



Cheryl Crawford's macramé giraffe is almost as tall as she is.

New craft shop opens in home

Amateur interior decorators and craft collectors have a new hunting ground with the opening of a new shop on Prince Charles Drive in Georgetown.

Cheryl's Knots and Things is the product of one woman's love for macramé. It is what might be termed a cottage craft shop since all her products are hand made and she uses her basement as her show room.

Done in watercolor as well as oils they are reminiscent of the early Wee Wisdom magazines and young children might enjoy looking for the details in each sketch.

Mrs. Crawford does macramé of all types but her walls featured an unusual assortment of animals when The Herald visited her on Saturday. In addition to the owls which have been appearing in a number of bazaars this fall she had a number of frogs, a monkey hanging from a branch, and a giraffe as tall as herself in two shades of rust and gold.

Although customers can visit her basement showroom and make their selection she will also take macramé orders, she says, and orders can also be placed for candles, plants, or illustrations.

The Crawfords have lived in Georgetown for three years and have a nine-month-old son. Mr. Crawford says he limits himself to helping his wife set up her work and arrange her displays because he is not into crafts.

Mrs. Crawford has joined the Georgetown Arts and Crafts and intends to hold macramé classes in January.

Mrs. Crawford also knits and crochets but macramé is her big interest at the moment, she says.

Although Cheryl Crawford has only been doing macramé for a couple of years she had a booth at the Canadian Craft Show in Toronto last year and since that time has managed to again produce a room full of work. The cost of entering the show last year set her to considering her own operation.

For her opening last week she also sold work done by a number of her friends. Diane Martin of Mississauga contributed a colorful assortment of ceramic animals, miniature dishes, and larger ornaments. Paul Thompson of Etobicoke brought plants, especially poinsettias.

Alice Watson of Huttonville made the candles and toiled leather work on display while Janet Leitch of Willowdale had a number of self-type illustrations for sale.

Four Seasons Realty proposal before OMB

Reducing the size of one of Georgetown's commercial nodes by 25 per cent is more than just a "minor tinkering" with municipal zoning bylaws a lawyer for Focal Properties said last week.

During his summation to the Ontario Municipal Board J.S. Stewart said that changing the zoning of 10.7 acres of land in the south-west corner of the Delrex Market Centre from commercial to residential to permit Four Seasons Realty to build 144 condominiums on the land represents a major change in the town's thinking.

"This is the time to take a hard look at where Georgetown is going, he said, because the town can't just change the official plan on an ad hoc basis the way it has done.

They should "clean up their act and get together with their intentions" so that they live up to the commitments they make.

Mr. Stewart pointed out the discrepancy that saw the town announce commercial land although this past summer it had a re-zoned six acres of industrial land to commercial on the north side of Highway 7.

This action is contrary to its own official plan, he said, because it will permit strip development, a thing which the town professes to abhor.

Focal Properties has a great interest in what happens to the shopping area so close to its own proposed development, he said, because the future residents of the development will want a "big, modern, decent plaza and offices if necessary" so that there may also be working as well as shopping opportunities in the area.

Mr. Stewart said that the town's desire to infill would defeat its aim to attract new industry.

"They say they want to increase the industrial and

commercial base in the town but the way to do that is to increase the population first," he said.

Bringing in new residents who will see opportunities for new businesses is the way to achieve their aim in Mr. Stewart's view.

If Four Seasons Realty had applied to build rental accommodation rather than townhouses he suggested that Focal might not have objected to the application because Georgetown needs that type of housing. Townhouses, he felt, could be put in any number of locations around the town without using commercial land to build them.

Halton Hills lawyer, Ray Steele, in his summation to the board said that the official plan "can't be engraved in stone for all time. It must be able to change as town needs change."

There is already a fair amount of vacant office space available in the town, he said, and the need to increase the size of the Delrex shopping plaza is unlikely to reach the point where the land belonging

Milton opposes proposal

Milton is going to oppose an industrial subdivision in Halton Hills on Highway 25 just north of the town's southern boundary.

The development — 283 acres of land by Nor-Shaw developments — is about a mile north of a 1,400 acre industrial park planned by Milton.

The land currently is zoned agriculture. A sports complex and a hydro transmission corridor and a conservation area are planned in the area.

Upper Canada came alive after American revolution

By LORI TAYLOR
Herald staff writer

"It was the American Revolution that made this part of Canada come alive," former Liberal leader Robert Nixon told members of the Georgetown Agricultural Society last Thursday.

Mr. Nixon was the guest speaker at the 32nd annual dinner of the Georgetown Agricultural Society. He substituted for Julian Reed, who was originally scheduled to speak, but whose duties as Liberal energy critic conflicted with the dinner. Mr. Nixon spoke mainly about the early history of southern Ontario.

The American Revolution sent many loyalists over the border into Ontario, where, until then, there had been little or no civilization, Mr. Nixon said.

"The Loyalists were the first separatists, and I use that word deliberately," Mr. Nixon said. "They asked the government in London to separate Canada into two colonies—Lower Canada for the French and Upper Canada for the English immigrants."

John Graves Simcoe, the first governor of Upper Canada, got the post because he had a relative in the cabinet, Mr. Nixon said. He moved the capital of Ontario from Niagara-on-the-Lake to a spot where two rivers met. He called the river the Thames and the capital London.

It was later decided to move the capital further north, away from the American menace. The capital ended up at York, which later became Toronto. The government was much different then, Mr. Nixon indicated. The governor had all the power, and was not required to listen to the

members of the legislature. His advisors were usually members of the Anglican clergy, businessmen and the military.

"If you think regional government is bad now, think what it was like then," Mr. Nixon said. "Brant was once a part of Halton...we'll give it back if you'll pay our taxes."

Most of the immigrants were Scots who were used to having a voice in their government, and were committed to their "kirk" (church) and to education, Mr. Nixon said. William Lyon Mackenzie was the leader of a group of farmers who eventually armed themselves with "pitchforks, shovels and scythes and went off to overthrow the government."

The attempt, which became known in history as the Rebellion of Upper Canada, failed, as did a similar attempt in Lower Canada at about the same time.

"The English government decided they would lose the top half of the continent if they didn't establish a responsible government," Mr. Nixon said.

Lord Durham, who also had relatives in high places, was sent to observe the situation and make recommendations. His recommendations resulted in a government more

responsive to the people.

"In spite of the humiliation the farmers felt at the failure of their revolution, they did accomplish what amounted to a revolution," Mr. Nixon said.

"Our government system is not laid down somewhere in stone tablets where it can't be changed," he added.

Mr. Nixon said that modern parliamentarians respect the system.

"We have serious disagreements about policy, but we all have a commitment to the system," he said. "You're welcome to come to the legislature any time—after all, you're paying the shot."

In the years after Lord Durham's recommendations were adopted, the capital of Canada moved from Kingston, to Montreal, to Toronto and then to Quebec City.

"The fact that the French and English worked in such close cooperation then is an example to us now," Mr. Nixon said. "There has been a tendency over these years to grow apart, rather than grow together."

"The future of this country surely lies in the realization that the bilingual and bicultural character of this nation is an advantage, not a millstone around our necks," Mr. Nixon concluded.

Three better books for Canadian kids

By CAROLINE CARVER

In the last few years, governments have taken an increasingly active interest in children's writing in Canada, as have the publishers and the reading public.

The result is that some good Canadian children's books are appearing at last.

Three of this year's many new books that look to wider horizons than much adult writing are:

—The She-Wolf of Tasta-a-Wat, by Ann Simeon, illustrated by Douglas Tait (J. J. Douglas Ltd., North Vancouver; 44 pages; \$4.95).

Why The Man In The Moon Is Happy, by Ronald Metzack, illustrated by Leslie Gal (McClelland & Stewart Ltd., Toronto; 64 pages; \$5.95), a collection of Eskimo stories.

—Canadian Children's Annual 1978 (Pottlach Publication, Hamilton; 176 pages; \$9.95 hardcover, \$4.95 paper), a reminder of the Boys' Own Annual of many years ago.

—The She-Wolf of Tasta-a-Wat

The She-Wolf of Tasta-a-Wat is a collection of charming stories of Indians from the West Coast, based on the tales which were passed down from generation to generation in the "three laylums," the enormous family homes in which they used to live.

The book is enhanced by an excellent introduction, which describes the basics of Indian life and the atmosphere in the three laylums, and also by the evocative black-and-white illustrations.

The stories themselves are an intriguing mixture of myth and semi-reality, and it's fascinating to find how many of them share common threads with myths from other parts of the world.

Stories of wolves who suckle and raise infants are told in many cultures, as are tales of giants, magic combs that turn into thickets or forests, and hankercloths that become rivers to foil pursuit.

ESKIMO MYTHS
Why The Man In The Moon Is Happy is also blessed with good, simple illustration. Again, the stories have descended from one generation to another, and are many hundreds of years old.

It is important that such folklore from the Indian and Eskimo cultures should be recorded, as it would otherwise be lost for ever.

The Eskimo myths have the same fairy-tale quality as the Indian legends, but are some-

how more trifling in nature, although they still deal with tales of human skill, animal gods and wicked spirits. This may be because they are simpler in scope.

The West Coast Indians, with their huge families, had a greater number of loyalties and responsibilities, and could be pulled in a number of different directions, while the Eskimos, with their small family units and "single-dwelling" igloos, were more pragmatic, with fewer taboos.

It's interesting that both books refer to the coming of the White Men, the Eskimos having a legend of how he was welcomed, because he was believed to be a descendant of one of their own people, while the Indian book talks of how cruelly life was changed by them.

CANADIAN MOSAIC
Canadian Children's Annual 1978 is a wonderfully broad collection of Canadian juvenile material.

Although it doesn't have the hero cult of similar journals of the 1930s and 1940s, it is good, healthy fare, and does well in reflecting the many different lifestyles that make up the Canadian mosaic today.

The Journal features comic-strip sections, puzzles and games; and while its short stories and illustrations vary greatly in quality, they generally do credit to the compilers of this interesting annual, now in its fourth year.

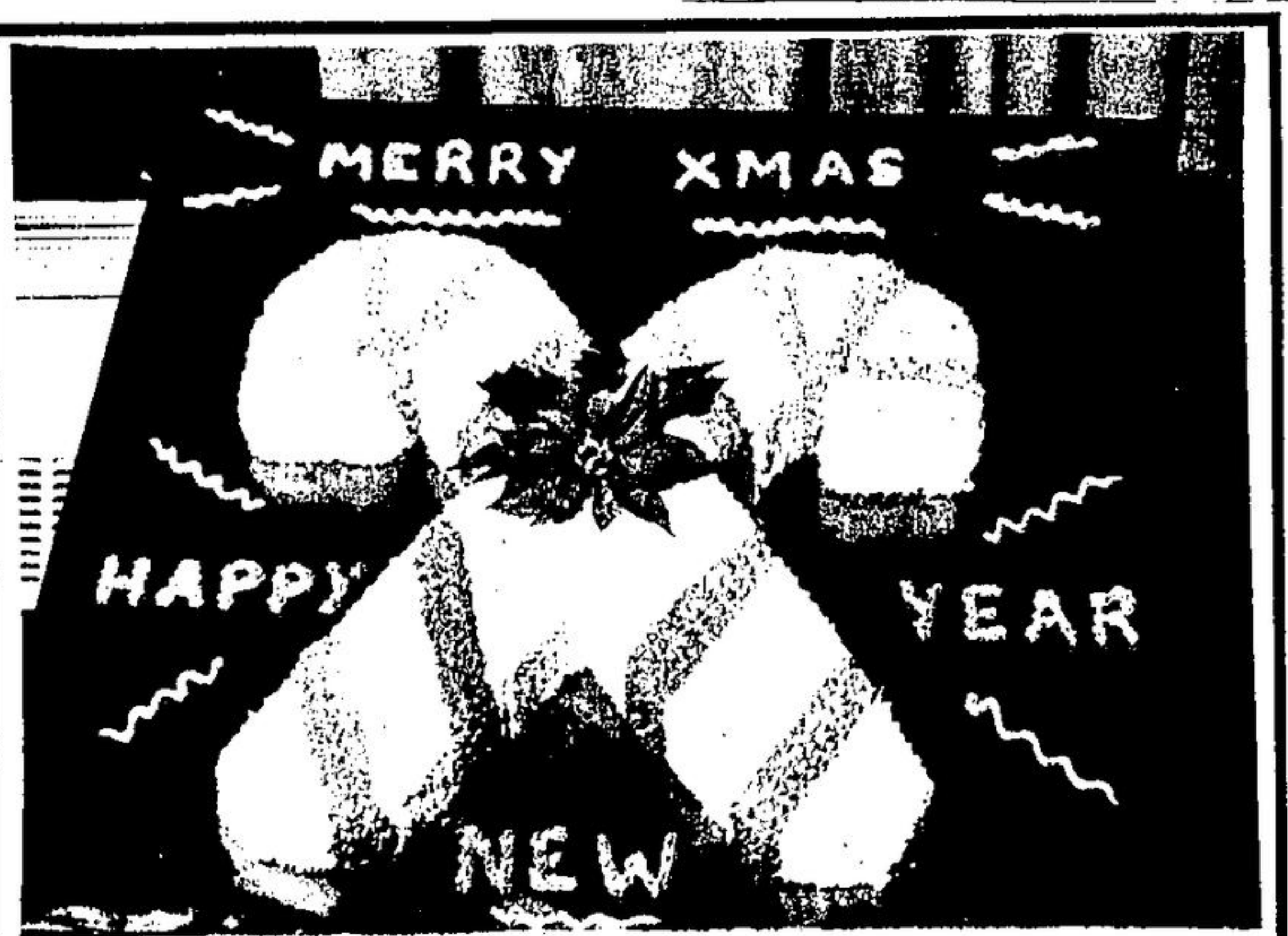
The stories include tales from East Coast to West Coast, and the subjects range from noble dogs and overturned canoes, to a Nancy Drew-type sleuthing story, a dissertation on how the tongue works, and a piece on Emily Carr.

Two are particularly charming: One, with sensitive accompanying illustrations, about a child who doesn't fit in with other youngsters, and the other an amusing tale of a stuffy maiden aunt whose life is changed by a dog.

These three books are meant to entertain, but they could well teach children more about Canada and its multi-ethnicity than any number of lectures on the subject. It is exciting to think that the upsurge of Canadian publishing for children may help the next generation to understand the varying elements that compose this country—in a way their elders might have missed.

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Thomson News Service.



This cake, baked and decorated by Joan Hill, is no longer in existence. Although most of the candy-strippers bemoaned the necessity of destroying a work of art, they willingly ate the cake at their annual Christmas party.

CANDY STRIPERS CHRISTMAS PARTY



Patti McKee, a candy-striper at Georgetown and District Memorial Hospital, cut the cake for the candy-strippers at their potluck Christmas dinner.



Two candy-strippers help themselves at the buffet set up for the group's Christmas dinner party at Georgetown and District Memorial Hospital last week. In addition to the dinner, the girls exchanged gifts.

Be alert when donating funds

People who are approached to donate funds to an unspecified charitable organization should check the people who are soliciting the donations before handing over any money.

Supt. Floyd Schwantz of Halton Regional Police said this week.

Two men dressed in Santa Claus outfits were seen solicit-

ing funds in Georgetown last Saturday, Supt. Schwantz said. Police inquired as to whether the men had a permit from Halton Hills to solicit donations.

The answer was no, and the two men were "politely requested to leave town," Supt. Schwantz said.

"I think the citizens should

be alerted to the solicitation of funds, and should ask what organization is being represented and what the funds are going to be used for," Supt. Schwantz said.

The superintendent suggested people should ask for a receipt if they give a sizable donation. He also suggested that people should be wary of

people soliciting donations with large containers which are either open or easily opened.

"At this time of year, people are in a giving mood," Supt. Schwantz said. "If somebody comes up to a person and asks for a donation — well, he's going to feel bad if he doesn't contribute something."



5TH GEORGETOWN INVESTITURE

Four boys were invested into the 5th Georgetown A pack of the Cubes.

The formal ceremony involves exchanging a white neckerchief for a green and white striped one, and making pledges to the

pack. The four boys invested this week last were Glen Taylor, George Kent, Brendan Cleary and Greg Blairlow. The week prior to that, Peter Kline, Ricky Jenkins and Brian Hayward were invested.

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