

I need not give the reasons, the fact is certain and quite sufficient for our present purpose.

There are millions of acres of this land, now not worth in the market more than from five to eight dollars, which by the application of as much money in the proper manure, will pay for themselves and for the manure, by the very first, or, at most, the second crop. Lands, precisely similar to them, have produced from fifteen to twenty bushels of wheat to the acre, after proper draining and liming, which before would not produce more than four or five, frequently no more than two or three. I know some examples of this kind, upon which all may depend, which prove these two prime facts:—1st. That those lands, when improved, are the most productive and valuable in our State, taking every thing into consideration;—2nd. That lime is the cheapest agency to effect this improvement. I need not say, that in their unimproved condition they are the least profitable of all of our varieties of soil. If there be any one kind of manure which I can recommend for any particular soil with more confidence than any other, it is

OYSTER SHELL LIME TO WHITE OAK SOILS.

If that cannot be obtained, then the Baltimore limes should be used. I have never known one single instance of failure from the use of oyster shell lime on these soils, where proper cultivation was also followed. The most productive lands in Talbot are of this kind, and made so by the use of this substance, and manure from the common resources of the farm. Land there, which twenty years ago was considered dear at ten, will now readily bring fifty and sixty dollars. The same degree of improvement has occurred in many other of the counties of this shore, but not so generally as in Talbot. I have now given the nature of the composition, and best means of improving, this variety of soil; shown what indications Analytical Chemistry declares were to be fulfilled to render them fertile; and I have shown that where these indications had been carried out, they have never failed to produce the desired result; that art and science, theory and practice, all pointed to the same system of cultivation, and the same kind of manures. It remains then for the owners of this land to act their part, and their labor should be the less irksome from the certainty of its success.

The following are a few of the many analyses made of these soils:—

Specimen from Farley creek, Kent county,	5.60
Vegetable matter,	89.80
Silica, (sand,)	3.40
Iron and pure clay, .	.14
Iron and alumina, as phosphates,	.41
Lime, as air slaked lime,	.35
Magnesia,	.12
Potash and soda,	.001
Sulphuric acid,	.001
Chlorine,	