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MAKING MONEY ON THE FARM

OTHER WAYS BESIDES RAISING COTTON AND TOBACCO.

I suppose I have been asked to write upon this subject because I raise neither cotton nor tobacco, yet manage to get along, and because diversified farming is the only safe plan for the Southern farmer to pursue. So thoroughly do I believe this, that I am glad to do what little I can to bring about these conditions. It would seem rather unnecessary, however, for me to say anything, after what Mr. Harvie Jordan has urged in his speeches at the Cotton Association in this State, and the eloquent appeals of Mr. C. C. Moore to farmers to raise more of the necessities of life and to diversify their crops so they will not be compelled to raise so much cotton and tobacco to buy the things that the farm can and ought to raise.

SAVING OUR WASTE LANDS.

It is easy to see that, if a farmer will raise his horses, cows, sheep, hogs and chickens, and have a little of each to sell, he will not need to raise so much cotton. If this method is followed out the cotton crop can be reduced so as to get a living price for it.

Then, too, there will be an opening in the South for farmers to take up our waste lands. Until this system is carried out, I do not see why we should go wild over getting people to come here and help decrease the price of cotton by raising more of it. The South is peculiarly adapted to diversified farming. We can raise a greater variety of crops than any other section of the United States. When we think of how much we buy, and where it comes from, it is a wonder how the cotton and tobacco grower have stood the drain.

FARMING WITH COTTON OR TOBACCO.

I have been asked this question more than any other: "What is your money crop? How do you get along without a crop of cotton or tobacco to sell?"

This is the question I am now going to answer for Progressive Farmer readers, and I hope to be able to show the cotton and tobacco farmer how he can reduce his output and at the same time get as much for six bales of cotton as he would for ten.

RAISING HIS OWN HORSES.

In the first place, I raise my own horses, and instead of having to buy, I sell one now and then: no money goes out but some comes in, and the farm is made productive. Can the cotton and tobacco farmers do this? I say yes. Their work is light compared with that on our red soil, and instead of sending \$500 to Kentucky for a big pair of mules, get two large mares and raise two good colts. They can easily do this and work through the crop, if given proper food and care. Do this every year and you will be supplying yourself and selling to others and keeping the money at home and save raising some extra bales of cotton.

It is the same with regard to hogs. I raise my own meat, sell pigs to those who want them—sell some pork, and also sell bacon after it is cured. You can do this as well as I can. It keeps money at home and gives some to go on the credit side.

FEEDING HIS CORN CROP AT HOME.

Last year I made a good corn crop, for me. This corn has gone into the horses, milch cows, colts, sheep, goats, hogs and chickens (all of which produce an income); and have sold what corn my stock would not consume at 70 cents per bushel. I raise my own wheat

and sell the surplus in flour, and have the bran to feed the stock. I raise my own clover, grass and pea vines—feed stock all they will consume, and sell the rest. You can do this.

MONEY IN CATTLE.

I have fed this winter seventy head of cattle. Instead of having to buy my family butter, or run all over the county looking for a fresh cow to feed the baby, I have made milk and butter enough to feed a large family, have sold since Oct. 1st \$600 worth of butter and fed the skim milk to chickens, calves and pigs, the value of which I can't well calculate. I have sold several hundred dollars worth of young cattle. No feed is bought for these cattle except cottonseed and cottonseed meal. All the more time the farm is getting more productive from the manure made.

I keep some sheep—eat a lamb occasionally, and sell a few—and from the wool get the best of clothing for the family and have blankets made that would cost seven or eight dollars.

AND FINALLY, THE GOOSE.

Well, I am going to mention the much-despised goose and then quit. I have become a strong friend of the Toulouse goose. They are easily confined, live on grass through the summer, make splendid meat, and find ready sale. You can pick the young goslings about three times a year, then sell them for a good price. Besides making our own beds, there is always a demand for fresh feathers at sixty cents per pound.

If I can make diversified farming pay, why could not a tobacco or cotton farmer (in addition to these staple crops) put in practice a system of rotation of crops that would to some extent enable him to raise more of his necessities, and instead of buying, have some of each to sell? Some farmers feel that it is too little a business to take eggs to market, but it is the sale of these little things that count. We might learn a lesson from the merchant. He has to sell a great many articles at a small profit in order to make anything.

DIVERSIFIED FARMING IS COMING.

So on the farm we ought to raise and sell many different things that are in good demand at paying prices in order to make anything. Diversified farming is the solution of the problem confronting farmers today. Necessity will drive the farmers to it, and they might as well consider the best way to go at it. Each farmer must study his farm and the conditions surrounding him. A dollar saved is a dollar made. It is not how much a man makes, but how much he saves that counts in the end. After you have sold your cotton and tobacco, see to it that you do not have to let it go for the things you can and ought to produce at home, namely, horses, mules, cows, meat, sheep, clothing, etc. Begin gradually to put this idea into practice and you will not have to make so much cotton or tobacco—get a better price for it, and make room for a large population that is soon to come to the South and take up her waste lands. It seems to me it will be a very great mistake if diversified farming is not put into practice more generally.—R. W. Scott in Progressive Farmer.

Mr. W. V. Shelton, of Danbury Route 1, was in town Tuesday.

DEATH OF MR. J. H. BLAKEMORE.

He Spent a Season In Danbury Years Ago—A Dangerous Fight Near Mt. Airy—News Of the Granite City.

Mt. Airy, May 12.

We are indebted to Dr. J. M. Hollingsworth for the facts about a serious row that took place in the McBride settlement seven miles north of this city last Sunday evening. Charley Jones married a Buckhart and some family difference arose between him and his wife's people. Last Sunday he and his friend Joe Young filled up on liquor and well armed went on a hunt for the Buckhart boys, Ack and George. They found them at their father's home and the row began. Joe Young caught Ack Buckhart and held him while Charley Jones almost cut him to pieces, and while holding him had his own hands severely carved by the mislocks of his friend. While they were carving up Ack Buckhart his brother George was operating with a revolver and shot Jones in the arm and beat Joe Young in the face with the pistol. Dr. Hollingsworth says that he has never seen a fight that left so many marks and yet not prove fatal to some one. Ack Buckhart has seven wounds and Charley Jones is shot in the arm while Joe Young's face was beaten all to pieces.

Married, at the residence of Jessie Combs near the Flat Rock Apr. 26, Mr. Jessie Campbell and Miss Emma Combs. J. A. Deatherage officiated.

Mr. J. K. Reynolds left today for the city of Chicago where he goes to buy a car load of supplies for furnishing the hotel at the Sulphur Springs. He will be away for a week or more.

The meeting at the Baptist church is largely attended at every service. This is the second week and the house is filled at every service. Much interest is manifested and at nearly every service persons are joining the church. The meeting will probably continue all the week.

The annual meeting of the Surry County Orchard Co. was held in this city Wednesday night, Mr. John A. Young, of Greensboro; F. C. Boyles, of High Point; C. H. Haynes and R. C. Freeman, of Dobson; and some more stockholders attended the meeting. They are well pleased with the prospects and now have all the funds needed to push the business as fast as it is practical.

News reached this city this week that Mr. J. H. Blakemore died of heart failure in Roanoke, Va. last Monday morning. Mr. Blakemore was 73 years old at the time of his death and was an old citizen of this place. The larger part of his life was spent in this city where he conducted a photograph gallery. He was a man who made many friends and was liked by all who knew him. Some years ago he left this city and has been living with his son in Roanoke.

Mr. I. N. Sutphin, whose home was two miles east of this city, died Apr. 30 at the advanced age of 68 years. He leaves a wife and one grown son and a host of friends who mourn his departure. Mr. Sutphin has been a member of the primitive Baptist church for more than thirty years and was a good citizen and neighbor.

Mr. Monday, the new policeman, is a good man for the place. He served for a long time in the army and was a good soldier. He followed the flag in Cuba and in the Philippine Islands, and was never sick a day while connected with the army.

THE FARMERS ARE IN EARNEST.

J. O. W. Gravelly Tells Of His Experiences In Surry and Stokes. No Counties In State Raise Better Tobacco Than These.

I spent last week in Surry and Stokes counties, adding members to the North Carolina Farmers' Protective Association.

About three hundred of as good men as can be found anywhere joined.

The farmers are in earnest up in that section and say they must organize and thereby get better prices for their tobacco or quit raising it, and I think they are right. The very thought of a farmer raising tobacco at 6½ to 8 cents per pound and expecting to make any clear money, is worse than folly.

No counties in the State raise better tobacco than Surry and Stokes, and it is a shame that they should be forced to grow it for nothing when others make so much out of it. If I am not badly mistaken, they have resolved to at least divide profit with the other fellow on the stuff which they themselves produce. If all sign do not fail, you will see the tobacco growers as thoroughly organized as our brother cotton farmers, and with equally as profitable results.

There is no sense, no reason, no justice in the very best men in the world working 313 days in the year for an average of less than one dollar per day while others make out of the stuff he produces millions upon top of millions annually. They have for many years past been hoping for something to "turn up" whereby they would be able to get profitable prices for their product, but nothing as yet, save the sheriff in some instances, has "turned up." They are, therefore, beginning to realize the great importance of working out their own salvation by acting in concert.

The spirit of "get together and stick together" to obtain better prices for tobacco, as well as other farm products, is creeping into the minds and hearts of the tobacco farmers of this country as never before.

This so-called wave of unprecedented prosperity, which is sweeping over the country, is touching the tobacco growers in an alarmingly few places, so few, in fact, they have to climb upon the high hills of other enterprises and industries to get a whiff of the good times.

No crop should be more profitable to the farmer than tobacco, yet the conditions that exist fix the price at such a low figure that, if he is able to send his children to the public school for four months in the year, he feels that especially good fortune has him.

Hundreds, yea, thousands of the smartest and brightest boys and girls on earth are forced, on account of the low price of tobacco, to grow up in ignorance, thus depriving the State and Nation of that active intellect so greatly needed.

The great army of wealth producers are beginning to see already the injustice of existing conditions and are determined, I believe, to use every honorable means to put into their own pockets at least a part of the wealth they produce.—J. O. W. Gravelly, in Farmer and Co-Operator.

DEATHS FROM APPENDICITIS

decrease in the same ratio that the use of Dr. King's New Life Pills increases. They save you from danger and bring quick and painless release from constipation and the ills growing out of it. Strength and vigor always follow their use. Guaranteed by all Druggists. 25c. Try them.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

STOKES COUNTY DIRT BRINGING GOOD PRICES.

I. G. Ross, trustee, to L. T. Isom, 91 acres, consideration \$650. A. D. Reynolds and wife to W. H. Vaden, 390 acres, consideration \$1,000.

Russell Jones and wife to Larkin A. Lynch, 30 acres, consideration \$200.

R. A. Brown and wife to Joel A. Hicks, 22 acres, consideration \$154.

Samuel Kiser, commissioner, to Wm. T. Tuttle, 73½ acres, consideration \$1,225.

C. W. Glidewell and wife to Joel A. Hicks, 120 acres, consideration \$1,000.

John D. Humphreys to Jno. W. Heath, 118½ acres in Meadows township, consideration \$1,500.

W. W. Withers and wife to Raleigh Satterfield, 65 acres in Sauratown township, consideration \$500.

Jno. W. Mitchell and wife to O. L. Pulliam, 11 55-100 acres in Meadows township, consideration \$75.

W. P. Lankford and wife to Jno. M. Taylor, 55 acres in Quaker Gap township, consideration \$500.

Paul Hill, J. M. Hill, Jeremiah Westmoreland and wife to J. D. Humphreys, 120½ acres in Meadows and Sauratown, consideration \$1,250.

M. T. Chilton and wife to Robt. L. Wilkes, 75 acres, consideration \$575.

Dr. Jno. W. Neal and wife to Franklin T. James, 2 acres in Meadows township, consideration \$30.

J. D. Waddill to Charles C. Huff, 221½ acres, consideration \$1,500.

C. E. Clark and wife to D. N., V. G. and J. T. Crouse, 60½ acres in Peter's Creek, consideration \$800.

J. J. Leak and wife to P. E. Slate, interest in Peterson Slate place, consideration \$300.

Sally Poor to Rufus Watkins, 27½ acres in Snow Creek, consideration \$135.50.

Abel Hicks and wife to Z. R. Moran, 30 79-100 acres in Meadow, consideration \$215.55.

E. R. Voss and wife to Mary M. Hairston, lot at Walnut Cove, consideration \$200.

W. A. Lash and wife and others to Stokes County Board of Education, academy lot at Walnut Cove, consideration \$265.

Mattie A. Heck, executrix, to Wiley Mabe, 53 acres in Peter's Creek township, consideration \$318.

A. E. Boles and wife and D. E. Boles to J. T. White, 37 acres, consideration \$50.

Wm. S. Joyce and wife to Peter E. Slate, 70 acres, consideration \$20.

T. L. Mathews and wife to Peter Slate, 72 acres, consideration \$20.

John Plasters and wife and others to A. J. Slate, interest in old Peterson Slate homestead, consideration \$50.

Housel Westmoreland, to Sarah Harris, 8 6-10 acres, consideration love and affection.

N. O. Petree, commissioner, to G. W. Thomas, 36 72-100 acres, consideration \$900.

A. J. Freeman and wife and others to J. H. Arnold, 66 acres, consideration \$450.

P. T. Overby and wife and B. A. Overby and wife to T. P. Hart, 42½ acres, consideration \$301.33.

P. F. Overby and wife, B. A. Overby and wife and T. P. Hart and wife, to R. T. Overby, 70½ acres, consideration \$498.66.

P. F. Overby and wife and T. P. Hart and wife to B. A. Overby, 14 1-8 acres, consideration \$100.

Hessie M. Petree to R. F. Fulk, 8 acres in Meadows consideration \$100.

J. S. Schaub to D. J. Hooker, 1½ acres, consideration \$10.

P. Oliver and wife to C. W. Campbell, 2 9-10 acres in Yadkin, consideration \$58.

W. D. Browder and wife to C. M. Bowman, 14 acres, consideration \$500.

C. M. Bowman and wife to Walker W. Hampton, 57 acres, consideration \$550.

J. W. Bowman and wife to C. M. Bowman, 24 65-100 acres in Meadow, consideration \$310.

W. B. Tuttle and wife to Charlie Bowman, 34 65-100 acres, consideration \$437.76.

S. W. Pulliam and wife to C. F. White, 43 acres, consideration \$600.

S. C. Rierson and wife and J. W. Rierson and wife to Jerry M. Westmoreland, 129½ acres in Meadow, consideration \$905.33½.

R. W. George and wife to J. E. Hill 85 acres in Quaker Gap, consideration \$650.

Lucy Ann King to Ed Reynolds, 55 acres in Quaker Gap, consideration \$225.

Henry W. Kiser and wife to Dewey C. Boyles, 422 acres in Quaker Gap, consideration \$405.

Mary Etta Martin to Martha Moore, 27 acres in Snow Creek, consideration \$70.

NO DAMAGE AT MONTEREY.

Accounts of the Earthquake In California Much Exaggerated, Says Mr. Wm. C. Shaw.

Monterey, Cal., May 4.
Editor Danbury Reporter,
Danbury, N. C.

Dear Sir: Enclosed please find \$1.00 for which send me the Reporter for one year.

I would like to say for the benefit of those who may be uneasy about relatives in Monterey, that the earthquake did no damage whatever in Monterey. We have the finest Bay on the Pacific coast, the best climate in the United States, some of the finest scenery in the world. The accounts of the damage done by the earthquake have been much exaggerated. I notice that some of the eastern papers have stated that Monterey was washed away. Monterey had no damage of any kind.

With best wishes, I am,
Respectfully,
WILLIAM C. SHAW,
Attorney-at-Law.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Mr. Thos. W. Hylton, a prominent citizen of Campbell Route 1, was a visitor here Monday.

Mr. W. W. McBride, of Campbell, was here Saturday on his way home from Walnut Cove.

Messrs. Jno. and Irvin Bolt, of Holyoke, Mass., who are sojourning at Walnut Cove, spent a short while in Danbury Sunday afternoon.

The third Quarterly Conference of the M. E. Church for this circuit will meet with the Sandy Ridge church on Saturday and Sunday, June 16th and 17th.

Tax Listing Time.

Mr. L. J. Young, list taker for Danbury township, will be at Danbury on Monday and Tuesday, June 4 and 5, and at Hartman on June 6, for the purpose of listing the taxes of the people of the township.