

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 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.

Professor Trudel has prepared this inventory partly to provide information for his forthcoming *Histoire de la Nouvelle France*, vol. III: *La seigneurie des Cent-Associés, 1627-1663*. The inventory, he suggests, is a measure of the Company's colonizing achievement, and an outline of the human landscape of Canada at the close of the Company's years. Professor Trudel and other users of the inventory must apply these assumptions cautiously. Legal title is one thing, land use another. A lot conceded in 1651, sold in 1657, and held by so-and-so in 1663 may or may not have been occupied. Cleared land on occupied lots was in 1663, a small percentage of land held. In terms of land use and human landscape, this is more nearly an inventory of expectation than of reality. By 1663 some expectations had become reality: the riparian settlement, the long lots, the areas of population concentration. Others had not. The inventory makes clear, for example, that a number of early seigneurs, following ample French precedent, had sought to establish villages, but this expectation was not realized in the human landscape of 1663 nor was to be for many years thereafter.

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