

With minor exceptions it includes within its membership every Canadian daily newspaper.

Present Procedure in Regard to Membership in The Canadian Press.—The Canadian Press operates under Act of Dominion Parliament, 1923, as a non-profit-making and co-operative association. It has no stock issues and every daily newspaper desiring its services must secure a membership. This membership carries with it one vote at annual or special meetings and thus the wealthiest newspaper has no more and no less voting power than that of the smallest daily newspaper in a pioneer community. At the annual meeting 21 directors, representative of all sections of the country, are elected and these in turn elect for the year an honorary president, a president, and first and second vice-presidents. Each member is entitled to the full news services of the association, limited only by his ability to pay. In return he contracts to give the association, exclusively, the local and regional news he collects. He also contracts to pay the assessments levied on a co-operative basis, based on ratio of the population of his city to the total population of all cities in which memberships exist. Circulation is not considered and where two or more newspapers are published in one city, their cost is equalized, though some concessions are made to French member newspapers because of their cost of translation.

Theoretically, the membership is open to every daily newspaper established in its field and able to pay its assessments. The application for a new membership must secure two-thirds vote of the board of directors and must also pay an entrance fee equivalent to thrice the annual cost levied against his city on the population basis.

Influences that have Affected the Development of the Modern Press, and Present-Day Tendencies.

Mechanical Progress and Its Effects.—Until the middle of the 1880's the "Industrial Revolution" in its chief aspects had not affected the type-setting process—the fundamental operation of the printing and publishing industry. Type continued to be set by hand as in the days of Gutenberg and Caxton. In 1885, however, Otto Mergenthaler took out a United States patent for a slug-casting machine, which was the forerunner of the modern linotype, and enabled one man to set up the quantity of type formerly set up by five or six, thus 'speeding up' the process of 'composition'—a matter of great importance to a daily newspaper which aims to serve up news while it is 'hot'. Canadian dailies began to use this machine about 1890, and Canadian weeklies and magazines have used it and its rival, the monotype machine which sets up single type, in the present century.

The development of the modern printing press has been less sudden and spectacular, though quite as epoch-making. Hand-presses were used in the production of the early Canadian newspapers, and the hand-press on which the first newspaper in Upper Canada was printed about 1792 was for a long time on exhibition in the windows of the Toronto *Telegram* for comparison with the press of that paper; this early hand-press was capable of running about 100 copies per hour—a fact which in itself militated against large circulation.

The first steam-power press, capable of producing about 1,100 copies per hour, appeared about 1811, and in England the London *Times* was first printed on such machines in 1814; these were replaced in 1827 by machines printing 4,000 copies per hour. By 1856, further improvements made it possible to print 8,000 copies per hour on the Hoe machines then in use. Since then, further improvements have been made, and we are told in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* that "present-day