

**CONNECTICUT AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.**

*Bulletin 28.—June 6, 1879.*

FERTILIZER ANALYSES.

- 272.** E. Frank Coe's Superphosphate.  
 Sampled by Buck & Durkee, dealers, Willimantic. Received May 12th.
- 277.** E. Frank Coe's Superphosphate.  
 Sampled May 26th, by Experiment Station, from stock of R. B. Bradley & Co., New Haven.
- 273.** Russell Coe's Superphosphate.  
 Sampled by Buck & Durkee, dealers, Willimantic. Received May 12th.
- 275.** Lombard & Matthewson's Superphosphate.  
 Sampled and sent May 21st, by John D. Gaylord, Ashford.

STATION ANALYSIS.

	272	277	273	275
Nitrogen.....	2.48	2.56	1.99	3.15
Sol. Phos. Acid...	9.79	8.76	8.02	2.62
Rev. Phos. Acid..	.51	2.16	1.74	9.52
Ins. Phos. Acid...	1.55	1.45	3.46	4.46
Est. Val. $\frac{1}{2}$ ton.	\$37.49	\$38.06	\$35.98	\$42.53
Cost $\frac{1}{2}$ ton....	40.00	40.00	40.00	38.00

QUESTION.

“Is there a simple chemical test for the detection of coal-ashes in wood-ashes? With the present low price of coal it is quite risky to buy leached ashes.”

ANSWER.

Wood-ashes can be tested for coal-ashes most simply by putting a few handfuls in a pan, wetting the whole thoroughly and stirring under a gentle stream of water. The fine ashes will float away in the overflowing water, leaving, in case of pure wood-ashes or leached wood-ashes, merely some charcoal and sand which are always present in wood-ashes. If coal-ashes are intermixed, bits of half-burned coal and lumps of slag or clinker will also remain which can easily be identified and from their quantity some idea of the extent of the adulteration can be formed. Suspected samples may be sent to the Station for further examination.

S. W. JOHNSON, *Director.*