

tisfy me that my anticipations of their value have not been disappointed. The following are the most satisfactory experiments hitherto made in Kent county, both with the *greensand* and the micaceous black sand, which latter I shall hereafter designate as the *black marl*.

At the head of Sassafrass a deposite of pure *greensand* occurs, which has been used with complete success on oats and buckwheat; but I am sorry to be obliged to express my regret that the experiment was not carried out with that zeal and attention, which the subject merited, which the intelligence of the proprietor had led me to expect, and which his interests ought to have urged. The received account of it leads me to believe, that about ten loads of ten to twelve bushels were applied to the acre, on part of a field in preparation for corn. The ensuing crop did not appear to be in any degree benefitted by the application. It was succeeded by oats, which were fully twenty per cent. better where the *greensand* had been used than elsewhere. But a much more satisfactory experiment was made upon a lot of ground prepared for buckwheat. The *greensand*, to an amount not determined, was applied to a *land* about eight feet in breadth and fifty in length, and was well intermixed with the soil previous to the seeding of the grain. This spot was visited on the 10th day of July. The buckwheat was then just coming out of the ground, and nothing could be more satisfactory. On the *land* the growth was at least doubled in size and in quantity, and the extent as well as termination of the *marled* portion could as readily be traced as might be the walks and beds of a flower-garden. To render the effects of the *greensand* still more apparent, the experimenter had caused a load of it to be dropped in the centre of the unmarled portion, which contrasted as strongly with the surrounding parts, where there was but a scanty growth. What the ultimate result of the experiment was has not been learned.

Other less conclusive experiments were made with the mixed green sand, all of which gave promise that even in its impure state, it would prove advantageous. In one instance a mixed sand that had been indicated as occurring at the head of Morgan's creek, in the vicinity of Mr. Uri's mills, was applied to a portion of a cornfield most successfully, having proved, to use the gentleman's own expressions "*as good as ashes.*" Mr. George S. Holliday has likewise made trial of a ferruginous sand containing a few green particles, and the result was that no good effects were apparent upon the wheat, whilst the clover seemed to have received some benefit. This gentleman having since discovered a much purer article within his own premises proposes to use it extensively, and as the soil of his farm is generally stiff, there can be no doubt that it will prove serviceable. Mr. Jeremiah Nicols, at the extreme end of Quaker Neck, used small quantities of the mixed sand in alternating rows of corn, the sand having been applied to the hills, and was of opinion in the early stage of the growth that there was a marked difference for the better wherever the sand had been added. Small quantities of the sand, in various states of purity,