

has kept the grass from growing, and guano be applied at the rates of 1000 lbs per acre. The plants should thus be sown rather late. Several other gentlemen had raised plants very successfully in the same way. Mr. Witcher had a neighbor who burned his plant bed on a wheat stubble, plowed under, and then covered with corn stalks, which made as good plants as he ever saw grow. One year the suckers of his new ground crop ripened and scattered their seed over the ground, which, after it was plowed, came up, making the entire field a plant bed; he drew his plants from around the stumps, and they produced as good tobacco as he ever saw; showing that the sprouts will make as good seed as any; & it was said sprouts drawn from cabbage stalks and planted will also make good cabbages. The best tobacco was always a little undersized for the quality of the land. Tobacco inspected in Richmond sells better than that inspected in Petersburg, because it bears a higher price in foreign markets.

In regard to Corn with Peas, Mr. Segars, of Southampton, said he had known lands cultivated annually, for ten years, in corn with peas sown among it at the last working; and the land became better and better.

With respect to De Burg's Superphosphate: Several gentlemen had tried it to their cost; having found it totally worthless.

If such conversations among the farmers of North Carolina, were frequently held, reported and published, much valuable practical information now buried in the minds of comparatively few would be brought out for the benefit of the whole reading public; and, my word for it, Mr. Arator, nothing would more thoroughly arouse the spirit of improvement, nor better direct its efforts, than the well authenticated facts thus, in familiar and friendly style, communicated. I am, to such information,

A DEBTOR.

[Our correspondent is right. The valuable abstract and remarks which he

has furnished above, in a very small compass, contain useful information, on the subject of rotation of crops, grazing, the cultivation of clover, wheat, tobacco, corn, peas, and the use of certain fertilizers, which will better serve the inexperienced agriculturists than volumes of untried theories. We do not believe the worth of such information is appreciated; nor can it be justly estimated under the existing supineness of our agriculturists. They do not appear to have observed the fact, that in all other branches of business and departments of human society, social intercourse, intellectual attrition, and minute examination, are the indispensable means of advancement; and remain lamentably ignorant of the fact, that these are as essential in the success of all our rural avocations as any other. If our people were convinced of their importance—if those among them even who are alive to the necessity of improvement—but saw and felt it as they should, every county in the State would have well organized agricultural societies, holding their regular meetings, imparting light and heat to their members, spreading convincing facts among the people, and accelerating every where, in their own farms, the farms of their neighbors, and the farms throughout the State, the peaceful and glorious triumphs of the plow.

Let every one read attentively and seriously consider the matter here laid before our readers.]—ED. ARATOR.

For the Arator.

I consider putting in manure and covering corn well in the drill, require the exercise of considerable skill and care. When the ground has been previously plowed deep and close, I find the following a nice plan: Run off your rows four and a half to five feet apart, opening a deep and wide furrow, in which shovel your manure as bountifully as possible; then list it, turning one furrow on each side upon it; split the ridge shallow, for plantinting, with a small plow, with a mouldboard on each side;