

mark here, that extensive accumulations of oyster-shells, which must not be confounded with fossil-shells, are met with on many spots. This is particularly the case on Chester river, where the laudable enterprise of an intelligent citizen has rendered them subservient to a great good, by burning them for lime. Similar accumulations exist on the Western Shore of the Chesapeake Bay, and are no doubt the work of the aboriginal inhabitants of the country.

From these considerations it follows, that the prominent features in a geological map of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, will be an exhibition of the various kinds of soil, circumscribed by accurate limits for each county, and of the extent of the whole shell-marl deposits, so far as this can be ascertained; and a location of such special deposits, as from their more accessible position and the nature of their contents, are calculated to afford the greatest advantage to the greatest number. The utility of a representation in this manner of the actual condition of the soil, and of the means of improvement which it possesses within itself, must be apparent to every one: the application of these resources is within the competency of every intelligent farmer.

Another geological feature of interest belonging to the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and one which should be made of great prominence, is its extensive deposits of bog ore. These are found to embrace a portion of Caroline county, the eastern part of Dorchester county, and a great part of Somerset and Worcester counties. As this ore of iron is of daily formation, being deposited from stagnant waters containing the oxide of iron, its beds may be said to be inexhaustible. It commonly yields thirty to thirty-five per cent. of metal, which, though of a