

(later Sir John and Chief Justice); Hincks (later Sir Francis); William Macdougall (later the Hon.); and Hugh Scobie, Peter Brown and his son George Brown of the *Globe*.

**The Maritime Provinces.**—As mentioned on p. 739, the *Halifax Gazette*, established in 1752 by John Bushell, was the first paper to be published in what is now the Dominion of Canada. At that time the *Gazette* was merely a leaflet (a half-sheet of foolscap, both sides printed) which provided the early colonists of Nova Scotia with a weekly summary of news and important events. Although anything but impressive in appearance, it was the humble seed from which the sturdy growth of Canadian journalism has since developed.

At this time in her history, the British and German population of Nova Scotia is recorded as only 4,203, having increased from the 2,544 British emigrants brought to Halifax in 1749 by Cornwallis. The subscription price to the *Gazette* was twenty shillings a year and the number of original subscribers was 72: after misfortune, which resulted in the withdrawal of official patronage, the *Halifax Gazette*, then under the proprietorship of Anthony Henry, a former partner of Bushell, ceased operations under that name in 1766. A rival newspaper, the *Nova Scotia Gazette*, took its place and secured the official patronage in the same year.

In 1769 the *Nova Scotia Chronicle and Weekly Advertiser* was established by Henry, who would not admit defeat in spite of his earlier reverses. This paper was more liberal in outlook than its rival and was offered at an appreciably lower price; it soon became more popular than the *Gazette* and later (1770) gained control of, and was incorporated with it as the *Nova Scotia Gazette and Weekly Chronicle*, which, still under Henry, became the official organ.

The next newspaper in the Maritimes was the *Halifax Journal*, which was established by another Bostonian in the person of John Howe (father of the Hon. Joseph Howe) who was for many years the leading printer in the Maritime Provinces. This paper was published in 1781 and had a continuous existence for ninety years. In the 1780's three solidly established newspapers were appearing in the city of Halifax alone and the little town of Shelburne supported three others. Halifax kept the lead in Canadian journalism for a long time and, while overtaken later by Toronto, the brightness of its record is undimmed. In 1783 the *Royal Saint John Gazette and Nova Scotia Intelligencer* was founded. New Brunswick was then a part of Nova Scotia but, when it became a separate colony in the following year, the name of the paper was changed to *Royal New Brunswick Gazette and General Advertiser*: this was an official organ used for official notices as well as news.

Another New Brunswick paper was the *Morning News* of 1839, which championed popular rights along the lines of Howe's *Nova Scotian* (see next paragraph). At this time, journalism, in each part of the Maritimes, was closely interconnected, not only in spirit but through the personal relationships of the editors.

In 1828 Joseph Howe, who later became one of the great parliamentarians of Nova Scotia, established the famous *Nova Scotian*; he had formerly been interested in the *Gazette and Weekly Chronicle*, which was now known as the *Acadian*. The *Nova Scotian* changed its name to the *Morning Chronicle* towards the middle of the century and, with its evening edition, the *Halifax Star*, (1873), and many contemporaries (see Tables 1 and 2) including the *Halifax Herald* (of which the *Halifax Mail* is the evening edition), the *Sydney Post-Record*, and the *Glace Bay Gazette*, still moulds public opinion in that province.

In Prince Edward Island the first paper was the *Royal Gazette* founded in 1791 at Charlottetown: this was an official organ. The first regular unofficial newspaper