

in the main Ottawa postal station. By January 1975, coding machinery was in operation in six other Canadian centres, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton and Toronto.

At March 31, 1974 there were 8,710 post offices in operation; letter-carrier delivery was being provided in 261 urban areas and 5,030 private contractors were delivering mail to 858,246 rural and suburban households. In 1974, 875 city mail services transported mail between post offices and postal stations, collected mail from street letter boxes and delivered parcel post, and 356 side services transported mail between post offices and railway stations, wharves and airports. Intercity transportation of mail by truck was conducted by 710 major services, complemented by 764 feeder or stage services operating to and from smaller centres. Although many of the highway services have replaced rail for the transportation of mail, rail remained the principal mode for long distance movements of other than first-class matter.

Revenue and expenditure of the Post Office Department for the year ended March 31, 1974 were \$591 million and \$768.3 million, respectively; gross revenue receipts were received mainly from postage, either in the form of postage stamps and stamped stationery, postage meter and postage register machine impressions, or in cash. During the year 41 million money orders were issued having a value of \$1,101 million, of which \$1,064.7 million was payable in Canada and \$36.8 million in other countries. The value of money orders issued in other countries and payable in Canada was \$9.0 million.

## 16.4 The press

Daily newspapers published in Canada in 1974 numbered 116, counting morning and evening editions separately. Combined circulation was about 4.9 million — 82% in English and 18% in French (Table 16.8). Publishers' surveys show that each newspaper is read by an average of three persons.

Daily newspaper advertising net revenue in 1973 was \$415.4 million and circulation revenue was \$120.3 million. By comparison, advertising revenue of 343 private radio stations in Canada in 1972 was \$142.3 million and of 56 private television stations \$120.7 million. In 1974, there were 15 daily newspapers with a circulation in excess of 100,000, accounting for 58% of total circulation. There were 13 dailies published in the French language, 11 of them located in Quebec. Although the circulation of daily newspapers blankets the more populous areas well beyond publishing points, smaller cities and towns and rural areas are also served by 825 weekly newspapers catering to local interests and exercising important local influence. The Canadian society is also enriched by 89 foreign-language daily or weekly newspapers published in 27 languages, often sprinkled with English.

About 36% of Canada's daily newspapers are privately owned or independent. There are three major newspaper chains in the country, owned by Southam Press Ltd. (13 dailies), Thomson Newspapers Ltd. (34 dailies) and FP Publications Ltd. (nine dailies). Both Southam and Thomson Newspapers are publicly owned companies with shares traded on Canadian stock exchanges. Papers in the Thomson chain are concentrated in the smaller cities. Southam accounts for about 20% of total daily circulation, Thomson for 10% and FP for about 21%.

In addition to their own news-gathering staffs and facilities, Canadian newspapers subscribe to a number of syndicated agencies and wire services, the largest being The Canadian Press which is a co-operative agency owned and operated by Canadian dailies. Largely by teletype and wirephoto transmission, it provides its 110 member newspapers with world and Canadian news and also serves radio and television stations. CP has its own news-gathering staff and each member newspaper provides the agency with important local news for transmission to fellow members and members share the cost in ratio to their circulations.

CP carries world news from Reuters (the British agency), from The Associated Press (the United States co-operative) and from Agence France-Presse (of France) and these agencies receive CP news on a reciprocal basis. CP maintains a French-language service in Quebec.

United Press International of Canada, the second major news wire service in Canada, is a private company and a part of United Press International World Service. It provides Canadian and international news and pictures to newspapers and TV and radio stations across Canada and is an outlet for Canadian news through United Press International facilities throughout the world. Certain foreign newspapers maintain bureaus in Ottawa and elsewhere in Canada to collect and interpret Canadian news.