

America and of the U.S.S.R. Placed as we are between these two nations--an Arctic, a Pacific and an Atlantic power--I bring you a message from Canada.

"In this connection, I have been asked on a number of occasions: "What is your relationship with the United States?" You, Sir, in the course of your introduction, used very pertinent words when you suggested that Canada endeavours to stand upon its own feet. Canada, you said, did not desire to be taken for granted. I am asked the question over and over again as to what our relationship is with the United States. How does the United States react to us? Well, we have close co-operation; we are joined by the exigencies of the moment in joint defence of North America. We have our controversies, our troubles; only in the last few days the United States has adopted barter arrangements in respect to agricultural products against which my Government has protested.

"We take strong objection whenever there are things with which we disagree. But, let me tell you this, that while we have these disagreements periodically, we settle them and resolve them by negotiation and in a spirit of good sense. When I say that, I want to add this word - because I notice that there are references to Canada's stand from time to time in this connection - that Canada has continued her independent existence unimpeded and unchallenged is convincing evidence, and that Canadians are agreed that the United States is a good neighbour, is not aggressive-minded and is dedicated to peace as strongly as are we. I say that because I realize that international responsibilities sometimes bring out international misunderstandings and I simply place before you the object lesson of my own country in answering that question that is of paramount importance, as I see it in various parts of the world.

"And then in one other matter, I want to give you Canada's stand. We have found that it is in our interest to join in defensive alliances. And I may point out that they are provided for in the UN Charter - and we joined the NATO alliance because, in common with many countries in Europe and with the United States, Canadians believe that for survival in the world today, accepting the conditions as they are and hoping that disarmament will be accepted in the spirit in which it is advanced by your Prime Minister, we believe that such collaboration demands collaboration in self-defence.

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THE ROYAL TOUR

It has been announced by General H.D. Graham, Commissioner in charge of the Royal visit, that Her Majesty the Queen will fly to Newfoundland on June 18, 1959, from where she will begin a six-week tour of Canada. Accord-

ing to preliminary plans, the tour will include a visit to Canada's north as well as to the provinces from coast to coast.

The programme is being planned to enable Her Majesty to see as much as possible of Canadian life and industry. While formal occasions are a necessary part of such a visit, arrangements will be made for informal periods when Her Majesty can enjoy recreation and see the Canadian people at work and at play. In the hope of achieving this aim, emphasis is being placed on providing opportunities for the Royal visitors to see places "off-the-beaten track" when possible; to see industries of various kinds in actual operation and how the great mass of Canadians live through visits to farm, village and town and in every instance to meet some of the people engaged in the various activities.

A final and detailed programme of the tour has not yet been developed or approved. However, it is expected that the itinerary will permit visits to:

- (1) Newfoundland, Quebec and Ontario in June;
- (2) British Columbia and northern areas until mid-July;
- (3) Prairie and Maritime Provinces until the end of July.

Provision is made in the proposed itinerary for the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway and a visit to Ottawa on July 1. In order to cover the long distances involved, aircraft, trains and cars will be employed where necessary, as well as the Royal Yacht "Britannia".

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NEW BOND ISSUE

A new issue of \$400 million Government of Canada bonds has been announced by the Department of Finance. The issue consists of two maturities, open as to amount in each maturity, as follows:

4 per cent 4-year non-callable bonds due January 1, 1963, offered at a price of 98.75 per cent yielding about 4.34 per cent to maturity; also 3 per cent 1-year non-callable bonds due December 15, 1959, offered at a price of 99.25 per cent yielding about 3.77 per cent to maturity.

The 4 per cent 4-year bonds will mature at 100 per cent on January 1, 1963 and will not be subject to call by the Government of Canada for redemption prior to maturity. However, a special new feature of these 4 per cent 4-year bonds is that they will be redeemable at the option of the holder in two years, that is on January 1, 1961, or on any subsequent half yearly interest date up to and including July 1, 1962 at the issue price of 98.75 per cent, subject to three month's written notice of intention to redeem being given.

The new bonds are now available through investment dealers and banks.