

settlers from the United States and the United Kingdom. Canadians of British origin are spread out across the country but are somewhat more concentrated in the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and British Columbia.

Over thirty per cent of the population are Canadians of French stock. They have almost all sprung from the French colonists who remained in Canada when it came under British rule in 1763. Although over a million of them now live in other parts of Canada, most of them are in the Province of Quebec. Here they have retained a distinct way of life which is guaranteed and respected by the nature of the Canadian federation. The French element of the Canadian people continues to maintain a high degree of homogeneity and cohesion.

The third segment of the population came to Canada largely with the wave of settlement which swept over the West during the first two decades of the twentieth century. Immigration declined in the period between the wars, but has increased sharply since 1945. Between September 1, 1945 and August 31, 1950, 411,671 immigrants came to Canada from about forty different countries.

The Canadian Way of Life

It will be apparent that life in Canada is influenced by a combination of peoples and cultures. This combination, with its infinitely varied components, is producing a distinct nationality, and a way of life that is peculiarly Canadian.

Constructive Compromise

Canada's political, educational, and judicial institutions are based on the knowledge and traditions of lands across the sea, whether British or French, and in Winnipeg, Manitoba, newspapers are published in twenty-three different languages. The Canadian capacity for workable compromise is well illustrated by the organization of radio in this bilingual country. The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, 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.

North American Influences

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.