

**XANTHUS.** The *Xanthus* was a 212-ton wooden sealing steamer, remarkable for its peculiar name and its short life. Supplied by Moses Monroe *qv* and captained by J. Power, the *Xanthus* brought in 532 seals in the spring of 1880 on its first trip to the ice. The vessel's poor trip was accounted for by its becoming jammed in an ice floe off St. John's. For over a week it remained visible from the towers of the Roman Catholic Cathedral, yet still practically within sight and reach of the whelping-ice.

That August Monroe sent the *Xanthus* into the Davis Strait after whales. There it was caught in the Arctic ice of Melville Bay off Cape Shackleton, and became a total wreck. The vessel sank but the crew managed to reach a Danish settlement in Greenland, and were brought back to Newfoundland by the *Aurora*. William Howe Greene (1933), Michael Harrington (1986). ILB



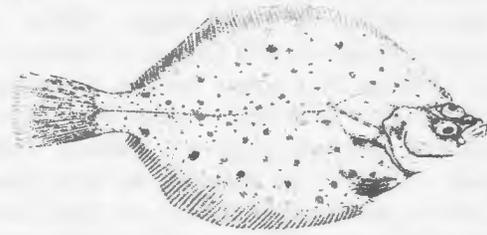
*The original Newfoundland Yacht Club at Long Pond*

**YACHT CLUB, ROYAL NEWFOUNDLAND.** The Avalon Yacht Club was formed in St. John's in 1936 by a small group of sailing and boating enthusiasts. A clubhouse and marina were built at Long Pond *qv* in 1938 and the group began sponsoring yacht races and public entertainments. The facility was destroyed by fire in 1942 but was quickly rebuilt. The private club was known as the Newfoundland Yacht Club until the prefix "Royal" was added in 1964. In 1994 the club had a service dock and a floating dock with slips for about 140 small boats. Joanne Bickford (letter, 1994), Rob Mills (1993). ACB

**YARROW.** A member of the sunflower or daisy family, yarrow gets its botanical name (*Achillea millefolium*) from Achilles' reputed use of it for his soldiers. This perennial (also known as milfoil) has long been regarded as a magical and healing herb, its applications including salve for wounds, tea to dispel melancholy and extracts to restrain bleeding. But herbalists caution that prolonged internal use may be harmful, and note that some people experience skin irritation after contact with the plant. Yarrow stalks

have been traditionally used in casting for the I Ching, or Chinese Book of Changes. Old English and Scottish recipes for yarrow tea and beer abound. Similar use in Newfoundland has not been documented, although yarrow thrives here as an introduced plant. Its familiar white composite blooms, occasionally tinted pink, are found in fields, waste places and roadsides on the Island and in Labrador. Foster and Duke (1990), Jason *et al* (1972), Wilma Patterson (1980), Ernest Rouleau (1978). KATHLEEN WINTER

**YEAR BOOK.** See ALMANACS.



*Yellowtail flounder*

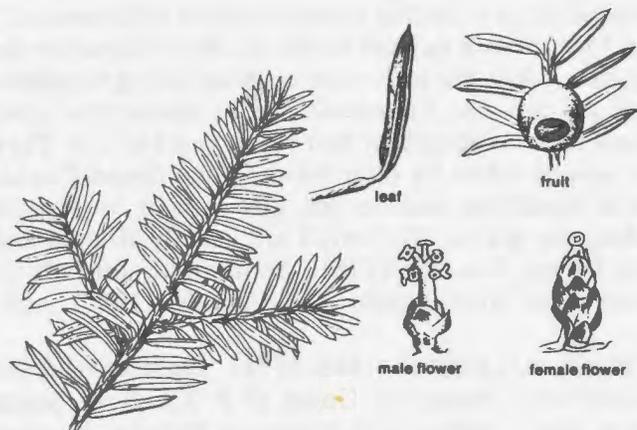
**YELLOWTAIL.** The yellowtail flounder (*limanda ferruginea*) is a flatfish found at depths of between 37 and 91 m. It is a reddish brown to olive colour on the top side, while the underside is white fading to yellow near the tail fin. Yellowtail are of marketable size, about 30 cm in length, at four to ten years of age. They are usually taken by otter trawl on the Grand Banks, but a significant number are also caught by vessels fishing for plaice. Yellowtail are usually filleted and sold frozen. See FLATFISH. Scott and Scott (1988), *Underwater World: Yellowtail Flounder* (1983). ACB

**YETMAN, GILBERT** (1898-1978). President of the Fisherman's Protective Union (F.P.U.). Born South River; son of Robert and Anastasia Yetman. Married Gladys Prince. Yetman was working in the Labrador fishery when he joined the FPU in the 1920s. From 1927 until his retirement in 1967, he worked in the \*Fisherman's Union Trading Company's *qv* store at Princeton. After holding several executive positions in the FPU, Yetman served as the last president of the FPU, from 1954 to 1960. He was also an executive member of the Woods Labour Board from the 1940s, and served many years as justice of the peace in Princeton. A member of the Loyal Orange Lodge, the Masonic Lodge and the Bonavista branch of the Oddfellows, Yetman died in March 1978. Frances Quinton (interview, June 1994). LBM

**YETMAN, WILLIAM JOHN** (1860-1919). Mariner. Born Bryant's Cove, son of William and Patience Yetman. Married Esther Yetman. In 1904 Yetman was master of the *Harold*, owned by R.D. McRae and Sons of Harbour Grace. The *Harold* was lost on a return voyage from Europe in that year, but the crew were rescued by a passing German ship. Yetman had command of McRae's schooner *Hilda R* in 1917 when, under different circumstances, he again encountered a

German vessel. On November 5 the *Hilda R* was attacked by a submarine off the coast of Gibraltar. Some of the crew managed to row ashore, while Yetman and another man were landed on the Spanish coast by the Germans. The captain made his way to Nova Scotia where he survived the Halifax Explosion of December 6. Yetman did not go to sea again, and died two years later. Ronald Cole (interview, May 1994), *DN* (Nov. 21, 1919), *ET* (Dec. 12, 1917). ACB

**YEW, CANADIAN.** Also called ground hemlock, palm and American yew, this evergreen shrub inhabits rich woods on the Island of Newfoundland, often growing in fan-like colonies at forest edges. While its soft needles appear somewhat like those of balsam \*fir *qv*, this plant is more blue-green and in Newfoundland rarely grows higher than half a metre. The leaves have a delicate and interesting growth pattern, spiralling around the branches but twisting to form flat fans. Leaves have a prominent mid rib on front and back surfaces, while leaf-stalks narrow at the bottom and continue down the branch. In winter the leaves often attain a reddish cast.



Canadian yew

*Taxus canadensis* bears waxy, red fruit said to taste honey-like and reported as pleasant to chew or nibble on. The single green seed contains the toxic alkaloid taxine, as do the needles. While moose seem to enjoy a meal of yew plants, herbalists warn that the leaves have been fatal to people ingesting them for medicinal purposes. Folk medicine use of this plant has been extensive, and its deadly properties long known. In Celtic tradition yew sap was used to poison arrows. Today a component of *T. canadensis* is being used in cancer research. The plant's range extends from Newfoundland to Manitoba, south into the northern U.S.A. and in mountainous regions to Virginia. Fernald and Kinsey (1958), Foster and Duke (1990), Ernest Rouleau (1978), A. Glen Ryan (1978), Peter J. Scott (1977?). KATHLEEN WINTER

**YONGE, JAMES** (1646/47-1721). Diarist; naval surgeon. Born Plymouth, England. Son of Joanna (Blackaller) and James Yonge. Educated Plymouth. Married Jane Cramporn. The activities of James Yonge are

known through a journal he kept during his years at sea. First apprenticed to naval surgeon Silvester Richmond at the age of 10, Yonge then served under his father, also a surgeon. He was sent by his father to the Newfoundland fishery in 1663 aboard the *Reformation* as surgeon to the fishermen of Renew and Fermeuse. He made sketches and took notes of the places he visited, noting the activities of the fishermen.

Yonge described the numbers of fishermen, their method of payment, the preparations made for the fishery, and how the fish was split, salted, washed and dried. He noted the most serious disease of the country as scurvy, which he treated by giving the sufferers several types of green leaves steeped in beer. The cause of this malady, he believed, was "mostly from the air, which is crude, foggy and scorbutick". He also treated sores on the fishermen's hands and wrists caused by the continual handling of wet fish. Yonge noted the swarms of "muscetos" and "garnippers" he encountered, relating how servants who crept off to sleep in the woods would return with their faces "prodigiously swollen" from bites. The following year he was again in Newfoundland with the fishing fleet at Petty Harbour and St. John's, and he also visited Bay Bulls, Witless Bay, Flatrock and Torbay. In 1666 Yonge's ship, en route to Boston, was captured by the Dutch. A prisoner of war in Rotterdam, he was eventually released to an English minister in Amsterdam and exchanged for a Dutch prisoner held in England. He spent the 1669 fishing season in Newfoundland and though it was an unremarkable voyage, he managed to make a profit of £100. His last voyage to the Island was made in 1670 on a ship which brought an outbreak of smallpox to St. John's. Yonge noted that the fleet in St. John's harbour that year consisted of 12 ships and 630 men.

The spring of 1670 was marked by severe storms and heavy ice, sailing conditions which convinced Yonge to give up transatlantic voyages and try his luck on land. Upon his return to England he published a small book entitled *Some Considerations Touching the Debate, etc. Concerning the Newfoundland Trade*. The majority of his other writings were medical in nature. His savings allowed him to settle in Plymouth and establish a medical practice. He was soon appointed to the Plymouth naval hospital and became deputy surgeon general to the navy in 1674. A few years later Yonge became mayor of Plymouth. He was named a Fellow of the Royal Society and a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians in 1702. *The Journal of James Yonge 1647-1721* was first published in 1963 by medical historian F.N.L. Poynter. Patrick O'Flaherty (1979), James Yonge (1963), *DCB II*. ACB

**YORK FORT.** See FORT YORK.

**YORK HARBOUR** (inc. 1971; pop. 1991, 415). York Harbour is a community on the south side of the Bay of Islands. The harbour was named by Captain James Cook *qv* in 1767 after his ship, the *HMS York*. It appears that York Harbour was not yet settled in 1893,



York Harbour

when prospector Daniel Henderson located a lode of copper at Mine Brook just east of the Harbour. The first settler was apparently John Vincent, who moved there from St. George's Bay in about 1894. Others to settle in the area over the next decade or so included families of Kendells (from Codroy), Cammies and Sheppards (from nearby Lark Harbour) and Byrnes from Conception Bay. Mining began in 1897 and the 1901 *Census* shows a population of 57 at York Harbour and 17 at York Harbour Mines.

Because of the location of the ore, in a gulch 1000 feet up Blow Me Down Mountain, the York Harbour mine was plagued by difficulties in getting the ore to ships. Initially, it was transported down the mountain in pork barrels, which ran on a system of pulleys. Efforts to construct a more substantial mechanism, as well as a pier for loading ore ships, were stymied by French objections. The initial attempt to operate the mine collapsed in 1899, leaving 500 tons of ore heaped on the shore, as did a second venture in 1902. By this time, however, several of the families originally attracted to work at the mine had built homes and begun fishing in the area. Thereafter, the mine faced the problem of losing workers to the periodic herring fishery. A third attempt to get the Blow Me Down mine off the ground began in 1902, when a new company leased the deposit and hired 200 men. With the French Shore question nearing resolution, a wharf and tramway were constructed. By 1905, 15,000 tons of copper ore had been sent to American smelters. In 1910 and 1911 the Newfoundland government passed copper smelting acts, to facilitate the company's plans to build a smelter at York Harbour, but by this time the herring fishery was entering a boom cycle, while, in any case, impurities in the copper left doubts as to whether the mine would ever be viable. The last load of copper left York Harbour in 1913. In the 1960s and 1970s it was proposed that York Harbour would make a suitable site for an aluminum smelter, but nothing came of the idea.

After 1913, then, York Harbour was essentially a small fishing community, with a population of about 70 people. But after 1925 most of the younger people found work at Corner Brook or in cutting pulpwood,

with the only local business being a small sawmill owned by Mark Byrne. There was a Roman Catholic church (a legacy of the mine's heyday), served by clergy from nearby Wood's Island, until it collapsed in 1972.

Because of the natural barrier of Blow Me Down Mountain, York Harbour remained quite isolated until the early 1960s, when a highway was put through to York Harbour and Lark Harbour. Since that time the population has grown considerably, with many of the people working outside the community, particularly at Corner Brook. Mark Byrne (interview, July 1992), Denise Crocker *et al* (1971), Gerry Day (interview, July 1992), Wendy Martin (1983), Vida Robinson (interview, July 1992), *Census* (1901-1991), Archives (A-7-2/Q). JEAN GRAHAM/RHC

**YOUDEN, THOMAS** (1794-1876). Educator. Born England. Married Elizabeth Hiscox. Youden was said to have been a British naval officer, then an employee of the Hudson's Bay Company, before his 1824 marriage to the daughter of a Brigus merchant. He would appear to have been engaged in some manner of business at Brigus for the next 20 years. In 1844 his home was destroyed in a fire, after which he moved to nearby Bull Cove *qv*, where the inhabitants built him a house in return for his agreeing to teach at the community's school. A gifted teacher and able to speak seven languages (an ability which was reportedly first nurtured while in a French prison), Youden also taught navigation. It has been suggested that his night classes and private tutoring were in part responsible for the reputation that Brigus developed for producing master mariners. He taught at Bull Cove until shortly before his death on April 4, 1876. W. Bartlett (MHG 101-A-2-33). RHC

**YOUNG, ARMINIUS** (1884-1954). Clergyman; writer. Born Burlington. Educated Twillingate. Married Sadie Allen. As a candidate for the Methodist ministry Young served in Labrador from 1903 to 1905. In *A Methodist Missionary in Labrador* (1916) he portrays Labrador life and the work there of the Methodist Church. His was the first written account of the Church in Labrador. His second book, *One Hundred Years of Mission Work in the Wilds of Labrador* (1931) recounts the history of missionary work in Hamilton Inlet. Other pastorates served by Young include Change Islands, Exploits, Fortune, Pouch Cove, Victoria, Elliston, Glovertown, Musgravetown, Garnish, Old Perlican, Fortune and Shoal Bay. Charles Lench (1919), Mildred and Naboth Winsor (1990), Arminius Young (1916; 1931), *ET* (Aug. 25, 1954), *Methodist Year Book* (1919; 1922; 1925). ILB



Rev. Arminius Young

**YOUNG, CAROLINE KATE** (1944- ). Businesswoman; politician. Born Whitbourne, daughter of Nellie (Emberley) and Wallace Diamond. Educated Clarenville; Memorial University of Newfoundland. Married Walter Young. Young moved with her family



Kay Young

to Lethbridge, Bonavista Bay as an infant. In 1967 she began teaching at Lethbridge and was also involved in the family farm, near Morley's Siding. She was elected secretary of the Goose Head Farm Women's Association when that organization was founded in 1984, and in 1986 became its president. In 1989 she was named president of the Canadian Farm Women's Network. She chaired the

Bonavista Peninsula community futures committee, and in 1990 was appointed to the Premier's Round Table on the Environment and the Economy. In 1993 she was elected Liberal MHA for Terra Nova. Marian Frances White (1992), Kay Young (letter, Apr. 1994), *Canadian Parliamentary Guide* (1994), Centre for Newfoundland Studies (Kay Young). LBM/JOHN PARSONS

**YOUNG, DOUGLAS HAIG** (1928- ). Politician. Born Upper Island Cove, son of Bertha and John Young. Educated Bishop Feild College; Memorial University. Married Shirley Farrar. Young joined the family business at Upper Island Cove in 1949. In 1955 he went into the undertaking business, opening a funeral home in 1966. A town councillor and justice of the peace in Upper Island Cove, Young entered provincial politics in 1972, winning election in the district of Harbour Grace as a Progressive Conservative. In 1979 he was appointed Minister of Public Works and Services. He became Minister of Consumer Affairs and Communications in 1988. After serving in cabinet throughout the Peckford administration, Young retired from politics in 1989. *DNLB* (1990), *Who's Who Silver Anniversary Edition* (1974). ACB

**YOUNG, EDWARD RONALD** (1944- ). Publisher. Born Twillingate, son of Cecil and Violet (Froude) Young. Educated Windsor;

Stephenville. Married Sandra Dove. Since 1988 Ron Young has been publisher and editor of the *Downhome Magazine*. The *Downhome* was originally produced as a monthly tabloid to serve the Newfoundland community in southern Ontario, but has since expanded circulation throughout Canada. Raised in Windsor and Stephenville, Young worked in



Ron Young

Labrador City before moving to Toronto in 1963. In 1967 he returned to Stephenville, where he operated an electronics business until 1970. In 1971 he joined the Toronto police force. He first became involved in publishing in 1982, when he produced a book of poetry, *Relics and Souvenirs*. Young was producer of the "Downhome Radio Show" in Toronto from 1989 to 1993. In 1990 and 1992 he organized rallies in Toronto in an attempt to bring national attention to the fishery crisis in Atlantic Canada, and in 1993 headed a national campaign to raise money for the victims of a Dec. 21, 1992 fire in St. John's. Young received an Ambassador of Newfoundland award from the Tourism Industry Association of Newfoundland and Labrador in 1993. Sandra Young (letter, Apr. 1994). JOHN PARSONS

**YOUNG, EWART WILBUR** (1913-1968). Journalist; publisher. Born Change Islands, son of Sadie and Arminius Young *qv*. Educated Prince of Wales College. Married Violet Holwell. After teaching for three years with the International Grenfell Association in Labrador, Young joined the staff of the *Daily News* as a reporter. He later worked as a journalist with the *Montreal Gazette* and the Maclean-Hunter organization. His *Newfoundland Sea Stories, Or Perils of the Deep* was published in 1934. He also wrote the text for many Newfoundland tourist promotion booklets. In 1945 Young moved to Montreal where, along with Brian Cahill and Arthur R. Scammell *qqv*, he established the magazine *Atlantic Guardian qv* to provide information about Newfoundland and Newfoundlanders in a style of "indulgent, uncritical nationalism, born of a sense of exile from an embattled homeland" (O'Flaherty).



Ewart Young

Joseph R. Smallwood *qv* has credited Young with helping to convert the future Premier to the cause of confederation with Canada. After Confederation Young returned to Newfoundland to establish a new printing company, Atlantic Guardian Press Ltd., and continued to publish the *Guardian* in St. John's. In 1959 he merged the *Atlantic Guardian* with the *Atlantic Advocate qv*, sold his printing company to Creative Printers and Publishers Ltd., and launched Newfoundland Public Relations Co. Ltd. He later retired to Toronto. Harold Horwood (1989), Patrick O'Flaherty (1979), *DNLB* (1990), *Newfoundland Who's Who 1952* (1952), *Newfoundland Who's Who 1961* (1961). ILB

**YOUNG, FREDERICK ROSS** (1907-1970). Accountant; civil servant. Born St. John's, son of Hiram and Queen (Ross) Young. Educated Methodist College; Memorial University of Newfoundland. Married Ida Maud Wells. Young went to work with the Royal Stores at an early age and was an assistant accountant

before joining Crosbie and Co., where he eventually became a director. A councillor with the Newfoundland Board of Trade for 1949-50, he was a founding member of the Certified Public Accountants Association of Newfoundland in 1949, and later served as its president. In 1953 Young joined the Newfoundland Fisheries Development Authority, where he worked until his death on June 9, 1970. Howard Young (interview, May 1994), *DN* (June 10, 1970), *ET* (June 10, 1970), *Newfoundland and Labrador Who's Who Centennial Edition* (1968). JAMES MOORE



Ross Young

**YOUNG, JESSIE (1905-1993).** Volunteer. Born Lushes Bight, daughter of Peter and Janet (Parsons) Brooks. Educated Lushes Bight; New York. Married Ralph Young. In 1929 Jessie Brooks moved to New York, where she attended business and hairdressing school. She returned to Newfoundland in 1934, married and settled in Springdale. At the founding meeting of the Springdale Jubilee Guild in 1937 she was elected vice-president, serving in executive positions until 1942, when she began a 22-year term as president of the Springdale branch. In 1951 she attended a meeting of the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada as representative of the Jubilee Guild, and was signatory to the agreement affiliating the Jubilee Guild with the Women's Institute. Young continued as a volunteer crafts instructor with the Jubilee Guild-Women's Institute into the 1980s. Her other community involvements included teaching typing and music, serving as organist in the Springdale United Church and work with the Red Cross. Young was awarded life membership in the federal and provincial Women's Institutes, honorary membership in the Newfoundland and Labrador Association for Adult Education and a Centennial Medal in 1967. She was named Springdale citizen of the year in 1980. Rosalind Bonia (letter, May 1980), Joan MacNeill (letter, May 1980). RHC

**YOUNG LIBERAL, THE.** This publication probably began in 1965. The first (undated) issue and the second issue (January 1966), were known as the *Young Liberal Newsletter*. The newsletter was designed to inform young Liberals of the affairs of the Province through monthly articles by a minister of the Crown and a Newfoundland member of parliament. It also proposed to report on Young Liberal activities throughout the Province; to acquaint them with members of the House of Assembly; and to provide a sounding board for Liberals through the column "As I See It". In February of 1966 a publication called the *Young Liberal* appeared, probably lasting only for one issue. Edited by Bill Griffin, the *Young Liberal* described itself as the official bulletin of the St. John's Young Liberal

Club. A similar publication of the Newfoundland and Labrador Young Liberal Association, the *Young Liberal Ad Lib*, probably started in 1966 and ceased publication in 1968. Originally edited by Walter Dalton, by the November 1966 issue Jack Fitzgerald *qv* was managing editor. *Young Liberal* (#1, Feb. 2, 1966), *Young Liberal Ad Lib* (Dec. 1966-May 1968 *passim*), *Young Liberal Newsletter* (#1, undated; #2, Jan. 1966). ILB

**YOUNG MEN'S-YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION (YM-YWCA).** The YM-YWCA is a community organization motivated by Christian ideals, and fosters opportunities for growth and service. The YMCA was founded in London, England in 1844 in response to unhealthy social conditions in large cities at the time. Sir George Williams (1821-1905) attempted to combat idleness among young workers by means of bible studies and prayer meetings, coupled with recreational activities. On September 21, 1854, at a meeting in St. John's, it was resolved that a local YMCA should be formed. The prime mover was James Hunter, a visitor who had been shipwrecked on his voyage from Liverpool to Philadelphia. The YMCA operated out of various locations in the city, offering bible studies and recreation to local men. After 1912 the King George V \*Seamen's Institute *qv* offered a venue for meetings as well as for indoor sports.

A YWCA branch was formed October 5, 1925 which, although separate from the men's group, offered joint activities at the Seamen's Institute until 1933. The YMCA became inactive during the 1930s as a result of the Depression, but the YWCA continued to operate in conjunction with other women's groups. During the years 1939-1945, the YMCA was temporarily reactivated, and operated the Red Triangle Hut for armed forces personnel. The YMCA was again revived in 1958, opening a drop-in centre on Bates Hill in St. John's in the early 1960s. A board of directors was formed in 1963. The YWCA was very active during this time, and purchased a permanent home in 1965 at 55 Military Road in which the city's first day-care centre was opened. The two organizations amalgamated in September 1975, and moved in 1977 into a building on 34 New Cove Road. The St. John's YM-YWCA operates health, fitness and recreation programs, attracting a total membership of 1315 in 1993.

Community programs at the St. John's Y include initiatives designed to respond to social issues, focusing primarily on the problem of unemployment. The YM-YWCA began its involvement in employment programs in 1984. These were aimed at youth, women returning to the workplace and workers' compensation clients. Other operations of the Y in St. John's included the Y Enterprise Centre (YEC), and various community and employment programs. The YEC was established in 1987 to help young people through self-employment and to provide counselling on business plans and opportunities. It offered incubator space, computers, a library and common services to aspiring entrepreneurs. As of 1993, the YEC had 94 businesses operating, employing over 200 people.

The Humber Community YMCA began in Corner Brook in 1981, and operated out of local schools and trades colleges in 1994. It offered fitness, recreation, outreach services and training to its membership, which stood at 810 in 1993. In that year the Exploits Valley YMCA operated out of Grand Falls. L. Butler (interview, Jan. 1994), YM-YWCA pamphlets. ELIZABETH GRAHAM

**YOUNG, MOSES MACKENZIE** (1878-1947). Mariner; businessman; politician. Born Upper Island Cove, son of James and Susannah Young. Educated Spaniard's Bay. Married Mary Ann Squires. Moving to Spaniard's Bay at an early age, Young became a Labrador skipper and a master mariner. In 1900 he began a business supplying fishermen to the floater and stationer fisheries on the Labrador coast. His main store was at Spaniard's Bay, but he operated a supply base at Dark Tickle, Labrador. Elected MHA for Harbour Grace as a supporter of E.P. Morris and the People's Party, Young served one term in the House of Assembly, from 1913 to 1919. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace in 1920, and in 1929 was appointed inspector of outport roads, bridges and other public works. He held that position until the beginning of the Commission of Government era in 1934. Young was active in the Masonic Lodge, the Orange Lodge and the Church of England Assistants' Association until his death in 1947. Eric M. Gosse (interview, Oct. 1993), *DNLB* (1990), *JHA* (1913; 1929), *Who's Who in and from Newfoundland 1930* (1930). JOHN PARSONS

**YOUNG, VICTOR LEYLAND** (1945- ). Businessman. Born St. John's, son of Maude (Wells) and F. Ross Young *qv*. Educated Bishop Feild College; Memorial University of Newfoundland; University of Western Ontario. Married Eileen Beresford. Young joined the provincial civil service in 1967, becoming deputy minister of Treasury Board in 1972. In 1978 he was appointed chairman and chief executive officer of Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro, and later became chairman of the Lower Churchill Development Board. Young was appointed chief executive officer of Fishery Products International (FPI) in 1984, following a restructuring of the offshore fishery and fish-processing industries. Within a short period, FPI was returning a profit and Young given much of the credit. After 1990, however, FPI began to experience major problems brought on by the decline of fish stocks and, later, the moratorium on cod.



*Vic Young*

Along with his other positions, Young has served on the board of directors of the Royal Bank of Canada and on the federal International Trade Advisory Committee. He was named Memorial University's Alumnus of the Year in 1985, and in 1991 was named Executive of the Year by the Financial Management Association of the University's faculty of business administration. An articulate businessman, Young was regarded by some people as a possible successor to Premier A. Brian Peckford, but decided against entering politics. *DNLB* (1990), Centre for Newfoundland Studies (Victor Young). ACB

**YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION (YWCA).** See **YOUNG MEN'S-YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION (YM-YWCA).**

**YOUNGSTER.** In the context of the English-Newfoundland migratory fishery, a youngster was an inexperienced servant. Servants were often young, unmarried men, but the term did not necessarily imply youthfulness. Youngsters were hired on in England, but by 1690 it was also common practice for West Country ships to put in at Waterford *qv* or Cork for supplies and servants. Partly because of the high cost of trans-Atlantic passages, youngsters were usually indentured for two summers and a winter in Newfoundland. Frequently they were left with little means to support themselves and lived in poverty until the next fishing season. The Rev. William Wilson described the practice as late as 1866 and noted that after the first winter youngsters were given the name white nose — a reference to the hazards of frostbite in the country. After the second summer they were called oldsters and were allowed to return home with the summer's catch. But many youngsters chose instead to remain in Newfoundland and became part of the settled fishing population. Towards the end of the century the growth of the resident fishery put an end to the practice of bringing out youngsters as indentured servants. D.W. Prose (1895), William Wilson (1866), *DNE*. ACB

**YOUTH HOSTELS.** See **HOSTELS.**

**YPRES.** The Newfoundland Regiment was engaged in several battles near this Belgian town during World War I. The town was lost and taken several times before the end of the War. In recognition of the role played by the Newfoundland Regiment during the Third Battle of Ypres (in July 1917) the battle honour "Ypres, 1917" was awarded for emblazonment on the Regimental Colours. Later in 1917 the regiment received the title "Royal" in recognition of its performance at Ypres and Cambrai. See **PASSCHENDAELE; REGIMENT, ROYAL NEWFOUNDLAND.** G.W.L. Nicholson (1964). ACB

**YULE LOG.** See **CHRISTMAS ISSUES.**