

notamment aux Etats-Unis. Par ailleurs, le prototype canadien possède toute une série d'avantages sur ses concurrents: il ne nécessite aucun ajustement en fonction de la direction du vent; la génératrice est située au niveau du sol plutôt qu'au sommet d'un pylone; sa simplicité laisse supposer une grande fiabilité à long terme et des frais de fonctionnement réduits; aucune variation de vitesse en fonction de la force du vent n'est nécessaire; et, malgré sa taille, il est plus compact que d'autres types d'éoliennes.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND - REDISCOVERING WOOD POWER

Prince Edward Island is Canada's smallest province (just over twice the size of Luxembourg) but also one of its oldest. In 1864 its capital, Charlottetown, hosted one of the important conferences which, three years later, led to Canadian confederation, although the Island did not itself join the new Dominion of Canada until 1873.

Ever since its first settlement by Europeans, Prince Edward Island (P.E.I.) has depended heavily on its agriculture and fishery. This has ensured a comfortable existence but not an adequate basis for significant growth in other sectors. In periods of depression or low agricultural prices, the Islanders developed a resilient, but far from modern, second-level economy based on individual self-sufficiency and bartering.

Recently, the Province's 15 year development plan has gone a long way to modernizing the economy and has, for example, encouraged the growth of larger and more efficient farms. This, combined with the recovery of prices for several of P.E.I.'s products during 1979 and 1980, notably potatoes, is expected to bring about real growth in the agricultural sector of 2 to 2½ per cent in 1981. This may result in an 18 to 20 per cent improvement in farm cash receipts.

In the fishing sector, Prince Edward Island did rather poorly in 1980 because of marketing problems affecting lobsters. The lobster catch involves most of the Island's 3,200 fishermen and accounts for 75 per cent of the fishery's total value. Because of its high price, lobster has had difficulty sustaining its place in a market increasingly invaded by competing products, such as crabmeat. With little increase this year in the total allowable catch of most traditional species of fish, P.E.I. fishermen are turning to under-used species. The latest is the lumpfish, which is caught primarily for its roe which resembles caviar.

Tourism is expected to continue growing in 1981. The cost of gasoline has brought about a slight shift from American tourists towards a greater number from neighbouring Canadian provinces, but the overall numbers have increased by about 4 per cent annually. The main priority this year is to attract a share of the relatively new European and Japanese tourist influx to Canada. P.E.I. is working with Nova Scotia and New Brunswick on a joint promotion campaign.

Prince Edward Island's small forest industry appears to be on the brink of recovery thanks to research on the use of wood as an energy source. About 70 per cent of residents already burn wood - often from their own land - to heat their homes wholly