

THE SEAWAY: 3RD ANNIVERSARY

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Canal Section. The work required is to enlarge the existing canal and to provide a governing depth of 27 feet, instead of the present 25 feet, between the 8 locks of this Canadian canal which will form part of the St. Lawrence Seaway. Two contracts are completed and two others are nearing completion.

EQUIPMENT

A further idea of the size and variety of the Seaway work may be obtained, he said, from the consideration that nearly \$20,000,000 worth of equipment and machinery will be required for the operation of the locks and movable spans. Contracts for equipment cover the following: Lock-gates of mitre and sector type; stiff-leg derricks; diesel generators; pumps; electrical control desks; lighting and heating fixtures and a host of others.

Transportation of the fabricated equipment to the work-sites and installation will feature Seaway work in the months ahead. "A thorough inspection of the progress of the work permits us to state that, if no major catastrophe occurs, the new St. Lawrence Seaway will be ready for shipping at the opening of the navigation season of 1959", the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority President concluded.

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NEW PARKS SYSTEM: "The old order changeth giving place to new". This is particularly true of the St. Lawrence River today, between Iroquois village and the city of Cornwall in Ontario. The famed Long Sault Rapids are no more and soon a number of historically famous town, village, farm, inn, fort and mill sites of both French and British origin will vanish beneath waters held back by power dams.

But a new land will come into being - a land of far-reaching economic importance because of its new electric power potentials and the passage of ships of all nations into the great inland seas.

And in this new land, along the new shorelines, the memories of the past will be preserved, reports the July 1 issue of "Ontario Government Services". Plans supplementing the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project provide for this, thus reflecting a far-sighted recognition by the Ontario Government of the fact that the nation's progress, to find its fullest expression, must be measured not only in industrial and economic progress but in opportunities for recreational and cultural stimulus.

As many as possible of the old buildings have been or are being removed from the to-be-flooded area and rebuilt on equally valuable farm or village properties deeded by the Crown to displaced owners or on permanently established historical sites.

As the new islands of structural steel and concrete, new ship channels and great locks take shape in the river a new historic parks system will appear on the shores. This will be the responsibility of the Ontario-St. Lawrence Development Commission (Parks and Historic Memorials).

Sketches, plans and working models of the new parks system along the "new river" are already prepared. Travellers visiting the area between Iroquois and Cornwall this summer will see not only the mammoth changes being wrought in the earth and the old river by modern men of science and their thundering machines but in a quiet place in Morrisburg - the office of the Commission - may view the sketches and working models of the new.

Fronting the river at the eastern extremity of the Township of Williamsburg, a few miles east of Morrisburg, there will be a national battlefield memorial and monument, pioneer memorial cemetery, and new Upper Canada Village. The memorial will commemorate the victory of British and Canadian troops over invading American forces at Crysler's Farm, November 11, 1813. A tall obelisk will surmount the flat pyramid to be erected at the riverside. Below the broad top of the pyramid a large military museum will be installed, where uniforms, arms and equipment of the day will be displayed. The Canadian museum will also contain oil paintings which have been executed by Canadian masters of the "old river" and its canals and locks.

Eastward of the battle site a pioneer memorial cemetery will permanently care for and preserve the many fragile tombstones removed from the old cemetery sites that will be inundated on completion of the St. Lawrence Power Project. These tombstones, many dating back to the 18th and 19th centuries, had marked the last resting place of original settlers and their families on the Iroquois-Cornwall frontier. Some were United Empire Loyalists who fled to Canadian territory after the Revolution of '76 and many fought in the War of 1812-14.

In many representative buildings that have been dismantled and preserved for reconstruction to the east of the memorial cemetery in Upper Canada Village, typical, authentic, antique pioneer relics and artifacts will be installed so that the interiors of the residence of John Pliny Crysler, White House and Cook's Tavern, and other similarly historic structures will conform as closely as possible to their original state.

In a temporary museum at Morrisburg, recently opened to the public, a sizable collection of antique hand-made pine furniture, other furnishings, textiles, tools, kitchen and farming equipment has already been collected. An ancient bicycle, elaborately decorated stove, complete set of exquisite china, and hundred years old prototypes of today's pressure cookers are of great interest.