

The Reporter.

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1881.

Irrigation in Connecticut.

The report of the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture Connecticut for 1880 contains accounts of several farms, illustrating different methods of culture. The following is a report of the farm of Albert G. Ayres in the north part of the town of Preston:

The farm consists of 225 acres of land of average quality with the farms in the neighborhood. It has been the home stead of the family for three generations at least. Here his father, Jonas Ayres, lived, an enterprising farmer in his time and did a large business in raising mules, and in trading them off for the West India market. Some fifty years ago, or more, he bought the celebrated Jack Barbarossa, fourteen and a half hands high, of Frank Stanton, of Stonington, and greatly increased the size of mules, for which there was then a lively demand. The beginning of the system of irrigation that prevails upon the farms dated back to the time of his grandfather, a hundred years ago or more. Any good farmer in passing by would notice the exceptional greenness and fertility of the southern slope of this farm. This is owing entirely to the free use of water for a hundred years or more, upon about forty acres of the farm. The system of irrigation is of the simplest and most inexpensive kind, just such as any enterprising farmer could make for himself without the aid of stone mason or engineer. Near the north end of the farm a small trout brook comes in, never big enough for a mill-stream, and in summer often dwindling away to a mere rill. It is fed by springs and in these springs the trout survive through the heats of summer. This brook is dammed near the spot where it enters the farm, with a slight bank of earth and stone. No effort has been made to accumulate water in a reservoir against a dry time, though it could be done at small expense. Only a part of the natural flow of the water has been turned off of its channel. The irrigating ditches, of which there are several taken from the main stream, are small and narrow, and have a very slight fall. They could be made very rapidly with a plow and ox shovel. The forty acres put under water, slopes gently to the south and east. The water is taken out of these irrigating ditches in slight rills, and passed over the meadow. Any surplus water falls into the ditch below, or is returned to the brook. The distance for which the water is diverted from its natural channel is less than a quarter of a mile. The water is kept flowing summer and winter, and the winter flowage carries quite as much fertilizing matter as that of summer, and perhaps more. The refuse vegetable matter gathered in the swamps above, floating leaves, wash of roads and cultivated fields and brook channel, is carried down to these meadows.

The water is often discolored in heavy rains, and even that which seems to be pure carries more or less sediment with it. The liquid manure may be very thin, but the fact is well established that wherever water runs over well drained soil, grass springs up in greatest luxuriance. The purest spring water makes grass wherever it flows. While Mr. Ayres sleeps in summer and winter, this brook is making money for him, as it did for his ancestors. The only expense to him is the slight labor of keeping the ditches clear, and of regulating the flow of water. The soil is a gravelly loam, and soaks so much that there is no chance for stagnant water. In the opinion of Mr. Ayres the crop of hay is nearly doubled by the irrigation alone.

There are several advantages of this system of irrigation, besides the large increase of the grass crop. All these forty acres of meadow can be kept perpetually in grass, which is probably the most profitable crop upon Connecticut farms. There need be no more plowing, no more tillage-crops. The turf may thicken from generation to generation, and produce that the best of all forage, a thick, fine hay made from a mixture of grasses growing upon an old sod. Then top-dressing, when it is applied to increase the year's crop, can be used to the best advantage. The manure is carried down immediately to the roots of grasses; by the large surplus of water upon the surface. There is no loss from evaporation. The soil is kept to the production of nearly two tons of hay to the acre, without any top-dressing. Upon this the calculation is based

of the value of irrigation upon this farm. We suppose the natural production of the land to be not over a ton to the acre. A ton to the acre then would be a fair estimate of the hay made by the irrigation. Hay sells in the neighboring city markets at from fifteen to twenty dollars a ton, according to season and quality. If we call the hay ten dollars a ton standing, it would give \$400 as the annual dividend declared by the brook. The investment is about as secure as government bonds, which pay four per cent. nearly; the income is about the same as \$10,000 in U. S. stocks.

Not every farm has the facilities of this for irrigation, but some could irrigate on a much larger scale. Almost every farm that has a brook running through it, or upon its borders, could have some portion of its acres subject to irrigation.

Carp, the Farmer's Fish.

ITEMS OF INTEREST CONCERNING THIS EXCELLENT FISH.

During the last four years there has been much interest taken in the cultivation of fish as an article of food. Through the labors of the National and State Commissioners much light has been thrown on the subject of their cultivation. Among other things it has been demonstrated that at a very slight expense the farmers may have at hand constantly a supply of fresh meat food that will in some degree take the place of animal food.

Prof. Baird, United States Fish Commissioner, declares the carp to be, of all others, the best adapted to the wants of farmers, and calls it "the farmer's fish." While trout and bass require not only very pure but cool water, and an abundance of it, and most of the inferior varieties of fish require water at least moderately cool, clear and abundant the carp is in its element in water moderately warm and requires but little of it. It prefers, the Professor says, a pond whose bottom and banks are composed of mud, the mud affording it a shelter in cold weather, and producing plants which it relishes as food.

The carp is not a dainty feeder. It will eat anything that pigs and fowls relish, and will devour insects, small reptiles, and meats of all kinds. It also eats nearly all kinds of green vegetables, fruits and garbage. It can be fattened on grain as easily as pigs and turkeys are, and the young are especially fond of sweet curd and liver.

The carp possesses a number of good qualities that render it a valuable fish. It is thoroughly domesticated. It can be transported easier and will live longer out of water than any other scale fish. It is exceedingly prolific, a large one often yielding as many as four hundred thousand eggs. No hatching house is needed. The eggs hatch in a few days, and the young, when not disturbed, grow rapidly.

It is possible that the future farmers may raise carp as they now raise beef and pork for table use and for market—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

THE RAPID GROWTH OF CARP.

We have frequently called attention to the German Carp as a fish specially adapted to the farmer for raising as a food fish in small streams or ponds. From the Winchester papers we learn that in April last, Mr. E. R. Thacker received from the United States Fish Commissioner a lot of German Carp, the largest of which at the time he received them was not more than two inches long and weighed not more than two ounces. He placed them in the dam at his paper mill, and, when the water was drawn off recently for the purpose of cleaning the dam, the dam, the largest of the fish was found to be ten inches long, and weighed one pound, and not one fish in the lot under eight inches. This extraordinary was made in less than three months.—*Stanton Spectator.*

"Seeing the South."

Few things in this life are so delightful as the charming way in which the average "staff correspondent" discourses of "the South," when the line of his travels happens that way. A week or two, or at most a month, of hasty sitting across several Southern States by rail with more or less frequent stops in the larger towns he comes to, seems to abundantly qualify him to explain the entire southern situation in all its phases and developments. What he does not then know about the South is not worth knowing. Every aspect of the problem has become intelligible to him—political, industrial, social, domestic, educational and religious.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Two or three boys at Pocomass, Mass., undertook to teach their little brother, 6 years of age, to swim, by taking him to the middle of a swift-running river and dropping him. He got out all right once or twice, but they succeeded in drowning him at last.

The Condition of the Crops.

WASHINGTON, August 16.—The following reports were issued by the Department of Agriculture to-day:

The spring wheat returns of August 1 give the condition of spring wheat as 81, against 88 last year and 81 in 1879. At the same time, compared with the crop of last year, there is a reported heavy decrease in the States of Iowa and Illinois; a slight decrease in Minnesota, Nebraska and California, while in Wisconsin and all the New England States there is an increase. Reports from Dakota indicate a fair crop with a large increase in the acreage of tobacco. The condition of tobacco at the date of the returns to this department was somewhat lower than at this time last year. In the North and Middle Atlantic States the crop was reported as better than last year. In Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri it was suffering from drought. In Wisconsin it is reported better than last year.

The general average condition of corn on August 1st is 77, a very considerable decline since last month, when it stood at 90. In August, 1880, the condition was 98, which however, was exceptionally high. The Atlantic coast States made a showing somewhat better than the general average, except in South Carolina, where the excessive drought cut down the figures to 41. Louisiana and Texas are the next lowest of the coast States, from some cause reporting 67 and 46 respectively. Tennessee is the lowest of the interior States, its average falling to 64. In the great corn growing region the highest reports are 95 in Wisconsin and 92 in Nebraska, and the lowest, 74 in Kansas.

To Householders

AND OTHER PERSONS INTERESTED IN THE PREVENTION OF THE ADULTERATION OF FOOD-SUBSTANCES AND MEDICINES:

The North Carolina Board recognizing the wide spread interest of the public in the rumored frequent adulteration of food-substances and drugs, desires to give every facility to detect adulterations or quiet unfounded suspicions. While the Board does not share in the frequent public statements of the harmful adulteration and cheats in the food we eat, the liquids we drink and the medicines we give, it was deemed advisable to offer as many as desired it, up to the full capacity of the laboratory, analyses of suspected articles.

The list of articles given below need not be the limit of the enquiry, but may serve to direct attention to the classes of articles:

FOOD SUBSTANCES.

Soda, Saleratus, Baking Powder, Cream of Tartar, Sugar, Milk, Beer, Liquors, Flour, &c., &c.

DRUGS.

Paregoric, Laudanum, Quinine, Opium and such articles as are usually sold for domestic use.

Upon application to the Superintendent of Health of your county, you can procure the necessary information.

THOMAS F. WOOD,
Secretary.

North Carolina Naval Stores.

From Deake's Paper before the Press Convention.

For years past, and for years to come North Carolina has, and will supply the civilized world with naval stores. The products of her long-leaf pines are used in every ship of every nation that traverses the high seas, and while we have received the application of Tar-heels—and the name will stick to us as with all the tenacity of the article from which the name is derived—we have the satisfaction of knowing that we have stuck some of that tar upon every ship that floats upon the ocean's wave or carries a national flag—that the turpentine that is distilled from the pine forests of the Rip Van Winkle State, is mixed with the paint that is spread upon every house in the land from Maine to Mexico, and is used upon the furniture that adorns the palaces of kings and the drawing-rooms of the Vanderbilts and other millionaires of the world.

Again, commencing at the seaboard and through the swamp lands of the coast, the vast forests of cypress are furnishing lumber and shingles for a home and foreign market, while the hitherto despised sweet gum is being manufactured into plates and dishes that find a ready sale in the Northern cities of the United States.

REMOND.

About whom so much has been said and written, has been taken to Greenville S. C. to receive sentence for resisting a U. S. officer. He was tried and convicted and before sentence was passed upon him. A Deputy Marshal from that court arrived here Monday; and started back that night. This will defer the trial in the State Court at Breward where he was indicted for murder.—*Asheville News.*

The Atlanta Constitution states that the Warm Springs in Madison county, in this State, have been sold to Col. Bethel, of Memphis, Tenn., and Col. Clishy, of Montgomery, Alabama, for \$100,000.—Col. Bethel was formerly of Rockingham county, in this State, but moved to Memphis years ago, where he has since become a leading citizen and a man of princely fortune.

Advice to a Young Man.

James G. Fair is worth \$42,000,000. And the whole \$42,000,000 of it, my dear boy, can't make him as happy as you are with the dew of youth in your hair, when you hold the hand of the girl you love, and walk with her in a path that is only wide enough for one, with the rustling branches whispering above your head, so happy you cannot speak with anything but your eyes. If you envy him, Telemachus, if you, with your brown hands and your bright young face, with the dew just shading your lips with not a gray hair in your head or a gnawing care in your heart, with the morning sun shining upon your upturned face, with the velvet turf under your feet and the blue heavens above your head, with the blood coursing through your veins like wine, with fifty or sixty years of life before you, with mirage after mirage of bright dreams and beautiful illusions and pleasant vanities making the landscape beautiful around you, if you envy this man his to two millions of dollars, and his spectacles, and his gray hair, and his wrinkles, and his old heart, you are a fool, my boy; and you are scattering ashes on the roses that grow in the morning. There is lightness in your step, my son, and color in your blood, and dreams in your heart, and all the love and beauty and freshness of the sunrise, the \$42,000,000 cannot buy, and don't you forget it. You don't want \$42,000,000 anyhow, Telemachus; \$2,000,000 are plenty, that will keep both of us. And if you want a couple of millions, why, go ahead and get it. "Sweet thou a man diligent in his business? He shall stand before kings; He shall not stand before mean men."—*Huckle-eye.*

Greensboro Patriot: Greensboro is soon to have a cigar factory.

Only three counties gave a prohibition majority; Yancey, Transylvania and Haywood. Majority against prohibition as far as heard from, 112,328. Twelve counties to hear from.

PRISONERS DELIVERED.—Sheriff Fogle carried to the Railroad and State penitentiary on Monday, the Inferior court's contribution as follows: Andrew Jackson Williams, 2 years to U. F. & Y. V. R. R. Wilson Johnson 18 months and Annie Ferris 3 years to the Penitentiary, Raleigh.—*Winston Republican.*

NO GOOD PREACHING.—No man can do a good job of work, preach a good sermon, try a law suit well, doctor a patient, or write a good article when he feels miserable and dull, with sluggish brain and unsteady nerves and none should make the attempt in such a condition when it can be so easily and cheaply removed by a little Hap Bitters.—*Albany Times.*

A Card.

GLEN'S FALLS, N. Y., Dec. 14, 1880
REV. MR. L. N. ST. ONGE.

Dear Sir.—Will you please state below what satisfaction St. Jacobs Oil gives you which you got of us some time ago, and oblige
LEGGETT & BUSH.

Very effective.
L. N. ST. ONGE
—Glen's Falls (N. Y.) Times.

Notice.

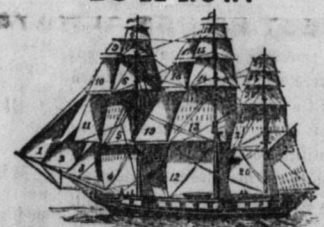
By virtue of a decree of the Probate court, I will offer for sale on Monday, the 5th of September, 1881, at the Court House door in Danbury,

NINEY-THREE ACRES OF LAND,
(Subject to the widows dower in eleven acres), lying near the waters of Flat Shoal creek and adjoining the lands of James Rierson and others, also 23 acres more or less subject to the widows dower, it being the home place of J. W. Warren, dec'd. Said land is conveniently situated, well timbered and produces well. Purchasers wishing to buy good land, will please attend Terms, credit of ninety days, good security required. Title reserved until money is paid.
This the 2nd day of August, 1881.
GEO. F. WARREN,
Adm'r of JOHN WARREN dec'd.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED.

If you intend sometime to get a copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary,

"DO IT NOW."



See Webster's Unabridged, page 1164, giving the name of each sail,—showing the value of DEFINITIONS BY ILLUSTRATIONS. The pictures in Webster under the 12 words, Beef, Boiler, Castle, Colum, Eye, Horse, Moldings, Phenology, Ravine, Ships, (pages 1164 and 1219) Steam engine, Timbers, define 343 words and terms far better than they could be defined in words.
New Edition of WEBSTER, has 118,000 Words, 3000 Engravings, 4600 NEW WORDS and Meanings, Biographical Dictionary of over 9700 Names.
Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass.

BETHEL

Classical and Military Academy
Near Warrington, Fauquier Co., Va.
Prepares for College, University or Business.
Recommended for Location, Health, Morality, Scholarship and Discipline. Board, Tuition, and Medical Attendance, (Half Session) \$95 00.
Address for Catalogue, Maj. A. G. SMITH, Supt.
Bethel Academy P. O., Fauquier Co., Va.

IRON

A TRUE TONIC

A PERFECT STRENGTHENER. A SURE REVIVER.

IRON BITTERS are highly recommended for all diseases requiring a certain and efficient tonic; especially Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Intermittent Fevers, Want of Appetite, Loss of Strength, Lack of Energy, etc. Enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles, and gives new life to the nerves. They act like a charm on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as Tasting the Food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, etc. The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache. Sold by all druggists. Write for the A. B. C. Book, 32 pp. of useful and amusing reading.—sent free.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO., Baltimore, Md.

BITTERS

GEORGE W. HINSHAW.

W. M. HINSHAW.

SPRING AND SUMMER OF 1881.

HINSHAW BROTHERS, WINSTON, N. C.

Four years ago to day we opened our first stock of GOODS in one of the build ings we now occupy. Not satisfied to remain where we started we have from time to time added to our building and stock so that we can safely say that we now have the most complete Store Rooms in the State. We have in use two of BAILEY'S best ELEVATORS by the means of which we have easy access to all parts of the ten Rooms in our Block all of which are fitted with Mercantile of every description which we buy at lowest prices, mostly from manufacturers and which we sell at reasonable prices.

IN OUR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENTS, WHICH ARE THE LARGEST IN TOWN, we will duplicate in prices any bill of an ordinary amount bought in any market, freight taken into consideration.

OUR RETAIL DEPARTMENTS ARE THE MOST COMPLETE IN WINSTON. We call especial attention to our line of

DRESS GOODS,

RIMMINGS, LAWNS, PEQUETS, SUITINGS, NOTIONS, PARASOLS
COTTONADES, CASSIMERES, BOOTS AND SHOES.

WINCHESTER VIRGINIA AND PHILADELPHIA SHOES A SPECIALTY.

—OUR STOCK CONSISTS IN PART OF—

400 Suits Men's and Boy's Clothing.
40 Cases Hats.
85 Cases and Bales of Dry Goods.
50 " Notions.
100 Bags Coffee.
50 Barrels Sugar.
75 " Syrups.
160 Kegs of Nails and Horse Shoes.

—SPLENDID STOCK OF—

STAPLE HARDWARE, DRUGS AND PATENT MEDICINES.

TIN WARE, HOLLOW WARE AND QUEENSWARE
IN LARGE QUANTITIES AND GREAT VARIETY

2,000 Dozens Coats' Spool Cotton at New York Prices.
2,000 pounds Sole Leather.
20,000 pounds Meat and Lard.
White Lead, Oils, Varnishes, &c.

We intend to make it to the interest of every one to come and see us, and we invite you to do so.

7,500 Bags of the Celebrated Star Brand Tobacco Manure for Sale this Spring.

Buy your goods of us and sell your Tobacco at our New Warehouse, (PAUCE'S) when completed and you will come as near getting the worth of your money in Merchandise, and the worth of your Tobacco in money as you can get in this wide world.

COME ONE, COME ALL,

Respectfully,

May 14th, 1881.

HINSHAW BROTHERS.

STILL ALIVE AND KICKING.

JOHN F. GRIFFITH, FRANK L. MOORE, ISAAC H. NELSON,
Of Davie County. Of Stokes County. Of Stokes County.

A BIG SHOW COMING!

Although we have been driven out of the Joyner block by fire, we beg to let the public know that our business is going on as if nothing had happened. We are now located on the Ogburn Corner, where we have on view a Large, New and Well Selected

STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Notions, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Tinware, Queensware, Willow-Ware Sole Leather, Bacon, Salt, &c., &c. In fact everything kept in a First Class Store. We are now open and earnestly solicit our many friends and former customers.

BE SURE

and not buy goods before giving us a look in, as we are satisfied we are fully prepared to give entire satisfaction.

All Goods Guaranteed as Represented.

We are just starting and intend to build up an honest trade by fair dealing.

Griffith, Moore & Co.

Winston, January, 8th.