

munity, having been persuaded to do so by missionaries despatched to Iceland for that purpose. From 1872 onwards, almost 20,000 have come to America. Many are in the Northern States, but the majority are in Canada and west of the Great Lakes, principally in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. They have a tendency to gather in communities and preserve their language and some of their traditions. Being very conservative regarding these things, the older men and women have not been Canadianized to any great extent. It is somewhat different with the younger people. They seek education with all their might and the testimony of teachers who have them in their care is that their capacity and industry in acquiring knowledge, equal, if they do not surpass, those of others. Quite a large percentage of the graduates of the Colleges in Manitoba are Icelanders. Others are cultivating the soil, and doing it most successfully. Near Kandahar, Sask., which is almost entirely an Icelandic village, the largest and best farmers are descendants of those who inhabited Iceland. It must be noted, however, that others are disinclined to labour with their hands, and are content to pick up a living in any other way. Such are sluggish willing enough to read, intelligent, but without vigor.

Some of the customs of their native land are preserved more or less. Some of the older women still make the garments