Now They Use Atoms To Detect Poison

The atom has been harnessed to betray the killer who uses arsenic. It has become a detective by whose aid science has found a way to any point in a single human hair ough arsenic-for years the sneak poisoner's weapon-spreads only very slowly through the human body, it penetrates every part, even into the hair and finger-nails. So by measuring points of progress along a hair at the time of arsenic victim's death, scientists can easily prove not only that arsenie was used, but can also say at what time the doses were given The atom thus provides a diary of a murder and may help to deter mine who committed it

Betrayed by Rays How is it done? The suspect hair is first exposed to neutrons (atomic particles) in an atomic pile. Some of the slow-moving neutrons are "captured" by the arsenic atoms In doing this the ordinary arsenic atoms become changed into a new form (an isotope) of arsenic, known as "As. 76." This new form is ike radium which can be measured with a Geiger counter, it is re

Even less than one part per mildetected. It is possible to disments because various elements differ in the ease with which they catch neutrons and in the rays they shoot out.

cannot be used to measure arsenic in the blood. Why? Because blood always contains sodium, which An ingenious color scheme de-

signed to detect arsenic poisoning immediately was put forward by a French chemist, M. Grimaud, more than a century ago. He proposed arsenic should be treated before sale with a mixture of sulphate of iron and cyanure of potash.

French government never put Grimaud's plan into operation.

He Révolutionized The Fighting Game

Students of the fistic are generally regard "Gentleman" Jim Cor-When he made a match he insisted bett as the man responsible for boxing as we know it today. He introduced the straight left, the art by ticket only—at half a guinea a of feinting, parrying and counter-punching, all of which enabled him His showmanship attracted the to win a surprising victory over John L. Sullivan.

But nearly a hundred and thirty years earlier there was born in London's east-end, Daniel Mendoza, who was destined to be the first Jew to take up fisticuffs and the man who changed the game from sheer brutality to a skilful

ced to leave school at thirteen and became a shop assistant until he took to the ring professionally. evertheless, he was sufficiently Boxing" which was published in of the day.

list ever stopped with greater neat- who had refused a tip because he ness, hit oftener or put in his blows quicker. Also, he was never at loss for words and used the Press at every opportunity to stir up public interest in a forthcoming match.

Royal Backer

Corean High Hat - Korean

'Papa-San" above who is un-

dentified, says he's waiting for armistice talks to successfully

end so that he can get back to

nis regular pattern of living. It is widely hoped that by that ime his beard will not have

rown enough to make him look like "Papa-Santa."

aroused jealously, especially when When he was fifty-two he pubhe opened a school of boxing which lished his "Memoirs," an absorbproved as popular as the one conducted by his friend. The gulf ing life story of the pitched ring. widened when the Prince of Wales oirs of the Life of Daniel Mendomade a favorite of Daniel; and za" are as interesting and exciting after a chance set-to between them to read today as when they first at The Cock, Epping, there was no appeared in 1815 Mendoza's Memoirs show conclusively that he knew how to get

difficulty in arranging a match.
Umpire's Betrayal This took place at Odiham Hampshire on January 9th, 1788. Although Humphries was favorite, the Jews backed Mendoza heavily and he took with him two white pigeons to be released in the event victory-and two black ones should he suffer defeat.

Things were going well for the more scientific Mendoza when, dashing into strike Humphries who was defenceless in a corner, his blow was parried by one of his opponent's seconds. There was an appeal for a foul, but Mendoza's

This betraya! was philosophicallaccepted by Daniel, who writes in his "Memoirs": "The conduct of linary at the time but I afterward me, consequently he could not be expected to be very willing to decide against himself."

A few rounds later Mendoza was hrown heavily, hurt his groinand had to retire. Humphries sent a note to his chief backer which read: "Sir I have done the Jew and am in good health"; while the whole of Houndsditch, Aldgate and Petticoat Lane was plunged into mourning by the arrival a black pigeon which told them they had lost over £50,000. The unsatisfactory ending to the fight meant only one thing—a re-

turn match. This time the scene moved to Stilton in Huntingdon and here Mendoza's superiority was most marked. He was too fast and too versatile for Humphries.

The affair ended with Humph-



"Saturday bath" is a gag or a custom in this country. The Saturday mud-bath, however, seems to be a fairly regular ritual during the football season. Here, an unidentified gridder visits the water bucket-not for a drink, but to clean the mud off his hands-

He made over twenty experi- 1 found that arsenic, so treated, gave soups, an opal color to hot or cold milk, a vilet color to red wine, a deep blue to breadstuffs, a dirty yellow to coffee—and so on through the whole gamut of everyday foods. He claimed that his scheme was foolproof against arsenical poisoning, accidental or criminal. Nobody, he urged, would eat blue bread or drink violet wine, or eat bronze

But for some unstated reason, the

The pair started as friends and

when Daniel was fighting a porter

thought it was too small, Hum-

offered to second Mendoza. He did

Mendoza's successes, however

finished mortal enemies. One day

But he was moving in an expensive circle; he had a wife and six children and many sponging acquaintances. Although he had announced that he would have no further pitched battles, lack of funds made him break this vow and after two winning fights against Bill Warr, he came a cropper against "Gentleman" John Jackon a stage being built in an en-

ries falling without being struck

and he thus forfeited the battle. But a third meeting came off at Lancaster on September 29th, 1790.

Tickets were quickly sold out and on the day fetched from £5 to

Again Mendoza proved to be

master, and was acclaimed champ-ion of England. He became very

ing the Noble Art to amateur gen-

The Road Downhill

wealthy, touring the country to give exhibitions of his skill, teach-

This time Daniel opposed a man more skilful than himself and suf-fered in consequence. Furthermore attention of none other than the Prince of Wales, later George the Fourth, who became his backer; while he also claimed to have been Jackson seized the Jew by his long hair and holding him down upper-cut him severely in the face. After this Mendoza was glad to give in. sent for by the King himself, George III, who walked and talked with him on the terraces at Wind-Rapidly he went downhill. No longer champion, his friends forsook him and he went to prison several times for debt. He was sor. Mendoza had about thirty pitched battles. But the most famous were the three with Richard Humphries, never downhearted and tried anvthing once in order to keep gowho was allowed to use the nick-name of "Gentleman," not so much ing. At the age of seventy-three he died in extreme poverty at Horse Shoe Alley, Petticoat Lane, back because of his behavior in the ring, but by reason of the fact that he he had fought so gallantly. enjoyed the company of the gentry

MORE ABOUT THE BIBLE

The Bible is inspired. That oesn't mean that every line of it is inspiring. Parts of it are not. It means that both God and each writer are true authors. The Ca-tholic Church explains inspiration and directed the sacred authors, and assisted them in their writing, so that they should preserve acilly, and express with an infallible verity all that God directs them to write, and that only."

The writers didn't find it easy to compose the books of the New or Old Testament. It was hard work. St. Matthew who wrote the rewrote it several times. He had to keep in mind his audience—Jews who had become Christians. In so doing, he stressed the point that Christ was the expected Messiah. And like all compositions his Gospel had to be put in some kind of order. So likewise did the other authors have to work hard over

Copies were made of the original writings when they became worn from use. Naturally the copies had soon detect an essential change. faithful copies of the books both of the New and Old Testament. But there is yet another point. Who is going to say what books are inspired? God must in some way inform us about the books of well as the writer. And this is the work of His Church-"He who listens to you, listens to me."

"Sea Tigers"

The barracuda is believed to

to death as they swam in shallow

which will attack anything it sees

moving in the water. Even a per-

An early judgment on the barra-

slash at a wader's foot.

OF INFLATION IS STILL POSSIBLE

B. C. Gardner Calls for "Re-emphasis" on Saving;

Analyzes Current and Long-Term Threats to Dollar

GORDON BALL, GENERAL MANAGER, ANNOUNCES

RECORD TOTALS IN LOANS, DEPOSITS AND ASSETS

While forecasting a "brilliant long-range future" for Canada, B. C. Gardner, president of the Bank of Montreal sees a continuance of difficult economic problems facing the nation and

emphasizes that "it would be very dangerous to conclude that the

Speaking to B of M shareholders at their 134th annual meeting here today, Mr. Gardner found encouragement in Canada's current (Speaking to B of M shareholders inflationary pressures had to result. What was needed was to make saving worthwhile, to pay capital a "living resea".

agement in Canada's current "living wage."

"living wage."

General Manager's Address

Gordon R. Ball, general manager.

the price of money once again beginning to exercise its traditional presented the balance-sheet, show ing total year-end assets of \$2,222,

stabilizing function as a stimulus to saving and a brake on excessive ex- 1950. The number of deposit

Warning that the possibility of figure — 1,873,519 — and deposits at \$2,085,000,000 -were up by \$22,000,-

eal," the president traced both the 000. Current loans and discounts in

earlier.
Reviewing the present "transi-

short and long-term factors which threaten Canada's monetary stabil-

Mr. Gardner saw an immediate tional period," Mr. Ball stated that inflationary threat in the necessity more Canadians are employed to-

of putting an increasing proportion day, at a higher income, than ever of Canada's national output into before. The delays in getting the

defence and industrial expansion, with a consequent decrease of pro-

duction for civilian consumption. A march" in forestalling scarcities of widening of the disparity between

spending power and available consumer goods hight result.

The long-term forces tending to undermine the value of the dollar of a larger re-armament effort but

were more deeply rooted, he stated. Among them he included: the years to come."

Among them he included: the political unpopularity of anti-inflationary policies; severe taxation which might encourage the wage-price spiral; and shorter working-hours at a time of heavy demand on the collective efforts of the constitution.

Warmly appreciative of "the loyal, devoted and efficient service" of the B of M staff, Mr. Ball said the past year was one of great activity in all departments of the bank. He constitution.

Gardner stressed the need of a "great re-emphasis" on the value of saving as a stabilizing force. If savings failed to keep abreast of output going into capital production,

battle against inflation has been won."

Inflationary Factors

B of M PRESIDENT WARNS GROWTH

SNOWSHOES: All sizes and styles. Bates'
"HUMANE" Snowshoe Harners (Pat.)
No more blistered toes! Folder, "Snowshoeing in Comfort" on request.
Snowshoes Dept. W. Metegama ont. This is one of a series of messages by Father V. McGivney, Parish Priest, St. Francis Parish, Pickering, Ont.

UNSHRINKABLE 3 and 4 ply, nylon re-enforced wool for sweaters, socks, babywear. Only 39c an ounce. Sent any-where in Canada. For information and samples write: The Alpine Knitting Com-pany. Kitchener Ontario. GUARALTEED EXTRA quality farm col-lies, 2 months \$8.00. Fox Terrier Collie cross, \$6.00. Spaniel Collie Cross, 3 months, \$7.00. Simmone, Wingham, Ont.

grow about ten feet, with a cigar-shaped body that is bluish or greenish above, with silvery sides. Its head was a long, undershot jaw filled with razor-sharp teeth, and its eyes are large, glassy and a man's hand or foot with one bite, and has been known to slash horses FOR SALE IN SIOUX LOOKOUT six room house, double boarded, fully insu-lated, full basement, attic, good well. \$3,500.00, Geo. Stauffer, Dunnville, Ont.

water. Many of the bathing trage-dies that have been blamed on man-eating sharks are now believed to have been caused by barracudas. Natives of the West Indies say the shark is a coward and will swim away if a man falls overboard. Not so the barracuda, 1665 in his "Natural History of the Antilles." He made this report:
"Among the mosters greedy and

son walking ankle-deep along the cune (barracuda) is one of the shore may not be safe, they say, most formidable." Modern ichthvolfor the barracuda has been known ogists disagree about the man-eatto rush into inches-deep water to They say he's just a mean, nastytempered creature, so belligerent, or greedy, that he likes to attack cuda was given by the Sieur de Rochefort, a French naturalist, in anything that moves. The barracuda is a rather morose, solitary fish. The big ones prefer to lurk in the green depths seize their prey. A favorite trick of this wily seafarer, when gorged, is to herd a school of small fish into shallow water, harry them into a tight group like a collie with a flock of sheep and then keep the frightened flock milling about

until the urge to feast is strong

There are two schools of thought on the barracuda as a food fish West Indians refuse to eat them because of a centuries-old belie that the meat is poisonous. Mor renturesome people who have risked an attack of ptomaine say a small barracuda is truly a delicion is coarse, oily and strong tasting, and that the creature is fit only for shark bait.

.. Classified Advertising ..

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Several thousand bees made a ower dive on a sign near a Hollywood, Calif., store. The sign read "Free Parking."



ISSUE 50 - 1951

BEAUTIFUL - LUXURIOUS FROM COAST TO COAST IT'S JOHNSON MAIL ORDER Plumbing and Heating Supplies Streetsville, Ont.

People Are Tough

istory. When the docbegan to wonder why any of us and that the man had

ulosis, extensive and in which had healed by He had had cirrhosis (har the liver so severe that ood had been diverted by hi to a new set of pathways and below the liver. had been a victim of chronic idney trouble with destruction parts of both kidneys, and there had been severe hardening of the so hard that to compen te for it the heart had greatly

potentially dangerous diseases had not recognized one of lis wife reported that he had ned of a day's illness in life. For twenty years his comthat he was in good health. He had always been active physically and

how tough the human body really is. Its amazing resistance to seri-ous diseases has been revealed by mass radiography (X-rays of the chest) carried out in factories. In thousands of cases lesions have been detected on the X-ray plates which tell doctors that the patient, without any knowledge of it himself, has already been attacked by tuberculosis and has healed him-

self without any outside aid or conscious effort on his part. But this is hardly surprising when we consider the toughness of the human body in terms of figures. can support a weight of two tons. A human skull can be crushed to within 10 per cent of its breadth before it will crack. Ligaments supporting our body organs and connecting bones could support, if necessary, 1,000 lb. weights. The muscies on the front of the arm, bending the elbow joint, which weight about three-quarters of a pound, can in a single con-

traction raise their own weight one hundred feet. Yet what are they Take away the fibrous supporting and packing tissues, and this powerful but delicate substance is found to have the consistency of a rather badly set jelly.

Toughest muscle of all is the heart. It normally beats 38 million

a ton to a height of 82 feet. They Burn the Coal Right In The Mines

time a year and pumps 4,320 gallons

of blood a day, expending energy

The United States Bureau o Mines announces that, having achieved its purpose, the under-ground fire that was converting Gorgas, Ala., has been extinguished. But this is not the end of the ing gas straight from the mine into gasoline or chemicals.

There were two projects for first ran from Jan. 21 to March 12, 1947; the second from March 1, 1949, to Feb. 7, 1951. The first showed that coal could be burned in the mine and that the burning could be controlled; in the second, information useful to engineers was collected. In the 1947 project entries were driven to a depth of thirty feet and extended 150 feet under-ground. In the 1949-50 project the entries went down as far as 150 feet below the surface and spread as far as 1,540 feet. During one phase of the operation

at Gorgas, reports the Bureau of Mines, two gas turbines were driby gas that came from the sealed mine. The turbines in turn com-

How to EDXII ARNETT

MAKE A MEDICINE DROPPER IN AN TWO HAIRPINS AND A CORK.
PINCH THE HAIRPINS TOGETHER TO RELEASE THE



Fun For Nuns-A miniature bowling game brings smiles to the faces of these nuns at a special conference on child play at the Catholic Charities Center. More than 100 sisters from 30 Catholic child-caring homes and day nurseries attended the meeting to discuss play, its techniques, equipment and effect on children.

pressed air and sent it back to the originated in the United States many mine so that combustion could be maintained. In commercial practice claim that the idea is theirs. The that engines in factories could be driven. Over a four-month period when 65 per cent of the heating value of the coal consumed in one area was realized, the energy yield was greater than that from an equal amount of coal mined in the same area.

Though the Bureau of Mines is unwilling at this time to state late Sir William Ramsay, distin-guished British chemist, suggested decades ago that it was foolish unwilling at this time to state what the practical future of its experimentation may be, there is no doubt that any mires are tar from realizing Sir William's proposal. The Krupp works in Essen, Germany, piped blast-furnace gas for several hundred miles long no doubt that any mine can be converted into a gas generator and the gas, either pure or mixed with the gas, either pure or mixed with the gas, either pure or mixed with the gas of the second in the strength of the gas and the gas to the second in the strength of the gas and the gas to the second in the strength of the gas and the gas to the second in the strength of the gas and the gas to the second in the strength of the gas and the second in the strength of the gas and the second in t

the gas, either pure or mixed with air, used to drive gas turbines or to raise steam in a boiler. Lastly, there is the possibility of producing a synthetic gas with oxygen and steam. The synthesis would then become the raw material for the production of gasoline or of corganic chemicals. be resumed at Gorgas with a new organic chemicals.

The Russians have been gasifying
The Russians have been gasifying electric installation. This new electrical system will require no elatrical system will require no elacoal in the mine for at least fifteen years, but the results are not known to this department. The first proposal to gasify coal in the vein ground labor. borate development of the site and will dispense with much under-

For Deep Reading-A member of the Paris Fire Department's Seine River Brigade, Andre Theis, above, reads a magazine while resting on the river's bank. Theis, in his diving suit, is ready for any emergency call. Whenever a would-be suicide jumps into the Seine or an auto

Here's something that should be | feeding was begun, the earlier was of interest to everyone who raises hogs. Scientists have come up with a synthetic milk which, they claim,

ries on research for the Charles
Pfizer Laboratories, has produced
a milk, the first of its synthetic
a milk, the first of its synthetic
a milk research box produced
a milk research box produced
a milk research box produced
a milk research box produced in this formulation dry skim milk,
lard, fish solubles, vitamins, min-The a milk, the first of its synthetic kind, which will increase hog production. At a seminar on animal mutation held at the University of Minnesota recently he reported that with Terralac, as he calls his product, baby pigs, which normally suckle for fifty six days, can be taken from the sow forty-eight hours after they are born Litter sizes, previously limited by the sow's milk production, can be expanded to the capacity to produce panded to the capacity to produce piglets. Not only is growth pro-moted but suckling mortality is

reduced to only 5 per cent. Luther was trying to incorporate terramycin in the ration of suckling

hogs. Scientists have come up with a synthetic milk which, they claim, will greatly increase hog production.

Dr. Herbert G. Luther, who carbins on research for the Charles

for lactation if suckling pigs are fed synthetic milk, she becomes an important economic asset to the farmer instead of a huge and ex-pensive provider of milk. She can be sent to market within a few days

or re-bred. A new non-selective weedkiller, taimed to be destructive to more weeds and grasses than any other come to Canada.

Known as CMU, an abreviation of 3-(p-chlorophenyl)-1, 1-dimethylurea, the chemical has undergone extensive tests during the past year and found to possess remarkable killing power against our most un-desirable weeds and grasses. Ini-tially it will be used chiefly for the control of weeds and grasses of roadbed in both eastern and western Canada last spring, CMU gave almost a 100 per cent kill of yards and manufacturing plant sites.

It can also eliminate growth which constitutes a fire hazard in lumber excellent results in controlling unconstitutes a fire hazard in lumber

plunges from one of the city's bridges, Theis, or one of his coworkers, is called into action.

What a low life! yards, oil tank farms, arsenals, and

around telephone and power poles.

*
The new chemical will be available as an 80 per cent wettable powder in limited quantities in 1952 and will be recommended only for use on non-crop areas.

CMU is also being experimented with to determine its possibilities in agriculture. Results suggest it will find wide use as a pre-emergence spray in crops and for per-ennial weed patch control. But more information is required as to the duration of soil sterility after application.

The chemical is being tested at experimental farms and stations across Canada. It has already been established that corn and oat crops are unaffected when CMU is applied as a pre-emergence weed spray in light dosages, but whe-ther it will damage other crops grown in the rotation, is not yet known.

Canadian railways, are expe to be large consumers of CMU to lessen the annual cost of roadbed maintenance. The object will be to free the area bearing the wooden ties completely of plant growth, as weeds and grasses prevent rapid drying of the ballast. This in turn roadbed.

Tried on heavily-weeded stretches

lesirable growth at refinery sites and oil storage yards in Alberta and Manitoba.

CMU is non-inflammable and non-corrosive. It is relatively non-volatile and is applied as a spray using wettable powder dispersed in water. Laboratory tests have shown it to be extremely safe as far as toxic effects on warm-blooded ani-mals are concerned. Unlike 2,4-D, which kills weeds by making them literally "grow to death," the kill-ing action of CMU starts in the root system and works upward to the leaves. Tips of leaves begin to die, there is general discolora-tion of foliage, plant growth slows to a stop and the plant dies.

Farmers can save up to 50 per cent of their feed cost by giving farm animals free access to salt, according to the International Salt Company. Experiments made recently at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station demonstrated that "the amount of feed required to receive 100 normals and the control of the second to that 'the amount of feed required to produce 100 pounds of gain on steer calves was almost twice as high for steers not allowed access high for steers not allowed access to salt as it was for steers given

silage it would eat. Those which had free access to salt consumed 28.2 pounds of silage per head daily, while the steers which had no salt ate only 26.15 pounds per head daily.

The experiments bear out work done at several other agricultural colleges, the company pointed out, as well as the experience of individual farmers who give farm animals free access to salt. One farmer in Illinois reported to the University of Illinois, for example, that he lost 10 gallons of milk a day from a herd of 15 Holsteins when he failed to give them salt. He figured that the loss in milk cost him at the rate of \$105 a month until he remedied the situation.

It was noticed by my brother, who always was fertile in thinking up things to do that no one wanted done. He got a match and lighted the train. It flashed across the floor, disappeared under the old chest erupted like Vesuvius, burying us under a shower of hoop skirts and bygone bonnets and other articles of no great value.

The other children ran home in dismay at the result of our enterprise, and I gave my brother, who always was fertile in thinking up things to do that no one wanted done. He got a match and lighted the train. It flashed across the floor, disappeared under the old chest erupted like Vesuvius, burying us under a shower of hoop skirts and bygone bonnets and other articles of no great value.

The other children ran home in dismay at the result of our enterprise, and I gave my brother a little of what he needed a lot of and then assessed the damage. The old chest was not damaged beyond repair, so I put in a few match and in an instant BANGI The old chest erupted like Vesuvius, burying us under a shower of hoop skirts and bygone bonnets and other articles of no great value.

The other children ran home in dismay at the result of our enterprise, and I gave my brother.

Pressure Cookers

The thousands of people who have used pressure cookers sucess-fully will be interested in the endorsement given it recently by the British Ministry of Food, whose

cooking device is not limited to one country. Already popular in the United States, Canada and Britain, sales of pressure cookers are ex-ceeding expectations in Norway and Brazil, as the good word spreads around the world about this healthful, efficient instrument for preparing food.

The medical officer was testing

"Then we filter it."

"Excellent!"
"And then, just for safety's sake, ve always drink beer.



England, gets around town in a tiny chariot that takes the place of his back legs, rendered useles by illness. He's good enough at wheeling along to chase cats with the best of his four-legged







Still Had A Kick

One day my parents were both gone. They had left us with stern admonitions not to get into mischief. Some of the neighbors' children came over and we started to dress up in the old clothing hanging from the great heams in our open chamyears before by some old artist . . There were grandmother's wedding powder horn with some of the prizpriming powder in it.

This powder horn was a museum piece and was ornamented with carving that was very ably done. On it were a partridge, a man and a gun, a man on snowshoes chasing a deer, a canoe, a wigwam, and other scenes. The horn was scraped

steer calves was almost twice as high for steers not allowed access to salt as it was for steers given salt free choice," the company reported.

The experiments, which have just been compieted, involved lots of steer calves which were wintered on silage and I pound of soybean pellets per head daily. One group, in addition, received free access to salt, while another received no salt.

The group which had free access to salt gained 1.26 pounds per head daily. Each animal was fed all the silage it would eat. Those which had free access to salt gained 1.26 pounds per head daily, while the steers which had no salt ate only 26.15 pounds per head daily, while the steers which had no salt ate only 26.15 pounds per head daily, this the steers which had no salt ate only 26.15 pounds per head daily, this the steers which had no salt ate only 26.15 pounds per head daily, this the steers which had no salt ate only 26.15 pounds per head daily, this the steers which had no salt ate only allowed access to salt consumed the steers which had no salt ate only allowed access to salt consumed the salt and the sal

far as I ever knew, this is the first time anyone has ever heard the story of the mystery of the lost powder horn.—From "Yankee Boy-hood," by R. E. Gould.

Gardening Hint

British Ministry of Food, whose laboratory experiments highlighted the value of this type of cooking for retaining Vitamin C and Vitamin B1 in the food. Such support gives momentum to the sale of pressure cookers which have been marketed with spectacular success during the last few years.

The popularity of this type of cooking device is not limited to one country. Already popular in the is laid in strips between rows of growing plants thus eliminating the weeds between the rows and enabling the plants to derive the max

the ground. ment Station tests with 17 kinds of vegetables indicated that alu-It increases the yield of the veg Aluminum foil appears to be valuable also in reducing the ravages of insects. The technique is simply to place it between the rows of vegetables and cover with a little



Wheel-a-Way - Willie, a four-year-old dachsnund in Welwyn,

