

Seven newspapers were founded in Lower Canada before 1800; in 1824 there were 12 newspapers published in Lower Canada—4 in Quebec city, 7 in Montreal, and 1 in Stanstead; but fifty years later, *viz.*, in 1874, there were 88 newspapers and periodicals of all kinds published in the province of Quebec. The history of journalism in Quebec presents a complex and ever-changing picture due to the differences in religion, language, and race. It is next to impossible to trace the intricate changes in management and form which characterize the French language papers, such as *La Canadienne* (1806), *La Minerve* (1826—the publishers were exiled after the Revolution of 1837), *L'Avenir* (1848), *La Pays* (1851), *L'Événement* (1867), *La Patrie* (1878), *Le Soleil* (1882), *L'Étendard* (1883), and *La Presse* (1884). Of these early French papers only *L'Événement*, *La Patrie*, *Le Soleil*, and *La Presse* remain to-day. *La Presse* is now, in fact, the third largest paper in regard to circulation in Canada (see Table 1). Taking into account the disadvantages under which they laboured, the French papers have shown comparable progress, initiative, and enterprise with their English contemporaries.

Reverting to the English papers, in 1805 the Quebec *Mercury* was established and survived for nearly one hundred years; in 1811 the Montreal *Herald* was founded and in 1846 the Montreal *Witness*. Meanwhile, a strong provincial press had grown up in the Eastern Townships, where the *Farmers' and Mechanics' Journal and Eastern Townships Gazette* had been founded in 1834. In 1838 this paper became the *Sherbrooke Gazette*. In 1833 the Montreal *Daily Advertiser* had been founded, the first daily paper to be published in what is now Canada.

**Upper Canada.**—The first paper in what is now Ontario was the *Upper Canada Gazette and the American Oracle*, published in 1793 at Newark (now Niagara) by Lewis Roy, a Frenchman from Quebec, who in the following year succeeded, temporarily, to the editorship of the *Montreal Gazette*. In 1799 when the seat of Government was transferred to York (now Toronto), this paper followed the Government and continued to be published there until 1813. The *Canada Constellation* occupied the field which the *Gazette and Oracle* had filled in Niagara, but later gave way to the *Niagara Herald* (1800).

From 1800, Toronto (then York) became the centre of experimental journalism in Upper Canada. Many short-lived attempts to establish papers were made in the early years of the nineteenth century against very great difficulties, but the *Upper Canada Gazette* was the chief survivor. It depended mainly on New York papers for its British and foreign news and the difficulties with which it had to contend are indicated by the circumstance that it made its appearance on wrapping paper on more than one occasion. The *Gazette* finally ceased publication in 1813, when invaders from the United States scattered its type and destroyed its press. As the *Weekly Register* it was revived in 1817. Meanwhile the *Upper Canada Guardian and Freeman's Journal* had been established in 1807 as an opposition paper. The *Observer*, founded in 1820, supported the administration.

The *Colonial Advocate*, edited by William Lyon Mackenzie, appeared in 1824, also as an opposition paper. It was at first printed at Lewiston, New York, but circulated in York. In 1831 the *Courier* was established and, in 1833, Thomas Dalton founded the *Patriot* as a strong Conservative paper.

In the period following the Rebellion of 1837, journalism in Upper Canada entered a second phase. The experimental stage had now ended and this second period leads directly to the modern journalism of to-day. We are now brought face to face with personalities like Hincks (later Sir Francis) who established the *Examiner*, and Hugh Scobie, who established the *Colonist*, both in 1838; Peter Brown,