CHEVROLET TRUCK

breaks all known economy and dependability records

10,244 MILES
with 1000-pound load

$101 TOTAL COST OF GAS

TOTAL COST OF REPAIR PARTS **73¢**

Study this unequaled record—then buy
CHEVROLET TRUCKS

Location of Test	'Round the Nation—Detroit to Detroit
Distance Traveled	10,244.8 Miles
Gasoline Used	493.8 Gallons
Oil Consumed	7.5 Quarts
Water Used	1 Quart
Gasoline Cost	$101.00
Gasoline Mileage	20.74 Miles per Gallon
Average Speed	31.18 Miles per Hour
Running Time	328 Hours, 31 Minutes
Cost per Vehicle Mile	$.0098
Average Oil Mileage	1,365.9 Miles per Qt.

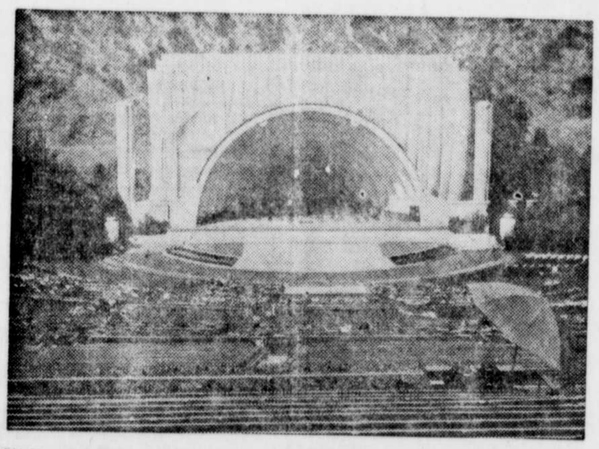
These records have been certified by the A. A. A. Contest Board as being officially correct.

CHEVROLET MOTOR DIVISION, *General Motors Sales Corporation*, DETROIT, MICH.
General Motors Installment Plan—monthly payments to suit your purse.

"MORE POWER per gallon CHEVROLET LOWER COST per load"

A. J. Dinsmore & Bro. Phone 108 **Rising Sun, Maryland**

Sound Engineers Solve Intricate Problem in Hollywood Bowl.



Hollywood Bowl, showing stage and conical sound reflecting shell upon which was installed two and one-half tons of loud speakers.

Now the people in the back rows, a tenth of a mile away, hear perfectly the fine orchestras and soloists on the stage of the Hollywood Bowl in California. This is made possible through special equipment developed and installed by Bell Telephone Laboratories' sound engineers.

With the increased public interest in fine music, sound engineers are meeting the demand for improved reception and acoustical quality in auditoriums.

The Hollywood Bowl, being an outdoor, natural amphitheatre, presented a new problem. It is situated in a hollow surrounded by low hills. With no walls or ceilings to reflect sound, special equipment was necessary to direct the entire output of the orchestra or singer toward the audience from the stage. To do this the loud speakers had to be placed near the stage to maintain the illusion that all of the sound came from that point and great care had to be taken to prevent the sound from the speakers feeding back into the microphones and creating a singing noise.

There is a large conical sound reflecting shell on the stage. Tiers of seats rising in curved rows up the sloping hillside accommodate approximately 22,500 people.

Three microphone positions were installed, one at the left side, one in the center, and one on the right side. A separate amplifier channel was provided for and connected to loud speakers mounted above the orchestra shell in positions corresponding to the microphones. Two microphones were installed at each position. The two on the left side were connected together to give a satisfactory balance for the cellos, harps and bass viols in the orchestra. In the center the microphones were independent, but the extra one was used by vocal soloists and was fitted to special volume controls. On the right, in addition to the regular microphone, an extra one was placed high in front of the shell and was used for harp and cello solo numbers.

To mount the two and one-half tons of loud speakers, a special bridge structure was erected over the reflecting shell. The bridge was artistically draped and lighted, adding to the appearance of the shell.

In a demonstration of the equipment, a concert was presented by Paramount pictures with Leopold Stokowski acting as conductor. The listeners in the rear seats of the bowl were a tenth of a mile from the stage. They heard the music at full volume and for the first time vocal soloists were heard satisfactorily.

PRESSING IS IMPORTANT IN KEEPING TAILORED LOOK

Careful cutting and fine stitching are important in striving for a "tailored" look in dresses and suits turned out in the home workshop, Miss Helen Shelby, clothing specialist for the University of Maryland Extension Service, says, but a tailored finish is also a matter of pressing. Pressing is important at various stages of the work, she says, and then when the garment is finished.

Miss Shelby suggests first pressing the folds and wrinkles out of the fabric before starting to cut it. If the parts of the pattern are pressed, the cutting can be more accurate too.

If the ornamental features, such as pockets, are made before sewing up the seams, they can be pressed while the section is flat. Collars, cuffs, and other parts made separately, may be more conveniently pressed as they are completed and before they are attached to the garment. After darts, tucks, or plaits have been basted and that portion of the garment tried on, it is time to stitch and then press these details.

Stitched seams are pressed open, particularly if they are later crossed by other seams, as when the waist and skirt of a dress are joined. Sometimes the iron can be used instead of basting a hem or turning a narrow edge. It is a great help in making bias binding or piping that must be folded neatly.

In any discussion of poultry diseases two things must be remembered: First, that poultry is hardy and healthy if given a chance; second; it is much easier to prevent disease and control parasites before they get started than afterwards. Disease organisms and parasites must be kept at a minimum if poultry is to pay a profit. An effective means of keeping poultry houses clean is by periodically disinfecting with cre-so-fec, an inexpensive and powerful germ killer, obtainable where Purina feeds are sold.

When the mercury drops to Zero—that's nothing.

It never rains on the unjust if he can get hold of an umbrella belonging to the just.

FOREVER WITH THE LORD

Evangelist John Moses Baker
Baltimore, Maryland

Forever with the Lord,
When time shall be no more,
And we have cast our anchor,
On Canan's happy shore.

Forever with the Lord,
And share in heaven's joy;
Oh, boundless thought of happiness,
Where nothing can annoy.

Forever with the Lord,
The dawn of heaven appears,
And glad immortal morning breaks;
God wipes away all tears.

Forever with the Lord,
Life's journey soon will end,
And in the heavenly choir
Our voices they will blend.

Forever with the Lord,
When conflicts all have ceased.
In the home of the many mansions,
That land of perfect peace.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

"Probation After Death" will be the subject of the Lesson-Sermon in all Churches of Christ, Scientist, on Sunday, April 25.

The Golden Text will be from Rev. 14:13—"I heard a voice from heaven saying unto me, Write, Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth; Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."

Among the citations comprising the Lesson-Sermon will be the following from the Bible—Isa. 40:4—"Every valley shall be exalted, and every mountain and hill shall be made law; and the crooked shall be made straight, and the rough places plain."

The Lesson-Sermon also will include the following passage from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, page 61—"Every valley of sin must be exalted, and every mountain of selfishness be brought low, that the highway of our God may be prepared in Science."

Lemon juice and salt will remove iron rust from linens.

Egg Goodness Is Decided By Kitchen Testing

Housewife Determines Quality of Eggs By Several Tests.

Any housewife who wishes to check on the quality of eggs she buys can do so fairly accurately right in her own kitchen. By breaking an egg into a dish and picking up the yolk with the fingers, the amount of thick white, the amount of thin white, and the firmness of the yolk, can be determined.

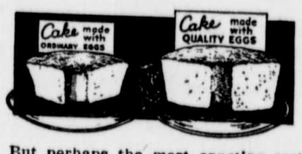
A good baking and poaching egg contains mostly thick white that clings to the yolk when the raw egg is picked up with the fingers.

There should be more thick white than thin. The yolk should be firm and lemon colored. When the yolk is picked up with the fingers, the thick white should cling to the yolk and the thin white should separate and remain in the dish. The more thick white the better the egg. Thin whites mean watery eggs.

Yolk Can Be Bounced In Hand

To test the egg further, the yolk should be subjected to the "pitching test. Eggs produced by hens fed on high quality feeds contain yolks that may be bounced up and down in the hand without breaking. When the white is removed the yolk should remain unbroken even when tossed from hand to hand. When an egg stands up under this test the housewife can be pretty sure that she has a good egg.

Another kitchen test of eggs is the making of angel food cakes. The amazing difference in the rise and fluffy smoothness of cakes is due to the thickness of white of eggs used in baking. Eggs with thin whites result in flat, soggy cakes that lack the fluffiness and smoothness of cakes made with eggs having thick whites.



But perhaps the most exacting test of an egg is its appearance after poaching. Because the white of the high quality egg is thicker and stands up higher on the yolk very little is lost in the water. There are no big pieces of white floating around in the water when a quality egg is poached. With an ordinary egg as much as 25 per cent of the white may be lost in cooking.

Hen Makes Egg From Feed

How to judge the interior of eggs when buying them is a perplexing problem. It is only when the housewife knows how the hens that laid them are fed that she can be sure of what the interiors are like. Feed determines entirely the color of the yolk, and to some extent the amount of thick and thin white in a fresh egg.

Practical poultry raisers and scientists agree that since the egg is made entirely from what the hen eats, "control feeding" must be practiced if eggs of uniformly high quality are to be produced. In the Purina laboratories and on the Purina experimental farm, an all-in-one laying mash that gives controlled interiors has been developed. Hens fed on this complete feed produce eggs with a wholesome delicious flavor, lemon colored yolks, and whites that stand up well when cooked.

To obtain such eggs go to the local feed merchant handling Purina checkerboard feeds and ask him for the names of his customers using this Layena mash. Poultry raisers who feed Layena to their birds produce the kind of eggs the American housewife is seeking.

Poultry Pointers

G. S. Vickers, of the Ohio Poultry Improvement Association, reports that Ohio Poultry Farm Records show that poultrymen whose pullets lay more than 36 eggs during October, Novemmer, December and January, make money. Poultrymen whose pullets lay fewer than 36 eggs during those four months lose money. Only pullets that get what they need during the growing period to make strong, vigorous bodies can be expected to go above the 36-egg profit line. Small undersized, knotty pullets can't make the grade. Their bodies are still immature and under-developed. They have to use laying mash as a growing feed while birds that had a complete growing ration during the summer months start laying immediately after being put into the laying house.

"The Green Spotlight"

Read the big green section devoted to screen and radio. See what your favorite stars are doing in this interesting section which comes regularly with the Baltimore Sunday American. On sale on all newsstands.

Forget the good you have done to others and the evil they have done to you if you would be happy.

DOUGLAS LEE NAMED STATE CHAMPION 4-H HOLSTEIN BOY FOR MARYLAND

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America has selected Douglas Lee of Phoenix, Baltimore county, as the Maryland State Champion 4-H Holstein Club Boy for 1936.

Douglas has been an active 4-H Holstein Calf Club member for the past eight years. It has been his aim to build up a herd of dairy cattle and the first two years of his club work he used the same Holstein calf for his project. The third year this calf was too old for 4-H work so he purchased another young Holstein calf and from then on these two animals and their offspring made up his small herd of Holsteins until 1935, when he purchased another young Holstein calf from one of the good Holstein herds in Maryland. With his last purchase he then owned seven registered, disease-free, Holstein animals for his work in 1936. During the eight years, Douglas made 22 exhibits at district, county and state affairs, winning a total of $100 in prize money.

Douglas has been a member of a demonstration team and has taken part in six judging contests, individually and on teams. He has also received several awards in showmanship.

Each year a Club Week is held at the University of Maryland and Douglas has attended several years. In 1936 he was one of two boys selected to represent Maryland at the National 4-H Club Camp in Washington.

In Junior Leadership he has a very fine record, having served his local club as vice-president for four years, secretary for four years and assistant club leader for two years.

By winning state honors, Douglas now becomes a candidate for National Champion as the Holstein-Friesan Association will choose a National Champion 4-H Holstein Boy from the list of State Champions for 1936.

GOOD PASTURES SAVE SOIL

Pastures have an important part in the erosion control program of the Soil Conservation Service on the project and attached camps near Hagerstown, according to O. C. Bruce, coordinator for that work in Maryland. Nearly every farm in the project, he states, includes a considerable acreage of pasture located on rather steeply sloping land—land which erodes easily unless well protected by grass. A good, dense pasture sod, he says, forms an almost perfect protection against soil erosion.

The Erosion Service, Mr. Bruce states, is recommending strongly to all of its cooperating farmers in the various areas where erosion control methods are being carried out that a portion of each pasture be improved and kept in good condition along the lines advocated by the Extension Service of the University of Maryland. He points out that there are 763,000 acers of pasture land, exclusive of pastured woodlands, on Maryland farm, and that improvement of these lands offers nearly all farmers an opportunity to cut down losses by soil erosion.

"One of the important points in securing and maintaining a good protective pasture sod," Bruce says, "is to avoid turning cattle on the pasture too early in the spring. If the grass is given a chance to get a good growth of approximately three inches it will be far more likely to form a dense mat of vegetation than if it is grazed as soon as it turns green."

Spring is also a good time to apply the superphosphate and possibly some lime, so much needed by hill pastures, it is stated. In case there is not already a good proportion of white Dutch or wild white clover in the sod, farmers are advised to scatter a pound of that seed on each acre that is being improved.

Bruce urges farmers to see their county agent, or visit one of the erosion control demonstration areas in order to check up on the value of improving pastures to control erosion.

ORPHANS' COURT

Bond of Nellie E. Thornton, executrix of Clarence Thornton, bond of George Murray Shuster, executor of George C. Shuster; first and final account of Charles R. McDougal, executrix of Sadie M. McDougal, first and final account of Edna M. Lofland, administratrix of William T. Lofland; first and final account of Rawlings R. Atkinson, administrator of Jennie Creswell.

Darwin must have been wrong. If fruit trees could change, they wouldn't keep on trusting a mild spring after being fooled a million times.

Peeled apples can be kept white until used by keeping them immersed in water to which a little salt has been added.