

In Table 3, pp. 765 to 770, will be found data regarding the leading magazines and special papers of Canada. According to the classification, adopted from *Canadian Advertising*, there were, towards the close of 1938, a total of 70 general magazines in active circulation in Canada of which 11 were published in the French language. Active Canadian financial papers, at the same period, numbered 21, of which 2 were in the French language; farm papers 37 (4 French); and no less than 216 journals and papers classified as "business" periodicals. The magazines and papers represented in the table are the principal ones in each class on the basis of approved circulation.

### Conclusion.

From the comparison of conditions outlined in the early part of this article with the influences and tendencies at present operative some idea of the immense service which the newspaper has rendered in Canada and the great cost in human effort (heroic at times) which this has entailed is obtained.

It will be seen that modern days have brought many changes. The highly complex and quickly responsive organization now necessary for news-gathering and the costly and intricate machinery required to turn out the large present-day dailies and weeklies have raised newspaper publication into a branch of 'big business', on which a large and increasing army of employees relies for subsistence and in which large capital investments are at stake (see pp. 398-399 for statistics of printing and publishing). The successful paper must now stand on its own feet financially and otherwise, and, although opinion as expressed in the editorials often has party leanings, the news of the better-class modern newspaper is usually unbiased and the strength of the 'independent' press has shown consistent growth.

Thus, in spite of the present tendency to concentration and co-operative expression for certain aims which have been described at pp. 745 to 751, the press as an entity is still an aggregate of separate units, each working out its own destiny in its own way. The great dailies, which originate in the larger cities from coast to coast, are the more imposing, but the smallest weekly is just as much a unit in the 'democracy of the press'.

The co-operative associations already described are unifying influences only so far as economy of operation is concerned and not as regards editorial policy or internal management. In regard to news-gathering, besides working through the Canadian Press, some of the larger papers have also their own foreign correspondents. By means of such news-collecting agencies the press is in touch on the one hand with events occurring in the four corners of the earth, and on the other with the local weeklies and semi-weeklies of the smaller towns to which a large part of outside news is syndicated.

Canada, in spite of the scattered distribution of her population, has, in her press, machinery for the distribution of up-to-date information among her people which is unsurpassed in other countries of comparable importance in population, wealth, and markets.

It is unnecessary to emphasize further the important place which the dissemination of news has played in the growth and development of Canada. This is woven into the fabric of the Dominion's history; it has depended in turn on the progress of all forms of transportation and communication—steam, electricity, the telegraph, the ocean cable, the telephone, and, since the War, the aeroplane and the radio. The scope of the modern paper has widened considerably with these increased facil-