

ALBERTA—

Calgary <i>Albertan</i>	W. M. Davidson, G. Max Bell, A. M. Raymond
Calgary <i>Herald</i>	Lt.-Col. J. H. Woods, Chief Buffalo Child Long Lance, R. L. Sanburn
Edmonton <i>Journal</i> , 1903.....	J. W. Cunningham, Lt.-Col. J. H. Woods, John M. Imrie
Lethbridge <i>Herald</i> , 1905.....	Senator W. A. Buchanan
Medicine Hat <i>News</i>	

BRITISH COLUMBIA—

Kamloops <i>Daily Sentinel</i>	F. J. Deane
Kelowna <i>Courier</i> , 1904.....	R. H. Spedding
Kimberley <i>Daily Bulletin</i> , 1932.....	Frederick W. Slade
Nanaimo <i>Free Press</i>	
Nelson <i>News</i>	F. J. Deane
New Westminster <i>British Columbian</i>	Senator J. D. Taylor
Penticton <i>Herald</i> , 1906.....	W. J. Clement
Prince George <i>Citizen</i> , 1916	
Prince Rupert <i>News</i> , 1909	
Trail <i>Times</i>	
Vancouver <i>Sun</i>	Robert Cromie, Don Cromie, Jack Scott
Vancouver <i>Province</i>	Walter Cameron Nichol, M. E. Nichols, Ross Munro
Victoria <i>Colonist</i>	J. S. H. Matson, G. Max Bell, Seth Halton, Sandham Graves
Victoria <i>Times</i>	G. Max Bell, Bruce Hutchison, Stuart Keate

Some professional organizations in which those connected with the daily press participate are the Canadian Daily Newspaper Publishers' Association, Canadian Managing Editors' Conference, and the Ontario Provincial Dailies Association.

THE WEEKLY PRESS

Although modern social and publishing conditions have made the daily newspaper pre-eminent in Canadian journalism, weeklies continue to hold an important place. Their stronghold is the rural, village and small-town area. They are essentially community journals which concentrate attention on local happenings, leaving the presentation of national and international news, for the most part, to their big city contemporaries. Such country newspapers are produced by hard-working and versatile journalists whose occupational ancestors were the printer-editors of an earlier press age.

Reliable statistics for Canada's weekly newspapers are extremely difficult to obtain, but in 1954 there were nearly 1,000 weeklies with a total circulation of about 2,500,000. These numbers do not include week-end newspapers, which have recently made large circulation gains, but do include some advertising 'throwaways' and special-interest papers such as *Canadian High News*, not usually considered part of the general-appeal weekly press.

In 1957 there were 525 newspapers belonging to the Canadian Weekly Newspapers Association, a national body with headquarters in Toronto. The CWNA had its origin in the Canadian Press Association, setting up its own section within that body in 1908 and forming its own separate organization in 1919. It received legal incorporation in July 1944. Weekly newspapers in each province maintain provincial organizations as divisions of the parent association. The regional groups are autonomous. It is possible for a Canadian weekly to be a member of either the federal or provincial organizations without being a member of both.

NATIONAL WEEK-END NEWSPAPERS

National week-end newspapers in Canada do not enjoy the prominence of their American counterparts. *Canadian Advertising* (Nov.-Dec. 1957) lists only 22 such publications and few of these have both national and family appeal. Included in even this small