

Pleasant Preparations.

NESTLÉ'S VIKING MILK.

At this season of the year, when so many people are seeking to recuperate themselves in the health-giving country of Norway, which is unsurpassed in the world for its beautiful waterfalls and its varied and enchanting scenery, we would suggest to those intending making the trip from Christiania—over the Valdres and Filefjeld route—to Bergen, and thence through the gorgeous Fjords, before returning, to make a slight deviation in the route after leaving Christiania and visit Messrs. Henri Nestlé's Viking Milk Factory at Kap. The time spent in this detour is not to be regretted, for an inspection of this famous factory is one never to be forgotten. Strangers are always welcome, and the manager has pleasure in conducting parties over the works.

The factory is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Lake of Mjosen, near to the pier of Kap, in the district of Toten. It is surrounded by cultivated fields and fir forests, presenting from the lake a very picturesque appearance.

The milk, provided by more than 500 surrounding farms, is brought to the factory daily and is transformed into condensed milk, sweetened and unsweetened. The fresh milk arrives at the factory in the morning, is sterilised, condensed, and put into tins the same day, so that, twenty-four hours after its delivery at the factory, it has passed through every stage of operation which will enable it to keep fresh in any climate. Visitors have the privilege of witnessing the various methods employed in the condensing. They can come in with the milk, see it tasted, weighed, sterilised, condensed, and tinned. The machinery is of the very latest, being fitted with the most up-to-date improvements. In the workshop, where the tins are made, one can witness the transformation of the plain sheets, as imported from Wales, to the finished article of different sizes into which the milk is put.

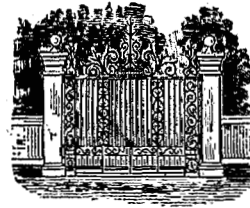
There is a perfect state of order and cleanliness in every department of the factory. The walls and ceilings are all painted in oil-colour; the utensils in which the milk is boiled are made of copper, kept beautifully bright and shining, and the workmen are dressed in white.

The factory receives the milk of more than 5,000 cows daily, and it exports to all parts of the world five million tins of condensed milk yearly.

The country which extends around the lake of Mjosen—which is called in Norwegian "Opland" (highland)—and especially in the district of Toten, is one of the most fertile and well cultivated in Norway. The milk, which is its principal product, is very abundant and of excellent purity. The cows graze at liberty during the summer season, whilst in winter they are carefully tended in large clean, well-ventilated stables.

Outside the Gates.

WOMEN.



A few years ago the Young Women's Christian Association established a home at Alexandria, which has proved so successful that its promoters are now anxious to extend their operations to Cairo, where there is said to be great need of an institute managed on British lines while international in sympathy. To meet the cost of rent, furniture, travelling expenses, &c., for two years £1,000 will be required, and Mrs. Boldero, Chairman of the Correspondence Committee, appeals in the name of the Association for that sum.

Appointments as under have been obtained by past students of the Bedford College for Women: Miss C. E. Ainslie, Head Mistress of the George Watson School for Girls, Edinburgh; Miss H. Martindale, Factory Inspector; and Miss F. N. Lovibond, Sanitary Inspector, Rochdale. The following distinctions have been gained by present students: M.A., University of London, Miss R. R. Reid; Reid Research Studentship of Bedford College, Miss C. M. Gibson, B.Sc.; Hygiene diploma, Miss J. W. S. Meiklejohn, M.A. The Pfeiffer Scholarship in Science has been awarded to Miss E. A. Bridger, and the Courtauld Scholarship in Arts to Miss E. M. Green. Six Open Pfeiffer Scholarships of the value of 15 guineas will be awarded to the best candidates holding a degree, or equivalent, in arts or science wishing to train as secondary teachers.

Speaking at the luncheon given by the Students' Union at Glasgow, Sir Wilfrid Laurier remarked that Mr. Seddon had been complimented on the fact that New Zealand had been the first place to adopt woman's suffrage. His own country did something better for women than give them the suffrage. In his country, and especially in the province from which he came, what they did for women was to marry them. They were content to be mothers of families, of large families, of very large families.

Subsequently, Mr. Seddon said that if compulsory marriage of women was the ideal and aspiration of Canada, the pedestal on which women were to be placed, then God forbid it should ever be so in New Zealand. Three cheers for Mr. Seddon!

We hope Sir Wilfrid Laurier will return to Canada having learned this lesson at least, that the Anglo-Saxon woman is no longer content to be classed with mere animals.

The Committee of the Women's Armenian Relief Fund have just issued a fresh report of their work drawn up by the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Henniker. From it we learn that the people of Van and its province are showing the usual Armenian power of recuperation after stress and storm—that trade is reviving, that Van itself is being partly rebuilt, that schools are prospering. As money is now only urgently needed by the Committee for the support of the orphanages, Mrs. Henniker specially pleads for help to continue efficiently Dr. Reynolds's excellent work—"for it would be tragic if it were crippled in any way, the possibilities being so splendid."

[previous page](#)

[next page](#)