

KEAGLE & GUIDER,

BURNERS OF

OSTER SHELL LIME,

—ESPECIALLY PREPARED FOR—

CLASS WORKS, BUILDERS AND AGRICULTURISTS FOR FERTILIZER,

303 McELDERRY'S WHARF AND PHOENIX WHARF.

P. O. BOX 85.

TELEPHONE CALL 59.

Baltimore, Md., 10/2 1889

Dear Sir: [TO: ELIAS CARRISON, Old SPARTA, N.C.]

We are shipping large quantities of our CELEBRATED OYSTER SHELL LIME, for Agricultural purposes, and would be pleased to hear from your section. Our proposition for you to handle our Lime is as follows: to allow you 10 per cent. on all sales you make, or orders influenced by you, or allow you the same discount for your own use, for our OYSTER SHELL LIME, which is burnt from RAW SHELLS ONLY, and when burnt contains larger proportions of Phosphoric Acid, which is extremely valuable as a Fertilizer, in addition to the Pure Lime. Consequently our OYSTER SHELL LIME produces much better and quicker results as a Fertilizer, than any other Shell Lime to be had, and far superior to the Stone Lime, which frequently contains Magnesia and other impurities, which are injurious to the land and crops.

The reasons why all Farmers should use OUR OYSTER SHELL LIME AND NO OTHER, are as follows:

1st.--Because Lime becomes available as a Fertilizer for all crops which invariably contain more or less Lime. Use ours only on account of its purity and no other.

2d.--Because OUR OYSTER SHELL LIME contains no Magnesia, or other impurities, which are usually found in Alum or Stone Lime, and which are more or less injurious to crops.

3d.--Because OUR OYSTER SHELL LIME exerts a very useful chemical action upon the soil, and any organic matter, (Vegetable Substances, Manure, &c.) which may remain undecomposed in the soil, and it will lighten up stiff land, and will combine with sandy soil, and reclaim it for Agricultural purposes.

4th.--Because OYSTER SHELL LIME is the only Lime that contains Phosphoric Acid, the most valuable Fertilizer, in addition to the other good qualities of Pure Lime, hence it is rightly considered an excellent Fertilizer.

5th.--Because OYSTER SHELL LIME is better for the Farmers Use than any other Lime offered.

THE LAST BUT NOT LEAST.

6th.--Because it is the cheapest Lime on the market, and the best for Agricultural purposes.

To enable you to make large sales you can sell our unexcelled unslacked OYSTER SHELL LIME, at the very low price of 5½ cents per bushel, on board cars of B. & O. R. R., and 6½ cents per bushel on board cars of P. W. & B., B. & P. and Northern Central R. R's. The difference of one cent per bushel to cover actual cost of drayage. In car load lots of from 600 to 1000 bushels to the car, which will enable us to get a very low rate of freight. The price of SLACKED LIME we will make at 3 cents per bushel, in car load lots, on board of cars B. & O R. R., and 4 cents on the other roads named above, or in bags, in ton lots or more, delivered on board cars of any Railroad at \$3.50 per ton. Terms; Cash with Order unless the order is accompanied with references.

Use 40 to 50 bushels of our OYSTER SHELL LIME to the acre, spread evenly on plow ground, and harrow in before planting, it should never be plowed in as it is most useful near the surface, and produces better results.

Advise us by return mail if you will accept the agency of our Lime in your section, and if you cannot give it proper attention kindly refer us to a reliable person who will.

In closing your orders, we remain

Yours truly,

KEAGLE & GUIDER.

IN SENATE

January 10, 1910

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE
 CONCERNING THE PROPOSED SALE OF THE STATE LANDS
 IN THE COUNTY OF ALBANY

ALBANY, N. Y., 1910

The Commission on the Sale of the State Lands in the County of Albany, organized in 1907, has the honor to submit to the Senate the following report on the proposed sale of the State lands in that county.

The lands in question are situated in the town of Rotterdam, and consist of a tract of about 1,000 acres, more or less, which were purchased by the State in 1812, and have since that time remained in its possession.

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N. B.--We note you a few letters of the many we have on file, who have tested the merits of Oyster Shell Lime.

Office of William Baker, Commission Merchant, 105 South Calvert Street.

BALTIMORE, August 23d, 1888.

Messrs. Keagle & Guider, Baltimore, Md.

GENTLEMEN:—The Soil on my place at Highland Park, is a very heavy clay, and when I took it seven years ago it had the reputation of being so poor a crow would have to carry its rations or starve. I now have the most beautiful lawns in Baltimore County, and raise vegetables as fine as any grown in Maryland. I attribute this change principally to the free use of *Oyster Shell Lime*, which I put on the soil liberally, and the grass and sod showed the effects very soon, the soil is now more mellow. I am a convert to the use of Oyster Shell Lime, and cheerfully recommend it to my friends.

Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM BAKER.

WEST RIVER, Galoway's P. O., September 18th, 1888.

GENTLEMEN.—According to promise I will write you about Shell Lime, I have used Oyster Shell Lime for five or six years, on very poor land, and am delighted with the result. I use from fifty to one hundred bushels per acre. My neighbor, Mr. William Kinchner, has gotten his farm in a high state of cultivation by the use of Oyster Shell Lime, which was a few years ago very poor, so much so that he did not work it at all. We farmers on West River consider Shell Lime the Best Fertilizer that can be had, and the cheapest.

Yours truly,

E. L. HARTGE.

WEST RIVER, Churchton P. O., Md., September 10th, 1888.

GENTS:—The one thousand bushels of Oyster Shell Lime bought from you received in good condition. I have used Oyster Shell Lime for ten or twelve years on corn, wheat, tobacco, grass and fruit trees, with very satisfactory results. I consider Oyster Shell Lime to be the best and cheapest Fertilizer in the market. I expect to use ten thousand bushels soon.

Yours respectfully,

WILSON S. WEEMS.

Note Article from The Cultivator & Country Gentleman, of Albany, N. Y., March 1st, 1888, in reference to Oyster Shell Lime.

Lime is made by burning limestone, which is carbonate of lime, or shells of molluscs, as oysters, clams, mussels or water animals, lobsters, etc., these shells also consisting of carbonate of lime. Carbonate of lime is a compound of lime and carbonic acid. It is, as we term it, mild—that is, free from caustic or burning qualities; the acid neutralizes these qualities, which exist in the lime, by its combination with it. The heat of the fire expels the carbonate acid from the limestone or the shells, and leaves the lime pure. Lime has exceedingly active qualities. It is caustic, dry, acrid and alkaline. It decomposes vegetable and animal matter, by taking water and carbonic acid from them, and it has so strong an affinity for water that it will absorb one-third of its weight of it, and yet remain apparently perfectly dry; but in absorbing this water, it falls to a very fine powder, called dry or air slacked lime. There is no other process by which lime can be made from the stone or shells than by burning. Ground shells are not lime, but carbonate of lime, which is of little or no use as a fertilizer, as it is not soluble in water, and has no active qualities, and cannot consequently exert any effect upon the soil or vegetation.

But Oyster Shell Lime is soluble in water; 700 times its weight of water dissolves one part lime. The lime then becomes available for food or crops, which invariably contain more or less of this mineral. It also then exerts a very useful chemical action upon the soil itself, and upon any organic matter (vegetable substances, manure, etc.,) which may remain undecomposed in the soil. Hence it is rightly considered of much value as a fertilizer.

Limestone very often contains magnesia and other impurities, which reduce its value; or are noxious to the crops. Oyster Shell Lime on the other hand, is free from all impurities, containing pure lime, with a small quantity of phosphoric acid, which is valuable. Thus Oyster Shell Lime is better for the farmer's use, when he can get it, than the stone lime.

Oyster Shell Lime is especially valuable for the land. Forty bushels per acre (or two small wagon loads) may be used, spread evenly on the plowed ground, and harrowed in just before planting. It should never be plowed in, as it is most useful near the surface. It is no harm if the lime is used with manure, if both are well mixed with the soil, and the land is planted or sown at once. The results are that the manure is quickly decomposed, nitrogen compounds are developed, and the first crop gets nearly the whole benefit of both lime and manure. But lime should never be used with superphosphate, because it unites with soluble phosphoric acid, and makes an insoluble phosphate of lime, which is only slowly available for the crops.

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