

# 41

## No. 2.

Hard, compact, light leaden color, with very many white glossy specks in the fracture.

Sand, .....	10.00	per cent.
Iron and alumina.....	3.00	“
Lime, as carbonate.....	76.50	“
Magnesia, as carbonate.....	10.00	“
Potash and Soda.....	.30	“
Lime, as phosphate.....	.40	“

## No. 3.

Very hard and compact, of a grayish color, in layers about half an inch in thickness. Separated by very thin strata of mica, the layers easily separated. This would make fine building stone.

Sand, .....	19.50	per cent.
Iron and clay.....	3.60	“
Lime, as carbonate.....	70.00	“
Magnesia, as carbonate.....	6.25	“
Potash and soda.....	.50	“
Phosphate of lime.....	.10	“

Mr. Watkins', from same neighborhood:

## No. 1.

Sand, .....	9.38	per cent.
Iron and alumina.....	3.25	“
Lime, as carbonate.....	76.10	“
Magnesia.....	9.40	“
Potash and soda.....	.25	“
Lime, as phosphate, (bone dust,).....	.40	“

## No. 2.

Sand, .....	1.65	per cent.
Iron and clay.....	.50	“
Lime, as carbonate.....	85.50	“
Magnesia, as carbonate.....	11.40	“
Lime, as phosphate.....	.80	“
Potash and soda.....	.05	“

No. 1 of Mr. Clark's and No. 2 of Mr. Watkins' are first rate limestones for agricultural purposes. They exist in great abundance, and can be conveniently quarried.

### LIME FROM INDIAN SHELL BANKS—NO. 1.

Specimen fully slaked:

Sand, .....	3.00	per cent.
Clay and iron.....	.30	“
Lime as carbonate.....	94.10	“
Lime as phosphate, i. e., bone dust.....	2.20	“