

tains bought the fleet of Sealife Fisheries Ltd., a Scottish firm, paying around \$600,000 for each vessel. The co-op has fifty-one large licensed seiners, now worth \$1.5 million each, and the co-operative sold \$17 million worth of herring last year. Some crew members reportedly earned \$60,000, and a few captains are said to have paid more than that in income tax. Pierre Comeau, chairman of the herring management committee, would like to see at least "3,000 to 4,000 inshore participants" sharing in the prosperity.

Silver fox farming has also made impressive headway recently. The fox breeding industry

flourished in the Maritimes at the turn of the last century but collapsed in the Depression and took a long time to recover. In the 1950s pelts sold for as little as \$7. Today premium ones bring \$700, and the number of breeders in Prince Edward Island, for example, has risen from ten to sixty in five years.

The rising price of fuel has even raised hopes that a sailing ship industry could revive. Last summer Ned Ackerman of nearby Maine launched the *John F. Leavitt*, an eighty-three-ton schooner with 6,441 square feet of sail, that can carry five trailer trucks.

Newfoundland

Newfoundland became part of Canada relatively recently, in 1949. Before that, over one thousand years or so, it was at various times the site of a Viking settlement, a fishing ground, a clutch of illegal villages, a colony, a dominion and a bankrupt land in receivership run by a Commission of the Crown.

Jelly-Fish

L'Anse-aux-Meadows (L'Anse-aux Méduses, the Bay of Jelly Fish), a flat, shallow depression seventeen miles north of St. Anthony on the extreme northern tip of the island of Newfoundland, is the site of the oldest known European settlement in the New World. It was probably the wintering place of the Karlsefne expedition of Icelanders around 1005 AD, but one piece of charcoal dug up by archaeologists at the site of a smiddy has been carbon dated back to 650 AD.



The tiny fishing village of L'Anse-aux-Meadows is the site of the oldest known European settlement in North America. The grass mounds are the remains of sod houses built 1,000 years ago.

The Land and People

According to the map Newfoundland consists of two separate territories, an island, the tenth largest in the world, and the Labrador mainland, above Quebec. Labrador is almost three times as big as the island, 112,826 square miles to 43,359. It supports few people but it does have Churchill Falls, where the Churchill River cascades 1,080 feet over a series of slides and sheer drops. Located in a mountain there is one of the world's largest power stations, 1,000 feet underground, generating 7 million horsepower.

A third hidden part of Newfoundland exists off the coasts, the Grand Banks, an undersea plateau about twice the size of the island. The most

