

## THE QUEEN'S FAREWELL TO CANADA

On July 28, after a three-day holiday at the country home of Canada's Governor-General, the Queen and Prince Philip left Ontario for New Brunswick on the last stage of their 45-day tour of Canada. The Queen's airplane left Trenton fifteen minutes late, delayed by the crowds of people who had lined the route to bid the Queen farewell.

Throughout the tour of the Maritime Provinces, royal weather--scorching sun and benevolent skies--followed the Queen and her entourage. At Fredericton, a city which became in the 1790's a haven for United Empire Loyalists who left the United States after the American Revolution and is now the capital of New Brunswick, Her Majesty took the salute from a guard of honour of the Black Watch Regiment.

The visit through the three Maritime provinces was marked by informality, friendliness and a leisurely pace. On July 29 the Queen left Fredericton for a three-hour drive through New Brunswick's forests and rocky hills to St. John, where she was greeted by the people of the city in a holiday mood. A short flight by jet aircraft took Her Majesty and Prince Philip to Moncton, where they were received by the mayor after their three-hour drive through cheering crowds.

A sombre note in the Royal Tour was struck for the first time at Shediac, New Brunswick, where the Queen talked with the widows and children of the 35 fishermen who were drowned on June 19 in one of the worst storms ever to hit New Brunswick's Northumberland Straits.

On July 30, the Queen left New Brunswick for Charlottetown, the capital of Prince Edward Island. It was at Charlottetown that delegates from most of the British North American colonies met in 1865 to discuss a projected confederation of British North America, an idea of which led in 1867 to the creation of the Dominion of Canada. During

day-long stay in Prince Edward Island, which Jacques Cartier once called "the low and beautiful land", Her Majesty and the Duke of Edinburgh visited a nearby farm (where Prince Philip discussed coin collecting with the son of the house) and watched harness-racing at Charlottetown's driving park.

The Queen arrived in Nova Scotia by air on Friday, July 31. After brief stops at New Glasgow, Sydney and Shearwater, she arrived in Halifax for the last day of her stay in Canada. At a meeting of the Canadian Privy Council held in Halifax on Saturday morning, Her Majesty appointed Major-General George P. Vanier to succeed the Right Honourable Vincent Massey as Governor-General of Canada.

Later in the day the Queen presented her Colour to the Royal Canadian Navy at Garrison Grounds, under the shadow of historic Citadel Hill. Nearly 1,000 officers and men of the Navy's Atlantic Command took part in the ceremony, which was preceded by a trooping of the old Colour for the last time.

That evening the Queen and Prince Philip were received by the Governor-General, the Prime Minister of Canada and the Premier of Nova Scotia at a state dinner given by the Prime Minister on behalf of Her Majesty's Government in Canada. In response to a short speech by Prime Minister Diefenbaker, the Queen delivered her farewell address to the nation. Her six weeks in Canada, Her Majesty said, had been strenuous but always intensely interesting.

"Although we say goodbye to you tonight", she concluded, "and although we shall be separated by the North Atlantic tomorrow morning, Canada will continue to remain close in my thoughts and I shall always follow your progress with sympathy and understanding".

Thus ended Her Majesty's tour of Canada in 1959 which had taken her 16,000 miles from sea to sea and back again.

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## COMMONWEALTH EDUCATION CONFERENCE

The Department of External Affairs has issued the following announcement on the successful conclusion of the Commonwealth Education Conference which met at Oxford, England from July 15 to 29.

The Canadian Delegation has reported from Oxford that the Conference was highly successful and that it had agreed to adopt a Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme on the lines proposed by Canada. As agreed at Oxford, the scheme will have an objective of 1,000 scholarships at any one time of which Canada will provide 250.

Conference discussions on the supply and training of teachers centered on the shortage of adequate facilities in all Commonwealth

countries and particularly in the less-developed areas. In the light of the discussions at Oxford, the Canadian Delegation announced that under existing technical assistance programmes Canada would make available about \$3 million over the next five years to train teachers from other Commonwealth countries in Canada and to send to those countries qualified individual Canadian teachers or teams of teachers to assist with the establishment or extension of teacher training institutions. This announcement, together with the earlier announcement made jointly by the leaders of the Canadian and Indian Delegations that Canada and India had agreed to devote the equivalent of about \$10 million in counterpart funds to the development of higher technological and polytechnic schools in India re-

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