

# CANADA

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## Niagara



*Frederic Edwin Church: Niagara Falls*  
IN THE COLLECTION OF THE CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART.

The escarpment wiggles southeastward down the map like a black snake from Georgian Bay to Niagara Falls, separating the four larger Great Lakes from the one at the bottom. Along the way creeks and riverlets pour over the edge.

The most spectacular plunge is at the bottom of the peninsula, between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario on the Niagara River, where up to 120 million gallons flow over the crests of Horseshoe and American Falls in a minute, drop 160 feet and fill the air with rainbows, mist and thunder.

The Falls and the long, long cliff have made the Niagara country a land of water and wine, power and beauty.

In this issue of CANADA TODAY/D'AUJOURD'HUI we examine its people, history and economy, its grandeur and its grapes.

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## Power

The churning waters of Niagara produce almost two million kilowatts of electricity.

The waters are diverted upstream on the Canadian side, rush, unseen by tourists, through rocky tunnels to turn the turbines of Adam Beck Power Stations Nos. 1 and 2 and then return to the river below.

The process began in 1881 when Joseph Schoellkopf formed the Niagara Falls Hydro and Manufacturing Company, built a small generating station and installed sixteen arc lights in Niagara Falls, N.Y., to the wonderment of all.

Schoellkopf's generator produced direct current and could furnish power only to factories within a mile or two; and the Province of Ontario and the State of New York, wishing to preserve the natural beauty of the river banks, drastically

limited the available factory sites. This posed a problem.

The solution came in two parts. Thomas Evershed designed a subterranean tunnel which would serve as a tailrace for turbines sunk in vertical pits, and the International Niagara Commission recommended that an experimental alternate current system be used which could transmit power to distant factories.

A subsidiary of the Niagara Falls Power Company, an American group, built a subterranean tunnel in 1892, and a month later it began construction of a generating plant in Queen Victoria Park on the Canadian side.

The Ontario Power Company, also American, then built a plant near the foot of Horseshoe Falls, and the Canadian-owned Toronto Power Company built one a mile above the Falls, between the other two. The most spectacular, it diverted water by a wing dam, and had a tunnel 2,000 feet long and 33 feet broad.

In 1922 the Province of Ontario purchased the Toronto Power Company. The Canadian Niagara Power Company later closed its station after reaching an agreement with Ontario Hydro to obtain power from its more efficient plant.

The sharing of the waters and the power between the United States and Canada is controlled by treaty. The first was signed in 1909. A new one permitting greater diversions of water and increasing power production fourfold was signed in 1950.

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## Adam Beck 1 & 2

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Sir Adam Beck-Niagara Generating Station No. 1, begun in 1917, was for many years the largest hydro-electric plant in the world. It now has ten generators and an installed capacity of 414,650 kW.

Sir Adam Beck No. 2, which opened in 1954 next to No. 1, has sixteen units, is almost twice as long as No. 1 and has a capacity of 1,223,600 kW.

An associated pumping-generating station contributes another 176,700 kW to Beck No. 2 during peak hours.

Some thirty-five per cent of Ontario Hydro's power is produced by water, and in addition to the Beck plants on the Niagara there are major ones on the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa and smaller ones on eleven other waterways.

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## Winter Wonderland

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When Niagara Falls freezes in mid-winter an ice bridge forms between Canada and the United States.

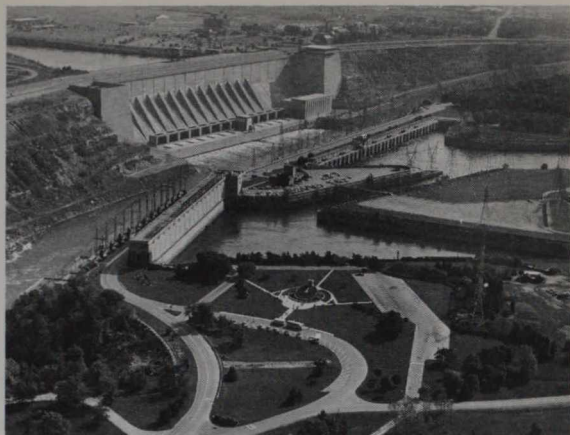
It may be forty or more feet thick. In some years it is almost flat, in others it has ridges eighty feet high.

It is now just part of the spectacle to be observed from the safer steel bridges above, but a century ago it was a playground and a marketplace.

The *Drummondville Recorder* described the merry scene one February afternoon:

"Last Sunday was a gala day on the ice bridge. The visitors must have numbered 20,000. [They] amused themselves all day either watching toboggans coast down the ice mound at Prospect Point corner or in trying the fun themselves. What laughing and yelling as some of the unlucky sports came to grief. The seven shanties on the ice bridge were doing a good business in liquor, photographs and curiosities all day long."

The shanties, a familiar feature of the bridge, were made of wood, covered with tar paper. Most



*Sir Adam Beck 1 and 2 generating stations.*

of them were on the Canadian side since the Canadian police were considered more lenient.

The playground turned out to be treacherous.

On January 22, 1899, the ice suddenly began to break up and between fifty and a hundred people scrambled to safety.

It broke up again thirteen years later, on Sunday, February 4, 1912, and this time four people were left stranded.

William "Red" Hill, the local life saving specialist, rescued Ignatius Roth of Cleveland, but Mr. and Mrs. Eldridge Stanton of Toronto, and Roth's companion, Burrel Heacock of Cleveland, were swept downstream.

Firemen, policemen and railroad workers lowered ropes from the Cantilever and Whirlpool Rapids Bridges as thousands watched. The stranded trio caught the ropes but were unable to hold on to them, and they were carried into the icy waters of the Whirlpool and drowned.



*Niagara in winter.*

## The Great Grape Revolution



The grapes for ninety per cent of Canadian wines grow in the Niagara peninsula, where temperatures are moderated by Lakes Erie and Ontario and the escarpment provides protection from the wind.

In recent years there's been a revolution in the vineyards.

The native grape of the region, the *Labrusca*, and its many descendants produce sweet, emphatic wines; they make a good sherry, but table wines made from them have a strong, sweet, foxy taste. They are now being rapidly and systematically replaced by *vinifera* hybrids crossbred from European and North American varieties specifically for wine making.

The T.G. Bright & Co., Ltd. in Niagara Falls, Ontario, which has a 1,000 acre nursery, was a pioneer in developing the *de Chaunac*, the principal new grape of the region, which produces a dry, fruity red wine. The provincial and federal governments have also been much involved. Last year more than half of the grapes grown in the area were of the new select types, and table wines now dominate production. Canadian per capita wine consumption has almost doubled in the last ten years, and the great gains have been in table wines. The changeover has been profitable for both the growers and the vintners: old-style Concord grapes brought the growers \$252 a ton in 1980, the new grapes as much as \$672.

It takes almost five years for a new vine to produce substantially. In 1956 the area's 28,000 acres of vineyards were covered with *Labrusca* vines—Elvira, Delaware, Chelois, Niagara,

Agawam, Catawba and Concord, with Concord by far the most widely planted.

Between 1966 and 1978 a great many new varieties had been introduced and were producing, including *de Chaunac*, Pinot Chardonnay, Seyval Blanc, S.V. 23-512 and Vidal 256.

As the new grapes came in, a good many of the old went out. Concord remains the dominant grape in the region, but in 1980, while 48,158 new vines were planted, 84,916 old ones were removed. By contrast, while 4,100 Seyval Blanc vines were removed, 112,445 were planted. About ninety per cent of the total plantings were of the new varieties, while about fifty per cent of the removals were of the old.

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### Wine

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Wine is the fermented juice of grapes.

Grapes come equipped with their own essentials—the skin is covered with a powder-like "bloom" which contains the yeast needed for fermentation.

When the grape is crushed the yeast would, if left alone, change the grape's natural sugar into alcohol and carbon dioxide. Unfortunately, the bloom also contains acetic organisms which would change the sugar into vinegar.

To prevent the latter process, the juice may be pasteurized, heated to 168°F for a period of eight minutes, or treated with chemicals. The natural yeasts are usually replaced by cultured ones since it is hard to predict how the natural ones are going to behave.

During the first stage of fermentation, from forty-eight to seventy-two hours, the yeast is at work on the juice, skin and seeds. In the second, which lasts from two weeks to two months, the skin and seeds are removed.

The flavour and bouquet of the resulting wines depend on the type of grapes used and their subsequent aging and blending.

Wines can be divided by colour into red, white and rosé, by carbonation into sparkling and still, by sugar content into dry and sweet and by alcoholic content into fortified and unfortified.

In producing white table wines the crushed grapes are immediately separated from their skins, and the juice is fermented at relatively low temperatures, 50° to 60°F. For red wines the skins and juice are placed in open fermenting tanks. Pinks or rosés are produced by fermenting varieties with a small amount of colour in their skins or by separating the juice from the skins some twelve to thirty-six hours after fermentation begins.

All wines contain carbon dioxide; sparkling wines contain an extra amount. The basis of a



*After the grapes are harvested, they are tested for quality and sweetness and dumped into hoppers to enter the winery. Then they go to fermentation tanks where the sugar in the grapes turns to alcohol. After the aging process the wine is bottled and inspected.*

sparkling wine is a fruity, very clean-smelling white, pink or red table wine of about eleven to twelve per cent alcohol. Sugar and yeast are added, and the mix is then put in a closed container where it continues to ferment, building up a pressure of carbon dioxide.

Fortified wines are those to which alcohol has been added during or after fermentation. The addition stops the fermentation and raises the alcohol level to about twenty per cent.

Port and muscatel have alcohol added during fermentation and they retain ten to fifteen per cent sugar; dry fortified wines such as dry sherry and dry Madeira have alcohol added after fermentation.

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## The Wineries

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The Niagara area has thirteen major wineries.

Andrés Wines Ltd. of Winona, which has more sales than any other Canadian winery, was founded by Andy Peller twenty years ago in British Columbia. It now has wineries in B.C., Ontario, Quebec, Alberta and Newfoundland. It is a public company with 2,000 shareholders, and last year it had a net profit of \$3,400,000.

T.G. Bright & Co., Ltd. of Niagara Falls, the largest winery in Canada, is the producer of its best-selling champagne, the *President* brand. Its table wines, red and white under the *House* label, sell extremely well in bottles of one litre or more.

Other major Ontario wineries are Barnes Wines Ltd. of St. Catharines (the oldest winemaker in Canada, founded in 1873), Charal Winery and Vineyards Inc. of Blenheim, Chateau des Charmes Wines Ltd. of St. Catharines, Chateau-Gai Wines Ltd. of Niagara Falls, Colio Wines of Canada Ltd. of Harrow, Culotta Wines Ltd. of Oakville, Inniskillin Wines Inc. of Niagara-on-the-Lake, Jordan & Ste. Michelle Cellars Ltd. of St. Catharines, London Winery Ltd. of London, Newark Wines Ltd. of Niagara-on-the-Lake, and Podamer Champagne Co. Ltd. of Beamsville.

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## Imports

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Canadians drank some 9,647,000 gallons of their own wines last year.

They also drank some 18,226,000 imported gallons, most of them from Italy, France and the United States.

The rise in imports from the United States has been spectacular: from 264,000 gallons in 1976 to 3,008,000 in 1980.

Italian imports during the same period have doubled from 2,045,000 to 4,261,000, while the French have slipped slightly, from 4,732,000 gallons to 4,514,000.

## Other Harvests

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The Niagara Falls region produces more than grapes.

It also yields apples, sour cherries, sweet cherries, peaches, Bartlett pears, Kieffer pears, plums, prunes, more pears and strawberries.

After grapes the major crop is peaches, 49,025,000 pounds last year, and after peaches, Bartlett pears, 15,580,000 pounds.

There are also crops of celery, cabbage, cauliflower, yellow seed onions, peppers, radishes, potatoes, tomatoes, sweet corn and lettuce. The celery harvest totals around 3,710,000 pounds, the onion, 3,170,000, the cabbage, 2,980,000, the tomato, 1,600,000 and the cauliflower, 1,350,000.

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## Dry Run

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At 5 o'clock on the morning of March 29, 1848, Thomas Clark Street was awakened by his foreman and told that his six Niagara River mills had stopped turning.

The river had run dry.

Mr. Street tumbled out of bed and found the crests of the Falls exposed in the early sun. He was soon joined by his neighbours, and the more adventurous walked out on the rocks, some going a third of the way to Goat Island.

The next day the ground suddenly growled and trembled and the river returned in a roaring tidal wave.

It turned out that the event was natural, though bizarre.

Pack ice had been driven up Lake Erie by a strong easterly wind. On March 29 the wind reversed and jammed the ice field into the mouth of the Niagara, between Fort Erie and Buffalo, damming the flow. Thirty hours later the wind shifted and the river mouth was uncorked.



*The American Falls dewatered.*

## The Great Turn-off

Three times in the last fifty odd years, major rockfalls have dumped boulders at the foot of the American Falls. The last big slide was in December, 1959.

Some 280,000 cubic yards of boulders and smaller rubble, called talus, jut through the water curtain. Some people think the talus detracts from the beauty of the Falls and some think it adds a natural beauty of its own.

In 1967 the governments of the United States and Canada asked the International Joint Commission to consider ways to remove the talus and retard erosion. The Commission established the American Falls International Board to do the job.

In 1969 the U.S. Corps of Engineers blocked the right fork of the Niagara River with a cofferdam, cutting off the flow to the American Falls.

The naked crest appeared, chipped and shattered, and below it the formidable slope of talus emerged, reaching upward for twenty-five to fifty feet.

The Falls were photographed and mapped thoroughly, showing rock fractures and joints. Forty-six holes, averaging over a hundred feet deep, were bored in the face and crest. Piezometers were installed to measure water pressures and a massive amount of data was compiled, analyzed and correlated.

The small islands in the channel were irrigated to protect vegetation, and the shale face of the falls was kept wet by sprinklers.

The talus cobbles and boulders were measured and studied. Their depth was sounded by a

seismic survey, and they were found to be resting on bedrock ledges up to sixty-five feet above the water level of the Maid-of-the-Mist Pool.

A model of the Falls one/fiftieth the actual size was built at Ontario Hydro's Islington Lab. It included most of the channel above the Falls and part of the Maid-of-the-Mist Pool. Separate talus blocks were fabricated to permit their ready removal. The turbulence, mist, illuminations and volumes of water were reproduced exactly.

The cofferdam was removed on November 25, 1969, slightly more than five months after it had been put in place.

The Board studied the model with water falling and the talus in place, with the talus removed and partly removed, and with much of the talus slope submerged in the Maid-of-the-Mist Pool. It displayed the model in a variety of modes to the public and solicited opinions by distributing prepaid postcards. It convoked a seminar of environmentalists and landscape architects to consider the positive and negative aspects of talus removal.

It then reported to the I.J.C., which, after appropriate consideration, decided to leave the Falls and talus pretty much as they were. The Commission decided that:

—It was possible to remove the talus but not desirable. The removal would be irreversible (it might take 500 years for the talus to build up to its present proportions) and costly. It would change the majestic winter appearance of the Falls when ice builds up on the huge blocks of rock.

—The erosion of the crest of the Falls should not be arrested. It would cost an estimated \$26 million and would replace the natural rough grandeur of the Falls with an artificial waterfall in a formal park.

## The War of 1812

Some of the bloodiest and least decisive battles in the War of 1812 were fought in the Niagara Peninsula.

On October 13, 1812, American forces attacked the British garrison at Queenston, killing General Isaac Brock.

In April, 1813, Americans under General Henry Dearborn invaded the Peninsula.

In July, 1814, the Americans under General Jacob Brown took Fort Erie and repulsed General Phineas Riall at Chippawa.

General Riall and General Brown and their troops then fought an indecisive battle at Lundy Lane with heavy losses—the British had 878 casualties, the Americans 850.

In August, 1814, the British under General Gordon Drummond attacked Fort Erie unsuccessfully, suffering 900 casualties. The next month the Americans came out of the Fort and attacked the British, each side losing over 500 men. The

Treaty of Ghent, signed on December 24, 1814, restored the Peninsula to peace and its former boundaries.



*The Battle of Queenston, October 13, 1812.*

## The Welland Canal

The Welland Canal connects Lakes Ontario and Erie. It was the first lake canal and is an essential link in the St. Lawrence Seaway. It is 25 miles long and lifts Lake freighters 325 feet up over the escarpment. The first canal, opened in 1829, had locks of timber and was only eight feet deep. The second, built in 1842, had locks of escarpment stone. A third was built in 1870 with locks 45 feet wide and 270 feet long. The present canal opened in 1932, and a seven-mile bypass around the centre of the city of Niagara Falls was built in 1973.

## Bridges

The Niagara River is only thirty-five miles long. It has an average width of 3,500 feet, and it falls 326 feet between Lakes Erie and Ontario.

It is the only river in the world to turn completely around and flow under itself, as it does at the Whirlpool below the Falls.

It is crossed by six international bridges:

Whirlpool Rapids Bridge, two miles north of the cataracts, was built in 1897 on the site of two earlier bridges.

Peace Bridge, opened in June, 1927, is the most important traffic artery between Canada and the United States, connecting Fort Erie, Ont., and Buffalo, N.Y.

Rainbow Bridge, opened in November, 1941, reaches gracefully from Niagara Falls, N.Y., to Niagara Falls, Ont. Its predecessor, called the Honeymoon Bridge, collapsed under the stress of an ice jam in 1938 after forty years of use.



*The Welland Canal.*

The only bridge within the walls of the Niagarian Gorge is the 840-foot-long suspension bridge between Lewiston, N.Y., and Queenston, Ont., which lies only sixty feet above the water.

There are also two railroad bridges: the Canadian National Railway's International Bridge at Buffalo, a mile and a half north of Peace Bridge, and the New York Central Bridge near Whirlpool Rapids Bridge.



*The Peace Bridge.*



## Honeymooners

Niagara Falls has been associated with honeymooners since the early 1800s when Napoleon's younger brother brought his bride up from New Orleans.

Today most of the 14 million people who show up annually are not on their honeymoons, but a sizeable number are.

Motels compete for the honeymoon trade by offering special packages (three nights for \$225, includes Love Settee, Color TV, three breakfasts and free champagne, for example). Most packages include a Honeymoon Suite and a three-hour sightseeing tour plus a genuine Honeymoon Certificate, suitable for framing. Last year 25,000 certificates were handed out. The bride also gets complimentary passes to a variety of tourist attractions. The groom does not.

## Parks

The State of New York and the Province of Ontario set up separate park systems around the Niagara in the 1880s.

Today Ontario's Niagara Parks Commission holds and operates a chain of parks from Fort Erie to Fort Mississauga at Lake Ontario and a parkway to go with it. The whole contains some 3,000 acres of land, an eighteen-hole golf course, a school of gardening, museums, shops, restaurants, a game and wildlife refuge on Navy Island, Queen Victoria Park, the Oakes Garden Theatre and a floral clock.

In New York the Niagara Frontier States Park Commission maintains Goat Island and Prospect Park on the mainland, which extends along the rapids in the upper river, and parks at Devil's Hole and on Grand Island.



Clark Kent and Lois Lane in *Superman II*.

## Light

The Falls were first illuminated electrically in 1879 by a thirty-six horsepower generator during the visit of the Marquis of Lorne, Canada's Governor-General, and Princess Louise. It produced 32,000 candlepower. Since 1976 the Falls have been lighted year round by twenty-two xenon lamps with an intensity of 4,220,000,000 candlepower.

The Falls are illuminated until midnight in summer and until 9:30 p.m. in winter.

## Maids-of-the-Mist

One may ride past the American Falls and into the heart of the pool below the Horseshoe Falls on the *Maid-of-the-Mist* (any one of the four sturdy boats bearing that name) while wearing a hooded raincoat. There will be spray in one's face and a great roar in one's ears.



One of the *Maids-of-the-Mist*.

## Museums

The descendants of the private commercial museums that flourished in New York City in the late nineteenth century are now clustered in Niagara Falls, Ont.

One may choose among Tussaud's Wax Museum, the Frankenstein Museum, the Niagara Falls Museum, the Houdini Museum, Ripley's Believe It or Not Museum, the Life Museum and the Movieland Museum.



Clifton Hill, Niagara Falls, Ontario.

## The Daring Young and Old Men and Women

**1859:** Blondin—who was called that because of his long, silky hair—was really Jean François Gravelet from Hesdin, France. When he began performing as an acrobat at the age of ten he was called *The Little Wonder* and since he was slim, short and compact all his life, *The Little Wonder* he remained. He came to Niagara in 1859 and said he would walk across the Falls on a rope. He did—the rope was three inches thick and 1,500 feet long and secured by guy ropes. He walked to the swaying middle carrying a thirty-eight-foot balancing pole, sank to his knees and lay down as on a hammock, pretending to sleep. The crowd roared.

He went back and forth for the next two summers, outdoing himself at every turn. Once he lowered a cord to the steamer *Maid-of-the-Mist* far below, where someone attached a flask of water, which he pulled up and drank. He carried a twenty-pound stove out and cooked and ate an omelet. He did a backward somersault. He walked

across at night in the glare of a locomotive headlight. He balanced a chair on the rope and stood on it. He went over on stilts.

Finally, he carried his manager Harry Colcord across on his shoulders. He and Harry each weighed about 145, pounds and halfway across he persuaded Harry to get off so he could rest. Harry had to get off six more times before they made it to the end. They were watched by 300,000 people, including the Prince of Wales.

Blondin then went to London to the Crystal Palace where he performed for the next thirty-seven years, until he retired at seventy-two.

**1864:** Blondin acquired a rival named Guillermo Farini who duplicated everything he did except walk the rope on stilts. One August day in 1864 Farini branched out on his own. He put on a pair of stilts, but instead of walking the rope he strolled around in the rapids above the American Falls. As the crowd grew, he edged closer and closer to the

## The Strange Saga of the Hills

One summer day in 1891, Layfield Hill threw his five-year-old son William into the Niagara River, telling him to sink or swim. William swam.

In the course of the next six decades William "Red" Hill and his sons would pursue careers saving lives and defying death. The epoch would end tragically.

Red went through the lower rapids in a barrel on three separate occasions and swam the half mile of roaring water below Horseshoe Falls between the United States and Canada, but his reputation was built primarily as a life saver. Whenever a daredevil appeared to perform, Red would be standing by. He helped save twenty-nine persons, and he and his sons reclaimed the bodies of 250 persons who had drowned. He was the only man to win the Life Saving Medal four

times. He died in 1942.

His sons, William "Red" Jr. and Major, followed in his steps. Both shot the lower rapids and helped save many lives.

In 1951 Red Jr. decided to try the ultimate feat, something his father had never dared. He constructed a fragile cylinder he called "The Thing", made of thirteen inflated rubber tubes held together with canvas webbing and fish nets. At 2:50 p.m., Sunday, August 5, he crawled inside and pushed off into the upper rapids. He was immediately in trouble. The water tossed the device in the air and the rocks ripped the nets and webbing. As it went over the crest The Thing was already coming apart, and it disintegrated when it hit the water below. Hill's battered body, stripped of its clothing, was recovered the next day.

crest. He was within 200 feet when one stilt slipped into a crevice. He pulled and yanked and twisted but couldn't get it loose. Hours later he was dragged ashore by a cable while thousands snickered. He left and never came back.

**1876:** Comely Maria Spelterina, the first woman to cross, wore flesh-coloured tights, high green boots, a sea green bodice and a scarlet tunic, with peach baskets attached to her feet. Once she covered her head with a paper bag, and on another occasion she walked across backwards.

**1886:** On July 11, Carlisle D. Graham shot the rapids below the Horseshoe Falls, wrapped in a waterproof canvas sack, slung inside a barrel. He survived. Five weeks later he did it again, this time with his head sticking out. He again survived, but the pounding waves rendered him deaf. The same year a Boston policeman named William Kendall swam through the rapids wearing a life belt.

bottom as ballast. She made it over the Horseshoe crest to a reef just off the Canadian shore in seventeen minutes, wet and slightly cut on the jaw. She then went on the stage but made no fortune and died twenty years later in a poor-house.

**1911:** Bobby Leach went over the Falls and was severely injured. Barreling was subsequently outlawed.

**1928:** Jean Lussier, a machinist, went over in violation of the law, in a six-foot rubber ball. The ball, which he designed himself, was covered with tire material and lined with rubber sacs and a couple of tubes filled with pressurized oxygen. He bounced to an easy landing and said the sensation was rather like going down a ski jump. He made a sizeable amount of money by selling bits of what he said were the inner tubes at fifty cents each. "I sold hundreds of tubes," he said.



*Maria Spelterina and her peach baskets.*

**1888:** With the success of rope walkers and rapid shooters, some folks began to regard the Falls with nonchalance until one, Robert Flack, went over the Horseshoe Falls in a boat and drowned.

**1890:** Samuel Dixon, a visiting photographer strolling by the Falls, noticed a rope stretched across the gorge and on the spur of the moment walked across, all the way.

**1900:** William "Red" Hill, still a lad, shot the lower rapids in a barrel of wood and steel. It was the start of a long career.

**1901:** Mrs. Anna Edson Taylor, 43, of Bay City, Michigan, was a widow and a schoolteacher who, fearing a penniless old age, decided to make a fortune by being the first person to go over the Falls in a barrel. The barrel was padded with pillows and had a 100-pound anvil attached to its

**1945:** William "Red" Hill Jr., son of the original, repeated his father's trip through the rapids.

**1951:** Roger Woodward, seven years old, wearing swimming trunks and an ordinary life jacket, was swept over the Falls when his boat capsized on the upper river. He made it without a scratch and was pulled to safety by the crew of the *Maid-of-the-Mist*.

**1961:** On July 15 a strange man who said his name was Nathan T. Boye went over the Falls without any fanfare in a rubber ball six feet in diameter. He was pulled out of the water and arrested by a park policeman who found a banner inscribed "Plunge-O-Sphere. Step from your Pit of Darkness into Light-Dell." The man said he had made the trip for reasons that were "very, very personal" and refused to lend himself to any kind of promotion. He then slipped back into obscurity.



*The American Falls.*

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# CANADA

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*Canadian Embassy  
Ambassade du Canada  
1771 N Street, NW  
Room 300  
Washington, DC 20036  
202: 785-1400*

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