

except on the Patuxent river where it is more clayey. It is well adapted to the culture of corn, tobacco and wheat.

The climate is warm and moist but healthy save near the marshes where malarious diseases occur.

Oak, chestnut, pine and locust are the natural timber growths. The wood land mostly lines the shores of the bay and river and is very convenient to the Baltimore and Washington markets. The average price of pine wood land is \$10 00 or \$12 00 per acre.

Exhausted or worn out land can be purchased for \$10 00 per acre, good land under cultivation is about \$30 00 per acre. The size of farms has been about 300 acres.

The great staple crop of the county is tobacco, but wheat and corn are also largely cultivated.

At the time this county was settled many of its slopes were covered with vines, and there are proofs that the early colonists cultivated vineyards. But at this day the culture of fruits in the county is small and only suffices the wants of the population.

The waters of the Chesapeake bay and Patuxent river abound in the finest fish and oysters, and thousands of bushels of oysters are annually carried to the Baltimore and northern markets. A large number of men are engaged in catching and transporting them. An ordinary man during the oyster season, that is from September to May, can make from \$5 00 to \$15 00 per day in that business.

Tripoli, which is used as a polishing material for all goods that are finished by varnishing, and also for some metals, is found in many localities. On the banks of the Patuxent the deposit of tripoli varies from 5 to 30 feet in thickness.

Few counties offer greater inducements to immigrants from the low price of the lands and the flexible, improvable character of its soil, the nearness to the markets of Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington, the facility of water transportation and the abundance of edible luxuries afforded by its waters.

At the same time it should be added, that in this county, as in the two preceding, the immigrant from a more northern latitude should be wary in his selection of a home. There are localities in all of these counties where an unacclimated immigrant can have no prospect of passing a year without serious bilious fevers or chills and fevers. He must, therefore, note carefully the surroundings of his home, select some of the numerous sites which are as free from malaria as any portion of the North, and observe those simple precautions which