

## THE ROYAL TOUR

The diversity of Canada is illustrated in the programmes which have been released for Her Majesty the Queen in Quebec City, in the prairie city of Calgary, and in the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

In Quebec, founded by Champlain in 1608 and reminiscent of cities in France, the Queen will present new Colours to the Royal 22nd Regiment - the famous "Van Doos" - at a ceremony on the historic Plains of Abraham.

Other events of the day on June 23 will include a drive through the city and a reception and dinner at the Chateau Frontenac. This hotel, built high on a rock, commands a magnificent view of the St. Lawrence River. The Queen will be hostess at a luncheon on "the Britannia", which will be docked at Wolfe's Cove.

In Calgary, sometimes called the foothills city, a western style programme on July 9 will include chuckwagon races at the Stampede grounds, a barbecue dinner and a tour of an Indian village.

The first visit to be made by a reigning monarch to the Canadian North will be from August 18 to 20. In Whitehorse, which had its beginning in the days of the gold-rush, Her Majesty and Prince Philip will see the old sternwheelers that in the early 1950's still plied the Yukon River. A short journey will be made from Whitehorse on the White Pass and Yukon Railway through scenery of rugged grandeur.

The Royal Party will fly from Whitehorse to Dawson City over part of the trail of '98, broken by the prospectors in their search for gold. At Dawson Her Majesty will meet old timers, see a gold-dredging operation and be shown mementoes of the colourful past. At Yellowknife the Queen will meet some of her Eskimo subjects for the first time. The last port of call in the North will be Uranium City, established in 1952 by the Government of Saskatchewan and now the centre of the uranium mining industry in that province.

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## PAKISTAN GROUP IN OTTAWA

A group of twelve officers of the Pakistan Village Aid Programme - Aid stands for agricultural and industrial development - spent a week in Ottawa from May 21 to 27, for study and discussion with Canadian experts in health, welfare, education, agricultural extension and co-operative services.

The Ottawa visit was arranged jointly by the Canadian and United States Governments, as part of a six month programme under the auspices of the U.S. International Co-operation Administration. The group had already spent three weeks in the Philippines, studied community organization for twelve weeks at the University of Kentucky, and visited Washington

and other centres. After leaving Ottawa the Pakistani officials spent a few days in Nova Scotia, where they studied the organization of the Antigonish Co-operative Movement and of the extension department of St. Francis Xavier University. Following their visit to Canada, they will spend a short time in Louisiana and Puerto Rico, respectively, before returning home.

The Village Aid Programme was begun in 1952 to raise income and living standards in the Pakistani Villages. The officers coming to Canada are from both East and West Pakistan. At home they are concerned with teaching modern techniques of farming, sanitation and health, developing community and education services and generally with any matter which will contribute to the life and welfare of the villages for which they are responsible.

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## CORPORATION PROFITS

Profits before taxes of Canadian corporations decreased 3.4 per cent in 1958 to \$2,904 million from \$3,005 million in 1957, income tax liabilities 5.7 per cent to \$1,231 million from 1,306, and profits after taxes 1.5 per cent to \$1,673 million from \$1,699 million.

Profits before taxes in the fourth quarter of 1958 advanced 20 per cent to \$816 million from \$680 million in the like period of 1957, income tax liabilities 14.8 per cent to \$341 million from \$297 million, and profits after taxes 24 per cent to \$475 million from \$383 million.

Overall profits before taxes in 1958 in the manufacturing sector declined to \$1,402 million from the comparable 1957 total of \$1,529 million. Groups with greater profits before taxes in 1958 were (in millions): foods and beverages, \$233 (\$217 in the previous year); textile products, \$55 (\$53); wood products, \$55 (\$47); paper products, \$229 (\$277); printing, publishing and allied industries, \$56 (\$52); non-metallic mineral products, \$64 (\$62); chemical products, \$99 (\$92); and "other" manufacturing industries (including tobacco, leather and miscellaneous manufacturing industries), \$66 (\$61). Groups with smaller profits before taxes: iron and steel products, \$350 (\$441); non-ferrous metal products, \$28 (\$38); electrical apparatus and supplies, \$63 (\$69); and products of petroleum and coal, \$82 (\$150). Profit before taxes in rubber products was unchanged at \$22 million.

Profits before taxes in the non-manufacturing sector totalled \$1,502 million in 1958 compared to \$1,476 million in 1957. Trades with higher profits were (in millions): transportation, storage and communication, \$235 (\$222 in 1957); public utility operation, \$67 (\$62); retail trade, \$226 (\$214); finance, insurance and real estate, \$348 (\$282); and "other" non-manufacturing (including agri-