

## AGRICULTURAL.

### How to Start a Creamery.

In connection with the subject of starting creameries, the following from a contemporary is very timely:

"Farming interests in many places have been built up and made prosperous by the creamery business, and good butter still sells just as high one year as another, with a slight variation. Why not get a few of your neighbors together and talk the matter over? Canvass the cows in the county and, if necessary, go into the next county, for the cheap and pioneer method of creamery is the 'gathered cream.' By this system, where only the cream is brought to the factory, it can be collected fifteen or twenty miles with a wagon and brought almost any distance by railroad. The cost of such a creamery is quite small.

"In organizing such an association the principal point is to get enough farmers interested to make up milk enough for the factory to run full handed and thus be able to make a profit. Having once got to the point that it pays, there will be no trouble getting more patrons. There is nothing succeeds like success; therefore, it is of every importance that you start right. To begin with, you should have the pledged milk of 500 cows, if possible. Three hundred cows will support the factory, but to get 300 you had better have 500 pledged. The best pledge is to get the farmer to take stock in the enterprise. If you can get fifty dollars out of him he will certainly get some cows to help you. Use business tact, but do not draw too glowing accounts of early profits. That will depend much upon the good faith of the patrons and the skill of the manager. It is presumed that the factory will start on the co-operative plan. Any man is at liberty to start his own factory whenever he pleases. The first thing for you to do is to acquaint yourself with the needs and cost of such a creamery, so as to be able to answer questions intelligently. For this purpose write to all the large dealers in dairy implements for their price lists and descriptive catalogues. Beware of the creamery shark who proposes to build and equip the factory for you on long time and easy payments. He will eat the bowels out of your enterprise. One member of your proposed company, or two are better, should make a visit to the kind of factory contemplated and make an inventory of the utensils actually needed. Also note the size and conveniences of the building and its location. It is easier to copy than to originate.

"Having settled upon the size and style of building, it is easy to determine its cost in your neighborhood. Any builder can tell you that. The next thing is to select a site. This is often a very troublesome part of the business, because it appeals directly to the selfish interests of each shareholder. It is easier to get them to subscribe stock before the site of the factory is selected, because each one hopes to get it near his farm. But there is sure to be a big fight when the subject comes up for settlement. The wise manager will make up his mind beforehand where it is really best to have the creamery located, with a view to railroad facilities, water supply, shade and price of land. Then he calls a meeting of the stockholders to settle the question. He should ask each one to suggest a location, and then let everybody discuss each suggestion. After they have fought themselves tired and settled nothing he can come in with his location and, by stating the reason for it, and each stockholder having seen that he cannot work his own little pet scheme, will be ready to accept his neighbor by agreeing to yours. This looks like taking a mean view of human nature, but you had better be prepared for just such an emergency if you do not want your enterprise to fail.

"Be sure, in selecting a site, to have an unlimited supply of good water and an abundance of land to spread the factory over should it prove a success. Do not sacrifice too much to be near a railroad depot, either for shipping butter or receiving cream, as both of these are in concentrated form and easily hauled a reasonable distance to and from the factory. The cost of the building need not exceed three or four hundred dollars if made new, while an old house that would do to begin with might be secured for much less. In the gathered cream system, a deep can eight inches in diameter is used by the patrons and they are credited with a pound of butter for each inch of cream furnished from these cans, which are set in the coldest water the patron can furnish, and skimmed by the man who comes from the factory. The cans are either sold or rented to the patrons by the creamery company. The patrons take better care of them if they buy them, but it is better to encourage them by a loan of a few to start with. If made of good three-cross tin there is little danger of hurting them. The factory should be furnished with a small engine to do the churning and a large boiler to furnish steam and hot water for washing. Then there is to be a power churn, cream vats, butter worker, scales, butter tubs and so on, all of which need not cost any great amount. One thing be sure of, never buy a second hand dairy implement; get your churns, workers, paddles, vats, and even engine, new. Such things never wear out; they get loose, cracked, nuts shaken off and a thousand little things that stick better when they are new.

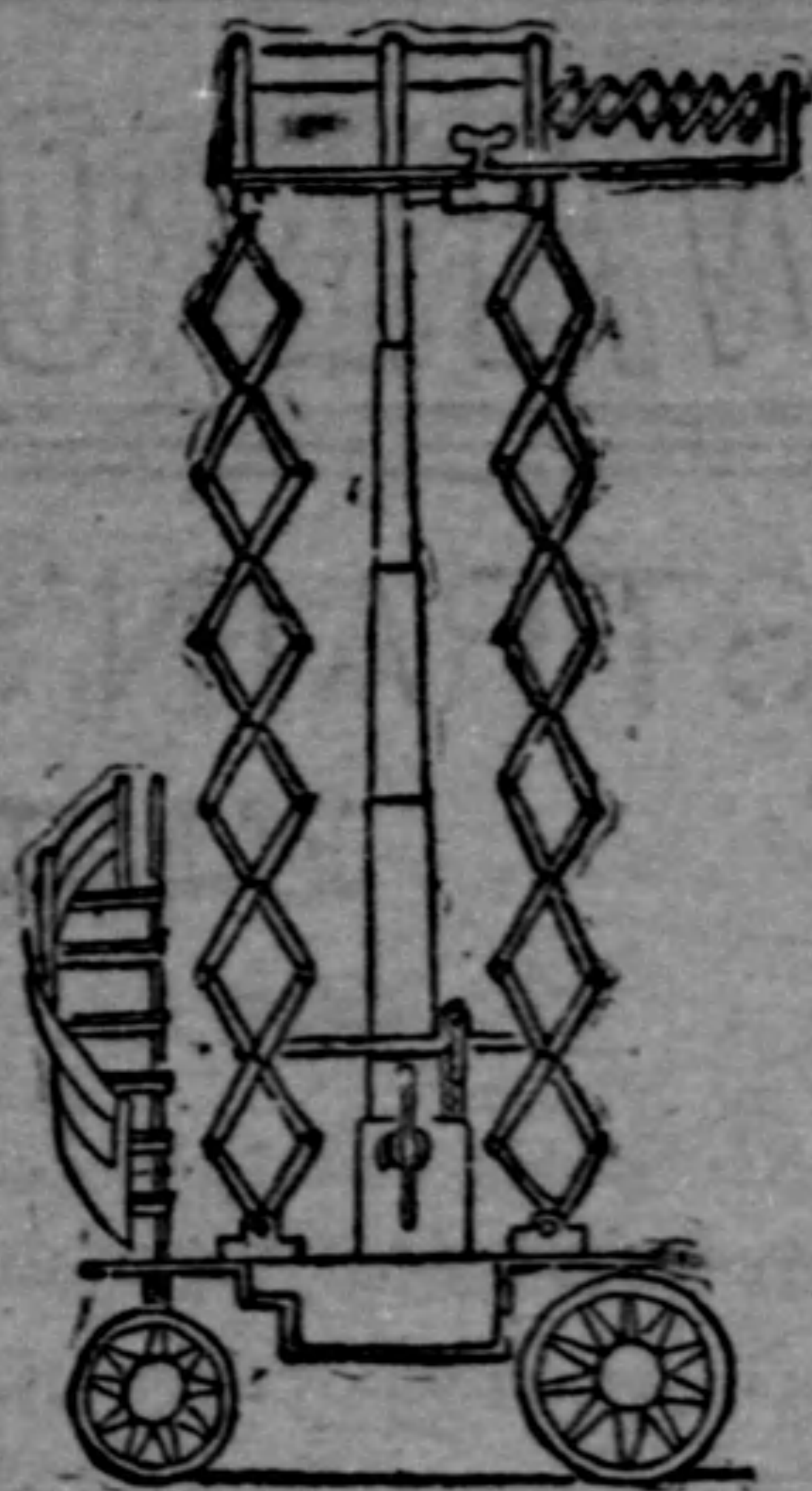
"Having gotten all these things together the stock subscribed, the patrons satisfied, the factory built and furnished, now comes the test of your ability to succeed. What are you going to do about a butter-maker? At this stage of the game most men sit down, take a long breath of relief, hire the first fellow that comes along who will work at a low price—and then fail. Some more sensible fellow, who has been sitting by watching the proceedings all the time, comes forward, buys the company out at old iron rates, hires a good butter-maker—and succeeds. Here, then, is where the really fine work comes in. Of course, you can not really afford to hire a man with an established reputation as a fine butter-maker; the big factories want him. But if you have got any wit, bring it to bear on the professors of dairy schools. If you know any of them, all the better; if not, then write a simultaneous letter to each one, stating how much you can pay on trial. Do not make a permanent offer, but a fair salary for three months, and ask for a bright young man. You may catch a jewel; but anyway, the chances are you will get a fair maker, and much better than though you took the refusal of some other factory. It is extremely hard work to make good butter out of

gathered cream. It contains the essence of all of the kitchens and some of the hog pens and dirty stables of the patrons. The man who can learn to get a good price for butter made from gathered cream is worth keeping."

### A FIRE ESCAPE

Which Runs on a Truck and Extends Like a Telescope.

The out shows an extension fire escape recently patented. Its operation can readily be understood, consisting mainly of a



duplex system of lazy tongs which can be extended by the operation of a crank working in the toothed bars of the arrangement of tongs. The top is mounted by a platform which extends to the side and which is also controlled by the tooth and crank mechanism.

### A HARROWING STORY.

Sentenced to Siberia—Escaped, Returned to Russia, Married and Prospered—Re-Arrested and Sent Back to the Mines.

A story reached London the other day from Russia even more heartrending in its essential details than the story of the hero of "Les Miserables," which it closely resembles. Thirty-eight years ago a Russian lad, 18 years old, Ivan Rykoff, who drank too much vodka at a wedding feast, entered a church and carried off the wax candles. Under the cruel laws of those days he was condemned to the Siberian mines. Several months later he escaped after fearful adventures and reached the city of Tomsk befriended by a farmer, secured the passport of a deceased workman, and became a good citizen. He married, prospered, and became locally prominent. Recently at a family reunion he told his wife and children the story for the first time. The walls must have had ears. Ten days later a gendarme entered his bedroom one morning and told Rykoff he was charged with escaping from Siberia. The gray-haired man turned pale. "Is it true?" asked the officer. "It is true enough, God be praised," replied the trembling old man.

"Very well, then, you are my prisoner," Rykoff dressed himself and went to prison. By the advice of his lawyer, he forwarded a petition praying to be released. His plea produced an impression on the officials, and Rykoff was set at liberty, but only for a few days. On further consideration it was decided to bring him to trial. In court he related the story fully and frankly, throwing himself upon the mercy of the Judges. Justice, however, was inexorable, and the law was allowed to have its course. Rykoff was condemned to be taken back to the mines of Siberia and kept in penal servitude a longer time than that fixed by the Court which tried him when a boy. Before leaving the prison where he is now confined he is to receive a severe flogging of forty or fifty lashes. It seems incredible that such a sentence should be executed, now that international publicity has been given to the pitiful story.

### VICTORIA'S SAY.

It has always been recognized that the monarch should be permitted a large degree of direction and responsibility as regards foreign relations. In England, in fact, says London writer, which is of all European countries the most constitutional, Queen Victoria has more than once insisted on the dismissal from office of a Minister of Foreign Affairs—Lord Palmerston, for instance—for having either taken a step without her sanction or for having acted contrary to her wishes in the conduct of England's relations with other nations. It is to this control exercised by Queen Victoria that the world is indebted for the preservation of peace between England and the United States in 1861. Otherwise the Cabinet then in office in England would inevitably have involved the country in war with the United States in connection with the "Trent" incident. And even at the present time not a single despatch of any importance is sent out by the Foreign Office from London without having been submitted in draft to the Queen in the same way that copies of every telegraphic and mail despatch are forwarded to her the moment they reach the Foreign Office from abroad.

### Germany's Youthful Criminals.

A German paper states that in consequence of youthful criminals in Germany between twelve and eighteen years of age, the Imperial Ministry of the Interior at Berlin is contemplating the reorganization of the compulsory education system. The Government has in view the imitation of English institutions. All the German laws have the great fault that the interference of the authorities is permitted only when a child has committed some crime, but they give no handle against morally debased children who are still free from crime. The number of youthful criminals has risen from 42,240 to 46,468—that is 10 per cent. in one year.

### DIAMOND SMUGGLING.

The Ease With Which Precious Stones may be Concealed.

One of the simplest devices for smuggling diamonds is that of the hollow-heeled shoe. It is asserted that boots and shoes constructed so as to leave a small vacant space in the heels are easily obtained on the Continent, and they are especially manufactured for the purpose of supplying smugglers with a means for escaping detection.

The porous plaster has often served as a means of secreting diamonds.

When it is understood that \$10,000 worth of diamonds or more can easily be inclosed in a paper parcel about as wide as this column, 1½ inches high and about a quarter of an inch thick, it is easy to comprehend that such a package can be kept securely in place by means of an innocent but highly serviceable porous plaster.

One of the most ingenious methods ever employed was the use of a cake of soap, wherein a number of diamonds had been imbedded. It is highly probable that this plan would have proved successful had it not been that the officers of the Government had received information that the suspected person had diamonds with him, and searched his effects so thoroughly that they examined even the gem-studded block of soap.

The wife of this smuggler helped her spouse, and her plan was not less ingenious than that of her husband. Her hat was ornamented with bunches of grapes, which, under ordinary circumstances, would only have awakened the envy of other wearers of bonnets. Within the grapes were diamonds and fancy stones of great value.

Another smuggler was specially provided by Providence with a smuggling device in the shape of a heavy covering of thick, bushy hair, which he arranged so that it stood up from his forehead like an impenetrable bush. Within this mass of heavy hair he deposited a goodly stock of diamonds, and succeeded for a time in escaping the vigilance of the custom house officials.

As these schemes have become known to the custom-house authorities the ingenuity of smugglers has been more severely taxed. A recent discovery disclosed the following elaborate plan, which succeeded a great many times before it was discovered.

Two smugglers operated in partnership. The first crossed the ocean from America and before leaving the wharf reserved a return berth for a certain date. The date and the number of the berth were at once cabled to his accomplice in America. Having purchased his diamonds, in due time he returned to the States in accordance with the instructions previously cabled. No amount of examination resulted in finding any diamonds upon his person. Meanwhile, however, his partner had secured the same berth.

When the day for sailing came partner No. 2, accompanied by his family, entered the cabin and extracted from a secure hiding-place, several packages of diamonds left there by his accomplice. These he handed to his tearful family, who, after bidding him good-bye, left the steamship unsuspecting, and brought the diamonds into the market. It took a long while to discover this scheme.

### ORCHIDS NEITHER DEAR NOR FRAIL

They are Particularly Hardy Plants and Need Little Care.

Many of the popular notions about orchids are all wrong, says the Westminster Review. Their cultivation is not, as generally supposed, a costly luxury. Mr. F. Boyle says that, while some orchids require heavy expense, cool orchids really cost very little to cultivate. No costly heating apparatus is required; any ordinary house, the temperature in which is not allowed to sink below 45°, will do. "Few people believe it," said Mr. Boyle, "but orchids do not require anything like the trouble and expense of ordinary green-house plants, and the pleasure in their culture is infinitely greater.

One of the charms of orchids is that they flower all the year round. "Fuchsias and geraniums flower for a few Summer months, and are practically dead for the rest of the year. But with a well-chosen collection of orchids, one has blooms all the year. I have some plants that last in flower ten or twelve weeks—in fact, one gets tired of seeing them bloom." The belief that they are expensive to buy is also a mistake. "They need not cost more than a stock of any other kind of plant. You can buy plenty of good cool orchids for from half a crown to 5s. each."

That orchids are delicate is also a popular error. "No doubt you can kill your geraniums and fuchsias," said Mr. Boyle, "but I defy you to kill an orchid unless you use it most abominably. They simply won't die if you give them any chance of life. One might term them the 'immortals' of the plant creation. The sturdy oak will die of old age, but an orchid will live on for thousands of years."

### High Heels.

It has been stated that a young lady went one day to an oculist with a trouble in her eyes which threatened frightful results. She was already in a state where reading was out of the question, and other entertainment was fast becoming a torment. The oculist looked at her with his professional wisdom, asked her various questions, and then suddenly amazed her by asking her to put out her foot. The foot, in its kid boot, with a wicked little high heel, was thrust forth. The doctor eyed it a moment with a stolid face. "Go home," he said, "and take off those heels; keep them off for a month, and then come to me again and we'll see how the eyes are." In a month the eyes were well, and the young lady learned by her experience and a little wise talk how near she had come to having no eyes at all. It serves to show that there is a possibility that with that instrument of torture constantly at work in the centre of the foot, where so many delicate nerves and tendons lie that are so immediately connected with all the other delicate nerves of the body, there must presently come disarrangement and disease that may work fatal mischief with the health.

### SPRAYING FRUIT TREES.

Valuable Information Given by Mr. Craig of the Experimental Farm.

OTTAWA, May 15.—By instruction of the Dominion Minister of Agriculture, important experiments for the control of fungous diseases of fruits have been made at various points in the fruit growing districts of Grimsby and St. Catharines, Ont., by Mr. John Craig, Horticulturist of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

The practice of spraying fruit trees for the prevention of insect and fungous pests has, for some time, been strongly urged by the entomologist and the horticulturist of the Central Farm, and the subject has received much attention at all agricultural conventions for the last two or three years.

In response to a resolution passed by the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, at its last annual meeting, asking the Dominion Government, through the Experimental Farm, to undertake experiments in this line, and fully recognizing the importance of such work to the fruit interests of the country, the Minister of Agriculture commissioned Mr. Craig to meet fruit growers in some of the important centres of Ontario with a view of obtaining their co-operation and support in carrying out the details of the various experiments. The Grimsby and St. Catharines districts were selected and the work commenced last week.

Mr. Craig reports that he was met with the utmost cordiality by the fruit growers, who expressed great satisfaction at the institution of the work, and promised hearty support in every instance. Experiments were inaugurated at seven different centres in the Grimsby and St. Catharines districts, the unusual forwardness of the season preventing operating on a large scale. Peaches, cherries and plums were treated with the twofold object of preventing loss from a fungous disease, causing the fruit to rot on the tree, and insect attacks. Apples and pears have also for some years past been seriously injured by "spotting" and "cracking," due to the presence of fungous disease, and by the attacks of codling moth and curculio. These were sprayed with the hope that the injuries caused by the pests mentioned might be greatly lessened. For early spraying, before the buds open, copper sulphate, 1 lb., dissolved in 25 gallons of water, is used, the next application is made just before the blossoms open with dilute Bordeaux mixture. This is prepared by dissolving 4 lb. of copper sulphate in as many gallons of water, and adding 4 lbs. of fresh lime in the same quantity of water. The lime is then added to the copper sulphate solution and the whole diluted with water to 45 gallons, or the capacity of an ordinary coal oil barrel.

The third spraying should take place immediately after the blossoms have fallen and the fruit has set. Bordeaux mixture is used as before with the addition of 4 ounces of Paris green to prevent the attacks of leaf-eating insects; another application of the same mixture should be made three weeks later.

Copper carbonate is recommended for the last spraying, which is made two or three weeks later. This is prepared by dissolving 5 ounces of copper carbonate in two quarts of ammonia and diluting with 45 gallons of water. The treatment just outlined is recommended for pears, apples and grapes. In spraying the stone fruits the quantity of Paris green is reduced to three ounces per barrel of water, as the foliage is more susceptible to injury.

Explicit instructions for the use and preparation of these mixtures have been forwarded to each fruit grower in charge of experiments, as well as information regarding the best kinds of spraying apparatus.

The horticulturist of the Central Experimental Farm will visit as often as necessary during the summer the orchards in which the experiments are being conducted, and will thus be able to obtain accurate information regarding their success.

It has already been demonstrated that the quality of the Fameuse apple, so largely grown in Quebec, can be profitably improved, and its value much enhanced by the judicious use of the mixtures mentioned above, and it is to be regretted that the recommendations regarding spraying, so freely disseminated from the Experimental Farm, have not been more generally adopted.

### A New Dodge of the Pickpockets.

London pickpockets have devised a new method of robbing those persons who are foolish enough to carry coppers or silver in the ticket pockets of their coats. They procure a few copies of an evening paper, and a contents bill. A busy thoroughfare, such as the Strand, is then sought, and the operator ostensibly intends to sell his journals. As, however, he walks alongside his victim and apparently urges him to purchase, his fingers, hidden by the displayed contents bill, deftly "go over" the ticket pocket of the pedestrian and ease him of whatever small change may happen to be therein. If the victim happens to put his fingers to that particular pocket for the coin to pay for the paper, the vendor suddenly vanishes among the throng or up one of the many narrow turnings which abound, before the would-be purchaser fully realizes what has happened.

### Evils of Duelling.

Examples continue to become public of the evils of duelling. At Funkirchen, Hungary, last week, two volunteers, lifelong friends, were playing boxing in the barracks yard. Suddenly two officers who were watching declared that one had slapped the other's face, and this insult no volunteer could bear. Young Billitz and his comrade, Szarvas, assured the officers that nothing of the kind had taken place. The officers reported to the Colonel, who sent for Szarvas and ordered him to challenge Billitz, or otherwise he would never be allowed to pass his examination for officer. The young man called out his comrade for a duel with sabres. In the first round Billitz received a slight wound in the arm and then a serious cut in the neck. Szarvas had two ribs hern asunder; besides being wounded in one of his lungs. He is in a precarious condition at the Military hospital, but his honor was preserved from the stain that threatened it.

## BRITAIN'S OLDEST COLONY

### NEWFOUNDLAND WAS DISCOVERED IN 1497 BY CABOT.

Richness of the Fisheries Dazzled the Imagination of Sir Francis Bacon—Experience of the First Colonists—Fishing Was the Principal Industry.

Most people are aware that Newfoundland is Britain's oldest colony, mainly because the name of the island is so frequently mentioned with that addition. The history of its first settlement is not, however, generally known, and an article in The Canadian Magazine, by J. F. Morris Fawcett detailing the story of the original plantation, will, therefore, be read with interest, Newfoundland, although discovered in 1497 by Cabot, was not claimed by any nation in particular until Sir Humphrey Gilbert took possession of it in 1583. Sir Humphrey was lost at sea, and that event determined his title to it, and accordingly in 1610 the whole island was regranted to the "Treasurer and company of adventurers and planters and the City of London and Bristol for the Colony of Newfoundland." The only name on the directorate known to fame is that of Sir Francis Bacon. Sir Francis, indeed, appears to have been particularly attracted to the great, lonely island in the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

### THE RICHNESS OF THE FISHERIES

dazzled his imagination and drew from his profound pen the well-known comparison between the fishy wealth of the Newfoundland banks and the precious metals of South America, with an evident and far-seeing preference for the fisheries.

The company resolved to make a settlement on the coast, and put the expedition in command of one Master John Guy, an Alderman of Bristol. Guy wrote a pamphlet about the New England on the other side of the Atlantic, and this not only interested adventurous people who wanted to try their fortunes in a new land, but also drew the attention of capitalists in the City of Bristol. With the aid of these he got together a goodly company and set sail in 1610. The colonists arrived in Conception Bay when the unknown shores were looking at their very best, and at once landed to set about the task they had in hand. The testimony is that they were an

### EXCELLENT CLASS OF SETTLERS,

"men of civil life and of some honest trade or profession," as a writer of the day expressed it. They were accompanied by "hens, ducks, pigeons, conies, goats, kine and other live creatures."

The colonists experienced hardships. The story of American settlement is everywhere the same, but the hardships do not seem to have been as great as in most of the other first settlements on the American mainland, where starvation decimated the gaudy unfortunates who tried to make a home in places which are to-day the most fertile portions of the continent. There is no record of actual starvation in the early days of Newfoundland settlement, but there was a great deal of fear and suffering from the attacks of pirates—one in particular, a certain Peter Easton, who, after making a great deal of money in his nefarious calling, retired to the domains of the Duke of Savoy and became a courtier in his old age. Easton and his fellow-boocannets

### HARASSED THE SETTLEMENT,

and levied tribute on the fishing vessels in the most exasperating fashion, and the arm of the home Government did not seem sufficiently strong to restrain the outlaws.

Fishing was the principal industry of the settlers, the trade in furs and sarsaparilla being next in importance. It was a day of small things, but at the end of twelve years the company was able to report that Newfoundland "has become a hopeful country." Guy had spent only two years there, but he was succeeded as Governor by John Mason, and afterwards by John Stanley, who had been for many years Treasurer of the company. In 1622 the settlers got permission to impose a tax of 2 per cent. on the catch of all fishermen who plied their calling in their waters, and the revenue was devoted to maintaining a couple of vessels to look after pirates. A little later other settlements were formed—one under Richard Whitbourne, who was well acquainted with Newfoundland and its trade, and who had written a book that was largely instrumental in attracting new relays of colonists. At this point the original settlement becomes merged in the fortunes of its successors. Indeed, as Mr. Fawcett says, "Of Guy and his settlers no building or monuments remain; they are gone, and all but entirely forgotten." But as the stout-hearted precursors of European civilization on the island they are well worthy to be thus rescued from complete oblivion.

### Indian Hunting Women.

A very curious custom is that called the woman's hunt, which prevails among some of the aboriginal tribes of Chota Nagpore, India. It is observed whenever any calamity falls upon the community—such as, perhaps, a visitation of cholera. The women put on men's clothes, take up arms, and go a-hunting—not in the jungles, but in the nearest villages east of them. They chase pigs and fowls, take as their own everything they kill, and levy blackmail from the heads of the villages for the purchase of liquor, or else they allow themselves to be bought off for a small sum of money and a pig. Toward evening the hunting party retire to a stream, cook and eat their meal, drink their liquor, and then return home, having acquitted themselves during the day in a thoroughly masculine and boisterous manner. Then the village that has been visited goes on a similar excursion to the next village east of it and so on to the eastern borders of the district. By this series of excursions it is supposed the evil spirit of affliction is safely conducted out of the district without offending its dignity. A single village is excepted from the operation of the custom, and is called Mahadiva, being devoted to Mahadiv, and under his special protection. If cholera appears there it is because he is offended, and he must be propitiated before it will disappear.