

Agricultural.

To Our Readers.

It is our desire to make the Agricultural Department of the PATRIOT of practical benefit to our readers, and in doing so we invite their co-operation. We hold a portion of our columns open to correspondents who desire information upon matters relating to agriculture, either directly or indirectly, and all such information will be carefully and promptly given. We invite, also, views and experiences upon matters relating to the farm, garden and household, and ask that they be given in as brief and condensed a manner as may be, and that letters be written legibly and on one side of the paper only. We do not engage to return communications that are not considered of sufficient interest for publication, although as far as possible requests to do so will be complied with.

Should Farmers Engage in Outside Business?

By Alexander Hyde, in New York Times.

The small profits of agriculture for a few years past have made many farmers discontented, and have induced not a few to attempt an increase of income by connecting some other business with their legitimate calling. Some have associated together and started a farmer's store, so as to save commissions to middlemen and appropriate to themselves some mercantile gains. Others have assumed an agency of some publishing company, or life insurance, or sewing-machine company, and have left home and farm to run themselves, while they run around the country as canvassers, a position but one degree above that of tramps. Others, still more foolish, have sent what earnings they could scrape together to Wall-street, hoping to attain a competence, possibly wealth, by speculation in stocks. These are only specimens of the many kinds of outside business into which farmers have been led by the present state of the times added to the discontent which is common to humanity. Now, we would by no means discourage efforts to better one's condition.

Neither would we be understood as intimating that under no circumstances it is expedient for a farmer or a mechanic to change his calling, or add to it some collateral outside business. There are some men of such wonderful versatility of talent that they can ride two or three horses at the same time, putting one foot on one and another foot on the other, and stepping upon the third as occasion may require, but these are the exceptions. The universal geniuses are very few, and if we watch their career for a course of years it will be seen that they have many falls, and though they may rise again they do not in the end, as a general rule, prove successful. If a farmer finds, after having entered on the calling, that the bent of his mind is for trade, or mechanism, instead of adding mercantile or mechanical business to his agriculture, he had better sell his farm and turn merchant or mechanic. It would have been better still to have found out the bent of his genius at an earlier period, for few can change successfully from one calling to another after their habits have once become fixed. Parents are often to blame in this matter, and urge their sons to be farmers or mechanics or merchants when the boys themselves have no taste for the pursuit which is urged upon them. Possibly perseverance and fidelity may conquer success in an unmeaning pursuit, but eminence generally is the result of energy, combined with natural talent. Many a good farmer has been spoiled by being pushed into the ministry, and it is a good minister thinks he can run a church and a farm at the same time, he had better think twice before he undertakes it. Many of the old New-England divines did this, and were almost compelled to do it in order to keep soul and body together, but their work in the field for five or six days in the week was a great drawback on their ministry in the pulpit on the seventh day. Some made respectable farmers, and others respectable clergymen, but however various their gifts, their success in one calling was damaged by the distraction of their attention in the other. "A jack at all trades," as the old maxim says, "is good at none," or as the boy put it, who, when asked what business his father followed, replied, "O! he farms it a little, sells books sometimes, tinkers a good deal, in fact, is a jack at everything." It is his duty and current observation prove anything, it is that energy, wit, and perseverance, directed in one line, accomplish far more than when scattered in different directions. "I shall fight it out on this line if it takes all summer," said Grant. It took all summer and all winter, but the thing was done, and done thoroughly.

No one will pretend that there is not scope on the farm for the full exercise of all the powers even of a genius. The impression is common that any one can be a farmer. To preach, to plead, to physic, and even to run a locomotive require some peculiar talent; but any good-farmer can cultivate land, and by a judicious system of advertising the merits and resources of our State to induce immigration. The question of immigration to the State was discussed, and deep interest was manifested. The board finally decided not to send an agent abroad, but by a judicious system of advertising the merits and resources of our State to induce immigration.

A committee, composed of President Battle and Prof. Kerr, was appointed to draft resolutions on the death of the late Secretary, Captain T. Jeff. Robinson. There was some discussion of the progress of the work of stocking our waters with fish. Marked interest was shown, and it was stated

exercise of the most ability. The Governor may require a different talent; but, if a man can run a farm of 500 acres, employ a dozen men, putting them where they will do most good—keep a large stock, and of such kind that will pay the biggest profit, utilizing all his resources for fertility, and developing the capacity of his land to the fullest extent, such a one will find no time for outside business, though we have no doubt he would make a good Governor if called to the position.

Many farmers are anxious because their business is such a small one. They look at the merchants and book agents, as earning money much more rapidly and easily than themselves, and therefore are discontented. But they must remember that the merchant is constantly exposed, they would be more content with the slow and sure gains of farming. Besides, if the farmer could put the same energy, enterprise, and system into his business that the wide-awake merchant does he would find it more profitable. Instead, therefore, of adding an insurance agency or a book agency to his farming business, or venturing his capital in Wall-street stocks or a co-operative store, we advise him to put harder knocks into his land, and see if it can't be made to return a larger profit.

The best addition to the farmer's occupation is to raise more produce on the same amount of land, to keep more and better stock, to study the markets and turn everything off at the moment it pays best. If the farm is already up to the highest pitch of profitable culture—we never saw such perfect land—then the farmer feels that his genius is cramped, he cannot, like Alexander, weep for other lands to conquer. In this free, but uneasy country, there is always real estate for sale, and generally contiguous estate. It does not need, however, that because 100 acres return a thousand dollars net gain, 200 acres will return twice as much. On this point many a farmer and many in other occupations have split. To run a big farm or factory requires big executive powers, and a man before branching out, even in his own line, should know himself, as well as examine the state of his finances. The capital of brains required for the management of a large business is just as essential as a financial capital. The question of a small or large farm depends mostly upon the capacity of the farmer. We do not object to a large farm, if the owner knows how to manage it and lives up to his knowledge.

As civilization advances, however, the tendency beyond question is to a division of labor. We see this in large manufacturing establishments, where one operative seldom does, or knows how to do, more than one thing, though this thing may be nothing more than fastening on the head of a pin. As the dandy, when asked how he tied his cravat so exquisitely, replied, "I give all my mind to it," so manufacturers find that there are operatives do the best work when they give all their attention to one thing. Practice makes the manipulation perfect, and it is astonishing to notice in a factory with what dexterity the operatives handle their fabrics. It may not be desirable for the operative to give all his mind to drilling the eye of a needle, but it is desirable for the business of the needle manufacturer. In agriculture we do not find the principle of a division of labor carried to so great an extent, but even here the tendency is in the same direction. Our fathers kept both sheep and cows, raised flax and wool, and our mothers made butter and cheese, spun, wore cloth, and made their own clothes, besides raising a flock of children, but now a dairyman is seldom a shepherd. Specialties are more in vogue. One farmer gives his attention to grain, another to stock-raising, another to fruit, and there are subdivisions of these branches, and the successful farmer must work in this direction rather than add other vocations to his peculiar calling.

State Board of Agriculture.

The State Board of Agriculture held its quarterly meeting, at Raleigh, on 20th-21st inst. We quote from the Raleigh Observer:

State Geologist W. C. Kerr presented his report, as did State Chemist A. B. Ledoux. Prof. Ledoux also tendered his resignation of the position he has so worthily occupied, and made a feeling speech in regard to the resignation. Remarks expressive of deep regret at the loss of so valuable an official were made by several members of the board. It was ordered that the Secretary draw up a special resolution of regret at Prof. Ledoux's resignation.

On the question of his successor a committee, composed of Gov. Jarvis, President Battle and Prof. Kerr, was appointed to correspond and receive applications for the position, so as to be able to present them at a special meeting of the board, which is soon to be held. The committee will also report on the fitness of applicants. The question of immigration to the State was discussed, and deep interest was manifested. The board finally decided not to send an agent abroad, but by a judicious system of advertising the merits and resources of our State to induce immigration.

that there are now more fish in our streams than ever before at this season. The results of the work are just making themselves evident. It was decided to place vast numbers of fish in all the streams that are not obstructed.

Episcopal Presiding Bishops.

Bishop B. B. Smith, of Kentucky, is the senior or presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. A few days ago he completed the tenth year of his presidency, and by way of commemorating the event he sends to the *Churchman* the following facts and figures concerning his predecessors and himself and their duties in office:

Bishop White was presiding bishop 16 years, and took order for 29 consecrations of bishops of the Church. Bishop Griswold, 7 years, and took order for 9. Bishop Chase, 9 years, and took order for 15. Bishop Brownell, 13 years, and took order for 19. Bishop Hopkins, 3 years, and took order for 11. Bishop Smith, for 10 years, and up to this date, and including the Right Rev. Dr. Starke, consecrated 17th inst., and the Rev. Dr. Galaher, to be consecrated in New Orleans February 5th, order already taken, Bishop Smith has taken order for 39.

This led also to the following calculation: Bishop White died aged 80; Bishop Griswold, 77; Bishop Chase, 77; Bishop Brownell, 86; Bishop Hopkins, 76; Bishop Smith, is 85 years and nearly 7 months. Average, of 82 years. It has been the privilege of Bishop Smith to ordain the first deacon of African descent ever ordained in a Southern State—the Rev. Joseph Sanford Attwell—in St. Paul's Church, Louisville, Ky., on the 10th day of December, A. D. 1866, and also to consecrate the first bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the same people—the Rev. James Theodore Holly, D. D., Bishop of Foreign Church of the Island of Hayti—in Grace Church, New York, on the 8th day of November, 1874.

Reorganization of a Southern Railroad.

[From the Baltimore Sun.]

A meeting of the holders of first mortgage bonds and registered certificates of the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad Company was held in Baltimore Wednesday, January 21st, and a plan for reorganization adopted. Mr. John B. Selden, chairman, Mr. John E. H. Perkins, Jr., secretary. Messrs B. F. Newcomer, Thos. C. Jenkins, John S. Gilman, J. A. Tompkins and Frank P. Clark, a committee appointed on November 5, 1878, and who on October 1, 1879, at a foreclosure sale at Wilmington, N. C., purchased the road for the first mortgage bondholders for \$860,500, submitted a plan of reorganization. The sum paid for the road was equal to twenty per cent of the total amount of principal and interest secured by the first mortgage. The reorganized company will start with a capital stock of \$960,000, and is authorized to issue \$1,000,000 in thirty year first mortgage bonds of \$1,000 each, principal and interest payable in gold in New York, with the Safe Deposit and Trust Company of Baltimore as trustee. The holder of each \$2,000 of old bonds and their accompanying certificates for \$210 of funded coupons will be entitled to a \$1,000 new bond and six shares of capital stock. In other words, every holder of old bonds, overdrafts or certificates for funded coupons of any amount, with all interest computed on the same at the rate of 7 per cent to date of purchase, will be entitled to 37½ per cent of such accumulated value in new bonds, and will receive in addition thereto six shares of capital stock for every \$1,000 in new bonds to which he may be entitled. A board of directors was elected as follows: R. R. Bridges, president; Wm. T. Walters, Samuel H. Shoemaker, Benj. F. Newcomer, H. B. Short, Geo. S. Brown, George C. Jenkins, H. B. Plant, J. Don Cameron and Znoch Pratt. Mr. Bridges, who was receiver of the road previous to its sale under foreclosure, was at the meeting. The road is 191 miles long, extending from Wilmington, N. C. to Columbia, S. C. The sale last October included the franchise, rolling stock etc. After \$200,000 in cash had been paid, the purchasers were allowed to pay in outstanding bonds or coupons thereof. Proper steps will be taken in the Carolinas to put in operation the reorganization as decided upon here.

Too Much a Business.

[Reidsville Times, Jan. 20.]

Squire Hopkins and his wife, of Stokes, gave a dinner party the other day, and many young ladies were present; the young preacher, too, who had just been sent, was there, and before the young ladies went down, Mrs. Hopkins said to them:

"Girls, our young preacher is in the parlor." "O, is he?" said a chorus of voices. "I certainly want to see him, they say he is so handsome." "They're making a dandy of a racket in the parlor," observed the Squire, soon after, as he and his wife sat in the adjoining room. "I think they're playing some game," she said, "I wish you'd peep in and see." "Blast me, if the Parson ain't runnin' round the room with two bouncing gals a-holt of his coat tail—I've often heard that when playing with the gals they're the sport-iest things on earth—beats my colt to death." "I think myself, Mr. Spriggs should be sadder; you know, dear, he has to be at the burying of poor Mr. Smith's little child late this evening." "Fiddlesticks! See! it looks too much a business for me, reminds me of the lawyer that cries over the prisoner and makes the jury cry,

and next steps out for a drink with the other fellow that's trying to hang him, but—burry up dinner and call 'em in."

Eads's Isthmus Transit Scheme.

Extraordinary Privileges and Powers Asked of Congress—Eads's Isthmus Scheme.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Eustace Wells introduced in the House to-day a bill to incorporate the James B. Eads Isthmus Transit Company. The bill authorizes Eads and whatever other incorporators there may be the power to issue whatever stock they please and to charge whatever tolls they may see fit (reserving to Congress the power to revise the tolls), to build and equip a railway for the transportation of ships across the Isthmus of Darien. The bill authorizes the corporation to secure from other governments the right of way across the Isthmus, and pledges the assistance of Congress in securing such right of way. It also provides that the work shall be begun within two years, and completed within seven years, during which time Congress will not confer similar privileges upon any other corporation. Eads, the protection of the United States Government to the corporation in the construction of its works, and finally provides that two ships of war shall be detailed to assist in making preliminary surveys for the work, and for that purpose an appropriation of \$200,000 is made, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy. Capt. Eads will bring to bear his by no means insignificant influence to secure the passage of this bill. He claims to have procured sufficient capital to complete the work. His recent trip to Europe was made for the purpose of raising money to promote his scheme. Eads is now drawing \$50,000 a year interest from the Government on a contract for deepening the channel at the mouth of the Mississippi River. He will draw this interest yearly for the next ten years, making \$500,000 in all, at the expiration of which time, if the channel is still maintained at the required depth, he will receive an additional \$1,000,000, payments of \$300,000 each, and then his profitable contract will be terminated.

New Advertisements.

John T. Humphreys.
Of the Universities of Berlin, Prussia and Madrid, Spain.
Late Naturalist and Entomologist to the (Dept. of Agr.) State of Ga., Cor. Mem. of the (N. Y.) Acad. Nat. Sciences.
Mineral lands examined and analyses of ores furnished.
Insects injurious to the Farm, Garden and Orchard, determined, with the most effective methods for their destruction given on application.
Minerals, Insects, Reptiles and Arch Reptiles desired. Office hours 9 to 12 A. M. daily. Greensboro, N. C.

1880.

I would respectfully invite the attention of those wishing to buy goods in my line to an inspection of my present stock, as I am offering a great many goods at

REDUCED PRICES.

notwithstanding the recent advance in almost every class of goods. My stock consists in part of a large and well selected stock of

Dry Goods, Notions, Hosiery, &c.

Dress Goods, Silks and Satins,
a specialty. All wool fine black and colored Cashmeres, the best assortment in this market; Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, a large lot of new Trunks; Carpets, Ladies' Cloaks, Shawls, &c. Ladies wanting a nice pair of Merino Vests should not fail to see my styles before buying.
Also a good assortment of Gent's Red and White Flannel Shirts and Drawers.

W. R. MURRAY,
Jan 7, 1880. Greensboro, N. C.

Sale of Real Estate.

BY order of the Board of Directors of the Guilford Building and Loan Association, and by virtue of power conveyed in Deed of Mortgage to said Association, the following tracts of land will be sold at public auction, at the Court House door in Greensboro, N. C., on Saturday, February 1st 1880:

HOUSE AND LOT in Eastern suburbs of Greensboro, the property of Aaron Donnell.
HOUSE AND LOT in Waverlyville, the property of Wm. McConnell.
HOUSE AND LOT in Western suburbs, the property of Warren Moreland.
HOUSE AND LOT on Washington St., the property of Seymour Steele.
LOT corner of South Elm and Lee Streets, containing one acre.
LOT on South Elm Street, adjoining above, containing one acre.
Also one LOT on corner of Bragg Street and road leading to Waverlyville, containing 1/2 acre, property of Joseph H. Shields and wife.

R. M. SLOAN, Jr., Sec.
Jan 14, 1880

Lynch's Select School,

HIGH POINT, N. C.
An English, Mathematical, Classical, Commercial and Scientific Academy.
MAJ. W. B. LYNCH, A. M., PRINCIPAL.
B. P. REID, A. B., ASSISTANT.
Spring Session of 1880 begins Jan. 21st. For circulars address the Principal.
Dec. 17, 1879

NEW STORE!

Having just returned from the Northern Markets I am now offering a new stock of staple

Dry Goods, Groceries, Shoes,

HATS AND NOTIONS.

on East Market Street, opposite Planter's Hotel. Having bought my goods for Cash I expect to sell them

LOW FOR CASH OR BARTER.

I and I hope my old friends and customers will give me a trial before purchasing elsewhere.
W. E. BEVIL,
April 2, 1879. 572-ly.



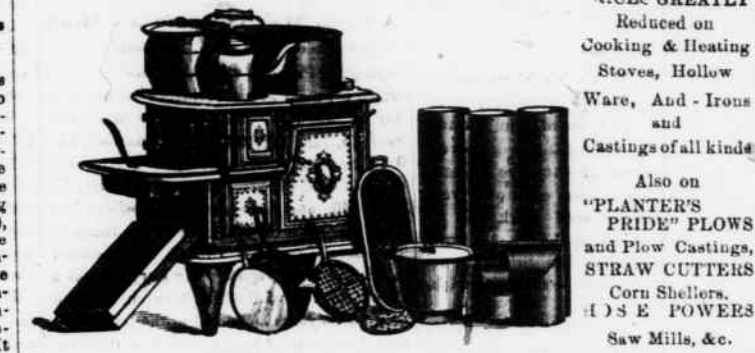
IRON BITTERS.
A Great Tonic.
IRON BITTERS.
A Sure Appetizer.
IRON BITTERS.
A Complete Strengthening.
IRON BITTERS.
A Valuable Medicine.
IRON BITTERS.
Not sold as a Tonic.
IRON BITTERS.
For Delicate Females.
Jan. 7, 1880 1y

SERGEANT MANUFACTURING CO.,

GREENSBORO, N. C.

Manufacturers of the Celebrated

"TROPIC" COOKING STOVES!



SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, BRACKETS, MOULDING, AND

Dressed Lumber at lowest possible rates.

WM. A. LEA. JAS. F. CORBETT. JNO T. LEA.

—THE—

BANNER WAREHOUSE,

FOR THE SALE OF

LEAF TOBACCO,

LEA, CORBETT & CO., Proprietors.

DURHAM, N. C.

Ship in Tierces or Boxes, Lightly Pressed,

And Give FULL INSTRUCTIONS by Mail.

PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN

And Returns Promptly Made.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

December 17, 1879

HEADQUARTERS FOR

GROCERIES!

HOUSTON & BRO.

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants,

South Elm Street Greensboro, N. C.

LEADERS IN PRICES AND

SALE OF GROCERIES.

Keep the largest and best selected Stock and sell at lowest prices.

Agents for Messrs. E. J. Dupont de Nemours & Co.'s Rifle and Blasting Powder.

None better on the Market.

Agents for "Uncle Ned" all Leaf Chewing TOBACCO.

CONTROL HOUSTON & BRO'S,

"Greensboro Sport" the best 5 cent Cigar in the City.

WE KEEP A FULL LINE OF

SUGAR,

COFFEE,

MOLASSES,

SALT,

LEATHER,

OIL,

TOBACCO,

CIGARS,

SNUFF,

FLOUR,

MEAL,

CORN,

OATS,

and everything belonging to a grocery Store. Wooden and Willow Ware, Crockery, Glassware, &c.

We will pay a Special Price in Cash for

WOOLLEN, YARN & COTTON

RAGS.

Also Cash for Flour, Meal, Bacon, Corn, Oats, Eggs, Butter, Chickens, Sassafras Oil, Bones, all kinds of Furs, such as Rabbit, Mink, Otter, Moxart, Opusmont, Fox, Coon, 10 Horse Power Engine, according to nature of clay. Brick smooths with perfect corners and edges. Price of machine \$500. Sent for descriptive circular. Manufactured by the

Salem Agr'l & Iron Works,

Salem N. C.

Remember THE DEAD

AND CALL ON

L. HOUSTON,

Who is prepared to furnish Tombstones and Monuments of Short Notice. Prices Reasonable. Work Guaranteed. Country Produce taken in exchange at highest market prices. Give me a call.

A. JORDAN, Manager.

THE ALLEN

BRICK MACHINE,

Capacity 10,000 Pressed Brick per day; Clay taken direct from bank or pit, properly tempered, ground in mill, moulded, pressed, re-pressed and delivered on trolleys to back with 5 to 6 hands and 6 to 10 Horse Power Engine, according to nature of clay. Brick smooths with perfect corners and edges. Price of machine \$500. Sent for descriptive circular. Manufactured by the

Salem Agr'l & Iron Works,

Salem N. C.

Address, Branch Office, Charlotte N. C.

Ag. 13th, 1879. 591-ly.

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Miscellaneous.

CHARLES D. YATES,

Bookseller and Stationer,

DEALER IN MUSIC,

FANCY GOODS, &c.,

GREENSBORO, N. C.

A full assortment of the

SCHOOL BOOKS

used in Guilford and adjoining Counties always in stock. Country merchants furnished at favorable prices.

I keep also a full supply of the books recommended by the State Board of Education, and approved by the Commissioners of Guilford County, for use in the Public Schools, viz:

HOLMES' SPELLER,

HOLMES' READER,

HOLMES' ENGLISH GRAMMAR,

HOLMES' HISTORY,

MAURY'S GEOGRAPHIES,

REYNOLDS' COPY BOOKS,

SANFORD'S ARITHMETICS,

WORCESTER'S DICTIONARIES,

sold at introduction and exchange.

"THE SALEM ALMANAC"

by the gross, dozen or single copy.

Thomas' Jet Black Ink

for which I am sole Agent, at wholesale and retail.

Peck and Snyder's

AMERICAN CLUB SKATES,

and a variety of other styles, from \$1.25 to \$5 a pair.

In connection with my Book Store I also have a

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

the use of which I offer to the public at very low rates.

January 7th, 1880.

DISSOLUTION.

The law partnership between Ball & Gregory is dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Gregory will retain the old office. Mr. Ball will take the office over the Greensboro National Bank, formerly occupied by Judge Gilmer.

Dec. 31, 1879.

THE PATRIOT

JOB OFFICE

Is prepared to execute

AT SHORT NOTICE

ALL KINDS OF

JOB PRINTING

IN THE