

quite as luxuriant on the north as either of the other sides—while the space in the middle was almost bare. The action of the marl appears to be most powerfully felt by clover and grass—but it is very conspicuous also with small grain and corn. “A very intelligent farmer told me,” says Professor Rogers, “that it more than trippled his clover and grass crop, and doubled his small grain. In general it is spread upon the clover every fourth year, and ploughed in for the next crop. That it is very efficient upon sandy soils is evinced by the following striking fact. Some years ago an enterprising farmer near New Egypt, purchased two hundred acres of the Pine Barren, which, by marling, he has converted into pasture sufficient for one hundred head of cattle. Such is the demand for marl, even at a considerable distance, that it has become an article of great profit to the proprietors of the pits, and more than one individual is known who has risen to wealth by the sale of the marl.”

Such being the value of this *Green-marl*, it becomes necessary to have some simple characters by which it can be discriminated from other substances of unequal value; and from one especially that might prove injurious, with which it is associated in some of the localities referred to above, and which it somewhat resembles,—namely, what we have called *copperas-earth*.

Professor Rogers furnishes us with the following description of the New-Jersey green sand. “The general aspect of the green sand is that of a bank of moist bluish clay—though in some places the green tint is very perceptible. This, however, only occurs where the earth is dry. When thrown into heaps by the side of the pit, the mass falls into a coarse powder, in texture and color very closely resembling gunpowder, on which account it is very commonly known by the name of *gunpowder marl*. This mass consists in very large proportion of the pure green sand, having a slight admixture of clay, and in many places of minute fragments of shells. Occasionally, the bank presents a mass of pure green sand itself—and again, in some places the shells predominate. In one of the beds in the vicinity of New Egypt, small spiculae of gypsum or sulphate of lime were discovered: but this occurred at no other locality—and in