CANADA'S WONDER PLACES

(Concluded from page 15.)

the surrounding peaks. The alpine meadows and park-lands, as well as the open slopes of the valley are throughout the spring and summer decked with a gorgeous array of flowers of varied hues which, in places, are so profuse and brilliant that it seems as if nature had spread a carpet of rainbow colours for the delight and wonder of her visitors.

Jasper Park, with an area of 4,400 square miles, is one of the latest and the largest of the Dominion Parks, and is on the main lines of both the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern Railways. It possesses innumerable snow-capped mountains, glaciers, water-falls, canyons, and crystal lakes, and sulphur springs, with a temperature ranging from 112 to 128 degrees Fahrenheit, have been discovered. Maligne Lake, one of the most beautiful in the Rockies, which was not originally included in the Park, has now been taken in. Mount Cavell, named in honour of the British nurse murdered in Belgium, is one of the highest peaks, with a hanging glacier clinging across its face from south to north, and on its western end a huge glacier, ending in a dark, pine-covered valley, along which a rushing torrent runs to the Athabaska River. The Maligne River is one of the most remarkable streams in North America, running for miles underground and having a considerably greater volume near the source than at its outlet. At one point along its course it flows in a canyon over a hundred feet in depth and along what are now the sides of the canyon are giant "pot-holes" made by the stream before it had eroded its bed to its present depth.

Buffalo Park, the home of the Government herd of buffalo, the largest herd in the world, is half a mile south of Wainright, Alberta, and covers an area of 160 square miles. The Park is surrounded by a high wire fence and a ploughed fire-guard. The Buffalo now in the Park number 1,453 and the herd is increasing every year, much to the gratification of all who take an interest in the wild life of the American continent.

IN MATTERS OF MONEY

CHART YOUR SAVINGS

(SAYS POPULAR AUTHOR)

MOST of us have very crude methods of saving money and a lot of the crudity is reflected in the way we keep tab on our own financial doings. In his book, "How to Get Ahead," Albert W. Atwood gives the leading character of the book a chance to show how he kept a line on his savings:

"I have arranged a scheme so that I can actually see my hoard growing," says the inventor, a young man. "My system is simple. It requires about two minutes a week, but it stimulates my saving instinct just enough, so that I have acquired a fine nest-egg since I started doing it.

"The first thing I did was to procure some paper ruled off into squares (the kind surveyors and efficiency engineers use). Horizontally my squares represented $5 each. Perpendicularly the squares represented two weeks. Then I went to work to "plot" my curve. The first week I saved $5 and put a dot opposite the first $5 mark and ran a line up from the zero mark—that is, to the intersection of my constants. Perhaps that isn't clear to you, but you will see that the more nearly vertical my curve runs the faster I am saving.

"Up to the fifty-dollar mark—that is, ten divisions of my vertical—I made a mark. That represented my temporary goal. If I had saved that amount in ten weeks, my curve would have been a line running at forty-five degrees. As it was, it took me twice as long. Then I decided I was going at too slow a rate, so I increased my saving each week, and the line shot off at a sharp angle upward. In that way I could actually see the improvement I made. Every time the line begins to sag a little, I take the hint and deduct a dime or a quarter from my luncheon money or other expenses. I stick to it until the curve straightens out. It seems a little thing; but I never saved a cent until I started the chart."

Conscript Canada's Crop

(Concluded from page 12.)

be offering Great Britain wheat at a lower price than she would otherwise have to pay.

How Uncle Sam goes after his Liberty Loan.
—Cesare in N. Y. Post.

The price once set, the elevator companies have to be notified that the government will buy wheat delivered at Fort William, and that all wheat brought to the elevators must either be moved to Fort William or held to the government's order. The necessary reserves can be held for seed, and the milling companies allowed sufficient for their requirements. The balance can be sold en bloc to the wheat Commission of the Allies.

In the United States matters are in a much different position. Only a narrow percentage of their crop can be exported, and the first aspect of their problem is getting the wheat which is grown within a limited area distributed through a population of a hundred millions. They may well prefer to leave undisturbed the machinery for domestic distribution, while a contrary course is indicated. We eat only a small part of the crop we grow. Our problem is to sell and deliver the surplus abroad with a minimum of effort, and a minimum of disturbance to our own affairs. By government action we can secure the greatest benefit to Great Britain and France, we can secure an adequate price to the farmer for his crop, a price that will encourage him to continue putting forth his greatest efforts, and at the same time we can avoid the absurdity of fifteen dollar flour in this country, and bread at eight cents a pound.

Tax the Hold-Backer

HON. GEORGE GRAHAM'S recommendation to tax idle, speculative land in the West—or elsewhere—should have the moral support of all people who read this column. As the Canadian Courier has pointed out, these lands were grabbed by speculative companies in boom times right along the lines of new railway. The settler was forced to go back behind the lines in order to raise his crops and forced to haul his crops long distances to market. Every bushel of wheat thus hauled at a reduced profit helps to increase the value of the speculative land along the railway. The speculator hits both the railway which cost the country millions to build and the settler whose production is handicapped by the idle land blocking his road to market.

A tax on these lands might force them into the market. People might buy these lands and crop them. Heavens! what a revolution that would be! What an interference with the sacred right of monopolists to squat with other people's money on the country's land and to keep it out of production for the sake of boosting the price! Single tax has only partially succeeded in solving this problem. A good stiff war tax might solve it a great deal more quickly.

But taxing idle land is not necessarily a Liberal idea. Surely some Conservatives will be found who will endorse it.