

Lime, as carbonate,	12.20
Clay and iron,	1.12
Gypsum,	82.00
Specimen T, contained of—	
Sand,	10.00
Lime, as carbonate,	28.00
Iron and clay,	1.30
Gypsum,	60.70

No. 7,

Contained of—	
Sand,	2.20
Iron and clay,	1.25
Lime, as carbonate,	10.00
Gypsum,	86.40

No. 8,

Contained of—	
Sand,	2.04
Iron and clay,	2.10
Lime, as carbonate,	5.40
Gypsum,	89.90

No. 9,

Contained of—	
Gypsum,	85.04
Other constituents not estimated.	

No. 10,

Contained of—	
Sand,	6.20
Iron and clay,	1.15
Lime, as carbonate,	7.35
Gypsum,	85.30

It is shown from the above analyses, that some specimens contain thirty per cent less of gypsum than others, yet he who buys, pays the same price for it, as if it contained the full amount of gypsum. The inspection should show in this, also, not only the *weight* of the barrel, but *what is in it*. When one gives \$1.37 for a barrel of gypsum containing three bushels, about forty-six cents per bushel, he should know how much of gypsum he is buying,—not to be forced to pay \$1.37 for a barrel of something; one third of which is only worth, at the highest rate, six cents per bushel ;—nor made to pay for common air slaked lime and sand, at the same rate as he pays for gypsum.

I must not be understood as charging the traders in this article with adulterating it. No such thing is necessary to my purpose. A great difference exists in the rock from which the gypsum is ground ; and if there was none, still it is *possible* for it to be adulterated, and the State should take the same precaution to guard its citizens from loss from this source, as it does in other articles of which the people at large are good judges, frequently as good as the inspector himself. As the gypsum, (sulphate of