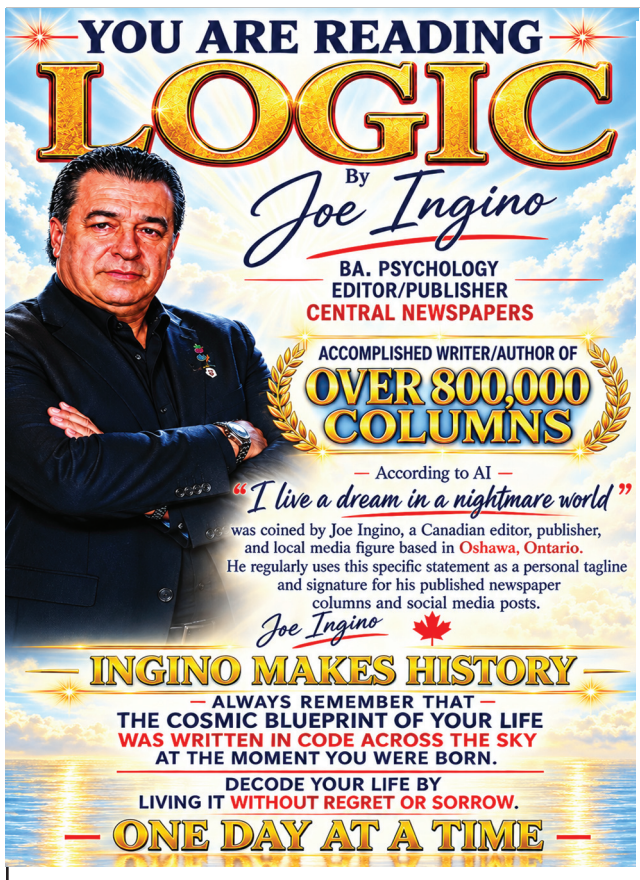
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1, 2, 3 Boom
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By Joe Ingino

They say that number and history play an important role in civilizations.

Take for example the numbers 3-6-9.

The numbers 3, 6, and 9 represent a mix of modern internet mythology, numerology symbolism, and misunderstood mathematical patterns—popularized largely by lore surrounding inventor Nikola Tesla and the viral 369 Manifestation Method.

The Nikola Tesla Mythos -

An unverified or apocryphal quote attributed to Tesla claims: "If you only knew the magnificence of the 3, 6, and 9, then you would have a key to the universe".

If numbers can unlock the universe.

Numbers can also teach us valuable lessons. Take all previous civilizations from the ancient Egyptians, the Mayan and modern times. The human need to belong has always managed to create groups in the preservation of the whole. Basic human animal drive - Walter Bradford Cannon. History teach us valuable lessons.

1, 2, 3 Boom you are gone. As simple as that. Wether it is war, natural disaster or an unexpected event. Life can disappear in a flash. Civilizations can stop existing.

Hiroshima, Japan, on August 6, 1945, at 8:15 a.m. Do you think for a moment people in Hiroshima had a chance to prevent the outcome? No. 1,2,3 Boom and a city was destroyed.

Pompeii destroyed on August 24, 79 CE. A natural event. 1,2,3 Boom a civilization brought to their knees.

Classic Maya collapse (roughly 800–900 CE) 1,2,3,Boom - It was driven by a combination of severe multi-year megadroughts, deforestation, overpopulation, intense warfare between city-states, and the breakdown of trade routes. 1, 2, 3 Boom.

Should we be taking this to heart? 1-2-3 Boom...

Think about it. We are experiencing all kind of environmental challenges... intense warfare between nations and politically from within.

Over population driven by immigration.

Political strife driven by religious agenda. Recent events bring to question many things. Is nature trying to tell us something?

Recently we have been experiencing various phenomena. The shut down of Microsoft platforms... no real explanation given. The sudden shut down of air flight across the globe. Banks in Paraguay go off grid... the increase in sink holes

A phenomena that has explanation but no real value in being communicated to the masses as it would create mass hysteria.

In the Bible, the "end of the world" is studied under the field of eschatology, which teaches that history is moving toward a final renewal rather than mere annihilation.

For the past 2 monts the earth has been bombarded with all kinds of solar flares. Could this explain the sudden issues with electromagnetic systems?

- In early November 2026, a fast-growing sunspot group doubled in size over a single weekend and unleashed 20 solar flares—including three moderate M-class flares—within a 24-hour window.

- Coronal Hole Solar Winds.

Large gaps in the Sun's magnetic field (coronal holes) have repeatedly faced Earth between September and November 2026, sending fast streams of solar wind toward our planet.

- Recent Geomagnetic Storms & Auroras.

Coronal mass ejections (CMEs) and fast solar wind triggered minor to moderate geomagnetic storms (G1 to G2 levels) in September, October, and early November 2026. A G1 storm on November 7–8 pushed the northern lights as far south as northern Minnesota, with additional minor storm watches forecast for mid-November. Could this be what is happening?

Is this what government are not wanting us to know? As they are under the impression that it will pass. Can you believe the U.S. gov stating that the radar system failure was due to a copper wire!!!

Microsoft has yet to release causation to shut down

1, 2, 3, Can we afford to find out?





Canada's 2026 Federal Budget: Ambition, Opportunity and the Dangerous Cost of Complacency

by Maj (ret'd) CORNELIU, CHISU, CD, PMSC FEC, CET, P.Eng.
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Pickering-Scarborough East

Canada's 2026 federal budget, presented on November 5 by Finance Minister François-Philippe Champagne under Prime Minister Mark Carney's leadership, is an ambitious attempt to redefine the country's economic future. Entitled Masters of Our Destiny, it promises greater economic independence, increased productivity, stronger national defence and improved affordability.

There is much to welcome. There is also much to question.

With projected federal spending of approximately $603 billion and a deficit of $62.3 billion for 2026–27, the budget represents a substantial commitment of public resources at a time when Canada's economic growth remains disappointing.

The central question is whether this enormous financial undertaking will create lasting national prosperity or simply add another chapter to Canada's growing history of government spending without sufficient economic returns.

The Positive: A Welcome Recognition of Canada's Economic Challenges

First: The budget recognizes that Canada's economic model must change.

For too long, the country has relied heavily on American markets, natural resources, real estate and population growth rather than sustained improvements in productivity.

The government's emphasis on investment, innovation and economic diversification is therefore welcome.

The proposed Productivity Mega Deduction, which encourages businesses to invest in machinery, equipment and other productive assets, is particularly promising. The government estimates that its investment incentives could substantially reduce the effective tax rate on new business investment.

This is precisely the kind of structural reform Canada needs. Our businesses must become more competitive internationally, not merely survive behind government subsidies.

Second: The renewed emphasis on energy and national infrastructure is encouraging.

Canada possesses extraordinary natural advantages: abundant energy resources, critical minerals, hydroelectric potential, nuclear expertise and a highly educated workforce.

The budget proposes a national electricity strategy, investment in nuclear energy, grid modernization and the development of critical minerals.

These are essential foundations for industrial competitiveness.

However, Ottawa must recognize that energy security requires a balanced approach. Nuclear power, hydroelectricity, oil, natural gas and renewable energy all have legitimate roles in Canada's economic future.

Ideological preferences should never replace engineering realities or economic calculations.

Third: Strengthening national defence is both necessary and overdue.

The budget includes measures to expand Canada's defence industrial capabilities, including approximately $7.7 billion directed toward the defence industry and an objective of awarding 70% of military contracts to Canadian firms.

This represents a welcome recognition that national security and industrial development are inseparable.

Canada cannot remain dependent on foreign suppliers for essential military equipment while expecting to exercise genuine strategic independence.

Nevertheless, defence expenditures must produce operational capabilities: properly equipped personnel, modern infrastructure, reliable procurement and a credible military presence in the Arctic.

Announcements alone do not defend a country.

Fourth: Affordability and housing receive necessary attention.

The government proposes approximately $22 billion in new affordability measures, including enhanced grocery assistance, support for caregivers, energy-efficient home retrofits and housing initiatives.

These initiatives will provide relief to some Canadians struggling with rising living costs. Yet temporary financial assistance cannot substitute for an economy capable of generating higher real incomes.

A prosperous country should not require an ever-expanding system of government transfers simply to make ordinary life affordable.

The Negative: Spending Remains Canada's Greatest Vulnerability

The most troubling aspect of the budget is its continued dependence on substantial deficit financing.

A $62.3 billion deficit is not a minor accounting discrepancy. It represents billions of dollars that future taxpayers will ultimately have to finance.

The government's argument that borrowing for productive investment differs from borrowing for daily operations is economically reasonable.

However, it becomes dangerous when the definition of investment expands to include expenditures whose long-term economic benefits are uncertain.

The Parliamentary Budget Officer cautioned that balancing operating expenditures does not mean achieving an overall balanced budget.

This distinction matters. Canada cannot indefinitely borrow its way to prosperity.

Another concern is the absence of sufficiently convincing expenditure discipline.

The government promises to reduce the growth of direct program spending from 8% to 2%. This is encouraging, but slowing spending growth is not the same as fundamentally reforming government.

Canadians deserve to know whether federal programs deliver measurable results.

How many departments duplicate provincial responsibilities? How much public money is consumed by consultants, administrative structures and

overlapping programs? How many billions are spent without meaningful performance evaluation?

The budget does not convincingly demonstrate that Ottawa has fully confronted these questions.

A serious public service reform should protect essential services while eliminating unnecessary bureaucracy.

The Missing Ingredient: Productivity and Private-Sector Confidence

Perhaps the greatest weakness of the budget is the assumption that government-directed investment will automatically generate private-sector growth.

Canada's productivity problem cannot be solved through tax incentives alone.

It requires faster regulatory approvals, competitive taxation, reduced interprovincial trade barriers, modern infrastructure and a political environment that welcomes investment rather than discouraging it.

The government aims to attract $500 billion in private investment. That ambition is commendable, but private investors require predictability and reasonable returns.

The Forgotten Taxpayer

There is another important consideration: the Canadian middle class.

Working families, seniors and small-business owners continue to face substantial financial pressures.

Municipal property taxes, housing costs, insurance premiums, food prices and utility bills consume increasing portions of household incomes.

Yet the budget offers no comprehensive solution to the cumulative burden of taxation across federal, provincial and municipal governments.

The federal government cannot directly control municipal taxation, but it can recognize that Canadians ultimately pay all three levels of government from the same household income.

Economic policy should be judged by what Canadians can afford after paying their bills, not by the number of government programs announced in Ottawa.

Conclusion: A Budget of Possibilities, Not Yet Results

Canada's 2026 federal budget contains important and potentially transformative ideas.

Its emphasis on productivity, energy security, defence capabilities, infrastructure and trade diversification deserves recognition.

However, its substantial deficits, continued spending commitments and dependence on optimistic investment outcomes raise legitimate concerns.

The Carney government deserves credit for identifying many of Canada's structural economic problems. It has not yet demonstrated that it can overcome them.

The real test will not be how many billions Ottawa announces, but how many productive jobs are created, how much private capital is attracted, how rapidly infrastructure is completed and whether Canadians experience measurable improvements in their standard of living.

Canada does not suffer from a shortage of resources, talent or opportunities. It suffers from a persistent inability to convert those advantages into sufficient economic productivity.

The country needs less bureaucratic complexity, more competitive enterprises, disciplined public finances and a renewed commitment to national economic development.

A budget should not be judged by how much a government spends, but by how much stronger the country becomes. That is the standard against which the 2026 federal budget must ultimately be measured..