

# The Liberal

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For the fourth consecutive year, the Ford Motor Company of Canada has helped provide employment for young people by lending trucks to the province for use in its SWEEP Conservation Summer Job Program. About 1,500 are a part of this year's SWEEP (Students Working in an Environmental Enhancement Program), working in the 38 conservation areas across Ontario, cleaning up picnic sites, roadsides and shorelines, building new picnic sites, nature trails and working on conservation studies, information and educational programs.

## Ford Trucks Help Provide Summer Jobs For Youth

Participation of conservation authorities in the province's student employment program has made 1,400 jobs available to youth this summer, working on a variety of projects from mid-June to early September. Since 1971 more than 5,400 secondary school students have helped to clean up the province each summer under the auspices of Projects SWEEP, short for Students Working in an Environmental Enhancement Program. Last year Project SWEEP, implemented by Ontario's 38 conservation authorities and co-ordinated through the Ministry of Natural Resources' Conservation Authorities Branch, Queen's Park, became part of Experience '73, the collective name for all student programs administered by the province's youth secretariat.

Commenting on the conservation authorities' involvement, Minister of Natural Resources Leo Bernier said, "The fact that so many of our young people, both boys and girls, have been involved in SWEEP since its inception three years ago shows an enthusiastic interest in improving the environment which I hope will continue to grow with each succeeding year. Ontario's conservation authorities are to be commended for contributing to this worthwhile program."

The purpose behind both Experience and SWEEP are employment opportunities and incentives, plus development of programs that provide a constructive service to communities involved. In SWEEP the work varies under the various authorities. Basically, however, it consists of such tasks as the general clean-up of roadsides, stream banks and unofficial dumps to reconstruction of pioneer villages and the initial development of new conservation areas. In one area students have been demolishing a house, in another painting playground equipment. Much of this work, the youth secretariat points out, could not be undertaken without the co-operation of Ford of Canada which has lent the project a number of trucks since 1971 for the SWEEP program.

This year a total of 140 trucks are on loan: 70 half-ton pickups, 30 vans and 40 one-and-one-half-ton stake trucks. The vehicles were picked up at an official presentation in Ford's central office building in Oakville June 7. They were accepted by William Foster, Assistant Deputy Minister of Natural Resources for Southern Ontario, from David Welch, vehicle sales manager for Ford.

## 159 Students Are Active In The SWORD Program

More than 1,200 students are employed this summer in the Province of Ontario in a program called SWORD, or more precisely, Students Working On Resource Development, one of a number of summer programs created by the provincial government to provide interesting, meaningful and productive summer employment for students. In the Central Region, with offices at 10,670 Yonge Street, Richmond Hill 152 students are at work helping to manage and develop natural resources in addition to the normal summer student requirements of the Ministry of Natural Resources.

SWORD students perform a very important and active function and their contributions and endeavors are very valuable to the Ministry. Some of the students in this area are working out of the Maple District Office on Dufferin Street and are conducting a survey of pits and quarries as far north as Bradford. Others are making a dam survey, still others are doing a survey of Lake Simcoe and others are busy on a stream and lake survey of Lake Ontario.

Students are also employed in the program at Sibbalds' Point Provincial Park on a fuel wood study. Others are at work in the Caledon area doing an environmental cleanup of the Credit Forks and others are working in the Vivian Forest. Still others are employed in clerical work in the office in Richmond Hill.

### Ever See a Boat Launched?

(Halifax Chronicle-Herald) There are few occasions more exciting than the launching of a newly-built boat. The festive mood of the flags and bunting, the solemnity of the christening and the suspenseful moments as the craft begins to move down the ways combine to give the observer a feeling of rare exhilaration. It is the sort of thing which happens quite frequently in Nova Scotia, especially at this time of year when the boatyards are completing their winter's work in time for a new season of sailing. Trim lined yachts, as well as the stalwart Cape Island boats of the fishermen, are being launched in numbers which would surprise one if the total were known. Wooden ships, built in the yards which are to be found all around our coast by craftsmen using skills practiced for generations, are still much in demand. Nova Scotia's boat building industry continues to be a viable and important business.

## Short Shift For Day Care

With the whole populous staggering under ever-increasing tax burdens, it is admirable that the province should be searching for ways of making that burden less onerous, but why is it always the health, education and social services that get clobbered first?

The effect of the tight lid on spending on education has been very evident in the unrest that has plagued our school system. Family service and family life centres continue to provide vitally important services to individuals and families in distress, hanging on by the skin of their teeth, thanks to the dedication of volunteers, community supporters and staff composed of incorrigible optimists.

Now it is the day care centres, havens of security for the most vulnerable segment of the population, the very young and helpless, that are about to feel the crunch. Staff-child ratios are to be increased, volunteers encouraged to establish their own centres with no qualified staff, and no formal qualifications required for staff in after-school programs for six to nine-year-olds.

In a statement published by Provincial Secretary For Social Development Margaret Birch in June, the Minister pointed out that this would have the effect of increasing capacity in existing centres from 30 to 50 percent above present registration and would encourage parents to make their own choice as to the kind of care each child should receive.

First the ratios: increasing the number of children under 18 months to four from three and one-third per staff member might not be too bad. Hopefully the very young would spend a lot of time sleeping. But consider the escalation up the lines, increasing the ratio from eight to 12 children to one adult for the two to four-year-olds, and from 11 to 16 children for the five year olds!

If this proposal had come from a man, we might understand it, but Mrs. Birch is a mother. No doubt she is an exceptional woman. She would not be where she is if she were not. And she may have exceptional children. But to the average person, no matter how well trained, how well qualified, these numbers are staggering, and the professionals have come out loud and clear in their opposition to the proposed changes. Even operators of private centres, who stand to benefit financially from the change, are opposed to it.

But Mrs. Birch is not suggesting that all day care personnel be qualified. She proposed that only the supervisor need be a professional, that more parents and volunteers become involved in day care programs. Such staff, she says, should be competent and experienced, but what are the criteria for competence and experience?

Many co-operative nursery schools operate quite effectively with the assistance of volunteer mothers who give half a day two or three times a month, but how can a full-time day care centre operate with a staff largely or wholly composed of volunteers? Where will these volunteers come from? Mrs. Birch says that a day care centre operated solely by

volunteers, charging no fee, will not be under government control. So where could such centres operate? Obviously only in areas where mothers do not really need to earn their daily bread, where they can give their time gratis at their own convenience.

Operators of licensed publicly sponsored day care centres have come out in opposition to the use of volunteers in large numbers. They welcome volunteers as helpers, but feel the children will be short changed if they have to depend upon too many untrained people for care, pointing out that day care is not just baby-sitting, it is an educational experience that can only be adequately met by qualified personnel.

As sociologists, psychologists, bargain hunters and rush-hour traffic victims well know, crowding has an adverse affect on behavior patterns of even the most mature and civilized. So what can we expect of children? In an overcrowded schoolroom the aggressively inclined become more aggressive, seeking attention. The shy become withdrawn. What, then, of the tots in day care, the most sensitive of creatures, in these early and very important years of their lives if they are denied the close relationships with individual adults that they crave and desperately need?

It is commendable that priorities are being given to handicapped children, children of low income families who might have to resort to welfare if day care were not available, and to centres that may be established in unoccupied school rooms, churches, and other facilities available in the community. The Ministry has made almost \$1 million in grants available to groups serving handicapped children and to parent-participating day nurseries, and no one is suggesting that day care should be provided free. To the best of our knowledge it never has been in Ontario. People are willing to pay, and have been paying, according to their means.

It is also commendable that non-profit organizations wishing to expand or establish day care programs will be eligible for capital assistance grants, but it is frightening to contemplate the quality of care that could result if these facilities are overcrowded and understaffed. It was just such conditions that prompted the province to tighten its regulations regarding day care in the first place.

As Mrs. Birch points out, changes in our society, the growing participation by women in the labor force, make it necessary to expand day care services in the province, but let us not go back into the dark ages of the 50s and before when overworked and underpaid people with little or no formal training herded children in and out of whatever facilities were available.

It would be helpful if Mrs. Birch would make public the findings of the task force that worked for two years to assess and determine day care facilities and needs. We might then be better able to assess the merits of the proposals she is now making for day care in the future.

## Be Prepared For All Emergencies

Be prepared — the motto of the Boy Scouts — has a message for everyone of us.

In times of emergency, telephone numbers which at other times are quite easy to find, become elusive and hide themselves in the columns of fine print of the telephone directory. Aware of this the Bell Telephone Company has provided space inside the front cover of the directory where each subscriber may list such emergency numbers as the fire department, police department, hospital and doctor.

On receipt of a new directory, the first thing every subscriber should do is to list these numbers so that they are easily read in the spaces provided — and in good

large, legible numbers that can be read at a glance. If you have a personal phone directory, put them in the front of it also.

Better still, type or write them legibly on a piece of paper which has contact glue backing and attach to the phone in the hollow between the two cradles or on the base. They will then be right there for your use if you need them and we hope you never do.

This simple precautionary step will save confusion at a time when, because an emergency has arisen, you are not thinking as clearly as you would normally and insure that the help you need arrives with the least possible delay.

## IN THE SPOTLIGHT

# AH Suburbia ... What Has Become Of Ye?

BY VICKERY COOK

Society appears to have new problems and crises arising daily, as our bureaucracy becomes more bureaucratic, our pollution more concentrated, and inflation continues to escalate. The past's unshaking faith in its church, government, country, and even its fellow man is no longer so unshaking. Many consider our values and moral standards to be degenerating drastically and a few varied extremists predict the world's eventual self-destruction.

From what appears to be society's desire to revert to 'the good ol' days', arises fashions from the Thirties and Forties along with the music and the romantic movies, all of which invariably ended with everything turning out well, — "living happily ever after", with the villain receiving just punishment or at best 'seeing the light', and the hero 'getting his man' — and the girl he loves.

Cities, not unlike Toronto, are continually expanding their borders, swallowing up the once small towns. Developers buy and sell up land and builders seem to cram as many homes on a lot as possible — we all bear witness to that. Suburbia is filled with homes where the architecture of one home is not unlike its neighbor's and its design is geared toward the economy of space, rather than what's pleasing to the eye.

Many people take Sunday jaunts to the country in their 'economy car' and stare and marvel out the window at the familiar Ontario farms and generally red-brick farmhouses with the sometimes white gingerbread and large verandas.

Well, the developers haven't gotten hold of all the land around Richmond Hill, for on Bayview Avenue, just north of Elgin Mills Road East, are located several homes and farms situated on large acreages of land. One of these farms, in particular, has a fascinating history, as the farm basically, still stands as it did over one hundred

years ago. The farm is the home of Mrs. Robert Campbell and her three children, Sharon, Bob and Pat, (and five cats).

### PAST OWNERS

The land was originally bought by Jacob Heise in 1840 and approximately ten years later, in 1850, he built the farmhouse and the barn on the land. Several people owned the farm before the Campbell family acquired it, and many of those names are unknown, but one family that is talked of still is the Hoad Family. These owners are particularly remembered for the fire that occurred while they were there. Charlie Hoad, a son in the family, was at home alone one evening while his father was helping a neighbor with chores of some sort. The fire started in the barn and totally destroyed it except for the stone foundation which is still standing today. Eight horses and all of their cattle perished and the bones were thrown in a gravel pit which is located just north of the barn. The barn was rebuilt and has weathered all other storms very well right up to the present day.

The Campbell Family bought the farm in April, 1924, and has owned it ever since. The farm has been actively farmed by the same family until ten years ago when Mr. Robert Campbell died. The cattle (dairy cows) were sold at that time and 65 acres rented out to neighbors for farming purposes. Their orchard, however, is still producing McIntosh and Spy apples as Bob tends to them each year along with 20 to 30 chickens in the barn. Mrs. Campbell farms half an acre of vegetable garden where a patch of sweet corn is growing this year under the watchful eye of Bob.

The house itself is extremely well kept and literally filled with antiques. A feeling of stepping into the past is felt as you walk up the stone pathway, canopied with trees, to the side door and into the cool, quiet home that has that pleasantly old atmosphere and that lovely smell which is apparent in all farmhouses of this nature. The

screen door is shut and each step made is subdued and is heard in other parts of the house as a quiet murmur. Mrs. Campbell commented on the fact that she rarely ever goes to Black Creek Pioneer Village without feeling right at home.

The fireplace, the high ceiling and the thick, substantial walls are all there. Mrs. Campbell has resurrected many of the antiques from their attic, most of which the family uses every day to eat on or sit in or merely admire. There's an old rocking chair in the corner of one room and two washstands in another and solid bed posts and frames in the bedrooms. The walls in the dining room, which was originally the kitchen, are all pine. The dining room table is large and also made of pine and was bought from the Hart House library several years ago. Mrs. Campbell's mother-in-law, when living there herself, realized that someone had blocked in the fireplace at one point, apparently because it had become obsolete with the invention of the iron stove and moreover created an unwanted draught. On realizing this, the blockage was quickly removed and behind was found a red-brick fireplace with the original wrought-iron pot-hanging-rod still attached. Later Mr. Campbell found (in the gravel pit) the original wrought-iron pot and posts all of which have been retrieved from the gravel pit and returned to their former surroundings to create a rather rustic and certainly decorative picture.

The basement or cellar is an example of the original definition of a cellar instead of being a modern extension of the living space. It has an earthen floor and is superb for the storing of vegetables.

### FARLEY MOWAT

There are two attic rooms where Bill, Mrs. Campbell's brother-in-law, had a secluded hideaway as a child. He and his friend, now the well-known Canadian author, Farley Mowat, used to play there for long periods of time. Scraps of poems and verses, written by Farley,

were once regularly found in the hideaway by the other children. Mr. Campbell had two brothers and three sisters, all of whom attended Richmond Hill High School. The six children received their public school education in a small, one-room school house on the third Concession where Sharon, Bob and Pat attended as well. For Sharon and Bob the two eldest, it was still a one-room school house with eight grades when they were there, but by the time Pat started, additions had been built on. All three attended Bayview Secondary School for their high school education.

The Campbell house was built from individually made bricks from a pink clay found in the Don Valley. Through the years there have been only a few alterations in the house architecturally. Some of the Campbell ancestors replaced all but two of the paneled windows with solid glass ones in order to make cleaning easier. The hired men's bedrooms which are located on the main floor were changed. One was transformed into a study and the other, adjoining the pantry, was made into the new kitchen with the wall separating the pantry and the second hired man's bedroom, removed, to allow more kitchen area. The original kitchen area became a spacious dining room. In one corner of the present dining room is a little groove or hollow in the floor where a rocking chair sat for years, ever to leave its mark. In another corner of the same room was found an area that was rather greasy and buttery.

This was discovered to be the place where a cream separating machine was located and the substance, through the years, penetrated the woodwork in that area.

At one time, Mrs. Campbell has been told, there was a veranda surrounding three sides of the house — now it is only on one side of the house with a balcony on the front, adjacent to Mrs. Campbell's second floor bedroom that looks out onto the

beautiful, rolling hills of farmland, still unharmed by suburbia. Other than those few changes, the home is unaltered.

Upstairs is a spacious hall with an old, distinguished painting of yet another Robert Campbell of three generations ago.

In the dining room stands a one hundred year-old cradle where Mrs. Campbell's aunts and uncles (by marriage) were rocked, not to mention her own children as well.

In the winter the home consumes quite a lot of oil — more than the average home, with the occasional snowed-in driveway. This is more serious than one might imagine as their laneway is a quarter of a mile long. This occurs only periodically however, as large evergreens line both sides of the laneway, 15 feet from the edge on each side and act as a screen or shield from blowing snow.

The Campbell's are great naturalists and conservationists and even have a bird that visits them regularly. The bird is a cardinal and seems to be infatuated with its own reflection as it repeatedly taps its beak against the window. Not only this, but they have deer as neighbors in their backyard.

All of the Campbell's enjoy and appreciate their nineteenth Century home, secluded in what can still be classified as rural Richmond Hill. A visitor realizes immediately the bareness and lack of character encompassing so many of our stainless steel, made-to-order, economy-sized homes, for which we pay phenomenal prices. Then his imagination, begins to wander perhaps rather idealistically, reconstructing a day in the life of a nineteenth or even twentieth Century farmer occupying the Campbell homestead and wishing he could have experienced such a simple but, at the same time, hard-working life, where televisions weren't blaring, cars weren't polluting and where mature trees and greenery were not something of a rarity.

## ROCK TALK

By PAUL JONES

### The Live Rhythmin' Simon

Since Paul Simon has taken a solo career, he has had three albums released. These are Paul Simon (1972), There Goes Rhymin' Simon (1973), and his latest release, Live Rhythmin' Columbia PC 32855.

Rhymin' is a live album which was recorded, in parts, from Paul's performances at Carnegie Hall and Notre Dame University. Unlike most live albums which generally end up being disasters due to poor engineering, Live Rhymin' is to the contrary. While most live albums have problems bringing out the sound (of instruments and vocals) in a consistent range, and in leaving the crowds' cheers and applause to a dull roar, Live Rhythmin' is quite the opposite due to the fine engineering of Phil Ramone. Until the applause is heard at the end of each song, it's hard to believe that the songs are being recorded live, and not in the confines of a studio.

The 12 songs which appear on this album are America, Me And Julio Down By The

School Yard, Mother And Child Reunion, Loves Me Like A Rock, Bridge Over Troubled Water, The Sound Of Silence, American Tune, Jesus Is The Answer, The Boxer, El Condor Pasa, Duncan and Homeward Bound.

On the songs, The Boxer, Duncan and El Condor Pasa Paul Simon is backed up by Urubamba, a South American band, which gives to these the same sound they were popular for on the original recordings.

On the songs, Mother And Child Reunion, Loves Me Like A Rock, Bridge Over Troubled Water and Sounds Of Silence, Paul is backed up by the Jessy Dixon Singers. Their pop-gospel style of singing seems to strengthen Paul's old material and yet at the same time gives it a new feeling.

Live Rhythmin' is another fine album for Paul Simon and it's his third successful album which will surely mean his having more success in the future.

**JOB HUNTING?**  
 The best place to start looking is where the best jobs are offered... Liberal Classified!