

plan, according to the Toronto Telegram, is to order two basic changes in existing private pension programs. The one is to make pension plans mandatory in all firms with 15 or more permanent employees. The other is to make both employers' and employees' contributions to private pension funds transferable after relatively brief employment when a worker moves from one firm to another.

The federal proposal is to raise present basic universal flat-rate pensions and to add, over a period of 10 years, an element of relationship between the level of pensions and the level of contributions (indirectly, the level of salaries) at the time of retirement.

There are other differences. The private pensions with which the Ontario Government proposes to deal are based on what insurance men call the funding principle. That is, the beneficiary pays in advance, his contributions expand with the interest earned by investing the fund, and he gets a pension based on this accumulation and on his life expectancy at the age of retirement.

In the light of this explanation, Mr. Wintermeyer's charge of "sabotage" appears to be unfounded. In truth, as the Telegram observes, it only muddies the waters, for although the federal and provincial plans are radically different in some ways, they are not necessarily incompatible.

Asinine Legislation

In Wisconsin the state legislature has adopted one of the most curious proposals in the history of democratic legislation. It would prevent, by law, any citizen from communicating his views on public matters to one or more legislators—even including his own representative—unless he wrote to all 133 of them, or paid \$25 to be a registered lobbyist.

The proposal has been treated with hilarious comments in other parts of the country, and it has been subjected to equally devastating criticism at home by the Milwaukee Journal. Now the attorney general of the state, having had second thoughts about it himself, has attempted to rescue the bill from absurdity by proposing, as an amendment, that the "personal lobbying" restriction be modified.

According to this amendment, "a request to a legislator for an affirmative or negative vote on any pending or proposed measure, without express or implied promise or threat," would not constitute a violation of the act.

What would this mean? Our Milwaukee contemporary points out that, inescapably, an "implied promise or threat" is always present when a voter tells a lawmaker what he wants him to do or not to do. The lawmaker knows that if he acts contrary he may lose election support. That is the heart of the relationship between citizens and their elected officials. And if the voter wants to state the promise or threat expressly, he has a perfect right.

So the "correction," far from saving the silly law, would only add another restriction that probably wouldn't hold water in court either. "A legislator that really wanted to get on the side of constitutional-ity," says the Journal, "would just repeal the whole pile of junk and forget it."

Applied it probably will be, in the face of public ridicule. But it will be hard for anyone who has studied the implications of this prize piece of lunacy to forget it.

EDITORIAL NOTES

An imaginative step has been taken by the United States Mission to the United Nations in appointing a Negro public-relations man to take over a newly created post which will deal with UN delegations and housing and other questions related to residence in New York.

The Financial Post fears that the family's last chance to get more than a glimpse of father during the golfing season may be at hand. Darkness usually returns him to the fold earlier and earlier as summer days shorten. But now comes news that floodlight producers in the U.S. are developing a growing business on regulation length layouts as well as on driving ranges and par-three courses. If this catches on, the more erratic golfers may never get home.



PLAYING "CHICKEN" OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Must Face Facts About Automation

"The Twentieth Century will be the Century of Canada, and of Canadian citizenship," Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the great French-Canadian Prime Minister, made this prediction thirty years ago. If he were alive today, he would change his famous dictum, to predict: "The second half of the 20th Century will be the Age of the Machine." That machine could confer great benefits upon mankind. It could bring material plenty to many, prosperity to the world, and food to the hungry. But it could also take away your job and mine. More especially, it could destroy the jobs which we hope a child in an mine will grow up to fill.

What is the prime problem we face today? "Unemployment," you might reply. The spectre of mass unemployment, I would correct you. Harold Wilson, the leader of the Labour Party in Britain, recently declared that 10,000,000 new jobs would have to be created in Britain within the next decade. As the man who has a reputation for being a conservative Prime Minister of Britain within the year, he is very conscious of this signal and serious problem which will face his government: to create 10 million new jobs for a labour force which today totals 25 million workers.

Ontario's Conservative Government under Premier John Robarts is tackling the problem head-on, as befits our most highly industrialized province. A conference on "Automation and Social Change" has been summoned to meet in Toronto on Oct. 18 and 19 September. Hon. Leslie Rowntree Q.C., Ontario's far-seeing and hard-driving young Minister of Labour, has described to me the steps which have been taken in taking to explore and counter this threat, and to turn it to our advantage. Mr. Rowntree will be accompanied by Hon. Bob Maclean, Q.C., Minister of Economics and Development, and Hon. William Davis, Minister of Education, in the planning and follow-up of this important exploration by government, management and labour—the first

such conference to be staged anywhere in North America.

Her observation and experience during her first months as an M.P. led her to write this damning indictment of our political leaders: "My strongest impression is of the House of Commons is that it is not the great forum for debate that it surely once was. There has been very little really thoughtful penetrating or informed discussion of the important issues that face Canada. Many M.P.s, even leading ones, seem unwilling or unable to discuss in depth the great issues of the day."

OUR GREATEST WORRY The great issue of the day for the average voter is simply this. Based upon the predictions of our political leaders, the information from the United States, and in the absence of any similar facts from our own country, I estimate that Canada will provide the staggering total of between 2,500,000 and 3,000,000 new jobs by 1970.

That frightening necessity is four or five times as many new jobs as have been created in Canada during the past seven years.

But what Ottawa wishes, Toronto is fortunately alert to this menacing problem. Ontario's Conservative Government under Premier John Robarts is tackling the problem head-on, as befits our most highly industrialized province. A conference on "Automation and Social Change" has been summoned to meet in Toronto on Oct. 18 and 19 September.

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Bolivia's Dilemma

National Geographic Society River 800 miles from the Atlantic. Bolivia ships have been a drain on the economy of South America's fifth largest nation. The nationalized and heavily subsidized tin mines once were the source of great wealth. They are now a drain on the center of political gravity.

In a three-way agreement with the Bolivian government, West Germany, the United States, and the Inter-American Development Bank undertook to modernize the mines. The miners' union, however, wanted no part of it. The Bolivian Government plan and went on strike.

GEOGRAPHY A PROBLEM Tin is only one of Bolivia's many mineral resources. Perhaps the landlocked nation's biggest treasure is its water power. After a lengthy war with Chile, between 1879 and 1884, Bolivia lost its Pacific coast ports and access to the ocean. Formidable mountain obstacles bar the way from the high plateau to the fertile plains to the east. In the plateau or altiplano, 12,000 feet up, the soil is thin and barren. Yet, two-thirds of the nation's 3,549,000 inhabitants live there.

Recently a road was extended from Cochabamba, within the Andes range, to Santa Cruz, in the semi-tropical and fertile lowlands. This has fostered a growing shift in population and a boom town of Santa Cruz. There are other signs of improvement. Argentina has granted Bolivia free use of the port of Buenos Aires.

The Flying Dutchman Restaurant "Your Island Steak House"

Chiggers Are Troublemakers

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen CHIGGERS are little red, hairy mites, so small most persons cannot see them without a magnifying glass. But do not be misled by their size because the bites of these critters produce a rash that is intensely itchy for several days.

A young chigger is the troublemaker. It attacks not only man but domestic wild animals, poultry, reptiles, and birds. This younger generation also is particular and squirrely about for a suitable spot to insert its mouth. The choice areas are parts of the body where clothing fits tightly or where the flesh is thin, i.e., n e d e r , or wrinkles.

Chiggers inject a fluid into the chosen spot which dissolves the tissues; they then suck up the liquefied tissue. Four days later, they drop off and change to nymphs which in turn become adults that feed on decaying material, insects, and insect eggs.

Some persons are more susceptible than others to chigger bites and develop severe reactions with fever, large welts, and severe itching. Immunity is built up, come with repeated bites. The insects prefer low damp areas such as meadows, woodlands, and pastures, especially near streams. Some species thrive in dry places, including lawns, golf courses, and parks.

Anyone who has been exposed should get into a bath tub and clean up thoroughly as soon as possible, apply a thick lather of soap, and rinse off well. Next, dab antiseptic on each welt. Killing the chiggers reduces itching but does not stop it because the infected fluid remains an irritant. An antiseptic solution containing benzocaine usually offers relief.

If you are going for a hike or a picnic into an area known to be infested, an repellent to your exposed skin and outer garments. The most effective

NOTES BY THE WAY

There is no wholly satisfactory substitute for brains—but all success does pretty well.—Toronto Star.

The question: "If your father sold fifteen hundred bushels of grain for two dollars per bushel, what would he get?" The answer: "A new car."—Financial Post.

What can be the future of an economy in which it takes more brains to figure out the tax on our income than it does to actually earn it?—Globe.

There will be trouble the other day in Detroit where the world's first fully automated factory is operating. Six of the machines got together and demanded an oil break.—Ottawa Citizen.

One of the most interesting psychological studies of the year concerns Brady, a dog owned by Mrs. Margaret Suller, of Fleet, England. He smokes 20 cigarettes a day. "Mind you," said Mrs. Suller, "he doesn't inhale. He just puffs: 'That's what everyone says when they start.'—Hamilton Spectator.

Because of the "objectionable smell" four neighbors of Miss Nan Colton, who keeps 80 cats at her bungalow at Ambleside Avenue, Telecombe, near Brighton, were granted a reduction in their rate assessments of between 19 and 18 pounds each. Miss Colton, a former member of the House of Commons, has fought several legal battles to keep her cats.—The Times, London.

contains chemicals such as diethyltoluamide, dimethylphthalate, dimethylcarbazole, ethylhexanediol, or benzyl benzoate alone or in combination. A variety of insecticides are available for cat owners who wish to rid their premises of these pests. Be sure to use according to directions.

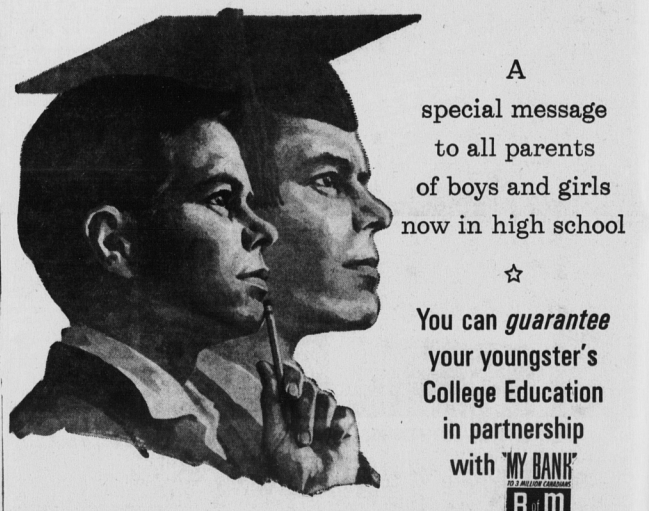
Our Yesterdays

(From the Guardian Files) TEN YEARS AGO September 3, 1953) Miss Helen Moore, 84, of Kensington, P.E.I., left Aug. 28 on the first lap of her Journey to Shizuoka, Japan, where she will spend three years as a missionary teacher of the United Church of Canada.

The Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto announced to day that Faith N. MacLachlan, 29 McGill Terrace, Charlottetown, has been awarded the Grade One award for piano. Seven-year-old Faith studies with her mother, Mrs. Alice D. MacLachlan.

Twenty-five years ago (September 3, 1938) W. A. Winfield, Halifax, General Manager of the Maritime Telephone and Telegraph Company, arrived in the province last night. He is staying at the Canadian National Hotel. Mr. Winfield is here in connection with the four-day annual convention of the Telephone Association of Canada which is being held in West Charlottetown.

William A. Reddie, professor of agriculture, came into Summerside Saturday and spent two days here. He left last Monday afternoon en route to Charlottetown to complete his trip around Prince Edward Island by canoe. He will have covered approximately 500 miles by canoe when he completes his journey, averaging 20 miles paddling per day.



BANK OF MONTREAL UNIVERSITY EDUCATION PROGRAMME

A comprehensive, life-insured plan for financing a college education for boys and girls now in high school

If you are like most parents with children in high school, you are probably wondering how you are going to meet the costs of financing your youngster's college education. To help parents solve this problem, the Bank of Montreal has introduced its University Education Programme—the first life-insured plan of its kind in Canada.

Under this comprehensive programme, parents, guardians and sponsors of high-school students can spread the cost of a university education over periods of up to nine years, thus keeping monthly payments to amounts they can afford without hardship. And the cost to the parent is only a fraction of the interest paid on a straight loan programme.

HOW TO JOIN THE PROGRAMME See the people at your neighbourhood B of M branch. You will receive a warm welcome from a staff who will be pleased to give you further details and to help you select a plan suited to your needs. Ask for your copy of the Bank of Montreal University Education Programme folder.

P.S. If you need help in financing a student already in University—or planning to register this year—talk to your B of M Manager. Chances are he can arrange a tuition loan with extended payments adapted to your circumstances.

TO PAY TO YOU PAY MONTHLY PERIODS OF YOUR PAYMENTS BEGIN	YOUR OBJECTIVE: 46,000 (to include 10% on first annual amount of 10,000 each)
Plan A \$49.55 7 years 2 years before university	
Plan B 42.78 8 years 3 years before university	
Plan C 37.56 9 years 4 years before university	

HOW THE PROGRAMME WORKS Under the basic plan, the parent agrees to make monthly payments to the Bank starting, say, two years before the student enters university, and terminating one year after graduation. In return, the parent receives an annual sum from the Bank at the start of each of the four university years.

LIFE-INSURANCE FEATURE If the parent concerned should die after the start of the programme, the money for education specified in the agreement will be advanced by the Bank each year without any further payments being made by the family or the estate.

BANK OF MONTREAL
Canada's First Bank
WORKING WITH CANADIANS IN EVERY WALK OF LIFE SINCE 1817