

It has been tried with eminent success, in Granville and Warren from the first settlement of those counties; and they are annually increasing the product. I recently heard one of the most intelligent citizens of the former remark, that with the price of even ten to fifteen dollars a hundred, he wanted to live in no better country. It is true they use guano there extensively, even, in some instances, a ton to the hand; but they manage it skilfully, and carefully save also other manures, and with the profits above stated.

If tobacco were raised here in any considerable quantities, Factories might be established among us for doing up the article; and there is no better business. Something must be done to vary and increase our productive pursuits, or our march will be backwards.

Yours truly.

R. H.

For the Arator.

Mr. Editor: The public are benefitted by the timely cautions given in our agricultural journals, as well as by the useful information and instruction with which they abound. I desire, therefore, to bring to the notice of the farmers and planters of this State, through your paper, the fact, that extensive frauds in guano are being practiced. A Farmer states, in a Virginia paper, that he purchased some of the article last fall, in Georgetown, which was liberally mixed with the red soil of Georgetown hills or some other locality, which gave the guano too red a color. In some instances, it has been found, ground plaster is moistened and mixed with it, which is difficult to detect, but may be inferred from its dampness. In one case, among a variety of rubbish, in one bag, a lump of stone coal weighing upwards of nine pounds, was found. Be vigilant. All sorts of frauds will be attempted in this article. The temptation is too great for unscrupulous humanity. Q.

For the Arator.

Mr. Editor: Much more depends upon the careful selection of seed, especi-

ally for corn, than is generally imagined. As animals, so will vegetables degenerate or improve according to the quality of the seed by which they are propagated. All know how remarkably prolific is the Baden corn; and the only objection to it is the smallness of the ears—it having been produced from a small variety. The properties in this to be desired are, that it produces, in good ground, several ears to the stalk, and shells out better than common corn. Now, this was brought about by careful selection of seed with reference to these qualities. This principle may be universally applied, with certainty of similar results. Let the selection be made while the corn is on the stalk. Where there are two or more on a stalk, take the largest and most perfect ear. Thus gather as many as may be necessary for seed. Preserve them, in the shuck, in a dry place, until wanted for planting. In shelling, give to the hogs or crows—at all events don't plant, the imperfect grains at the end. If an earlier variety be desired, watch the field at different stages, and select the ears most forward in ripening, and mark them, so that they may be recognized when dry enough to pull. Attention to these simple rules, on the scientific principle that like produces its like, will ultimately bring out a variety that will largely increase the product of our farms; and, by liberal manuring and good culture, we shall make forty bushels to the acre, where we made only ten before. Our farmers, generally, are too careless about their seed, the result of indolence, indifference, or ignorance: All they think of, is, will it come up? Would that they could be induced to look well to the saving of their seed.

GATHERER.

For the Arator.

Mr. Editor: I see it stated that the pear will flourish on the mountain ash; the ash is a juicy and rapid grower, and brings that delicious fruit into early and thrifty bearing. If any of your readers have experience or information on this subject, I hope they will communicate