

her birthplace and early home there. Denmark proper occupies the northern half of the peninsula of Jutland (the southern half, Schleswig Holstein, belonging to Prussia), and a group of islands in the Baltic Sea. It is mainly an agricultural country, as eighty per cent. of its area is productive. Small farms are the rule and nearly one-third of the total population of 2,800,000 is engaged in agricultural pursuits. All kinds of grain are grown and during the past twenty years dairying has become most important, large quantities of butter being exported to Great Britain, Germany and other countries every year. The manufacturing industries are practically limited to what can be made from the agricultural products—beer, brandy, sugar, leather, etc. It is a most progressive country in regard to the organization of industry. Co-operation is practised with great success. Nearly half the railroads and almost all the telegraph lines are State-owned.

The majority of the people are of pure Danish blood. Even in Schleswig-Holstein there is a very large Danish element. Compulsory education has existed since 1814, and there is no illiteracy. Indeed the average Dane has a very keen appreciation of all that is best in literature and art. Every youth above the age of twenty years is liable for military service for the period of sixteen years, and whether we believe in military training or not, we