

Auxiliary Postal Services.—Auxiliary postal services include the issuing of money orders and the operation of the Post Office Savings Bank.

Table 13 shows the amount of money order business conducted by the postal service in recent years. A statement on the financial business of the Post Office Savings Bank will be found in Chapter XXIII on Currency and Banking.

13.—Operations of the Money Order System, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1958-62

Year	Money Order Offices in Canada	Money Orders Issued in Canada	Value of Orders Issued in Canada	Value Payable in—		Value of Orders Issued in Other Countries, Payable in Canada
				Canada	Other Countries	
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
1958.....	10,934	52,898,954	845,647,439	818,333,292	27,314,147	5,394,568
1959.....	10,823	53,746,050	853,443,891	825,973,053	27,470,837	5,026,970
1960.....	10,778	54,953,087	868,669,133	840,584,556	28,084,576	5,250,922
1961.....	11,098	55,939,421	886,976,976	858,278,412	28,698,563	5,505,224
1962.....	10,708	56,252,265	893,512,291	867,182,785	26,329,506	5,940,795

Section 3.—The Press*

Daily newspapers published in Canada numbered 115 in 1962, counting morning and evening editions separately. English and French dailies had an aggregate reported circulation of more than 4,146,000—about 82 p.c. in English and 18 p.c. in French. Thirteen of those with circulations in excess of 100,000 accounted for over 55 p.c. of the circulation. French dailies, as would be expected, have their widest circulation in Quebec where nine of the 11 in existence in 1962 were published. Some of the largest of these papers have been established in that province for over 60 years. Weekly newspapers serve more people in rural communities than do the dailies. They cater to local interests and exercise an important influence in the areas they serve.

The Canadian Press, a co-operative organization owned and operated by Canada's daily newspapers, provides its 100 members with world and Canadian news and news photographs, mostly by means of teletype and wirephoto transmission. It also serves weekly newspapers and radio and television stations. It is, in effect, a partnership through which each member newspaper provides its fellow members with the news of its particular area and through which the general news of the world is brought to Canada. Cost of editing and transmission is divided among members according to the population of the cities in which they publish. CP gets world news from Reuters, the British agency, and from the Associated Press, the United States co-operative, and these agencies have reciprocal arrangements with CP for their coverage of Canada.

The United Press International (British United Press) is a limited company in Canada and maintains a close association with the UPI World Service, of which it is an affiliate. From its headquarters in Montreal, it provides Canadian news for general world distribution as well as for 163 subscribers including 65 private broadcasting stations in Canada. Agence France Presse maintains offices in Montreal and Ottawa and certain foreign newspapers have agencies in Ottawa to interpret Canadian news for their readers.

*An article in the 1957-58 Year Book traces developments in Canadian journalism from their beginnings in 1752 to (circa) 1900. A second article appearing in the 1959 edition brings that account up to the date of writing (1958). The complete presentation is available in reprint form from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.