

From the moment when Their Majesties stepped from the Royal Yacht *Empress of Australia* at Quebec until their departure on the Royal Yacht *Empress of Britain* from Halifax on June 15, they were the centre of demonstrations of spontaneous loyalty and warm affection from every part of the Dominion, such as have never before been witnessed in British North America.

The purpose of the Tour was not solely to enable the King and Queen to see their Canadian subjects or the expanse of the Dominion from Atlantic to Pacific, nor yet to permit Canadians everywhere an opportunity of seeing Their Majesties. It had a far deeper significance to which the Queen herself gave expression in her speech, delivered in Ottawa in the early stages of the Tour, on the occasion of the laying of the corner-stone of the Supreme Court building. Her Majesty gracefully referred to her "fondest wish" to see "two great races with their different legislations, beliefs and traditions uniting more and more closely, after the manner of England and Scotland, by ties of affection, respect and of a common ideal".

The immediate effect of the Visit has been precisely that. It has brought to the surface a fundamental unity of feeling throughout Canada and between peoples differently moulded which, though it existed previously, was in some danger for want of tangible expression. This unity has now been strengthened and rests the more firmly for having found such expression, through the symbol of the Crown, in the actual persons of their Sovereigns.

The Tour itself centred around the attendance of the King and Queen at the Dominion Parliament Buildings and at the Legislative Halls of each province.

From the Chateau Frontenac at Quebec, the King made his first radio speech of the Tour, addressing greetings to his Canadian subjects in both English and French. In the metropolis of Montreal the warmth of the reception given to Their Majesties was particularly marked. Hundreds of thousands of visitors from neighbouring communities and the United States flocked into the city for the occasion.

At Ottawa the King presided in person over his Parliament of Canada; assented to specific legislation of the 1939 Session, including the Trade Treaty between Canada and the United States; received the credentials of the new United States Minister to Canada; and unveiled the National War Memorial in circumstances which will be hallowed in the memories of all who were privileged to take part in or attend the ceremony.

In Toronto the King and Queen touched all hearts by paying an unscheduled visit to the grounds of the Christie Street Military Hospital where they chatted with several of the patients. This tribute to 'returned' men was typical of Their Majesties' attitude on all occasions throughout the Tour. When in Ottawa they had mingled for a full half hour with the Veterans assembled for the unveiling of the National War Memorial and at all places where stops were made they showed a keen interest in the welfare of all who had served in the Great War. The broad humanity of the Royal couple was also shown in their private and quite unscheduled talks with many people from all walks of life. They seemed eager to know their Canadian subjects in an intimate way and not merely to meet and see them. At scores of places along the line, wherever crowds were assembled, the Royal Train was ordered by His Majesty to slow down or stop, and both the King and Queen did everything possible to satisfy the multitudes that thronged at all points along the route.

From Winnipeg, half way across the Dominion, the King, on the afternoon of Empire Day, May 24, spoke to his Empire over an international network arranged by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. As a prelude to the address of His