

citement and activity in journalism was stimulated. The Vancouver Island *Gazette* followed the *Victoria Gazette* by only one month, but both these papers died quickly, within the year of publication.

The *British Colonist* was established in December, 1858, and, under the name of the *Colonist*, this paper has remained in the field down to the present day. The first editor and manager of the *British Colonist* was the late Hon. Amon de Cosmos (otherwise John Smith). Later the Hon. John Robson, one of the early premiers of the province, was associated with this paper. The *Cariboo Sentinel*, a small four-page paper which sold for \$1 a copy, gave current news of the mining companies of the Cariboo and belated news of all kinds to the miners of the district. It was established in the 1860's soon after the Cariboo gold-fields were discovered.

The years between 1860 and 1880 (which belong to the modern period) were very prolific as regards new ventures, but many of the newspapers then established passed away after a brief existence. In the early 'eighties the *Victoria Times* came into the picture and is worthy of special note. This paper has extended its sway and is, to-day, an active force in the province. The Hon. William Templeman, another example of the successful combination of journalism and politics, was the first editor and later became proprietor.

MAGAZINES.

Among the magazines to be published prior to 1850 in what is now Canada were:—

The *Nova Scotia Magazine*, published at Halifax in 1789; the *Quebec Magazine* in 1791; *l'Abeille Canadienne*, 1818-19; the (Montreal) *Canadian Magazine*, started in 1823 but discontinued in 1825 after the issue of the twenty-fourth number; the *Canadian Review* (Montreal) 1824-26, an ambitious journal which gave to its readers 240 pages of good reading each month and followed the English pattern of literary reviews; the *Bibliothèque Canadienne*, 1825 (continued as *L'Observateur* in 1830 and as *Magazin du Bas Canada* in 1832); the *Acadian Magazine or Literary Mirror* (Halifax), 1826; the [York (Toronto)] *Canadian Magazine*, 1833; the *Literary Garland* (Montreal), 1838-51, a magazine which, though less ambitious than several of its contemporaries, had more vitality and numbered many outstanding literary figures among its contributors; the *Monthly Review* (Montreal), 1841; *Revue Canadienne* (Montreal), 1845; *Barker's Canadian Magazine* (Kingston), 1846; *Snow Drop* (Montreal), 1847, a well-conducted child's magazine; *Victoria Magazine* (Belleville) 1847; and *Repertoire National* (Montreal), 1848.

It will be noticed that ten of the above fifteen magazines originated in Lower Canada; this does not mean, however, that their circulations were limited to that area, for Montreal was a publicity centre for Upper Canada also.

The Transition Period Leading to the Evolution of the Modern Newspaper Press.

The beginnings of journalism outlined above were followed by a period of reconstruction and change which led directly to the modern period.

This phase of journalistic development cannot be chronologically defined but may be said, roughly, to have preceded Confederation by about fifteen years and extended to between 1880 and 1890. It was characterized by the appearance first in Ontario of the large metropolitan or city 'dailies' that ultimately developed through tedious and difficult stages—for the independent national type of paper did not spring into being all at once—into strictly business enterprises, as distinct from