

better dry farming practices as deep seeding and summerfallowing; and the introduction of many greatly improved agricultural implements were some of the factors which contributed to the population growth which made prairie journalism possible.

The story of newspaper pioneering in the Canadian North was a repetition of the British Columbia experience, delayed by forty years. Gold was discovered in the Klondike in 1896 and, in consequence, 40,000 newcomers entered the new land during the eighteen months prior to 1900. The resulting establishment of such centres as Dawson City, which had a population of 20,000 in 1899, provided the conditions needed to support a viable press.

PIONEER NEWSPAPERS OF THE WEST

Of Canada's four future western provinces the first to acquire a news-organ was British Columbia. The start was made in Victoria in 1858 when H. C. Williston and Columbus Bartlett founded the *Victoria Gazette*. William Buckingham and William Coldwell launched journalism in Manitoba when they began the *Nor'-Wester* in 1859. Patrick Gammie Laurie's *Saskatchewan Herald* began to serve the town of Battleford in 1878 and so became the Saskatchewan pioneer. The Province of Alberta gained its first newspaper in 1880 when Frank Oliver established the *Edmonton Bulletin*. In the two latter cases, of course, the appearance of the news-organ preceded the formation of the province by many years. Almost equal claim to the title of Yukon pioneer was established in 1898 by two papers to appear in Dawson City. These were the *Klondike Nugget*, owned and edited by George M. Allen, and the *Midnight Sun*, first owned and edited by G. B. Swineheart.

As might be expected, the early northern and western newspapers were at first published under conditions as primitive and precarious as those attending the introduction of the press to British North America between 1752 and 1807. Buckingham and Coldwell hauled their equipment 500 miles from St. Paul to Winnipeg, signed up an Indian Chief named "Hole-In-The-Day" as their first subscriber, and had to thaw out frozen equipment before they began their printing operations. To carry journalism deep into British Columbia, newsmen had to drag their equipment along the rocky banks of precipitous rivers. It is little wonder that one newspaper sold for a dollar a copy. Patrick Gammie Laurie's pioneer venture involved a wagon journey that took him across rivers that did not boast a single ford or ferry. Frank Oliver paid only four dollars for what was really just a toy hand press, used the gift of type and other supplies from his friends on the *Manitoba Free Press*, and so spent only \$21 to get his newspaper started. Lacking other power for their cumbersome drum-cylinder press, the printers of the first paper in Macleod hired a dozen Indian braves to operate their unwieldy equipment in what was a colourful if back-breaking operation.

IMPORTANT NEWSPAPERS OF THE PERIOD

A great many important and successful newspapers appeared during the third press period. They shared the field with such well-established journals surviving from an earlier day as the *Montreal Gazette*, (which was served by such journalists as Thomas, Richard and Robert Smeaton White), *Quebec Gazette* (Frank Carrel), *Montreal Herald* (Edward Goff Penny, James Brierley) and *Toronto Globe* (Gordon Brown, John Cameron, Sir John S. Willison, E. W. Thomson, Edward Farrer, J. A. Ewan), *Hamilton Spectator* (William Southam Sr.), *London Free Press* (Josiah Blackburn), *Brantford Expositor* (T. H. Preston), *Belleville Intelligencer* (Mackenzie Bowell) and *Halifax Chronicle* (William Annand, W. S. Fielding). Newspapers which started life between 1858 and 1900 and which still exist or which entered the life-stream of journals which still publish include: *Mail* (1872, T. C. Patteson, Kit Coleman), *Empire* (1887, Louis P. Kribs), *Toronto Telegram* (1876, John Ross Robertson, John "Black Jack" Robinson), *Toronto Star* (1892, Joseph E. Atkinson), *Ottawa Journal* (1885, P. D. Ross), *St. Catharines Standard* (1891), *Kitchener-Waterloo Record* (1878), *Oshawa Times-Gazette* (1871), *Montreal Star* (1869, Hugh Graham, later Lord Atholstan), *La Patrie* (1879, Honoré Beaugrand, P. M. Sauvalle, Israel Tarte), *La Presse* (1884, Trefflé Berthiaume, J. A. N. Provencher, C. A. Dansereau), *L'Événement* (1867, Hector Fabre), *Halifax Herald* (1875, William Dennis, J. J. Stewart), *Halifax Star*