	1858	1859
Phosphoric acid, combined with lime and magnesia, ...	——	2 23
Sand, ...	11.04	14.30
Animal charcoal and organic matter, (containing some ammonia,) .	22.30	12.32
Magnesia, iron, water, &c., not determined, ...	4.66	13.95

The useful matters may be summed up as follows, and I have also calculated their money value in the manner before stated. (See page —.)

That of 1858:

	Per ct.	Price.	Am't.
Gypsum, ...	25.30	$\frac{1}{3}$ ct.	$ .08$\frac{1}{3}$
Phosphoric acid, insoluble,	11.65	$4\frac{1}{2}$ ct.	.52$\frac{1}{2}$
" " soluble,	8.40	$12\frac{1}{2}$ ct.	1.05
Value of 100 lbs. of the fertilizer, . .			$1.66

That of 1859:

Gypsum, ...	39.31	$\frac{1}{3}$ ct.	$ .13
Phosphoric acid, insoluble,	7.06	$4\frac{1}{2}$ ct.	.31$\frac{3}{4}$
" " soluble,	6.27	$12\frac{1}{2}$ ct.	.78$\frac{1}{4}$
Value of 100 lbs. of the fertilizer, . .			$1.23

The value of 100 lbs. being multiplied by 20, gives the value of a ton of each.

Thus, that of 1858 is worth	$33.20
" 1859 "	24.60
Difference against the latter, . . .	$ 9.60

The proportion of ammonia was too small in either to be worthy of notice.

Comment is unnecessary. I have given the chemical constitution and its money value, so that the farmer may really know what he is buying.

The result of all this shows a *great falling off in the value* of three manures, which have been much used in Maryland, whilst in two others, (Coe & Rhodes,) the quality has been generally maintained.

What quantities of these inferior articles have been sold to our farmers because of their original reputation, cannot be ascertained, but it would seem that means should be taken to arrest