



HOLLY FARMS U.S.D.A. GRADE A

FRYERS

WHOLE ONLY 25^c LB.

CHOICE PARTS FRYING CHICKENS

BREASTS LB. 49c LEGS LB. 45c WINGS LB. 29c LIVERS LB. 79c GIZZARDS LB. 29c BACK & NECKS 5 LB. BAG 49c

QUANTITY RIGHTS RESERVED These Prices Guaranteed Thru Saturday, Jan. 19th.

HARRIS SUPER MARKETS

DIVISION OF SUPER MARKETS



VERNE DALE LIVER MUSH LB. 15^c

VALUABLE COUPON

FREE! 100 EXTRA F. S. GOLD STAMPS

WITH \$10.00 OR MORE GROCERY PURCHASE AND THIS COUPON

Name _____
Street _____
City _____

Limit One Per Customer Honored By Adults Only Good Thru Sat., Jan. 19th.

BANQUET FRESH FROZEN CHICKEN, BEEF, TURKEY OR HAM

DINNERS 3 FOR \$1.00

SEA PAK "PRECOOKED" FISH STICKS 8-Oz. Pkg. 29c TRADE WINDS BREADED SHRIMP 10-Oz. Pkg. 59c TEND-R-READY BEEF STEAKS 18-Oz. Pkg. 69c PAN-REDI HUSH PUPPIES 16-Oz. Pkg. 25c

CHEF CHOICE FRESH FROZEN

POTATOES FRENCH FRIED 3 16-Oz. PKGS. 39^c

Peak-Pak CHEESE BISCUITS CORN MUFFINS 6-PACK PKG. 25^c

CHEESE CORNBREAD 6-PACK PKG. 29^c

GORTON'S "FRESHLOCK" FISH STICKS 1-Lb. Pkg. 51c GORTON'S "FRESHLOCK" FILLETS FLOUNDER 1-Lb. Pkg. 49c

GORTON'S "FRESHLOCK" FILLETS PERCH 1-Lb. Pkg. 39c

BANQUET SLICED BEEF WITH GRAVY • SLICED TURKEY WITH GRAVY BEEF STEW OR CREAM CHICKEN

COOK-IN-BAGS 2 PKGS. 39^c

BANQUET FROZEN BANANA — STRAWBERRY — CHOCOLATE — LEMON CREAM PIES 3 FOR \$1.00

DULANY FRESH FROZEN VEGETABLES

CHOPPED TURNIP GREENS	4 10-Oz. Pkgs. 59 ^c	BLACK EYE PEAS	4 10-Oz. Pkgs. 69 ^c
LEAF TURNIP GREENS		GREEN PEAS	
SLICED COLLARDS	DOZEN \$1.69	CUT CORN	
		WHOLE BABY OKRA	DOZEN \$1.98

DULANY FROZEN BABY LIMAS 3 10-Oz. Pkgs. 59c

MORTON'S FRESH FROZEN DONUTS PKG. OF 18 31c

RICH'S DESSERT TOP-IT 7-Oz. Can 29c

FRESH MORTON'S FROZEN FRUIT PIES PEACH APPLE CHERRY OR COCONUT 2 LARGE FAMILY SIZE 49^c

SWANSON'S T.V. DINNERS Ea. 49c SWANSON'S CHICKEN, BEEF OR TURKEY POT PIES 8-Oz. Pies 4 89c

SEA-PAK FROZEN FLOUNDER STEAK 10-OZ. PKG. 39^c

STRAWBERRIES 2 Pkgs. 10-Oz. 39^c

FREE 10,000 F.S. GOLD STAMPS

CAST YOUR BALLOT TODAY AND SAVE ON OUR SHARP "CHECKER OF THE YEAR" SPECIALS

Register For Your Favorite Checker

DURING OUR CHECKER OF THE YEAR Contest—You May Win 2-3 or 5000 GOLD STAMPS

FREE 10,000 F. S. GOLD STAMPS

GIVEN FREE IN EACH HARRIS-TEETER STORE

Register Often—Nothing To Buy Just Visit Our Stores and Vote For Your Favorite Checker

Jan. 16th Thru Jan. 26th

Drawing For Stamp Winners To Be January 26th.



"CHECKER OF THE YEAR" INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION SPONSORED BY

SUPER MARKET INSTITUTE and THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO.

MIX OR MATCH DOWNY FLAKES WAFFLES OR PANCAKES 2 PACKAGES 29^c

VERNE DALE • CHOCOLATE • VANILLA • STRAWBERRY

YOUR FAVORITE CAN WIN A TWO-WEEK VACATION FOR TWO AS GUESTS OF THE DOLE CORP. IN HAWAII OR A 10-DAY VACATION FOR TWO IN FLORIDA AS GUESTS OF THE HOLLYWOOD BEACH HOTEL, HOLLYWOOD, FLORIDA

WELCH'S GRAPE JUICE 12-OZ. CAN 33^c

WELCHADE WITH LEMON 3 6-OZ. CANS 39^c



ICE MILK 39^c

LIMIT 2 CARTONS PLEASE 1/2 GAL. CARTON

King Cotton Gives Farmer Major Income

King Cotton, now sharing its throne with many products, has provided North Carolina farmers with a major portion of their income for over two centuries.

To many Tar Heel farmers it is still the leading cash crop, and on a statewide basis it ranks second to tobacco. Income from the crop in 1962 was estimated at \$55 million.

Little is known about the early history of cotton in America except for the fact that it was planted by early English colonists as soon as they were established at Jamestown.

Many historians believe the first cotton grown commercially was in the Tidewater area of northeastern North Carolina. It still is grown quite extensively there today.

From the Tidewater area cotton moved westward across towns of Wilmington and Charleston, S. C., also moved west and north to establish cotton farms and plantations in the lower Coastal Plain and Piedmont regions.

By the mid-1700s, cotton was being produced from the Atlantic coast to the Blue Ridge Mountains.

It made its debut first as a family enterprise but soon grew into slave-labor plantation dimensions, especially in the flat lands of the Coastal Plain and some sections of the Piedmont. In the latter, however, it remained primarily a family type operation.

In the early days practically all commercially grown cotton was shipped to England. But since the erection of Slaters Cotton Mill in Rhode Island in 1790, the bulk of North Carolina cotton has remained in this country for processing.

This important fact, reinforced by the invention of the cotton gin in 1794, helped North Carolina grow from a few hundred acres in 1800 to over a half million in years immediately following the Civil War.

By 1881 the acreage had climbed to over a million and rose to 1,802,000 in 1926. In that year a record crop of 1,208,000 bales were produced in the state.

Since 1933 the trend has been downward. In 1961 cotton allotments in North Carolina totaled 83,614, ranging in size from three-tenths of an acre to 800 acres.

The 263,000 acres harvested in 1958 was the smallest acreage on record according to estimates dating back to 1866.

The trend since 1958 has been slightly upward, ranging from 390,000 acres harvested in 1959 to approximately 408,000 in 1962.

Average yields have fluctuated considerably since 1950 when intense boll weevil activity reduced yields to an all-time low of 149 pounds per acre. The year of lowest record average, 1953, had the highest record average of 466 pounds, average of 359 pounds.

Estimates for 1962 indicate an average of 359 pounds. Some counties, such as Scotland and Northampton, have consistently pushed their average yield above a bale per acre (500 pounds of lint) with the adoption of intensive production programs. Many individual producers have grown two bales, per acre, and a few have reached three bales.

The movement of cotton acreage within the state has been rather intense in recent years, especially since the release and re-appointment program went into effect in 1960.

In 1926, 41 per cent of the total crop was produced in the Piedmont as compared to 23 per cent in 1959 and about 15 per cent in 1962.

Robeson with 55,000 allotted acres was the biggest cotton producing county in 1962. Halifax, Northampton, Cleveland and Sampson produced more than 30,000 acres each. Other top counties were Scotland, Johnson, Nash, Hoke and Edgecombe.

Mechanization has made wide inroads in recent years. Many of the larger farmers are now completely mechanized, whereas hand labor and mules produced the crops a few years ago. In 1956 only eight mechanical pickers were operating in the entire state. In 1962 some 400 pickers harvested 20-30 per cent of the crop.

Chemical weed control has taken over entirely in some locales. Intensified boll weevil programs are carried on by many communities involving all producers. The all recommended practice procedure is fast catching on and is helping to create new record yields that a short time ago would have seemed fantastic and impossible.

Cotton research, both fundamental and applied, has been up considerably and is being carried out through a coordinated program involving North Carolina State College, the United States Department of Agriculture, the North Carolina Department of Agriculture, and the N. C. Extension Service.

The North Carolina Cotton Promotion Association organized in the 1950's and financed primarily by growers contributions is doing much to promote cotton's welfare in the state and nation.

As for the future, cotton is expected to continue moving into the Coastal Plain. Production units will become larger, mechanization will increase, yields and income will climb.

Cotton may never become king again, but it will be one of the ruling princes of North Carolina agriculture as far as we can see into the future.