

universally expressed in a variety of ways that nothing which the Canadian Club of Halifax can do would, at the same expenditure, be of greater advantage in future years than a memorial such as that proposed. The movement seems most fitting at this stage in the history of a liberty-loving, progressive people. Non-resident Nova Scotians familiar with Halifax and Nova Scotia unanimously concur in the opinion that the site proposed for the Memorial Tower is unrivalled, that nowhere in the whole province can a more suitable spot be found. All are agreed that the event to be commemorated is of supreme importance in our history, and that Nova Scotians, indeed all Canadians, may well be proud of the fact that in the city by the sea there was the beginning of the application to the Empire of that principle which is assuredly the foundation of its greatness.

Every correspondent points to October second, 1758, as a date of the first importance, never to be forgotten as a mile stone in the history of the British Empire. Since that memorable day there has been a long process of development, but we must remember that strength results from slow and steady growth, and we cannot forget that the founding and building up of a new nation in a new world requires time, and that more than the ordinary forces are needful to ensure stability. There must at the beginning be men of strength, who can break away from the old conditions to face the new and unknown. They must be fitted by Divine Providence for the work given them. Men of will, men of wisdom, men of foresight are needed, men who can realize the possibilities of the future and who can equally arise to the opportunities of the present. Adventurous spirits, too, are needed to conquer unseen obstacles, and not seldom the strongest only are equal to the task.

These words apply to the first settlers of Nova Scotia, and these pioneers include men accustomed to a seafaring life, men who could battle with the storm