

SCANDINAVIAN NEWS

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS IN FAR OFF NORTHWEST.

ITEMS FROM THE OLD HOME

Resume of the Most Important Events in Sweden, Norway and Denmark—Of Interest to the Scandinavians in America.

DENMARK.

The Danish government recently made preparations to import American bacon and other meats because of the greatly increased prices of these products in Denmark. The first shipment has arrived on one of the Scandinavian-American liners. But the British government now informs Denmark that it will not permit any large importation of American meat as it is afraid the provisions will reach Germany. The Danish government is considering means of giving Britain guarantees. It is likely that the export of Danish cabbage, which goes mainly to the United States, soon will be prohibited, as the country is running short.

"Minnesota can go to school to little Denmark, in forestry," said C. C. Andrews, secretary of the Minnesota state forestry board, commenting on information received from the ministry of agriculture of Denmark relating to the extent and management of the state forests of that country.

The state forests of Denmark comprise altogether 205,920 acres, of which 90,000 acres are productive. The average annual cutting is about 40,000,000 board feet of lumber.

The total annual gross revenue in 1913-14 was \$345,496, and it would have been much larger but for the fact that a large sum was spent on replanting the heath areas, from which no revenues will be derived for a long series of years.

Reforestation is effected by natural seeding and by planting. About 1,500 acres are planted annually.

Salaries of forest officials range from \$800 a year to \$2,060 with traveling expenses paid, while supervisors have the use of a house free of cost, and 30 to 80 acres of arable land. A graduated scale of pensions is allowed.

SWEDEN.

A great Social Democratic peace demonstration took place in Stockholm a few days ago. Hjalmar Branting, the leading Socialist in Swedish politics, made an address in which he maintained that the Swedish people are practically united in their support of the policy of the cabinet. He also said that the nationality sentiment ought to be appreciated more than it is by the Socialists at the present time. No less than forty banners were counted in the procession. On the same day former Premier Karl Staaff conducted a meeting in Vermland. He dealt hard blows to the "activists" and demonstrated that the Swedish constitution is formulated as an intentional protest against all sorts of wild goose politics, and as a consistent assertion of the peaceful intentions of the Swedish people and its demand that these intentions be respected by the governmental organs of the state. At both meetings the applause developed into tremendous ovations.

The executive committee of the Swedish Fruit Growers' association has requested the government to authorize someone to report as to the advisability of having the national government assist fruit growers in putting down water pipes for watering the orchards. The committee has suggested that about \$25,000 might be used for making experiments in this line. The committee further suggests that the largest loan to any fruit grower be \$1,350, which is to begin to draw interest one year after the date of the loan, at the rate of four per cent a year.

The so-called Stockholm system, or rules for selling liquor in Stockholm, provides that a single man below the age of twenty-five years shall not be permitted to buy more than two gallons of whisky every three months. The sale is controlled by means of records kept by both seller and buyer. No man can buy whisky in Stockholm unless he brings his copy of the records of former purchases.

General Hjalmarsson has returned to Stockholm after having completed negotiations with the Chinese government for the establishment of a Swedish gendarmerie in China. General Hjalmarsson proposed the organization of a corps of 3,000 men in the province of Hunan, with 20 instructors, and also a central bureau in Peking, with a school for officers, the number of students to be 400 from the start.

A cargo of American coal recently arrived in Stockholm after a series of interferences. The vessel spent 38 days across the Atlantic; then it was picked up by the English and taken to Kirkwall, where it was kept for six days; next came the Germans and took it to Swinemunde, where it was also detained six days; after which it finally was permitted to proceed to its place of destination.

King Gustaf sent telegrams to the czar of Russia and the kaisers of Germany and Austria, expressing the pleasure and satisfaction of the king and the people of Sweden because they are permitted to transport captives of war through their country, thereby rendering humanity a valuable service.

Gov. H. Bjorkman of Umea, in his remarks on the report of the committee on public instruction, proposed that practice in picking berries be made a compulsory part of the work in the public schools. He suggests that certain days be set aside for this branch.

Hjalmar Branting, who has just returned from a trip to Berlin, Paris and London, got the impression that the war will last at least another year. The English, he says, are determined to keep up the war for years if need be.

Prince Eugen, on the occasion of his fiftieth birthday anniversary, donated \$270 to the "Old People's Day."

The national board of health has granted subsidies to 15 provincial physicians in order that they may attend a post-graduate medical course in Stockholm.

The provincial government of Gafte hesitates to give its support to the proposition of establishing holidays of a secular nature in summer. It is feared that such a step would interfere with the tendency to provide for a short vacation in summer.

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About 5,000 persons, or one-seventh of the population of the city of Aalborg, received aid from the public aid fund during the past year. The total outlay was about \$40,000. The state government contributed about one-half of this amount.

Threshing has been started in the island of Fyen, and the yield of the rye is very satisfactory. Some of it has already been marketed, and by the time this is read thousands of people have had a taste of bread made from the crop of the year 1915.

The city council of Nastved has increased the salaries of all city functionaries receiving less than \$486 a year. The increase was made on account of the increased cost of living. The number of persons benefited by the raise is 35, and they will receive about \$1,000 between them over and above their regular salaries.

NORWAY.

The Jaderen creamery is the largest rural creamery in Norway. During the past year it consumed 7,500,000 pounds of milk. The annual production is about 250,000 pounds of cheese and 300,000 pounds of butter. This creamery has always been the first one to adopt improved methods. It never had a cold storage building. But \$8,000 has just been raised for remedying this drawback.

Bishop Tandberg has given a beautiful present to the Episcopal residence of Oslo. It is a large glass painting (6 by 8 feet) fitted into a bay window of his office. In the middle of it is a picture of Christ on the cross, and this is surrounded by profuse ornaments designed by Wold Torne, the artist, and executed by G. A. Larsen, an art glazier.

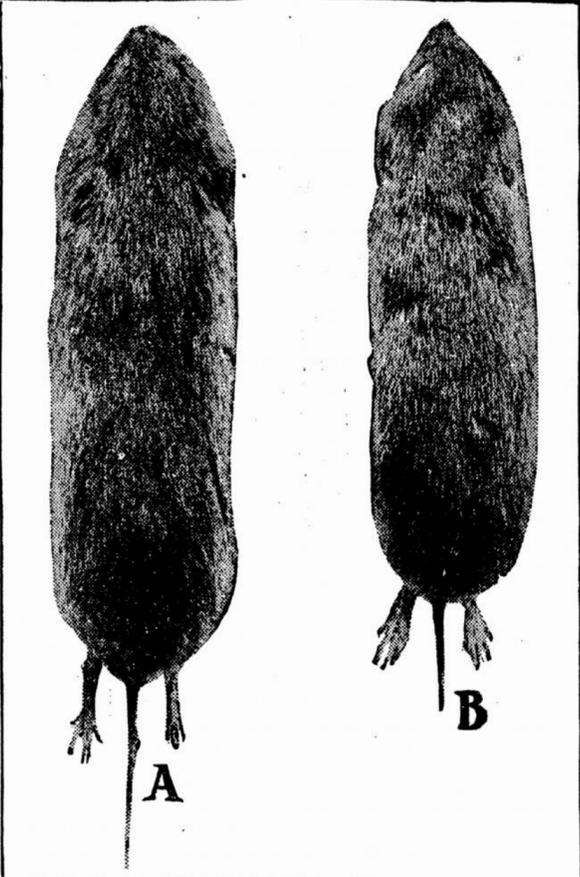
Sulfite lye is a waste product from cellulose factories. For many years the manufacturers were unable to make use of this, though it was known to contain useful chemical ingredients. Now an engineer by the name of Landmark has succeeded in producing sulfite alcohol from this waste product. A factory is in process of construction at Skeen for exploiting the invention. The output will be about 250,000 gallons of sulfite spirit a year. This liquid can be used for running motors, etc.

Reports from the public libraries of Norway for the year ending June 30, 1914, show that the author having the largest number of readers is Jacob B. Bull. Some of the others come in the following order: Jonas Lie, Barbara Ring, Knut Hamsun and Bernt Lie. It will be a surprise to many that Bjornstjerne Bjornson comes as No. 6. The explanation is, that the successors of Bjornson have imitated his popular points and brought their stories more up to date. In the course of five years the number of libraries increased from 870 to a little over 1,000. During the same period the number of volumes increased still more, namely, from 530,000 to 850,000. The number of books taken out in a year increased from 1,100,000 to 1,630,000. Almost exactly one-half of the books are belletristic or fiction, and the rest are of a more or less scientific nature.

The German consul at Narvik hoisted his flag to the top of the mast while the bodies of the English victims of the torpedoing of the India were carried from the harbor to the cemetery. This incident caused general indignation in the city.

Carl Myglund has invented an apparatus for trimming trees. It is very simple and easy to carry. Different parties tried it last winter and spoke favorably of it. It is strong enough to cut twigs three inches in diameter and remains sharp for a long time.

RID FARM OF INJURIOUS FIELD MICE



Field Mice—A, Meadow Mouse; B, Pine Mouse.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Field mice, under certain conditions, may become extraordinarily abundant, and, as they are injurious to most crops, methods for controlling them are of importance. Unfortunately most of their natural enemies are being destroyed or driven away from the farms, so that these mice are becoming more and more of a serious pest.

Altogether there are some fifty species of field mice known to exist in the United States, but for the farmer who is concerned only with getting rid of them there are only two classes—meadow mice and pine mice. The runs of meadow mice are mainly on the surface of the ground, under grass or some sheltering litter. These runs lead to shallow burrows which serve as winter homes. In summer the mice use surface nests of dead grass. The young may be brought forth in either.

Meadow mice destroy grass, cut down grain, clover and alfalfa, eat grain left standing in shocks, injure flowers and vegetables—in short, do harm in a hundred ways. In the lower Humboldt valley in Nevada in 1907-1908 they totally ruined 18,000 acres of alfalfa. Trees and shrubbery are also attacked and large nurseries of young apple trees have been known to have been almost wholly destroyed by the mice cutting through the bark at or below the surface of the ground.

When the mice completely girdle a shrub or young tree and eat through the inner layer of the bark, the action of the sun and wind soon complete the destruction of the tree or shrub. If the injury is not too extensive, prompt covering of the wounds will usually save the tree. In any case of girdling, heaping up fresh soil about the trunk so as to cover the wounds and prevent evaporation is recommended as the simplest remedy. To save large, valuable trees, however, bridge grafting is often resorted to.

Pine mice ordinarily live in the woods and are not, therefore, found on the open plains, though they like land that is not frequently cultivated. They tunnel their way from fence rows, hedges and woods into gardens and cultivated fields, where they live on seeds, roots and leaves. Like meadow mice, they also destroy fruit trees, particularly in upland orchards. They attack the trees below the surface, so that their work is frequently not revealed until the tree is dead.

Means of Extermination.

When the mice, both meadow and pine, are in small numbers, trapping is probably the easiest method of getting rid of them. From 12 to 20 traps on an acre may often be set with advantage in the mouse runs. Where the mice are abundant or the areas large, poisoning is a quicker means of extermination. The following formulas are recommended in Farmers' Bulletin 870 of the United States department of agriculture:

Dry Grain Formula.
Mix thoroughly one ounce powdered strychnine (alkaloid), one ounce powdered bicarbonate of soda and one-eighth ounce (or less) of saccharine. Put the mixture in a tin pepper box and sift it gradually over 50 pounds of crushed wheat or 40 pounds of crushed oats in a metal tub, mixing the grain constantly so that the poison will be evenly distributed.

Dry mixing, as above described, has the advantage that the grain may be kept any length of time without fermentation. If it is desired to moisten the grain to facilitate thorough mixing, it would be well to use a thin starch paste (as described below, but without strychnine) before applying the poison. The starch soon hardens and

fermentation is not likely to follow.

If crushed oats or wheat cannot be obtained, whole oats may be used, but they should be of good quality. As mice hull the oats before eating them, it is desirable to have the poison penetrate the kernels. A very thin starch paste is recommended as a medium for applying poison to the grain. Prepare as follows:

Wet Grain Formula.
Dissolve one ounce of strychnine sulphate in two quarts of boiling water. Dissolve two tablespoonfuls of laundry starch in one-half pint of cold water. Add the starch to the strychnine solution and boil for a few minutes until the starch is clear. A little saccharine may be added if desired, but it is not essential. Pour the hot starch over one bushel of oats in a metal tub and stir thoroughly. Let the grain stand overnight to absorb the poison.

Distributing Poisoned Grain.
The poisoned grain prepared by either of the above formulas is to be distributed over the infested area, not more than a teaspoonful in a place, care being taken to put it in mouse runs and at the entrances of burrows. Small drain tiles, 1 1/2 inches in diameter, have sometimes been used to advantage to hold poisoned grain, but old tin cans with the edges bent nearly together will serve the same purpose.

Field mice may also be driven away by thorough cultivation of fields and the elimination of fence rows. In the case of trees, clean tillage and the removal from the neighborhood of weeds and grass will prove an effective precaution.

Finally, the farmer should remember that there are many animals, birds and snakes around the farm which do little or no harm, and are most useful in keeping down the numbers of field mice. Among these owls deserve special notice. Mice are the chief diet both of the short-eared and the barn owl. The common screech owl destroys English sparrows as well as mice. It stays close to orchards and farm buildings and is, therefore, a useful assistant.

TREATMENT FOR HOG VERMIN

Wise to Have Dipping Tank and Use it on All Stock, Whether They Need it or Not.

Lice on hogs are treated: By getting the animal in a corner and scrubbing him with an old broom dipped in crude oil. By pouring kerosene on his back with a can (this kills the lice and often pretty near kills the porker). By hanging a blanket saturated with crude oil in a gap through which the hogs must pass, thus oiling them automatically.

By setting up a manufactured device which gives the animals an oiled surface against which to rub. By providing a hog wallow in which a little crude oil is poured. By dipping them in a dipping tank filled with a preparation sold for the purpose. You may choose to let the pigs and the lice fight it out. In this case, you may be sure, the hogs will get the worst of it. The stock farm on which wisdom reigns has a dipping tank in which all the stock are dipped, "whether they need it or not."

Most Poisonous Weed.
Wild parsnip or water hemlock is one of the most deadly poisonous plants that grow in the fields or open range country.

COULD RECOGNIZE NUISANCE

Judge's Retort Set Courtroom Laughing and Gave Lawyer Something to Think About.

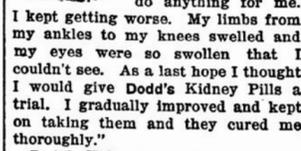
City Magistrate Krotel, who is noted for a characteristic brand of dry humor, occasionally manifested in utterances from the bench, turned a cruel shaft loose upon a pestiferous young attorney this week, to the supreme enjoyment of a crowded courtroom, says the New York correspondent of the Cincinnati Times-Star. The young attorney was prosecuting in a case where the maintaining of a nuisance was alleged. The rulings of Magistrate Krotel did not please him. His numerous objections became persistently controversial. "If your honor please," he said, "I would not presume to instruct the honorable court in a question of law, but I am impelled to observe that I doubt—in the present case only, of course—if the court properly conceives of what constitutes a nuisance."

"You are mistaken, sir," was the response from the bench. "This court has never had a more clear or exemplary idea of what constitutes a nuisance than in the present case at the present time. And for that, in a measurable way, the court thanks you, sir."

CURED OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

Mrs. A. L. Crawford, Medfield, Mass., writes: "Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me of Bright's Disease, and I am healthy and strong to-day and have been blessed with good health ever since my cure. When the doctors pronounced my case Bright's Disease I was in such a serious condition that they could not do anything for me. I kept getting worse. My limbs from my ankles to my knees swelled and my eyes were so swollen that I couldn't see. As a last hope I thought I would give Dodd's Kidney Pills a trial. I gradually improved and kept on taking them and they cured me thoroughly."

Dodd's Kidney Pills, 50c per box at your dealer or Dodd's Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets for Indigestion have been proved, 50c per box.—Adv.



But Evidently Dealer Hadn't Quite Comprehended Question Asked by His Customer.

Here is a little story that was told by Congressman William C. Adamson of Georgia when the conversation turned to natural misunderstanding: A young housewife who lives in a suburban town went to the village store to make some purchases. "These chickens look very nice," remarked the customer, pausing before the poultry counter. "How much are they?"

"One dollar apiece, madam," was the prompt response of the obliging proprietor. "You can't find better poultry for the money in the whole country."

"One dollar," thoughtfully mused the customer, and then added: "Did you raise them?"

"Oh, no, madam!" was the hasty assurance of the misunderstanding storekeeper. "That is the same price I offered to sell them for yesterday."

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Cuticura Soap and Ointment are most effective in clearing the skin of pimples, blackheads, redness, roughness, itching and irritation as well as freeing the scalp of dandruff, dryness and itching, besides satisfying every want of the toilet and nursery. Sample each free by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. Y, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Pitiless.
"Some men have no hearts," said the tramp. "I've been a-tellin' that feller I am so dead broke that I have to sleep outdoors."

"Didn't that fetch him?" asked the other.

"Naw. He tol' me he was a-doin' the same thing, and had to pay the doctor for tellin' him to do it."—Christian Register.

Hard to Tell.
Gibbs—I tell you, no man can fool my wife.

Dibbs—Then how did you get her?

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No Need to Worry. "Say, you know I was fearfully embarrassed last night when you introduced me to Mrs. Rich. Do you suppose she noticed my clothes needed pressing?" "I'm sure she didn't. She never notices anything unless it's out of the ordinary."

His View. Optimist—What do you consider the greatest thing that ever happened? Pessimist—It hasn't.—Puck.



Kick Off

those narrow pointed shoes that bend the foot-bones and build corns, bunions, ingrown nails, falling arches, callouses, etc. Put on Educators. They let the bones grow right. They cannot cause corns, etc. For Men, Women, Children, \$1.35 to \$5.50; but unless EDUCATOR is branded on the sole, you haven't genuine orthopedically correct Educators. There is only one Educator—the one made by RICE & HUTCHINS, Inc. 15 High St. Boston, Mass.



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To hear direct from owner of farm or unimproved land for sale; also those wishing to buy, stating kind wanted. We have something of interest for you. Write today for our new plan. American Land Bulletin, Baldwin, Wis.