iscome of tarmers from



## and up 12 per cent from the

subplementary bayments, INFORMATION DIVISION . DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS . OTTAWA, CANADA

plidwadaunswield (which decorded decreases of 112 Vol. 18 No. 25 had some than togeth has seen seque

p

st d

rt

10

to

S.

m dp. 15

of

d

1,

n

Τ.

7,e

10

9-

OX

d.

1.

on

nt,

ng

per

he

ad

nt-

nd

8

255

asset the Warting colonies and the outiving Western bas requirement suctions seed on en June 19, 1963

## Lower Cenada to affine their common ide CONTENTS and Alberta, before and Alberta, before and T. per the struggle. They showed their common desire to

cent, Prince Edward Island and Ostano, about 9 ac	
Lesson of an Old Battlefield	.1
Farm Net Income	2
New Idea of Army Supply	2
Coast Guard Rescue Craft	3
New Fitness Grants	3
Consumer Price Index	
Visit of RN Frigates	4
Credit Statistics	.4

Total lam net meeme the 1962, meet of the Yain can

ober attributed to an alguifficant thronease in familiald

or sw Increase quitt restined sect danier income twee

lestimated for all provinces except Navai Sectia and

"Canada Week" at Philadelphia	4
Anglo-Canadian Defence Co-operation	5
Landscape Show for Stratford	5
Landscape Show for Stratford	5
Foresters Foregather	
Eskimo Administration Studied	6
Fisheries Expert to India	6
d two besic cultures. Many of the great Roments	100

of Canadma history have feen moments when people

serves. The response of Canadians to that war

revealed the essential seeds hant were later to

develop into Cunadian nationhood, a official albair

## of English and French origins there shows that nventories of grain in Western Canada between the This states sough to be bessen of AN OLD BATTLEFIELD of willide be seen willism of true equality, it is that partnership which af-

creased production in 1962. Though the part of farm Speaking at the commemoration ceremony of the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Stoney Creek, Ontario, which was fought between forces of Britain and the United States on June 8, 1813, Prime Minister Pearson observed that it was appropriate "to think not about that far-away war but about the results that flowed from it." "Canada was successfully defended," he went on, "and our national future assured. A great part of the success lay in the fact that, when we had had our war, relations between Canada and the United States were transformed"

Mr. Pearson then proceeded to discuss the nature of that transformation as follows:

... The peace made in 1814 acknowledged neither victor nor vanquished. Militarily and territorially, the two parties - the United States and Britain teverted to the status quo ante. But this was an occasion when standing still in form meant great Progress in spirit; it meant a radical change in the Spirit of the relation between the two countries.

It meant that, at last, Britain accepted all the implications and the consequences of the American Revolution. She became willing to deal with the United States on the basis of true equality. And the United States, for its part, accepted the separate existence of Canada. Implicitly, the Americans tecognized that, while we in Canada were not going to join them, we might move towards selfgovernment and independence, through a process of evolution.

## DURABLE PATTERN OF CO-OPERATION

In this spirit, it became possible for the United States and Britain, with increasingly direct participation by Canada, gradually to find ways and means of solving the many problems and differences which remained between them. There were, in particular, very difficult and contentious problems about the border between Canada and the United States and about international waters and fisheries. The techniques of negotiation, conciliation and arbitration which were then evolved set a pattern which has stood the test of time and remains to this day. So do the problems, now more complicated and difficult than ever. For their solution now, goodwill and mutual understanding are needed as never before.

Today, then, we are not only commemorating the 150th anniversary of a military victory. Even more significantly, we are celebrating a century and a half of close, active and mutually profitable co-operation between Canada and the United States. It is a good example of good neighbourhood which is looked at with envy, and could be followed with equal advantage, in many parts of our troubled world. Since 1815 we have had lots of rows - but rows without wars, or without a breach in our friendship. That is a real achievement. Let's keep it that way.

You will remember that, shortly after the war, in 1817, an agreement was signed which is in force to this day and which provided for naval disarmament on the Great Lakes. This was one of the few disarmament agreements in history that worked.