particularly in their paſſage through the low wet grounds: as the animal dies, the ſhell is depoſited.

The ſecond, compoſed of ſea-ſhells, conſtitutes much greater collections, and is found in innumerable places now far removed from the ſea. That, moſt particularly deſcribed by naturaliſts, is a collection of this kind in Touraine, a province in France. The part of the country, where it is found, contains ſeveral ſquare-miles of ſurface; and wherever they dig to a certain depth, they find this collection of ſhells, compoſing a ſtrata of twenty feet thick. The country at preſent is one hundred and eighty miles from the ſea.

The ſtone or clay marls bear more or leſs reſemblance to clay; they are very various in their colour and other appearances, but agree in containing a quantity of clay united with calcareous earth, ſo as to effervesce with acids—the ſtone marls are harder than the clays, but upon being expoſed to the action of the ſun and froſt, they crumble into powder, which is eaſily mixed with the ſoil, though ſome of them require a very long time before they are divided fine enough to be completely mixed with it.

Theſe are the principal forms in which calcareous earth is found. They all derive their origin from the calcareous matter of ſhells; for we find relics of ſhells in by far the greater number of lime-ſtones, chalks, gypſums, and marbles.

From the natural hiſtory of theſe foſſils, and their effects in promoting vegetation, we may conclude that they contain in themſelves a certain nouriſhment to plants, ariſing from a concentration of the animal glue exiſting in their original ſtate of ſhell-fiſh.

Too much pains cannot be taken to engage our farmers generally in the uſe of theſe valuable manures.

RESOLVED, as there are very extenſive beds or quarries of plaſter ſtone in ſeveral parts of the gulph of St. Lawrence, ſteps be taken by the ſecretary to procure a ſmall quantity from different