

# THE SCANDINAVIAN FATHERLAND.

Prepared from Special Cablegrams.

## SWEDEN.

Typhoid fever is raging epidemically in Upsala.

The last "weeks of denial" of the Salvation army yielded 60,000 kroner.

F. W. Ringvall, the well-known musical director of the Helsing regiment, died at the age of 68 years.

Ex-Senator S. Anderson, of Svenneby, died at the age of 67. He leaves a wife and three children.

Canned Norrland herring is a gastronomic novelty, which is at present being introduced into the Swedish market.

Prince Gustavus Adolphus, the oldest son of the Swedish Crown Prince, was eleven years old the other day.

The Theosophical Society of Stockholm is in a very flourishing condition, and the number of members increases every week.

The Gustavus Adolphus societies in Sweden and Germany are preparing for a grand celebration next year, when 300 years will have passed since the birth of the great Swedish king.

Mme. Melba, the famous singer, who is at present charming the people of New York City and soon expected to Chicago, has received the medal *Literis et Artibus* by King Oscar. She appreciates the gift very highly, and wears it at her public appearances, except in opera, of course.

The career of Count Asel von Fersen, the Swedish nobleman and friend of the ill-fated Marie Antoinette is soon to appear in detail in "A Friend of the Queen." The work will be published in English, French and Swedish. D. Appleton & Co., are the American publishers of the book the details of which are said to have been obtained from family archives. Few life histories are so varied as this or so likely to make a story of warm interest.

The so-called "Swedish mitrailleuse" was invented in 1872 by the Swedish engineer Palmcrantz, and has generally, where it has been subjected to experiments been considered as the best of its kind. It has all the barrels (commonly 10 in number) lying parallel with each other in the same horizontal plane. This weapon is best known abroad under the name of the "Nordenfelt Guns," after the name of Mr. Thos. Nordenfelt, who introduced many improvements. These guns are manufactured both in London and in Sweden.

The Royal Academy of Science, established in 1739 by Linnæus and other scientific men, has for its object the promotion of physical sciences and mathematics. The members number one hundred Swedes and seventy-five foreigners. Under their supervision is the State Museum of Natural History with six superintendents; there are moreover natural philosophers and other officials for the Observatory of the academy (the Stockholm Observatory.) The academy has the exclusive right of publishing almanachs in Sweden, and also the official State Calendar. Dating

from 1872 the Meteorological Central Office is also under the Academy of Sciences.

## NORWAY.

Scarlet fever is raging epidemically in Christiania.

A new so-called centre society has been organized in Hamar.

A moderate conservative society has been organized in Hammerfest.

Olaf Jakobsen, a well-known engineer of Gilhus, was arrested the other day accused of arson.

Five fishermen were drowned off Thronthiem, while on their way home to Sandvikberget.

Four hundred telephone apparatus were sent to Russia the other day from Christiania.

A building was burned down near Rakkestad station, and Johannes Arnesen, an old insane man perished in the flames.

The first Norwegian lady physician is Miss Maria Mathilda Spangberg who recently graduated from the university of Christiania.

Dr. Jens Devold of Christiania died the other day. He had a diphtheria patient under treatment and was inflicted by the contagious disease.

Their golden wedding was celebrated by Jorden Gulbrandsen, of Christiania, and his wife. Gulbrandsen has been connected with the Christiania firm Jensen & Dahl for over forty years.

In Norway chiefly spruce; but also fir and aspen, is used in the manufacture of wood pulp. Scandinavian wood pulp has a decided advantage over, for example the German, since in Germany pine is used, which is richer in resinous matters resulting in a more rapid darkening of the papers.

## DENMARK.

Chr. Hyltoft has celebrated his 35th anniversary as an actor.

The Copenhagen Tivoli Company has declared a dividend of 8½ per cent for 1893.

The marble church of Copenhagen will probably not be opened to the public before next spring.

Conversation per telephone is now carried on between Copenhagen and the city of Sundsvall in northern Sweden.

During the month of October only 685 persons emigrated to America by way of Copenhagen.

The combine of the wholesale paper dealers has been dissolved after an existence of four years.

The king instructed the secretary of his cabinet to forward his congratulations to Mr. Nicolaisen and wife, of Frouup, upon their crown diamond wedding.

Major F. R. J. Schack, of Næstved, died at the age of 81 years. Major Schack, who had been postmaster of Næstved was a Knight of the Dannebrog order.

The Copenhagen workingmen's build-

ing association has just erected its one thousandth house. The event was celebrated by an entertainment, and most of the 1000 little yellow houses raised their flags.

Consul A. P. Hansen, of Copenhagen, died at Berlin. Hansen was one of the largest wholesale merchants of Copenhagen and very wealthy. In his younger years he visited America. He was then known as a very able engineer and built several railroads in Canada.

## FINLAND.

The Viborg-Sordavala railroad has been dedicated.

*Tiden* (The Times) will be the name of a new paper which is to be published in Helsingfors.

General Lindfors has donated a new hot-house, the cost of which has been 12,000 mark, to the Finnish Horticultural Society.

## DRAWING IN SCHOOLS.

The following address was delivered before the county teachers, meeting on Saturday, December 9th, by Miss A. E. Brotherhood, instructor of drawing in the University of Utah:

The best that may be said of the utility of drawing in the common school can have no significance unless there is first a perception of the place of drawing in a right system of education.

What can be called a right system of education? It is that system which studies the nature of the child, which sees that his physical, his mental, and his moral growth up to the time when he enters school have been in harmony with laws that are innate in the child and in the universe about him. It is a system which seeks his highest development by the continual recognition of those laws in the choice of subjects to be taught, and in the methods of teaching them.

If this be granted, two great questions of every true teacher: What should I present to the child for study?—a question involving principles of education, and, How should I present it?—a question involving methods of applying the principles, must find their answer in the living child. What he has done under natural impulses, from within, or from without, or both, must govern our treatment of him in his farther education. What has he done? He has become acquainted in a general way with every department of nature. The child is, unconsciously to himself, an inquirer into Nature's secrets. This spirit of investigation, together with his natural disposition to do things for himself, occupies his restless energies.

When there is access to outdoor life, the child makes himself a house of clay, or rocks, or wood, fashions the tools and implements for the mechanical work he delights in doing. He thus learns something of the nature of soil and minerals—a beginning in mineralogy. He comes to know the colors and forms and nature of plants and flowers and fruit, which is botany. He observes the phases of the sun and moon, of the seasons, forms of water, clouds, snow, etc., and thus laying a foundation for astronomy and meteorology. He has noticed the habits of many animals, birds, insects, etc., and all are interesting and beautiful to him until told of certain species that they are ugly