

## New Industry Will Mean Many Dollars to Local Farmers

**Cottage Canning Company Begins Operation of Plant in This City—New Manufacturing Boxes—Are Securing Contracts With Farmers for the Growing of Large Quantities of Beans and Tomatoes and the Picking of Blackberries.**

After several months of preparation the Cottage Canning Co., of this city, is now in full operation and its wood working plant is turning out 4,000 boxes a day that are used in packing canned goods for shipment. The new concern is composed of O. B. Webb and J. G. Wood, both of whom are experienced in the business. Mr. Webb having been engaged in the lumber business in the past, and for 10 years Mr. Wood has operated a canning plant at Copeland.

The new plant is located on the A. & W. railway near Tesh's Lumber plant and is housed in a concrete building 40 x 118 feet, with a loading platform on the end and one side and a railroad siding to facilitate loading and unloading of supplies. During the winter months when the plant is not engaged in canning vegetables the force will be used to manufacture boxes in which to pack the cans. They have installed the latest machinery for the manufacture of these boxes and have already contracted for their entire output for this year, with the exception of what they will retain for their own use during the canning season. The woodworking plant will furnish employment for about 25 men and also create a new market for native pine lumber as it will require about 10,000 feet day for their needs. The plant is run by a 60 horse power engine and the boiler is fired with saw dust and scraps from the wood working machines. During the canning season the large vats will be heated with steam from the same boiler.

At the opening of the canning season which will be about June 20th the force of hands employed will be increased by from 50 to 75 women—women being used almost exclusively in the canning department. Much of this work could be done by machinery but where labor can be secured hand-work is very much more satisfactory and will be relied upon instead of resorting to automatic machinery, thus furnishing a liberal amount of employment to the women of this city. The capacity of the canning department will be 5,000 cans per day. The proprietors state that they have already contracted their output of canned goods for 1926, most of it going to the coal fields of West Virginia and the textile centers of this state.

In order to make this business what it should be it is up to its proprietors to secure the vegetables, and realizing this they are now offering farmers of this section contracts guaranteeing to purchase their product at a stipulated price so that the grower knows before he plants his crop just what amount he will receive from his product. This concern will specialize for the present on blackberries, tomatoes and beans. Of course blackberries are found on every farm in this section and the only problem is to get the people to go out and pick them. In speaking of the berry crop Mr. Wood stated that it alone should net the people around Mount Airy the sum of \$25,000 and this will be coming in at a time of the year when the farmer has no other product ready for the market. In comparing the value of a berry to other crops Mr. Wood stated that government reports showed that the average berry vine out in the field will produce one pound of berries, the market price of which is two cents a pound, while an acre of tobacco would have to bring a farmer \$100 or two cents a hill and then the fertilizer bill would have to be paid out of the \$100.

This concern has already purchased 500 bushels of seed beans which they will sell to the farmers at cost. They have selected a variety that is best suited for this section and which cans well, and those who anticipate growing beans for sale to the cannery should investigate what variety will be wanted. A brand of the stringless green pod is recommended. They will also supply the farmers with tomato and beet seed. They have selected a variety of tomato known as the Bloodsail that is said to be best suited for this section. This tomato has been extensively grown for some time in Patrick county, where it was introduced by the county agent several years ago and has proven a

great producer. Government statistics show that the average acre of beans will produce two tons, while tomatoes average five tons. The price that the farmers are being guaranteed for these articles is \$60 a ton for beans and \$30 a ton for tomatoes, making \$120 and \$150 per acre, respectively, that the farmer can feel safe in getting from these crops where they are given the average amount of cultivation. It will be necessary for this concern to interest not less than 150 families in this section in the growing of beans, tomatoes, beets and other vegetables in order that they can secure a sufficient amount of these articles to keep their cannery going at its full capacity. Mr. Wood estimates that the amount of vegetables they will need should put into the pockets of the farmers around Mount Airy between \$60,000 and \$75,000 during the coming season.

During the blackberry season, besides the cannery here in Mount Airy, this concern will also operate smaller canneries at other points in the county in order to reduce the distance in which to haul the berries. They plan to have canneries for berries in operation at Crutchfield, Rockford, Siloam, Copeland, Dobson, Lowgap and Lumburg. Plans are going forward now to take care of the berry crop and this concern expects to handle no less than 25 car loads of berries. Last year from Rockford alone Mr. Wood shipped out nine car loads of canned berries.

As the business that has just been started in this city develops the proprietors hope to increase the plant and equip it to evaporate apples and manufacture vinegar, and also to can corn and peas, but this will not be done until fall.

The opening of this concern in this city offers a ready market to a large territory of country for a farm product that heretofore has brought very little money into the hands of the farmers. And the starting of this industry perhaps is only the forerunner of another that works hand in hand with it, and that is a tin can factory. At present this concern is shipping its empty cans from points in Virginia to this city, while with the expected growth of the canning industry in this city its requirements would call for the output of a large tin can factory which could be operated successfully right here within our own borders, thus furnishing additional employment to a large number of people.

### STATESVILLE DAILY PAPER HITS THE WALL

**Morning Ledger Unable to Make Ends Meet and Suspends After Six Months in Field**

Statesville, Feb. 20.—The Statesville Morning Ledger which has been issued as a daily by the Link-Pickens Publishing company for the past six months under the editorial management of R. S. Pickens announced suspension of publication.

In announcing suspension of publication in this morning's issue of the Ledger, the publishers make this statement:

"The paper has not carried the amount of advertising necessary to make it self supporting and while the subscription list has had a healthy growth, that alone could not carry the expense. In order not to jeopardize the entire company it was deemed advisable to discontinue the paper. It is with keen regret the company takes this step but there seems to be no other alternative. The office supply and stationery store and the printing plant will continue to do business under the management of R. L. Bronco, who has sold this company the plant and good will of the Statesville Printing company.

### LUBRICATION

Two small girls watched a young aunt who was rubbing cold cream on her face. "I wonder why she is doing that," said one. "I dunno," the other answered, "but I s'pect she is greasing her cheeks so she can smile easier."

### FAIRBROTHER WRITES OF MAILED NECKTIES

**He Says Home Merchants, Who Support City and Charities, Have Ties—Expensive Business**

Receipt of four neckties by Col. Al Fairbrother, of Greensboro, from a concern in Buffalo, N. Y., with the request that he keep them five days and in that time decide whether to return the ties or send \$1.50 moved Colonel Fairbrother to reply that home town merchants pay rent and take an active part in the city's building and respond to the calls of charity and progress. The colonel waxes sarcastic.

Colonel Fairbrother's letter follows:

Greensboro, N. C., Feb. 10, 1926.

"Elmwood Knitting Mills Co., Buffalo, New York.  
"Attention: E. Tipp, manager.  
"Gentlemen:

"Your circular letter containing '4 Beautiful Neckties' came duly to hand. Inasmuch as several other necktie approval houses have sent me the same kind of ties—instead of four-in-hand I now have sixteen in hand.

"I am holding them all for storage. I am a great believer in 'system.' It is the main-spring of success. Believe me, my dear Mr. Tipp, system is the Stuph.

"The way I do is to hold the neckties subject to the order of the sender, he being obliged to send a man or a personal representative to do the packing and for a small fee I deliver them to him. I also charge a small fee for opening the package, and then charge 10 cents for each 24 hours they are in my possession. That is the regular fee I understand they charge in large cities where they have depots. My fee for opening a package of four 'beautiful neckties' is only 50 cents. That is pretty cheap but by doing my own washing and ironing I can afford it. You said to keep the ties five days and then send them back or send you \$1.50. That would make our account stand as follows, namely:

"Opening package 50 cents; five days' storage 50 cents; total \$1. By four neckties \$1.50.

"I take it by the time this reaches you and I get reply another five days will have elapsed, which, not counting the 50-cent fee for delivering the package on your order to your personal representative, would make you owe me a balance of 50 cents or one dollar. We will figure that out later.

"We have some stores here in this town; home merchants who pay rent; who take an active part in our city's building; who respond to the calls of charity and progress, and I feel that all citizens should patronize them always—and for that reason I do not endorse your scheme at all. Some say 'A sucker is born every minute' but the neckties seem to come in faster than that.

"You, my dear Mr. Tipp, can readily understand that if I had nothing to do but receive neckties and remit for them, especially when I didn't want them and didn't need them, I would be in one heluva fix. That is why I charge for my services, if I serve. If this isn't satisfactory about the charges, send your man down and get the ties.

"I know you are a busy man, Mr. Tipp, but your expression of friendship in sending me the ties on approval makes me think I have found a true friend in you. Do you know Mr. Montgomery Ward? He lives in Chicago. He does not send the ties, but being a friend of mine also, he first doubtless heard of me and got my name—he sends me a nice catalogue every once in a while with colored pictures in it. It is a great work.

"Sometimes I would like to visit a big city and see the tall buildings. I may come to see you in the spring. How much does a room cost in a hotel in Buffalo. I mean one without a bath. I could take a bath before I start and save the expense.

"By the way, could you use a good 'coon dog'?"

"Is there much static in Buffalo?"

"Do you know a good dandruff cure? I feel that maybe I'm getting the mange."

"Well, it is getting late, so I must close for this time. Please excuse haste and any bad spelling as I have an ingrowing toenail.

"Yours respectfully,

"AL FAIRBROTHER."

"P. S. If I come up in the spring I'll bring that 'coon dog' if you thing you could use him and also had I better bring my saxophone?"

## Talks With the County Agent

**By H. E. White, Surry County Farm Demonstration Agent.**

We will have this week three dairy feeding schools in the county, one at Fats Beamers, Stewarts Creek, Wednesday, Feb. 24, 2 P. M., one at Pilot Mountain, the date for this meeting has not been decided, and the third one at Brookfalls Dairy near Elkin, Thursday, Feb. 25, 2 P. M.

"Home grown feeds make dairying more profitable will be discussed. More Dairy cows in North Carolina fail to return a profit because of poor feeding than because of poor breeding.

"There are many poor individual cows in the state, but these can be easily located by herd-records and replaced; however, no method has yet been devised by which profitable production can be secured without good feeding regardless of the individuality.

"Our most successful dairy farmers are those who grow all of their roughage and a part of the concentrates needed for their herds.

"The following is the amount of feed needed annually for each cow or cow unit. Two yearlings are equivalent to one cow unit:

"Fifteen bushels of corn, 10 bushels of oats or 6 bushels of barley, 1 1/2 tons legume hay, 3 tons silage or roots.

"If silage or roots are not available, two tons of legume hay should be provided per cow. With the above and two acres of good pasturage, only 500 pounds of cottonseed meal and 200 pounds of wheat bran need be purchased to make up a well balanced feed allowance for the average size cow for one year." This is suggested and recommended by Dairy Extension Department of N. C. State College.

The Rowan Creamery of Salisbury, N. C., wants to get in touch with all cream shippers in this county. In their letter of Feb. 9, they are offering 45 cents per pound butterfat for good cream F. O. B. farmer's shipping point. Cans are carefully weighed and sampled, cans washed, sterilized and returned to the express office the same day received. Checks are mailed out promptly every two weeks. You can get in touch with these people by writing them and give them a try.

In North Mountain District Surry ranks as follows: cows of milking age, third; hens of laying age, fourth; sows of breeding age, at the bottom of the list, and commercial fertilizers the first or the highest. This should cause our farmers and business men to do some real hard thinking and to see if this condition cannot be remedied.

I have a copy of "The Early Potato Outlook" prepared by Dr. G. W. Forster, of N. C. State College and here are some quotations from it. "The outlook for the early potato crop is very favorable. This applies especially to the potatoes which will be marketed about June 1. A good market may extend as late as June 15, this is however uncertain. The most serious competitors after the first of June are states to the north, such as Virginia, Maryland and New Jersey. A large crop of North Carolina potatoes reaching market after June 1, may, therefore, experience severe competition this year.

The general conclusion of the U. S. D. A. relative to early potatoes is somewhat as follows: producers of early potatoes who can market their product before the first of June need have little fear of overproduction this season. After June 1 the market may be good; the outlook, however, is uncertain. If you would like to see the complete report call at this office.

Next week H. R. Niswonger, Extension Horticulturist, will spend the entire week in this county. I would like for all fruit growers who are interested to get in touch with me before that time and we will help with your problems.

Have just received some blue prints of poultry houses for 50-60 birds also 150 birds, also brooder houses and incubator and feed house. These will be furnished free to any one who is interested and wants to build.

I have listed with me four good Rhode Island Reds and one good Plymouth Rock Cocks and they are priced right. If you want one let me know soon.

## Gov. McLeod Urges Farmers To Sign Up A Second Time

**South Carolina Governor Says Group Selling Essential to Farm Prosperity**

Columbia, S. C., Feb. 19.—Stating that press reports indicating that the Tobacco Grower's Association might not reorganize because of failure to secure its quota by February 28 were giving him grave concern, Governor Thomas G. McLeod declared today in a letter to A. J. J. Ferritt, chairman of the organization's committee, in which he said "That he felt that the reorganization of this association, affecting as it does the general principles of co-operative marketing, is of very grave consequence to the people of the entire State."

"It is distressing," declared the Governor. "In view of our past experience to realize that so much is yet to be done to obtain the necessary sign-up for a continuance of the association." The hope is expressed, however, that "the people of South Carolina interested in the cultivation and marketing of tobacco will buckle on their armor with zeal and enthusiasm yet press forward to a successful conclusion of this campaign."

The letter from the Governor to Mr. Ferritt says: "I have observed with very deep interest the reorganization of your Tobacco Growers' Cooperative Association. I have been deeply interested in co-operative marketing for a number of years. This interest being due to the realization that in order for a producer to maintain his business at a profit, he must have a voice in the selling price of the article produced.

### Group Selling Necessary

"The changed and changing conditions through which we have recently passed render absolutely necessary changes in business methods of farming if it is to be successful as an occupation. The farmer had just as well endeavor to use the crude implements and methods of a former generation in producing a crop as to endeavor to profitably farm and at the same time use or be compelled to use the marketing methods of the past. Therefore as a principle co-operative marketing must come in some form as a relief to the very vexing conditions that now surround agriculture in America regardless of the product it produces.

"In view of this conviction, the press account of February 17 of an interview with Messrs. Young and Lea gives very grave concern. I am not only personally interested, but I feel that the reorganization of this association, affecting as it does the general principles of the cooperative marketing system, is a very grave consequence to the people of the entire State. It is distressing, in view of our past experience to realize that so much is yet to be done to obtain the necessary sign-up for a continuance of the Co-operative Association.

### Has Paid Beyond Doubt

"Of course the first question is whether or not it paid. Comparison of prices collectively answers that question affirmatively beyond a doubt. According to figures furnished me, the ten-year average for 1913-1921 which included the World War was \$15.80 per hundred. In 1921, the year prior to organization, the average price was \$11.00 per hundred with practically the same supply. The four-year average for 1922-1925 was \$19.80 per hundred. This speaks for itself, for it is a well recognized fact that there is practically no competition among the purchasers of leaf tobacco. The introduction of co-operative marketing, then, gave a competition which expressed itself in an increased return which otherwise would not have obtained.

"Now the trouble is that the non-member has received the full benefit of this competition, while the active member, while receiving the benefit has borne the burden of the support of the movement. The demand for a larger percentage of sign-up is in itself a remedy for this condition. Surely the memories of business men and tobacco growers cannot have allowed them to forget previous marketing conditions and prices, and to realize that a return to these conditions will be farming this product without a profit and as a loss to the entire State in a profitable source of revenue making up a part of the annual assets of the commonwealth.

"I think the appeal goes with extraordinary force to the sound business judgment of bankers, merchants and business men whose pro-

perity is necessarily measured in the terms of the prosperity of the farmer; to the farmer himself, who, if he would remain on the farm and have not only the necessities but some of the luxuries of life to which he and his family are entitled, must sell at a profit; to the general public, who ought to wish for the farmer the greatest degree of prosperity for at this time and perhaps for years to come, progress in development and in education will continue to be measured in the terms of the prosperity of the farmer.

### Mistakes Corrected

"That there have been mistakes is perhaps true. It would be remarkable if so large an experiment had been conducted without error. It is equally true that those errors have not only been fully realized, but thoroughly aired and that there will not be a repetition thereof. Out of the school of experience the Co-operative Marketing Association is prepared to organize for greater benefits at less expense, and for a greater degree of usefulness enhanced by the experiences of the past few years.

"I very much hope that the people of South Carolina interested in the cultivation and marketing of tobacco will buckle on their armor and with zeal and enthusiasm yet press forward to a successful conclusion of this campaign.

"The time is short, but with a realization by the people, I feel that their voluntary action will settle this question before the time limit, March 1st, expires.

### NEW YORK MAIL ACE DIES IN NIGHT FLIGHT

**Dead Airman Originated Sky Writing, Looped the Loop and Won Fifty-eight Medals**

Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 13.—Art Smith, one of America's best known aviators and widely known as a stunt flier, lost his life in straight flying last night. He was killed when his mail plane struck a tree and crashed to the ground near Montpelier, Ohio, six miles northwest of Bryan. His body and mail he was carrying from Chicago to New York were burned when fire broke out in the wreckage.

He was about two miles off the regular air mail route between Chicago and Bryan, H. D. Shaver, Acting Division Superintendent of the Air Mail Service here, declared. Visibility was reported good at Bryan. A committee went to the scene to investigate.

Although not quite 32 years of age, Smith was a veteran flier. He was the originator of sky writing and is said to have been the first American aviator to loop the loop. He won fifty-eight medals.

Art Smith began flying when he was 16. He was encouraged by his parents, who mortgaged their home in Indiana for \$1,800 to furnish capital to build a plane. He purchased his own materials, while his mother prepared the cloth for the wings on her sewing machine.

His first flight wiped out what it took Smith six months to build. Undaunted by the crash, in which everything but the motor was wrecked, Smith built another. This time he was successful and earned enough money from exhibition flights to pay off the mortgage.

In a few years he had acquired a national reputation, taking the place of Lincoln Beachey on the program of the Panama-Pacific Exposition when Beachey was killed.

When the United States entered the World War, Smith became a civilian test pilot and instructor, and helped in the design of several new planes. He joined the Air Mail Service on April 1, 1923, flying in the Eastern Division since.

He was the second pilot to lose his life since the inauguration of the New York-Chicago overnight air mail service July 1. Charles H. Ames crashed into a mountain near Bellefonte, Pa., in a fog last October. Smith took a prominent part in the search for the wreckage of his plane, which was not found for ten days.

### THE AUTOCRAT

"I'm absolutely indifferent to public opinion."  
"No man can be that."  
"I am. I don't care what the mob says or thinks."  
"Do you mean that?"  
"Precisely. I'm a baseball umpire."