

Old river boat returns to Rideau Canal



The Citizen

The world's only Durham boat makes its way up the Rideau Canal.

For the first time in more than a century, a Durham boat recently navigated the Rideau Canal.

During the summer the National Capital Commission's (NCC) reproduction of the early nineteenth-century river boat pulled away from the canal in Ottawa and set off toward Kingston to the steady stroke of four massive oak "sweeps", or oars.

The 15-metre boat took three weeks to reach Kingston, where it was shown at the Labatt's Challenge sailing race. The crew of five stopped in 17 towns and villages

along the way, taking part in community programs and carrying ceremonial cargoes from town to town.

The boat, named *Endurance*, was built by the NCC and Parks Canada last year at a cost of \$70 000. It is believed to be the only such vessel in existence; craftsman studied early sketches of the boat during its heyday to get the design.

In the 1830s, there were up to 500 Durham boats on the Rideau Canal system. *Endurance* can be powered by sweeps, poles or sail. It also has a motor for 1984-style travel.

Canada still the largest fish exporter

Canada exported fish and shellfish products valued at \$1.6 billion in 1983, according to *Canadian Fisheries Highlights, 1983*, a publication released in July by the Department of Fisheries and Oceans. Although this represents a decline in Canadian fisheries exports of about 2 per cent compared to the level in 1982, preliminary trade figures from other countries indicate that Canada continues to be the world's fish-exporting nation.

The annual publication contains the latest figures on Canada's fish landings and production for the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and the inland fishery, as well as imports and exports of fishery products.

Total Canadian fish landings in 1983 were 1.3 million tonnes, with a landed value

of \$874 million. This compares to 1.4 million tonnes, valued at \$888 million in 1982.

Distribution

In value terms, exports accounted for approximately 74 per cent of total production. The United States remained Canada's major customer of fishery products, taking 60 per cent of all Canadian fish exports in 1983. The European Economic Community and Japan took 15 per cent and 9 per cent of all exports respectively. With the exception of the important US market, the major export markets showed decreases in sales activity owing largely to adverse exchange rate movements.

Canada imported fishery products

worth \$422 million in 1983, an increase of 19 per cent. The United States was the main supplier, accounting for 63 per cent of all fish products imported in 1983. Other areas from which Canada imports large amounts of fish are the EEC countries, Japan, and Central and South America.

The total quantity of 1983 Canadian fish production was slightly lower than it was in 1982 but the total wholesale value of these products was about 5 per cent higher. The increase in wholesale value was largely attributable to higher prices for shellfish and the higher value-added involved in the shift toward greater canned salmon production on the Pacific coast.

Swimmer crosses Lake Ontario

Marilyn Korzekwa, a psychiatrist from Hamilton, became the first Canadian to conquer Lake Ontario from north to south. After a 21-hour swim from Toronto on August 18, she was greeted in Port Dalhousie, Ontario by some 200 cheering people.

Ms. Korzekwa, 27, had hoped to establish a record and make the swim in 18 hours but she was prevented from making her goal by high waves and powerful currents for much of the 51-kilometre swim. She fought strong currents from the Niagara River, which empties into Lake Ontario some 20 kilometres east of Port Dalhousie, but picked up her speed to 80 strokes a minute when she was about three kilometres off shore.

During the swim Ms. Korzekwa's body temperature and other physical conditions were monitored by Dr. Jeff Coates of Hamilton's McMaster Medical Centre. She had swallowed a tiny transmitter to assist in research efforts to determine weight and fluid loss as well as muscle damage experienced by marathon swimmers.

Her body temperature dropped to 36 degrees Celsius, only one degree below normal, which Dr. Coates attributed to the female's higher percentage of body fat. He said she was a bit dehydrated from the swim but, other than that, was physically fine.

Nominated as the Ontario amateur athlete of the year, Marilyn Korzekwa had been swimming about nine kilometres a day since January to prepare for the crossing. Previously she swam across Lake Ontario from Niagara-on-the-Lake to Toronto in September 1983 and hopes to tackle the English Channel in 1987.