

Iron as peroxide and alumina,	.	.	3.80
Lime as carbonate,	.	.	.15
Magnesia,	.	.	.07
Potash,	.	.	.05
Soda,	.	.	.06
Phosphoric acid,	.	.	.02
Sulphuric acid,	.	.	.01
Chlorine,	.	.	.13

Soil from table lands in Charles county, and numerous specimens from St. Mary's, show the same composition as to the above in reference to the practical treatment with manures; some show a deficiency in lime with enough of magnesia—some a deficiency of magnesia with enough of lime, all show a greater or less deficiency in the phosphates, and sometimes of the sulphates. This, however, involves no practical difficulty, as the best way to apply phosphates is to dissolve them in sulphuric acid, and thus both will be supplied at the same time. Let the general treatment which I have recommended for all poor lands be adopted, and the particular directions be followed, and ample remuneration in crops and increased value of the land by more than one hundred per cent. may be expected.

LIGHT SANDY HORSEMINT SOILS.

These embrace a large proportion of the 3d Gubernatorial District, and can be easily recognized by their description in connection with their locality. *They are loose, light and sandy, the sand being in large coarse grains, and of a clear glass bright color. They are covered most generally with small oak or pine, and are almost always covered with horsemint in their natural state.* Though these soils be generally unproductive, it is not more their fault, not more owing to their intrinsic condition than to the neglect which they have almost universally experienced in the application of manures, and in their course of cultivation. They have generally been cropped without manure and afterwards grazed without stint. They have had no benefit from manures, no respite from the constant demands made on them; and the same is true of many other varieties of soil in the State, a constant demand has been made upon them, to which they have generously responded without ever having received means or even being afforded *facilities* to meet those demands. These soils are not without their advantages—they bring crops early, and do not require much rain: a very heavy rain destroys the crops, if falling at a particular time, for one season. Their