

met with fire from British flintlock muskets.

Eventually, after fluctuating fortunes, the American Revolution led to the Jay Treaty of 1794 which provided for British withdrawal on June 1, 1796. In that year Detroit's population, almost all French-Canadian, numbered about 2,200 of whom more than three-quarters opted for British rule across the river. The settlement on the Canadian side was named Windsor in 1834 and became a city in 1892. The name of Windsor was chosen, it is said, after a meeting in a pub on the Canadian side; and the hostelry was later christened Windsor Castle in honour of the choice.

There was further scattered fighting through the years, and the communities had little contact with the world beyond their farm homes until the railroad and telegraph came in 1854, enabling the settlers to enjoy some of the benefits brought by the Industrial Revolution of 18th-century England. New waves of settlers arrived, including the "Railway French," as they were called, from Quebec province.

During the American Civil War, Confederate agents operated openly in neutral Canada while a stream of escaped slaves from the southern states of the US trickled

into Canada by the so-called underground railway escape route to Windsor. This led to the establishment of Negro colonies in Essex County, especially around McDougall street in Windsor. One of the fugitives on the "underground railway" was Josiah Henson, later to become famous as the title character in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" by the noted abolitionist Harriet Beecher Stowe. In this period, Windsor's population grew at a rate unequalled before or since.

Side by side with Windsor, two other communities grew up on the Canadian side in Sandwich and Walkerville, but population eventually concentrated in Windsor around the terminus of the first railroad, the Great Western, which ultimately became the Canadian National.

Windsor habitually thinks big. One of its recent mayors, Wilfred John Wheelton, spoke thus as he contemplated the possibilities of the river between Windsor and Detroit. "When I was in the Canadian Navy," he said, "I sailed into many ports of call, from Algiers to Rangoon, but I've never seen a sight to equal Windsor's river.

"Why, compared to what we've got, the Blue Danube is nothing but a mud hole."

## The Windsor connection



Few Canadians have as close a connection with Windsor as the Hon. Paul Martin, Canada's High Commissioner in London. He represented Windsor in Canada's federal Parliament for 38 years, including 5½ years as Foreign Minister (Canadians use the term External Affairs Minister). His affection for the city is strong.

"It's a friendly city, a tolerant city, a working man's city" he told *Canada*

*Today*. "It is one of the most Canadian-minded of all cities, an ecumenical community. We have all the racial and language groups represented in Windsor.

"I like it so much," he added, "that I plan to spend my life there after retirement, if that ever happens."

Paul Martin is a warm, gregarious man with a shrewd sense of public relations. Born in Ottawa, the federal capital, he went to the University of Toronto, then taught and practised law in Windsor. His wife and two children were born there.

He is on first-name terms with nearly everyone in the city. He once bet Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, when they were strolling through the city together, that he would be able to give the first names of the first 10 men they met. Mr. Martin won the bet.

He is delighted to be serving in London, crowning a career that takes in League of Nations days in Geneva. "Like most Canadians, I have always had an abiding interest in Britain," he recently told a Canada Club dinner at London's Savoy Hotel. "I came here as a young student at Trinity College, Cambridge. As a young lawyer and member of parliament in Canada I was conscious of the influence which this country has had on our legal system and on our parliamentary institutions, derived as they are from Westminster. I have worked closely with British representatives at international conferences for many years... I have always been impressed by their wisdom, skill and the important role Britain has played in world affairs."

# Testing phoney falcons

A miniature aircraft built to look like a falcon and flown by remote control is being tested by the National Research Council as a possible way of driving birds away from airports, where they are a serious danger to aircraft.

Miles McGibbon, a member of the NRC's associate committee on bird hazards to aircraft, says that live falcons, currently used in England, Scotland, Holland and Spain to disperse flocks of birds in the way of aircraft, are "very effective, a joy to watch." But falcons are on the endangered species list, they are expensive, they won't hunt at night or when moulting and there are few people in Canada who know how to handle them.

The mechanical falcon, designed by DC-8 pilot Robert Randall, is being tested at Vancouver airport to see if birds will learn, through repeated exposure to it, that it is not a real danger to them. Mr. McGibbon explains: "Birds are very smart and they might realize that it is harmless because it isn't killing them. The fact that it doesn't flap its wings may also give the game away."

# Storybook fights drugs

A book for six to nine-year-olds which militates against drug abuse is being tried out on Canadian children and reports say it is a "big hit" — though whether it is actually going to prove an opinion-shaper is much too soon to tell.

Called *The Hole in the Fence*, it is a story in which the characters are all vegetables. Cucumber is a bully, Carrot is a show-off and Cauliflower is an old grump. Always in the background is Mushroom, appropriately the character associated with drugs. He comes through the hole in the fence and offers the vegetables a magic potion, claiming that it will help them to feel good and solve their problems — for a slight fee. Drugs are never mentioned directly, but the object is to make children realize that the magic potion, be it alcohol or drugs, doesn't really solve a problem but only postpones it — and at the same time, it costs them something.

The book has been produced by the federal health department. Dr. A. B. Morrison, head of the Health Protection Branch, says it is their belief that the problem of drug abuse "starts much earlier than usually thought."