

per acre. Garden City and Fish Haven need some men, and they will come some day, to improve this lake front and make money out of what will be one of the finest summer resorts in this country.

This morning, as I went to the lake, I found Prof. Portler of the A. C. (Logan) and family in camp. The professor was frying a big panful of fish, making, I suppose, brainfood for the coming winter's college work.

The people all over are very busy, happy, and enjoy good health.

SALOP.

## A SCANDINAVIAN FAIR.

Stockholm, Aug. 4th, 1897.

It would be difficult, if possible, to find another city equal to Stockholm in natural advantages for the convenience of an exhibition. On account of its many navigable water ways it has been called the "Venice of the North," but after one has seen Stockholm, admired her natural beauty, enjoyed the polite hospitality of her people and taken advantage of the facilities offered for pleasure both winter and summer—Stockholm is sufficient, no compliments are needed from the South. The general beauty of the city and environs surprises one, and the deeper the investigation the greater the admiration. It is well built on a foundation of seven granite islands, and some of the newer buildings are masterpieces of modern architecture. There are no China towns nor slum alleys and cleanliness rules supreme, even down to the dockyards everything is swept neat as a pin. Rickety shacks and fire traps are scarce and fires are seldom heard of. Last year I saw the roof of a four-story building burn and there seemed to be more cameras present than firemen, and now photos of the blaze are to be seen in every show case.

In the year 1181 when the Esthonians and Corillians had destroyed the former capital, Sigtuna, the richer classes stowed away their valuables in the hollow of an oak tree and set it adrift in Lake Malar to land by the guidance of Providence to the sight of their future capital. The valuable float found its way to Riddarholmen, and there their leader, Birger Jarl, founded Stockholm.

Riddarholmen and Stadsholmen, the site of old Stockholm proper, receive the Baltic steamers on the east side, the boats from the Malar on the west and on the south boats may pass through the sluice. The north side has not been slighted for there the roaring stream could well be utilized for an electric power plant; but it takes time to do things in this country.

Several different times during the last seventeen years some of the leading manufacturers have proposed a general Scandinavian exhibition, and this summer they have the pleasure of showing themselves to their hearts content. It must be said they are doing the thing proudly. The exhibition grounds, situated in the finest natural park in Europe, are not more than ten minutes walk from the center part of town and four or five minutes ride by boat or train. Nominal fare, about three cents.

Before visiting the fair a stranger will see the town. The parks with their music and fine statuary and the intelligent faces to be seen and the down town window display, especially on Queen street, makes one think Stockholm is an exhibition with all the good people out to see it. There are always lots of people on the streets but there are no blockades and even on big days everything moves in order. The people are educated to be orderly and the police are educated men and a credit to their offices.

American municipal officers could learn a deal by a visit to Sweden.

Leaving the business part of town we cross the Gustavus Adolphus square where stands a bronze equestrian statue of the venerable hero of the "Thirty years war." Out of the square we come on to the North bridge and standing over the roaring waters of Norrstrom we see at one glance a number of the principal buildings of the capital including the royal palace, the former palace of the crown prince, the royal opera and kings gardens, Rorstrands exhibition roof gardens and theatre, residences of the United States consul and the national museum, with several other fine buildings and hotels.

We go from here to the fair and on entering the aspect presented is all that an imaginative mind could conceive. No copying has been done in the architectural designs, everything is original and has a most pleasing effect. A great rectangle of flowerbeds greet us with exhibits lining both sides and at the end. Facing the main entrance rises the massive crowned dome of the industrial hall. Mounted on the crown and at a height of 250 feet is an immense sun which seems to light up the whole exhibition. Surrounding the dome are four observatory towers where one can stand and see the fair grounds, Stockholm and the surrounding country.

We enter the northern museum to the right. It is a fine building and the only one of those newly constructed that is to be left standing after the fair is over. This is an excellent place to begin for here we see every province in Sweden represented and the Swede as he is in school, at home, in the workshop and in the field of science. The famous Swedish physical culture and gymnastical exhibit is here, also the medical, surgical and hospital display forming a very important feature of the exhibition and showing Sweden to be advanced in this line. Much amusement is afforded in the hospital department by the massages and trotting saddle—the latter being more than a bucking "bronco."

We leave the museum for the industrial hall, the largest wooden building in the world; and it is chuck full of exhibits from Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Russia, and one can easily imagine himself at another Chicago exhibition; in fact, while in the furniture, tapestry and fur departments I lived again my visits to the industrial hall at the Columbian fair. One can see everything and buy anything from a patent needle to a 5,000 kronor overcoat—the price of one in the Russian department. Sweden as is well known excels in her iron and steel and the display in this leads the exhibition.

The art hall comes next, and the hall itself is a beautiful piece of art, but I can't say so much for most of the contents. It is a disappointment to me. Probably hobbyists like it but for a person who has grown up in nature's garden and seen and studied nature as it is to see blue trees, blue ground, blue sunrise, blue dogs that are supposed to be brown, blue sheep, blue horses, blue cows and blue everything, he wonders why the new French school so often discards the tints of pearl gray for dabs of dirty blue. But fads must have their day in painting as in other things, I suppose, and this is a fad or fashion. It is not a reproduction of nature.

Without entering into details, I will mention some of the principal remaining features. The machinery hall, an immense structure of glass and iron, covers an area of 9,520 metres and has a great exhibit. The naval and war departments, the fishery and forestry exhibits, the horticultural exhibit, the biological museum, the press pavilion and many private exhibits, such as

the hat pavilion, tobacco, coffee and candle manufactures, etc.

"Old Stockholm," a reproduction of Stockholm in the sixteenth century, should not be omitted, as it is a fine historical study. The city is rebuilt just as it was three hundred years ago with its castles and draw-bridges, dungeons and execution blocks, port-holes and battlements, pleasure resorts and leprosy hospitals, etc. Fairy Grotto is a pleasant attraction, where you get rowed through a crystal cave.

"Skansen" and the zoological gardens occupy a plateau adjoining the exhibition and for an important auxiliary.

So much for the fair.

Our work in spreading the truth in Stockholm's conference moves on nicely and we often find that the precious seed has been sown in good soil. I don't see much in the "News" about the Scandinavian mission, but I guess it is because we are not of a literary nature. I take this privilege to write a word about the fair as I am on a few days' lay off for my health, and I thought it might interest some of the readers of the "News," especially the Scandinavians in Utah.

A. F. YOUNG.

## WEEKLY CROP BULLETIN.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Aug. 24, 1897.—Cool nights and warm sunny days were the prevailing features of the weather in Utah during the past seven days. These conditions were favorable for harvesting and thrashing, but somewhat unfavorable to the late crops, some of which require less heat and more moisture for satisfactory growth and development. Harvesting is going on all over the State and thrashing is becoming general in nearly all districts. The second crop of lucern is about all in stack and the third crop is growing nicely and will soon be ready to cut. Corn and other late crops are reported in good condition, growing as well as the conditions will permit, and indicate about an average yield in most sections of the State.

The fruit crop is unusually large this season and of superior quality. Bartlett pears will soon be ready for the market at one dollar per hundred. Farmers are busy drying fruit.

### BOXELDER COUNTY.

Snowville—Harvesting commenced; wild hay cut and stacked; second cutting of lucern commenced; crop light.

Grouse Creek—Harvesting of grain commenced, some of which has ripened very fast; grain about average; potatoes below average; second crop of lucern beginning to bloom.

Brigham City—Thrashing is being vigorously pushed; corn and the balance of the year's crops are rapidly maturing.

### CACHE COUNTY.

Mendon—Warm days and cool nights during past week; thrashing begun; most of the small fruits gathered; vegetables good.

Smithfield—Weather: hot and dry; grain mostly cut; farmers busy stacking grain; second crop of lucern cut and stacked; corn and potatoes fast maturing; water scarce; fruit in good condition.

Newton—Weather very warm; fall wheat about all harvested and some spring wheat has been cut; thrashing not commenced yet; gardens suffering for want of water; reservoir emptied a month ago; potatoes look well; fruit, none to speak of.

Logan—Past week hot and dry and very favorable for ripening grain, of which is being cut; third crop of lucern growing nicely; green corn ready to eat.