

Your Best Bacon buy!

-Lb.

CLEARFIELD CHEESE FOOD

2 5 69c

PALMETO FARM PREPARED FOODS

Orange Peach, Lime Pineapple, Fruit Cocktail, Raspberry Pineapple 16 Oz.

Delicious, Ready to Serve Chicken Pot Pies

Size 49C

Winn-Dixie Stores, Inc.

OSCAR MAYER MEATS

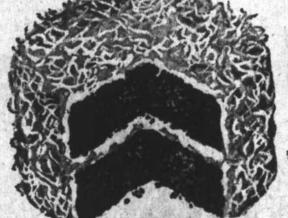
**Spiced Luncheon** 

Crackin' Good

New Crop Florida Sebag

Safe for Fine Washables IVORY FLAKES

Complexion Size



We give S. GREEN STAN



Henny Pen for Jogs & Cats! Chicken Flavor

Can

**Dixie-Home** Flavorful 4 Lb. Pkg.



Soft, Absorbent 12.61. 850 The Safe Bleach **CLOROX** S. 17e

Parson's "Sudsy ammoria 25c

STARCH 3 4 0 21c

Pure Mild IVORY SOAP 2 th 31c

Contains It's Own Bleach OXYDOL 100 33e

COOKING OIL 61c

Dixie Darling

Go To Indonesia

Miss McCain To

Greensboro, N. C., April 27—Miss Madeleine McCain, assistant professor of health at Woman's College, has received an appointment in the secretariat of the World Health Organization. She will be on a two-year assignment as Health Education Advisor to the Ministry of Health of the Indonesian Government and will be donesian Government and will be stationed in Jakarta, Indonesia. Miss McCain was employed a number of years with the District

Health Department here, and with Appalachian State Teachers Col

lege.
Miss McCain has beeen granted a leave of absence from WC and will fly to Geneva, Switzera again. June 15 for an orientation period at the WHO office there. During this period she will be provided with material on the project and will be given background information on Indonesia.

To Act As Advisor

Miss McCain's responsibilities

Indonesia will center a ound advising and assisting the govern-ment in developing and expanding their health education program.

Miss McCain has been on the faculty of WC since September 1953. She received her A. B. from East Carolina College and receiv ed her master's in public health from the School of Public Health at the University of North Caro-

Miss McCain is a fellow of the American Public Health Associa-tion and the Society of Public Health Educators. She is a native

Witchweed New Farm Parasite

North Carolina State College and the U.S. Department of Agriculture are looking to farmers for help in locating and stamping out any new infestations of witch-weed—a destructive parasite of corn, sorghum and other plants, mostly grasses which grow in the

Drs. Glenn Klingman and Richard R. Nelson of State College describe witchweed as a harmless looking plant usually about eight inches high with small orange-redish flowers and slightly hairy leaves. Found last year in several counties of both North and South Carolina, this is believed to be the first time it has invaded the West-ern Hemisphere. But the highly destructive weed pest can easily be spread by means of its tiny seeds (roughly 1-20 to 1-15 the size of tobacco seed). The seeds have the ability to remain dormant but alive for a number of years, according to the two scientists. One plant can produce up to half a million seed.

Witchweed attaches itself to the roots of susceptible plants, reducing and stunting their growth. Affected plants appear to be suffering from severe drought-they are stunted, yellowish and wilted. Corn yields in some infested fields in the Carolinas last year were complete failures.

Here are some suggestions from State College and the USDA about how to prevent witchweed from spreading to new areas:

Look for a weed that answers the description of witchweed, especially if corn, sorghum or Summer grasses show unexplainable stunting. The weed would be growing very close to affected plants. Get in touch with your county agricultural agent if you think you have found witchweed growing in your vicinity. He can arrange for positive identification and can suggest measures for control. Do not move witchweed plants or seed from your field, since by doing so you could easily spread the pest.

As a preventive measure, do not bring or ship hay, nursery plants, bulbs or root crops from an infested area. Even farm machinery or equipment, or used boxes and crates can carry the tiny seeds. Such equipment should be thoroughly cleaned before used if brought from an erea in which

witchweed is growing.

Up to this time, witchweed has been found only in Bladen, Columbus, Cumberland, and Robeson Counties in North Carolina, and

Counties in North Carolina, and Dillon, Horry, Marion, and Marlboro Counties in South Carolina.

The pest was identified last summer by Howard R. Garriss, in charge of plant pathology for the N. C. Agricultural Extension Service. It has been associated principally with soils containing large

cipally with soils containing large amounts of sand.

Asricultural scientists are hard at work trying to find out just what plants witchweed attacks and the conditions which favor its srowth. The N. C. Assicultural Experiment Station at State College has a total of seven acres rented near Evergreen, in Columbus County, in which it is cooperating with the USDA is witchweed research. The college also has another witchweed research program under way near Red Springs.