

against us there might be another election and we would have to face the public, and that public would judge whether they were right or we were right. That makes us all very conscious of our continuing responsibility to public opinion, and it seems to me that this is real democracy in action.

Now I know that we have made some slight modifications to adapt these practices of the Mother of Parliaments to the aspirations and needs of our people, and I know that you will make certain modifications that will make those old Parliamentary practices and traditions more workable to meet the requirements of your people, but fundamentally it is the same. Fundamentally we have, as you have, respect for the rule of law, peace, order and good government. That is the opening phrase of the sections of our Constitutional Act distributing the powers between the Parliament of Canada and the legislatures of each of our ten provinces, ten now since 1949.

We started out in 1867 when we were going to have at once just one Canada from one ocean to the other. We have adopted that as our motto: "A mare usque ad mare", but it was only in 1949 that we succeeded in working out terms that brought Newfoundland into the group as the tenth province. We feel now that, though each of our ten provinces wants to have the legislature exercise jurisdiction and control over the things that are of local concern within the province, we are more and more becoming, all of us, proud of the fact that we are Canadians, that the whole of Canada, from one ocean to the other, is our country. We have been making some wonderful oil discoveries in Alberta, but the people down in my Province of Quebec speak of "our oil discoveries" in Alberta. There are discoveries of tremendous quantities of iron ore in North East Quebec and Labrador and Canadians think of those discoveries as Canadian assets.

We are growing closer together as one people in spite of the fact that, you know, we started out with pretty stinging memories of the centuries of enmity that had existed between England and France. We had to realize that we were going to have to live together, and that we could do that more comfortably if we worked together. Now the situation is such that with people of many, many other races who have come to join us and to help us in the work of developing this vast area, there is one citizenship. That is the same for everyone whether he belongs, as I do, to the original French settlers who came three centuries ago to build a New France in the new continent, or whether from those who after the Treaty of Paris became the dominating influence in Canadian affairs, the British people, or whether they are from other nations and races that have come in to help us in the task of Canada's development.

I went through the northern part of Manitoba and Saskatchewan and Alberta a couple of years ago because when I am out in a political campaign I go to the more populous regions, and I had not seen these more remote areas. I travelled by plane to some points but mostly by automobile, stopping in a large number of small settlements, just for a few minutes, to see the people and to be seen by the people. In one little town in Saskatchewan by the name of Marcelin, I stopped. (I have a sister who is a nun and who had been a teacher in several schools in Western Canada for the last 35 years and at one time she was a teacher in Marcelin and I was quite interested in seeing what Marcelin was like.)