hills I put one table-spoonful of Phosphate to the hill. On the remainder of the row I put no manure. When harvested, the corn from the twelve hills was ripe and good, and on the remainder of the row I had not one ripe ear. On the two-thirds of the acre I raised sixty bushels of ears of corn, of good quality. On the other third I raised twenty bushels of ears of a very poor quality. I used three bags of the Phosphate on our farm this year, and have never before raised so good corn, and am satisfied that Phosphate of Lime is the best article to be used for corn raising.

Deacon Lougee, of Sanbornton, made trial of one bag of your Phosphate of Lime this season. On the land where the Phosphate was used the amount raised was much larger than where it was not used. By way of experiment he left one row where he did not use the Phosphate, the next to it he put the Phosphate into the hill and planted with corn. When he harvested he weighed the amount raised in each row (of same number of hills) and that where the Phosphate was used the weight was 73 pounds; the other 51 pounds.

Mr. G. L. Sanborn, of Meredith, used one bag of the Phosphate of Lime in the hill on part of the lot planted with corn. When harvested the amount raised on the same number of square rods of land was double the amount of the other where no Phosphate was used.

Mr. Elisha Lougee, of Guilford, has also tried your Phosphate of Lime, and on measuring the amount raised thinks the difference in favor of the Phosphate "sufficient to pay for the cost of the Phosphate three times over." There are several others who have used your Super-phosphate of Lime in this vicinity, and all speak in its praise.

I am respectfully yours,

WARREN SANBORN,
Overseer County Farm.

Hon. EDMUND BURKE, late Commissioner of Patents, says:

GENTS,—The small quantity of Super-phosphate I bought of you last spring I tried on a piece of corn, side by side with two well known

County.) }
 Dec. 3, 1861. }
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fertilizers, Poudrette and Peruvian Guano. The difference in the effects of the three manures was striking indeed. The Poudrette was more active at first than the Guano, but the Phosphate was more active than either; the effect it produced was remarkable. From the moment the corn came up, that which was manured with the Phosphate shot ahead of that to which the other manures were applied, and before it tasseled seemed to be nearly one-half taller, the color much darker and the stalks much taller and more vigorous. At that stage of growth the difference between that portion of corn treated with Phosphate and those treated with Poudrette and Guano was distinctly visible as far as the corn could be seen. In growth and color the difference was so palpable as to arrest the attention of persons passing a quarter of a mile distant, and to invite from them inquiry as to the cause. I have used Peruvian Guano for many years, and the Poudrette and Phosphate once only. But from the effects I mentioned in the experiments to which I have above referred, I have no hesitation in pronouncing "Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime" to be the best fertilizer which I have ever used. I am so well satisfied of its superior qualities over others that I desire to have you save for me half a ton for use next spring.

With much respect, yours, &c.

NEWPORT, N. H., February 2, 1861.

FROM THE GOVERNOR OF VERMONT.

BRATTLEBORO', Vt., March 14, 1861.

GENTLEMEN:—I have used Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime, for three years past, principally upon corn, applying it to the crops in various ways. It is my usual practice to spread compost manure broadcast, and put the Super-phosphate in the hill, about a table-spoonful to each. Its effect thus applied is very apparent and striking, causing the corn to shoot ahead with great luxuriance. The deep green color of the stalks is at once noticeable, at as great a distance as the eye can distinguish colors at all. The rapid, healthy growth of stalk induced by it helps to insure a large growth of ears and well matured grain upon them. The best way, on the whole, that I have found of applying the Phosphate is, to mix it with old dry muck, in a dry, covered place, a week or two previous to use, and in such proportions as to give a pint of muck and a table-spoonful of Phosphate to each hill of corn. I have also used this Super-phosphate broadcast, upon land sowed to oats and other grain, with grass seed, putting on about 250 pounds per acre; the crop of grain and straw was considerably increased thereby, and a superb catch of grass obtained. Finally, I have never known the instance where Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime has not on trial proved to be an excellent article.

Very respectfully yours,

F. HOLBROOK.

BRATTLEBORO', Vt.

EDITORS OF PLOUGHMAN.—Gents:—I received last spring a bag of Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime, accompanied with the request that I would use it the same as I did Guano, mixing it with the soil, so that it might not injure the germinating of the seed.

As I had been in the practice of using the best of Peruvian Guano upon my corn, I thought much of giving the two articles a fair trial; I therefore selected twelve rows to be planted through the centre of the field, the ground being of same quality, nearly as possible, of good, sandy loam, turned up from green-sward a week previous to planting, burying with a fair coat of barnyard manure, finely harrowed and marked out lightly. The Super-phosphate was mixed with an equal proportion of Plaster, as also was the Guano, and used in every way the same, applying a table-spoonful to each hill. I was much disappointed in the trial, as I had strong faith in the Guano, having used it so long to my satisfaction I did not wish to be beaten so fairly. The twelve rows of Super-phosphate kept ahead through the season, and to every appearance the yield of corn was in proportion. Now, the Peruvian Guano costs \$65 per ton, and the Super-phosphate but \$45. There is a great saving to farmers in using the latter; not only this, but Guano needs to be pulverized, which is attended with considerable expense, while the Super-phosphate is already pliable, and suitable for immediate use.

Yours, &c.
W. H. PETES.

COE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.—We commend to those of our readers, interested in the cultivation of the soil, the following in relation to Coe's fertilizer, which is from the Maine Farmer, the best of authority:

"Our readers will recollect that considerable was said in our columns last spring in regard to Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime as a fertilizer. Those who had used it spoke in high terms of it, and commended it to the farmers and gardeners of Maine as being honestly prepared and worthy their patronage.

"Many of those who had never tried it concluded to obtain some—a little, just by way of experiment. Among the latter class we counted ourself in and obtained a quantity from the manufactory. Some of it we distributed into good hands for trial, and the rest we used on potatoes, corn, turnips and grass. The results on corn and potatoes were very satisfactory. As to its effects on grass we cannot say, because we were absent on the Scientific Survey when it was cut, and although our men said it made the grass grow, we have no means of knowing its real effect on the piece to which it was applied. We do not hesitate to say that for corn, potatoes, and turnips, it is a valuable fertilizer. We have not heard particularly from those to whom we distributed it, but the following extract from a letter received by our publishers, from Rev. E. Wellington, who, on account of ill health has retired from active services in the religious field, and betaken himself to agricultural exercises in the town of Alton, in this State, is to the point. It is a private letter, and not exactly intended for publication, but as our friend is in the habit of doing all the good he can, he will excuse us the liberty we take.

"In the spring," says he, "I purchased 125 pounds of Super-phosphate of Lime, and put on a part of my potatoe field, and a small piece of grass land." I put into each hill of potatoes two-thirds of a gill of the Super-phosphate, and sowed it on the grass field at the rate of 350 pounds to the acre. Six weeks after planting, the potatoe vines were

cree times as large as those where no manure was applied; but a drouth looming on when the tubers were about forming, the crop was not so large as where night soil and other dressings were applied, and the potatoes planted two weeks later in the season. The small plot to which I applied the Super-phosphate had produced no grass of any consequence for the last five years, but the present year the hay crop was as large as on other parts of the field. I give it,' says he, 'as my opinion, that Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime is one of the best fertilizers that is now in use.'

"This is encouraging for friend Coe. The good reputation of his Super-phosphate is the result of honestly combining, in a faithful and scientific manner, good materials. It is what it purports to be, and as long as he uses care and diligence in making a genuine article, he will retain the confidence of farmers, and find a ready sale for all he can make."

[From the Boston Cultivator.]

SPECIAL MANURES.

Messrs. EDITORS:—As I am deemed something of a "fancy farmer" in this neighborhood, it may be interesting, and perhaps profitable to others, to learn the results of some of my experiments. I may begin by saying that I have used every thing within my reach that could be called a *fertilizer*.

I have used the best Peruvian Guano on wheat, rye, corn, oats, barley, potatoes, beans, and grass, and have never found it to pay in a dry season; but under favorable circumstances as to moisture, it has paid on rye, oats, and beans. Ashes, unleached at sixteen cents a bushel, and leached at twelve and a half cents, will generally give a fair profit, applied to grass, potatoes, and corn. Ground bone has done well on grass, rye, wheat, and beans, except on sandy land.

But in nearly all my experiments, carefully conducted, I have lost money, taking several years in succession, in buying prepared fertilizers, and I have gone back to the barnyard with more courage and determination to make what manure I could by placing muck and turf in the stalls under the stock in the pig-stye, the poultry-house, &c. I keep all my manure under cover, except that dropped by the stock while in the yard for drink and exercise.

The following is a brief summary of my experiments with Coe's Super-phosphate last year:—On corn, the land in good condition, 180 pounds to the acre, dropped in the hill, it increased the crop twenty-three and a half per cent. by actual weight. With 226 pounds to the acre, the increase was twenty-eight per cent. Besides this increase in the grain, there was about twenty per cent. increase in the weight of stalks, which, under a scarcity of fodder, has been of considerable consequence.

Used on Mangel Wurzel at the rate of 400 pounds to the acre, in drills, it gave about the same return as a good dressing of composted night-soil. On cabbage, at the rate of 400 pounds to the acre, the ground not well prepared, nearly every plant where it was applied gave a fair marketable head, while on the same ground, where no Super-phosphate was used, not a single salable head was obtained. Used on pease, it nearly doubled the yield. On beans, it paid at the rate of eighty dollars a ton. That is, rather than do without it, I would pay the price for

early garden cropping. Winter rye on which it was used, now promises well. On white turnips in drills, 300 pounds to the acre, no other manure being applied, it gave a fine crop. Most crops to which the Super-phosphate was applied proved better and earlier.

I feel confident that where any special fertilizers are wanted, Coe's Super-phosphate can be relied on. I give this testimony unsolicited, simply as an act of justice.

WEST MERIDEN, Ct., May 14, 1861.

R. LINSLEY.

COE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOSTON JOURNAL:—Dr. Hatch, of Keene, N. H., has addressed an interesting communication on the relative merits of their Super-phosphates and the Peruvian Guano. Dr. Hatch is a gentleman whose scientific education is of the highest and most precise kind, while he is also a careful and experienced practical agriculturist—qualities not often found in the same person in so great a degree. We ask attention to his letter:

Messrs. ELLIOT & RIPLEY,—Gents:—At your request I annex a statement as regards the relative value of Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime and Peruvian Guano.

Being obliged to purchase manure for a large portion of my crops last year, I made inquiries for the best and cheapest. I was satisfied, theoretically, that Super-phosphate of Lime was what I needed, but was persuaded to try Peruvian Guano. I ploughed two acres of light sandy loam, and used on one-half three bags of Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime; on the other one and a half bags of the best Peruvian Guano, costing ten cents more than the lime. The land was sowed to Hungarian grass, millet and clover. The result was the same in each instance, viz.: that portion of the land upon which the Guano was used produced only about two-thirds as much as the other. In my garden I found that the peas, (contrary to my prediction,) came up earlier, grew faster and larger, and yielded more than twice the quantity upon the Super-phosphate than those upon the Guano. I also tried the same experiment with early potatoes, with precisely the same result. I also used the Lime for corn, oats, carrots, manglos, and turnips, and in every instance to my entire satisfaction. I have no hesitation in saying that I consider it the best and cheapest artificial manure that can be bought.

KEENE, April 6, 1861.

THOS. E. HATCH.

We learn from our numerous correspondence that the Phosphate is not only quicker in its effects than Peruvian Guano, but much more durable, lasting from five to six years; and after all the information we have received, we give it as our opinion that Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime is far the best fertilizer the farmer can use.

KEENE, N. H., December 30, 1861.

Messrs. Coe & Co., Boston,—Gentlemen:—You will excuse me if I trespass on your time long enough to reiterate the opinion I gave you in April, that your Super-phosphate of Lime is the cheapest and best manure for any one to buy. I have used it another year successfully, for grain, root and garden crops, on light, sandy loam, and upon meadow

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land, and I find that the crops feel it, and give satisfactory returns, wherever I have tried it. My potatoes, planted with no other manure, yielded very abundantly, were very large and mealy, and as yet show no signs of rot. Mr. N. R. Cook, an experienced farmer of this town, informed me that his potatoes planted on barnyard manure rotted badly, while those planted on the Super-phosphate were all sound.

The Super-phosphate has the credit of growing *better* potatoes than any other manure, and I am confident that it gives larger crops. I have never seen such mangolds and turnips as I raised this last season, using the Super-phosphate with stable manure, on my meadow. Upon forty-two rods of land there grew seventy bushels of mangolds, and two hundred bushels of turnips; most of the mangold seed failed to germinate, and I sowed the turnips on the 8th of July, running the seed sown as near the rows of mangolds as possible, on light, plain land, using the Super-phosphate with muck. I raised over four hundred bushels of carrots where some of my neighbors prophesied that I should not get roots enough to pay for the seed sown. For vegetables and flower gardens it seems peculiarly adapted, producing a vigorous growth, without filling the ground with seeds of undesirable plants. Hoping that every farmer in the country may be induced to try it,

I remain very truly yours,
THOMAS E. HATCH.

WORCESTER 12th Month, 4, 1861.

RESPECTED FRIEND, J. D. LOVELL:—I herewith annex a statement of the result of an experiment with a bag of Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime, which I bought of thee last spring. On a piece of land which has been used as a vegetable garden for a number of years, I planted six rows of corn, twenty-five rods long and four feet wide, running north and south. On the east side three rows were planted with the Super-phosphate, a large spoonful in each hill. The other three rows were planted with a shovelful of strong barnyard manure. At hoeing time 25 pounds of Super-phosphate were added to the first three rows, by being scattered on the surface round the hill. The latter showed tassel on the 13th of 7th month (July), the former the 20th. The top stalks were cut green and fed to cattle at the usual ripeness, the corn remaining on the butts.

The corn was husked in the field on the 26th of 10th month (October), with the following results: The Super-phosphate gave 511 pounds, which at 70 pounds the bushel, gives 7 19-70 bushels. The manure gave 414 pounds, or 4 47-70 bushels.

Cost of 105 pounds Super-phosphate, at 2 1-4 cents.....	\$2 36
Dropping in the hill.....	12
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	\$2 48
Two loads barnyard manure.....	\$2 50
Hauling to lot and dropping.....	75
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	\$3 23

When the Phosphate was dropped in the hill, it was lightly covered with a little dirt, with the foot. Result of produce of corn in favor of Super-phosphate, 2 57-70 bushels; in expense, 77 cents.

Respectfully,
CHARLES HADWEN.

NORTH BARNSTEAD, N. H., Oct. 19, 1861.

Messrs. Coe & Co., Boston,—Gentlemen:—Like many others in this vicinity, I have frequently been deceived by persons representing to me, and by so doing disposing of what they call a good fertilizer, in every case the article proving of no value, save one exception, and that in favor of Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime.

I purchased of Messrs. Moore & Gilley, of Concord, last March, one bag, 125 pounds, of the Phosphate, more for the purpose of experimenting than otherwise, and more particularly on my corn. I prepared nearly an acre of ground, by ploughing in about ten cords of barn manure. After harrowing and opening the hill I put two cords in the hill, serving the whole piece alike; then dropped the corn, putting a heaping tablespoonful of Phosphate in each hill, with the exception of one row, which I left without Phosphate.

The result proved that where the Phosphate was the corn made its appearance three days in advance of the other, and at weeding time was twice the size, continuing to keep forward till ripe, at which period it was some ten days earlier than the row without Phosphate, (but dressed the same in very other particular,) making, in my opinion, one-quarter difference in the amount of corn raised in the piece.

Having had great difficulty in raising onions, on account of the "white maggot," I tried the Phosphate on my onions, and it met with entire success. Now, gentlemen, having learned by experience of the benefits of the Phosphate as far as I pursued the matter, to convince you of my faith in your efforts to produce "the best and most economical manure offered," I herewith send you an order for one ton of the Phosphate, which please forward via Boston and Maine and Cochecho Railroad to New Durham Station.

Respectfully yours,

JOS. A. WALKER,

Chairman Belknap County Commissioners.

NEW HAVEN, Ct., Dec. 2, 1861.

A correspondent asks what our experience is with regard to the use of Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime. We reply, that we purchased a few hundred pounds of Messrs. Coe & Co., of Boston, which we used on our garden the past season, and its effect, wherever applied, was really wonderful. A handful thrown into a hill of corn, cucumbers, beans, &c., when planting, hastened the crop, and multiplied it beyond all former experience.

The fruit trees, about which we "dugged in" a little of the Phosphate, bore better than ever before; and so it was wherever we used the article. It is unquestionably a great fertilizer, and one of the cheapest in market. We intend to give it a more extended use another year.

EDITORS OF COLUMBIAN REGISTER.

CONCORD, January 20, 1862.

DEAR SIR:—I purchased some of Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime last season to use upon my corn, and being so highly pleased with its wonderful effects, I have determined to give you the result of an experiment, which I made to fully satisfy myself of the value of Coe's

There has been but little Super-phosphate used in this vicinity till last spring, and that mostly on the corn crop. I have no doubt further experiments would have shown it equally valuable on most of our farm crops,—and much more so on the turnip tribe of plants. I used it freely in growing the "sweet German turnip,"—the bulbs averaging twice the size of any grown on previous years, on similar land and culture, except the Super-phosphate. You are aware of the importance attached to Super-phosphate in Great Britain, in the growth of turnips and other root crops. The nutrition of plants are the same the world over. The same manures found useful on the long cultivated soils of Old England, will be found equally useful on the long cultivated soils of New England. Among the artificially prepared manures in England, Super-phosphate has a well deserved and high standing.

To give some idea of the expenditures of the British farmers, for bone dust and Super-phosphate of Lime, I give the following figures, recently employed by Professor Anderson, of Glasgow, in a paper on "The Analysis and Valuation of Manures."

Annual amount of Bone Dust 40,000 tons, at £6.....	£240,000
" " Super-phosphate, made from Bone and Bone Ashes.....	770,000
" " Super-phosphates, from Coprolites.....	360,000
	£1,370,000

Or, in dollars, six million, eight hundred and fifty thousand, annually expended for bone and Super-phosphate for manuring their "rented acres." English, Irish and Scotch farmers find it for their interest to purchase largely of commercial manures, in addition to all that can be made upon their farms, which is generally managed with the most scrupulous care and economy. It will be well for our New England farmers to carefully test the experiment of using Super-phosphate.

(Signed,)

LEVI BARTLETT.

HANOVER, Mass., February 15, 1861.

GENTS:—My experience in the use of the Super-phosphate of Lime, bought of you, has proved in the highest degree satisfactory. My testimony to its value as a fertilizer, has been unqualified praise, wherever and whenever I have spoken of it. Last season I used it on most of my cultivated crops, putting a handful in the hill at the time of planting, and it yielded better crops than other portions of the same field where a shovelful of barnyard manure was used in the hill. Now for the facts, with the results: On my field of corn, the marked difference was truly astonishing. The yield of corn was fifteen bushels more to the acre, with larger growth of stalk, and the corn ripened ten days earlier where this fertilizer was used. I have proved to my satisfaction, that for each bag of 125 pounds of Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime applied to this crop, as mentioned above, I get ten bushels of corn. My neighbors who have used it are of the same opinion. On my garden crops I realized the same good results. Cabbages treated with this grew vigorously, and made large heads; where it was not used the crop was a failure. My potatoe crop was doubled in quantity where I used it.

Yours, truly,

WM. CURTIS.

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NORTH EASTON, *January 10, 1862.*

SIR:—We have used Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime for the last two or three years on potatoes and corn, and were highly pleased with its effects.

We think it is much the best and most economical fertilizer that we have ever used.

Yours, respectfully,
ALSON GILMORE.
FRED. L. AMES.

LAKEVILLE, *December 14, 1861.*

MR. J. SECKELL.—Sir:—Having used Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime which I purchased of you last spring, I do most cheerfully recommend it to the public as one of the best fertilizers now in use for corn, vegetables, grains, and the various products of the farm and garden.

Yours truly,
B. H. STROBREDGE.

EXPERIMENTS IN POTATOE CULTURE.—Mr. John Pereue, of Montville, Ct., gives us the result of an experiment which he made last year, to test the comparative value of various commercial manures for potatoes. He planted five patches of twenty-four square feet—soil sandy loam, manured the previous year with stable manure—with Silver Lake potatoes, with the following result:

Lot.	Product.
1. Bone Manure.....	20 lbs.
2. 6 lbs. Bone Dust.....	23 "
3. 6 lbs. Guano.....	29 "
4. 6 lbs. Coe's Super-phosphate.....	49 "

He adds—"Judging from the appearance of the vines before digging, I suppose that the guano would give the greatest yield. The vines were stouter and remained green after the other vines were dead. I always apply the Super-phosphate in the hill, at the rate of 350 pounds to the acre. I never lose by the rot one bushel to the 100 on my dryest soil; but in an adjoining field, where the soil is stronger, they rot in a wet season badly. I planted potatoes around some young pear trees, and mulched them; the result was, two-thirds rotted."

NEWBURY, Vt., *March 25, 1861.*

Messrs. COE & COMPANY,—Gents:—I have used Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime for three or four years, generally in corn. My method of using it is, to put about a table-spoonful into each hill, then kick a little dirt over it, then drop the corn. I have watched its effects *carefully*, and find that on which I use it is a very much larger growth, and is full two weeks earlier in ripening off in autumn; and I have no doubt I have got one-third more corn than when I have used guano and other manures.

Yours, respectfully,
TIMOTHY MORSE.

NORTH ANDOVER DEPOT, Mass., *February 19, 1861.*

GENTS:—Having used Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime for the past three years, I can with entire confidence recommend it as the best fertilizer used, either for the field or garden crop, and it needs but the trial to satisfy the most skeptical of its most invaluable fertilizing properties,

it will pay better than any other fertilizer in use, giving the largest return for the outlay. I have used it generally in the hill for corn and potatoes. Last season I prepared five acres for corn, first spreading stable manure on the entire lot and ploughing it in, and when planting put one handful of the Phosphate in each hill on a little more than one-half the field; where this was used, the corn was fit to hoe one week earlier, and at the second hoeing ten days earlier, than on that portion of the field where it was not used, and the corn also ripened two weeks earlier than the other and gave a large increase of fodder over the part where this fertilizer was not used, the former yielding eighty bushels of corn to the acre, while the latter produced but fifty. This increase is to be credited to this invaluable fertilizer, as in every other respect the soil and treatment was the same. One-half my field of potatoes was planted with Phosphate, using no other manure, on the other half I used barnyard manure in the hill, at harvesting the yield of potatoes was doubled where the Phosphate was used. I will conclude by stating that for each bag of 125 pounds used, I have been benefited ten dollars, and I know of no other fertilizer that will produce like results. I shall continue to use it and shall depend upon you for a supply.

Yours, truly,

JOHN DAY.

SOUTH MALDEN, *February 27, 1861.*

GENTLEMEN,—In answer to your inquiries about "Coe's Superphosphate of Lime," I would observe, that I have used it with corn, grass and garden vegetables, and always profitably; my experience shows that this Phosphate is available in different soils and for various crops, several experiments have been tried by me. Last season my field for corn was ploughed after spreading barn manure. I found by experimenting with this Phosphate, using a handful in the hill, that where it was applied, that the corn came up first, grew the fastest, ripened two weeks earlier, and yielded fifteen bushels of corn more to the acre than where none was used. Many persons passing asked why this part of the field looked so much the best, I referred them to the Phosphate containing as this does the fertilizing qualities in a concentrated form. It can be furnished and applied at a less cost, than the applying of an equivalent amount of barn manure. I anticipate a rapidly growing demand for this article, not only because it is more condensed and more easily applied than other manures, but also because it will be found cheaper than any other.

Yours, respectfully,

GEORGE SARGENT.

HANSON, Mass., *February 23, 1861.*

GENTS,—Last spring I ploughed up about five acres of old worn out tillage and pasture land. It had been tilled and pastured almost without manure for more than fifty years, and so poor was it, that nothing but sorrel and white weed would grow, and that in stunted proportions. I hardly knew what to do with the land; it would not sell for ten dollars per acre, and I had but little animal manure to spare. I finally concluded to go to Boston and invest some money in *fancy manures*, as we call it in the country, and try one more experiment, for I had spent

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formerly many dollars in experimenting in Boston and New York manures, with indifferent success.

I purchased of Messrs. Parker, Gannett & Osgood, one-half ton of Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime, with the full determination if it failed to produce favorable results, to expose the whole thing to the farming community, and pronounce it a humbug. About the 25th of May I furrowed the ground, four feet apart each way, and applied to each hill about two-thirds of a handful of Super-phosphate, or to be more definite, about 150 pounds to the acre. I commenced on one side of the field and planted two rows of corn with the Phosphate, and the next two with a good stout shovelful of good barn manure, and so on alternately, until I had used seven ox loads of the barn manure; I then planted two rows of corn with the Phosphate as before, and in the next two planted corn without any manure. I thus continued to plant the corn, two rows with Phosphate and two without, till I had planted four acres. My object in this arrangement was to place it side by side with animal manure, and also alone by itself, and to mark the results. I planted the remaining part of the field, about one acre, with potatoes, putting in the hill about the same quantity of Super-phosphate as I did in the corn field. For all this labor and expense I was the laughing stock of the farmers in the neighborhood; they said I was spending time and money on an old, worn-out piece of land and would get but little for my trouble. I was situated very much like Robert Fulton, when he attempted to move a vessel by steam, many years ago, up the North River, from the city of New York. Every one said it would be a failure, and he was a fool to try it. But now for the results. The corn with Phosphate came up first, looking healthy, dark and strong. That which was planted with barn manure was behind some days, and looked yellow and feeble, while that which had no manure in the hill was a long time in coming up, and looked miserable and worthless. The potatoes came up equally strong, and produced over two hundred bushels per acre. The corn manured with the Phosphate, kept ahead of the other all the season, and produced a splendid crop. That portion of the field which received no manure produced no ripe corn. The value of the crop on this field of five acres, including corn, potatoes and corn fodder, amounted to over two hundred dollars, a snug little sum for a poor country farmer. In conclusion, I wish to say to all who have one or more acres of poor land, try Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime, it will do wonders, and pay you handsomely for your outlay.

N. W. CUSHING.

HARDWICK, Mass., November 30, 1860.

GENTS.—Having made a trial of Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime, with and independent of, other manures and fertilizers, I will, as a matter of common interest, state the general results of the experiments which I made during the last season.

1st. On a piece of strong, deep loam, (such as is common to our good hill farms in this town,) which had not been hoed for several years. I spread on barnyard manure, and dunged part of it in the hill, and to a part I applied Super-phosphate in the hill, at the rate of a heaped table-spoonful to the hill, covering it with earth before dropping the corn, and planted the field with corn. I applied the Super-phosphate

again after the first hoeing, at the rate of about two-thirds as much per hill as I used at planting. Where the Super-phosphate was put, the corn came up a darker color than where the manure was put in the hill, and the corn was better through the season, and yielded better, and was riper and sounder at the time of harvest. The pumpkin crop was extraordinary; where the Super-phosphate was applied, the yield of corn was fifty bushels per acre. It also did well on squashes. I made another experiment with several fertilizers, on a piece of ground where no manure had been spread, as follows:

1st. I used ashes, plaster and lime; three parts of ashes, two of plaster, and one of lime, mixed well and put in the hill, and planted a few rows of corn.

2d. I dugged a few rows in the hill with hen manure, and planted with corn.

3d. To a few rows Super-phosphate was applied, and planted as above.

At the time of harvest, the corn where the Super-phosphate was applied, yielded about one-third more than where the hen manure was put, and double of that where the ashes, plaster, and lime were put. I tried Super-phosphate on peas and beans, and the crops were double what they were, where it was not applied. The results have been satisfactory in the experiment I have made with Coe's Super-phosphate, that I propose to try it another year, and from my present convictions, would recommend it to the favorable notice of farmers, as a good and cheap fertilizer.

Yours, truly,

JOHN B. WITHERELL.

WEST NEWTON, *December, 1861.*

Messrs. COE & Co., Boston,—Gentlemen:—I have used more or less of Coe's Phosphate of Lime for the last three years. The past season I have experimented with it in connection with barnyard manure. I planted four rows of corn side by side—two with Super-phosphate of Lime, and two with barnyard manure. Those manured with Phosphate came up first, and through the whole season, the difference was noticeable as far as the corn could be distinctly seen—more thrifty and better color, and heavier in all respects. I tried it also, with potatoes in the same way; those manured with yard manure, were considerably worm-eaten, the others were perfectly free from any thing of the kind—very smooth and handsome. I regret I had not used it for my garden sauce. I am confident it will throw forward any thing of this kind more rapidly than any other fertilizer in use. I think it is the most economical and productive article in use as a fertilizer.

Yours, respectfully,

B. F. WHITTEMORE.

RAYNHAM, *December 14, 1861.*

This is to certify that I have used Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime with good success, and consider it one of the best, and most reliable fertilizers in the market. I have used it in top-dressing my grass land, and for corn and cereals with a good result. I have also seen a marked difference in my neighbor's crops where the Super-phosphate has been used,

and am of the opinion that if its use were more general, that we should not so often be pained in harvesting not more than one-half of the crops we ought, from the soil which God has given us to cultivate.

Yours,
GAINES DEAN.

MELROSE, Mass., *February 5, 1861.*

GENTS,—I have used Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime to a limited extent for several years, and confess that with each year's experience, I am more and more convinced of its meritorious qualities as a stimulant when applied to the cultivation and perfection of the ordinary products of the kitchen garden. Its beneficial effects as a top-dressing for grass land and in strawberry culture, are apparent and satisfactory.

I can confidently and safely assure you and the public, that it is (in my opinion) a profitable as well as a convenient and economical fertilizer.

Yours, truly,
JOHN HOBART CLARK.

HARTFORD, Vt., *January 4, 1861.*

GENTLEMEN,—You inquire of me the effect of Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime I bought of you. I used it on corn, winter wheat, fruit trees and garden vegetables. On all of which I found it an efficient manure. On corn I tried it in comparison with Peruvian Guano, using equal parts of each and found the Phosphate of Lime much the most beneficial. I used it on wheat, by sowing it on the thin spots where the winter had partially destroyed the wheat, and on knolls where it had been frozen and thrown out of the ground, (in which case it seldom does much.) The effect was to bring such spots forward and ripen them as early and produce as good a yield as the rest of the field, which was over forty bushels to the acre.

Yours, very truly,

I. L. LOVERING, *President,*
Windsor County Agricultural Society.

UNION STEAM WORKS, FOXBORO', Mass., *February 15, 1861.*

GENTS:—I have used, for the last two years, Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime, and by careful experiments, in garden and field crops, I can cordially endorse your recommendations of the article, and the numerous testimonials in its favor from high and reliable sources.

Very respectfully yours,

E. P. CARPENTER.

HAMPSTEAD, N. H., *Feb. 10, 1861.*

GENTS:—I have used Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime for two years. Last season I used it in the hill for corn and potatoes, and also applied it to my mowing lands; I found in all cases it had a beneficial effect. I have used Guano, and other kinds of Super-phosphate of Lime, for several years past, and I came to the conclusion last fall when gathering my crops that Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime was cheaper and better than Peruvian Guano, or any other Super-phosphate that I have ever used. I think the quality was rather better last year than the year before, and I hope you will continue to make as good this season, for I intend to buy more of it.

Respectfully yours,

ISAAC SMITH.

EAST MIDDLEBOROUGH, Mass., Feb. 1, 1861.

GENTS:—I have used Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime in various ways, have experimented with it on grass, land, corn, garden vegetables, &c., all of which have been highly satisfactory. Among other experiments, last season I planted with corn one acre of high, light, sandy soil, using for manure three bags of your Super-phosphate of Lime, mixed with a compost of mud and sand, putting about three-quarters of the mixture in each hill. The result was really wonderful; drought did not affect it, and the crop was bountiful indeed. My brother, who has been for thirty years on the Committee of the Agricultural Society, remarked that he never before saw such a splendid field of corn. On my grass land it has proved highly beneficial and productive of good crops. On my vines, squashes, melons, &c., it not only insures good crops, but proved a sure protection from bugs. In fact, wherever I have used it I have been amply rewarded, and I consider it the best fertilizer in use.

Yours, &c.,

WILLIAM S. EDDY.

CHARLESTOWN, N. H., February 28, 1860.

GENTS:—I have always been one of those farmers who, so long as I could make plenty of barnyard manure, have not cared to use, to any extent, any other fertilizing materials; in fact, have wintered stock, often at a loss, for the sole purpose of keeping up the manure heap. Listen now to my experience with your improved Super-phosphate of Lime.

I planted fifteen acres of corn about the 10th of May last; one-half was manured; the corn came up well, but in June it was cut down by frost. After ploughing and hoeing it once, and there being no perceptible difference in its appearance, I concluded, at the second hoeing, to try your improved Super-phosphate of Lime upon a part of the field. I gave each hill three ounces, that being at the rate of 500 pounds to the acre, and immediately hoed the corn, covering the improved Super-phosphate with earth. The effect was almost instantaneous. The corn commenced growing, became of a dark green in color, and outstripped in growth the corn in the rest of the field so immeasurably that I was frequently asked the question, "Why is that corn so much better than the rest?" My reply was, of course, "Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime has done it."

Now I am so well satisfied with its effects upon that trial that I shall use it in with manure the coming spring, in laying down lands to grass, with or without winter grain.

Yours, &c.,

CAPT. JOHN DUNSMOOR.

MELROSE, Feb. 23, 1860.

GENTS:—In almost every agricultural paper we find something in regard to the rot in the potatoes, but there is no satisfactory cause or remedy yet discovered.

There is an impression among farmers that barnyard manures have a tendency to increase the rot, consequently the necessity for some other fertilizer is greatly needed. I have used Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime for the past three years, on my potato fields, by putting a gill in the hill when I planted them. My potatoes have been perfectly free

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from any rot, and the yield abundant, while my neighbors have complained of the loss by the rot on adjoining fields. I therefore have good reason to believe that your Super-phosphate is not only a remedy for the potato rot, but the most economical fertilizer yet produced.

There has been some rivalry between your Phosphate and Peruvian Guano in our section. I last year determined to test the qualities of each on my cornfield; for this purpose I planted four rows through my field with your Phosphate; I used a gill to each hill. I also planted four rows with the Peruvian Guano, and applied the same quantity of Guano. The corn started equally well, but in the latter part of the season the rows with the Phosphate seemed to get the advantage, and at harvesting the four rows on which I applied the Phosphate produced seven bushels of corn, and the four rows on which the Guano was applied produced six bushels of corn. The cost of the Phosphate was \$45 per ton, and the cost of the Guano was \$65 per ton.

Yours truly,

D. M. DUNHAM.

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BROOKFIELD, N. H., Feb. 25, 1861.

GENTS:—I last year made a careful experiment with Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime on corn, putting a table-spoonful in each hill on two rows, and leaving two rows without any manure; the result, by measure, was four bushels where the Super-phosphate was used, and only two bushels where it was not used. I also used it on potatoes and grass, with equal advantage. I believe it to be an economical and reliable manure, and it is a matter of surprise to me that no more publicity has been given to its merits.

Yours truly,

FREEMAN CHAMBERLAIN.

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WEST BRIDGEWATER, Feb. 15, 1858.

GENTS:—I have used Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime for the last two years, and I am free to state my conviction that it has made a reputation for itself with me, having experienced the most satisfactory results in its use; and, added to my own experience, I have the testimony of others in this neighborhood, who have tested its superiority over all other Phosphates.

Its use, therefore, with them, as with myself, is no longer to be considered an experiment, but a fact.

I anticipate a rapidly growing demand for this concentrated manure, because it will be found cheaper than any other, taking into account the duration of its influence.

During the two seasons I have planted corn, using a handful of Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime in each hill for manure, and am satisfied of the great benefit resulting from the practice. I have planted potatoes in this way, and applied it to roots, vines, &c., with like good returns.

It would gratify me to go into detail at this time, but I must close, stating my conviction that powerful impulse has been given to the labors of the farmer in the introduction of "Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime."

J. H. CROSSMAN.

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NATICK, January 23, 1862.

SIR:—My experience in the use of "Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime" is so decidedly in its favor as to enable me to attest

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to its value, not only as to its immediate, but as to its permanent benefit. The reputation of this fertilizer is established, not only as a cheap, but an efficient and valuable one for all cultivated crops. In the garden, for fruits and vegetables, I should hardly know how to raise my crops without it; with this the finest fruit trees, and beds of strawberries, besides the ordinary crops, are obtained. Cabbages and cauliflowers will head two weeks sooner by the application of it at the time of transplanting; when applied to lawns or mowing fields the best results are obtained.

I advise when it is applied in the hill to thoroughly mix with the soil, to prevent it from destroying the germ, when the seed first vegetates.

Yours truly,
L. WINCH.

CONCORD, Mass., January 15, 1862.

SIR:—I received yours of January 2d, requesting my opinion of Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime I purchased of you last spring. I used it on corn, and am much pleased with the result. I used it in the hill, putting in a table-spoonful, covering it lightly with soil, then dropping the corn. You told me that the worms and birds would not touch it. I found that to be a fact; they would as soon attack a *white oak* of five years' growth as a hill of corn planted on Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime, for it came up with such a dark, green, vigorous stalk that I do not think they knew what it was, and if they did their assaults would have been no match for its growth. It grew the fastest of any thing I ever saw, and the result was seventy-five bushels to the acre of as fine corn as I ever saw. I have used Guano, Poudrette, blood manures, &c. I think this fertilizer is the only one that pays. It is my opinion that for every dollar the farmer lays out for Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime in the spring, he will get five dollars back in the fall.

Yours respectfully,
JAMES D. HOSMER.

NAPLES, Me., November 13, 1861.

Messrs. KENDALL & WHITNEY,—Gents:—I purchased of you last spring, Peruvian Guano, also, "Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime," and I have tried one experiment as carefully as I could, testing the comparative value of these two fertilizers on turnips and send you the result, knowing you take a deep interest in these matters, and wish to supply your customers with what will be for their interest to purchase.

The ground upon which the experiment was tried was one-half acre, but I have calculated the result for an acre, the comparison being more readily appreciated.

733 lbs. Guano, costing \$26 00,	gave 826 bushels turnips per acre.
555 " Phosphate, " \$13 50,	" 835 " " " " "

Thus you see, that a little more than half the money expended for "Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime," gave a greater yield than almost double the sum paid for Guano. This is but one trial and does not prove the thing beyond doubt, but it certainly tells well for the Lime, so far as a single trial is concerned.

Yours,
SAMUEL F. PERLEY.

MANSFIELD, Mass., February 7, 1861.

SIR:—You ask my opinion of Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime. I reply, that having tried some half dozen kinds of manufactured fertilizers,

and also Peruvian Guano, for a number of years past, I must say, that for garden use, and for Indian corn, I very much prefer Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime to any thing I am acquainted with.

Yours, truly,
L. E. ALLEN.

MILFORD, Mass., February 4, 1861.

SIR:—The Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime which I bought of you last year, had a good effect.

Many farmers in this vicinity have tried it, and in all cases that have come to my knowledge, it has proved successful. When applied to corn the effect was truly wonderful—maturing the crops two or three weeks earlier than those planted with common manure. I regard it as one of the best of fertilizers.

Yours, respectfully,

CLARK SUMNER.

CLAREMONT, N. H., February 27, 1862.

SIR:—Having purchased of you a quantity of Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime the last season, I applied it to about sixteen acres of corn, and was convinced that it increased the crop at least *one-third*, and am confident that it is the *best* and *cheapest* of fertilizers, and would most cordially recommend the use of it to *all* agriculturists.

Yours, respectfully,

RUSSELL JARVIS.

NEEDHAM, February 15, 1858.

SIR:—I have used the "Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime" with satisfactory results.

As most cultivators in the vicinity of Boston are compelled to buy fertilizers of some kind, it becomes necessary to adopt the best substitutes for stable manure within our reach, as we cannot afford to haul the latter article, especially to this place (about eleven miles) from the city.

My experiments with the Phosphate have been applied to corn and potatoes only. The Phosphate was applied in accordance with your directions, *in the hill*, first at the time of planting, and next at the second hoeing. The seasons were favorable. The yield of corn was full fifty per cent. greater than in any year previous. Doubtless the credit belongs to the Super-phosphate of Lime.

Respectfully yours,

E. K. WHITTAKER.

MELROSE, February 23, 1860.

SIR:—In almost every agricultural paper we find something in regard to the rot in the potatoes, but there is no satisfactory cause or remedy yet discovered.

There is an impression among farmers that barnyard manure has a tendency to increase the rot, consequently the necessity for some other fertilizer is greatly needed. I have used Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime for the past three years on my potato fields, by putting a gill in the hill when I planted them. My potatoes have been perfectly free from any rot, and the yield abundant, while my neighbors have complained of the loss by the rot, on adjoining fields. I therefore have good reason to believe that your Super-phosphate is not only a remedy for the potato rot, but the most economical fertilizer yet produced.

There has been some rivalry between Coe's Phosphate and Peruvian Guano in our section. I last year determined to test the qualities of each on my cornfield; for this purpose I planted four rows through my field with Phosphate; I used a gill to each hill. I also planted four rows with the Peruvian Guano, and applied the same quantity of Guano. The corn started equally well, but in the latter part of the season the rows with the Phosphate seemed to get the advantage, and at harvesting the four rows on which I applied the Phosphate produced seven bushels of corn, and the four rows on which the Guano was applied produced six bushels of corn. The cost of the Phosphate was \$45 per ton, and the cost of the Guano was \$65 per ton.

Yours truly,

D. M. DUNHAM.

SCITUATE, January 18, 1862.

Messrs. PARKER, GANNETT & OSGOOD,—Sirs:—My opinion of Coe's *Super-phosphate of Lime* is, that it is an excellent fertilizer; that it has paid me well in using the past season, and I recommend it as of great advantage in forwarding and increasing the several crops.

I decided to use this fertilizer after reading the statements, from those who had used it, published in the circular you furnish, and bought of you, on the 10th of May last, eight bags, also bought four bags Peruvian Guano, both of which were applied to different crops with good results. In order to satisfy myself as to the comparative, worth and merits of these two fertilizers named, I adopted the following course with my corn crop: after spreading on the field of $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres, which was allotted this crop, a fair coating of barnyard manure, which was ploughed in, and after harrowing, marked out as usual for corn, I put in a table-spoonful of Guano in the hill, taking ten rows directly through the piece, then leaving two rows, I applied the same quantity of Phosphate on the next ten rows, omitting two rows as before,—adopting this course throughout the field, or, until the Guano was expended. The remainder of the piece was planted with the Phosphate only, mixing each with the soil previously to dropping the corn. Now, as to the result, in nine days the corn was all up, and in two weeks time the difference in size and color, in favor of the rows where the Phosphate was used was marked. In five weeks from the time the corn was planted, it was one-third taller and a darker green color, which continued until the corn spindled. Many persons, in passing the field, asked the cause of the difference, and there was but one answer, viz: *The Phosphate has done it.* At harvesting the yield was one fourth more corn where the Phosphate was used, than on that portion of the piece where the Guano was used.

After planting this field, I bought of you eight bags more of this Phosphate and ploughed a piece of pasture land. Six bags of this was applied to the piece, which was planted to corn, with good success. One bag was used in planting potatoes—the result good. One acre of melons planted with this fertilizer done well, many of the water-melons weighing twenty-five pounds, musk-melons weighing eighteen pounds.

My experience has convinced me of its superior fertilizing qualities, and commends itself as the best fertilizer used.

Yours respectfully,

E. PARKER WELCH.

KINGSTON, *January 23, 1862.*

Messrs. PARKER, GANNETT & OSOOD:—"Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime" is profitable to use on all farm crops. On my soil, which is a sandy loam, the crop is increased by the use of it, results have proved this to me,—one instance I will mention: a field of corn was planted with this fertilizer, putting it in the hill, a few rows in the piece were purposely left without it, and the yield of corn on those rows was hardly worth gathering, while the yield of that treated with the Phosphate was excellent.

I have the evidence of others, who having used it, that it has given them equal satisfaction with myself, and will continue in future to use it.
Respectfully yours,
CALEB BATES.

CONCORD, MASS., *January 10, 1862.*

SIR,—My experience in the use of Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime proved highly satisfactory. My testimony is somewhat limited as to its value as a fertilizer, having used it only one season. I have been in the practice of using the best Peruvian Guano for some ten years or more,—having heard so much in favor of Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime, I purchased of you about a half a ton, a portion of which I used experimenting with other fertilizers on my potatoes, dealing out each as nearly as I could according to the cost, to ascertain the relative value of each. Where the Super-phosphate was used, its superior fertilizing effects were fully shown in the growth of the potatoes throughout the season, and the yield was one quarter more in favor of the Super-phosphate.

The difference was so marked that the preference was decidedly in favor of the Super-phosphate of Lime.

Knowing that one of my neighbors, a man of much experience and great judgment, used the Super-phosphate of Lime the past season, I inquired of him as to its value in comparison with other fertilizers. He says it is superior to any thing he ever used.

Respectfully yours,

R. A. SHAW.

WALPOLE, MASS., *January 11, 1862.*

Messrs. PARKER, GANNETT & OSOOD,—I purchased of you last spring, two tons of Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime which I used in planting my corn and potatoes, and I can truly say I derived much benefit from its use. My corn yielded bountifully, and was sound and good. My potatoes were extra, I never saw any better—large and free from rot.

To all persons using fertilizers I would say, buy Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime in preference to any other. I used no other manure.

Yours truly,

IRA GILL.

NORTH LEOMINSTER, *January 8, 1862.*

SIR,—Coe's Phosphate of Lime gives the best satisfaction of any fertilizer sold here. Farmers that have used the Peruvian Guano heretofore, have tried and are using the Phosphate of Lime, and give the preference to it in every instance.

Yours truly,

J. A. FISKE.

FRANKFORT, Mc., *January 12, 1862.*

Messrs. PARKER, GANNETT & OSGOOD,—Dear Sirs:—My experience in the use of "Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime" was with potatoes, turnips and beans, the land, where the potatoes were planted, received a light coating of stable manure, which was harrowed in, using one gill of this Phosphate in the hill. To test its worth, I left five rows through the middle of the piece without using any, these latter rows produced but one-half as many potatoes as any other five rows where the fertilizer was applied. The same results were realized in my turnip crop, the yield being double where the Phosphate was used, and the beans gave a threefold yield, over that part of the field where it was not used. It also proved effectual in keeping away worms in the soil, and is the best thing in use to apply to check the mischief so often done to crops from this cause. I thoroughly mixed it with the soil before putting in the seed.

Yours, &c.,

ANDREW J. KNOWLES.

CAPE ELIZABETH Mc., *December 18, 1862.*

Messrs. KENDALL & WHITNEY,—My experience in the using "Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime," bought of you, has proved satisfactory.

Last season I took one acre of sandy land and spread it over with compost manure, planting the piece to corn. In the first eight rows I used the Phosphate, putting in the hill one table-spoonful at the time of planting, and in the next eight rows a shovel of compost manure was used, and in this manner went through the field. The result was, where the Phosphate was used the corn filled out the best and yielded the largest crop. My experience will lead me to make a more extended use of it the next season.

Yours truly,

SAM'L HASKELL.

WAYLAND, *January 25, 1862.*

SIR:—For all cultivated crops, I am well satisfied that "Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime" pays a very large per cent. on the money invested, more than any other manure I ever used.

The ease with which it can be applied, is a very great recommendation for it; a man can wheel enough in a barrow, at once, to manure an acre in the hill.

The past season I planted my potatoes the middle of June, hoping by planting so late *not* to have any large potatoes, but only medium sized ones, deeming the latter much better to use at home.

For manure I used meadow mud, well pulverized, a shovelful in the hill, with 300 pounds Super-phosphate of Lime, per acre, also applied in the hill, at time of planting.

Notwithstanding the very great drought in June, my crop came up quickly, and grew very fast, and at harvesting I found a large crop of very large potatoes, which disappointed me very much; I never raised larger potatoes. On one side of my land I left two rows which were planted without Phosphate, where I got small potatoes, and enough of them, too.

On my sweet corn I put it upon half my field, and it forced that corn upon which it was put, so that it was all used before that was fit where there was none. It certainly made it ten days earlier by applying it.

Yours, respectfully,

JAMES A. DRAPER.

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TABLE.

Showing the Quantity of Seed Usually Sown to an Acre.

Herdsgrass, Timothy,..... ½ to ½ Bus.	Carrot,..... 2½ to 3 lbs.
Redtop,..... ½ to 1 "	Beet,..... 4 to 6 "
Red Clover,..... 6 to 10 lbs.	Paranip,..... 3 to 5 "
White Clover,..... 5 to 8 "	Onion,..... 4 to 6 "
Lucerne,..... 10 "	Ruta-Baga,..... 1 lb.
Orchard Grass,..... 1 to 1½ Bus.	Turnip,..... 1 to 1½ lbs.
Blue Grass,..... ½ to 1 "	Beans,..... 1½ to 2 Bus.
Rye Grass,..... 1 to 1½ "	Peas,..... 1½ to 2 "
Wheat,..... 1½ to 2 "	Oats,..... 2 to 3 "
Barley,..... 1½ to 2 "	Rye,..... 1½ to 1½ "
Buckwheat,..... 1 to 1½ "	Millet,..... ½ to ¾ "

Showing the Quantity of Corn Required to Plant an Acre of Five Grains in the Hill.

3 feet by 2,..... 18 Quarts	3 feet by 3,..... 18 Quarts
3½ feet by 3,..... 10 "	3½ feet by 3,..... 8 "
3 feet by 4,..... 7 "	4 feet by 4,..... 6 "

The Number of Plants Per Acre, at Given Distance.

1 foot,..... 43,560	5 feet,..... 1,742
1½ feet,..... 19,360	6 "..... 1,210
2 "..... 10,890	9 "..... 537
2½ "..... 6,969	12 "..... 362
3 "..... 4,840	15 "..... 163
4 "..... 2,722	18 "..... 134

Table of Weights.

Barley,..... per bushel,..... 48 lbs.	Oats,..... per bushel,..... 32 lbs.
Beans,..... " "..... 60 "	Onions,..... " "..... 56 "
Blue Grass,..... " "..... 14 "	Orchard Grass,..... " "..... 14 "
Buckwheat,..... " "..... 48 "	Peas,..... " "..... 60 "
Clover,..... " "..... 60 "	Potatoes,..... " "..... 60 "
Corn,..... " "..... 56 "	Redtop,..... " "..... 10 "
Flax Seed,..... " "..... 56 "	Rye,..... " "..... 45 "
Hemp,..... " "..... 44 "	Timothy,..... " "..... 45 "
Lucerne,..... " "..... 60 "	Wheat,..... " "..... 60 "
Millet,..... " "..... 48 "	Hungarian,..... " "..... 50 "

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

It should be the aim of every farmer and cultivator of the soil to render his fields and garden rich. By thorough cultivation and by a wise system in the application of manures it will be admitted that the substances which have been removed from the soil should be restored to it, to insure fertility. One of the most effectual means of accomplishing this purpose is furnished in the form of Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime. *It must be remembered that this is a powerful and active manure, and in the different modes of application it must not be allowed to come directly in contact with seeds or plants; it should be incorporated with the soil or scattered around growing plants.* We give the following directions for its use:

For Top-Dressing Grass Land.

From 400 to 500 pounds per acre on mowing land, should be applied early in the spring. It can also be applied to advantage just after mowing, or in the autumn. The application of 200 pounds per acre to old pasture land will be found highly beneficial. It should be applied just before or after a rain, or when the ground is moist.

For Wheat, Rye, Oats and Barley.

From 400 to 500 pounds per acre. After the land is ploughed and harrowed apply the Super-phosphate, and then sow the grain, &c., and harrow all in together. It can be applied when the grain is two or three inches high with decided benefit.

For Buckwheat and Millet.

Apply 300 pounds per acre, using it in the same way as for other grain. This amount is sufficient to warrant a crop even on poor soil.

For Corn and Potatoes.

Apply half a handful, or two-thirds of a gill, to each hill, thoroughly mixing it with the soil, then drop the seed, and at first hoeing use half a handful to two-thirds of a gill, to a hill round the plants as a top-dressing. In this way it takes about 450 pounds per acre. Its effects are most favorable.

For Beans and Peas.

Apply half a handful to each hill. If sown in rows, to be used in the same proportion, mixing it with the soil, using the same quantity at first hoeing, round the plants.

For Turnips.

Apply 300 to 400 pounds per acre, with the seed; this quantity will give an excellent crop. This application at the time of sowing will produce the clearest and sweetest turnips. The sowing should be done just before a rain if possible.

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For Beets, Carrots, Onions and Garden Vegetables.

Apply at least equal to 500 pounds per acre, spreading it on after the land is ploughed and harrowed; then to be worked in thoroughly with a harrow. After thinning apply some as a top-dressing, and cultivate thoroughly. The dark and healthy change of color given to the plants will now be observed, and producing large sized vegetables.

For Squashes, Melons and Cucumbers.

Apply a handful to a hill, thoroughly mixing it with the soil, then drop the seed. At first hoeing apply a handful to a hill as a top-dressing. This will fertilize the growth so that the fruit will come to maturity in the warm season, when they are most desirable.

For Cabbages and Tomatoes.

Apply a handful to a plant at the time of transplanting; cultivate thoroughly, and apply the same quantity as a top-dressing. Treated in this manner cabbages have been obtained four times larger than those without the Phosphate.

For Asparagus.

Apply eight quarts to the square rod, with about eight quarts of salt, at the time of digging over the beds in the spring; to be well raked in. In about ten days after apply eight quarts more of salt, as a top-dressing.

For Strawberries.

Apply four quarts to a square rod, broadcast, early in the spring, with a good dressing of leaf mould, which will keep the ground *cool and moist*, and ensure a good crop.

Raspberries, Blackberries and Currants

May have a liberal dressing, digging in with a garden fork in the spring, and can be used to advantage any time in summer.

For Fruit Trees and Grape Vines.

It will be found to be an invaluable and lasting manure. Loosen the earth well in the spring, with a garden fork, then apply the Phosphate liberally, and rake it in, which will give a vigorous and a healthy growth, ripening the wood early, causing it to produce a larger amount of fruit buds, and luxuriant growth of the fruit, also improving the quality.

GROUND BONE.

This is furnished as a fertilizing substance, either as *Crushed Bone*, *Ground Bone*, or *Bone Meal*.

This fertilizer has long been used, both in this country and Europe, and the amount used has been on a constant increase since its first introduction as a manure.

Its effects are not only striking on the first crop, but is durable—lasting from five to ten years. And, where it has been used on pastures, cattle will feed on it in preference to other portions of the field where other fertilizers may have been used, probably owing to the large amount of Phosphate which the bone contains, as from long cropping our New England soils have become deficient in Phosphate, so much so, that in sections it has become necessary to feed the cattle with bone finely pulverized, and many tons are sold yearly by us; whereas, if bone was used on the land, the feeding of it would be entirely unnecessary.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

FOR WHEAT, RYE, OATS, BARLEY OR TURNIPS.—From fifteen to twenty bushels is sufficient for an acre, or from eight to ten hundred pounds. After the land is ploughed, sow the bone and harrow it in with the seed; and if you seed the land, you can calculate upon a good crop of grass for five years, without addition of manure.

FOR BUCKWHEAT.—Ten bushels, or five hundred pounds for an acre is sufficient to insure a good crop.

FOR FRUIT TREES AND GRAPE VINES it will be found a valuable and lasting manure.

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