



\$6; 10-12 years, \$7; 13-15 years, \$8. After the fourth child the rates are reduced. The money is to be used specifically for the care, maintenance, education and training of children. It is estimated that the annual cost to the country of Family Allowances is close to \$260,000,000.

One out of every ten Canadians drives his own automobile. Refrigerators, washing machines, telephones and mechanical devices of all sorts are common in Canadian homes. In dress, manner and social customs, Canadians are distinctly North American.

Business, press, entertainment, sports, labour and fraternal organizations tend towards development along continental rather than national lines. From toothpaste to talkies, the products in everyday use throughout Canada are much the same as those in the United States. Trade union organization is similar in both countries; the largest trade union bodies, the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and the Canadian Congress of Labour are affiliated with their American counterparts. A third large labour organization is the Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour. The Railways Brotherhoods form a fourth.

American radio stations are easily heard in Canada; the most popular programs are carried on the Canadian networks. The great majority of moving pictures shown are the products of Hollywood. Newspapers and publications flow freely across the border.

Canada must inevitably share in the civilization and reflect the influences of the Western Hemisphere. The proximity of Canada and the United States especially, their common stake in the American continent, the constant movement of people and products over the unguarded boundary, are factors in the deep-rooted kinship which exists between their peoples.

Yet the stream of Canadian life is significantly tinged by other currents. These are found chiefly in the character of Canada's political, educational and judicial institutions. Here the predominant flavour is that of lands across the sea, whether British or French. Canadian institutions are of their very nature a blend of diverse influences.

Radio broadcasting in Canada offers an interesting example of such a blend. 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 thus is a combination of public and private ownership, of British and American patterns, of English and French speech. The foundations of Canada rest upon the assumption that diversity offers no threat to national unity.

Similarly in Canada, there has never been any such break with the traditions of Western Europe as marked the establishment of all other American states. Yet Canada is consciously North American.

The habit of compromise is strong in the Canadian mind. And this, more than any other factor, may be the amalgam that has given its strength to Canadian nationhood.



THE diverse resources of half a continent, ultra-modern methods of production, a comparatively small population—these three factors set the pattern of Canada's economy. Its most conspicuous feature is the production of surpluses, the output of many commodities on a scale far beyond domestic needs.

Thirty-five cents out of every dollar earned by Canadians comes from the production of such commodities for markets abroad. That is the measure of Canada's dependence on world trade. Fourth among the trading nations of the world before the war, she rose to second place in 1944 and 1945, and now stands third.

Canada leads the world in output of newsprint, nickel, radium, platinum and asbestos. She ranks second in woodpulp, aluminum and gold. Enough wheat is grown annually on Canadian farms to meet the normal

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT