

Investment Items

is the title of our periodical review of Canadian business and financial conditions.

Topics discussed in the June issue include:

- Immigration, Foreign Trade, Crop Prospects, Steel Situation, Building Activity, Railway Operations, Banking Situation, Newsprint Situation, Interest Rates, Tobacco Industry, Canada-West Indies, Film Theatres

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The Diamond Jubilee

(SPECIALLY WRITTEN FOR BROADCASTING PURPOSES)

By Norman R. Cole "Uncle Dick"

Part 3.

Happily, in 1866, the clouds that had overshadowed the political horizon began to clear, and at the end of the year the Delegates from Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, met in London, England, on December 4, 1866, and held during the revised Quebec Resolutions into a Bill. It is only right and fair to say here, that, during these very important days, the British Government took the keenest interest in the deliberations, and rendered every possible help to the Delegates; at the same time refraining from interfering in the least with the freedom and rights of the Delegates to shape the destiny of their own country.

At last, after years of toil and discussion, the final draft was made ready, signed, sealed, and delivered to the British House of Commons, where, on March the 29th, 1867, the Imperial Parliament passed the British North America Act. On July the 1st, 1867, it came into force, and on that date the four Provinces of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick became, by Royal Proclamation, THE DOMINION OF CANADA, with Ottawa as the Capital, and Confederation an accomplished fact!

Such a huge undertaking as Confederation could hardly be accomplished without some little misunderstandings and unforeseen difficulties. The transfer of the Hudson's Bay Company's territories to the new Dominion, in 1868, indirectly led to the North-West Rebellion of 1870; but on July 15, of the same year, the same year, the transfer became effective and Manitoba, the 5th Province to enter the Dominion, was admitted to Confederation.

Owing to the dissatisfaction which the people of Nova Scotia at first felt for the terms of Confederation sought to repeal her inclusion in the Union, but eventually better counsels prevailed. On July the 1st, 1873, Prince Edward Island, the smallest of the Colonies of British North America, expressed willingness to join the growing family of the Dominion, and amid great rejoicings "The Garden of the Gulf" was added to the rest of Canada. It took only a few months to clear up most of the difficulties and disappointments under which the Maritime Provinces have been labouring for years, were finally settled by the awards of the Federal Government, acting on the findings and recommendations of the Duncan Royal Commission.

On July the 20th, 1871, the far-away Pacific Colony of British Columbia agreed to enter Confederation upon the Federal Government at Ottawa undertaking to link up that Province to the Eastern parts of the Dominion by some means of transportation. At first only a wagon-road was contemplated, but this was changed to a railroad, the Pacific Coast people, and eventually the great Canadian Pacific Railway was organized, and, after many unenviable and unforeseen delays, the 3,000-mile iron road was completed, and on June 28, 1886, the first through train from Montreal to Vancouver linked Eastern and Western Canada together.

When, in 1870, the Province of Manitoba was created, the remainder of the vast prairie lands that had been acquired by the Dominion from the Hudson's Bay Company were opened into the North-West Territories; and in 1882 the provisional district of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Athabaska were established. In 1897, a certain measure of responsible self-government was granted to these districts, and in 1905 the Dominion Government created the two Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. These two new provinces officially took their places with the seven other Provinces on September the 1st, 1905, thus making a continuous Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

In 1912, a still further extension of boundaries for Manitoba, Ontario, and Quebec was agreed on, in order that they might conform more closely to the territories of Alberta and Saskatchewan. Canadian Territory North of the 60th Parallel has, for administrative purposes, been formed into the territories of Yukon, Mackenzie, Keewatin, and Franklin, the latter district extending into and including the islands of the Arctic Ocean. This is the Canada of the present day, extending from ocean to ocean, even unto the waters of the Polar Sea. Little wonder, then, that we are so fond of, so proud of, so jealous of, this Canada of ours! This, then, is the story, in brief, of the remarkable conception and birth of our great Dominion of Canada. I have only been able to touch, in passing, the very outlines of this immense subject. It is a story to thrill the mind of the most unimaginative, and to fill with pride the heart of every true citizen of Canada. Dwarling all other movements of a like nature, over the centuries, the "Fathers of Confederation," by their patience, courtesy, self-sacrifice, and patriotism, achieved results of which we do not even now see the limit. Beyond the expectations of even the greatest of the Statesmen of 1867, Canada has expanded and prospered until, in this year of Grace, 1927, her commerce, her shipping, her manufactures, her discoveries, and the fame of the valour of her Sons has penetrated to the very ends of the earth. CANADA is a name to set the blood tingling in the veins of the most distant peoples, and the beauty and

greatness of the Dominion has been acknowledged, even in the ancient haunts of beauty of the Old World. From every quarter of the Globe, men and women flock to Canada to view the grandeur of the Rocky Mountains and the beautiful Lakes of Banff, Alberta. Every winter the spots of Canada attract the attention and presence of thousands of tourists, and in summer the hunter and the fisherman find in Canada their greatest joy. Yes, yes, we have a country second to none in the world, and not all the words in the English language can tell the full story of Canada's beauty and Canada's magnificence.

At the time of Confederation, the land area of Canada was something like 338,24 square miles. Since that time, the incoming of other provinces and the results of exploration have increased the area of Canada so extensively that to-day the Dominion covers more than 3,500,000 square miles, figures that very few of us are capable of understanding or appreciate. And this does not take into account the vast water areas of Canada of which there are some 143,000 square miles!

In the matter of population, the growth of the Dominion is none the less remarkable. To Canada, beyond the honour of having taken the first census of modern times, namely, 1665, and at that time the population of New France showed a population of but 3,815 people. One hundred years later this was increased to about 70,000; and the Maritime another 20,000, making a total of some 90,000 inhabitants. The first regular census was taken in 1851 under the new census Act, and revealed a population of some 2,155,302,443 dollars, or over 2,500 dollars for each person in Canada. I do hope that you will be careful not to spend your little fortune too quickly.

It would be useless for me to tell you of all the millions and millions of dollars that the trade of Canada amounts to every year, for the figures are too vast and too bewildering for me to think of, let alone make clear to you in this Chat. To those of you who love statistics, and that after knowledge, I would suggest that you obtain a copy of the book, "Sixty Years of Canadian Progress," issued by the Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa. Therein you will find all the figures you need to make clear the astonishing amount of Canada's trade—and Canada's progress since Confederation.

As we have already noticed in a previous part of our Chat, the problem of Transportation was one of the chief problems of Confederation. Even with a country now so vast and wide, it is almost impossible to realize that Canada has over 40,000 miles of railroad at the present time, and that no other country has more than 1,500 miles of water-travelled air service. It is a fact that the 1,500 miles possible upon the mighty rivers of the Dominion.

Beside the steam-railroads there are over 2,500 miles of electric railways, as well as numerous boats upon the Great Lakes. These figures are exclusive of the overwhelming number of the thousands of automobiles along the 385,000 miles of roadways of Canada. And even at that, not one half of our country has as yet been adequately equipped with necessary means of transportation. For that reason, among others, the coming of the aeroplane will undoubtedly mean the opening up of vast and as yet unexplored areas of our country to the settler, and once we get a complete and adequately equipped air service in operation throughout the Dominion.

No doubt a great number of young Canadians are wondering what they are going to do for a living—when they grow up. Well, you are certainly going to have a very wide range to choose from, for in Canada there are endless fields for agriculture, mining, surveying, engineering, fox-farming, transportation, live-stock farming, building, textile industries, manufacturing, newspaper work, literature, teaching, fine arts, pulp and paper industries, forestry, chemistry, exploration, medical science, and a host of other professions and industries far too numerous to mention.

Never before in the history of the world was there greater opportunity offered young people, both men and women, to start life in more favourable conditions than in the Canada of the present day. The foundations of this great Dominion were so truly laid and continue to have but to amplify and continue what was started in the historic year of 1867. To-day Canada has some of the finest buildings in the world, one of the largest railway bridges ever erected; the greatest steel and asbestos deposits; the finest Cattle of the world; the best of apples and the finest of wheat; the choicest poultry and the greatest grain exporting trade in the world.

Canada constitutes one-third of the area of the British Empire, and contains one of the largest gold mines. She has the largest forest resources of the Empire, and the greatest amount of agricultural land upon and waiting for the settler.

locy, with an assured market for all his products. Canada's scenic beauties, and her modern cities, are the wonder of every traveller who sees, for the first time, these contrasts—of by and by. To be able to step out of an up-to-date hotel—I was almost going to say City—with all the latest electrical conveniences, into full view of the wild and rugged beauty of Mount Robson or Mount Edith Cavell, or the shimmering glory of Lake Louise, is an experience possible in no other Country on earth,—the latest works of Nature—side by side.

Her universities, her educational institutions, her electrical developments, her manufacturing plants, her natural resources and potential wealth, and her Christian homes, place Canada in the forefront of the Nations of the world, and so long as her Citizens—young and old—keep ever in view the memories of the glorious past, and a VISION of a more glorious future, this fact: Dominion will grow from strength to strength, until all the world will be compelled to acknowledge the greatness and the pre-eminence of this Nation whose 60th Birthday we keep this happy year, and to pay tribute to those men of courage and foresight, whom we are proud to call the "Fathers of Confederation."

And what words of mine are fitting or good enough to tell of the valiant parts that have so heroically been played by the Soldier-Sons of our land in the defence of Canada and the Empire on this continent, and in South Africa. Ten years ago, in France and Belgium during the Great War, the men from the Land of the Maple left the greatest tribute of the world's greatest tyranny and brutality. Who will ever be able to fully chronicle the valorous deeds of that mighty 500,000 men, as the Canadian Army took its place by the side of the veterans of the many wars, yet without suffering by the comparison. Nay! They even outshone—yes, and out-fought—the pick of the most perfect war machine ever devised by man, and, despite the most fiendish devices of the enemy,—the Canadians held the line—and saved the Day!

Opportunities Why, they are just tumbling over each other to be enlisted by the strong young hands of Canada's Boys and Girls. You young people have a heritage that no other people on earth can claim—or gain. And it is all YOURS—to enjoy—to develop—and to hand on unimpaired, yet still more glorious—to those who come after you! Think upon the splendid men and women who have gone before you—to show you the way to the very heights of human endeavour. Think of the thousands upon thousands of Canadians, heroic and unselfish, who have blazed a trail for YOU—across the mighty reaches of this Dominion of Ours! Look well to the deeds and lives of those hardy Pioneers who opened up the trackless regions of the West and North; and take heart from their unselfish example, and strive, with all your great talents and with all your might, to emulate their heroic deeds!

Freedom! bought by conflicts gory. Passed from Father on to Son, Come to US all wreathed in glory, Crowned with peace our Sires have won.

Let us then be up and quailing, This Our Birthright—LIBERTY! With high purpose, none retarding, Great in name and Charity!

Norman R. Cole, Ottawa, June 1, 1927.

Notes By The Way

(Continued from page 4)

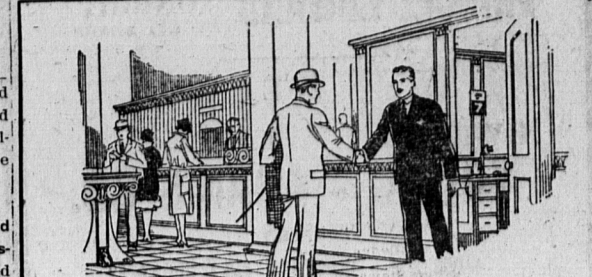
that Premier Stewart was saved from the wreck in Georgetown and so abundantly endorsed by the electors in Charlottetown where he has lived for years.

The voters in this city who stood by the Government have good reason to rejoice and also to be amused at the result of the voting here. They have reason to rejoice and do rejoice heartily because every woman and every man of them who voted for "the Doctor and Chester" won their votes and will be ably and worthily represented in the Legislature! And they have good reason to smile and laugh, as they are still smiling and laughing this morning at their neighbors who voted the other way and lost their votes!

Charlottetown, the beautiful capital of our Island Province, the centre of its intelligence, its churches, as it is the centre of its wealth and culture, and manufacturing industry has vindicated the Stewart Government and its policy and has done itself credit.

Here are the headquarters and chief supports of the Red Cross, the Orphanages, the larger hospitals and public charities of the land, supported by the Stewart Government as they never were before. Here are published the two daily newspapers of our Province. Here are the headquarters of the miscalled Temperance Alliance, noted chiefly of late for most intemperate and reckless deliveries in spoken and printed words.

And here as never before the prohibitionist political parsons are frozen with the cold and emphatic rebuke of two-thirds of their neighbors, who are witnesses of the daily goings out and incomings of all our citizens. Well, they have their rebuke here in Charlottetown, where they are best known, and where the Great Hypocrisy that came in with prohibition is also best known, and where its supporters all lost their votes. Space will not permit us to say more this morning, except to express regret that the Great Hypocrisy is to be further perpetuated in the land.



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picture of the Lieutenant-Governor of each, and illustrations showing the Legislative buildings and public offices of each, together with likenesses of all the Governors-General and all the Prime Ministers of Canada. The historic record of Prince Edward Island is brief and comprehensive. Many important facts are supplied. In conclusion it is stated that: "We the War Cry is admirable from the artistic as from the patriotic point of view. On the first page a fine likeness of our Governor-General, Viscount Willingdon, is surrounded by pictures setting forth the early history of Canada: Indians in their camps; a hunter after buffalo; the pioneer farmer gathering in his sheaves by hand; fishermen and walrus hunters; lumbermen and orchardists, etc. Victoria the Good, and her good grandson, George the Fifth, are pictured in succeeding pages. Then there are well written sketches of each of the Provinces, with a

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DAILY LESSONS IN ENGLISH

By W. L. Gordon

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED:

"Emerge" means to come forth, "immerge" is to disappear. "The man emerged from the shadows," "The sun immersed behind the clouds."

OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: Pronounce de-tar, e unstressed, as a "tau", and accent last syllable.

OFTEN MISPELLED: diligence, industry, assiduity, patience, persistence, application.

WORD STUDY: "Use a word three times and it is yours." Let us increase our vocabulary by mastering one word each day. Today's word: IMPROVEMENT; lacking foresight or thrift. "His improvement swept away the fortune he inherited."

Annual School Meeting

SOURIS WEST SCHOOL

Supplement voted \$100.00, Coal & Lighting fee \$80.00, New Toilet Houses \$125.00, Sewer & other expenses \$65.00, Sylvester Douglas re-elected trustee. Teacher resigned after two years.

Nad Hughes, Chairman, H. B. McDonald, Sec'y.

TIGNISH SCHOOL

\$775.00 voted for supplement; \$390.00 current expenses. J. W. Gavin, elected trustee. J. Albert Brennan, Stipendiary Magistrate, Angus R. Shea, Police Officer.

SPRING BROOK SCHOOL

Teachers supplement \$125.00, Expenses \$250.00. A committee was appointed, namely, G. Ferguson, E. Gillispie, W. McKee, to make arrangements and secure material for a big bonfire which will be lighted on evening of July 1st.

MONTAGUE

Chairman, J. B. Clarkson; Secretary, Ned MacDonald; Auditor, L. M. McKinnon and J. B. Clarkson.

New trustee A. D. McLure; Supplement: Principal, \$350.00, Two assistants, \$175.00 each, Janitor, \$25.00, Fuel, \$300.00, Contingent expenses \$200.00, Repairs and replacement furniture, purchase of land and other supplies \$765.00.

ANNUAL SCHOOL MEETING

1927 MILLVIEW—Chairman, Wm. Coady, Auditor, W. C. Smith, New Trustee, C. J. McKenna; Supplement \$100.00; Contingent Expenses, \$100.00; Improvements \$50.00; Sec'y G. H. Jenkins.

HAZEL GROVE SCHOOL

12 voters present. Supplement \$150.00, Total voted \$295.00. Teacher—Miss Mary Andrews, remaining. Weeks, new trustee, Frank Bagnall, Secretary.

KINGSTON SCHOOL

Chairman, George Beers; New Trustee, William Fall; Supp. \$200.00. Teacher resigned, S. B. Newcom, Sec'y.

HARTSVILLE SCHOOL

Teachers Supplement \$125.00, Contingent expenses \$95.00, New Trustee, John Murray, A. McPherson, Sec'y of Trustees. Teacher is resigning.

SPRINGVALE SCHOOL

At the Annual Meeting of the Springvale School district \$150.00 was voted for supplement, \$50 for school improvements, \$50 contingent expenses. John Stewart was re-elected trustee, teacher leaving.

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