

and problems of newspaper work, and owed its success to the splendid service rendered by its officers and executive committee, as well as by individual members.

As stated in the summary records of the Association, the purpose was primarily the promotion of friendly feeling and social intercourse among members and not the pooling of news-gathering facilities or self-protection; the latter were objectives of organization which came later. The list of Honorary Secretaries of the Association contains many names well known and highly regarded. Among these are: Col. J. B. MacLean (1890, 1891, and 1894); J. E. Atkinson (1892-93); Col. John A. Cooper (1895-1901); the late Joseph T. Clark (1902-04); the late John R. Bone (1905-10); and J. H. Cranston (1910-11).

Organizations whose purposes were similar to those of the Canadian Press Association were formed elsewhere in Canada and by 1911 three others were functioning as follows: the Maritime Press Association, in the Maritime Provinces; the Western Canada Press Association, in Manitoba and Saskatchewan; and the Alberta and Eastern British Columbia Press Association, in the area designated in the title. In this same year (1911) it was decided to establish the Canadian Press Association on a business basis with paid staff and central office and to endeavour to bring about a merging with it of the three other Associations. Mr. John M. Imrie, now managing Director of the *Edmonton Journal*, was the first Secretary-Manager of the re-organized Association. By the end of 1912 the influence of the Canadian Press Association was Dominion-wide and in 1913 application was made for incorporation under Dominion charter.

After that year the Canadian Press Association was known as the Canadian Press Association, Inc. The newspaper rather than the individual now became the basis of membership and fees were changed from \$2 per year to a graduated scale, depending on the importance of the paper, ranging up to \$120 per year. There followed a steady and substantial enlargement in service to members, including: a standard of practice in matters relating to advertising; a standard for the guidance of members in the censorship of advertising 'copy'; collection of overdue accounts; promotion of advertising; credit information; and co-operative purchasing of newsprint and assistance to members in negotiations with mechanical unions. Membership was divided into three sections, *viz.*, the Daily Newspaper Section; the Weekly Newspaper Section; and the Trade and Magazine Section. Each had its own chairman and executive committee and over all was a president and board of directors.

During the War, the Canadian Press Association, Inc., co-operated with various Departments of the Dominion Government and certain Provincial Governments in the utilization of promotional advertising in the work of government. It co-operated actively with the Minister of Finance and the National Bondholders Committee in the floating of several Victory and other War loans. On the initiative of the Association, government control of supply and price of newsprint was instituted half way through the War and continued for three years in order to cope with an acute situation which had developed.

In 1919 membership of the Association was approximately 900 as compared with 390 in 1910; the increasing services and the more marked specialization and divergence of interests between the different sections brought to the fore the question of the re-organization of the Association into three separate associations serving respectively the daily, the weekly, and the trade and magazine papers; a central bureau, it was felt, could no longer handle all these interests adequately and with