

Limehouse Minor Ball



Unisal Construction's Dave Piper gets congratulations from teammate Armand Steeves after hitting one of two homers in a 9-9 tie with Van's Welding. In all Unisal pounded out four homers in the game.

The Atom boys edged out Omagh 4-3 as they scored all four runs in the first inning. Omagh came back to score three runs of their own but were unable to add the tying score. Tristan Sones contributed two hits, while John Paul Dewsnap, Tim Wilson and Ernie Hollis each had one for Limehouse. In their only other game last week Limehouse shutout Glen Williams 4-0. Tristan Sones pitched a superb game as he struck out 14 batters, gave up no

walks and allowed only one baserunner. Tristan helped his own cause by slamming a home run. Other hits for Limehouse were by Tim Wilson, Ernie Hollis and Chris Pouw. The Limehouse Squirt Boys were defeated by Acton 19-5 despite Brian Porter's 2 RBIs and Alan Scott's triple. The Squirt boys came back the next night to double the score on Hornby 27-13. Six Limehouse home runs proved to be too much for Hornby. The six round-trippers were hit by Mike

Case, Allan Scott, Steve Lorrman, Roger Mullins, Chris Burrell and Georgie Coates. The Pee Wee boys put forth a good effort despite losing 26-13 to Hornby. Paul McDonald played an excellent game for Limehouse as he reached base three times on a single, double and was hit by a pitched ball. Brian Porter connected for a triple while Alan Scott pitched five innings and Bert Fiddler came in to relieve in the sixth. In the only game played by the Squirt girls

they lost 56-20 to Milton. The pee wee girls defeated Glen Williams 22-14. Jennifer Thomson played a strong fielding game for Limehouse. The Limehouse girls managed to pull off a double play to help the cause. Linda Thomson slugged a triple. Rhonda Case injured her knee while sliding into home plate. The Bantam girls defeated Omagh 17-9 despite having to borrow three players from Omagh. Only five of the regular players showed

up for the game. Limehouse managed to borrow three opposing team players and added Lori Book, a squirt age player to round out the team. Fortunately for the Bantam Girls Lori Book was available as she reached base on four consecutive singles. Sherry Wilson played an excellent game at shortstop and also stroked four hits for Limehouse. Credit should be given to the three Omagh girls who gave 100 per cent even though they were asked to play against

their own team. Limehouse forfeited their game against Lowville as they were

unable to field nine players. Their only other game was rained out last Friday against Omagh.



Acton Merchant Footballer Bruce MacPherson handled the Crown and Anchor table for the team.

ALL-VIEW INTERPHASE SYSTEMS INC.



Douglas G. Bassett

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Joseph J. Garwood, C.A.

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Donald R. Fraser Q.C.

Thomas A. James

All-View Interphase Systems Inc. is pleased to announce the election of Douglas G. Bassett, Gordon V. Ashworth, Joseph J. Garwood, C.A., Edwin A. Goodman, Q.C., Donald R. Fraser, Q.C., and Thomas A. James to the Board of Directors.

Mr. Douglas G. Bassett is the President of Baton Broadcasting Incorporated, the President of CFOTV-TV Limited, and the President of Inland Publishing Co. Limited. Mr. Gordon V. Ashworth is Executive Vice-President of Baton Broadcasting Incorporated.

Mr. Joseph J. Garwood, C.A., is Vice-President and Managing Director of Baton Broadcasting Incorporated, Vice-President of Inland Publishing Co. Limited, and Treasurer of All-View Interphase Systems Inc. Mr. Edwin A. Goodman, Q.C., is the senior partner of Goodman & Goodman, and a Director in a number of Canadian companies. Mr. Donald R. Fraser, Q.C., is the Vice-Chairman of All-View Interphase Systems Inc. Mr. Thomas A. James is Assistant Vice-President of Canadian Enterprise Development Corporation.

Geese problem

The number of Canada Geese throughout Halton has increased in the past few years and are a cause of concern to grain and corn producers.

Bruce Bucklin, Ministry of Natural Resources, warns it is against the law to domesticate and feed migratory birds. Once they stop flying south they become a problem for farmers.

Outdoor Canada

KNOW YOUR NYLON

Not too many years ago, nylon was introduced to a market dominated by cotton and canvas. Today, it's tops for a whole multitude of outdoors products, from tents to backpacks!

Nylon is one of man's wonder materials, developed in a test tube and constantly modified to meet different needs. It is gauged by its weight in ounces per square yard (though it won't be too long before the industry goes metric).

Urethane coatings, especially in backpacks, are often used to make nylon water-resistant (the term waterproof is a misnomer because water can still get in through seams and stitching).

To make nylon water-resistant, the coating has to be impregnated into the material, and once it has worn off, it's almost impossible to re-do. Spray-can repellants just don't stick properly to nylon.

It's helpful to know the different kinds of nylon and what they're used for when you go shopping for outdoors gear. Following is a list of the types of nylon most commonly used in the manufacture of outdoor equipment.

Oxford Nylon

This nylon is generally used by North American manufacturers in making small-capacity packs for day hikes and weekend bags, though many European companies still use it for their larger packs. Though not particularly abrasion-resistant, that doesn't matter much in the small backpacks, though it could definitely be a concern with the larger packs and packs used for rock-collecting and mountain climbing.

Cordura Nylon

European manufacturers have been slow picking up on this nylon, while in North America, all major backpack manufacturers are using it for their larger packs. The weave of cordura nylon makes it look rather like denim and it's used in both internal and external frame packs. It's tough, highly abrasion-resistant and will last a long time.

Because of the large carrying capacity of most cordura nylon packs, it's important to check the stitching to be sure it's reinforced at stress points. A good measure for stitching is from five to seven stitches per inch.

Tent Nylon

This is the nylon commonly used for the inside of tents. It's coated to prevent condensation from building up and creating moisture problems. It weighs from 1.5 to 2.9 ounces and, when coated, is used as the fly for water repellency above the tent. Heavier material is used on the floor.

Ripstop

This nylon has heavier threads running through it in a checkerboard pattern, making the material, as the name implies, tear resistant. It's frequently used in making sleeping bags and tents.

Taffeta

Many European products are still made of this ultra light nylon which is actually stronger than ripstop. However, unlike ripstop, once it's punctured, it will continue to tear. Taffeta is used in tents, sleeping bags, rain gear and stuff sacks for food and sleeping bags. It makes a great shell, though when it's coated, its ability to breathe can be drastically reduced.

Many manufacturers of outdoor clothing use their own blends of wool and nylon. While one might have two strands of nylon for three strands of wool, another might increase or decrease that ratio. Generally, this clothing is light, warm, water-resistant to a degree and it breathes.

And that's nylon. It has gone from novelty fabric to an indispensable part of the sportsman's scene in just a few short years.



Unless you worked at least 20 weeks in the past year, these changes could apply to you.

In December 1978, Parliament changed the Unemployment Insurance program. Changes starting July 1 mean that some people will have to work longer before they can qualify for Unemployment Insurance benefits.

Please remember, these UI changes affect only those claims which start on or after July 1, 1979. And, the changes may or may not apply to you. So please read on to see if you are affected.

(You'll find terms such as "Weeks of Work", "Qualifying Period", "Variable Entrance Requirement" (VER), and "Unemployment Rate" marked by an asterisk (*). For easier understanding, see the box "Explaining UI terms" at the end of this message.)

Here are the details of those changes.

Have you worked 20 weeks or more in your Qualifying Period*?

If so, this message does not apply to you. For you, the number of weeks you need to qualify for regular UI benefits and for UI illness and maternity benefits, or the one-time benefit at age 65 has not changed.

Are you working for the first time?

To get UI benefits, you will usually need 20 Weeks' Work*, no matter where you live. An exception to this would be if you were on a training course approved by the Canada

Employment and Immigration Commission for at least 14 weeks in the year before your Qualifying Period*. Then you would only need 10 to 14 weeks, depending on the Variable Entrance Requirement* where you live.

Are you starting to work again?

If you're coming back to work after being away a year or more, you'll usually need 20 Weeks of Work* in your Qualifying Period* before you can qualify for UI benefits. This applies wherever you live. This 20-week rule won't apply, however, if you were in any of the following situations for a total of at least 14 weeks in the year before your Qualifying Period*.

These are the situations that count:

1. You were getting temporary worker's disability compensation from a provincial program;
2. You were receiving sick or maternity leave payments;
3. You were out of work because of a labour dispute at your place of work;
4. You were on a Commission-approved training course;
5. You were on UI claim;
6. You were working in insurable employment.

So, for first-time workers and those coming back to work:

A. If you were in any of these six situations for a total of at least 14 weeks in the year before your Qualifying Period*, then you need only 10 to 14 Weeks' Work* in the Qualifying Period*, depending on the VER* where you live.

B. If none of the six situations fit your case, you will have to have worked at least 20 weeks to qualify for UI benefits.

NOTE: If you are returning to work after being away more than one year, the 20-week rule will normally apply to you.

Did you get UI benefits in the last year?

If you got UI benefits in your Qualifying Period*, there are new rules that may apply to you - unless the Unemployment Rate* in your area is over 11.5 per cent.

1. If a claim you had in the last year has not run out, you may be able to renew it.

2. If yours is classed as a new claim, you will need the usual 10 to 14 Weeks' Work* depending on your local VER*, plus up to six "extra" Weeks of Work*. The number of "extra" weeks you'll need depends on how many weeks you got on your previous UI claim. You need one "extra" week (up to a maximum of six) for every week you got over the VER* needed in your area.

Here's an example: You need 12 Weeks' Work* in your region (your local VER*) to qualify for benefits the first time. On your last claim, you drew 15 weeks' benefits before going back to work. Now, you would need the usual 12 weeks, plus three "extra" work weeks. (That's the difference between the 12 weeks you needed to work and the 15 weeks of benefits you drew. In total you would need 15 Weeks' Work* to qualify again within one year. The most anyone needs anywhere is 20 weeks of work to qualify.)

Again, please remember, when the Unemployment Rate* in your area is over 11.5 per cent, this rule won't apply to you. You'll need only 10 Weeks' Work* to qualify for regular UI benefits.

Other changes have been in effect since January 1979:

- The weekly benefit rate was reduced to 60 per cent of your average insurable earnings (from 66 2/3 per cent).
- Most people employed for less than 20 hours a week are no longer covered by UI.
- Higher-income claimants may have to repay part of UI benefits drawn in the 1979 tax year. This will only affect people whose income, including UI benefits, is over \$20,670. This will be explained when you get your 1979 tax return.

These things haven't changed:

- Just as a review, these points haven't changed:
- You may still get UI illness and maternity benefits and the special benefit paid at age 65 if you've worked 20 weeks in your Qualifying Period*.
- There's still a two-week waiting period before UI benefits start.
- To get regular benefits, you must still be available for and looking for work each day you are on claim.
- You must report any work and earnings while on claim.

- You can be disqualified from getting benefits for up to six weeks if you quit your job voluntarily, you were fired for misconduct, or if you turned down a suitable job offer.
- You can still appeal a decision by UI to deny you benefits.

Explaining UI terms:

*Weeks of Work

This means weeks of work that are insurable for Unemployment Insurance. Most employment of 20 hours or more a week is insurable.

*Qualifying Period

What UI calls your Qualifying Period is the 52 weeks before we start your claim. Or if you had a claim in the last year, it's the time since that claim started.

*Variable Entrance Requirement (VER)

To qualify for Unemployment Insurance benefits, you must have worked from 10 to 14 weeks in insurable employment during your Qualifying Period*. The exact number of weeks depends on the Unemployment Rate* in the economic region where you live. (See below.) If you don't have enough weeks to qualify when you file your claim, we keep your application in the computer file. If the Unemployment Rate* changes so you then have the weeks you need, we will send you a notice.

*Unemployment Rate

For Unemployment Insurance, the Unemployment Rate used for each of the 48 economic regions of Canada is not the current monthly Statistics Canada unemployment rate in each region. It is a three-month average of seasonally-adjusted monthly unemployment rates.

Canada's Unemployment Insurance Program

Working with people who want to work.

Employment and Immigration Canada
Employment and Immigration Canada
Ron Atkey, Minister
Ron Atkey, Ministre

Warning: Health and Welfare Canada advises that danger to health increases with amount smoked - avoid relighting. Average per cigarette: Tar: 7 mg. Tar: 0 mg nicotine.

