



THIS FOOD IS PUT UP IN A VARIETY OF FORMS

WHEN a food outgrows the stage of being a delicacy and becomes so universally used as to be a staple, a demand is created for various forms of that food on the market. Not so long ago, tomatoes grew in old-fashioned gardens as "love apples," to be looked at but not eaten. Later it was discovered they were good to eat. The first tomatoes canned were a delicacy, but today, tomatoes can be bought in some dozen different forms — ranging from whole tomatoes to tomato paste.

Pineapple used to grow in royal gardens under glass. When it was discovered that Hawaii could grow better pineapple in the open fields and ship it, sun-ripened in cans, pineapple was a delicacy. Today, with the discovery that pineapple is a complement to meat and vegetables, it is known, also, that it contains valuable food elements. It is not only a delicacy but an important food product and is packed in a variety of forms, ranging from sliced pineapple to the pineapple juice.

The most popular form in which Hawaiian pineapple is available are sliced, crushed, "tid-bits" and broken slices and pineapple juice. Each slice and crushed pineapple may be used in what is known as "French" the choicest pack, and "standard," almost as choice but

costing less, and very delicious. Crushed pineapple is primarily a culinary ingredient. It is just as choice as the slices—in fact, it is even better as far as flavor is concerned as it comes from the outer portion of the pineapple, nearest the shell and this shell is nearest the sun.

The juice is pure juice of the pineapple, unsweetened so that it can be mixed with other liquids in sandwiches, pudding sauces, etc. It contains all of the rich mineral properties and vitamins which make pineapple so vital a part of the health diet.

Pineapple is put on the market in various size cans. They are: buffet can, containing five slices of pineapple or nine ounces of the crushed product; No. 14, a slightly larger can containing six slices or ten ounces; No. 2, a tall can, containing eight large slices of pineapple or one pound five ounces of crushed pineapple.

Pineapple tidbits and pineapple juice are available in No. 2 tall cans. These tidbits are especially suitable for salads or any dish in which small pieces of pineapple are needed.

There Is Safety In a Number of Crops

(By Guy A. Cardwell, A.C.L. R.R.) "Look not mournfully upon the past. It comes not back again; wisely improve the present. It is thine. Go forth to meet the shadowy future without fear and with a brave and manly heart."

This week's agricultural news is a continuation of last week's article entitled "Have You a Farming Program?" and is taken from North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service Farm Program for 1927.

"The following information is given by way of explanation so that each farmer may take into consideration his own local conditions and so plan his farming enterprises that he will meet his own needs for food and feed crops and also produce a surplus.

Growing Feed for Livestock. A good ration for one work animal for one year is approximately 50 bushels of grain and two tons of hay. All of these products can be grown on the average cotton farm. One merchant in a typical eastern cotton county sells on an average to farmers more than 2,500 tons of hay per year. Other merchants in the same county are also selling hay. An average of one ton of hay can be, and is being produced per acre in this same county. If this hay were grown instead of being shipped in from other states, it would require about one-fourth of the 25,000 acres now devoted to cotton in that county. Similar conditions exist in other cotton counties.

Gardens. A garden plot of one-half acre is ample to furnish a family of five with a complete and balanced supply of vegetables, together with a surplus for storing and canning. The all-year garden can be made to supply fresh vegetables at different seasons in the year, and a small amount for sale.

Poultry. Each family should have at least 50 laying hens. In order to maintain this number, it is necessary to raise at least 100 young chickens. The cockerels and most of the birds may then be sold for cash and the remaining hens and pullets carried over for the future. Records of many poultry growers in the state during the past few years show that with proper management and feed each hen will return a net profit of at least \$2.00 per bird per year. This offers an annual opportunity for farmers to have a constant income throughout the year, and, in addition, to supply the family with poultry products.

Dairy products. It is now agreed by physicians, health officials and nutrition investigators that milk is an absolute necessity for the proper growth of children. In a large number of cotton counties there is now an average of only one cow to each four or five families. The annual feed requirements for an 800-pound cow are approximately 15 bushels of corn, 10 bushels of oats, 500 pounds of cottonseed meal, 200 pounds of bran, and two tons of legume hay. There should also be in addition two acres of good pasture. The use of this milk and butter in the home will result in better health, a reduction in doctor's bills, as well as the saving from the reduction in other food products now purchased.

Pork. Each farmer should keep one brood sow and grow at least two litters of pigs each year. This would require approximately 125 bushels of corn, and in addition 50 pounds of fish meal and 50 pounds of wheat shorts for each pig. When properly fed, this amount of feed will produce more than one ton of pork. Wherever the farmer has surplus corn, it can be marketed through hogs to greater advantage than by selling it as grain. This has been proven by several hundred farmers who have fed and sold thousands of head of hogs during this year and have received a return for their corn of almost \$2.00 per bushel. This offers an excellent opportunity for the production of the necessary meat supply for the farm, and also as a substitution of a money crop in the place of cotton.

Cotton Production. It is seldom profitable to produce cotton under North Carolina conditions when the yields are less than one-half of a bale per acre. With the present conditions, it is imperative, therefore, that those lands planted to cotton be restricted to such soil as will produce at least one-half bale, and preferably three-fourths of a bale to the acre. An actual study made in 1924 of 147 farms showed that ten acres yielding 493 pounds of lint per acre were equal in pro-

fits to 29 acres yielding 243 pounds of lint per acre. All ground that will not produce one-half or three-fourths bale per acre should be planted to other crops for soil improvement or other purposes.

Other Money Crops. The cotton farmer who also has a tobacco crop this season is in much better condition than the man who has only cotton. The same condition prevails with those who are now growing other cash crops along with cotton. However, a large increase in tobacco acreage in 1927 may result in bringing about the same situation with tobacco as is now the case with cotton. A number of farmers have already expressed themselves as intending to plant all tobacco in 1927 in the place of cotton. Such a plan if carried into effect, will be fatal.

Rotations. North Carolina farmers now use more commercial fertilizer than any other state. This is an expense that must be paid from our money crops. If a definite rotation which includes legumes is followed it will result in improved fertility of the land with greater yields per acre, and a corresponding decrease in the production costs of our crops. At least one-fourth of the cultivated land should be planted to a legume crop each year.

The College of Agriculture believes in this program because it has proven successful with many farmers in every county in the state and all county and other extension agents will devote their efforts to its full fruition."

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain deed of trust made by D. C. Phillips and wife, Martha Phillips, to Raleigh Banking & Trust Company, of Wake county, North Carolina, trustee, dated the 12th day of December, A.D., 1924, and recorded in book GH at pages 539-40-41, in the office of the register of deeds of Chatham county, default having been made in the payment of the notes thereby secured, and the holder thereof having directed that the deed of trust be foreclosed, the undersigned trustee will offer for sale at the court house door in the city of Pittsboro at twelve o'clock noon on Thursday, the 28th day of April, 1927, and will sell to the highest bidder for cash the following described real estate in Bear Creek township, Chatham county, North Carolina, more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of right of way of the Southern Railway Company, and Isaac H. Dunlaps line and running with said right of way north 12 degrees west 655 feet to a stake; thence south 77 degrees west 235 feet; thence south 13 degrees east 325 feet; thence south 13 degrees east 325 feet; thence south five degrees west 259 feet to Isaac H. Dunlaps line; thence with his line south 87 degrees east 315 feet to the beginning, containing 3.36 acres, less 11-100 acres for Bonlee and Western WLE tracks and beds, together with all machinery, buildings and fixtures and other improvements thereon, being the same land conveyed to D. C. Phillips by A. W. Vickory and wife by deed recorded in book G. B. at page 591, in the Chatham county registry.

RALEIGH BANKING & TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
Dated this 24th day of March, 1927.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Having qualified as administrator of the estate of J. A. Pitkin, late of Chatham county, I hereby warn all persons having claims against the estate to present them duly proven to the undersigned on or before April 1, 1928, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. All persons owing the estate will please make immediate payment.

This April 1, 1927.
C. C. PITKIN,
Administrator, Raleigh, N. C., Rt. 3, Apr. 7, 6tp.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Having qualified as executor of the last will and testament of James T. Lawrence, late of Chatham county, I hereby advise all persons having claims against the estate to present them duly proven on or before March 19, 1928, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons owing the estate will please make payment at once.

N. J. Wilson, Executor.
Mch 24-6tp.

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LOW COST OF CHILD TEACHING

Wilmington High School Instruction Charges Lowest Among Major Cities

According to figures compiled from state school facts by Major W. A. Graham, superintendent of schools, the cost per day of instructing a pupil in New Hanover high school is much less than the daily cost of high school instruction in the larger cities of the state. Wilmington also ranks fourth in the cost of instruction in the elementary grades.

Wilmington, Major Graham's figures show, ranks fourth in index training, and seventh in the yearly salary of high school teachers. His figures were gained through a comparison of the local cost of operation with those of the other cities, which include only city high schools. The local high school serves both city and county pupils.

His figures on index training are as follows: Durham, 776.2; Greensboro, 751; Charlotte, 753.9; Winston-Salem, 776.1; Asheville, 750; Raleigh, 754.3; High Point, 785.7, and Wilmington, 775.

The average salary of high school teachers based on the per capita cost of enrollment follows: Durham, \$2,077.38; Greensboro, \$1,660.41; Winston-Salem, \$1,763.10; Charlotte, \$1,497.90; Asheville, \$1,829.34; Raleigh, \$1,688.58; High Point, \$1,722.17; and Wilmington, \$1,587.15.

Daily cost of instruction per pupil follows: Durham, 702; Greensboro, .458; Winston-Salem, .427; Charlotte, 401; Asheville, .373; Raleigh, .335; High Point, .344, and Wilmington, .325.

The average yearly salary of elementary school teachers follows: Charlotte, \$1,389.78; Greensboro, \$1,387.26; Winston-Salem, \$1,325.34; Wilmington, \$1,345.77; Raleigh, \$1,327.23; Durham, \$1,516.23; Asheville, \$1,343.43; and High Point, \$1,206.18.

Missing 13 Years, Returns With Wife

Fortune Spent Trying To Find Chas. Sattler—Comes Home With Wife and Child.

Quakertown, Pa.—Charles Sattler, in the search for whom a fortune has been spent since he disappeared from his home here more than 13 years ago, returned today with his wife whom he married in Florida and their seven-year-old son.

Sattler, now 34, is the son of Herman Sattler, wealthy Quakertown silk manufacturer. He left home October 11, 1913, after a dispute with his father. Believing he had met with foul play, after he failed to return within a few days, the family started a nation-wide search, which continued until young Sattler's mother died two years ago. No trace of him was ever found.

Today there was a happy reunion at the Sattler home. The young man motored here with his family from Florida, where he is in business. Sattler said he had worked in Philadelphia after leaving home and later went to Florida. During the world war he was in charge of the battery service of the army airplane base at Miami.

Finds Lost Brother Near His Own Home

Had Lived On Same Street For Three Years, And Only Three Blocks Apart.

Sacramento, Calif. — Although they lived unknowingly only three blocks apart for three years in Glendale, F. J. Brooks and W. P. Brooks, brothers, met for the first time in 30 years at a local hotel recently.

F. J. Brooks, who is a foreman in charge of the decorating at the Sacramento Memorial auditorium, left Pittsburgh 30 years ago, and for the last 30 years W. P. Brooks has been trying to find him.

DREAM FOR APRIL.

I have made a dream for April,
A tender, fragile thing;
And I have caught a little song
From frosty winds of spring;

I have found a thought for April
Beneath her rain-cool skies,
And all of it is colored . . . with
The blueness of your eyes.



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