

the isolated Cape Shore, supply the best examples of continuance and receive the fullest attention. But, the results of Dr. Mannion's comparisons are remarkable for the extent of change and, most of all, for the differences which emerge between study areas.

As there were cases in which the break with Ireland was complete and immediate, the explanation of the differences between study areas provides the real, continuing theme of the book. The author believes that the rural economy of an area is supremely important in determining the kinds of farm and farming practice which will emerge after the initial stage of subsistence farming. Each of his Irish settlements, and even communities within them, had a different economic base and this is probably the reason for choosing them. Within this context, Dr. Mannion uses variables such as available markets or the attraction of part-time fishing or lumbering to build a convincing explanation for his findings. The other factors he stresses, in order of descending importance, are the pattern of ethnic settlement and the degree of contact, or lack of it, with other ethnic groups; the physical environment and the opportunities for farming it offered; and the emigrants' social and economic background. His sources are least suited to the discussion of social factors. For example, a stronger case could be made for kinship and acquaintance among the assisted settlers of Peterborough than is presented on page 17. Issues such as the dislocation suffered by new emigrants arise as constants in the background and not as questions to be posed for each study area.

Irish Settlements in Eastern Canada is not an easy book to start, partly because of the unfortunate first chapter. Once he is into his main subject in Chapter III, Dr. Mannion's descriptions are clear and his marshalling of factors bearing on each case of survival or change is easily followed. The figures, generally limited to features which differed in one or more of the study areas, are very useful and reflect the author's overall care and attention in presenting the results of his field work. As the treatment is systematic to the point of occasional repetition — the vegetables planted on page 89 appear again with spades and "lazy-beds" on page 109 — readers interested in a particular feature should find it without difficulty. As a whole, the book is of interest to anyone, geographer or historian, working with rural settlements of the first half of the nineteenth century.

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Thunder Bay District, 1821-1892: A Collection of Documents. Edited with an introduction by ELIZABETH ARTHUR. Ontario Series of the Champlain Society, No. 9. The Champlain Society for the Government of Ontario. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1973.

This is an interesting and valuable volume in an increasingly useful series providing documentary background for the study of Ontario history. It is particularly interesting and valuable in that it provides such background for the little known north and west of the province. Apart from the novelty of the subject, there are two first impressions likely to be made on any reader.

The first is the wealth and variety of surviving historical source material relating to an area that was not at the time a major focus of Canadian or Imperial interest. There are documents from a number of federal and Ontario government departments and from the corporations of the cities of Port Arthur and Fort William. There are papers of the Hudson's Bay Company, the American Fur Company, the Algoma Silver Mining Company, the Canadian Pacific Railway, and many other business groups associated with the district at one time or another. There are letters and diaries of innumerable residents and transients, many of the latter expert observers acting as surveyors for some interest such as the Canadian Pacific Railway or one of several boundary commissions. Among the former were a number of missionaries whose accounts of Indian life, and indeed that of their white parishioners, provide valuable social insights. There were some newspapers and an incred-

ible variety of published contemporary works that occupy two full pages of the bibliography. Professor Arthur has been most thorough in searching out these materials.

She has also, and this is the second immediate observation, been extremely industrious and painstaking in what must be one of the most laborious undertakings of a work of this sort, that is in identifying the persons, places and events mentioned in the printed documents. Many an obscure individual is unexpectedly endowed with a vicarious immortality by an appropriate footnote.

Less satisfactory is the general arrangement of the volume. It is divided into sections each of which has an average of eight or nine pages in the introduction by Professor Arthur and another thirty odd in the documentary part. These are widely separated and the reader is obliged to turn back and forth from introduction to documents no less than nine times. In a volume such as *The Canadian Journal of Lady Aberdeen, 1893-1898* in the original Champlain Society Series, it was quite natural, indeed essential, to be able to read the whole of Professor Saywell's introduction before plunging into the *Journal*. Here, far from being the natural arrangement to have the whole introduction precede the whole documentary section, it adds considerably to the reader's inconvenience. This is not, of course, Professor Arthur's fault but rests squarely on the planners of the series.

It is her fault, however, that there are as many as nine sections in this volume, more than in a number of others in the series. The first section on "Jurisdiction, 1821-1892" is undoubtedly necessary and shows the near vacuum in authority, following the union of the Hudson's Bay and North West Companies in 1821, the dangers of American encroachment, and eventually Confederation and the Ontario-Manitoba boundary decision. Confederation itself is, however, hardly mentioned on the ground that it did not seem to make much impression on the inhabitants. The documents skip from the Address of the Canadian Parliament to Queen Victoria in 1858 directly to the Ontario-Manitoba dispute of 1880. A letter from John A. Macdonald to the Honourable John Prince (Sault Ste. Marie) of October 12, 1867 might have helped fill this gap. Prince was questioning whether or not the Indians of Algoma (which included at that time the Thunder Bay District) had the right to vote in this first federal election. Macdonald's reply was: "I drew the clauses relating to Algoma in the Union Act, but I really forgot all about the Indians. Had they occurred to my mind I should certainly have excluded them." Macdonald's omission was rectified by the Returning Officer!

The next two sections of the volume, dealing with the period 1821-1855, might well have been combined and reduced from the more than sixty pages they occupy. There is a good deal of interest here in connection with the declining fur trade and the first excitement about mineral wealth. There are also valuable accounts of the Indians in this period of transition from the fur trade. However, there is also much repetition regarding the physical appearance of the countryside, the weather and other novelties of interest to each newcomer.

It is during the next period beginning in 1855 that real interest in the district revives. Professor Arthur concludes this period with the Red River Expedition of 1870. My own inclination would have been to carry on for a few years to about the mid-seventies when the C.P.R. began to make its impact. The opening of the American canal at Sault Ste. Marie in 1855 with the resulting enormous increase in shipping on Lake Superior, the silver mining, and the beginning of timber cutting mark the real developments of this period. The Red River Expedition was a single exciting occurrence, although, of course, a forerunner of events to come. More use of the censuses (one series Professor Arthur tends to neglect, perhaps because the boundaries of Algoma and Thunder Bay do not coincide) would have helped. To mention only a few examples of what they reveal: in 1871 the district produced 69,197 oz. of silver; in 1881, 87,000 oz. In both years this marked virtually the entire Canadian production. "Algoma" also, according to these censuses, had

extensive timber cutting interests, something not emphasized by Professor Arthur although she does include one document (p. 259) that claims that at least by 1887 Fort William had probably become the chief timber depot of the upper lakes. Generally, a more systematic account of the economic development of this and the succeeding period would have been useful. Only Professor Arthur, of course, knows whether it would have been possible. Were there, for example, customs records for Fort William comparable to those given for 1889-90 for Port Arthur (p. 260-61)? If so, and if they were included here, a very different picture of the economic activity of the district would undoubtedly be revealed.

A final major section of the volume might have concentrated on what Professor Arthur calls in one of her titles, "The Zone of Transit." The period from the 1870's to 1892 was one when transportation was the key to development, when lake transport was being supplemented by and integrated with the railway — when the district began to play its permanent key role in the development of the Dominion from sea to sea. It is this that is the basic theme to which all else relates. Interacting and over-lapping are the construction of the railway itself, the rivalry it brought on between Port Arthur and Fort William, the building of grain elevators and docks, the growing and diversifying economy, and the consequent social changes among both whites and Indians. In connection with the latter, the seeds of later problems in the district are clearly evident. In 1882, for example, the Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs wrote to Macdonald: "undue pressure was brought to bear on Chief Binnessie to induce him to sell his land" (p. 185) — and this by the local Indian agent! A few months later in another letter to Macdonald he acknowledged that licenses to cut timber on Indian land, secured by another Indian agent, were "utterly spurious and invalid" (p. 186).

Greater emphasis on the post-1855 period and on major developmental themes might, it seems to this reviewer, have produced a more useful book. As it stands, however, it is undoubtedly a major contribution to the understanding of the Thunder Bay District and to this period of Canadian history generally.

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PAUL RUTHERFORD, ed. — *Saving the Canadian City, the First Phase 1880-1920. An Anthology of Early Articles on Urban Reform*, Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1974. Social History of Canada Series, #22.

Professor Rutherford has put together an interesting collection of writing on urban problems, turned out by a small group of journalists, social activists, municipal politicians and intellectuals who concerned themselves with the future of Canada's cities round the turn of the century. The book is divided into four sections dealing with public utilities, social issues, town planning and the reform of municipal government, the articles in each section being arranged in chronological order. Most of the leading lights among the middle class intelligentsia of urban reform are represented, and the articles demonstrate their strengths and their weaknesses, the successes and their (much more numerous) failures. Delineated here is that brand of cautious progressivism which pervaded the thought of many educated anglophones of that era whether the subject was politics, the drink question, religion or the rights of women. This collection succeeds, then, as a kind of self-portrait of a mentality.

How did these reformers conceive of the future of the city (by which they usually meant Toronto or Montreal)? As Rutherford points out, their social concerns remained firmly rooted in their class background. The ideal city they modelled upon the joint stock company, believing that the respectable propertied classes (the shareholders) had a greater