

II. Canadian Sport

- II-1 Metcalfe, Alan. "The Urban Response to the Demand for Sporting Facilities: A Study of Ten Ontario Towns/Cities, 1919-1939," *Urban History Review*, 12, No. 2 (October 1983), 31-46.

In the 1920s and 1930s the growth of sport in urban centers resulted in a significant expansion of recreation facilities. Symbolically, these new facilities resulted in a further expansion of sporting activities. This study of ten Ontario towns/cities indicates that these facilities were constructed and maintained in part through public funds and in part through private and co-operative financing. The means adopted in each case varied according to the size of the community, the attitudes of key individuals and groups, and other local idiosyncrasies. Based upon primary sources and secondary works. (Reprinted with permission.)

—Alan Metcalfe

- 11-2 Homel, Gene H. "Sliders and Backsliders: Toronto's Sunday Tobogganing Controversy of 1912," *Urban History Review*, 10, No. 2 (October 1981), 25-34.

Tobogganing in the parks had long been a popular Toronto pastime. By 1909 the city had organized slides to reduce accidents and increase enjoyment. In 1912 the Lord's Day Alliance, leaders of the Sabbatarian movement, persuaded the Toronto City Council to introduce a by-law prohibiting the use of park slides on Sundays. A full-scale debate on Sunday recreation followed during the ensuing weeks. Labor and business leaders protested the law, whereas churchmen and temperance advocates favored it. Though City Council sided with the latter in upholding the by-law, the controversy demonstrated that Sabbatarian control of Sunday activities was diminishing. Based upon primary sources and secondary works; 77 notes, 2 photographs.

—Barbara Schrodt

- 11-3 Cavett, Mary E., Selwood, H. John, Lehr, John C. "Social Philosophy and the Early Development of Winnipeg Public Parks," *Urban History Review*, 11 (June 1982) 27-39.

Winnipeg's earliest parks were developed toward the end of the nineteenth century in accordance with the contemporary North American Parks Movement. Five elements operated over three decades to meet diverse objectives: the commercial emphasis aimed at enhancing property values; the City Beautiful Movement to eradicate urban blight; the residential amenity concern resulting in greenery and small parks for the wealthy; the mass recreation movement which produced amusement parks for workers; and the park-playground movement which provided sports and supervised playgrounds for children. In 1893 the Public Parks Board was established, and by 1913 it had acquired twenty parks. Based upon primary sources and secondary works; 47 notes; 10 photographs; 2 tables.

—Barbara Schrodt

- 11-4 Mott, Morris. "One Solution to the Urban Crisis: Manly Sports and Winnipeggers, 1900-1914," *Urban History Review*, 12, No. 2 (October 1983) 57-70.

In the first decade and a half of the twentieth century, a large number of Winnipeggers became concerned about urban problems in their city. In the opinion of many respected citizens, greater participation in "manly" sports was one method of neu-

tralizing the detrimental physical and moral effects of living in a congested urban environment. The work of these, citizens created an explosion of sporting activity in Manitoba's capital during these years. This explosion had a permanent effect on Winnipeg's sporting culture. It bequeathed a legacy of innovative promotion and wide community participation, and a sense that sports played by young people should be organized "properly" Based upon primary sources and secondary works. (Reprinted with permission.)

—Morris Mott

II-5 Betke, Carl. "Sports Promotion in the Western Canadian City: The Example of Early Edmonton," *Urban History Review*, 12, No. 2 (October 1983), 47-56.

Edmonton's rapid growth in the early 1900s was accompanied by an equally rapid growth in both professional and amateur sports. This paper explores the objectives of the city's sports promoter. In the main, Edmonton's boosters implemented recreation and entertainment plans similar to ones established elsewhere by agencies such as the Young Men's Christian Association, the American National Baseball Commission, and international sports news services. These programmes, neither distinctive nor unusually exploitative, were put in place by local entrepreneurs with a minimum amount of contention. Based upon primary sources and secondary works. (Reprinted with permission.)

-Carl Betke

II-6 Fudge, Paul H. "The North West Mounted Police and Their Influence on Sport in Western Canada, 1873-1905," *Journal of the West*, 22, No. 1 (January 1983), 30-36

In the ungoverned territory of the Canadian northwest, the mounted police formed in 1873 provided law and order while playing a prominent role in the development of sport. Their large numbers enabled them to hold team competitions and later the settlers provided additional opponents. Festive occasions or scheduled tournaments encouraged rugby, cricket, soccer, shooting, baseball, and polo matches in the 1880s. Some golf, tennis, and sports day competitions of track and field and horsemanship offered individual games as well. Forts throughout Alberta and Saskatchewan thus became popular venues for sports played by the North West Mounted Police and the early settlers. Based upon secondary works; 7 notes.

—Angela Lumpkin

II-7 Lunardi, Rosemary. "Tuque Blue," *The Beaver*, 307, No. 4 (Winter 1976) 41-45.

Although snowshoeing has neither the popularity nor the spectator appeal of other winter sports in Canada, it is important not only as it relates to Canada's early exploration and settlement, but also to its early sporting traditions. By the 1840s snowshoeing in Montreal began to be organized as both a social and sporting event. Sanctioned races were held in which records were kept and some prize money was allocated; these races often saw Montrealers compete against Iroquois Indians who were able to dominate most races. While those races were part of the sport, most events were more social in orientation with organized weekly tramps, or outings, followed by dinners or more elaborate social occasions such as balls and massive torchlight parades. Much of the information regarding the early years of the sport were obtained from the *History of*

Montreal Snowshoe Club published by Hugh Becket in 1882 and which comprises one of the earliest records in Canadian sports history. Based upon primary sources and secondary works, no notes.

—James Peckman