

The weekly, a source of local news in small towns and villages which were springing up rapidly in this period, shows a strong and sustained growth, but the monthly periodical, which in the final decade of the period jumped from 58 to 217, makes the most remarkable showing and indicates the widened appeal of this form of publication. The statistics of Table 4 continue the record annually from 1921 to 1938, and it will be noted that the numbers of weeklies and monthlies have continued to increase more rapidly than the dailies. The influences which have worked to produce this result are touched on at p. 755.

In every department of newspaper work—mechanical, news-gathering, business, advertising, and editorial—wonderful progress has been made by the press, especially during the latest fifty years. Moderating and rationalizing influences have been at work from within the press itself, and these, together with the benefits which co-operation has brought, have resulted in raising the tone and influence of the press without unduly undermining its vigour or unnecessarily impairing individuality.

Co-operation for General Aims.*—After the middle of the nineteenth century, the advantages to be attained by co-operative effort, not only from the standpoint of self-protection but equally in promoting personal contact between editors in different parts of the country and later the pooling of news-gathering facilities, became a much desired objective of more influential editors.

The earliest attempt at newspaper co-operation in Canada was the organization of the Canadian Press Association at Kingston in September, 1859, at a time when Canada was still one province under the United Parliament, though in fact two separate communities weakly bound together and characterized by political and social disunion.

In these days of the small local paper the development of a united press presented almost insuperable difficulties, for such a press at such a time in the country's history did not lend itself to organization, while the strong individualism of many editors, as well as the expense and time involved in attending meetings at times when travel was difficult, made them somewhat deaf to appeals for co-operation.

That such deep-seated opposition was partially overcome by 1859 was a tribute to the untiring efforts of the editors of leading papers of the day. The following newspapers were represented in the organization of proceedings at Kingston: the *Hamilton Spectator*, the *Kingston Whig*, the *Belleville Intelligencer*, the *Brockville Recorder*, the *Cornwall Freeholder*, the *Montreal Echo*, the *Milton Journal*, the *Barrie Advance*, the *Montreal Gazette*, the *Picton Times*, the *Belleville Independent*, the *Kingston Herald*, the *Whitby Watchman*, the *Napanee Standard*, the *Milton New Era*, the *Dundas Banner*, and the *Kingston News*.

The new Association at first commanded the support of a considerable number of journalists in Upper Canada, but in Lower Canada even among writers of the English press it was not at first a factor. The Association extended its influence, however, as time went on, and by the early part of the twentieth century had shown substantial growth and increased prestige; but its name was still a misnomer, inasmuch as membership was confined almost entirely to the two central provinces. It is important to note that at this stage the Association was an unincorporated body that functioned as a fraternal semi-professional group of newspaper men, without paid staff or central office; it met annually for the discussion of the ethics

* The information under this heading has been prepared from material supplied by John M. Izrie, Managing Director, *Edmonton Journal*; A. Partridge, Manager, Canadian Daily Newspaper Associations, Toronto; and C. V. Charters, Managing Director, Canadian Weekly Newspapers Association, Brampton, Ont.