

wives, girl friends or secretaries. Scornful of Miss-anything beauty pageants, she ran a contest last Valentine's Day asking viewers to vote for Canada's "most beautiful man".

Lise was asked to do a radio show by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation in 1964. Called *Place aux femmes* (Make Way for Women) it ran live for an hour each day. "It was the first feminist show in Quebec — probably in Canada," Lise says. "I defended the rights of women, but I always did it with humour which made it easy for men to listen."

Lise found herself a "mini-celebrity" in Montreal. Listeners loved her, or called her a chauvinist. But then, she always courted controversy.

She continued the male pulchritude contest on her TV show. Viewers

picked the ten best-looking men in Canada.

When she showed the ten lucky men, well over two million people were watching. The finalists were picked only after clerks at Radio Canada had tabulated nearly 200,000 pieces of mail.

At 42, divorcee Lise Payette is said to be the biggest thing on French Canadian television.

Asked what makes her show so successful: first of all, she says, a tightly knit and competent staff of fewer than a dozen people.

"It was probably the right time for us," she says. "We had a staff that was used to working together. And you know that when you have good people around, you don't have to worry about it."

Canada/U.S. agreement on the importation of beef

Health and Welfare Minister Marc Lalonde and Agriculture Minister Eugene Whelan announced recently that agreement had been reached to allow importation into Canada of U.S. cattle and beef.

This accord, which also applies to sheep, mutton and lamb, provides a certification program that meets Canadian requirements to protect consumers from possible health hazards associated with consumption of meat from animals treated with the growth stimulant DES (diethylstilbestrol).

Both Canada and the U.S. banned use of DES as a growth stimulant in livestock production. Since April 9, 1974, following reinstatement by a U.S. court of the use of DES in that country, Canada has refused the entry of U.S. beef and cattle until an acceptable certification system could be implemented.

A basis for the agreement was reached when the U.S. agreed to meet Canadian requirements for certification by a veterinarian employed by the U.S. Government and direct involvement of the U.S. Department of Agriculture at the producer level. The agreement lists the following procedures acceptable to Canada for complete control from the U.S. producer to the Canadian consumer:

(1) The development of a list of certified U.S. beef producers, eligible to export cattle to Canada, based on the

fact that these producers have received full information on Canada's requirements respecting DES from a full-time employee of the Government.

(2) Issuance of a certificate, at the time of marketing, stating that the animal has not been produced with the aid of DES and that no other animals on the premises have been administered DES. This certificate must be signed by the producer and a full-time U.S. Government official, and be accompanied by another certificate from an accredited veterinarian. The animals will be identified by eartags.

(3) A veterinary officer of the U.S. Department of Agriculture will check to ensure that the producer is qualified as an exporter to Canada, and sign a statement that he has in his possession a producer's and accredited veterinarian's certificate and that he is satisfied the Canadian DES requirements have been met. The same procedure will be used for U.S. cattle which are slaughtered in the U.S. if the beef is exported to Canada.

(4) The U.S. Department of Agriculture will, in addition, expand its present DES monitoring program on cattle slaughtered in the U.S.

In addition to these extensive procedures on the part of the U.S. Government, the Canadian Government will monitor cattle coming to Canada from the U.S.

Canadian representative at UNESCO music conference

Professor Vernon A. Ellis, dean of the School of Music, Acadia University, Nova Scotia, left for Perth, Australia, at the end of July to serve as the Canadian member on the Board of the International Society for Music Education, an organization of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Professor Ellis, who has represented Canada four times, is one of 18 directors representing 18 countries. Earlier conferences Mr. Ellis attended as a board member include the 1970 meetings in Moscow and sessions in Tunis in 1972.

The purpose of the ISME conferences is the promotion of music education in the world through the exchange of ideas from various countries.

At this year's meeting Canada was to extend an invitation to hold the 1978 conference at the University of Western Ontario.

Professor Ellis was appointed dean of the School of Music at Acadia in June 1974. A native of Port Maitland, Yarmouth County, Nova Scotia, he attended Acadia University graduating B.Mus. in 1952 and later studied at the Eastman School of Music, University of Rochester, where he received the degree of Master of Music.

Dutch elm disease — new cure trial

A new treatment for Dutch elm disease will be made available to the general public on an experimental basis this summer. The treatment, which consists of a new chemical formulation (CFS-1020) and root-injection process, has shown some promise in stopping the spread of Dutch elm disease in certain elm trees.

Since 1971 the Canadian Forestry Service has been co-operating with a number of other organizations in testing the new method for stopping this fatal disease of elm trees. This year the Forestry Service, with the co-operation of the Ontario Shade Tree Council, will offer a course on the operation of the root-injection process to a small number of certified tree-service companies and to representatives of various city parks departments.