

standing to the period than some of the inclusions contribute. Most readers would be hard pressed to account for Oliver Mowat's astonishing electoral success after studying this book. Mowat's talent for the practical emerges more clearly from Morris Zaslow's *Opening of the Canadian North* than from anything in the volume under review. The overemphasis which *Oliver Mowat's Ontario* gives to dominion-provincial relations is also disquieting.

Since this book is composed primarily of papers presented at the Mowat colloquium, some of its weaknesses are inevitable. The selection of additional pieces could, however, have been more judicious. In spite of these limitations *Oliver Mowat's Ontario* will be useful to those interested in Canadian and Ontarian history.

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GERALD A. HALLOWELL. — *Prohibition in Ontario 1919-1923*, Ontario Historical Society Research Publication No. 2, Ottawa, Love Printing Service Ltd., 1972.

This is the second volume and second M.A. thesis published in the Ontario Historical Society's research publications series. Most of the Masters dissertations churned out each year are relegated, deservedly, to the darkest recesses of university archives and rare book rooms. For the most part, the research effort they represent seldom sees the light of day even in the form of articles in scholarly periodicals. Some of the time, however, this is a pity and a good deal of useful research is lost to view or available only through some unsatisfactory inter-library loan mechanism or on eye-straining microfilm. The Ontario Historical Society set out to help rectify this state of affairs and Gerald Hallowell's study of the prohibition years in Ontario is a welcome addition to Ontarians.

Let it be said at once that this is not a definitive study of prohibition in Ontario. It is, with few alterations, an M.A. thesis done for Carleton University in 1966. Many of the major sources for the study of prohibition, particularly the magnificent collection of papers in the United Church Archives at Victoria University and other materials available at the Addiction Research Foundation in Toronto, are not used at all. Furthermore, as the author points out, his concern is with prohibition as a factor in the public life and politics of the province. The book draws most largely on the press and on the papers of several provincial politicians. A different kind of analysis is needed to provide an understanding of prohibition as a social movement. While prohibition had a not inconsiderable impact on the public life of Ontario and while the wets and the dries, as the contending forces, of necessity did battle within the confines of the political struggle, the tale which prohibition has to tell will only yield itself to the student through a social history approach. For the prohibition movement cut across a sweeping

range of issues and attitudes. Properly investigated as a social phenomenon, it will tell us much of shifting class alignments, rural-urban tensions, changing status groupings, the relation between social and moral reform movements, the impact of industrialization and urbanization, male-female tensions and other phenomena both remarkable and commonplace. Prohibition thus provides the student with a difficult challenge and a remarkable opportunity.

Mr. Hallowell would be the first to recognize that his political study represents a bare beginning. Within its limits, it is a careful and insightful piece of work. It sketches the rise of the dry movement in Ontario, describes prohibition as a factor in the 1919 Ontario election, examines the referenda of 1919 and 1921 and traces prohibition's role in the downfall of the Farmer-Labour government in 1923. Mr. Hallowell perhaps underestimates both the legal and illegal holes which always existed in the Ontario Temperance Act and he interprets prohibition too much in terms of moral reform while neglecting its ties to a broader progressivism. On the whole, however, this is a useful and often amusing introduction to a topic which promises to be a fruitful subject of research for many years. Students will be grateful to the Ontario Historical Society for making such works generally available.

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MARCEL TRUDEL. — *Le Terrier du Saint-Laurent*, Cahiers du Centre de Recherche en Civilisation canadienne-française, n° 6, Ottawa, Éditions de l'Université d'Ottawa, 1973.

For years inventory has figured prominently in French Canadians' study of their past; this most recent book by Marcel Trudel is a helpful volume in this tradition. It describes *seigneurie* by *seigneurie* and *roture* (or *terre*) by *roture* the conceded land in Canada at the end of June 1663, when control of Canada passed from the Company of One Hundred Associates to the Crown. The inventory is illustrated with large scale cadastral maps, and is well indexed. It is a comprehensive record, probably as detailed as the documents allow, of the legal title to land in Canada in 1663.

Professor Trudel's information on land held on *seigneurie* in 1663 in is rarely new, but he does provide a great deal of new information, the result of a painstaking compilation from many sources but primarily from the notarial records, about individual *rotures* and *emplacements* (village lots). Not only a *roture's* title holder in 1663, but also in most cases its date of concession and original title holder, as well as any mutations before June 1663 are given. Here and there, information is also provided about buildings. Using this inventory it is a simple matter to determine the conceded land in a given place in 1663 or, through the index, to determine where at that date a particular individual held land. This had not previously been possible.