

Archival Sources Treasures from Ontario's Archives

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Archival Sources

Treasures from Ontario's Archives

T. Eaton Company

Archives of Ontario F 229

In 2003 Sears Canada donated the remaining corporate records of the T. Eaton Company to the Archives of Ontario. For more than a century Eaton's was one of Canada's major retail operations with stores across the country. It established the long tradition of mail-order shopping in Canada, providing people in rural or isolated communities with access to a broad

range of consumer and work-related merchandise. It also initiated and originally sponsored the annual Santa Claus Parade in Toronto, a significant event to the start of the holiday season in Toronto.

Most of the textual records in the donation come from the Eaton's executive offices at national headquarters, in Toronto. The collection contains few records from regional administrative offices or from individual stores.

Archives of Ontario

77 Grenville Street, Toronto M5S 1B3

1-800-668-9933 Toll-Free Number
(Ontario only)

(416) 327-1600 Reception

<<http://www.archives.gov.on.ca/>>

Records created by the government of Ontario and its predecessors and records from the private sector including individuals, businesses, clubs and associations, labour and political organizations.

Also included in the donation was documentation from the following Eaton-owned companies: Brampton Tire and Rubber Company; the Eaton Knitting Company Ltd.; Guelph Stove Company Ltd.; T. Eaton Acceptance Company Ltd.; T. Eaton Acceptance Company Ltd. of Montreal; T. Eaton Maritimes Company Ltd.; T. Eaton General Insurance Company Ltd.; and T. Eaton Realty Company Ltd.

The T. Eaton Company collection, including donations of records received by the Archives of Ontario in numerous donations between 1959 and 1991, is one of the Archives' largest and most highly used private collections. The collection contains approximately 90,000 photographs, created or

Eaton's catalogue cover, fall and winter 1948. T. Eaton Company fonds. Archives of Ontario, F229-1-0-172.

acquired by Eaton's, including prints, negatives, proofs, slides and copy prints created or supplied by Eaton's in-house photo studio and used in various departments and offices throughout the organization. Subjects include: advertising, building expansions, displays, portraits of employees, employee activities, promotions, transportation as well as historical events such as royal visits.

Included as well are 124 posters created between 1925 and the 1980s covering such



subjects as: automobiles, centennial celebrations, clothing and dress, shoplifting and store security, department stores, paper conservation, sporting events, parades and processions, price lists, radios, restaurants, sales promotions, strikes, tapestries, and tourism. A number of items are not creations of Eaton's, including two cartoon reproductions, two Statistics Canada posters, and two posters for Sunbeam automobiles.

The collection also contains 431 architectural drawings, survey plans and decorative drawings dating from 1900 to 1975. These records mainly con-



Eaton's store at College and Yonge, 1927-40. T. Eaton Company fonds Archives of Ontario F229-308-0-82



Delivery truck, 1910-11. T. Eaton Company fonds. Archives of Ontario, F229-308-0-1009-1.

cern Eaton's merchandising properties, employee recreational facilities and Eaton family properties. There are also reference drawings for American and Western Canadian department stores by the Chicago firm, D.H. Burnham and Company, as well as mechanical designs by the Russell Motor Car Company for a machine gun mounted vehicle. Eaton architectural records were used re-



cently in the restoration of the seventh floor of the former Eaton's store at College and Yonge Streets in Toronto to

create the Carlu, a special events venue.

The timely arrangement and description of these



Nurses giving out free milk and weighing a child at a booth in the T. Eaton store as part of the Toronto milk campaign, 1921. Photo by Public Health Nursing Branch. T. Eaton Company fonds. Archives of Ontario, RG10-30-2-1.8.3

Right: Eaton's Tailoring and sewing department, 1912. T. Eaton Company fonds. Archives of Ontario, F229-308-0-1837-1.

records was made possible through financial assistance provided by the donor.

All records containing personal information or labour matters are restricted for seventy-five years from the date of the last recorded entry. All other textual records are restricted for thirty years from the last recorded entry, except where otherwise noted. Please see the individual series entries in the Archives Descriptive Database for details on access.

The Archives of Ontario has several online exhibits pertaining to Eaton's on its website, especially relating to the



Santa Clause parade and the company's Christmas colour books. To view these exhibits visit: <www.archives.gov.on.ca>

Above: Eaton's switchboard operators, 1948-52. T. Eaton Company fonds. Archives of Ontario, F229-308-0-933.

Right: Progress? This is one of Eaton's "Progress in Better Living" displays, 24 March 1954. T. Eaton Company fonds. Archives of Ontario F229-308-0-1118





Centre for Addiction and Mental Health

Many of the fonds recently processed at the Centre for Addiction and Mental Health Archives are those of prominent Ontario psychiatrists who were involved in such important aspects of their profession as the development of new mental health facilities and programs, the transformation of policies and structure in the Ontario Ministry of Health, and the creation and revision of policies concerning medico-legal issues. Their records serve to document significant portions of the history of psychiatry in Canada.

CAMH Archives Centre for Addiction and Mental Health

1001 Queen Street West
Toronto, Ontario M6J 1H4
416-535-8501, x.2159
<www.camh.net/about_addiction_mental_health/camh_archives.html>

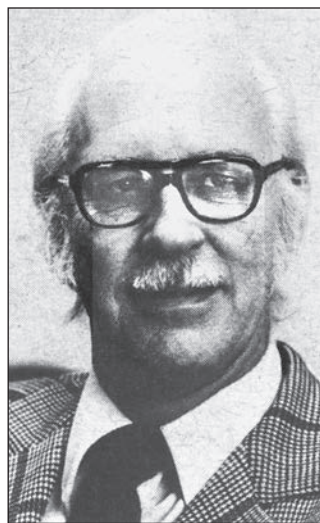
Founded in 1982, the theme Archives for the History of Canadian Psychiatry, Mental Health and Addiction Services is mandated to preserve, and make available for study, material concerning the history and development of psychiatry and other mental health and addiction services in Canada, especially Ontario. In 2000, that original mandate was broadened to commence a phased evolution as the corporate archives for the permanent records of CAMH.

Donald Elliott Zarfas Records

The Donald Elliott Zarfas fonds – about five metres of textual records along with photographs, audio cassettes and architectural drawings, predominantly from the 1960s, 1970s and 1980s – is an excellent source of information about persons with developmental disabilities, including their reproductive rights and treatment, the care of dually-diagnosed persons (those with both developmental disabilities and psychiatric conditions), and the administrative reorganization of the Ontario Ministries of Health and Community and Social Services in the 1970s.

They reveal Dr. Zarfas's work as a government administrator in both Ministries (planning projects, reviews, studies, and administrative matters, particularly concerning the Mental Retardation Services Branch), as a consultant for numerous organizations for the developmentally disabled (studies, investigations, reviews and analyses), and as a university professor of psychiatry and paediatrics.

Growing up on the grounds of the Orillia Hospital School for infants, children and adults with developmental disabilities (his father was the hospital's business manager), Donald Zarfas acquired a life-long interest in and ultimately a career working with persons with developmental disabilities.



A studio photo portrait of Dr. Donald Zarfas in 1974. Courtesy of CAMH Archives, Dr. Donald Zarfas fonds, F37.3.4.

Accordingly, after service in the RCAF and the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps Reserve (1941-46), he obtained a medical degree from Queen's University in 1952, a Diploma in Psychiatry from the University of Toronto in 1957, and a Specialist Certificate in Psychiatry from the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada in 1958. The next year, Dr. Zarfas found a home at the University of Western Ontario where he taught until 1965 and where he helped to found the Children's Psychiatric Research Institute.

As director of the Mental Retardation Services Branch in Toronto (1965-74), Zarfas was one of the key persons who worked on the transfer of the branch from the Ministry of Health to the Ministry of Com-

The original site of Victoria College in Cobourg had been re-deployed by 1970 as one of the province's ten residential "Facilities for the Mentally Retarded." Courtesy of CAMH Archives, Dr. Donald Zarfas fonds, F37.15.12-B.

munity and Social Services in 1974. He was also responsible for attracting world leaders in his field – Dr. Benjt Nirje from Denmark and Dr. Joseph Berg from Great Britain -- to work with him at the Ministry of Health.

Returning to London in 1974, Dr. Zarfas resumed various teaching appointments in the Departments of Psychiatry and Paediatrics at the University of Western Ontario, and attained the status of Professor Emeritus in 1988.

Aside from his clinical and teaching appointments, Zarfas was a Ministry consultant with regard to numerous institutions in Southwestern Ontario that treated persons with developmental disabilities. He was also a consultant to sever-

al other health-related organizations such as the World Health Organization, and served on many committees and task forces throughout his career, chairing the Professional Advisory Council of the Canadian Association for Retarded Children (1964-1975), and the Professional Advisory Committee for the Ministry of Community and Social Services and the Ministry's Task Force on Disturbed Retarded in the 1970s and 1980s.

Dr. Zarfas was an author or co-author of significant studies pertaining to such issues as the relationship of Depo Provera to breast cancer, the incidence of Down Syndrome with respect to maternal age, the sterilization of people with developmental disabilities, and other human rights issues. He had a special research interest in dual diagnosis. Donald Zarfas died from the effects of leukemia in London in October 2001.

To conclude, Dr. Zarfas was a leading proponent for moving mental retardation out of field of psychiatry and into that of community and social services, for de-institutionalization, for a reduction of over-medication in favour of alternate treatments, and for the

This dining room view was labeled "institutionalization" in a 1972 snapshot series documenting various shortcomings primarily due to overcrowding at the Rideau Regional Hospital School, Smith Falls. A Five-Year-Plan was proposed to redress the problems. Courtesy of CAMH Archives, Dr. Donald Zarfas fonds, F37.11.9.





right of persons with developmental disabilities to be treated fairly, humanely and, more than anything, respectfully.

A preliminary finding aid for this fonds is available onsite and additional fonds information is available electronically via ARCHEION <<http://archeion-aao.fis.utoronto.ca>> Some access restrictions apply.

J. Donald Atcheson Records

J. Donald Atcheson's records (1.3 meters of textual material, plus maps and photographs predominantly from 1940 to 1990) focus particularly on his employment at the Juvenile and Family Court Clinic of Toronto, the Thistle-town Hospital for Emotion-

Dr. Donald Atcheson (right), medical superintendent of the Thistletown Regional Centre for Children and Adolescents, assisted the Health Minister, Hon. Dr. Mathew Dymond (left), in presiding over a graduation ceremony for a childcare workers' training program connected with the centre, ca. 1965. Photo (detail) by Bev Best Photography courtesy of CAMH Archives, Dr. J. Donald Atcheson fonds, F43.6.2.

ally Disturbed Children, the Clarke Institute of Psychiatry, and the University of Toronto. They cover several important subjects: his psychiatric consultancy work in the Eastern Canadian Arctic; the psychiatric treatment of children and adolescents; and, through his involvement with various professional associations and committees, notably the Ontario Psychiatric Association and the Law Reform Commission, the issues of practitioner-patient privilege and the confidentiality of health information.

Don Atcheson was born in London, Ontario, in 1917. He attained his medical degree from the University of Western Ontario in 1941 and interned at Hamilton Gen-



eral Hospital before joining the Navy. He served as Surgeon Lieutenant-Commander on board a frigate that supported convoys in the North Atlantic, and subsequently in a naval hospital in Newfoundland where he met and was tutored by a Navy psychiatrist, Commander Marvin Wellman.

Following Wellman's recommendation, Atcheson sought further training at the Allan Memorial Institute in Montreal under Dr. Ewen Cameron and from there was posted to Halifax, arriving a day after the D-Day riot. Following active duty, Atcheson spent a year at Ontario Hospital in Hamilton and another working under Prof. C.B. Farrar at the Toronto Psychiatric Hospital where he earned a Diploma in Psychiatry from the University of Toronto (1946); his Certification in Psychiatry from the Royal College of Physicians



In about 1966, Dr. Donald Atcheson, donned a chef's uniform to prepare and serve Christmas dinner for his young residents. Courtesy of CAMH Archives, Dr. J. Donald Atcheson fonds, F43.6.3.

and Surgeons of Canada came a year later.

Dr. Atcheson's first clinical appointment was as Director of the Juvenile and Family Court Clinic in Toronto (1947-57). He also acted as a consultant for the Department of Corrections with respect to training schools (1949-1957) and briefly as the Department's Director of Treatment Services in 1958.

Atcheson helped to create the Thistletown Hospital for Emotionally Disturbed Children and he served both as its Superintendent (1958-69) and Medical Director and Chief-of-Staff (1969-71). While there, he and several of his colleagues provided psychiatric consulting services to the Eastern Arctic region. They conducted a survey for the Department of National Health and Welfare in 1965 of learning problems in the school system that had been imposed upon Inuit children. In 1968, Dr. Atcheson chaired a committee that toured facilities in Alaska and the Canadian Arctic, in search of methods for improving mental health services to Arctic communities. Subsequent agreements led to the Clarke Institute of Psychiatry providing consultation services to the north.

Dr. Atcheson was employed by the Clarke Institute as a Senior Psychiatrist and Director of the Forensic Out Patient Division (1971 - post-1983). While so employed, he testified at the Berger Commission about how the proposed McKenzie pipeline would affect the health of the region's inhabitants. At the same time,

Atcheson held several academic appointments in the University of Toronto's Department of Psychiatry, obtaining Emeritus status in 1983. He was also very active in several provincial and national professional medical associations as well as with the Medico-Legal Society and the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law. In addition, he chaired the Law Reform Commission's Nucleus Committee on Privileged Communication and Evidence in the mid-1970s.

For his many accomplishments, Dr. Atcheson was presented with several awards and honours including a Canadian Centennial Medal in 1968. He also contributed many important publications on the topics of juvenile offenders and mental health issues in the Canadian Arctic (including psychiatric disorders and forensic psychiatry in Arctic regions).

Dr. Atcheson passed away in Barrie on 25 May 2004.

A detailed finding aid for this fonds is available onsite and additional fonds information is available electronically via ARCHEION <<http://archeion-ao.fis.utoronto.ca>>. Some access restrictions apply.

Pleasant Kaufman Crawford Records

Though Pleasant Kaufman Crawford consulted in the field of

landscape design for governments such as the Province of Ontario and the City of Toronto, and for non-governmental clients such as Humber College, the Royal Botanical Gardens and several architectural firms, the primary subject of her records at the CAMH Archives is the history and heritage value of three of Ontario's prominent psychiatric hospitals, namely those in Whitby, Etobicoke, and south Toronto (now CAMH).

Pleasant Kaufman was born in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1938, and was raised in the State of Maine. She obtained a B.A. in the history of art from Oberlin College (Ohio) in 1960. Moving to Toronto in 1970, she completed several plant ma-



Pleasant Crawford at work in her home office. Photo by Charles Crawford, 2004, on loan to the CAMH Archives.



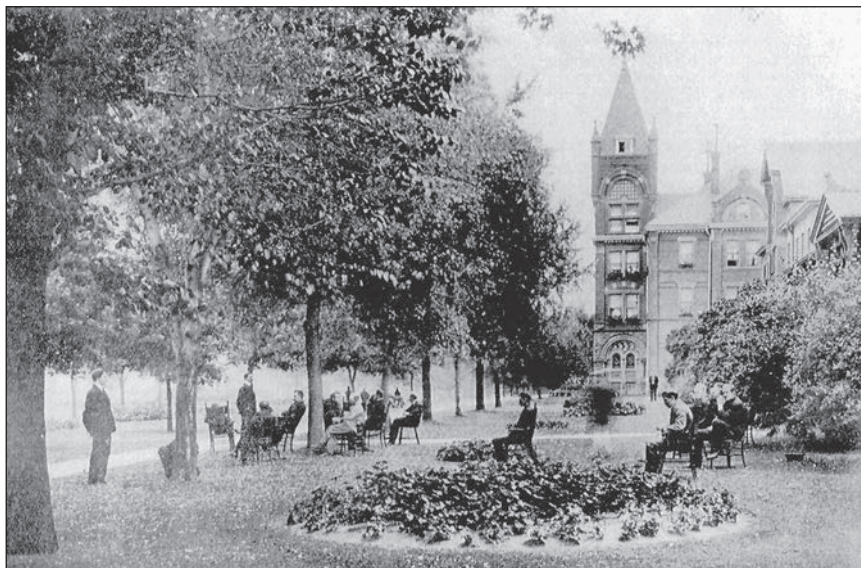
materials correspondence courses at the University of Guelph for the Ontario Diploma in Horticulture and subsequently obtained a Bachelor of Landscape Architecture from the University of Toronto in 1979, graduating with honours.

and relating to various time periods.

Ms. Crawford has also taught at the University of Toronto and has written extensively on Canadian landscape history. She was co-editor with Edwinna von Baeyer of the 1995 anthology *Garden Voices*: two centuries of Canadian gar-

She currently lives and works in Toronto.

The fonds consists of about 30 cm. of textual records, sixty-five photographs and ten architectural drawings predominantly dating from between 1986 and 2002. More specifically, Ms. Crawford's research files concern the history of the



People in the gardens and landscaped grounds of Mimico Asylum, later renamed Lakeshore Psychiatric Hospital – a postcard view from about 1930, courtesy of CAMH Archives, Pleasance Kaufman Crawford fonds, F42.4.4.

Ms. Crawford then began her career as a landscape design historian, a nascent field in Canada. During the past twenty-five years, she often acted as a consultant to governments, organizations and businesses, but also helped prepare, often on interdisciplinary teams, heritage significance studies and conservation guidelines for projects of varying sizes

den writing and served as editor of *Landscape Architectural Review* / *Revue d'architecture de paysage* from 1987-92. She has also been active with many professional associations throughout her career, including the Ontario Association of Landscape Architects and the Canadian Association of Professional Heritage Consultants.

three prominent Ontario psychiatric hospitals indicated above whose heritage value she assessed prior to their proposed redevelopment. The fonds also includes maps and photographs, copies of archival finding aids, holograph and typescript research notes, materials related to heritage assessment studies for which Crawford was a consultant, architectural proposals, copies of presentations that

were given at conferences with accompanying programs, newspaper clippings, press releases, fliers, articles, correspondence, a copy of Ms. Crawford's catalogue for her library of garden books, and architectural drawings.

A detailed finding aid is available onsite and additional fonds information is available electronically via ARCHEION.

Hamilton Public Library Archives

55 York Boulevard, Hamilton,
Ontario, L8N 4E4
(905) 546-3200

<[www.myhamilton.ca/myhamilton/
LibraryServices/Localhistory/Archives.htm](http://www.myhamilton.ca/myhamilton/LibraryServices/Localhistory/Archives.htm)>

Collection consists of manuscript and archival records relating to Hamilton and the Hamilton-Wentworth area including records of local businesses and organizations, family papers, government records of the City of Hamilton and the County of Wentworth, military records, etc.

From the Hamilton Public Library Archives *Buchanan Papers*

The Buchanan Papers cover a variety of topics relating to the Buchanan clan in Scotland and in Canada. The collection consists mostly of business papers from the Canadian branch of the family, but there are some rare and unusual items contained within it.

There are three letters from Sir John A. Macdonald, including two confidential notes to the Hon. Isaac Buchanan (1861, 1864) concerning contentious political issues. A confidential letter dated October 10, 1864 touches on Canadian policy in the American Civil war, the Confederation conference, the 13th Battalion from Hamilton, Sir Edward Dalton Shea and the Hamilton and Port Dover Road Company.

There is also a small notebook and correspondence

concerning the eighty-one Hamilton women who volunteered, if necessary, to act as nurses at the camp to attend the wounded on 2 June 1866, after the Battle of Ridgeway, the largest skirmish of the Fenian Raids. They actually did not go but the ladies of Port Colborne were thanked for their kind attention to the men, particularly those of Hamilton's 13th Battalion.

The gem of the collection, however, is a small ledger dated 1798-1801 and labelled "Ledger of an early doctor of Barton and Ancaster". The doctor is undoubtedly Oliver Tiffany (1763-1835) who came to the area in 1796, the

first physician to set up practice in the Hamilton area. There is page set up for each patient with a list of services rendered and remedies prescribed as well as the cost of each. The names reflect the earliest settlers of the town of Ancaster and the ledger tells us much about early medical treatment in Upper Canada. The left page gives the patients' name and details the reason for the doctor's attendance and the right page lists the method of payment. In 1798 Philip Young was attended by Dr. Tiffany for a tooth extraction and for worm powders and paid for it "By a dead horse - £2.00"

Grimsby Park Collection

Many may think of "self-improvement" as a modern phenomenon. The Grimsby Park Collection shows clearly that it is not.

From 1859 until 1909 the town of Grimsby Ontario bore the nickname "The Chautauqua of Canada." It was the summer Mecca for Methodists from across Ontario. Beginning with a temperance rally that was enthusiastically attended, the community grew into a self-contained summer village with over seventy cottages, streets, stores and The Temple for Sunday services. This community pre-dates the American Chautauqua by



The Hon. Isaac Buchanan (1810-1883). Courtesy of Special Collections, Hamilton Public Library.



over fifteen years. As well as the normal summer activities, there was the opportunity to improve the mind by taking classes from the National Philadelphia School of Oratory. There were also educational lectures and many of the speakers were well known across the continent, including Thomas De Witt Talmage, William Morely Punshon and Evangeline Booth. In 1909 the park went bankrupt and exists now only as a cottage community.

Starting in the 1930s, Mrs Clyde S. Bean began collecting information concerning the Methodist campground with the thought of writing a book. Although the book never materialized much information that would otherwise have been lost was collected and donated to the Hamilton Public Library in 1956. The collection consists primarily of over 1,500 pages of her notes about the park and interviews with older residents. There is also a good collection of dozens of photographs of the park during its heyday.



Wesleyan Ladies' College Papers

Long before McMaster University came to Hamilton there was a faculty of advanced learning for women located in the heart of the city. The Wesleyan Ladies' College opened in 1861 and provided top-level education to Methodist women until its closure in 1897. It was affiliated with Victoria College. As well as the fine arts, there were also classes in the classics, languages and all branches of modern science.

Hamilton's Chief Librarian Freda Waldon, whose mother was a graduate, took a particular interest in preserving the records of this venerable institution. She wrote to her mothers' contemporaries and asked for their records and reminiscences. The collection consists of her correspondence as well as original

material from the school. There is a scrapbook dating from 1861 onwards containing such things as programmes, accounts, photographs, and clippings. The Alumnae Association Literary Club was an active group



Wesleyan Ladies College building. Courtesy of Special Collections, Hamilton Public Library.

consisting of graduates of the college, and their programmes, dating from 1907-1962, are also included in Waldon's collection.

There is a complete set of catalogues from the college showing lists of students, graduates, staff and the complete list of curriculum for the different degrees and certificates that could be earned by the students. Researchers interested in the education of women in the nineteenth century will find a wealth of information documenting the types of studies that the college offered. Science, language and higher mathematics were included alongside the more traditional studies of art and music.

National Philadelphia School of Oratory at Grimsby Park 1880s. Courtesy of Special Collections, Hamilton Public Library.

Elgin County House of Industry/ Elgin Manor fonds (1876-1998)

Elgin County Archives

In 2001 and 2003, the records of the Elgin County House of Industry were transferred directly from Elgin Manor to the Elgin County Archives. More than a century of records such as registers of inmates and visitors, time books, physician's log books, newsletters and daily journals, describe how a late-nineteenth-century House of Industry for the sick, infirm,

end of that year, William McKay, the County Clerk, was appointed House Inspector, Michael Hunsberger was made Keeper and his wife, Sarah Ann, Matron; Leonard Luton was appointed Physician. At the same time rules for inmates were established, including provisions forbidding passage "beyond the limits of the Industrial Farm unless by the permission of the Keeper" and authorizing "punishment",

The Elgin County Archives

450 Sunset Drive, St. Thomas, Ontario
(519) 631-1460

<<http://www.elgin.ca/>>

The Archives is the official repository of records of the County of Elgin since its incorporation in 1852 as well as those of its current and former constituent municipalities. The Archives also houses a number of private collections documenting the County's history and its citizens.



Elgin House of Industry, courtesy of Elgin County Archives

disabled, intemperate, homeless and abandoned, was transformed into a modern long-term care facility.

On 18 June 1875, Elgin County Council authorized the purchase of fifty acres of land on Talbot Road East, two miles west of St. Thomas, to establish an "industrial farm" and "House of Industry and Refuge." At the

including "solitary confinement" for rules violations. Attendance by inmates at Sunday religious services was compulsory; those absent without permission were subject to "prompt and severe punishment."

The House of Industry and Refuge opened in February 1876, making Elgin one of the first counties in Ontario to

establish such a facility. The original building was enlarged in 1891 with the construction of a third wing, which was used to house the female inmates. Initially the facility housed thirty-two inmates, increasing to fifty by 1903 when an additional fifty acres of adjoining land were purchased.

Residence in the County of Elgin was usually required for admission, but "transients requiring immediate attention" were occasionally committed as well. Admissions were subject to the approval of the Inspector and a committee of three appointed annually by County Council. Inmates were committed for various reasons, including "idiocy", destitution, sickness, old age, physical disabilities such as paralysis and blindness, "intemperance" (drunkenness), homelessness (vagrancy), and pregnancy out of wedlock. Orphans and children whose parents were

*Elgin Manor,
courtesy of Elgin
County Archives*

in jail or had abandoned them were also admitted.

Inmates participated in maintaining the building, working the land, and making most of their own clothing and bedding. Expenses were partially offset by the sale of



farm produce. In 1903, the farm produced, among other crops, 24 bushels of wheat, 50 tons of hay, 510 bushels of oats, 266 bushels of barley, 70 barrels of apples, 40 hogs, 22 turkeys, 100 chickens and 1,249 pounds of butter.

In 1946 the facility was renamed the Elgin County Home, and by 1954 it was known as Elgin Manor. In 1962, it became apparent that the eighty-six-year-old building was obsolete. In January of the following year, Elgin County Council approved plans to build a new ninety-bed facility on the same site, at an estimated cost of \$650,000. Following the demolition of the original building, construction began

on 17 July 1963, and residents were transferred to the new Elgin Manor ten months later. Elgin Manor was enlarged by the construction of a sixty-bed addition, which opened in October 1969. The 1964 building was replaced by a new facility, also on the same site, in August 2003.

The Elgin County House of Industry records include: registers of visitors (1876-1964) and inmates (1876-1947); time books (lists of inmates for a given time period) from 1894 to 1945; physician's books, which are log books documenting doctors' visits to the facility (1890-1953); and photographs of the building. The Elgin Manor records include a visitors' register (1964-1989); daily

journals (log books reporting on the general health of the residents) for 1984; records of staff meetings and personnel policies (1980-1983); photographs and slides of the building and staff; and copies of the Elgin Manor newsletter. There are 1.2 m. of textual records; 33 slides; 174 photographs; 1 videocassette.

The records are subject to the Ontario Municipal Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act. A general description is posted online at Archeion, Ontario's Archival Information Network at <<http://archeion-ao.fis.utoronto.ca/>> and an item-level database may be searched online at <<http://citrix.elgin-county.on.ca/descr/>>.