

and kin. Thus was Iceland settled. Clans came into being, and wars between clans logically followed. In the year 1,000 Christianity was introduced from Norway. Little by little, the islands submitted to Norway, until, in 1271, its old laws were replaced by the new Norse Code. Later, Iceland was related to Denmark by Norway.

At the time of the Reformation, Iceland followed the example of Norway and Denmark by adopting the teachings of Luther. Unlike other countries which came under the influence of the Renaissance and Reformation, Iceland did not experience a social or political revolution. During the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries, Iceland's condition was truly pitiable. Disease, poverty and many other evils held sway. However, a change for the better came; educational institutions arose, the people demanded their rights, and after 30 years' agitation, Denmark conceded Home Rule, with the result that to-day Iceland is fairly prosperous. In 1911 the population was 85,188. The Icelanders are Lutherans. They have a passion for reading and opportunities for education along all lines are plentiful.

ICELANDERS IN CANADA.

It is said that the first Icelanders to leave their native shores went to the United States to join the Mormon com-