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CHEV-OLDS

Local man receives award

At a presentation held at the O.P.P. Headquarters in Burlington, Ontario on June 25, 1975, six persons received the Royal Canadian Humane Association Certificates and one person received the Bravery Medal.

Mr. John Spaxman of Argyle St., Caledonia, Ontario received the Royal Canadian Humane Association certificate and Bravery Medal for his commendable efforts which contributed to saving the life of Catherine Kaarsmaker who was involved in a motor vehicle collision on March 2, 1974.

Mr. Martin Corbett of R.R. 2, Dundas, Ontario, Mr. James Thompson of Rockton, Ontario and Mr. Elwood Crickmore of R.R. #4, Dundas, Ontario also received the Humane Association certificate for their assistance to Mr. Spaxman at the accident scene.

A fatal motor vehicle collision occurred on Saturday, March 2, 1974 on No. 8 Highway just west of Golf Club Road. The Kaarsmaker vehicle was involved in a two car collision and caught fire, Catherine Kaarsmaker managed to get out of the car and fell to the ground next to the burning vehicle. Mr. Spaxman came upon the scene and was advised by the injured driver of the other car of the girl lying along side the burning vehicle. Spaxman made three attempts to remove the girl from the area of the fire, on shoe came off in his hands, on the second attempt her burning clothing came away in his hands, on the third attempt he was beaten back by the heat. When Corbett arrived both he and Spaxman attempted to move the girl but were again foiled by the heat. Then Crickmore and Thompson arrived. They were also beaten back by the heat and then Spaxman and Thompson were successful in pulling her away to safety. Because of Spaxman's persistence Catherine Kaarsmaker was saved.



Assistant Commissioner E.J. Baker, O.P.P. left, shakes hands with Mr. Steven Varey, who was presented with a life-saving award. Mr. F.J. Keen, Royal Canadian Humane Association, is on the right.

maker is alive today. Two other recipients of the Humane Association certificates were Mr. Steven Varey of Booth's harbour, St. Williams, Ontario and Mr. William Vanderlip of 305 South Drive, Simcoe, Ontario who were instrumental in saving the life of Robert Wayne Sears of 48 Rowanwood Ave, Brantford, Ontario from drowning.

On July 1st, 1974 at about 3:30 p.m. Sears was alone in a 14 foot aluminum canoe about 300 yards off shore from Port Ryerse on Lake Erie. The canoe capsized throwing Sears into the water. Sears who has only one arm was unable to get back into his canoe and became exhausted. The events were witnessed by Varey and Vanderlip who set out in their canoe to assist. They observed Sears disappear below the surface on two or three occasions before they reached him. Varey jumped into the water and

pulled Sears to the surface but they were unable to get Sears into the canoe. Varey then swam to shore towing Sears while Vanderlip followed in the canoe.

On shore they were met by Dr. Vern Ellis of Hamilton, Ontario who administered artificial respiration. Sears went into respiratory arrest 8 times and was revived by artificial respiration. Taken to Norfolk General Hospital by ambulance, Sears recovered and is alive today because of the quickness of Varey and Vanderlip.

Officiating at the ceremonies were O.P.P. Assistant Commissioner E.J. Baker from General Headquarters in Toronto and Superintendent G.E. Code from Burlington O.P.P. District Headquarters. Making the award presentations on behalf of the Royal Canadian Humane Association was Mr. F. J. Keen, Secretary Treasurer of the Associations Hamilton Branch.

Birth

CHORPITTA--In Norfolk General Hospital, on Wednesday, June 18, 1975, to Mr. and Mrs. Terry Chorpitta of Turkey Point, as son.

KINSELLA--In Norfolk General Hospital, on Friday, June 20, 1975, to Mr. and Mrs. Garry Kinsella of Walsingham, a son.

FEDOSSENKO--In Norfolk General Hospital, on Sunday, June 22, 1975, to Mr. and Mrs. David Michael Fedosenko, 612 Orchard Ave., Delhi, a daughter.

CHAPMAN - Jack and Lauren (Beaudoin) Chapman of Courtland are pleased to announce the birth of their first child, Melanie Ann, born at Tillsonburg Memorial Hospital at 10:30 a.m. June 25. Melanie weighed in at 6 lbs. 10 ozs. and measured at 18 1/2 inches long.

Betty Chapman of Kitchener, Ray Chapman of Courtland, and Willard Beaudoin of Sault Ste. Marie are grandparents of Melanie.

Sports

Pee wee games - Sat. at Holbrook, game time 7:00 p.m.

Squirt games - Wed. Stratfordville at Courtland, game time 7:00 p.m.

Bantam boys - Friday, Stratfordville at Courtland, game time 7:00 p.m.

time 7:00 p.m.

Midget boys - Sat. Springfield at Courtland, game time 8:30 p.m.

All teams are playing their last scheduled game and are preparing for the playoffs.

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Editorial

The paper game

How many of you have wondered, when the News falls out of your mailbox or slips into the gravel driveway outside your home, how it gets there? How is a paper made and how much time does it involve?

Step one, of course, is getting the news. What you see in the News, comes to the office in a variety of ways. Correspondence makes up much of a weekly newspaper. Columns like the Courtland Chatter, Around the Town, and the Walsingham Views, and reports on women's institute meetings and lion club reports, are sent in by people who wish to inform others about what is going on in their area.

Most of the correspondents are paid at the rate of 20 cents per column inch for what is used for publication. Some correspondents refuse to take any payment. They are all, however, dedicated people, and the 20 cents does not go too far in offsetting the costs and time they incur in writing up weekly columns. The rest of the material is written by the reporters who work for the paper, or are press releases.

Most of the copy, as it is called, is mailed in. This copy must be edited for spelling, grammar, punctuation and sentence structure. It must also be edited for libelous remarks or statements which might offend anyone.

The edited copy then goes to the compugraphic typist for setting into cold type. A compugraphic machine looks much like any typewriter, but instead of typing onto a sheet of paper, the words are typed onto photographic paper, which is developed as if it were a roll of film, in the darkroom. The finished product, which is set into columns of print automatically by the compugraphic machine, is hung up to dry.

This process is called cold type, or offset, because it replaced the old method of hot type, or letterpress. Before the compugraphic machine was widely used, most small papers were content with letterpress. Using this method, words are typed onto a machine similar to a typewriter, but instead of coming out on paper, as previously described, the words came out as raised surfaces on strips of lead. The offset method replaced letterpress because it was cheaper and much easier to handle, as well as giving a better looking finished product.

After the printed columns have dried, they must be trimmed down to 1 1/2 inch widths. A proofreader reads the columns to check for spelling mistakes or other errors made by the compugraphic typist.

The next step is to take the columns to the waxing machine. The waxer contains liquid wax, and the printed columns are run through the machine so that a wax film is built up on the back of the columns. This is an essential step in what is called paste-up.

In paste-up, the editor or layout artist must decide what each finished page will look like. The stories, or columns, and pictures are then arranged on 16 by 10 and three-quarter inch sheets which are called flats. The process is called paste-up because the wax acts as a type of glue, so that the columns stick to the flats.

When the flats are completely pasted-up, they are photographed and developed, again, as if it were a roll of film, only on a larger scale.

The final step before the paper goes to the presses, is platemaking. Flat metal plates, usually made of aluminum or zinc, and about the thickness of tin cans, are made light sensitive. The flat is fastened to the plate with cellophane tape and then "printed" as if it were a negative. The metal plate is then developed.

The metal plates are fed into the press and the newspaper is run off. The finished product arrives in your mailbox or in your driveway.

Now that you know how we do it, would anyone like a job? Seriously, however, if you or a small group would like to see the operation firsthand, give me a call and I will arrange to take you through and give you a better look at the newspaper business.

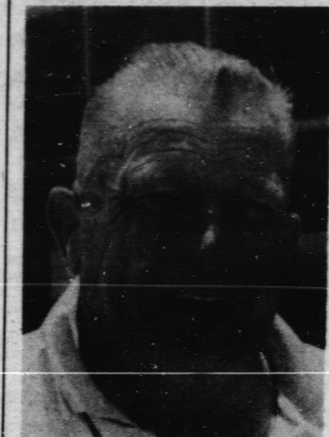
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Port Rowan News

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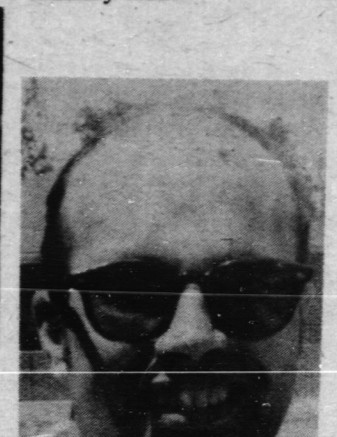
The People's Corner

Question: What do you think of the federal government increasing the price of gasoline?



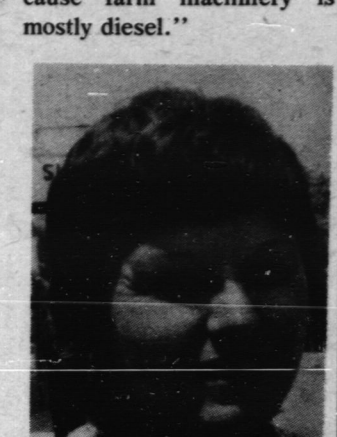
Jake Friesen, Clear Creek - "I don't think it was necessary."

I don't think it will hurt the government, but it will hurt the pocket books of the ordinary man."



Rosemary Erdelac, Walsingham - "I think the price is too high, but people will just have to put up with it, we

can't just stop buying gas like that. It won't affect those on the farm too much because farm machinery is mostly diesel."



Gas increase called 'excessive'

C. J. Clark, President of the Canadian Automobile Association stated today that his association, representing 1,250,000 motorists views the government's announced increase in gasoline prices of 15 cents per gallon as inequitable and excessive, requiring immediate re-examination and revision. The association requested an immediate meeting with Mr. Turner to review this alarming imposition.

The association urged the Federal Government earlier this year to participate in a joint program of voluntary conservation of gasoline to avoid the necessity of more drastic measures. Imposing excessive taxation under the

guise of energy conservation and forcing motorists to utilize public transportation is unacceptable. With 85 per cent of all passenger trips in Canada undertaken by automobile, and the majority of Canadians requiring their car for transportation to work, it is impractical to force Canadians into public transportation by economic sanctions.

Canadians to either cancel vacation travel plans or change the Canadian travel to United States destinations.

Tourists from the United States will be discouraged from travelling in Canada.

It is inequitable that the Federal Government should place a direct taxation on the private motorist of this magnitude while excluding other forms of transportation which excluding other forms of transportation, which consume petroleum energy.



One foot in the furrow' by Bob Trotter

Politics is a strange business.

At the university, the eggheads in those hallowed halls of higher learning call it political science. Maybe it is the way they look at it. But out in the cold, cruel world it's a dog-eat-dog and the devil-take-the-hindmost existence.

A week ago, the provincial government's subsidy plan for cow-calf producers was unveiled. The minister of agriculture and food, Bill Stewart, allowed his assistant to introduce the bill.

It has been labelled an insult by the Ontario Federation of Agriculture. Gordon Hill, president of the OFA, said it was mere window-dressing by the province. "A sham and a farce" because the province's cost-of-production formula is unacceptable. He cited the province allowing \$2.10 an hour for labor, yet the province's minimum wage is \$2.40 an hour.

Some of what Mr. Hill says makes sense. The cow-calf program allows only \$180 an acre for land yet current prices even up in Grey and Bruce Counties is \$300 an acre. And \$1,000 an acre for land in some areas is still a steal.

Ten years ago, we bought land for \$1,000 an acre. A parcel of raw land near us is listed at \$7,500 an acre today.

And where was Bill Stewart when all this spleen was being vented on his department? In hospital, recuperating from a heart attack.

Which is why politics is a strange business. Mr. Stewart has been agriculture minister in this province for more than a decade. He has been a power in the provincial cabinet and one of the most effective cabinet members. He is not the flamboyant type. He has a job to do and goes about his business quietly, firmly and doggedly. Under his steady hand, farmers in Ontario have come a long way.

I know of no other politician in Ontario who is capable of filling his shoes. He is a beef farmer himself and knows whereof he speaks.

Rumors were rampant a few months ago that he would not be a candidate in the next provincial election. The last time I talked with him he would not commit himself.

If proof of his abilities is needed, take a look at the recent appointments by Premier Davis. Bill Stewart is to be as as-

sistant to the premier in the next election campaign.

Whether the agriculture minister's illness will curtail his activities in the campaign, expected this fall—I'm predicting a mid-October election—remains to be seen. If he decides to step out of the picture entirely because of his health, Ontario will have lost an honest, upright cabinet minister.

And if his city friends are like mine, they are asking pointed questions such as why do farmers need an income stabilization plan at all?

I spent a week in Hogtown one day recently and most people I talked with couldn't care less whether the province's cow-calf program makes sense. In fact, many of them don't even know what a cow-calf operation is.

"Why should farmers get better treatment than anyone else?" said one of my writer friends who has the mistaken idea that all farmers are doing this time of year is sitting on their back porches listening to the corn grow.

"Why should they get a guaranteed wage? They're chronic bitches. They want to be paid for doing nothing."

He wouldn't accept my challenge. I asked him to come home with me this week for our brief haying season. We put up about 300 bales of hay. That's all: 300, not 3,000. By the end of the day I'm so poop-ed, scratched, stiff, sore, dried out and bone weary that climbing the stairs to the shower takes a monumental amount of effort. I'd like to see him haul bales of hay for a day. They weigh about 40-45 pounds at 10 a.m. By three, they are beginning to weigh 90 pounds.

The only pounding he does is on a typewriter. His idea of exercise is to open two bottles of beer. His conception of a balanced diet is a beer in one hand and a sandwich in the other.

I gently reminded him that he wouldn't have that beer in his refrigerator or that sandwich in his hand if farmers refused to grow the produce.

The loss of his beer and his bottle of rye every weekend made him look apprehensive when I said that farmers must be kept on the land or these amenities of life might be lost to him.