

Table 6 shows the number of publications, other than newspapers, published in Canada. Monthly and weekly magazines and periodicals enjoy the largest circulation; those dealing with home, social and welfare, agricultural and rural topics, trade, industry and related subjects and religious publications are the most popular.

### 6.—Estimated Numbers and Circulations of reporting Magazines and Related Publications by Broad Classifications 1954-56

NOTE.—Figures from 1945 will be found in the corresponding table of previous Year Books beginning with the 1947 edition.

Classification	1954			1955			1956		
	Listed	Reporting		Listed	Reporting		Listed	Reporting	
	No.	No.	Circulation	No.	No.	Circulation	No.	No.	Circulation
Agricultural and rural.....	50	57	2,610,199	55	53	2,565,302	55	52	2,665,856
Arts, crafts and professions.....	20	20	104,902	26	23	345,290	28	25	170,763
Construction.....	21	20	148,156	21	20	151,309	21	20	140,221
Educational.....	66	64	524,786	69	67	521,028	71	71	641,126
Finance and insurance.....	13	9	111,986	14	10	275,865	14	11	183,472
Government and government services.....	29	28	302,385	31	30	347,865	34	32	471,561
Home, social and welfare.....	46	42	4,336,715	44	40	4,425,193	43	41	4,308,466
Labour.....	16	13	231,757	15	13	264,846	13	12	261,108
Pharmaceutical and medical.....	33	30	129,717	34	30	143,222	37	32	374,065
Religious.....	33	33	628,264	32	32	891,937	33	33	920,633
Services and directories.....	61	56	455,200	69	59	487,007	73	61	609,864
Sports and entertainment.....	33	29	409,269	33	30	403,889	30	28	363,894
Trade, industry and other related publications.....	188	180	869,183	202	190	1,031,713	208	199	1,131,872
Transportation and travel.....	29	28	311,098	33	32	391,134	35	33	422,130
Miscellaneous.....	17	16	198,738	13	13	136,795	11	11	127,702
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>11,372,355</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>12,362,395</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>12,792,733</b>

## A HISTORY OF CANADIAN JOURNALISM, 1752- (CIRCA) 1900\*

The press of Canada has had a 200-year history. During that time journalism has grown from a small, weak entity which at first made little impact on the country's development into a large and important component of the national life. A landmark in the story of that growth came at the end of the nineteenth century when Canadian journalism, like the journalism of so many other countries, underwent a rather sudden and impressive metamorphosis. The present article tells the story up to the time of that change. It considers the 150-year period in three time divisions: (1) 1752-1807, the years when the press was being transplanted to Canada from the New England colonies; (2) 1807-1858, the era when the gains made during the earlier half-century were consolidated in Canada's six easternmost provinces; and (3) 1858 to circa 1900, a second time of journalistic pioneering when the press moved with the settlers into Canada's western provinces and northern territories. A second article covering the post-1900 history of Canadian journalism proposes to examine the manner in which technology has transformed the press of Canada into the large-scale, heavily capitalized enterprise so familiar today. This article is planned for the next edition of the Canada Year Book.

### FIRST PERIOD: THE TRANSPLANT, 1752 TO 1807

The press of British North America began as a transplant from New England rather than as a growth from seed. Most of the newspaper developments that had occurred in Britain after Caxton's introduction of printing in 1478 had been incorporated into New World journalism. Moreover, the press of the colonies which were later to become Canada's

\* Prepared by W. H. Kesterton, B.A., B.J., Assistant Professor of Journalism, Carleton University, Ottawa.