Farmland scarce in Denmark's isle kingdom

By JOYCE BUPP Staff Correspondent

Can you imagine a nation spreading over 400 islands? The Kingdom of Denmark does just that, and includes a peninsula of Northern Europe and the large island of Greenland, off the North, American coast.

Denmark's cohabitation with the sea has taught its Viking descendants to appreciate land and carefully cultivate every inch, even to the extent of growing gardens instead of grass in yards. It's a country grown famous for its beautiful chinas and porcelains, the product of an inventive people who lacked raw

mineral wealth but made use of small compact cars and of an abundance of clay well suited for the potter's wheel

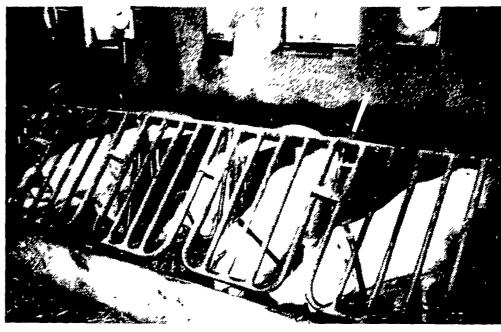
The Danish government operates as a fairly welldeveloped welfare state. When this reporter visited during July 1976, an average industrial worker was earning \$8 hourly, then paying about 60 per cent of his wages back to the government. That whopping deduction funded a variety of social services, excellent and cheap public tran-sportation, old-age benefits, clean streets, and maintained a low rate of crime.

Petroleum at the pump cost \$1.60 per gallon, accounting for the abundance

"parking lots" filled with bikes at every street corner. Fuel used for farming purposes, however, was sold at about half that cost.

Credit is a relatively new introduction to the Danish consumer, with-1976 mortgage interest rates running 14 to 15 per cent. Travel remained an inexpensive recreation, but some luxuries, including automobiles, were heavily taxed.

Eight per cent of the population of Denmark was engaged in agriculture, and farm products made up a full one-third of the country's exports. Almost half of the



Individually tied in these mini-stalls, Danish Landrace sows are housed much like a herd of cattle.

cropland is planted in barley. Other popular small grains are wheat, oats and rapeseed, from which tiny black seeds, resembling cabbage seeds, are pressed into oils for cooking and fine grade motor use.

Danish farmers were seeking some type of relief from high inheritance taxes on their lands and cheaper loans for agriculture use. Schools showed no real incentives to encourage farming by offering vo-ag courses in high school, but

surrounding a cozy cobblestoned courtyard.

A herd of 40 cows filled the stanchion barn, a mixture of the small Red Danish breed and more recently added Black Whites, the smallerbuilt European strain of Holstein-Friesians. Sixty additional claves, heifers and a few young bulls were raised on the 55 owned and 25 rented acres of land.

On a feeding program of sugar beets, hay, pasture,

pelleted concentrate and brewers' mash, Anderson was averaging 11,200 pounds per animal. A loose housing addition to the barn was under construction, where brewers' mash would be available free choice to the cows. Milk was picked up daily and farmers were receiving a return of about 95 cents per gallon.

As the world's largest exporter of pork products,

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