

## This Big Money Seems To Stink

Pecunia non olet (money has no smell) is an ancient adage, but as the following account of the troubles in Katanga, appearing in NEWSWEEK, would seem to show, some kinds of modern money could well stand a deodorizing treatment.

At times during the fighting in Katanga last month, it seemed that the line-state was the United Nations vs. the Union Minière du Haut-Katanga, an enormous mining complex that completely dominates the economy of the secessionist Congo province.

Fighting swirled around the company's big Lubumbashi copper-plant, site of what is possibly the tallest smokestack in Africa. Some of Union Minière's orange-stucco buildings went up in flames. Its cluster of modern offices in the center of the city were occupied by U.N. troops. Its electrolytic copper refinery near Kolwezi, most modern of its type in the world, was strafed and knocked out of operation by a Swedish jet. Air attacks on its fuel dumps and rail lines forced Union Minière to close mining operations at Kolwezi and Jadotville, principal pit areas in a complex that produces nearly a tenth of the world's copper, almost all of its radium, more than half of its cobalt, and a quarter of its germanium. The company, whose 1961 earnings are expected to pass the \$50 million mark, said it didn't know when it would get back in operation.

While Union Minière appeared a hapless pawn caught in the Congo turmoil, there were critics—including many U.N. officials—who charged that it was actually a sinister behind-the-scenes power operating from a seclude nineteenth-century headquarters near the Palais Royal in Brussels. There, the critics said, the signals were called for Katanga President Moïse Tshombe's rebellion against the Central Congo Government and for the pro-Katanga pressures that erupted in Britain's Parliament. Union Minière was accused of paying Katanga's soldiers, supplying military communication and transportation systems.

Union Minière categorically denied that it had anything to do with political manipulations. It supported its arguments with impressive logic, but still some persistent questions remained. Just what has been Union Minière's role in the Congo? Who shapes its policy? What is its future? Some of the answers are simple; others won't be forthcoming for a long time, if ever.

Financially, Union Minière is undoubtedly Tshombe's chief bulwark (in fact, helped launch him on his political career). Through taxes, franchise charges, and dividends, it would turn over some \$6 million last year to the Katanga Government. That is only slightly less than the total revenues collected by the Congo's five other provinces. It's pretty obvious where the money goes.

But as the company president, Herman Rolliard, points out, "Union Minière is subject to the laws, regulations, and taxes of the authorities in the area in which it operates. It is unable to base criticism upon or draw inferences from this kind of relationship which must prevail with any private company anywhere."

But in Elisabethville, a company official admits that "some of our Belgian workers have sided with Katanga." And when Tshombe declared Katanga independent, Union Minière officials in the Congo were enthusiastic, at least in private. In fact, there seems to have been a basic split between company officials in Brussels and Elisabethville, with the latter encouraging secession.

These Elisabethville officials, however, were beginning to look with more favor on a unified Congo last month. For one thing, some members of the Tshombe government were talking about nationalizing Union Minière. For another, Tshombe seemed to be losing control over fanatical supporters who demanded a scorched-earth policy.

Even if its plants and mines were put to the torch, Union Minière's 1.2 million shares of stock would still be valuable. No one will speculate on what might happen to the 18 per cent bloc now held in escrow in Brussels for the Congolese until a stable government takes over. A controlling 28 per cent bloc is owned by the Société Générale de Belgique directly and through holdings in the Compagnie du Katanga and Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., a British financial group. The other 54 per cent, a Société Générale spokesman said, is owned by 120,000 small investors in Belgium and France. "It's a widows and orphans stock, just like AT&T," he said.

Those "widows and orphans," who will collect a 1961 dividend of about \$30 a share on a stock which sells for some \$220, are in good company. Société Générale is a holding and investment company which controls corporations with an estimated worth of some \$2 billion. Through 100 per cent of its holdings are in Katanga. Through interlocking directorships, its interests in Union Minière coincide with those of some of the most powerful financiers in Britain and South Africa who turned the old Suez Canal Co. into a successful investment and holding company after it was nationalized. If need be, similar strategy should be used against Union Minière. Come what may, the veterans underscored their faith in the future of Union Minière last month by bidding up the price of its stock on the Brussels exchange.

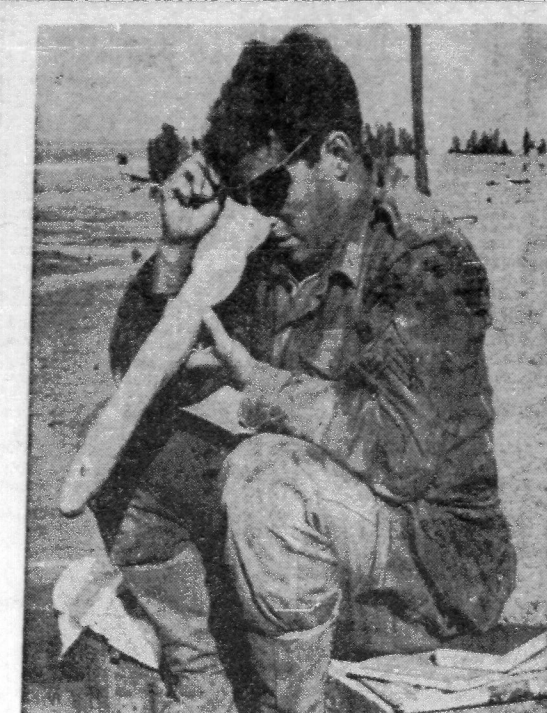
## Ancient Bells Peel Again

"When will you pay me?" Say the bells of Old Bailey... "I'm sure I don't know," says the great bell at Bow. The old English burry rhyme's great bell, the one which inspired poet-prince John Donne to send to know for whom the bell tolls; it tolls for thee," rang out for the first time in more than twenty years last month. The historic tones—which have sounded in London since the fifteenth century—had been missed since World War II when German bombs blitzed St. Mary-le-Bow, sending Bow (as the great tower is known) crashing down with its eleven fellows. Reared from the fragments, 2 1/2-ton Bow is now back in the belfry with (going up the scale) Cuthbert, Pancras, Timothy, John, Augustine, Faith, Mildred, Margaret, Christopher, Fabian, and Katherine.

After the dedication ceremony, at which the Anglican Bishop of London presided, Prince Philip gave Bow's bell a pull. That was the signal for the twelve bell ringers to start the peal.

London, and much of England, New Year's Eve at a televised watch-night service in St. Mary's. "What could be better for England," says the rector, the Rev. Joseph McCulloch, "than to ring the New Year with Bow Bell?"

Q. How can I add a better flavor to baked apples?  
A. A delicious dish to serve with roast pork is baked cranberry apples. Fill the cavity left in the apple after the core has been removed with cranberry sauce, and bake.



CYRO-NOSE—Jeffery Hunter acquires an impressive Pinocchio-like appearance as he examines a loaf of French bread between scenes of a new picture, now shooting in France.

## TABLE TALKS

Raw cauliflower has become increasingly popular for salads in the last few years and you'll find this one unusual and refreshing.

**RAW CAULIFLOWER SALAD**  
1/2 cup ground nut meats  
1/2 cup ground raw cauliflower  
1/2 cup ground raw celery  
2 teaspoons lemon juice  
1/2 cup mayonnaise  
Salt and pepper to taste  
Iceberg lettuce cups  
Cauliflower, florets and shredded carrots for garnish  
Mix together ground nut meats, cauliflower, and celery. Add mayonnaise, salt, and pepper. Chill thoroughly. Spoon into lettuce cups and garnish with florets and shredded carrots. Serves 6-8.

If you like fresh cranberries in salad, try this recipe that combines apples, celery, and nuts with the ground cranberries.

**JEWEL SALAD**  
2 cups raw cranberries  
1/2 cup sugar  
1 tablespoon unflavored gelatin  
1 cup boiling water  
2 tablespoons fresh lemon juice  
1/2 cup diced raw apple  
1/2 cup diced celery  
1/2 cup chopped nuts  
Lettuce  
Grand cranberries and mix with sugar. Soften gelatin in cold water; add boiling water and stir until dissolved. Add cranberry mixture; when gelatin begins to congeal, add apples, celery, and nuts. Pour into mold. Chill. Unmold on crisp lettuce. Serves 6.

Another salad that is seasonal looking is the popular jellied tomato aspic. An easily made aspic—one given just with a little Worcestershire sauce—follows.

**JELLIED TOMATO SALAD**  
2 cups tomato juice  
1 small onion  
1 teaspoon salt  
1 teaspoon sugar  
1 tablespoon gelatin  
1/2 cup cold water  
1 tablespoon lemon juice  
1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce  
Cook together the tomato juice, onion, salt, and sugar (boil

for 10 minutes). Meanwhile, soak gelatin in cold water for 5 minutes. Strain hot mixture; add gelatin and stir until dissolved. Add lemon juice and Worcestershire sauce. Pour into large or individual molds and place in refrigerator to harden. Unmold on crisp lettuce. Serve with mayonnaise.

**MOLDED BEET SALAD**  
1 package lemon-flavored gelatin  
1 cup hot water  
Liquid from canned beets plus water to make 1 cup  
1 No. 30 can diced beets  
3 tablespoons vinegar  
1 tablespoon prepared horseradish  
1/2 teaspoon salt  
1 cup finely shredded cabbage  
Dissolve gelatin in hot water; add cold water and beet liquid. Chill until syrupy; add remaining ingredients. Pour into individual molds and chill until firm. Unmold on crisp lettuce leaves. Serves 6.

**PINEAPPLE COLE SLAW WITH CRANBERRY SAUCE**  
Small Cabbage (1 1/2-lb.)  
8 tablespoons shredded pineapple  
1/2 cup mayonnaise  
4 tablespoons whole cranberry sauce  
1 stalk celery, chopped  
1/2 teaspoon onion, minced  
Salt to taste  
Remove outer leaves of cabbage. Cut into quarters. Let stand out some of the center. Shred cabbage, add celery, onion, pineapple, cranberry sauce, mayonnaise, and salt. If not moist enough, add a little pineapple juice.

**GLAZED APPLES**  
4 rosy apples  
1/2 cup boiling water  
1/2 cup sugar  
1/2 teaspoon cinnamon (optional)  
Cream, plain or whipped  
Wipe apples, cone and remove skin from top, one-third of way down. Place close together in saucepan, peeled side up. Add water and cover closely. Cook slowly, testing occasionally until they are easily pierced with a skewer or toothpick forced to center. Put into a baking dish with sugar and cinnamon and put in a broiling oven or very hot oven (425° F.) and bake frequently with water in which the apples were cooked until sugar is dissolved and tops are crisp and delicately brown. Chill and serve with cream.

**PEANUT BUTTER APPLES**  
Core 1 apple for each serving, place in shallow pan on 6-inch square of aluminum foil. Put 1 tablespoon chunky-style or creamy peanut butter in apple center. Fill hole with maple syrup, or a pitted date. Bring up foil around apple (to hold breaking) leaving 2-inch opening at top. Bake about 1 hour in 375° F. oven.

Q. What can I do when a glass stopper becomes stuck fast in a bottle?  
A. In the first place, don't try to force it. Tap it gently with the no other stopper is stuck for the job, pour a few drops of glycerin around the top of the glass stopper. It may take a few minutes, hours or days to soak badly stuck stopper is—but eventually it will enable you to withdraw the stopper with ease.

## Ancient Art Of Hopi Pottery

Castagna, who chronicled de Tovar's visit to the Hopi villages of central Arizona in 1540, mentions Hopi farmers but no Hopi arts. The first mention of this Indian tribe's great achievement in pottery making occurred 42 years later when Espejo and Luxan arrived at Walpi, where "1,000 souls came laden with very fine earthen jars containing water."

The art of Hopi pottery making has flourished and languished by turns, and the greatest practitioners of the art in modern times, Nampeyo, twice exhibited her work in Chicago and twice on the South Rim of the Grand Canyon at Bright Angel, but she never, more's the pity, received medals from American shell or wood. When it has been polished, white, dark red and yellow paints are ground in small mortars and applied with yucca brushes. After firing, the vessels have become a golden orange.

A fine white, or a deep rust red, according to the clay used and the signs are never drawn out by a preliminary fashion, but are applied as they occur to the artist usually determined in some way by the shape of the vessel—very much as Picasso applies a design to a piece of ceramic.

Archaeologists believe Hopi were making and decorating earthen vessels before recorded history, but they began to make the yellow clay pottery which is now a day about 1300. A good piece of Hopi pottery has walls of uniform thickness which will ring when lightly tapped, a sleek shape, and imitable design.

Although most of the eleven Hopi villages made pottery at one time or another in the First Mesa which at its height, the great Hopi Mesas begin about 100 miles northeast of the San Francisco Mountains and spread along parallel with the valley of the Little Colorado beside the wash-tributary to it, beginning with Moencop Wash in the west and ending with Polacca Wash in the east. (The entire Hopi reservation is only a small plot in the center of the vast Navajo lands of Arizona and New Mexico.)

Hopi are an old people. They call a village established in 1700 a "new" village. Unlike Europeans, who look back on the sixteenth century as something almost out of time, Hopi are then a sixteen century people walking about in an anachronistic twentieth century, writes Frank Daugherty in the Christian Science Monitor.

ISSUE 2 - 1962

## Buzz The Baby Into Dreamland More Sleep For Papa And Mama

By ARTHUR AMAN  
Newspaper Enterprise Association

ST. PAUL, Minn.—From the back seat of an automobile, a kitchen workshop comes a buzz of hope for parents accustomed to pacing the floor with a crying infant.

Dr. Robert Horton's electrical invention is about the size of a hamburger bun. With it he hopes to send agitated babies back to the psychological peace of their birth environment. In so doing, he would give countless ad-harried mothers and fathers.

The doctor's device to put into the family auto. He noticed that his youngest daughter usually seas. A combination of the back vibration, he reasoned, promoted her slumber.

On the kitchen table he fashioned a buzzer device to duplicate the auto vibration.

"It sounded awful," the doctor admits, "but it worked." When Slumberstone is encased in a light plastic case. Its sound (B flat below middle C) is similar to a telephone dial tone. Tests on 1,000 babies in hospital nurseries showed 90 per cent efficiency.

All of which makes the old story of the sleepless parents even more archaic: Father: I thought you'd never get the baby quiet. How did you do it? Mother: I rocked him to sleep. Father: What size rock did you use?

## Pottery making unfortunately is still in the grip of the commercial interests which have many years diverted it from its rich-quick manufacture of cheap articles for tourist trade along the great highway to the south, but the Museum of Northern Arizona is doing much to acquire interested people with the work of the Hopi potters, and exhibit it each year in Flagstaff in early July and take orders to the potters during the rest of the year.

The clay for the vessels is first soaked and kneaded and its large lumps are removed. Then long coils of the clay are fashioned and the vessels built up, as were, layer by layer. Hopi never use the conventional potter's wheel. Afterward the vessel is shaped, thinned and the potter works the clay with bits of sand shell or wood. When it has been polished, white, dark red and yellow paints are ground in small mortars and applied with yucca brushes. After firing, the vessels have become a golden orange.

A fine white, or a deep rust red, according to the clay used and the signs are never drawn out by a preliminary fashion, but are applied as they occur to the artist usually determined in some way by the shape of the vessel—very much as Picasso applies a design to a piece of ceramic.

Archaeologists believe Hopi were making and decorating earthen vessels before recorded history, but they began to make the yellow clay pottery which is now a day about 1300. A good piece of Hopi pottery has walls of uniform thickness which will ring when lightly tapped, a sleek shape, and imitable design.

Although most of the eleven Hopi villages made pottery at one time or another in the First Mesa which at its height, the great Hopi Mesas begin about 100 miles northeast of the San Francisco Mountains and spread along parallel with the valley of the Little Colorado beside the wash-tributary to it, beginning with Moencop Wash in the west and ending with Polacca Wash in the east. (The entire Hopi reservation is only a small plot in the center of the vast Navajo lands of Arizona and New Mexico.)

Hopi are an old people. They call a village established in 1700 a "new" village. Unlike Europeans, who look back on the sixteenth century as something almost out of time, Hopi are then a sixteen century people walking about in an anachronistic twentieth century, writes Frank Daugherty in the Christian Science Monitor.

Hopi are an old people. They call a village established in 1700 a "new" village. Unlike Europeans, who look back on the sixteenth century as something almost out of time, Hopi are then a sixteen century people walking about in an anachronistic twentieth century, writes Frank Daugherty in the Christian Science Monitor.

ISSUE 2 - 1962

## How Well Do You Know SOUTH AMERICA?

CORDOBA BUENOS AIRES  
MILES 0 300  
ARGENTINA SOUTH AMERICA

placed beside his daughter in the crib, the buzzer induced a deep sleep.

Horton, an obstetrician and gynecologist, notes that "fussing" in babies usually begins about two weeks after birth. The buzzer achieves its success because it duplicates the sounds that the baby senses while in its mother's body. Turn on the buzzer and send agitated babies back to the psychological peace of their birth environment. In so doing, he would give countless ad-harried mothers and fathers.

The doctor's device to put into the family auto. He noticed that his youngest daughter usually seas. A combination of the back vibration, he reasoned, promoted her slumber.

On the kitchen table he fashioned a buzzer device to duplicate the auto vibration.

"It sounded awful," the doctor admits, "but it worked." When Slumberstone is encased in a light plastic case. Its sound (B flat below middle C) is similar to a telephone dial tone. Tests on 1,000 babies in hospital nurseries showed 90 per cent efficiency.

All of which makes the old story of the sleepless parents even more archaic: Father: I thought you'd never get the baby quiet. How did you do it? Mother: I rocked him to sleep. Father: What size rock did you use?

## How Nazis Who Came Here To Kill

Seventeen years the transcript of the trial of the eight Nazi saboteurs, on which this book is largely based, removed the secret government files. The author describes the findings of two separate groups of saboteurs in June, 1942, from Germany U-boat. One of these groups landed near Anagnosett on the shore of Long Island and the other at Ponte Vedra just south of Jacksonville, Florida. In Florida the saboteurs were able to bury their cache of explosives and detonators and to make their way north undetected.

Things might have gone smoothly for the group on Long Island but for a chance encounter with a young coastguardman. The Germans' inept handling of this threat to their security was a fatal mistake. Alerted by the coastguardman's report, Naval Intelligence and the FBI swung into action. Discovery of the buried explosives and the discarded clothing revealed to the American authorities that several men were at large.

The author dramatically retells the movements of the various members of the group from the time of their landings to their apprehension by FBI agents. Obviously most of this information was obtained from the testimony of the men themselves although from the first alerting the FBI and their known former contacts under surveillance.

The deliberate betrayal of the group by two of their number points to one of the recognized weak links in the Nazi espionage system. Not infrequently, agents were chosen with little or no parallel with the values of the Little Colorado beside the wash-tributary to it, beginning with Moencop Wash in the west and ending with Polacca Wash in the east. (The entire Hopi reservation is only a small plot in the center of the vast Navajo lands of Arizona and New Mexico.)

Hopi are an old people. They call a village established in 1700 a "new" village. Unlike Europeans, who look back on the sixteenth century as something almost out of time, Hopi are then a sixteen century people walking about in an anachronistic twentieth century, writes Frank Daugherty in the Christian Science Monitor.

Hopi are an old people. They call a village established in 1700 a "new" village. Unlike Europeans, who look back on the sixteenth century as something almost out of time, Hopi are then a sixteen century people walking about in an anachronistic twentieth century, writes Frank Daugherty in the Christian Science Monitor.

ISSUE 2 - 1962

## THE FARM FRONT

By John Russell

Canadian hog producers will turn over a new leaf in 1962 in regard to any deficiency payments that might become necessary for hogs sold in the coming year.

The Agricultural Stabilization Board has decided to adopt a new and simpler method of procedure for hogs. Farmers are to retain all their grading certificates for at least 12 months.

If it should become necessary to make deficiency payments on hogs marketed in 1962, producers will be asked to claim for payments.

The application for payments would be accompanied by a copy of the hog carcass grading certificate. Farmers are therefore urged to keep all 1962 grading certificates issued to them by slaughtering establishments and to keep them until the end of 1962 in case they are needed for deficiency payment purposes.

Of course, any hog premium warrants should be detached from the hog grading certificate and cashed by producers.

Producers would be well advised to market all hogs throughout the year under the name appearing on their hog registration certificate.

Those who have not yet registered as hog producers should apply to the Data Processing Service, Canada Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

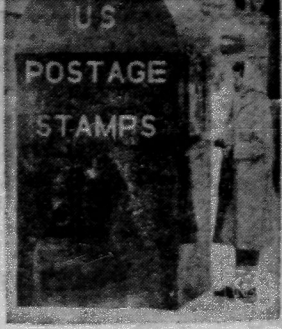
There were no deficiency payments made on hogs in 1960 and it would appear that none will be necessary in 1961 as the cumulative national average selling price for hogs is about \$7.50 per cwt., well above the national support price level of \$2.65 per cwt.

A warning to farmers not to spray dairy cattle with insecticides that may contaminate the milk has been issued by the Canada Department of Agriculture.

The Food and Drugs Act does not allow pesticide residues in any amount in milk or milk products, explains R. H. Painter, CDA scientist at the Lethbridge, Alberta, research station.

DDT, BHC, lindane, chlordane, aldrin, dieldrin, toxaphene, heptachlor, and related compounds should not be used as sprays on dairy cattle in barns or milk houses. Only pesticides that are labeled for use on animals or in barns should be used. The labels give directions for use of the products on cattle or in buildings.

## US POSTAGE STAMPS



'HUMAN' MAILBOX—This eight-foot high mailbox in Tokyo, Kom, dispenses stamps, makes change, talks back. It's all part of speeding Christmas mailing. A postman works in the heated cubicle.

## THE FARM FRONT

By John Russell

Canadian hog producers will turn over a new leaf in 1962 in regard to any deficiency payments that might become necessary for hogs sold in the coming year.

The Agricultural Stabilization Board has decided to adopt a new and simpler method of procedure for hogs. Farmers are to retain all their grading certificates for at least 12 months.

If it should become necessary to make deficiency payments on hogs marketed in 1962, producers will be asked to claim for payments.

The application for payments would be accompanied by a copy of the hog carcass grading certificate. Farmers are therefore urged to keep all 1962 grading certificates issued to them by slaughtering establishments and to keep them until the end of 1962 in case they are needed for deficiency payment purposes.

Of course, any hog premium warrants should be detached from the hog grading certificate and cashed by producers.

Producers would be well advised to market all hogs throughout the year under the name appearing on their hog registration certificate.

Those who have not yet registered as hog producers should apply to the Data Processing Service, Canada Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

There were no deficiency payments made on hogs in 1960 and it would appear that none will be necessary in 1961 as the cumulative national average selling price for hogs is about \$7.50 per cwt., well above the national support price level of \$2.65 per cwt.

A warning to farmers not to spray dairy cattle with insecticides that may contaminate the milk has been issued by the Canada Department of Agriculture.

The Food and Drugs Act does not allow pesticide residues in any amount in milk or milk products, explains R. H. Painter, CDA scientist at the Lethbridge, Alberta, research station.

DDT, BHC, lindane, chlordane, aldrin, dieldrin, toxaphene, heptachlor, and related compounds should not be used as sprays on dairy cattle in barns or milk houses. Only pesticides that are labeled for use on animals or in barns should be used. The labels give directions for use of the products on cattle or in buildings.

Producers would be well advised to market all hogs throughout the year under the name appearing on their hog registration certificate.

Those who have not yet registered as hog producers should apply to the Data Processing Service, Canada Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

There were no deficiency payments made on hogs in 1960 and it would appear that none will be necessary in 1961 as the cumulative national average selling price for hogs is about \$7.50 per cwt., well above the national support price level of \$2.65 per cwt.

A warning to farmers not to spray dairy cattle with insecticides that may contaminate the milk has been issued by the Canada Department of Agriculture.

The Food and Drugs Act does not allow pesticide residues in any amount in milk or milk products, explains R. H. Painter, CDA scientist at the Lethbridge, Alberta, research station.

DDT, BHC, lindane, chlordane, aldrin, dieldrin, toxaphene, heptachlor, and related compounds should not be used as sprays on dairy cattle in barns or milk houses. Only pesticides that are labeled for use on animals or in barns should be used. The labels give directions for use of the products on cattle or in buildings.

Producers would be well advised to market all hogs throughout the year under the name appearing on their hog registration certificate.

Those who have not yet registered as hog producers should apply to the Data Processing Service, Canada Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

There were no deficiency payments made on hogs in 1960 and it would appear that none will be necessary in 1961 as the cumulative national average selling price for hogs is about \$7.50 per cwt., well above the national support price level of \$2.65 per cwt.

A warning to farmers not to spray dairy cattle with insecticides that may contaminate the milk has been issued by the Canada Department of Agriculture.

The Food and Drugs Act does not allow pesticide residues in any amount in milk or milk products, explains R. H. Painter, CDA scientist at the Lethbridge, Alberta, research station.

DDT, BHC, lindane, chlordane, aldrin, dieldrin, toxaphene, heptachlor, and related compounds should not be used as sprays on dairy cattle in barns or milk houses. Only pesticides that are labeled for use on animals or in barns should be used. The labels give directions for use of the products on cattle or in buildings.

Producers would be well advised to market all hogs throughout the year under the name appearing on their hog registration certificate.

Those who have not yet registered as hog producers should apply to the Data Processing Service, Canada Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

There were no deficiency payments made on hogs in 1960 and it would appear that none will be necessary in 1961 as the cumulative national average selling price for hogs is about \$7.50 per cwt., well above the national support price level of \$2.65 per cwt.

A warning to farmers not to spray dairy cattle with insecticides that may contaminate the milk has been issued by the Canada Department of Agriculture.

The Food and Drugs Act does not allow pesticide residues in any amount in milk or milk products, explains R. H. Painter, CDA scientist at the Lethbridge, Alberta, research station.

DDT, BHC, lindane, chlordane, aldrin, dieldrin, toxaphene, heptachlor, and related compounds should not be used as sprays on dairy cattle in barns or milk houses. Only pesticides that are labeled for use on animals or in barns should be used. The labels give directions for use of the products on cattle or in buildings.

Producers would be well advised to market all hogs throughout the year under the name appearing on their hog registration certificate.

Those who have not yet registered as hog producers should apply to the Data Processing Service, Canada Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

There were no deficiency payments made on hogs in 1960 and it would appear that none will be necessary in 1961 as the cumulative national average selling price for hogs is about \$7.50 per cwt., well above the national support price level of \$2.65 per cwt.

A warning to farmers not to spray dairy cattle with insecticides that may contaminate the milk has been issued by the Canada Department of Agriculture.

The Food and Drugs Act does not allow pesticide residues in any amount in milk or milk products, explains R. H. Painter, CDA scientist at the Lethbridge, Alberta, research station.

DDT, BHC, lindane, chlordane, aldrin, dieldrin, toxaphene, heptachlor, and related compounds should not be used as sprays on dairy cattle in barns or milk houses. Only pesticides that are labeled for use on animals or in barns should be used. The labels give directions for use of the products on cattle or in buildings.

Producers would be well advised to market all hogs throughout the year under the name appearing on their hog registration certificate.

Those who have not yet registered as hog producers should apply to the Data Processing Service, Canada Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

There were no deficiency payments made on hogs in 1960 and it would appear that none will be necessary in 1961 as the cumulative national average selling price for hogs is about \$7.50 per cwt., well above the national support price level of \$2.65 per cwt.

A warning to farmers not to spray dairy cattle with insecticides that may contaminate the milk has been issued by the Canada Department of Agriculture.

The Food and Drugs Act does not allow pesticide residues in any amount in milk or milk products, explains R. H. Painter, CDA scientist at the Lethbridge, Alberta, research station.

DDT, BHC, lindane, chlordane, aldrin, dieldrin, toxaphene, heptachlor, and related compounds should not be used as sprays on dairy cattle in barns or milk houses. Only pesticides that are labeled for use on animals or in barns should be used. The labels give directions for use of the products on cattle or in buildings.

Producers would be well advised to market all hogs throughout the year under the name appearing on their hog registration certificate.

Those who have not yet registered as hog producers should apply to the Data Processing Service, Canada Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

There were no deficiency payments made on hogs in 1960 and it would appear that none will be necessary in 1961 as the cumulative national average selling price for hogs is about \$7.50 per cwt., well above the national support price level of \$2.65 per cwt.

A warning to farmers not to spray dairy cattle with insecticides that may contaminate the milk has been issued by the Canada Department of Agriculture.

The Food and Drugs Act does not allow pesticide residues in any amount in milk or milk products, explains R. H. Painter, CDA scientist at the Lethbridge, Alberta, research station.

DDT, BHC, lindane, chlordane