

Weather very variable, the mercury falling suddenly below zero.

Polly of Fernwood was purchased on the Island in August, and left the green fields on the 15th, for a violent voyage, and quarantine in a dusty yard at Waltham.

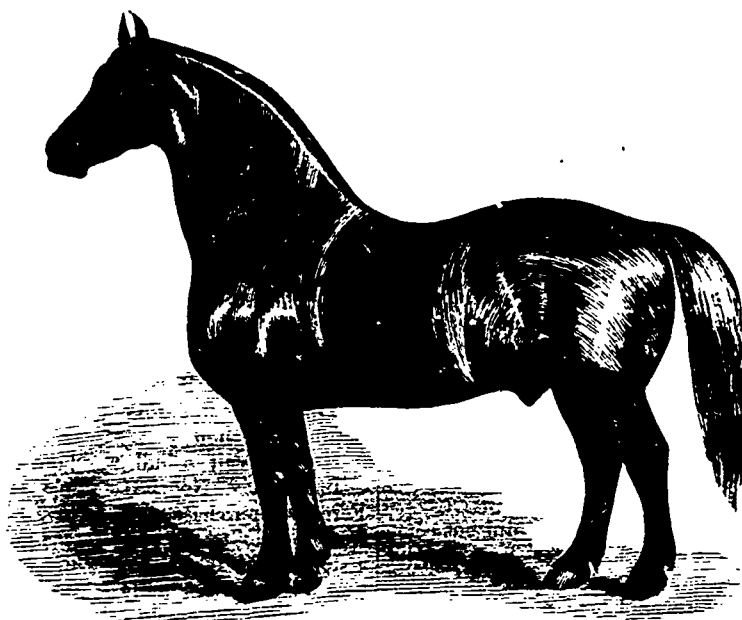
Of course an animal of her age, eight years, was not purchased without having great merit, and she has justified the confidence placed in her. She calved Nov. 21st, a heifer, and her milk was set and cream only churned in the test recorded below:

TEST OF POLLY OF FERNWOOD 1565, IMP. SEPT. 1883.

Date of Milking.	Milk	Date of Churning.	Butter-worked dry and unsalted.
Dec. 18 ...	30 lbs.	Dec. 21	2 lbs. 12 oz.
19.....	30 $\frac{1}{4}$	22	2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
20.....	31 $\frac{3}{4}$	23	3 0
21.....	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	2 14
22 ...	28 $\frac{3}{4}$	26	2 4
23	30 $\frac{1}{4}$	27	2 12
24	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	2 15

Seven even days. 213 lbs.

19 lbs. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$



PERCHERON STALLION "AMBER."

Weather very variable and trying. Mercury once 18° below zero, and heavy gales.

All the above tests have been conducted with the utmost care and accuracy, new standard scales being used for both milk and butter, and all done under the hand of a member of the family, to guard against errors.

They are not very large records, but are deemed worthy of publication as winter records of three cows in a herd of 23 in milk.

There are several cows on the farm that may fairly be expected to do much better, and they will be duly tested at the proper time and, if deemed desirable by the Guernsey club, will have the attention of a committee.

L. W. LEDYARD.

Cazenovia, N. Y.

Dr Hoskins on the Wholesale Cash Price of Fertilizer Materials in Boston Market

Our friend and correspondent, Mr A. H. Ward of Bridgewater, Mass. (now agricultural editor of the *Boston Globe*), prints the following price list of fertilizing materials, which will answer many inquiries lately received. They may be had of fertilizer-makers and dealers, wholesale druggists, and agricultural warehouses. The price "per unit," for fertilizers, of which ammonia is the most valuable, is given below. Thus, ten per cent of ammonia in dried blood, at two dollars per unit, would be twenty dollars per ton:

Sulphate ammonia, 24 to 25 per cent.....	3 c per lb.
Nitrate Soda, 95 per cent	2.20 c per lb.
Nitrate potash, 94 to 96 per cent.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb.
Dried blood, 15 to 17 per cent ammonia	\$2 25 per unit.
Dried blood, 12 to 14 per cent ammonia	2.00 per unit.
Dried blood, 10 to 12 per cent ammonia.....	2 00 per unit.
Dried meat, 14 to 15 per cent ammonia.....	2 00 per unit.
Cotton-seed meal, 7 to 8 per cent ammonia...	24.00 per ton.
Fine ground bone, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent ammonia, 50 to 55 per cent bone phosphate.	25 00 per ton.
South Carolina phosphate, ground, 25 to 28	

per cent phosphoric acid	12.00 per ton.
No. 2 superphosphate lime, 15 to 16 per cent soluble phosphoric acid	20.00 per ton.
Acid superphosphate lime, 12 to 14 per cent soluble phosphoric acid.....	16.00 per ton.
Muriate potash, 50 per cent	32.00 per ton.
Sulphate potash, 60 per cent.....	30.00 per ton.

The No. 2 superphosphate and acid superphosphate here quoted are made of South Carolina phosphate treated with sulphuric acid, in the manner recommended by Dr Cutting, but having no nitrogen, as Dr Cutting's preparation, in which bone is used, would have. This plain acid superphosphate can be made a complete fertilizer by mixing with it nitrogenous materials (sulphate of ammonia, dried blood, or cotton-seed meal), and potash, in the form of ashes, or muriate or sulphate of potash. The plain superphosphate (with-