

O.H.S.C. Annual Report

In 1969, 131,775 babies were born in the hospitals of Ontario according to the Ontario Hospital Services Commission's recently issued Annual Report on that year. This was an increase of 4,367 hospital births over 1968 and the first time there has been an annual birth increase since the Commission began to operate in 1959. The number of hospital births per thousand of population dropped annually from 25.5 in 1959 to 17.4 in 1968 and rose to 17.7 in 1969. No reasons for the 1969 increase were advanced by the Commission and it is too early to say if a new trend is indicated.

"Last year" stated Mr. Stanley W. Martin, the commission's chairman and general manager, in commenting on the report, "the hospitals of Ontario provided 15.9 million days of care for 1,350,039 patients. This represented, he continued, "1,978 days of care per thousand population and an overall average length of stay of 12.5 days."

Mr. Martin pointed out, further, that the number of days care per thousand population was the same as in 1968 but there was a drop of 0.3 days in the

average length of stay. The length of stay in active treatment (general) hospitals dropped from 10.5 days in 1968 to 10.3 days in 1969; in convalescent care and rehabilitation hospitals it dropped from 48.5 to 45.6 days, and in chronic care hospitals it dropped from 238.1 to 225.6 days.

The report says the total cost of operating all types of hospitals in Ontario last year was \$814.7 million including provincial payments to mental hospitals of \$138.7 million and to tuberculosis sanatoria of \$4.4 million. The Province bears the full cost of care in mental hospitals and tuberculosis sanatoria since the Federal Government does not share in these costs. In all, the Provincial Government spent \$272.6 million for hospital care and related services in 1969 including special and capital grants and loans, and contributions to the Commission plan.

The total cost of the Ontario Hospital Insurance program in 1969 was \$677.1 million and this was financed by \$396.4 million in government contributions and \$280.7 million in premiums and investment income. The 1969 cost was an increase of 18.1 percent

over 1968 when the total bill for the plan amounted to \$573.4 million. The Federal Government contributed \$315.1 million to the plan in 1969.

A two percent increase over the previous year in the number of hospital beds resulted in 49,304 beds being available throughout Ontario in all public, private and federal hospitals, and nursing homes temporarily approved for chronic care at the end of 1969. This increase kept pace with the increase in population during the year and resulted in 6.7 beds per thousand eligible population being available at the end of the year, the same number as at the end of 1968.

The number of insured people as of December 31, 1969 was 7,387,460, a 1.6 percent rise over 1968. Approximately 5.2 million of the insured were covered through groups; 1.7 million on a pay-direct basis and the remainder (423,441) were citizens insured under welfare arrangements or covered as hospital inpatients.

There was an overall increase from 1968 to 1969 of 44.5 percent in the cost of out-patient services (\$19.8 million to \$28.6 million). However, this was 10.6 percent less than the 1968 increase over 1967 which reflected the additional benefits which became effective in the latter part of 1968 and brought about an increase in out-patient utilization.

The report reveals that there was a 57.8 percent increase in the number of hospital ambulance services, from 45 at the end of 1968 to 71 at the end of 1969. Central ambulance dispatch centres are now established and fully operational in Metropolitan Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa and Windsor. During 1969 approximately 250,000 ambulance runs were made, including 165 transfers by air.

NEW SUPERIOR SIRE
The Jersey bull, Brampton Radar, Excellent, Medal of Merit, Gold and Silver Medal Century Superior Sire has just been designated a New Superior Sire by the Canadian Jersey Cattle Club on the high production of his daughter over five years of age. He now has 59 such daughters whose average production in 305 days, m.e. is 10,003 lbs. milk and 535 lbs. fat, 5.35 percent.

Brampton Radar was bred by B. H. Bull & Son, formerly of Brampton, Ont., now of Huntingdon, Que. He is a son of Pinnacle, Excellent, Gold and Silver Medal Century Superior Sire. His dam is Brampton Basil's Caramba, Excellent, Gold Medal daughter of Brampton Basileus.

Sports Camera

Specially Written for
The Record
By Chuck Svoboda
Canadian Press
Staff Writer

Toronto Maple Leafs' announced policy of building with youth in an effort to regain lost ground in the National Hockey League took a beating when they acquired aging goalie Jacques Plante last May.

The policy is regaining some of its credibility with the more recent trading of 34 year old Bob Pulford to Los Angeles Kings for two 23 year old forwards.

But both the Plante and Pulford trades leave one with the uneasy suspicion that the "youth kick", as goalie Marv Edwards calls it, could be a long and painful process.

Plante, of course, doesn't fit the plan.

"I was surprised when Leafs officially announced the Plante deal", Edwards said at the time. "I know it had been rumored, but they're supposed to be on a youth kick and I was worried that at 34 I might be too old. Plant is 41."

But coming up behind Plante, Edwards and 32 year old Bruce Gamble are two or three new goalie prospects. Murray McLachlan, just graduated from University of Minnesota, and Gord McRae, just out of Michigan Tech, will both be in Leafs training camp along with Ray Reason who has had two years experience with Tulsa Oilers of the Central League.

Any one of those three goalies, still in their early 20s could develop N.H.L. capabilities. But will they? And how long will it take?

Also how long will it take before Brian Murphy and Garry Monahan, the two forwards acquired from the Kings in the Pulford trade, develop the scoring ability that Pulford once displayed?

Monahan scored only three goals all last season while toiling for Detroit Red Wings and the Kings. And even lowly Los Angeles didn't see fit to try Murphy in the big league, playing him instead with their Springfield farm club in the American Hockey League.

Expansion in 1967 to 12 teams from six and this year's addition of two more clubs has so diluted the hockey talent in the major league that even if the Leafs were willing to pay the price, first-string players just aren't for sale anymore.

That leaves them with the only other alternative in rebuilding the club - the "youth kick." It also leaves them with a lot of young players who have a lot to prove.

Teatime Topics

Specially Written for
The Record
By Jean Sharp
Canadian Press
Women's Editor

Some concerned people are saying that too free a use of so-called household drugs has helped create a climate in which the use of more sensational, illegal drugs seems defensible.

A dispatch from the Department of national health and welfare says barbiturates are a group of drugs widely used for many reasons that can become problem drugs if misused.

It says adults who use barbiturates for therapeutic purposes should treat them with caution and respect to ensure that they do not inadvertently become mususers or abusers.

It describes barbiturates as central nervous system depressants. They are derivatives of barbituric acid, a compound discovered in 1864. It says the first commercial product introduced into the practice of medicine was barbital in 1903, followed by phenobarbital in 1912. Today in Canada there are 1,700 prescription drug products on the market containing barbiturates.

Barbiturates are sedatives and hypnotics. They are prescribed to relieve tension, produce sleep, inhibit convulsions, cause anaesthesia.

They are divided into four types according to their onset and duration of action, each type having different medical uses.

The ultra-short acting barbiturates, the dispatch says, are administered intravenously to produce anaesthesia. The effect lasts only for a short time.

Short acting barbiturates act within 15 to 30 minutes and the effect lasts about three hours. They are used primarily to bring on sleep quickly for insomnia and pre-operative sedation.

Immediate-acting barbiturates take an hour longer to take effect and effect lasts for about 4-6 hours. They are used mainly for insomnia and daytime sedation.

Long-acting barbiturates take an hour or longer to take effect and the effect lasts for over six hours. Doses for continued sedation, hypertension, psychoneuroses and epilepsy.

Their manufacture, distribution, sale and possession is regulated by the food and drug act. They are available only on prescription and records of transactions must be kept.

Because of their widespread use, the dispatch says, people sometimes take them casually and take them more often than they should. If they are overused, a tolerance may develop and larger and larger doses may be required to induce and maintain sleep.

Heroin users sometimes take barbiturates to dull unpleasant withdrawal effects if they cannot get heroin and alcoholics sometimes use barbiturates instead of alcohol.

Those who use barbiturates regularly run the risk of awakening in a confused state or of taking an unintentional fatal dose, the health department says. Not only does tolerance develop with continued use, but withdrawal symptoms occur and dependence develops.

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Editorial Comment

School's In - Take Extra Caution

School days are here again. Buses transporting students are back on the road.

If you are driving try to remember you might forget or not see the signal to stop when buses are taking on or letting off students.

Those flashing red signals mean stop. In a careless moment you might go by that bus. For the next few weeks - at least until after we get back to thinking about school buses being on the road - it would seem to be a good time to remind us all to be alert. When you see a black and yellow vehicle approaching you or you are following one just slow your speed a little so you will be prepared to stop.

Just a little extra precaution could mean the prevention of an accident. An accident could mean a serious injury or death.

Let's Keep The Good Fairy

Is the good fairy doomed?

This portentous question looms in East Germany where some progressive parents insist that she has had her day and should be replaced by a more up to date image. The mere fact that such an issue could arise seems odd, especially in a country whose citizens are generally regarded as serious minded or even phlegmatic.

The winds of change are blowing over the world but surely this proposed change is one the children of the world are not going to like.

One of the suggestions advanced in East Germany is that the good fairy should be replaced by the robot. It seems like a poor substitute.

The whole thing began with a reader's forum in the newspaper Berliner Zeitung on "Does the robot threaten the fairy?"

One reader wrote back to say "We do not want to lead our children away from reality, but to acquaint them with it. The robot seems to be a suitable replacement. The cloud of secrecy surrounding it is suitable for modern fairy tales."

It sounds more like a nightmare. What child is going to find any satisfaction in dreaming about a robot, a mechanical device with none of the color or appeal of the fairy?

The harsh realities of life are going to affect today's children soon enough. Why deprive them of the stimulus to imagination and to good conduct which the good fairy supplies?

Other letter writers think the good fairy should be kept in existence, but with some professional qualifications or alongside more modern heroes such as cosmonauts. One wrote: "A new fairy would have to acquaint the children with automation, and answer the questions of old and young."

However, the outlook is not all bad - that is, not every writer is opposed to the good fairy as an outdated symbol.

Another reader expressed this favorable opinion: "No century can afford to give up fairy tales. We would rob ourselves of a part of the valuable cultural heritage of our and other nations."

And yet another wrote: "One should not forget that through fairy tales a child's imagination is stimulated. Fairy tales will not become old-fashioned. They will help children to distinguish between good and bad."

Let's hope these favorable views prevail. Destroy a child's belief in the good fairy and what have you got left? It is almost an invitation to juvenile delinquency and everybody knows that is causing enough of a problem already.

Letter Box

The Editor,

The Ontario Retail Sales Tax should be abolished. It is unfair, awkward to collect, and presses most severely on those who can least afford it. If Ontario imposes income tax, it should end sales tax.

In 1968-69, sales tax produced about \$485,587,552.53. Provincial income tax collected by Ottawa was \$620,475,685.33. Ontario collected about \$90.00 per head from income tax and \$70.00 per head from sales tax. At 1969 rates, a married man with a wife and two children earning \$90.00 weekly, paid about \$62.40 per year in Provincial income tax, or about 14 percent of his income. He paid 5 percent sales tax on what he bought, subject to exemptions; a higher percentage in sales tax than in income tax. The little man pays the same 5 percent as the millionaire and must spend a higher proportion of his income just to survive. Income tax is at least progressive and ranges from nothing on incomes under \$1,100.00 with higher percentages on higher income. This is fairer than sales tax.

Sales tax is awkward to collect. Thousands of harassed storekeepers are forced to be underpaid revenueurs and collection costs run about 3 percent. Meanwhile, Federal machinery for collecting income tax exists. By simply increasing the Provincial income tax collected, Ontario can raise the extra revenue needed at no extra collection cost. Quebec, Manitoba and Saskatchewan now do this. Why not Ontario?

Some provinces without big corporations and high incomes within their boundaries must rely on sales taxes on the little man, but not prosperous, industrial, wealthy Ontario.

No one enjoys paying taxes, but if taxes are to be levied, they should be fair and equitable, but the Ontario Retail Sales Tax isn't.

It should be abolished. John C. Medcof Mount Albert Ontario

On Tuesday morning the doors of the local public school were thrown open following the annual summer holidays. For the first time in the history of the school, the enrollment totalled 104 pupils and it is expected this number will be increased before the end of the week.

The teaching staff, consisting of Mr. Wray Hagerman, Principal, who teaches grades six, seven and eight, has been in this school for the past eight years; Miss Heaton, the new teacher of room two, grades

three, four and five, comes from Harrow, Ont. She is a graduate of Harrow High School and the London Normal School of 1949-50; and Mrs. A. J. Smitherman, who has 13 years experience in the Jarvis School, is back in the Junior Room, teaching grades one and two.

Origin of Walpole Families - The LAMBERTS were from Lancashire, England, it appearing that William Lambert came to Canada in 1840. The IVEY family originated in Cornwall, England. The Isle of Stroma, Caithness, Scotland, was the ancestral home of the Scotch MILLER family. The BANKS family are from the same neighbourhood. Nottingham, England, was the home of the BOWMAN'S. The pioneer MICHAEL QUINN was born in Roscommon, Ireland.

The late THOMAS PARKINSON was born near Lancaster, England. The HYLANDS came to Walpole from Trafalgar Township, Halton County, Ontario. The STADDERS are from Yorkshire, England, settling in Scarborough Township, and then on to Walpole. The late Dr. WILLIAM A. HOWELL was also born in Trafalgar Township, and was a member of an old Loyalist family, which originated in the State of New Jersey.

The IONSONS were from England, but settled firstly in Scarborough Township before coming to Walpole. The HONEY family came from Cornwall, England, and the well known JAQUES family from Westmoreland, England. The FALLIS family originated in Fermanagh County, Ireland and the AWDE family is from Cumberland County, England.

The party were not aware the King and Queen were in residence at Windsor and therefore their sudden arrival came as a complete surprise. Their Majesties shook hands with Capt. East and invited him and the men to make themselves at home. They then strolled informally among the group, questioning the men about their experiences in the army and recalling their visit to Hamilton last year. It developed that some had been in the Royal Guard of

JARVIS LIONS CLUB WALKATHON

Sat., Sept. 19

PROCEEDS TO BE USED TOWARDS THE NEW ADDITION ON THE JARVIS COMMUNITY HALL.

GENERAL RULES FOR WALKERS

1. Walkers under 12 years of age must be accompanied by an adult.
2. Registration at the Jarvis Community Hall from 6:00 a.m. to 8:00 a.m., Saturday, Sept. 19th, 1970.
3. Sponsor sheets must be signed by individual sponsors and total miles walked verified by a checker.
4. Each walker must collect his own proceeds.

Sponsor sheets and instructions to walkers can be picked up at the following locations - Leatherdale Variety Store, Jarvis; Mrs. Oscar Phillips, Garnet; Mr. Eugene Montague, R.R.1, Jarvis.

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Counter Clockwise

20 YEARS AGO

Ivan W. Holmes, Veteran Clerk of the Village, will observe his eightieth birthday tomorrow, Friday, September 1. Congratulations.

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30 YEARS AGO
George L. Miller has completed 30 years of service as Secretary Treasurer of the Walpole Mutual Fire Insurance Company. The Walpole Mutual enjoys the highest financial rating of any Mutual Company in Ontario.

Capt. S. B. East, popular minister of the Jarvis United Church, who is now serving in the C.A.S.F. as a Padre

with the second division somewhere in England, enjoyed an experience on Monday which will remain in his memory as one of the greatest moments in his life.

Capt. East, in charge of a party of soldiers was about to begin a sightseeing tour of the famous Windsor Castle, when an open sports car pulled up beside them. Behind the wheel was King George VI of England, who had been taking his family for a trip around the grounds.

The party were not aware the King and Queen were in residence at Windsor and therefore their sudden arrival came as a complete surprise. Their Majesties shook hands with Capt. East and invited him and the men to make themselves at home. They then strolled informally among the group, questioning the men about their experiences in the army and recalling their visit to Hamilton last year. It developed that some had been in the Royal Guard of

Honor. The Queen remarked that she remembered the day very well and that it had been very warm.

The Queen told Capt. East, who stands six foot four, that he was the tallest man the Princesses had ever seen.

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