THE CONNECTICUT
Agricultural Experiment
STATION.
Bulletin 33.—October 7th, 1879.

FERTILIZER ANALYSES.


312. Ammoniacal Superphosphate.

313. Universal Superphosphate of Lime. Both the above were manufactured by Rafferty & Williams, 44th Street and East River, New York, city. Sampled and sent August 14, by D. H. Van Hoosier, East Wilton.


Water. 34.44
Organic and Volatile. 2.78
Insoluble in acids, sand and a little clay. 59.20
Soluble in acids. 3.58

100.00

316. New Jersey Green Marl.

ANALYSIS.

316. By N. J. geologist.

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<td>2.02</td>
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Est. val. per ton...$42.97 $35.00 $30.18
Cost per ton....60.00 (7) 35.00* 28.00*

* In New York.

sis which is published by Prof. Cook in the Annual Report of the State Geologist of New Jersey for 1878, p 48, gives 103.8 lbs. potash worth $24.66 and 45 lbs. phos. acid worth $4.93, the total being $28.69 as the worth of a ton.

It must be conceded however, that the green marl contains its potash not in the freely soluble state of nitrate or sulphate, but as a less soluble silicate, not worth commercially so much as the potash of potash-salts. Experience shows however, that vegetation makes ready use of the plant-food contained in the marl, its application having a speedy effect on clover and grass.

The silicate of alumina, iron and potash which constitutes the green sand (or glauconite, as the pure green mineral is termed by geologists), in fact readily suffers decomposition with liberation of its potash, and at the same time furnishes in the residual silicate, the substance which confers on good soils their remarkable quality of retaining the soluble fertilizing elements which would otherwise go to waste. No doubt it is this sili-
The Green Sand Marl has long been a staple fertilizer and amendment in the State of New Jersey, where it occurs as a geological deposit or rather as three distinct deposits, (upper, middle and lower marl beds) which stretch across the State from the Highlands of Navesink near Sandy Hook, to the Delaware river below Wilmington, and in many localities admits of easy excavation. In composition it is somewhat variable as shown by the analyses above given, made on separate samples which were obtained quite near each other. If the value of the potash and phosphoric acid in the above analysis is reckoned, for the former, at its lowest price, viz., 4½ cts. per lb., and for the latter at 9 cts. per lb., the value of reverted phosphoric acid, we have in 2,000 lbs. of 316, no less than 114 lbs. of potash worth $5.13 and 18 lbs. of phos. acid worth $1.62, the total being $6.75. The same reckoning applied to the other analyses which largely accounts for the striking improvement of the light sandy soils of Eastern New Jersey, large tracts of which have been transformed from a desert to a garden, mainly as a consequence of the use of this marl.

At the price charged, the green sand marl will be found, to judge from the results of its use in New Jersey, a cheap means of improving not only our very light soils, but also the better loams which require constant manuring to maintain their fertility.

This marl must usually be applied in large quantities, several tons to the acre, in order to get good results. It then forms a valuable amendment and a durable source of potash.

**CORRECTION.**

In Bulletin No. 31, the cost of Lombard & Matthewson’s Superphosphate, Station No. 295, should be $38.00 instead of $40.00.

**THE CONNECTICUT AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.**

The Station was established in accordance with an Act of the General Assembly, approved March 21, 1877, “for the purpose of promoting Agriculture by scientific investigation and experiment.”

The Station is prepared to analyze and test fertilizers, cattle-food, seeds, soils, waters, milk, and other agricultural materials and products, to identify grasses, weeds, and useful or injurious insects, and to give information on the various subjects of Agricultural Science, for the use and advantage of the citizens of Connecticut.

S. W. JOHNSON, Director.