



A citizen of the future.

camp of Europe. In the settlement of displaced persons, Canada has taken an important part; some 87,000 people had been received up to November, 1949. Today, people of Ukrainian, Scandinavian, German, Dutch, and Polish origin make up nearly one-fifth of the Canadian population. They are concentrated mainly in the Prairie Provinces. Although quick to adopt Canadian habits, members of this group also retain much of their cultural heritage: in Winnipeg, the capital of Manitoba, newspapers are published in 23 different languages.

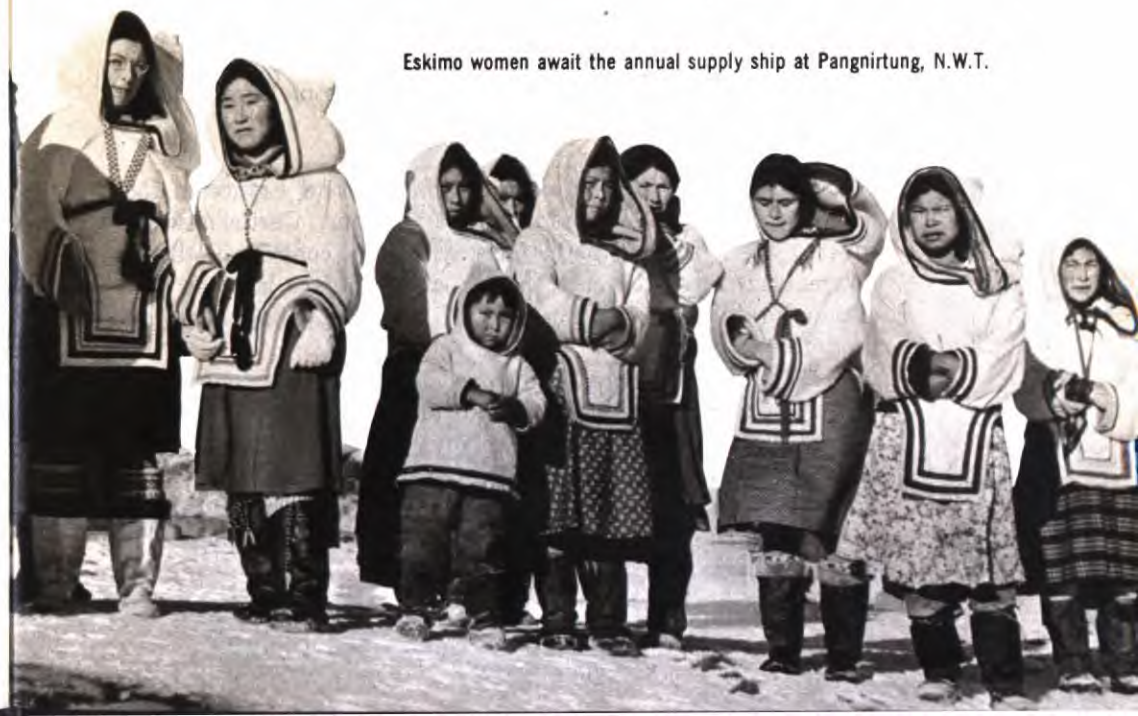
In religion too, Canadian life is characterized by the same diversity. About forty per cent of the population are Roman Catholics. Canadians of French stock constitute close to two-thirds of these. The second largest religious group is the United Church of Canada (formed in 1925 by the union of Canadian Methodists, Congregationalists, and some Presbyterians), and the third, the Church of England in Canada. In point of numbers, continuing Presbyterians, Baptists and Lutherans rank next.

Numerous other faiths, including Jewish, Greek-Orthodox,



Cow-boys repair a saddle in the bunkhouse of a British Columbia ranch.

and Mormon, are found across the country. A few sects, the Hutterites, Mennonites, and Doukhobors, who came to Canada in order to escape religious persecution, have settled in separate communities for the stricter observance of their faith.



Eskimo women await the annual supply ship at Pangnirtung, N.W.T.