

Castro Has Three Bedrooms But Doesn't Get Much Sleep

HAVANA (AP)—Fidel Castro's \$250-a-day suite in the Havana Hilton Hotel has three bedrooms—but he isn't getting much sleep. "I don't keep regular hours," he grins. "There are many things to do."

Those who seek to keep track of the bearded, cigar-puffing victor of the Cuban revolution would wearily agree.

Castro said he went 32 hours without rest in one stretch last week.

He has been conferring day and night—sometimes until 5 a.m.—with all kinds of groups seeking to get the revolutionary government established on a sound footing.

"Everything is disorganized," he told the Havana Rotary Club Thursday. "I have to see an infinity of persons."

Even during his infrequent meals he is surrounded by people.

Wolfing a spaghetti dinner the other night, he responded readily to questions of persons who thronged about him.

The new commander-in-chief of Cuba's armed forces wears, as always, a simple green battle-dress without insignia.

His rank is major—highest in the revolutionary army. "This is the only revolution in history that did not produce a general," he quipped.

His pockets usually bulge with petitions and other papers. He carries no gun, but has an armed bodyguard close by.

He wears his field cap even during meals.

His seven-room suite is usually filled with soldiers and revolutionary leaders. Guards are stationed in the corridor leading to it. Persons with revolutionary passes are given easy access.

Castro, who has an excellent memory for names and faces, is always glad to see old friends.

TOO MUCH "CROWDING" Though Castro is always willing to talk, he shows signs of irritation at some requests. He has complained to reporters about people who "instantly suggest anything to me, don't let me get anything done."

Some aides indicate concern over his fantastic schedule. Castro, however, shows no signs of slackening his pace.

"I wish all Cubans had your resistance," a friend told him.

Prize Awarded For Naming New Power Launch

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld.—The new 35-ton diesel-powered launch built at the CNR dockyard here to replace the 25-year-old harbour craft Nelsonia is to be known as the Taskall.

The name chosen was suggested by Jack Stamp, boilermaker helper, in a contest that was open to all dockyard employees.

For his winning suggestion Mr. Stamp received \$25 cash award from the Railway.

Civil manager and general superintendent in Newfoundland, E. J. Cooke, who headed the four-

just before an appearance before the Havana Rotary Club. "That would be bad for the doctors," Castro replied, and began a two-hour speech.

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The new steel launch, built by CNR personnel, will be used as a tug to assist in docking large vessels, as well as to transport dockyard workers from the yards to different locations in the harbour where work is in progress.

Home Building At Record High

OTTAWA (CP)—Canada is enjoying its greatest era of housing development, Prime Minister Diefenbaker said Tuesday.

He placed the number of new homes started in 1958 at a record of more than 163,000.

This is an increase of some 40,000 over the total started in 1957 and about 20,000 over the previous high of 138,300 in 1955.

Records were broken in every

major phase of developments in prime minister said. The number of new homes completed climbed to a high of 145,000 from 117,200 in 1957 and the previous record of 135,700 in 1956.

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AT GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S RECEPTION

Governor-General Massey gave a dinner and reception on the occasion of the opening of Parliament. Seen at the reception are, left to right: Prime Minister and Mrs. Diefenbaker, Mr. Massey and Opposition Leader Pearson.

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AGRICULTURAL NEWS

P.E.I. Department of Agriculture

APPROVED FLOCK MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the Approved Flock Association met last week in Charlottetown displayed the usual keen interest on the part of the poultry supply flock owners in the promotion of their phase of the industry. The tables at Parkdale all were filled to capacity with the "resident, Don MacLeod of Victoria Cross residing, The Honourable Eugene Cullen, Minister of Agriculture gave the opening remarks and he was followed by many interesting reports and discussions on the various phases of the industry.

The Approved Flock owners in conjunction with the respective Hatcheries are developing a producing quality chicks which can compete favourably with those produced in other areas. We have the foundation stock, therefore, let us use it to build a strong poultry industry.

HOLSTEIN SELECTION

The Holstein Sire Selection Committees for New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island met in Moncton yesterday to consider changes and additions to the Bull Battery at the New Brunswick Central Artificial Breeding Co. - operative. Those attending representing the P. E. I. Artificial Breeding Association were: B. B. Jones, Bunbury; Parker Newson, Kingston; Wilfred Stewart, Dunstaffnage and Dr. George C. Fisher, P. E. I. Department of Agriculture.

CARE OF MILK CANS

The gray, chalky film which you see on milk pails or milk cans is called "milkstone." While milkstone is harmless, in it are hidden millions of bacteria. When these bacteria come in contact with milk or cream, they destroy its fine flavor.

Milkstone is made up of a mixture of particles of milk, washing powder, and washing minerals. These are deposited on the surface of the equipment by incomplete washing, poor rinsing, or maybe because the wrong kind of washing powder is used.

Repeated incomplete washing results in layer upon layer of this film of milk and milk solids being deposited upon the surface of the container. Milkstone also shuts off air from the surface of the equipment and causes stainless steel utensils to pit and rust. Rusted equipment is a source of sediment in milk and a metallic flavor in milk and cream.

To clean off the material requires an acid cleaner and a thorough scrubbing. There are a number of good commercial milkstone removers on the market under various trade names. They may be purchased from your local creamery or dairy supply store.

Satisfactory results have been obtained from a home - mixed milkstone remover consisting of one part vinegar and four parts of water plus a small amount of wetting agent. If used, prepare enough of the mixture so that the equipment can be completely covered and allowed to soak for about one-half hour. The length of time needed depends upon the thickness of the milkstone.

MILKING MACHINE

How is the milking machine kept clean? All surfaces and rubber parts of the milking machine that come in contact with the milk should be rinsed immediately with cold or lukewarm water after milking, then take apart and brushed with a suitable cleanser dissolved in warm water, then they should be rinsed in boiling water or chlorine solution.

The rubber parts should then be put together, hung on a rack with the teat cups inverted and filled with a 1/2 per cent solution of lysozyme, of course, 2 table-spoons of lysozyme to a gallon of water. They should be rinsed again before using with a sterilizing solution. The lysozyme solution should be renewed every week.

Is the separator the cause of poor quality cream? Yes, the cream separator is sometimes found in an unsatisfactory condition. Poor flavored cream is very often caused by unclean separators. We often find separators kept in the cow stable which is a most unsuitable place. The separator should be kept in the milk house located at or near the barn. The milk house should have a cement floor, well-drain-

ed, it should also be well lighted, ventilated and screened in summer to keep out flies.

The milk house should be provided with a sink for washing and sterilizing of utensils, and a place for storing the milking machine, cans, pails, strainers and cooling tank. A pump or cold water supply should be provided since milk and cream must be kept at or near 40 degrees Fahrenheit while stored on the farm. Warm cream should not be mixed with cold cream until it has been cooled to the temperature of the cold cream. This also applies to the storage of milk on the farm.

What about milk and cream cans? Nearly all creameries return the milk and cream cans to the farms cleaned, sanitized and dried. The washing and sterilizing of milk and cream cans should be done at every dairy plant where steam, hot water and disinfecting sodas are always available. When cans do not get this treatment at the plant, they should be immediately washed and sterilized at home and stored in the milk house or a suitable place shortly after delivering to the farm to prevent exposure to dust and other contamination.

No farmer should put milk or cream in a stale smelling can without first rinsing it with proper germicidal solution. Tinless or rusty cans should not be used. They cannot be properly cleaned.

STRAINING MILK

The purpose of straining is to remove extraneous matter that may have fallen into the milk at milking time. Dirty milk even after straining, does not become clean milk. Bacteria carried into the milk by dirt cannot be removed by straining. It is therefore, imperative to keep dirt out of the milk. If straining becomes slow when using a single service cotton filter pad, it is a sign that the milking has not been done in a sanitary manner.

Milk can be cooled very satisfactorily in cans in a tank of ice water. This tank can be made of cement or plank. It should have an overflow pipe so that the water will not rise above the top of the cans. It should also have a drainpipe at bottom to remove the water when it happens to become stale. It should be large enough to hold all the cans the farmer may need for cooling his milk or cream. By placing the cans in a tank of ice water, the temperature of the milk will be reduced from 95 degrees, which is approximately the temperature it is when received from the cow, to about 50 degrees or slightly below in one hour. In two hours, by this method, it can be cooled to 40 degrees. By cooling milk quickly in this manner, the development of bacteria is very slow and milk can be kept in a first class condition for a period stretching from 24 to 48 hours.

Prompt and efficient cooling of milk and cream is one of our basic requirements in the production of first grade cheese or butter.

DAIRY FARMERS

The Dairy Farmers of Canada will be meeting shortly in Western Canada to discuss some of the problems confronting the dairy industry today. Representatives from this Province as well as the others will be holding their deliberations. Many problems confront the dairy farmer and in order to give a complete appraisal of this situation it is necessary not only to examine the conditions and circumstances surrounding the production and marketing within our own country but it is equally important to have the finger on the pulse of world production and marketing conditions.

The United Kingdom the world's largest importer of butter, has increased its production of dairy products between 1955 and 1957. Butter production increased from fifty-three million pounds to one hundred and one million pounds; cheese from 141 million to 256 million; dried skim milk from 50 million to 85 million pounds. Competition from margarine has accentuated the world dairy problem. In recent years, margarine consumption has equaled or exceeded that of butter in the United Kingdom, the United States and West Germany.

As a result of the world pro-

duction and marketing situation surpluses have been developed in a number of countries to an increasing degree dairy products entering world trade will go under subsidy and there is almost universal interference in the market. This has created a particularly different situation for New Zealand and other exporters of dairy products, the help of whose farm and national economies depend to a great extent on the export of dairy products. Their markets have been materially reduced, and the prices which they have been able to secure for what they can export are seriously down.

As far as we in Canada are concerned, it means that we have particularly no export outlets for surplus dairy products, as our prices are very considerably above world levels, and sales heavily subsidized by the Government are possible in a very few places in the world.

Prices of Agricultural commodities are in a chaotic condition. One might say that world prices do not exist. Do give a few examples, prices in the third quarter of 1958, in various countries are as follows: For butter Canada - 62 cents lb. United States - 58 cents lb. Australia - 51 cents lb. New Zealand - 37 cents lb.

Netherlands - 34 cents lb. Denmark - 27 cents lb. U.K. (London Market) New Zealand Butter - 28 cents lb. Danish - 32 cents lb.

LIGHTER WEIGHTS

Recent surveys show the average dressed weight of market hogs in Canada increased by approximately 10 lbs., during the past 10 years. In 1941 the average weight was 153.7 lbs. and in 1957 the average weight was 163.4 lbs. This added weight is no doubt responsible for the lowering of carcass quality in hogs, especially in Western Canada says A. J. Charnecki, Livestock Supervisor, Alberta Department of Agriculture, and this situation can only be corrected by marketing hogs in the 190 to 210 lb. range. This would reduce the overall pork production in Canada which would have a stimulating effect upon the price of market hogs.

If lighter hog carcasses were adopted many of the present day BI hogs would grade A. It would also tend to reduce the number of C grades and provide a larger percentage of choice hams and pork cuts for export to the U.S.A.

To the present Canada has exported to the U.S.A. over 60 million lbs. of pork which in terms of live hogs means over half a million head removed from the already depressed Canadian Market.

The effort in the production of higher quality hog carcasses and in the reduction of the over-supply of pork fat rests entirely with the hog producers. An average market weight reduction of 10 lbs. would represent a total reduction of approximately 300,000 less hogs on the Canadian market.

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