

Knee - Action Retained As A Feature of 1936 Chevrolets

"Knee-action is here to stay—we haven't considered for a moment omitting it from Chevrolet Master deluxe models for 1936."

Thus did W. E. Holler, vice-president and general sales manager of Chevrolet Motor Company, emphatically state that the company's new cars, to be introduced November 2, would offer individual front wheel suspension in the line.

"Our 1936 models will offer the same option in springing as the '35 models; this is, the Master deluxe cars will be available with either knee-action or conventional springs, and the Standard models with conventional springs only," Mr. Holler declared.

"Chevrolet has made great changes in its plan set-up for manufacturing leaf springs, and also has purchased much new machinery for the making of leaf springs. The reason is that we needed these facilities because we will introduce a greatly improved design of leaf-spring suspension in the 1936 Standard models. The effect is to improve the ride, by changing the layout and the design of the leaf spring so that they give more nearly equal front and rear action.

"On the 1936 Master deluxe, the Chevrolet type of all-enclosed knee-action units will be retained unaltered, except for minor changes in assembly methods. Even if we could obtain, with conventional leaf-spring suspension, a ride as soft and as smooth as knee-action provides, we would not drop knee-action because of its many other advantages—especially shockless steering, which contributes so greatly to safety and to driving ease."

"The Chevrolet type of knee-action has been a success from the start. Today, more than 1,000,000 knee-action Chevrolets are in use, and during the current year, more than 96 per cent of purchasers of the Master deluxe models chose knee-action cars, gladly paying more for them than the price for the identical cars with ordinary springs.

"The enthusiastic reception accorded our 1936 models by our own field forces, during their convention in Detroit, is now being repeated, in every region and one territory, by our dealers. They all agree that Chevrolet has done a great job in its new cars, and they all are enthusiastic over the business prospects. We feel that the public will be just as responsive to our 1936 cars when they go on public display November 2nd."

Hog-Killing Tips In Radio Talks

R. E. Nance, Associate Professor Of Animal Husbandry At State College, To Give Information

With the approach of cool November days and nights, North Carolina farmers are getting ready for their annual hog-killing.

R. E. Nance, associate professor of animal husbandry at State College, is scheduled to make a radio talk on the subject on Monday, November 4.

In his first talk Professor Nance discussed the preparation which should be made for killing the hogs, and the second, he will describe the actual methods to follow in the slaughtering and neat curing.

Other timely talks which will also be heard during the week are: "How Insects and How They are Controlled" by C. H. Brannon, extension entomologist, and "Sweet Potato Diseases" by Dr. R. F. Poole, professor of botany at State College.

The full program of Carolina Farm Features for the week includes: Monday, R. E. Nance, "Preparing for Hog-Killing"; Tuesday, C. H. Brannon, "How Insects Feed and How They are Controlled"; Wednesday, Dr. R. F. Poole, "Sweet Potato Diseases"; Thursday, Miss Sallie Brooks, "What Shall we Eat?"; Friday, H. C. Gauger, "Intestinal Parasites of Poultry"; and Saturday, Dr. W. D. Miller, "How a Tree Grows."

Timely programs to be heard during the week of November 4-9 include a talk on turkeys by C. J. Maupin on Friday, November 8, and a talk on "The Farm Tenant in North Carolina" by Dr. C. H. Hamilton on Wednesday, November 6th.

TO PRESENT PROGRAM

The entertainment committee of Waccamaw school will present a Hallowe'en program for the public Thursday night, October 31st at 7:30 o'clock. Refreshments will be sold. Side shows and other attractions will be provided at a small cost.—Reported.

Feed Hogs Corn For More Profit

Current Prices Of Pork Insures Bigger Return From Corn When Fed To Hogs

At current prices, corn fed hogs will return a bigger income to the farmer through the sale of meat than if the corn were sold directly.

Farmers with a good supply of corn can hardly afford not to raise pigs this year, says W. W. Shay, swine specialist at State College.

Corn fed to hogs will yield, on an average, about \$1.30 a bushel, as compared with 75c a bushel when sold on the market as corn.

Shay also states that 30-pound pigs sold for \$4 each, as is often the case, do not return the farmer any profit, since it costs that much to produce a pig of that weight.

But as the pig gains in weight, the cost of production for each pound steadily diminishes until the hog reaches a weight of around 200 pounds.

Not counting the corn, the cost of producing 100 pounds of meat on a hog is about \$3.20. When hogs are valued at \$11 per 100 pounds of live meat, there remains \$7.80 to cover the cost of the corn.

Six bushels of corn will usually produce 100 pounds of meat, Shay pointed out. Hence the corn may be considered as bringing a return of \$1.30 a bushel when converted into pork.

Or if the corn is figured at 75 cents a bushel, there is a net profit of \$6.66 on each 200-lb. hog sold for \$22.00. A litter of six pigs from a sow should yield a gross return of \$264 or a net return of \$79.92.

Scrub Bulls Are Always Expensive

Hard-Headed Dairymen Once Observed That "You Pay For A Good Bull Whether You Own One Or Not"

A hard-headed business dairyman once said, "You pay for a good bull whether you have one or not."

"If you have a good one, the profits from the herd enable you to pay for him.

"If you keep a scrub, the lowered efficiency of the herd will cost you more than a good bull."

So if dairymen are going to pay, one way or another, for a good bull, there is no reason why they should not have one, said John Arey, extension dairy specialist at State College.

The herd sire represents 50 per cent of the future of the herd, Arey pointed out. A few poor

cows may do some damage to the herd, but a scrub sire will ruin the best of herds in a few years.

The term "good bull" is used to mean a purebred bull of good type with a continuous production record through his ancestry, Arey explained. Such a bull will transmit both his type and his high production strain to his offsprings.

The transmitting capacity of a good bull has been proven beyond a doubt, Arey stated. Even when bred to poor cows, the offsprings will have comparatively high milk production ability.

A dairyman with a herd of comparatively poor cows can, in two generations, breed up a fairly high producing herd by always breeding to good bulls, Arey said.

If the herd is small and the dairyman feels he cannot afford a good bull, Arey continued, the least he can do is have his cows bred to good bulls from near-by herds.

Farm Questions

Question—What minerals do brood sows need during the gestation period?

Answer—A satisfactory mineral mixture can be made by thoroughly mixing 10 pounds of acid phosphate, 10 pounds of hardwood ashes or ground limestone, and 2 pounds of common salt. The animals should have access to this mixture at all times. Proper care and feed for the animals during this period is also necessary for best results and this information is given in Extension Circular 151., copies of which may be had free upon application to the Agricultural Editor at State College.

Question—How long does it take to cure sweet potatoes and what should be the average temperature of the house?

Answer—It usually takes about two weeks for proper curing with the temperature maintained at 80 to 85 degrees. Plenty of ventilation, however, must be given during the curing in order to drive off all moisture. Watch the potatoes carefully and when the buds show a tendency to sprout and the skin feels "velvety" the curing is completed. After curing, allow the temperature to drop to about 50 degrees F. and keep it as close to that mark as possible while the potatoes are kept in storage.

Question—What size lights must I put in my poultry house for artificial lighting?

Answer—This depends upon the size of the house, but two forty-watt bulbs for each 400 square feet of floor space gives the most satisfactory results. The bulbs should be placed in the center of the house ten feet apart and six feet above the floor. To prevent lighting the entire house, a reflector sixteen inches in diameter and four inches deep should be used with each light bulb.

F. S. Strikeleather of Taylorsville, Alexander County, has a ten-acre field of Jarvis golden prolific corn which has been inspected and certified by the crop improvement association.

"Page Miss Glory" Coming Tomorrow To Carolina Theatre

Excelling in hilarious fun and in beauty of setting, anything that Marion Davies had previously presented, "Page Miss Glory," her first Cosmopolitan production released by Warner Bros., opens tomorrow at the Carolina Theatre, Wilmington, where it is the feature attraction Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Briefly, the story of "Page Miss Glory" is this:

Marion Davies, as "Loretta Dalrymple," comes to New York and gets a job as chambermaid in the luxurious Park-Regis Hotel. There she becomes friendly with Pat O'Brien, as "Click Willey," a promoter with nothing to promote, and Frank McHugh, as "Ed Olsen," an out-of-work newspaper photographer.

Broke, the boys enter a contest offering a big cash prize for the photograph of the most beautiful girl in America. They make a composite picture, using one movie beauty's eyes and hair, another's nose and mouth, another's figure. They call this imaginary girl "Dawn Glory"—and win the prize!

But then their trouble begins. A "Dawn Glory" craze sweeps the country. There are "Dawn Glory" gowns, hats, hair-bobs, beauty-treatments. Newspapers, radio systems, movie-magnets, all demand to see "Dawn Glory" and pay her enormous fees for endorsements and the like. Yet there is no "Dawn Glory."

"Loretta," the humble chamber

maid, succumbs to the craze. She has her hair done in a new way, takes beauty treatments and becomes a stunning-looking girl. Meanwhile, she has adored from afar "Bingo Nelson" (Dick Powell), a dashing young aviator, with whose photographs, in the newspapers, she has fallen in love.

How Miss Davies is pressed into service as "Dawn" by O'Brien and McHugh—how she meets Powell, through them—how they and others get entangled in a mess of farcical complications—all this makes up the plot of "Page Miss Glory." Following the high standards of comedy portrayal set by Miss Davies, every member of the cast—especially Powell, O'Brien, McHugh, Miss Astor and Miss Kelly—turns in a splendid performance.

Next Week
A drama which, more than forty years ago, first portrayed the triumph of young love over merciless self-righteousness and bigotry, again holds the attention of audiences as Fox Film's picture of America's greatest melodrama, "Way Down East," comes Monday to the Carolina Theatre.

Featuring Henry Fonda, star of "The Farmer Takes a Wife," with Rochelle Hudson, the picture tells the ageless story of a woman who has sinned, who atones for her sin and who asserts her right to love and happiness.

The locale of the drama is New England in the 1890's, and much of its action is centered about the farm of Russell Simpson, a stern, bigoted, righteous farmer.

Unsuspectingly, his wife has permitted Rochelle Hudson, whose past hides a tragic love episode, to work in her home, and the girl soon attracts the glances and the love of their son, Henry Fonda.

The parents, however, hope to see Fonda marry Astrid Allwyn. She is in love with Edward Trevor, who, as chance would have it, is Miss Rochelle's betrayer.

Through the seasons, the pastoral simplicity and beauty of New England life, the drama works out its course. Finally, pilloried by malicious gossip, Miss

Hudson flees from the home which is breaking up.

In a climax which sets a high standard for suspense and excitement, the girl is retrieved from death by the narrow margin, and the tangled threads of the lives of the principals are happily brought together in the climax of the drama.

Schoolmaster: "Now, Willie, the earth's axis is an imaginary line, can you hang clothes on it?"

Willie: "Yes, sir."

Schoolmaster: "Ha, ha. That's good. And what sort of clothes, Willie?"

Willie: "Imaginary clothes, sir."

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