

ticularly adapted to the stiff soils adjacent to it, another part is very stiff clay marl, and exactly suitable to the light soils in its vicinity. Not only are these marls found on the bay shore, but in many and various other parts of the county from the Anne Arundel border down to St. Leonard's Creek. They contain from thirty to eighty per cent. of carbonate of lime, (air-slacked lime,) and would, if applied, double the value of lands on which they might be used, and pay for the expense of their application in the first crop. I say this from a very extensive acquaintance with the effects of the marl, and this opinion is founded on more practical observation than has been attained by any one else in Maryland.

I now take leave of the description of the various soils examined since my last Report. I have given a full and complete description of all those which I was enabled to examine sufficiently to recommend appropriate manures and appropriate cultivation.

These recommendations I have founded on the most careful analyses of the soils and the lights afforded me by all the facts which I could obtain from practical observation. These I have carefully collated, and the result has been given to the agricultural community in the preceding pages.

The practical recommendations are based on a digest of facts obtained from practical men, from my own observation, the collection of those from all written sources in my reach, together with the teachings of chemical analysis conducted so as to give the most accurate results of which analytical chemistry is now capable.

My whole aim and endeavor has been in the foregoing Report to make myself clearly understood, and to attain this object I have sacrificed much in the style, preferring to use frequent repetitions, the better to convey a *clear* understanding of my meaning. If in any part there be obscurity or doubt, I will take great pleasure in giving my opinion.

Before concluding this Report, I feel it but right that I should call your attention to the law for the inspection of Peruvian and other guanos coming to our State. The supplement to the original bill passed by the last House of Delegates fixed a scale of numbers whereby the different qualities of Peruvian guano should be marked—for instance, it says all guanos containing from fifteen to eighteen per cent. of ammonia shall be marked with the same mark, the letter "A." All those containing from twelve per cent. to fifteen per cent. shall be marked with the letter "B," &c. Now the value of ammonia at the rate at which it sells in Peruvian guano is about twelve cents per pound, and the difference in the Peruvian guano *bearing the same mark* may amount in a ton to sixty-six pounds, worth seven dollars and ninety-two cents. So purchasers in buying this article may receive that which is