

Even though the Atlantic and the Arctic oceans surround Iceland, the Gulf Stream envelopes its shores making the ocean warm, 37 to 55 degrees Fahrenheit, and providing favorable conditions for various kinds of animal life. In fact the Icelandic Banks are among the wealthiest fishing grounds in the Atlantic, and for centuries fishing vessels from various countries in Europe have come there for their catch. The sea abounds in fish, cod, salmon, haddock, halibut and the herring is considered the best in the world and commands the best price. We saw millions of fish hanging on racks right out in the open in every part of the country that we visited. The process of drying takes three months. Fortunately, there are no flies in Iceland, and most of this fish is shipped to Italy. Instead of the crude fishing vessels used in days gone by, Iceland now possesses modern trawlers with their new scientific equipment for navigation and fish detection, motor ships of more than 100 tons and a large number of motor boats. Now that the fishing grounds have been extended from three miles surrounding the Island, the catch has reached tremendous proportions. About 17% of the population are occupied in fishing.

Sheep-raising is another basic industry. The sheep fend for themselves most of the year feeding on the grass and moss growing on the mountain slopes. The sheep are rounded up in the fall and put into corrals — the largest corral that we saw would hold from 20,000 to 30,000 sheep. The farmer knows his own herd by the brand on the sheep's horns, and they are put into an enclosure close by the corral that is penned off for each farmer's sheep. September 20th, annually, is a gala day when all the farmers meet to round up their sheep. They make the most of this outing as they may not see each other until the next fall.

Many other industries, among them seal-catching and whaling, have developed in the last two decades so that already one third of the population is earning a living from them.

The coast of Iceland is rocky, steep and dented with numerous fiords except in the south where the coast is low and sandy and consequently dangerous to shipping. There are many excellent harbours, situated around the coast. Iceland is for the most part, a plateau about 2,499 to 2,700 feet above sea-level but above this plateau rise higher mountains, that are covered with glaciers. There are many beautiful valleys between mountains stretching up from the fiords. Many of these valleys are rich in verdure and are dotted with farmsteads on either side. The entire coast line is inhabited but the central portion of the country is uninhabitable, although now there are two

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Margaret Griffith who was awarded the North Perth Ontario Women's Institute Jean Scott scholarship for 1964, in recognition of her outstanding work and leadership in 4-H Homemaking Club work. Margaret is a Sunday school teacher and a choir member in her church. She is now taking the General Arts course in Waterloo Lutheran College.



Ellen Black was awarded the Dufferin County Ont. Women's Institute scholarship for 1964. Ellen has completed fourteen 4-H Homemaking Club units and five agricultural clubs. She is now attending Teachers' College but hopes to do more homemaking club work later.

Shirley Anne Avery, winner of the first Leeds East District Ontario Women's Institute scholarship awarded in 1964. Shirley's mother is an Institute member and club leader, and her grandmother a charter member of Lyn Institute. She has completed twelve 4-H Homemaking Club units with a high standard of work; and is now a nurse-in-training in Kingston.



Mrs. Jas. West, a member of Kemble Institute in Grey county, photographed just after her 101st birthday.