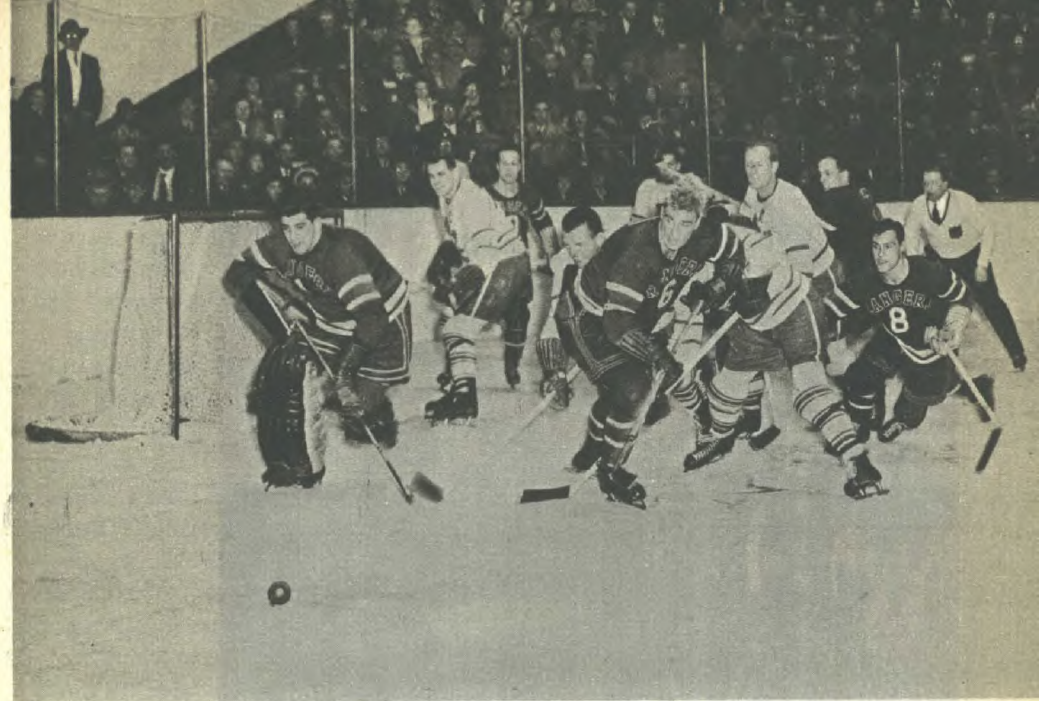


created in 1936, is publicly owned and controlled. It operates three main networks, one of them in French. Local broadcasting, however, is in the hands of private commercial stations. In many areas, private stations are the outlets for network broadcasts. Canadian radio is thus a combination of public and private ownership, of English and French speech, of British and United States patterns. United States radio stations are easily heard in Canada, and their most popular programmes are carried on Canadian networks.

Canada must inevitably share in the civilization and reflect the influences of the Western Hemisphere. The proximity of Canada and the United States, their common stake in the North American continent, the constant movement of people and products across the unguarded boundary, are factors in the deep-rooted kinship which exists between their peoples. Business, press, entertainment, sports, labour and fraternal organizations, all tend toward development along continental rather than national lines. From clothing to comic-strips, the products in daily use throughout Canada are much the same as those in the United States. The great majority of films shown are products of Hollywood, although an increasing audience is being found for European pictures, both English and continental. The largest trade union bodies are the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and the

The canoe, Canada's earliest form of transport, is also a universal pleasure craft.



Big league hockey: Toronto Maple Leafs vs. New York Rangers.

Canadian Congress of Labour. Both these organizations include unions which are affiliated with their American counterparts.

From a material standpoint, Canadians enjoy a high standard of living, a North American standard similar to that achieved by the industrial economy of the United States. One out of every seven Canadians drives his own automobile, and there are about eighteen telephones for every twenty-five households. In 1948 nearly two million licences for private radio receiving sets were issued. Refrigerators, washing-machines, oil furnaces, sewing-machines, and mechanical devices of all kinds are common in Canadian homes, both urban and rural.

Readily apparent in the Canadian pattern is the fact that the people are gregarious; throughout the country are countless associations, clubs, and societies, for athletic and recreational activities, for community service, for study and debate. Churches have been centres of social life since pioneer days; in more recent years community centres have been built in many villages, towns, and urban districts, but these facilities have encouraged rather than supplanted such traditional amusements as the sleighing party, the corn roast, or the hike. Pleasure is mixed with work when the maple trees are tapped in the spring, and the sap boiled down to sugar and syrup; and when a farmer builds a new barn, the "barn raising" may still be a community, and a festive, project. Agricultural fairs in the autumn are highlights of the rural