

PRECEDENT REPAYING STUDY

I know, of course, that, with nuclear missiles and jet planes, the task of achieving disarmament on a world scale has become immensely more complicated. But I do suggest that the precedent of the Rush-Bagot Agreement could be studied with profit by some countries who are neighbours and who, like Canada and the United States of those days, have reason to distrust each other but even more compelling reasons for removing that distrust.

There is another aspect of the War of 1812, which has been given less attention than it deserves. The response of Canadians to that war revealed the essential seeds that were later to develop into Canadian nationhood.

The Maritime colonies and the outlying Western garrisons were no less anxious than Upper and Lower Canada to affirm their common identity in the struggle. They showed their common desire to live in North America as part of the British system. Canadians of French descent were no less devoted to this objective than were those of British stock. It is not too much to say that in 1812 the foundations of Canadian nationhood were established.

CANADA'S GREAT MOMENTS

The role of Lower Canada in 1812 showed that this was truly to be a nation of two founding peoples and two basic cultures. Many of the great moments of Canadian history have been moments when people of English and French origins have shown their willingness and ability to co-operate on a basis of true equality. It is that partnership which affirms our Canadian identity and gives it a distinct sense of common purpose and destiny.

That is no less true in the twentieth century. Many of the challenges in Canada that face us today are ones of adaptation to economic and social progress. If, in the course of such changes, either one of the two founding peoples were to feel that it was less able to fulfil its legitimate aspirations, Canada would soon lose its personality, if not its complete existence.

CANADIAN PERSONALITY MATURES

But that will not happen. The Canadian personality, the Canadian fact, will continue to grow in maturity and strength through the active and sincere co-operation of English and French Canadians, together with the contribution of more recent Canadians of other origins. I have every confidence that we shall find the ways and means of achieving this overriding objective, in the tradition of our forefathers, who found, in the years that followed the War of 1812, the ways and means of building the Canadian nation.

I am confident also that this nation will continue to live in friendship, based on mutual understanding and mutual respect, with its great neighbour. We two — as separate and free peoples — are joined together by the facts of geography and economics and by the dangers and necessities of contemporary history. Let no man try to put us asunder...

FARM NET INCOME

Realized net income of farmers from farming operations in 1962 amounted to an estimated \$1,453.0 million, up 9.7 per cent from the 1961 estimate of \$1,324.6 million and up 12 per cent from the five-year (1957-61) average of \$1,297.1 million. The increase in 1962 from the preceding year resulted from record-high cash income from farm products and a substantial gain in supplementary payments, which more than offset a continued rise in farm-operating expenses and depreciation charges. Income in kind was all but unchanged.

Increases in realized net farm income were estimated for all provinces except Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, which recorded decreases of 12 per cent and 4 per cent respectively. Gains in the other provinces were: Quebec, less than 1 per cent; Manitoba and Alberta, between 6 per cent and 7 per cent; Prince Edward Island and Ontario, about 9 per cent; British Columbia 18 per cent; and Saskatchewan 19 per cent.

Total farm net income, which takes into account changes in farm inventories of grains and livestock, in 1962 amounted to \$1,630.3 million. This is in contrast with the 1961 estimate of \$1,044.0 million and the 1957-61 average of \$1,195.9 million. Though cash income from farm products and supplementary payments contributed substantially to the higher total farm net income in 1962, most of the gain can be attributed to a significant increase in farm-held inventories of grain in Western Canada between the beginning and end of the year as a result of increased production in 1962. Though the part of farm net income represented by inventories is not readily available for spending, it forms the basis of cash advances in Western Canada and part of total production for which estimated total expenses were incurred during the year.

NEW IDEA OF ARMY SUPPLY

Senior officers of the Canadian army will make a presentation demonstrating a new conception of supply for a brigade group at the Imperial Staff College, Camberley, England, on September 6.

The presentation will be part of Exercise "Minerva", which will be held by General Sir Richard Hull, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, and will be attended by senior officers of the British and Commonwealth armies.

The Canadian contribution to the military seminar will show the Canadian Army's new Experimental Brigade Service Battalion in action at Camp Gagetown, New Brunswick, this summer. This new unit was evolved during a series of trials held at Camps Wainwright and Gagetown during the past few years. It is designed to provide more efficient support and greater flexibility to fighting units in the widely dispersed and mobile battlefield envisaged in nuclear war.

The aim of Exercise "Minerva" is to study military problems of interest to all Commonwealth armies.