

REVEALS GROWTH OF GROCERY CO-OPS

Federal Trade Commission's Report To Senate Reveals Fact That Independent Are Buying Collectively.

Washington, July 16 — Rapid growth of cooperative grocery chains throughout the country to enable the independent retailer to meet the competition of centrally owned chains was reported to the Senate today by the Federal Trade Commission.

In its first report under a Senate resolution providing for an investigation of chain store marketing and distribution, the commission estimated that there were 395 cooperative grocery chains having a membership of 53,400 stores. The total number of centrally owned chain stores was placed at 55,000 to 57,000.

The commission said "the emphasis which has frequently been placed upon the idea that the cooperative chain may be the salvation of the independent retailer" promoted transmittal of the report on cooperatives ahead of those on centrally owned chains.

This, combined with a rapid growth and spread of these organizations in the last few years," it added, "seems to warrant the prompt presentation of a detailed analysis thus making available to all independent wholesalers and retailers data which may assist them in determining whether or not they desire to organize or to join such groups."

The commission said "the results shown by this report lead to certain definite conclusions, the first of which is that the retailer co-operates (made up of retailers who unite to perform for their own benefit the function of a wholesaler) have concentrated on distribution of goods to members as low cost.

"As compared with the wholesaler-retailer cooperatives (comprised of retailers who affiliate with a particular wholesaler) the retailer cooperatives has expended much less in service and advertising.

"The report shows that retailer cooperatives are on the average, getting goods into the hands of their members and other retailers on a gross margin (5.5 per cent in both 1928 and 1929) which is about one-half that of the average of the wholesaler-retailer cooperatives (11 per cent in 1926 and 11.5 per cent in 1929)."

The commission said the wholesaler-retailer cooperative is too recent a development to permit any definite conclusion as to which of these two plans of merchandising is more effective in meeting competition. But added from the standpoint of the success of the cooperative chain, "it would appear that each of the two types might profit to some extent from the example of the other."

The report said the 395 cooperative chains in 1929 transacted a volume of business estimated at between \$600,000,000 and \$700,000,000, but added that not more than one-fourth of this and probably only about two-thirds represented business with retail members, the balance being done with non-member retailers.

PIG SURVEY OF N. C.

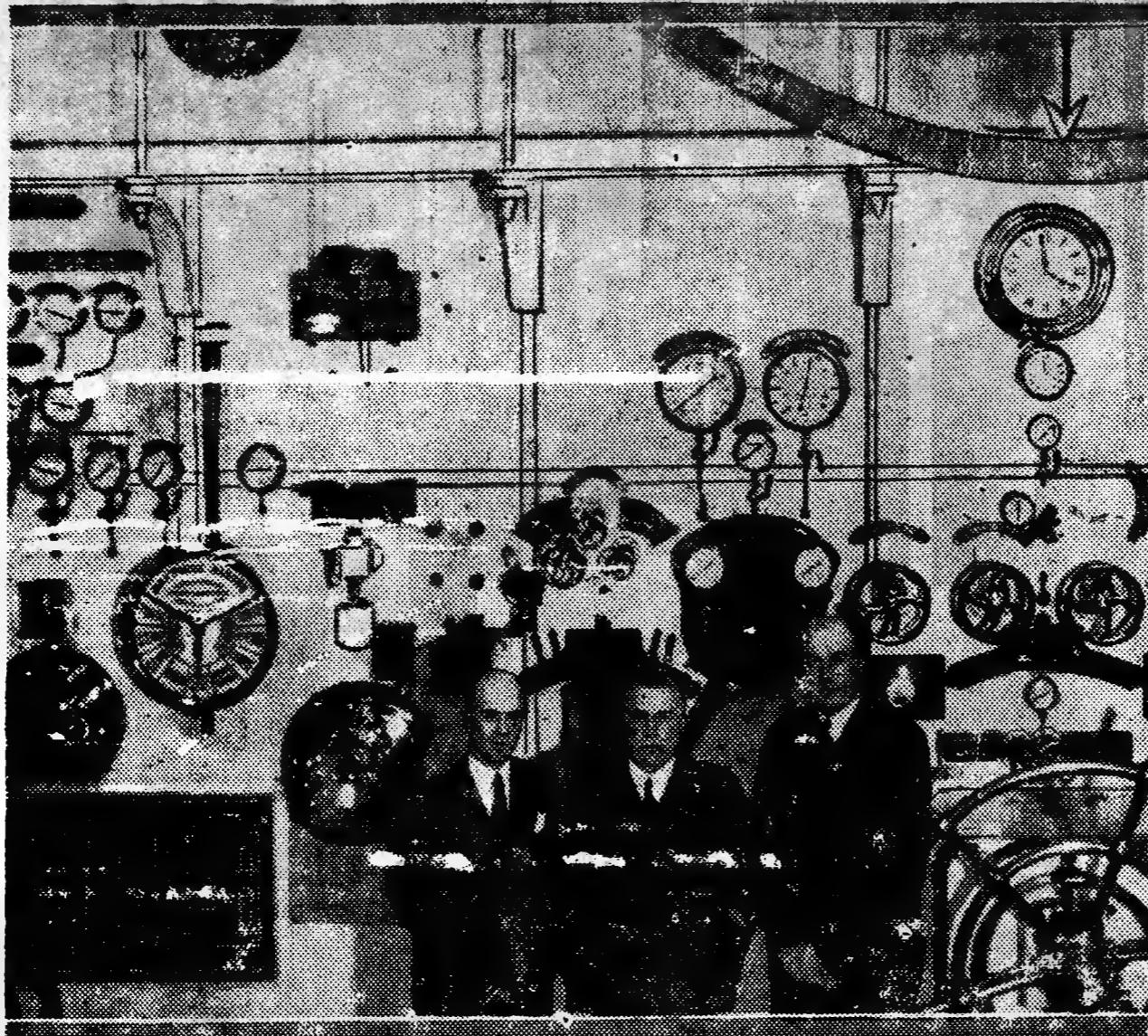
The 1931 spring pig "crop" shows the same number of pigs saved as a year ago. The number of sows bred for fall farrowing show 30 percent increase, indicating a material increase in the number of pigs to be saved from this "second crop."

The number of pigs saved from the 1931 spring pig "crop" in North Carolina showed very little change from a year ago, according to the June 1st Pig Survey released June 25th, by the Department of Agriculture. The June report showed an increase of 1.6 percent in the number of sows that farrowed compared with last spring and also an increase of 30.7 percent in the number of sows bred for fall farrowing. The percentage of gilts farrowing compared with all sows farrowed was 41.4 percent in 1931 compared with 35.3 in 1930. The average number of pigs saved per litter was 6.0 or practically the same as for the previous spring.

Last January the total swine on farms numbered approximately \$27,000 this being about 3 percent more than the year previous. The value of these averaged \$1.50 less per head than in 1930. The total number in the United States on January 1st showed a decline of about 2 percent below January 1st, 1930. The decline both in numbers and stocks is expected to result in an improvement in the hog situation this fall.

According to the 1930 county Farm Census reports, the number of sows percent more in 1931 than in 1930. Last year was 12.3 less than in 1929. The number of hogs sold or slaughtered in the State in 1930 was 6.8 percent less than in 1929.

THIS NO STAGE SET—BUT REAL CONTROL ROOM



Celebrating Tenth Anniversary of Crossing of "Paris"

THIS photograph looks like a stage setting for some marine play. It isn't. It's real life—life at sea in the engine control room of the steamship "Paris", queen of the fleet of French liners that sail the Atlantic between Havre and New York.

The gentlemen in the picture—the personae dramatis—are not, with one exception, the regular engineers of this great beautiful

ship. They are from left to right—Mr. Harold F. Sheets, director of the Vacuum Oil Company; Mr. Auguste Certain, chief engineer of the "Paris"; and Mr. Jean Tillier, general manager of the French Line for the United States and Canada, celebrating here the tenth anniversary of the successful crossing of the ocean by this great liner.

They are celebrating the perfect union of French maritime skill and

American ingenuity and science, represented in the U.S. by the "Paris" of Gargoyles marine oils, sea-going cousins of Mobiloil, made through the skill of American scientists in American refineries. These American made oils, according to Mr. Tillier, have enabled the engines of the "Paris" to run smoothly over 900,000 nautical miles, during which each of her propellers made 550,000,000 revolutions without trouble.

POLITICS AND PERSONALITIES

How does the Hoover inter-governmental debt moratorium affect the political situation in this country? Briefly, on the Republican side it only enhances the President's 1932 prospects, while from the Democratic viewpoint it changes the entire picture, particularly as respects possible presidential candidates. It has depressed the political fortunes of Franklin Roosevelt and heightened those of Newton D. Baker and Owen D. Young.

Roosevelt's biggest playing card is his progressivism. His stand on the power issue and farm relief pleases Insurgent Republicans as well as Democrats, and his anti-prohibition views also appeal to an immense group. But these are strictly national matters. He has had small opportunity to demonstrate his views on world affairs, and whether his adherence to Wilsonian policies is as strong now as in the days of Wilson is debatable. If international cooperation is made the leading issue next year, New York's governor may find himself in a tight hole.

But Owen D. Young—that is a different matter! The author of the

Young Plan for Debt and Reparations Payments, the man whose chief claim to distinction is his knowledge of international finance, the alleged "gret conciliator," can congratulate himself in this latest spin of the political wheel. If Hoover is hailed by his party for easing the world tension through the moratorium, how logical for the Democrats to counter the G. O. P. boasts of leadership by revealing the fine hand of Mr. Young in international debt negotiations.

Yet Young scarcely surpasses Newton D. Baker as an advocate of debt and reparations adjustments. For more than a decade, Baker has urged the fulfillment of Wilson's hopes, until the name of Baker and the policies of the War President have become inseparable. By many, he is preferred to Young. Some people judge him more sincere. Others like his national, as well as his international views, much better. The little Ohioan has emerged from comparative obscurity to a leading role on the political stage. It is impossible any longer to tag him only as a "favorite son" or a dark horse.

SANATORIUM - AYRSHIRES SECURE GOOD PRODUCT

Testing under the Ayrshire Herd Test plan, during May, the thirty-six Ayrshires owned by the North Carolina Sanatorium, secured the good production average of 761 pounds of 3.91 per cent milk, 29.72 pounds of butterfat. Every cow in the herd that had once freshened, regardless of age or stage of lactation, was included in computing this average, according to Advanced Registry Superintendent W. A. Kyle of the National Ayrshire Breeders' Association at Brandon, Vermont.

Individual honors in the herd were won by Willowwood Belle, a five year old, which produced 1304 pounds of milk, 54.02 pounds of butterfat; and Red Rose Statesman, an eight year old, which produced 1392 pounds milk, 51.64 pounds of butterfat.

Hoover dam! Read like a Chinaman and get public sentiment.

JULY HARD MONTH FOR HOME GARDEN

Winter Garden Depends On Soil And Handling Of The Young Plants; Must Be Protected From Hot Sun.

The month of July is always a critical time in the making of a fall and winter garden. Getting a higher percent of germination and a good stand of plants is a serious problem. Soil preparation is of first importance. It is well to break the land several weeks in advance of the time of planting if possible. Plow thoroughly, and keep the disc and smoothing harrows in action often to destroy weeds and conserve moisture.

In starting plants that withstand transplanting, such as cabbage, collards, and lettuce, it is better to plant the seed in a partially shaded seed bed rather than to attempt planting directly in the field. A lattice work of slats makes an excellent covering for such a bed. If slats are not available, use pine brush or any material which can be arranged to provide partial shade. Place the covering 3 or 4 feet above the bed in order to permit a free movement of air around the plants and to give room for watering and weeding. If the soil is dry when the seeds are sown, water thoroughly and cover with old fertilizer sacks to conserve moisture. The sacks should be removed as soon as the seedlings begin to come up. Plants started in a partially shaded

bed should be hardened to the hot summer sun before setting in the field. Do this by gradually removing the shade and by withholding water.

Seeds planted directly in the garden row should come in contact with moist soil if possible. Such large-seed crops as beans and corn should be planted in deep furrows if the garden plot is well drained. Cover a little deeper than for the early spring plantings. Small-seeded crops planted directly in the garden will require the greatest of care if a stand is to be secured. Pulverize the soil thoroughly and pack it around the seed after planting. Cover the row with old sacks or boards to help hold the moisture. If boards or planks are used, place a brick under each end and raise them off the ground as soon as the seedlings begin to come up. If the boards are removed entirely the hot sunshine will kill the tender seedlings. Harden gradually to the sun by removing the boards in the early morning and late afternoon for the first few days after the seedlings are up.

Seeds which are slow to germinate are sometimes sprouted before planting. The carrot is a familiar example of such a crop. Sprout the seeds between layers of moist cloth, and plant as soon as the white sprouts begin to show. Sprouted seed must be planted in moist soil and protected from the heat with a covering of boards or sacks as described above.

Mrs. G. H. Winslow of Pasquotank County raised 299 white leghorn chicks out of 300 hatched. One was lost by smothering while teaching the chicks to roost.

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