

The new legislation was based on Fox's Libel Act of 1792, Lord Campbell's Act of 1843, the Newspaper Libel and Registration Act of 1881, and the Law of Libel Amendment Act, 1888, all of them British legislation. Criminal law in the matter was enacted for Canada in 1892. This had, of course, a uniform, nation-wide application since the Criminal Code is an enactment of the Federal Parliament. Civil law differs from province to province, with Quebec legislation, based as it is on the Napoleonic Code, showing the widest divergence from the general pattern. Prince Edward Island, which continued to rely largely on common law practice, got its Libel Act in 1865; this was overhauled by the Statutes of Prince Edward Island of 1889. In 1892 the Criminal Code of Canada repeated those sections of the Act which dealt with criminal law. Ontario was served by an Act of 1882 which was superseded by provisions of the Revised Statutes of 1897. Since certain parts of the 1887 legislation dealing with provincial elections had reference to defamation, these provisions were also incorporated into the 1897 revision. Quebec had no libel Act, but Sections 2924 to 2938 of the Revised Statutes of 1888 laid down provisions under which newspapers might publish. Newfoundland's legislation on the question was provided by the Consolidated Statutes of 1892, and covered both criminal and civil law. The Revised Statutes of British Columbia of 1897 furnished that Province with its Libel and Slander Act. Nova Scotia's legislation came in 1900, while that of Manitoba, which had both a Libel Act and a Newspaper Act, was passed in 1902, and that of New Brunswick in 1903 as one of the Consolidated Statutes. Since Saskatchewan and Alberta were not made provinces until 1905, their newspapers did not become subject to provincial laws until after that date.

THE MAGAZINE PRESS

The magazine press exhibited the same kind of discontinuity during the third journalism period that had characterized the periodical publications during the second. Without the same fecundity that marked newspaper journalism, magazines made a weaker showing in the new country, particularly because so many of the monthly, and even less frequently published ventures, were so short-lived. It is to their credit that there were still many publishing entrepreneurs who refused to be discouraged by the examples of failure set, with monotonous regularity, by their predecessors. An impetus to the growth of Canadian magazine production was provided by the achievement of Confederation in 1867, more particularly in English Canada, where there was a greater need than in French Canada for such a unifying event to give a sense of national identity to the literary contributors to such publications.

The more prominent magazines that came into being during this journalistic era (with their first editors or publishers and dates) included the *British American Magazine* (1863-1864, H. Y. Hind), *Stewart's Quarterly* (1867-1872, Dr. George Stewart), *Maritime Monthly* [1873- (circa) 1876, H. L. Spencer, Rev. James Bennet], *New Dominion Monthly* (1867-1879, John Dougal), *Grip* (1873-1894, J. W. Bengough), *Saturday Night* (1887- present, E. E. Shepherd), *Canadian Magazine* (1893-1939, J. Gordon Mowat), *Canadian Monthly and National Review* (1872-1882, G. Mercer Adam), *Week* (1883-1896, Goldwin Smith, Charles G. D. Roberts), *Bystander* (1880-1882, 1890-1891, Goldwin Smith), *Les Soirées Canadiennes* (1861-1865, H. R. Casgrain, A. Gérin-Lajoie, J. C. Taché, Dr. Hubert La Rue), *Le Foyer Canadien* (1863-1866, H. R. Casgrain, A. Gérin-Lajoie, J. C. Taché, Dr. Hubert La Rue), *La Revue Canadienne* (1864-1873), *L'Echo de la France* (1865-1869, L. Ricard), *La Revue de Montréal* (1877-1881, T. A. Chandonnet), *Le Canada Français* (1888-1891, T. E. Hamel), *Le Chercheur* (1888-1890, M. J. F. Dumontier), *La Revue Nationale* (1895-1897, J. D. Chartrand), *Le Courrier du Livre* (1896-1901, R. Renault), *Nation* (1874-1876, Goldwin Smith), *Nova Scotia Illustrated* (1895, J. H. Bradford), *Lake Magazine* (1892-1893, D. K. Mason), *Massey's Magazine* (1896-1897), *New Brunswick Magazine* (1898-1905, W. K. Reynolds), and *Prince Edward Island Magazine* (1899-1905, Archibald Irwin).