

the founder of the *Banner* in 1843; George Brown (his son), who established the *Toronto Globe* in 1844; and James Beaty who founded the *Leader* as a moderate reform paper in 1852. The *Daily Telegraph* came along in 1866 and the *Evening Telegram* (one of the most successful papers in Canada) ten years later, both founded by John Ross Robertson, but these, with the *Mail*, the *Evening News*, and the *Star*, belong to the transition phase leading to the modern period (see p. 745).

**Prairie Provinces.**—The beginnings of the press in Eastern Canada have been followed in outline down to the middle of the nineteenth century. At this time papers were appearing in even the smaller settlements in the Canadas and the Maritimes, but the spread to the West was just beginning. In Fort Garry, the chief post of the Hudson's Bay Company, but at that time a mere hamlet, the *Nor'-Wester* had its inception as a result of the enterprise of two Ontario newspapermen, William Buckingham, afterwards secretary to the Hon. Alex Mackenzie, an English and Ontario journalist of experience, and Wm. Coldwell of the *Toronto Leader*. T. D'Arcy McGee was its Ottawa correspondent. It appeared in 1859 as a four-page weekly and was the leader of public opinion among the colonists of the North-West. This paper ran until 1872.

Other early attempts to establish papers in Manitoba were the *Red River Pioneer*, the *New Nation* (a Fort Garry paper associated with the first Riel Rebellion), the *Manitoban*, and *Le Métis*, 1870 (a French paper which circulated among the half-breeds). The *Manitoban*, which later became the *Winnipeg Free Press*, was founded by W. F. Luxton in 1874 as a weekly and became a daily in 1879. Luxton was the most prominent personality in Manitoban journalistic history and later founded the *Daily Nor'-Wester*, now known as the *Telegram*. One of the first dailies in Winnipeg was the *Herald* of 1877, which, however, lasted for only a couple of months.

The *Saskatchewan Herald*, published in Battleford, was the first paper in what is now the province of Saskatchewan, and was founded in 1876, the year of the organization of the Provisional District of Saskatchewan, by P. G. Laurie, a man of notable character. The *Regina Leader* came on the scene about seven years later; it was edited and owned by Nicholas Flood Davin, a journalist of outstanding capacity.

The *Edmonton Bulletin*, associated with the name of Frank Oliver (later the Hon.), was started in 1880 and was the first paper in what is now Alberta. The *Calgary Herald* edited by John J. Young, quickly followed.

**British Columbia.**—It has been said that the history of journalism in British Columbia has been the history of pioneering and townsiteing. This is more or less the case in all the western provinces, but there is some truth in the statement that the remains of ambitious pioneer journals are far more numerous in the coastal province than on the prairies. The conditions that governed the sudden rise of communities and their equally sudden disappearance among a floating population mainly concerned with mining are the chief reasons for this. To-day British Columbia has, in proportion to its inhabitants, more newspapers than any other province in the Dominion.

The first recorded newspaper of what is now the province of British Columbia was published in Victoria in 1857 and printed from a French font on a French press under the editorship of a Frenchman (Comte Paul de Garis) who left France after the troubles of 1851. This effort lived for only two or three months. In 1858, two publishers from the United States, Messrs. Whitton and Towne, started the *Victoria Gazette*, the first English paper. This was the period of the gold ex-