The Abbeville Press.

BY W. A. LEE AND HUGH WILSON. ABBEVILLE, S. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1867. VOLUME XIV. NO. 49.

SUPPLEMENTARY BILL.

The following is a correct copy of the bill supplementary to the military government bill, which is now in force in the Southern States:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That before the first day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, the commanding general in each district defined by an act entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, shall cause a registration to be made of the male citizens of the United States, twenty-one years of age and upwards, resident in each county or parish in the State or States included in his district, which registration shall include only those persons who are qualified to vote for delegates by the act aforesaid, and who shall have taken and subscribed the following: "I do solemnly swear or affirm in the presence of Almighty God, that I am a citizen of the State of ———, that I have resided in said State for twelve months next preceding this day, and now reside in the county of ——— or the parish of ——— in said State (as the case may be); that I am twenty-one years old; that I have not been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion or civil war against the United States, nor for felony committed against the laws of any State or of the United States; that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress of the United States or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterward engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I will faithfully support the Constitution and obey the laws of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, encourage others so to do. So help me God;" which oath or affirmation may be administered by any registering officer.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That after the completion of the registration hereby provided for in any State, at such time and places therein as the commanding general shall appoint and direct, of which at least thirty days' public notice shall be given, an election shall be held of delegates to a convention for the purpose of establishing a constitution and civil government for such State loyal to the Union, said convention in each State, except Virginia, to consist of the same number of members as the most numerous branch of the State Legislature of such State in the year eighteen hundred and sixty, to be apportioned among the several districts, counties or parishes of such State by the commanding general, giving to each representation in the ratio of voters registered as aforesaid as nearly as may be. The convention in Virginia shall consist of the same number of members as represented the territory now constituting Virginia in the most numerous branch of the Legislature of said State in the year eighteen hundred and sixty, to be apportioned as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That at said election the registered voters of each State shall vote for or against a convention to form a constitution therefor under this act. Those voting in favor of such a convention shall have written or printed on the ballots by which they vote for delegates, as aforesaid, the words "For a Convention," and those voting against such a convention shall have written or printed on such ballots the words "Against a Convention." The persons appointed to superintend said election, and to make return of the votes given thereat, as herein provided, shall count and make return of the votes given for and against a convention; and the commanding general to whom the same shall have been returned shall ascertain and declare the total vote in such State for and against a convention. If a majority of the votes given on that question shall be for a convention, then such convention shall be held, as hereinafter provided; but if a majority of said votes shall be against a convention, then no such convention shall be held under this act: *Provided*, That such convention shall not be held unless a majority of all such registered voters shall have voted on the question of holding such convention.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the commanding general of each district shall appoint such loyal officers or persons as may be necessary, not exceeding three in each election district in any State, to make and complete the registration, superintend the election, and make return to him of the votes, list of voters, and of the persons elected as delegates by a plurality of the votes cast at said election; and upon receiving said returns he shall open the same, ascertain the persons elected as delegates according to the returns of the officers who conducted said election, and make proclamation thereof, and within sixty days from the date of election he shall notify the delegates to assemble in convention, at a time and place to be mentioned in the notification, and said convention, when organized, shall first determine by a vote whether it is the wish of the people of such State to frame a constitution and civil government according to the provisions of this act, and the act to which this is supplementary, and if so, shall proceed to frame such constitution; and when the same shall have been so framed, said constitution shall be submitted by the convention for ratification to the persons registered under the provisions of this act at an election to be conducted by the officers or persons appointed by the commanding general, as hereinbefore provided, and to be held after the expiration of thirty days from the date of notice thereof, to be given by said convention; and the returns thereof shall be made to the commanding general of the district.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if, according to said returns, the Constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the votes of the electors qualified as herein specified cast at said election (at least one-half of all the registered voters voting upon the question of such ratification), the president of the convention shall transmit a copy of the same duly certified, to the President of the United States, who shall forthwith transmit the same to Congress, if then in session, and if not in session, then immediately upon its next assembling; and if the Constitution shall be declared by Congress to be in conformity with the provisions of the act to which this is supplementary, and the other provisions of said act shall have been complied with, and if Congress shall be satisfied that the registered voters had the unrestrained liberty to vote, and that the Constitution so ratified meets with the approval of a majority of the qualified electors in said State, and if the Constitution shall be approved by Congress, the State shall be declared entitled to representation, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom as therein provided.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That all elections in the States mentioned in the said "Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," shall during the operation of said act, be by ballot; and all officers making the said registration of voters and conducting said elections shall, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, take and subscribe an oath faithfully to perform the duties of the said office, and the oath prescribed by the act approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two entitled "An act to prescribe an oath of office."

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all expenses incurred by the several commanding generals, or by virtue of any orders issued or appointments made by them under or by virtue of this act, shall be paid out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the convention for each State shall prescribe the fees, salary, and compensation to be paid to delegates and other officers and agents herein authorized or necessary to carry into effect the purposes of this act not herein otherwise provided for, and shall provide for the levy and collection of such taxes on the property in such State as may be necessary to pay the same.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the word article, in the sixth section of the act to which this is supplementary, shall be construed to mean section.

PLOWS AND PLOWING

Editors Southern Cultivator:—Let me give a suggestion in regard to plows and plowing. Many planters are led to believe all that is needed is, that a plow should be of a certain shape, to plow well in any soil. True, it is very necessary that a plow should have a good shape or turn, in order to invert the soil, and run easily to the team, but some of the best plows in the country have been condemned for want of a little patience. There are soils that are very sticky, and adhere to the mold board. Thus, often a new plow, fresh from the grind-stone, which in many instances is left rougher than if it had never been ground, is put into this sticky soil, and if the dirt does not slip at once, the planter at once becomes disheartened, and the plow is thrown aside. Having had experience in the matter, I would advise every planter who has such soils, before using the plow, to rub the face of the mold-board with a stone, in in the direction, in which the dirt should slip. Thus you obtain the ground polish on the face of the mold-board. My word for it, if the shape is good, in a short time you have a good plow, which otherwise might be thrown aside.

Again, in many instances, plows are put in the ground when too wet, which is not only injurious to the running of the plow, but still more so to the land, which should never be broken when in this condition. Greater care should be taken in the selection of domic teams. Heavy double-trees hung on light plows, will throw them into the mire, in which position no plow can run well, besides being very hard on the plow-man.—*Southern Cultivator.*

From the Rome (Ga.) Courier.

BILL ARP ON THE SITUATION.

Rome, Big Shanty Territory, No. 3.
March 8th, 1867.

Mr. Editor: My intention was to have remained in dignified obscurity the small remnant of my miserable days, but my friends Bob Hide, Sam McCrackin, Tip, and other respectable gentlemen, of all sexes and both colors, seem to be disheveled about the times, and insist on my views about the momentous state of our sufferin country. The good people in Atlanta have got shaky in the knees, and its the duty of every good citizen to keep the disease from spreadin if he can. I havent been to Washington, nor been playin sentinel on a watch tower, but my observation convinces me there is a power of fuss on hand about something. Politics look squally and alarmin. Bill Sherman overrun the country and destroyed and carried away our property, and now his brother John is finishin up the job by robbin us of the rights and liberies our forefathers won. General Thomas is playin Vantoun with his 21 orders—puttin harmless boys in the barracks for tableauin with an old rebel flag—accusin us of all the crimes in the decalogue; such as murder, larceny, rape, arson, burglary, bigamy, perjury and suicide, throwin up in our teeth the *magnanimity of our conquerors*, as bein our safety valve from death and Beelzebub. Good gracious! what an awful people we are. And now comes Joseph, the sentinel, with his long-winded message of consolation, tellin us how we may flee from the wrath to come—skeerin the people to death, and gettin everything in a stew. What made him in such a hurry? why dident he keep silence for a few days, until the veto was signed, and the bill was passed? Why dident he give Mr. Jenkins a chance? If the times was so perilous, why dident he go and see Mr. Jenkins, and give him his opinion in private, and save all this excitement? Mr Jenkins is the Governor; he is the sentinel on the watch tower; he's the pilot, of the old ship; he's the people's choice. He can call the Legislature when its necessary. If he is in doubt about it, he can consult with Lumkin and Cobb, and Hill and Cooper, and Hardeman and Gibson, and *Brown*, and decide what ought to be done, and the people will be satisfied. But while the ship is in a storm let all the deck hands keep silence. The word will come from the captain soon enough. May be that Joseph feels sorter responsible for the fix he's got us in. May be he's repentin for the didos he cut up and the seeds of discord he sowed durin the war; but I doubt it. I don't think his ambition or his vanity sees anything but his own importance. It looks like he thought the Capital was moved to Atlanta, and he was Governor still. He's afraid the people will think he's dead, and just as soon as a big thing happens, *and a little before*, he clutches the occasion—seizes the opportunity, delivers his message, stirs up the people, sets the Gate City in a ferment, gets his name in the *Herald* and the *Tribune*. Joe Brown, a whale, big leader, conspicuous, fame, history, Mr. Jenkins nowhere, Milledgeville gone up, Joseph E. runnin the machine, in Atlanta!!

Well, I don't know what is at the bottom of all this, but I am afraid that while Joseph was in Washington somebody carried him up onto a high mountain, and showed him a kingdom or two, and he fell down and worshipped. These little kingdoms that a man sometimes sees from the top of a mountain are mighty demoralizing.

But I notice that all this fuss which Joseph has kicked up is confined to the towns and cities, where a heap of folks live, who havent got much of anything to do. The farmers don't know much about it, and care less—the whole concern is a god-send to some folks. I know an old worn-out politician who has been poking around for six months, tryin to revive the Democratic party for a livin, and now he's in his element. Parties are formin, and the old hack is in his glory. He's sorter like the *New Era* as yet—he wont take a side, he wont join issue, he wont commit himself, he's keepin *an open rear*, as the *Era* says. (I wish that paper would take an astringent.) But my friends we've got nothin to be ashamed of. Since the war our pursuits have been peaceful and honorable. We needent humiliate ourselves through fear of what humankind can do to us. If the Radicals intend to confiscate us, they will do it, and no acceptance of Sherman's bill will prevent it. If they want our cabbages, they are goin to have 'em. If they will ride over one law, they will over another. If they disregard Mr. Johnson's great argument, they'll disregard anything. I don't know how it is generally, but there aint an unpardoned rebel in this county, and if they confiscate they have got to declare the pardons all void. Nobody knows what they won't do, or when they will quit doing it, and my advice is *to wait for evil, be strong, endure everything and accept nothing*. All is lost save honor, hold up your manhood, don't lick the hand that's raised to strike the blow. Joe Brown's banner says "all is lost save honor, and that is only tolerable I thank you, it grows puny and weak." He says we can have representation in Congress. Who by? A man who can take the test oath, and can control the nigger vote. Who wants such a representation? How long before he would jine the Radicals and go in for confiscation. If he controlled the nigger vote he'd promise 'em land or anything else. Demagogues have always controlled the ignorant whites; demagogues will control the ignorant blacks. Who controls the nigger influence in Tennessee?—why, Brownlow and his party. Tennessee has done just what Joe Brown wants us to do, and now look at her and weep!—a nigger candidate runnin for Governor.

But suppose we had representation, and had elected all good men, fair men, just men, what could they do for us? Just nothing at all. With the present Radical majority all our votes would'nt undo anything that has been done, and with a Radical President they could do as much more as they pleased. Just let 'em all alone, give 'em rope, more rope; history is repeating itself, the crisis will come some time, tyranny and oppression must run its course Joe Brown's programme wont stop it. One of his resolutions made my head swim; I felt like taking chloroform. He would make the whole yankee nation believe we loved 'em like brothers, and wanted 'em to come out South, and let us hug 'em. Well, all that sorter stuff is played out. There aint a hundred men in the State that has any more respect for a Radical than a hyena, and Joe Brown knows it. But the good Lord knows our hearts, and how fondly we cling to those moderate men of the mighty North who would save us from the humiliation that awaits us. Let a kind word be spoken to a subjugated reb, and the warm blood quickens in the veins.

Oh, but are here, the Union Leagues, somebody says, what are they goin to do with us? Never mind my friends; the Union Leagues aint agoin to hurt nobody. They are made of flesh and blood like we are, and they are citizens, and their fate will be our fate. They are as much disgusted at Sherman's bill as anybody. They are our neighbors and our friends, and if there is some bad men among 'em, there is enough of the good to make 'em do right. So keep quiet and be easy, and the Union Leagues are not going to trouble you. If they want to save their own, it don't follow that they want to steal yours.

But Joseph is afraid we can't stand a military government. Well, I know its humiliating, withering, crushing, but we have stood it, and can try it awhile longer. We can do it till we can do better. Military Government aint the cause of our poverty and distress. Its a government higher than Thomas, or Sherman or Sheridan. Its the loss of crops, the want of rain. The military never stopped the corn from growin, and there's just as much rain in one platform as another. If the Good Lord will only bless us with abundant harvests, everything will go on smooth enough with the humble and honest people who drive the plow and hoe the corn. If they prosper, everybody else will too, if they mind their own business. We will have to quit talking so much, and quit writing altogether—muzzled lips and a gagged press. Ive done took warnin myself, and quit. Had my life insured in the Knickerbocker, and the policy wont allow me to expose myself, to jump into unnecessary peril. The military can out write us anyhow. Folks say the pen is mightier than the sword, but you put em both together, and they'll flank a man out of his liberty, and may be his life, in double-quick. The Mayor of this town had a little billet doin with General Thomas the o'her day, and only come out second best, though it wasent an open field nor a fair fight. I thought myself that 21 order must be a hoax, got up by Brick Pomery, or somebody, and was looking for the General to come out in a card, denyin of it, but I soon found that it was a genuine Robesperean document. I still think his posterity will deny it some 20 years hence.

Well, I was mighty mad; I would have given a hundred dollars to have played Vantoun with him one hour, just to have been turned loose in the papers, all free, no gag, no jail, no barracks, no bayonets, no guard. I would have got such a grin on him for the next six months as would have made everybody except Brick Pomeroy forget that Beast Butler stole spoons. "Livin on their magnanimity!" I tell you that got me, that burnt me, when I knew there wasent enough magnanimity in a ship load of all such to support a poor reb twenty-four hours. Magnanimity! My opinion is they've lost the seed, and don't know now what the commodity is. I was as full of epitaph as Brownlow is of pisen. Language come to me spontaneous; regular bidelifters, that would have peeled the bark from a man's carcass like skinin an alligator. But you see I was in the cantonments, and had to shoulder my feelings.

I think I should have gone up with spontaneous combustion if my wife hadent broke the spell with her comick scenes. She is an amusin and interestin woman, but much given to music in these days of numerous and lively offspring, but jest as soon as order 21 come out, she hunted up the *"gray jacket" and the "conquered banner,"* and jest such a solo soiree as I have 21 times a week, was never heard in Big Shanty before. She seems to take a delight in lettin the rebel flag on the title page "see the light," and "flaunts it about" in my face because I call myself a Union man. She says that part of the order about General Hanson's remains was founded on scripture, and so was Phil. Sheridan's about General Johnston's; for Solomon says in Ecclesiastes, "that a living dog is better than a dead lion." My opinion is that it will be impossible to harmonize the women durin this century. Such orders as 21 will cut off all hope of it. I think if General Thomas hadent been a Virginian, he wouldent have issued it. Ive noticed that when a Virginian falls, he falls heavy and fur. He gets further over on the side agin us than anybody. Ive heard that the General and Edward Johnson were both powerful secesh, and got mighty impatient because the Old Dominion was so slow in movin. The General said all the good officers would be gobbled up before she seceded. Well, they said old General Scott got hold of 'em about this time, and took 'em up into a high mountain, and showed 'em a kingdom or two, and the General fell down and whorshipped, and Edward Johnson wouldent. I tell you my friends, a man ought to be careful about going up onto these dangerous mountains; and this leads me to remark we ought to petition Mr. Johnson to put over Big Shanty a General who stood square to his State.

Hope for the best, my friends. Don't immagine you see panters and injuns, because we are in a Territory. Don't mistake a Bureau track for a bear sign. Don't fear it will be sickly, because Florida is hitched on to our diggins. Attend to your business, keep off of a high mountain, and all will be well. I would say more, but my wife's music has begun.

Yours, respectfully,
BILL ARP.

P. S.—I date my letter from Big Shanty, as I hear these three "diggins" are to have that name. Let us all be thankful we know where we are. For two years its been doubtful whether we were in or out. My opinion now is *that we are out*, and I heard a female voice say whoopee!
B. A.

MR. PEABODY'S GIFTS.

There have been many inquiries lately made as to the amount of Mr. Peabody's gifts for various charitable purposes. The following is believed to be a correct list of the donations made by the benevolent millionaire during the last few years:

The London poor,	$1,800,000
Baltimore, for Institute,	1,000,000
Baltimore Historical Society,	20,000
Boston Historical Society,	20,000
South Danvers,	160,000
Danvers,	50,000
Newburyport,	15,000
Georgetown, (Mass.,) for church and library,	50,000
Georgetown (D. C.,)	15,000
Library in Vermont,	5,000
Yale College,	150,000
Harvard College,	150,000
Kenyon College,	25,000
Philips' Academy,	25,000
Salem East India Company, lecture room and museum,	10,000
Grinnel expedition,	140,000
Recent donation to the South, which may be increased by the Mississippi bonds,	1,000,000
His family relations in trust,	1,500,000
Total,	$6,135,000

The Grinnel Expedition was the memorable voyage of Dr. Kane to the Arctic Sea, for which Mr. Grinnel, of New York, furnished the vessel, and Mr. Peabody contributed $10,000 toward the expenses. The donation to the poor of London is converted at the current rate of exchange at the time it was made into American currency. The value of the Mississippi bonds given to the South is not here set down; but their par value, with annual interest, is $1,000,000. The total of the donations in the above list is $6,185,000, which the Mississippi bonds may increase to $7,285,000. Of this sum all but $1,500,000 has been contributed for public purposes. It is understood that Mr. Peabody has provided for every relation of his now living; the most distant receiving $50,000, and those nearer $150,000 each, and we think it can be safely said there is not on record an instance of greater public or private benevolence by any private citizen of any country in the world than that furnished in the princely gifts of George Peabody.

GARDEN WORK FOR APRIL.

April with her showers and sunshine, and days of general mildness; her flowers and early fruits, is at hand, to gladden us with the hopes of Spring, and encourage us with a rich prospect of enjoyment for our labors. Old mother Earth is ready to yield her increase, but we must be ready with the fork, the hoe, and the rake, to prepare the soil and stir about the tender vegetation. South of this the principal crop of spring vegetables will have been sown, and will now advance rapidly, giving abundant returns. Still, sowing and planting are requisite for a regular succession of most garden crops. Early York, and all the principal varieties of early cabbage will be ready for transplanting. The ground should be well prepared and manured, and it should be kept in mind that the cabbage should never want for the proper nutriment, from the sowing of the seed in the bed to the full perfection of the head; and a cabbage thus grown is quite different from one which is suffered to stand half its time wanting the proper nutrition to bring it to perfection. Sow Drum-head and Bergen's Flat Dutch for the principal autumn and winter crops. Keep the asparagus beds clean from weeds, as they are very injurious. Those who have given it proper attention may now enjoy in perfection this delicious and nutritious vegetable.

Plant the principal crops of squashes, cucumbers, and melons, tomatoes, and beans.

Melons will require the ground to be well manured with good, decomposed manure. Prepare the holes by making the ground deep, rich, and light, by the addition of some good vegetable mould, and, after preparing the bed by a slight elevation, give a light top dressing of leaf-mould or old saw-dust to prevent baking. Nothing is more injurious to these tender plants than to permit the ground to bake about the young plants. Stir the soil about them after every rain; and should the bugs affect the plants, put, carefully, a little Peruvian Guano around the plants.

Plant successional crops of beans from the beginning to the close of the month. Be careful in selecting good kinds, such as are tender and sweet. This, however, is to be found out by experience.

Marrowfat peas and late varieties should be well worked and mulched, by covering the space between the leaves, rotten straw, &c. Apply this after a good season, and the crop will continue much longer in bearing.

Plant Okra now for the regular crop.

Onions—Keep them clean and well hoed, and thin them out if too thick, according to the use for which the crop is intended.

Parsnips, carrots, and beats, may still be planted this month. The best soil is a rich loam, incling to sand; but if the ground be well and thoroughly manured, ploughed or trenched deep, and pulverized finely, they will succeed in any soil. We would not only urge their cultivation upon the gardener, but all who have need for them should not omit sowing them as food for horses, sheep, and cattle.—They tend greatly to improve the quantity and quality of both the butter and milk, and are healthy and nutritious.

Lettuce.—This excellent vegetable will soon be in great perfection, if grown upon soil previously made rich. We grow it abundantly, not only for table use, but feed large quantities to our pigs daily; and we would suggest to our planters to grow a supply for this purpose, satisfied that that they would be well pleased with the result.

The flower garden will require constant care and attention this month. See that nothing is left undone; let all be neatness and order, for the rose will yield you its first sweet flowers. Dahlias can be transplanted. Sow China Asters and other choice annuals.

In the Orchard look to the trees, and if any appearance of the caterpillar, look early to their removal. Tie up grape vines and raspberries. Mulch the strawberry bed with clean litter, to protect the fruit, as the Albany, Longworth, and other early kinds will ripen abundantly in this month. If the season proves dry, give copious watering every evening—as the strawberry suffers most from drought—and you will have, daily, abundant supplies of this wholesome and pleasant fruit. It is at the same time one of the most certain fruits, always producing good crops if the proper care is given. In the absence of superphosphate, wood-ashes, and salt, make an excellent top dressing; this is within the reach of all. Do not pull off the runners at this season; they injure the plants in our climate. Tie up raspberry plants, if has not been attended to; and in the orchard remove any decayed branches that you may observe. See that everything is in proper trim at this season of verdure and beauty, and you will be prepared to appreciate the loveliness of Spring.—*Farmer and Planter.*

TAKE CARE OF THE TOOLS.

"Father! where is the auger?" cries out John Smith, Jr. "Don't 'zactly know, son; let me see, where did I use it last? Either in the barn, wood-shed, or down cellar, and there I left it; look till you find it." And so the boy runs till he is out of breath and patience, meanwhile thinking, if not speaking hard thoughts about his slack father. A half a dozen places have to be searched over before the tool is found, and if haply it is found, it is quite likely to be broken, or rusted, or much out of order.

"Father! where is the hand saw?" inquires Jams Brown. "Why do you ask, James? it is where it always is, when not in use, banging on the hook near the window, in the tool-room." James goes, where he should have gone at first, and he finds it in perfect trim; and he puts it back again in its place, when he is done with it, knowing that he will get a sound reprimand if he does not return it to its place.

Now, do but repeat what we have often said, that on the farm there should be a place for everything, and everything in its place. There is no use in trying to carry on a farm or anything else well, without system and order. And the care of tools is an important part of that system. One cannot accomplish much without a set of tools, larger or smaller—as for *borrowing* them unnecessarily, that should be regarded next to stealing them. And the purchase of tools should be followed up by a scrupulous use of them. A tool-room is a great convenience. It may be an apartment by itself in the carriage house or wood-house. Here let there be a row of pegs for saws; there is the bench for planes; yonder is a drawer with separate compartments for screws, washers, nuts, rivets, &c. Here is a place for bolts, there for chains. The hammers, chisels, screw-driver, auger, broad axe, adze, files—all have their appointed locality, and are kept there and no where else.—The law should be laid down and enforced, that whoever uses a tool must put it back, so that it can always be found at a moment's notice; nay, even if it be in the dark.

And this care should always lead and will lead to a system with regard to other things about the premises. Here is a corner for extra plow handles, and there a box for plow points; there are bolts of all sizes, ready in case of a break down; yonder are hooks with extra pieces of harness. Notice, too, the crowbar, beetle and wedges, and log chains, the grindstone always in its place, and always in order; the scythes, hoes, spades, shovels, forks, rakes, and whatnot have so long been kept in their respective places that they would almost cry out if carelessly left in an unaccustomed spot.

The time spent in keeping such a room in order is not lost. The time spent in carrying back tools after using them is not lost. If tools are not carried back, they would many of them be lost. And then the moral influence system and order is almost beyond computation.—*American Agriculturist for March.*

CORN AND HOGS.

From carefully conducted experiments, by different persons, it has been ascertained that one bushel of corn will make a little over 10½ pounds of pork—gross. Taking this result as a basis, the following deductions are made, which all our farmers would do well to lay by for a convenient reference—That:

When corn sells for 12½ cents per bushel, pork costs 1¼ cents per pound.

When corn costs 17 cents per bushel, pork costs 2 cents per pound.

When corn costs 25 cents per bushel, pork costs 3 cents a pound.

When corn costs 33 cents per bushel, pork costs 4 cents per pound.

When corn costs 50 cents per bushel, pork costs 6 cents per pound.

The following statement shows what the farmer realizes on his corn when sold in the form of pork:

When pork sells at 8 cents per pound, it brings 85 cents per bushel in corn.

When pork sells for 4 cents per pound, it brings 42 cents per bushel in corn. When pork sells for 5 cents per pound, it brings 47 cents per bushel in corn.