

now holds in the world, proud of its traditions and customs, proud of its history and its future, and finally proud of its patrimony.

Providence has given me fourteen grandchildren; I have, therefore, learned a little of the art of being a grandfather. It is an art to which I always turn with joy when the duties of my office permit.

I should like to see them live in a better world than we, their elders, have known. I dream of a world in which they would develop without fear of men or their machines. An aeroplane should bring joy to them and not bombs; a scientific discovery should be something utilized for their profit, and not for their detriment. An idea should be fruitful and not a producer of hatred.

If our children ever come to live in such a universe - and it would be not at all merely a dream if all men of good will were to work for its establishment, - their prayer each night would be a hymn of thanks to the Creator their Master, the Prince of Peace. We realize however, that such a world can only come into being, if we can count on the good will of all.

We know that we have the good will of the United States. Today, your country has become the greatest power in the world. Geographically, Canada is larger than the United States, but we haven't even a tenth of your population, and our developed resources are proportionately only one sixteenth of yours. We are, therefore, a rather modest nation living in the shadow of a great power.

There was a time when it was believed that the United States ought to comprise all of North America. I need not remind you of certain enterprises of an historic sort during the War of Independence, which sought to persuade Canada and Nova Scotia to join with the colonies which were then fighting for their independence. Even in 1900 the absorption of Canada was a question which was still being freely discussed.

James Bryce has an interesting comment to make on this subject: "As far as the interests of the two peoples most directly involved is concerned, it can be said that for the moment the United States and Canada gained by a development following different types of political life and intellectual progress. Each of them can, by developing his own institutions, teach something to the other. Already there is too little variety on the American continent."

This wise advice given by James Bryce has been followed by our two peoples. This variety happily does exist on this continent today. The existence of Canada in North America is solidly based on the cordial relations which exist between your country and mine. You are very familiar with this subject, since you live it in your daily lives. Altogether you are the living proof of the excellent relations between our countries.

It is difficult for foreigners to understand these relations. Some believe that since we live next to a country as powerful as the United States independence is unknown to us. To them, we are but a northern extension of the United States, a pleasure and hunting ground for the tourist, an annex of Wall Street for economic purposes, and, all told, but a satellite. Canada would have a very short political life indeed were this ever to become true. We would have worked for half a century