

# 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.

##### SWEDEN.

Some Lapps at Snedalen, Jamtland, drove their reindeer upon a snowdrift on the south side of Brunner mountain. All of a sudden snowslides were started at three different places at the same time. The lower portions of the drift slipped down the mountain side. Most of the reindeer had fortunately reached the upper part of the drift when it broke loose, and they were safe. But those farther down were carried away, eleven of them being killed at once and several others being so badly injured that they had to be killed.

The Swedish-Russian Steel Cable factories is the name of a stock company which has been organized for the purpose of starting two factories in Russia for the manufacture of steel cables. M. Wallenberg, the well-known Swedish millionaire, is one of the organizers of the company. The capital stock is to be no more than \$600,000 and no less than \$200,000. The factories are to be ready for work in March, 1916.

Certain historical documents indicate that the Riddarholm church in Stockholm contains the remains of several kings from the Middle Ages, notably those of King Magnus Ladulas and Karl Knutsson. At the present time the stone slabs of the floor have been taken away while repairs are going on, and it is proposed to make a search under the altar in order to settle this question for good.

The Stockholm Nya Dagligt Allehanda has published a sensational story about "a secret English league in Sweden." It is said to have been organized in England for the purpose of arousing anti-German sentiment in Sweden. The league seems to have considerable money at its disposal, says the paper, and a Swedish school-teacher was offered \$5,000 for devoting herself to this agitation.

To the Swedish merchant navy has been added a new school ship, on which "the young sons of the sea" may, under the leadership of experienced seamen, learn to become experts in their vocation. The Transatlantic Shipping company of Gothenburg has equipped the G. D. Kennedy, which was bought in Norway, for this purpose.

The executive committee of the Swedish Red Cross received the following telegram from Treilleborg: "Accept heartfelt thanks from the Austro-Hungarian and imperial German invalids for the lovely reception, the kindness, and the many tokens of truly humane affection which we have enjoyed and which in two-fold sense has made a profound impression upon us. Hassler, Austro-Hungarian captain."

The railway department turned \$500,000 into the national treasury for the month of August, which was the same amount as last year.

Karl Albert Staaff, former Swedish premier, is dead. Staaff, Liberal party leader, was a minister without portfolio in the coalition cabinet of 1905, but shortly afterward resigned and formed a cabinet in which he was premier and minister of justice. He resigned in 1906, being succeeded as premier by M. Lindaman. In 1911, he again formed a cabinet, remaining in office until February, 1914, when the cabinet resigned because of differences between King Gustaf and its members as to the king's right to make political speeches without first ascertaining if the cabinet approved of the substance of them.

The government ordered an inventory of the grain held in Sweden about the middle of September. The result is not known at this writing.

The traffic of the post office department is growing so fast that those who are engaged in this service are taxed to the utmost.

The tobacco monopoly has demanded a specialization of the work which the representatives of the employees cannot agree to.

C. Hammarlund has prepared a remedy for gooseberry mildew which has proved very effective.

The king of Sweden has granted a permission to the state of Denmark to import from Sweden a number of horses of "noble pedigree" to be used in the Danish army. The ages of the animals are to vary from four to eight years, and 56 of them shall be bought in Malmohus.

The co-operative supply store of the railway employees of Stockholm, which was started about three months ago, has been doing such a big business that it has to be moved into larger quarters.

The following telegram was sent from Hallsberg, and was intended for publication in the press: "The seventh Russian invalid transportation train, charmed by the ardent, truly humane reception given to it by the chivalrous Swedish nation, hereby conveys its deep and heartfelt thanks to all Swedes for their great kindness, which moved all invalids to tears. In the name of the Seventh Russian invalid train.—Volunteer Petroff."

A laborers' festival at the Stockholm stadium was attended by more than 18,000 people.

The war has caused the death of 118 Swedes and the loss of 34 ships.

Doctor Marcus, secretary of the government food supply commission, has given an unfavorable answer to a question whether it would be a paying proposition to import pork from America. Such pork, he says, would find no market in Sweden at the present time, excepting, perhaps, the northernmost part of the country.

##### DENMARK.

About one hundred freeholders in the parish of Horne have formed a stock company for the purpose of building an electric plant. The work will be rushed, so that electricity can be used next Christmas.

A girl at Vargaard drank something in the dark from a bottle that had been standing open, and she happened to swallow a wasp that had found his way into the bottle. A doctor was called at once, and he declared that the girl had been stung in the throat. She was taken to the Terndrup hospital.

A co-operative electric plant is to be built at Old Ry at a cost of \$29,000. This amount covers the cost of installing motors on the farms.

The skeleton of a young man was recently found in a ditch at Hjorring. About seventy years ago a man was lost in that neighborhood, and he was never heard of again.

Part of the grain on the Tustrup estate at Randers was harvested in American fashion this fall. A motor which had been used for plowing the day before was hitched to two self-binders, and the whole outfit worked in a very satisfactory manner.

Peter Christensen, a farmer at Skjern, tied his mare while he went in to drink coffee. Close by was a beehive, and when he came back the mare and her colt were covered with a swarm of mad bees. It was dangerous for any human being to come near the poor animals. They were soon cut loose, however, but by that time they were so fearfully stung that the colt died in two hours, and the mare the next day.

##### NORWAY.

The fox farm of Gotfred Fuglestad of Hommersaal has become an important industry. Between sixty and seventy animals are kept in different compartments according to their species. Most of them were born last spring. Almost one-half of the number were born of animals imported from Iceland. So far the chief aim of Mr. Fuglestad has been to raise animals for breeding purposes. Whenever he kills one he sells the skin in London. The price for a blue fox runs all the way from \$25 to \$75. The animals require next to no care. Everything moves like clockwork, and the foxes behave pretty much like other domestic animals. They eat fish, meat scraps, potatoes, in short, everything that remains after an ordinary meal. From what has been said it is evident that it pays to raise foxes of the expensive kinds.

Nikolai Spjelkavik, a Trondhjem blacksmith, who has enjoyed a limited education, has invented a number of useful contrivances, and a short while ago he demonstrated that he had applied a new principle in the making of hand bombs. The location of the gravity and the distribution of the explosives is exerted to the sides only, and not in the direction from which the missile came.

A number of the most prominent business men of the country have elected a committee to take under consideration the question of putting an embargo on the exportation of salted herring in order to keep the price down on the home market.

The 562-ton Norwegian bark Actie has burned at sea. Dispatches received from London state that the crew was saved.

The city of Christiansand is going to float a loan of \$400,000 for transmitting electric power from the mainland, building a new schoolhouse, and grading new streets.

As early as the second of September there was a heavy snowfall in upper Ostervalen. Some new-mown hay was covered with a twelve-inch layer of snow. There are very few grouse this year, a covey generally consisting of only two or three birds.

Archaeologists are much interested in some inscriptions found on a stone slab at Kongsbavn. They represent two deer or moose and some other animals. They are said to date from the late stone age, that is, they are about four thousand years old.

## PLOWING STUBBLE FIELDS—BERMUDA GRASS



A Wheat Field in Wyoming.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)  
Moisture is one of the most important factors in crop production in the Great Plains area and its conservation a primary object of cultivation. The experience of many successful farmers and experiments conducted by the United States department of agriculture indicate, however, that there is no hard and fast rule for attaining this object. The right time to plow a field of small grain stubble for spring crops is a question of judgment for the man on the ground to decide.

**Conserve Moisture.**  
Early fall plowing keeps down weeds and therefore conserves the moisture these would otherwise consume. On the other hand, it leaves the ground in a less favorable condition for the winter. Stubble, weeds and uneven ground may be unsightly, but they aid in retaining snow and in checking the blowing of the soil. One great question for the farmer to decide is, therefore, whether a greater amount of water will be accumulated from snow than will be lost through weeds. If the rainfall in August and early September is heavy he will probably decide to conserve it by fall plowing or some other cultivation; if the rainfall at this time is light, he will be inclined to leave the stubble on the field throughout the winter.

**Encourages Weeds.**  
Another disadvantage in fall plowing is the opportunity afforded weeds to start before the crop in the spring. Plowing in the spring, on the contrary, thoroughly eliminates the weeds, and if done immediately before seeding gives the grain crop a start before the weeds commence to grow. The ideal cultivation would prevent weed growth in the fall, leave the land in such condition that it would retain the maximum snow in the winter and thoroughly destroy small weeds immediately before seeding. Possibly this may be accomplished by disking in the fall and plowing in the spring, or listing in the fall and bursting the ridges in the spring may be more practicable. Early fall plowing is effective in that it destroys weeds which use the early fall precipitation, but it does not leave the land in a condition to retain the snow in the winter, and it gives the weeds an opportunity to start before the crop.

**Labor Factor.**  
The labor factor must, of course, be taken into consideration. In fact, the only advantage in late fall plowing is the saving in the labor required in the spring to prepare the seedbed. Where labor is scarce in the fall, cultivation other than plowing which will kill weeds, and can be done rapidly, may be resorted to. If this cultivation leaves the stubble on the surface, or leaves the surface rough enough to hold the snow, it may be of even greater value than plowing.

**Bermuda Grass.**  
Bermuda or wire grass is at the same time a valuable forage plant and a serious weed pest, depending upon where it is growing. It is the Doctor Jekyll and Mr. Hyde of the grass family. Bermuda is a perennial plant, spreading rapidly by rootstocks, which send out shoots at frequent intervals, thus forming a close sod. The very qualities, therefore, that make Bermuda such a desirable forage plant also make it a formidable weed.

**Bermuda Grass as a Forage Plant.**  
As a forage plant, this grass is utilized largely for pasture purposes, although it is cut for hay to some extent. It is resistant to heat, drought and trampling by live stock, but is quite susceptible to frosts. Hence this grass finds its chief field of usefulness in the southern states as far north as Virginia and Kentucky. Propagation is largely by sowing or planting small sections of the rootstocks. These sections or cuttings, about an inch long, are sown broadcast and harrowed in. Some farmers prefer to plant cuttings in shallow furrows about three feet apart, the plants being set about eighteen inches apart in the furrows. A corn marker or a shovel cultivator may be used for opening the furrows. After the cuttings are dropped they should be covered at once with soil. The covering may be done either with the foot or a hoe. Bermuda is sometimes sown with hairy vetch, lespedeza, or other crops in permanent pastures, thus improving the quality of the pasturage. On Bermuda and vetch pastures the live stock are kept out

for certain periods to permit the vetch plants to mature their seeds and later in the summer to allow the young vetch plants to make a start.

Bermuda grass makes good hay when cut sufficiently early. Its reputation has suffered somewhat by an inferior quality of overripe hay that has been put on the market. Two crops can ordinarily be cut each year. While the yields are small on poor land, a rich, moist soil will produce several tons per acre a year. With both pastures and meadows the sod should be plowed once every few years on account of the tendency of this grass to become sod-bound.

Bermuda is also the common lawn grass in the cotton states. A still further use is for planting on steep land and in gullies to arrest soil erosion, as well as on sand that has a tendency to drift.

**Bermuda Grass as a Weed.**  
To control Bermuda grass on farm land is a rather difficult matter. Growing smoother crops, such as cowpeas, soy beans, millet and sorghum has been advocated. This method is successful only under favorable conditions. Where the soil is productive enough to produce a thick stand and vigorous growth of these crops, they may be depended upon practically to rid a field of the pest in several years' time. Most farmers, however, will have to rely upon clean cultivation. This method may be followed either with or without a cultivated crop growing on the land. The best plan usually is to put the land to grass for a year or more, either as pasture or meadow. When the sod has become more or less root-bound it is in a susceptible condition. Plow shallow in midsummer, just deep enough to get under the sod. After that the land should be disked during the rest of the season at intervals frequent enough to prevent top growth. By being thus kept at the surface of the soil during the hot weather of summer the sod soon dries out and dies. The frequent disking, by keeping down the top or green growth, finally starves out the rootstocks that were not turned by the plow. If the work is thoroughly done, all of the Bermuda will be dead by fall, unless it be a very wet season. It is advisable, however, to put in a cultivated crop the following year to locate and destroy any wire grass plants that may persist.

### When Building the Silo—Remember

That—Good silage can only be secured by having practically airtight silo walls.

Silage will keep better in the round silo, as the shape makes possible a more thorough packing.

Smooth and perpendicular walls, from top to bottom, prevent air pockets forming which will spoil more or less silage.

Silo walls must be strong to resist the pressure of the silage.

Durable materials are necessary to resist the decaying action of the weather, and of the silage.

The cost of maintenance can be cut down by building the silo of a material that requires little attention.

Any silo to be permanent must be fire-proof.

The silo wall that will prevent freezing to the greatest extent is the most desirable.—Farm News.

### Water for Chicks.

Chicks need the purest of water. If you have never used a faucet in a lard tub, keg or candy bucket, get one and insert the valve from a gasoline stove or make a gimlet hole in the keg so the water will drip very freely and keep the vessel always overflowing.

Five gallons will water a large flock for 48 hours or more. Constant dripping keeps it pure.

### Open-Front Henhouse.

Convert your henhouse into an open-front house, use the south side and by placing a muslin curtain on e frame, as it can be let down on cold nights, you will have no cases of roup or other diseases.

**Tried Both.**  
The Widow—If you married again I suppose you would want a woman of intellect.  
The Widower—Yes, but just about medium.  
The Widow—Medium?  
The Widower—Yes. My first wife was a strong minded woman and my second was a weak-minded woman and one's about as bad as t'other.—Judge.

**Good Reason.**  
First Motorist—This is terrible heat.  
Second Motorist—But you must remember we have been scorching.

For a really fine coffee at a moderate price, drink Denison's Seminole Brand, 35c the lb., in sealed cans.  
Only one merchant in each town sells Seminole. If your grocer isn't the one, write the Denison Coffee Co., Chicago, for a souvenir and the name of your Seminole dealer.  
Buy the 3 lb. Canister Can for \$1.00.—Adv.

Most of the so-called golden opportunities that come our way are only plated.

Motto for a lawyer: "I will." Motto for a fruit preserver: "I can."

## The Kind You Have Always Bought.

THIS is the caution applied to the public announcement of Castoria that has been manufactured under the supervision of Chas. H. Fletcher for over 80 years—the genuine Castoria. We respectfully call the attention of fathers and mothers when purchasing Castoria to see that the wrapper bears his signature in black. When the wrapper is removed the same signature appears on both sides of the bottle in red. Parents who have used Castoria for their little ones in the past years need no warning against counterfeits and imitations, but our present duty is to call the attention of the younger generation to the great danger of introducing into their families spurious medicines. It is to be regretted that there are people who are now engaged in the nefarious business of putting up and selling all sorts of substitutes, or what should more properly be termed counterfeits, for medicinal preparations not only for adults, but worse yet, for children's medicines. It therefore devolves on the mother to scrutinize closely what she gives her child. Adults can do that for themselves, but the child has to rely on the mother's watchfulness. Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

### HAD REAL IDEA OF ECONOMY

Jap Explains How Family Was Enabled to Use One Fan Two or Three Generations.

Among the Japanese economy is held to be a high virtue. Two old misers of Tokyo were one day discussing ways and means of saving.

"I manage to make a fan last about twenty years," said one, "and this is my system: I don't wastefully open the whole fan and wave it carelessly. I open only one section at a time. That is good for about a year. Then I open the next, and so on until the fan is eventually used up."  
"Twenty years for a good fan!" exclaimed the other. "What sinful extravagance! In my family we use a fan for two or three generations, and this is how we do it: We open the whole fan, but we don't wear it out by waving it. Oh, no! We hold it still, like this, under our nose, and wave our face!"—Everybody's.

**Just as He Had Said.**  
"You remember selling me some hair-restorer when I called the other day to get shaved, you hoary-headed old thief?" roared the indignant customer. "You sold it under false pretenses, sir. You said it would restore my head to its original condition."  
"Well, didn't it work?" asked the barber.  
"Work? No. It's taken off what little hair I used to have, and I am as bald as the pavement now."  
"That's quite right, sir. No false pretense about that. I said it would restore your head to its original condition, and you know, sir, most of us are born bald."

**Too Much for Them.**  
It was a minstrel performance, and in the intervals between the songs the usual jokes were being perpetrated.  
"What am de difference between an old maid and a married woman?" asked Sambo.  
"Why," explained Sambo, "de old maid am lookin' for a husband every day, an' de married woman am lookin' for 'im every night!"  
There was a pause, and several elderly gentlemen got up and stole softly into the night.

There are all kinds of chumps, including the one who has a ship tattooed on his arm.

The acid test for a woman is the way she looks when she is forty.

## Assisting Ambition

Men of ambition—with the desire to forge ahead—need revitalizing food to help them to compel success.

## Grape-Nuts

is a success food. It is made from whole wheat and malted barley and, pound for pound, contains far more "go" and "get there" than ordinary foods.

It retains all the nutriment of the grains, including their natural mineral salts—Phosphate of Potash, etc., often lacking in ordinary food, but essential to thorough upbuilding of sinew, brain and nerves.

Grape-Nuts is partially predigested and agrees with all. It's the ideal vigor-food for child and adult.

"There's a Reason"

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

**KIDNEY TROUBLE** Is a deceptive disease—thousands have it and don't know it. If you want good results you can make no mistake by using Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great Kidney remedy. At druggists in fifty cent and dollar sizes. Sample size bottle by Parcel Post, also pamphlet telling you about it. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and enclose ten cents, also mention this paper.



## Abolish

foot agony,—by abandoning narrow, pointed shoes which bend bones—build bunions, corns, ingrowing nails, falling arches, etc. Then put on Educator shoes which "let the feet grow as they should," never causing footills. For men, women, children, \$1.35 to \$5.50. But be sure EDUCATOR is branded on sole. If not, you have not the genuine orthopedically correct Educator, made only by RICE & HUTCHINS, Inc. 15 High St. Boston, Mass.

## EDUCATOR SHOE



Dealers: We can supply you at wholesale prices in all our lines. R & H Chicago Co. Chicago, Ill.

**Enterprising White.**  
A writer gives a little sketch of black and white in Natal. He tells how he came across a white boy, some fourteen years old, and a group of raw natives playing a game. They were shooting with an old muzzle-loading shotgun at a bottle on the top of a case. When the youngster smashed a bottle he received a "tickey" (a threepenny bit) from the natives. When a native hit it he received threepence from the boy.

"That seems a funny sort of game," remarked the witness to the boy.  
"Oh, the game's all right, sir," replied the lad. "You see, I load the gun."

**What He Used Them For.**  
Customer—I want another fire extinguisher. Used the last one all up last night.

Clerk—Glad to sell them to you, sir, but aren't you rather careless at your place. That is the third one I've sold you in a week.

Customer—Oh, I don't use them for fire. They are the greatest thing on earth for chasing out your daughter's late callers.—Judge.

**Careful Diagnosis.**  
"Well, how did you succeed with your first diagnosis? Did you profit by my advice?"

The Young Doctor—I think I did, sir. I told the patient that he was suffering from a combination of liver, stomach, heart, lung and brain trouble. Old Practitioner—Good! No chance of a mistake there.—Stray Stories.

**Why They Don't Go.**  
"How did it happen you didn't go away during the summer? I thought you were having an extensive outfit prepared for you?"  
"That was the trouble. By the time I got the outfit paid for I didn't have any money left."