

It is well for farmers to recollect, that as they increase the subscription of papers devoted to their interests, they increase their ability to benefit it, so that each one who takes a paper has a personal interest in increasing its subscription as much as possible.

But it is not only the present race of farmers who should be thought of. The next generation should be taught *now*, the true principles of agriculture. There are at this time, thousands of children in the State, who should be receiving elementary instruction in Agricultural Chemistry, taught them in a plain and comprehensive manner. There will then be done for the next generation, what can, at best, but be imperfectly done for this. I must not be understood as advocating the teaching of analytical chemistry in our common schools and academies. This is *impossible* and should not be attempted; but only the *elementary principles* of chemistry, in its application to agriculture. Farmers from these schools, would be better able to understand treatises on their profession, and comprehend the language which belongs to the science nearest allied to their art. They would become acquainted with many facts of great practical benefit, and by having their minds directed to this study when young, would more certainly apply to it when old. The benefits from this, all can see.

The benefits that have arisen from the execution of the present law of Maryland, are vast and important. It has determined the composition of many deposits of marl, giving to the owners thereof, guidance for its application, which before they had not.

By determining the compositions of many variety of soils, it has been able to recommend the specific manures for them. There have been expended hundreds of thousands of dollars, in the application of magnesian limes to soil, which already contained a sufficient abundance of magnesia. There have been expended hundreds of thousands of dollars, in the application of limestone containing no magnesia, to soils equally destitute of it: thus withholding from them a necessary constituent, when no expense would have been incurred in applying it.

Some soils are injured by deep ploughing, and these I have accurately described to their owners, as far as it was possible to do so. Other soils require deep ploughing. The surface soil, from long and shallow cultivation, was almost entire exhausted of lime, magnesia, and potash, and besides, its mechanical texture was unfavorable to vegetation. The subsoils capable of counteracting the faults of mechanical texture, and having constituents to supply the chemical defects were analysed, and their value insisted on. In many sections of the State, the subsoils lying only three or four inches below the surface, contain from eight to twenty-five bushels of lime per acre, for every inch in depth, besides also magnesia and potash. These had been undisturbed for years, and would have remained untouched forever, unless some chance experiment had dictated their cultivation: the experience of others on different soils being against the mode of cultivation to bring them into use. In no single solitary instance has the farmer been disappointed in the mode