

HOT BOWL-OVER APPLE PIE Fun idea . . . and the pie tastes grand



No conventional flat baked pie, this. Rather, it stands proud, high and deep. The pastry crust is shaped as a great generous bowl. Then it's heaped extravagantly with juicy canned apple slices that have been gently cooked top-range until they're hot and fragrant and all rich and syrupy with butter, brown sugar and spice.

Serve the pie while it's still in that warm apple-fragrant stage with a spoonful of whipped cream on each serving, or with shredded sharp cheddar cheese over the top, or with sour cream or ice cream or just plain pouring cream. What a feast!

Nice thing, too, is that this pie takes just about 30 minutes from start to serving. The apple slices heat luxuriously in the butter and sugar while the crust is baking crisp. To assemble, simply spoon the hot apples into that waiting bowl of a shell.

- 5 cups canned apple slices
- 2 tablespoons butter or margarine
- 1/2 cup water
- 1/2 to 3/4 cup brown sugar
- 1 tablespoon grated lemon rind
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- Pastry for 1 crust

Nutmeg

In a saucepan combine all ingredients except pastry and nutmeg; cook over moderate heat until very hot and thickened. Roll out pastry into a 12" round and prick well all over. Place a round bottomed bowl or casserole on a cookie sheet or double thickness of heavy foil; press pastry lightly to bowl and turn back overhang flush with edge of bowl to make a double edge flute or press with fork as desired. Bake crust in a hot oven, 400 degrees, about 12 to 14 minutes, until browned and crisp. Cool a few minutes, then carefully lift pastry crust from bowl and place like a bowl on serving dish. Spoon hot apple filling into crust and sprinkle generously with nutmeg. Serve at once with any of the following toppings: whipped cream, ice cream, plain thick cream for pouring over, or thick sour cream with a sprinkle of brown sugar. Makes 6-8 servings.

Around the World: Tobacco Provides

Tobacco, like music, speaks an international language.

Around the world, in virtually all of the 120 countries on the globe, tobacco is used by men and women — and in varying ways.

"A good smoke unites good fellows of every speech and color," wrote Author H. J. Spinden.

Because of its widespread use, tobacco is one of the world's major industries, engaging a broad network of farmers, manufacturers, distributors, retailers and suppliers of goods and services.

Tobacco is grown on all continents and in nearly 100 countries by millions of farmers who produce many distinct types of tobacco.

Tobacco products are manufactured in 110 countries, reports the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Tobacco leaf is also among the leading agricultural products sold in international markets, since one-quarter of the countries that grow tobacco also export the leaf.

More than nine billion pounds of leaf were produced worldwide in 1962 — equal to the weight of 55 Washington Monuments.

World output of cigarettes, the most popular form of tobacco use, set a new record last year. Some 2,388 billion cigarettes were manufactured, an increase of 2.4 percent over 1961.

The United States is the world's largest producer and exporter of tobacco leaf and of cigarettes.

Over 22 per cent of the world's cigarette output in 1962 was manufactured in this country — some 535.5 billion cigarettes, valued at about \$7 billion.

About 28 per cent of the tobacco leaf sold in free world markets last year came from the U. S. — some 469 million pounds, valued at \$374 million.

In most countries, tobacco products are heavily taxed. In the U.S., for example, tobacco taxes total over \$3 billion of the \$7.8 billion annual sales.

Different people use tobacco in different ways. No one knows just how or in what form smoking began. When Columbus reached the New World in 1492 he found the natives smoking "some dry leaves which must be a thing very much

When to Trade Trucks Poser to Many Farmers

Chances are there will be a dozen or so trucks parked at the store while their drivers chat inside about the weather, crops and politics. Or they may be discussing trading trucks or about the one they just bought.

Take a look around a country store after supper some night and you'll get some idea of the popularity of pickup trucks among Tar Teel farmers.

There are over 91,000 farm trucks operated in North Carolina. "These represent a considerable investment by over 81,000 farmers," observes D. G. Harwood Jr., extension farm management specialist at State College. "And sooner or later, these farmers are faced with the problem of when they should trade or when they should buy a truck."

Harwood points out that a survey conducted by the Agricultural Experiment Station in Arkansas showed that the average cost of operating a half-ton truck was about 6.7 cents per mile when driven 20,000 miles per year and traded every four years.

If the truck is driven less than 20,000 miles per year, or if traded in more than every 4 years, total cost of operation per mile is higher. Trucks traded every year cost about one cent per mile more than trucks traded every five years. This would amount to about \$200 per year on the basis of driving 20,000 miles per year.

In a study of one and one-half-ton trucks, Harwood said, the average cost of operation was 15.6 cents per mile over 6,000 miles of use per year and a useful life of 12 years. The cost per mile for trucks kept 15 years was 15.2 cents and 25.4 cents when trucks were traded each year.

Much of this large per mile cost can be attributed to the low annual mileage used. About 60 per cent of the one and one-half-ton trucks were used and were on average of four years old with about 40,000 miles behind them. The operational cost of these trucks was about three-fourths that of new trucks or a saving of 4.2 cents per mile.

Harwood commented that farmers who drive trucks great distances each year can justify trading more often for a new vehicle. The final decision of when to trade "will depend largely on the age of the present truck, its mileage, its condition and the trade-in allowance," he said.

"However, this decision will be made easier if simple cost records are kept and a quick check made occasionally to compare costs per mile," Harwood added.

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Cigarette Sales Rise 3.5% First Half of '63

Domestic cigarette sales in the United States rose 3.5 percent during the first six months of 1963 over the same 1962 period, based on tax-paid removals reported by the government.

Total for the period was 253 billion cigarettes, compared to 244.5 billion in the same 1962 period.

Cigarette output during the fiscal year ended June 30 reached a record high of 342 billion, the Department of Agriculture estimated. This was 12 billion above 1960-61 fiscal years.

Exports Increase

About 5 percent of the output during the 1963 fiscal year was exported, some going to virtually every country in the world. Exports of over 24 billion cigarettes were 8 1/2 percent higher than in 1961 and 19 percent higher than in 1960.

Federal, state and local governments collected \$3.2 billion in excise taxes on cigarettes in 1962 and expect a much higher return in 1963. Seven states increased the tax rate to 8 cents per pack of cigarettes during the year and the federal 8c tax was again extended by Congress.

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