

résultats des travaux du Service de recherche sur l'auditoire de la Société Radio-Canada, de même que les bandes du Projet d'histoire orale sur la Société Radio-Canada. *When Television Was Young* apparaît donc comme le résultat d'une recherche exhaustive dont Rutherford avait gratifié d'une description préliminaire les lecteurs d'*Archivaria* à l'été 1985. A cet égard, le livre ne déçoit pas, même s'il est parfois d'une lecture fastidieuse, surtout dans la deuxième partie constituée par la longue analyse sémiotique (étude des signes et des symboles) des divers genres télévisés. Une omission fort regrettable, dont est peut-être responsable l'éditeur, doit toutefois être signalée : le livre ne contient pas de bibliographie générale, ce qui, compte tenu de la recherche intense dont il est le fruit, prive le lecteur d'une source d'information considérable.

Le hasard a voulu que les livres de Marc Raboy et de Paul Rutherford, à maints égards complémentaires, paraissent simultanément. Il s'agit d'un événement important pour les études de la radio-télévision canadienne. Car tous deux constituent déjà des contributions importantes et ne manqueront certainement pas de stimuler la recherche en ce domaine. Pour tous ceux qui s'intéressent aux médias et à l'histoire, la lecture de ces livres est d'autant plus incontournable que l'importance accordée aux moyens de communications risque sous peu de transformer l'histoire des médias électroniques en un genre très fréquenté.

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Archives nationales du Canada

Early Canadian Topographical Map Series: The Geological Survey of Canada, 1842-1949. LORRAINE DUBREUIL. Ottawa: Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives, 1988. vi, 71 p. (Occasional Papers of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives; no. 1) ISBN 9-9690682-8-X \$15.00 (pa.).

Sectional Maps of Western Canada, 1871-1955: An Early Canadian Topographical Map Series. LORRAINE DUBREUIL. Ottawa: Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives, 1989. vi, 57 p. (Occasional Papers of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives; no. 2) ISBN 9-9690682-9-8 \$15.00 (pa.).

Since its inception almost twenty-five years ago, the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives has provided a forum for the exchange of carto-bibliographic information to assist map librarians and archivists in the organization of their collections. An occasional paper series recently inaugurated by the association is in keeping with this commitment. The first two volumes focus on separate topographic series maps produced by the Canadian government prior to the introduction of uniform mapping standards under the National Topographic System in 1923.

The first volume in the series is a catalogue of the topographic maps published by the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC). In the years prior to the formation of the National Topographic System, the principle obstacle facing the GSC was the lack of adequate topographic coverage. Without a correct representation of the land surface or properly identified reference points, the accuracy of geological studies would always be questioned and map compilation would be considerably more arduous. Consequently, the Geological Survey assumed responsibility for compiling its own topographic maps, and continued to do so for almost fifteen years after the formation of the National Topographic System. They justified keeping control over their own topographic

mapping on the grounds that many of the prospecting and mining regions of interest to geologists were frequently in more remote areas and beyond the immediate interest of most map users.

The two topographic maps catalogued by Dubreuil are the publication number series and the GSC "A" series. As the name implies, the first series was introduced as a topographic map to accompany the publication of GSC reports. The series was active from 1908 to 1927. The "A" series was introduced in 1910 to include maps published independently from geological reports. It was discontinued by 1949.

The second volume is a catalogue of the Three-Mile Sectional Maps produced by the Department of the Interior. With the expansion of eastern Canada onto the prairie frontier following Confederation, the federal government began a cadastral survey to subdivide the new lands. Administrators of the Dominion Lands Survey and the homesteaders themselves soon created a demand for maps that summarized known geographical information on the various townships and the progress of settlement. After several preliminary attempts, the Three-Mile Sectional Map of the prairies was introduced in 1891.

Scaled at three miles to the inch (1:190,080), this was the first extensive map series development by the Canadian government. Although the Three-Mile Map originally focused on the farmlands of the western interior, the grid was eventually extended as far north as Dawson City, as far west as Port Moody, and as far east as Lake of the Woods. In total 134 sheets were published, covering an area of about 1,400,000 square kilometres. Most of these sheets were kept up-to-date, with some sheets being issued in more than ten editions over the sixty-four years that the series was kept active.

Dubreuil's catalogue covers both types of Three-Mile Sectional Maps produced by the Department of the Interior. The earliest version, which has been nicknamed the "old style," was a monochrome map that showed little more than the survey pattern, drainage, roads, railways, and settlement. Major physical features were indicated by hachures; spot elevations were kept to a minimum. In 1905 the series was given a new index system. Sheets published under the new system became known as the "new style." Maps of the "new style" were gradually upgraded to show greater detail in relief depiction. They also included locational data on a larger number of cultural features, such as schools, churches, and power transmission lines.

Both volumes include a brief introduction (1½ pages) to the history of topographic mapping in Canada. In each case, this introduction is followed by a brief history (1½ pages) of the individual series catalogued by Dubreuil. The lists that follow were prepared as a multi-level catalogue entry, using *AACR2 (Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd ed.)*. Dubreuil has gone to great lengths to ensure the completeness of her entries. She began the project in 1972 and over the years has managed to verify them against various collections across the country. It is perhaps interesting to note her comment on archival holdings of the Three-Mile Sectional Map. Apparently, none of the nine institutions she visited had a complete set of the maps. Not a very impressive standing, especially considering the importance of the series in the development of Canadian cartography.

Unfortunately, the map reproductions used in both volumes leave much to be desired. In some cases, the illustrations are almost totally illegible. For example, the index maps

in figures 1 through 5, published in the first volume, show the individual sheet names and grid reference numbers, but for the most part these cannot be read. Of course, part of the problem stems from complications inherent in publishing a large document in the reduced format required by a monograph. Perhaps an alternative would be to redraft the index maps rather than use reproductions of originals. Dubreuil redrafted the index map in figure 6 and the entire image is completely legible. Hopefully, future volumes in the series will make readable illustrations a higher priority.

Bibliographic reference tools that help map librarians and archivists organize their collections are few and far between. The first two volumes in the ACMLA's occasional paper series are a major contribution to a widely neglected area of cartographic research.

Jeffrey S. Murray

National Archives of Canada

From the Land of Shadows: The Making of Grey Owl. DONALD B. SMITH. Saskatoon: Western Prairie Producer Books, 1990. ix, 320 p. ISBN 0-88833-309-9 \$24.95.

At the end of a good mystery, the reader often wonders how the perpetrator duped so many observers to get away with the crime, or, more self-critically, inquires of him or herself, "Why didn't I figure that out? Did I miss some of the clues?"

Donald Smith's meticulous biography of Grey Owl might well have been written in mystery mode with the revelations of identity emerging in the final pages. That, as many will know or remember, was how they emerged in real life shortly after the death in 1938 of the figure of whom it has recently been written: "No man was more important to Canadian environmental consciousness, or to the environmental consciousness of the entire British Commonwealth." Mercifully for readers who may be unaware of the Grey Owl story, Smith keeps the secret for only half a dozen pages before linking "one of the most effective champions of the Canadian wilderness in this century" to his English origins.

In 1888 Grey Owl began life in Hastings, England, as Archibald Stansfeld Belaney. Smith emphasizes Archie's childhood years in England and especially the influence of his aunts Ada and Carrie Belaney as "the key to his creativity and his genius." They supported his interest in wildlife and encouraged the early evidence of his talents as a storyteller. They could not, however, console or reconcile their nephew who saw himself as having been abandoned by his parents — an alcoholic father and a mother thought to be too young at the time of his birth to assume responsibility for Archie's upbringing.

Archie was almost eighteen years old when, in 1906, he journeyed to Canada. Here, in the frontier northern Ontario communities of Temagami and Biscotasing, Archie Belaney began a "retreat from reality" and acquired the skills, the knowledge of the land, and a closeness to several native communities that later formed the basis of his "Indian" identity as Grey Owl, author and conservationist. "Scotch and Indian, born in Mexico" became his standard autobiographical line.

Grey Owl's commitment to conservation and to the protection of the beaver in particular was the outcome of his relationship with Gertrude Bernard, known through his writings, and later her own, as Anahareo. She, more than any other, came close to