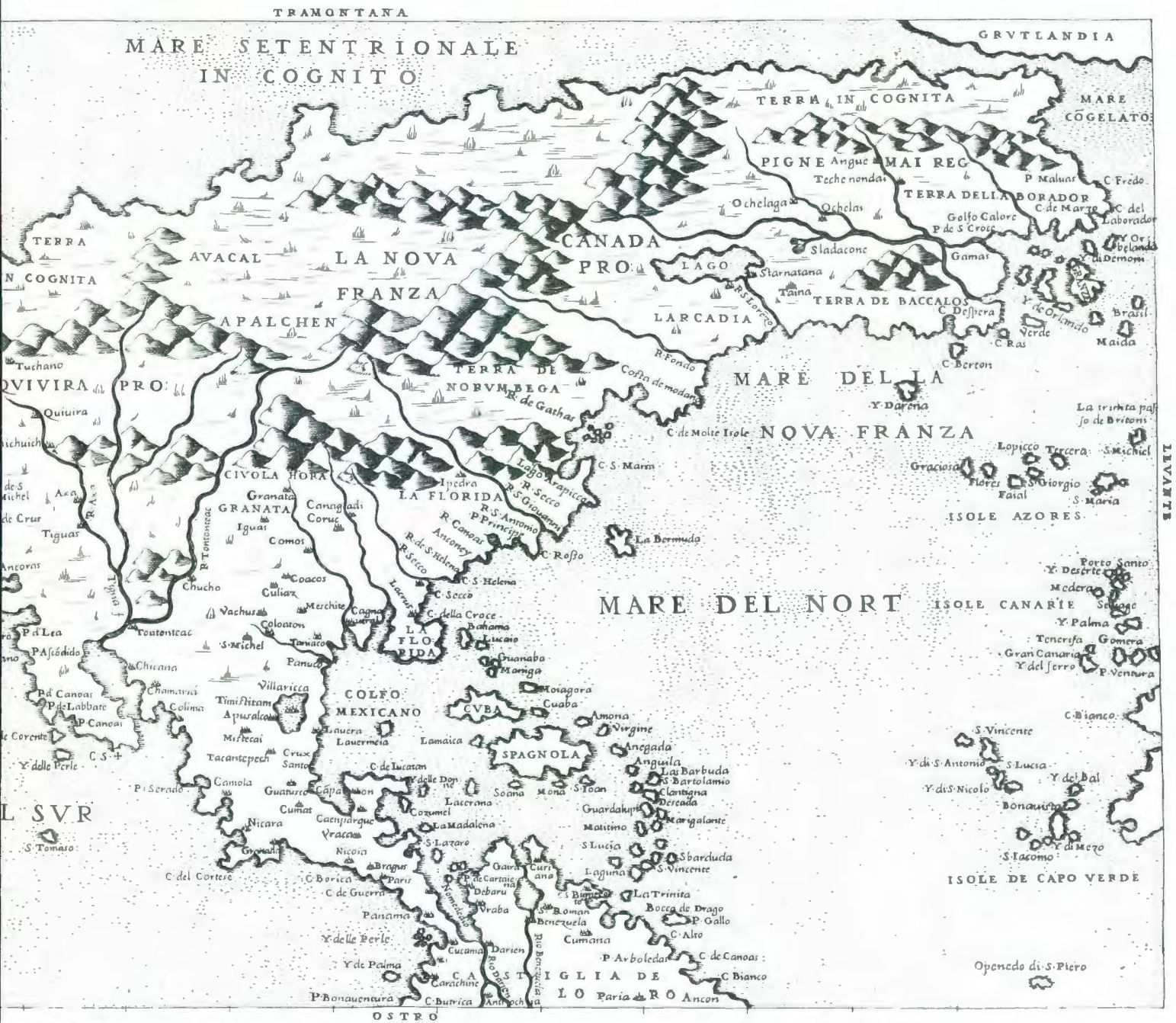
ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

BULLETIN

ASSOCIATION des CARTOTHEQUES et ARCHIVES CARTOGRAPHIQUES du CANADA



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ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

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Views expressed in the **Bulletin** are those of the contributors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Association.

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ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHEQUES ET ARCHIVES CARTOGRAPHIQUES DU CANADA

Peuvent devenir MEMBRES de l'Association des cartothèques et archives cartographiques du Canada tout individu et toute institution qui s'intéressent aux cartes ainsi qu'aux objectifs de l'Association. La cotisation annuelle est la suivante.

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Le **Bulletin**, journal officiel de l'Association, est publié trimestriellement.

Les MEMBRES DU BUREAU de l'Association, pour l'année 1992/93 sont:

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Les opinions exprimées dans le **Bulletin** sont celles des collaborateurs et ne correspondent pas nécessairement à celles de l'Association.

L'Association des cartothèques et archives cartographiques du Canada remercie le conseil de recherches en sciences humaines du Canada pour son apport financier.

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COVER:This map by Bolognino Zaltieri appeared in Antonio Lafreri's Tavole Moderna di Geografia de la Maggior Parte del Mondo..., Rome, [1542-1572]. This map, the original of which is in the Cartographic and Audio-Visual Archives Division, National Archives of Canada, has been reproduced as ACML Facsimile Map Series, Map No. 26 (ISSN 0827-8024).

COUVERTURE: Cette carte par Bolognino Zaltieri apparut dans Tavole Moderna di Geografia de la Maggior Parte del Mondo... de Antonio Lafreri, Rome, [1542-1572]. Cette carte, dont l'original se trouve aux Division des archives cartographiques et audio-visuelles, Archives nationales du Canada a été reproduite dans la Série de cartes fac-similés de l'ACC, carte no. 26 (ISSN 0827-8024).

From the editor's desk....

I apologize for the delay in publishing this issue of the *ACMLA Bulletin*. I had a number of problems with my computer and have been travelling home only on weekends, so the **Bulletin** must compete with my children for attention. On behalf of all members who were able to attend the conference in St. John's, I would like to thank Alberta Auringer Wood for a well organized and enjoyable conference. Hope to see everyone in Guelph in 1994, and yes there will be a 'lost children' reunion.

To assist the publication process I would appreciate if contributers would utilize the following **Guidelines for Contributors:** Whenever possible, contributions should be submitted in electronic format on a 5.25" (double density) disk IBM format; database format may be WordPerfect 5.0 or ASCII. Typewritten contributions are also acceptable.

I would appreciate hearing any suggestions for layout or design improvements.

Don Lemon

CANADA'S NON-SERIES MILITIA AND DEFENCE MAPS, 1905-1953

Lou Sebert

In her book, *Canada's Militia and Defence maps, 1905-1931*, Lorraine Dubreuil lists the maps at the scale of one and two miles to the inch produced by the mapping agency of the Department of Militia and Defence between the years mentioned. Unfortunately this gives the impression that this was the only mapping done by this small but hard-working cartographic unit. In fact the maps listed in Dubreuil's book represent less than half the mapping done during this interesting period of Canada's military development.

The years from 1905 to 1931 cover the period immediately before and during the First World War, the period of the mechanization of the Canadian Army, the first years of the Royal Canadian Air Force, and the first very tentative steps in the modernization of the Canadian Armed Forces. Maps were an important element in all these development phases. These maps were all produced by the military mapping agency which up to 1924 was called the Survey Division, Militia and Defence, and after 1924 the Geographical Section of the General Staff (GSGS) of the Department of National Defence.

It is hard to realize that up to 1920 road maps and air charts were unknown in Canada. The first examples of these now-common forms of mapping were produced by the Canadian Army. The almost complete lack of topographic maps in Canada had a serious retarding effect on military training. The lessons of the First World War had shown that good, contoured topographic maps were essential for the carrying out of modern tactics. So the GSGS had the responsibility of providing "spots of topographic mapping" all across Canada wherever militia units were stationed. In addition, the GSGS had to make a start on the topographic mapping of the whole country by turning out from five to seven quadrangles a year at the one-mile scale, and periodically deriving two-mile maps from this production.

Dubreuil has limited her listings to the years up to and including 1931. But it must be noted that this was not a significant year in the life of the GSGS. It was simply the year that the GSGS stopped giving its One-Mile Maps departmental numbers and started using the numbering system of the National Topographic Series (after 1950 called the National Topographic System). The last sheet through the GSGS plant using the old numbering system was Disraeli, Quebec, no 113 (later NTS 21E/14). The first sheet through with only an NTS number was Belleville, Ontario, 31C/3. Both were printed in October 193 . Of course all published One- and Two-Mile Maps previously issued were retroactively given NTS numbers.

The following are some of the more important non-NTS maps produced by the Defence Mapping Agency and its successor the GSGS up to and including 1931.

MILITIA TRAINING MAPS

As has been mentioned, the militia units of the Canadian Army, working out of armouries in the towns and villages across Canada, needed local topographic maps for their training exercises. Most of these units were far from the area being mapped methodically by the One-Mile Mapping Program, so local maps had to be produced for them. These were centred on the home base of the unit and extended out to a radius of about 10 miles. They were contoured and gridded to conform to the military training instructions of the day. By a mistake, the first two of these maps, titled 'Vicinity of Sussex' and 'Vicinity of Kentville', were given the first two departmental numbers that would henceforth be reserved for the standard one-mile maps. They therefore appear in Dubreuil's book on pages 12 and 13 as numbers 1 and 2. From these illustrations one can see that these "vicinity maps" (as they were called) looked like. They were of

course withdrawn from use when the standard one-mile mapping reached their area.

The following are the places covered by the Vicinity Maps together with their publication date.

Sussex, NB (1905)
Kentville, NS (1905)
Delaware, Ont .(1913)
Trois Rivieres, PQ (1913)
Parry Sound, Ont. (1915)
Levis, PQ (1915)
Ailsa Craig, Ont. (1916)
London, Ont. (1916)
Calgary, Alta. (1916)
Sydney, NS (1924)
Brampton, Ont. (1924)
Victoria, BC (1925)
Fredericton, NB (1925)
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. (1929)
River John, NS (1930)
Comox, BC (1930)
Vernon, BC (1931)
Winnipeg, Man. (1931)
New Glasgow, NS (1931)

Military Camp and Training Area Maps

Petawawa, Ont. (1914 and 1915)
Valcartier, PQ (1914, 1915 and 1931)
Camp Hughes, Man. (1915 and 1920)
Camp Borden, Ont. (1916)
Aldershot, NS (1919)
Long Branch, Ont. (1924)
Sarcee, Alta. (1916 and 1924)
Connaught Range, Ont. (1925)
Kingston, Ont. (1919 and 1927)
Trenton Air Station, Ont. (1930)
Lac Du Bonnet Air Station, Man. (1931)

Air Navigation Maps

Four-Mile Scale

Montreal-Morrisburg(1929)
Morrisburg-Kingston(1929)
Toronto-Windsor(1929)
Montreal-Rimouski 3 sheets (1930)
Toronto-Kingston(1931)
Coppermine 5 sheets (1931)
Beverley Lake-Thelon R. 1931
Ray-Hunter Bay (1931)
Yellowknife-Point L. 2 sheets (1931)
Reliance-Beverley L. 2 sheets (1931)
Alymer Lake-Bathurst 2 sheets (1931)
Dubaunt River 4 sheets(1931)
Lac de Gras-Bathurst 2 sheets (1931)
McLeod Bay-MacKay L. 1931
Montreal-Sudbury 2 sheets (1931)

Eight-Mile Scale

Mackenzie River 8 sheets (1931)

Small-Scale Maps for Air Navigation

Air Mail Routes (1928)
Radio Aids to Navigation (1929)
North American Air Routes (1931)

Road Maps

Road Map of Ontario (1924)
Road Map of New Brunswick (1925)
Road Map of the Great Lakes Area (1929)

Maps of Regions Outside Canada

Road Map of the Adrironacks (1921)
Spanish Morocco and French Morocco (1922)
Vermont (1923)
Afghan Border (1926)
Bermuda (1926)
States Bordering Canada (1931)

Non-NTS Two-Mile Maps

Eastern Townships (1914)
Petawawa (1914)
North Montreal (1914)
Charlotte County, NB (1926)
Annapolis Valley, NS (1926)

OTHER MAPS

In addition to the maps listed above, there were a number of maps printed to accompany articles on military history, military strategy and other military subjects. These were mostly published in the *Defence Quarterly*. Other maps were drawn to illustrate military staff studies and studies at the Royal Military College. There were periodic issues of index maps to show the progress of mapping at the One- and Two-mile scales. Symbol sheets (i.e., lists of conventional signs) were issued from time to time to aid in the training of map reading. In all there are 364 maps and diagrams listed in the GSGS register of the work done

between 1905 and 1931. A copy of this list giving the departmental number for each job may be obtained by writing to Louis Cardinal, Cartographic and Audio-Visual Archives Division, National Archives of Canada, Ottawa, K1A 0N3.

ACMLA HONOURS AWARD

The Awards Committee invites nominations for the ACMLA Honours Award. According to the guidelines for the award, the nominee should be a person who has made an outstanding contribution in the field of map librarianship. The contribution may either be for a specific activity or for general services and contributions such as continued membership in the Association with active participation either as an executive officer, committee chairperson, or committee member. Normally membership in ACMLA is a prerequisite, however that does not preclude considering outstanding non-members.

ACMLA PAPER AWARD

The Awards Committee invites nominations for the ACMLA PAPER AWARD. To be nominated for the Paper Award, which carries a $200.00 monetary prize, a feature article by one or more authors consisting of at least three pages in length, must have appeared in an issue of the *ACMLA Bulletin* published after the last annual conference. We are looking for articles that make a solid contribution to map librarianship, including cartobibliographies. Originality, uniqueness of subject matter and depth of research will be taken into condideration.

Nominations close on March 1, 1994

MAP USERS' ADVISORY COMMITTEE

With Representatives of Ontario Government Map Producers, organized by Ontario Council of University Libraries, Map Group, December 3, 1992

PRESENT: Map Users' Advisory Committee; Barbara Farrell (Carleton University), Richard Pinnell (University of Waterloo), Grace Welch - Chair (University of Ottawa), Cathy Moulder - Secretary (McMaster University).

Representatives of Map Producing Agencies: Ontario Ministry of the Environment, Water Resources Branch – Bernie Neary (GIS Coordinator); Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Information Resources Division – Tom Tworzyanski (Manager, Information Management Services Branch), Martin Colman (Land and Resource Information Branch, Provincial Mapping Office, Coordinator, Thematic Mapping Unit), Ian Ross (Land and Resource Information Branch, Provincial Remote Sensing Office, Coordinator, Remote Sensing Development); Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Guelph Agriculture Centre – Ian Gillespie (Senior GIS Technician, Resources Management Branch); Agriculture Canada – Bruce MacDonald (Head, Ontario Land Resource Unit); Ontario Geological Survey – Michael Grant (Review Geologist, Publication Services Section), Bob Davie (Manager, Publication Services Section); Ontario Ministry of Transportation, Surveys and Design Office, Cartographic Mapping Unit – Tim Wood (Head, Cartography)

INTRODUCTION

This is the second meeting of the Map Users' Advisory Committee with representatives of Ontario government map producing agencies (see "Minutes of the Meeting...November 3, 1988", *ACMLA Bulletin* #70, March 1989). The purpose of the meeting was to discuss issues of mutual concern relating to the production and use of Ontario maps.

ONTARIO MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT, WATER RESOURCES BRANCH

Mr. Bernie Neary indicated that the map making activity of the Water Resources Branch (WRB) is limited to the creation of small maps for inclusion in journal articles and in reports for the Ministry's "greenback series". Most typically, these maps show the study areas involved in research sampling, with locations imposed on some already existing map base.

The WRB is currently the only branch of the Ministry of the Environment (MOE) with any Geographic Information Systems (GIS) capability, and Neary anticipated that they would therefore be playing a coordinating role. He felt it was too early to identify specific map forms which might emerge with GIS technology, but mentioned that research such as drinking water supply surveillance or the water quality monitoring database might be used to generate small scale maps for public reports.

The Committee mentioned that the aquifer and groundwater probability map series were sorely missed, and that watershed mapping is in great demand. There is no Ministry intention to produce regular series of maps like these. The WRB does intend to produce ground water mapping from a well records database, and a long-term project now underway may yield such maps in 2-3 years. No specific index to mapping exists, although there is an index to MOE reports. The average print run of reports is 100-200 (occasionally 500-1000), of which usually half are distributed. Reports are usually technical and specific, and contain at least one map.

The Committee inquired about the availability of bathymetry for lakes. Some bathymetry is being researched by the WRB, but Neary reported that

the Ministry of Natural Resources has done considerably more. Usually bathymetric maps are kept as photocopies in files, and it is necessary to contact the researching biologist directly to get access.

Neary described the efforts which all Ministries are making as part of the State of the Environment initiative, to identify and evaluate internal databases. Every branch is encountering a great variation in the quality and completeness of databases, and in particular, difficulties with georeferencing. As an example of the value of a database with sound georeferencing, Neary cited an Air Quality Branch database of up to 2,000 sample locations, with an average of 100 parameters/year collected regularly, from which a series of atmospheric deposition maps has been produced for reports. Neary will provide a copy of the preliminary report on environmental databases to the Chair.

The Committee asked about public access to these databases. Neary reported that there is a clear Ministry directive that the water quality monitoring data is public, unless relating to industrial and municipal point source discharge. Much information has been made available through Freedom of Information requests without charge. There is no cost-recovery mechanism at present in the WRB. There is no central point of contact for information at MOE, but the Communications Branch will assist in locating the right contact person. The Communications Branch is responsible for press releases, distribution of greenback reports and catalogues. There is no dial-in access to MOE databases. Many presently reside in an archaic COBOL system, and it is very difficult to retrieve primary data for use in GIS. Neary did not think that INTERNET access was likely, as the Ministry has many caveats concerning sampling methodology specific to each database, to individual variables within the databases and to time period. MOE would prefer to respond to specific requests instead. The Committee posed a hypothetical inquiry about ground water probability information for a county, and Neary indicated that the result would probably be a truckload of well records. Neary will assist map librarians to locate the necessary information if possible, but does not have an ONET address. He believes there is no copyright restriction on use of WRB data, as long as its source is acknowledged.

Neary indicated that repercussions from disbanding the Cartography Section of MOE are now being alleviated by simpler desktop cartography packages. The WRB is using 2 SPANS systems, IDRISI, a customized RAISON and some desktop cartography programs for GIS. Neary characterized MOE as a map consumer, rather than a map producer at this point, and commented that they were very happy with the digitized (rather than scanned) Ontario Base Maps (OBM). He speculated that the innovation of GIS will likely result in more sophisticated research and better quality mapping in the WRB. He looked forward to the potential of map synthesis using GIS, for example bringing in different maps like water chemistry to assist in the prediction of zebra mussel habitats. But he repeated that the maps will still be very supplementary to the research, and will be published in reports.

The Committee asked about the archiving of WRB information. Neary thought that some material has gone to the Archives of Ontario, but was not certain. Most data is still available in digital form back to 1968. There are problems with time comparisons however, because changes in analytical methods have rendered the older data no longer reliable or comparable, for example in the recording of metals.

ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, INFORMATION RESOURCES DIVISION

Tom Tworzyanski described the goals of the new Information Resources Division, and the Land and Resource Information Branch. Current governmental direction is towards "non-tax revenue generation", that is towards an emphasis on marketable services and products, and on

allowing revenue retention within individual ministries. Stress will be placed on the development of partnerships, on revenue sharing (cost recovery), and on electronic access and digital products. The Committee commented on the cost recovery impacts of federal government departments upon libraries. Tworzyanski indicated current provincial policy is that the cost of development will be borne by the government, and that cost recovery will be aimed at the production costs of the first copy. The provincial government wishes to adopt a balance between public good and fair payment.

The Committee asked whether all Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) information will be distributed through the Natural Resources Information Centre (NRIC), including remote sensing and regional publications. With the exception of material of a sensitive nature and working copies, all information will be potentially available through a proposed integrated MNR library master database, similar to the federal Infosource. Tworzyanski indicated that this database might eventually include resource-based information of other ministries, such as Transportation and Health. High level interministerial planning is now underway towards coordinating GIS projects and standards.

MNR has partially completed its move to Peterborough. Three marketing people have been hired, and the Information Resource Division is working on an inventory of information holdings. Tworzyanski anticipated that MNR will develop a comprehensive client list and client profiles to match products with needs, with a long range view towards developing products which are in demand. The Committee asked how universities would be viewed as clients. Tworzyanski indicated that the whole institution would be initially targeted, and then the marketing people will look at specific departments and segments which use information. The Committee suggested a client-advisory committee, and Tworzyanski said this has been considered. MNR is more likely to approach clients proactively in future. The Committee asked about the balance between public good and market-driven information access, and were told that the government does accept that public good is an important responsibility. It is not anticipated that existing depository relationships will change, unless the MNR is told to curtail them as a cost-cutting option. No OBM microfiche have been received by OCUL Map Group members in a year, and Martin Colman will follow up on the inclusion of fiche distribution as a responsibility of the NRIC. Letters at a high level are worthwhile, as an indication of the impact of cost-cutting on libraries. The Committee inquired about the availability of digital OBM to university map libraries on a depository basis, for example as representative sets or for local regions. The OCUL Map Group Chair will send a formal request to Tworzyanski for consideration of this possibility, perhaps as a pilot project to examine technological compatibility or as a partnership arrangement with existing GIS labs.

Tworzyanski described several possible future scenarios for the distribution of MNR information. One was a remote dealer network of information kiosks, similar to the IBM Information California project, where a computer-based retrieval system would provide information on products and generate a credit card order for mail shipment of a desired product. MNR foresees the need for good interactive software and skilled intermediaries (which Tworzyanski called "database navigators") if digital databases or files are distributed, and is considering providing the necessary training. The possibility of an e-mail address and a 1-800 number for map inquiries to the NRIC will be investigated. The Information Centre will continue in two locations, with packaging and distribution in Peterborough, and some staff remaining in Toronto.

Martin Colman described the goal of the Land and Resource Information Branch (LRIB) which is "to lead in the production and stewardship of provincial geographic and resource information", and indicated the organizational breakdown of the different sections. He showed a portfolio of products now available from the Provincial Mapping Office (PMO). Completion of OBM is

expected by 1997, but Colman did not know what decisions have been made regarding revisions. A map showing the status of digital topographic coverage distribution is revised monthly and is available through Colman. MNR intends to offer digital products of all maps in the provincial series (1:100,000 and 1:126,720) as soon as funding is available for digitizing (perhaps 1 or 1.5 years). The data would be structured similar to the OBM digital files; no price has been established as yet. They are also looking at a number of smaller scale products, possibly based on the territorial series (1:600,000). Negotiations are underway regarding these maps, which have been scanned by Ontario Hydro. The sharing of digital base maps between ministries was discussed, and Colman indicated that while coordination has been weak in past, there will be better cooperation in future.

At the moment Colman sees a continuing need for paper maps in the provincial and territorial series. MNR recognizes there is a digital market, but still feels a responsibility for people who do not have computer access. However, the Ministry is actively looking at production on demand rather than printing and warehousing map stocks. It is felt that electrostatic printing from a completely electronic production system will be more cost-effective and will result in an adequate end product for most purposes. One territorial series map per year is planned once organizational structure changes are complete. The provincial parks map and the hunting/fishing/fur regulations maps are revised annually. Coverage of Ontario on 5 or 6 maps at 1:500,000, showing the OBM Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) grid, has been prepared for internal use by fire management teams; the Aviation and Fire Management Centre in Sault Ste. Marie should be contacted for information. No funds are available for continuation of flood damage reduction mapping. Maps showing MNR districts and regions are not generally available; the OCUL Map Group should bring the library need for these maps to the attention of Tom Tworzyanski. Indexes to OBM maps have been proposed in book format, and problems with storage and more difficult to use sheet divisions were discussed. Colman showed a new provincial parks map produced on a desk top publishing system, and noted that a lot of maps are being produced in this way for use in reports.

The Committee asked about the possibility of getting land tenure/administration maps from some central source rather than through the individual district offices, and was informed that Tom Tworzyanski would handle this as a marketing concern. In reply to an inquiry about the annual conservation authorities map, Colman indicated that his office has not produced any such map recently. Colman indicated that the man in the street is perceived as having very little need for PMO products, and that their mandate is partly to serve other ministries. Many of the existing series go back many years and have expanded beyond their original planned uses into multipurpose products over time. User needs have also become more important over time and other ministries are now requesting small scale databases and contracting out mapping to PMO. He hoped that MNR initiatives to deal better with outside agencies in future will permit distribution of maps like the 1992 Ontario map, which university libraries were forced to buy. The Committee advocated using the *Monthly Checklist* as a information device for promoting new maps. Colman indicated that he is unauthorized to release new productions, but that he does produce a monthly report which indicates maps in progress. This should be requested through Stan Mathewson (Manager, Information Access Services) or Tom Tworzyanski.

Ian Ross reported that the Provincial Remote Sensing Office (PRSO) was formerly involved in non-governmentally sponsored projects — fully commissioned and funded demonstration projects intended to develop self-sufficiency in other agencies or companies. These have been usually one shot for one purpose, although sometimes the end product has appeared in a report, eg., the OGS open file on peatland project. Now PRSO is beginning a more inward looking phase, and is starting to make use of remote sensing technology beyond the demonstration stage, particularly in fulfilling the mandate of resource management.

The preliminary project in this direction has been INRES (Integrated Natural Resource Inventory Project). MNR's end goal is to build an operational GIS for Ontario use, to take multiple sources of data and build a database which could be made available on the desk of every resource manager for decision making. The PRSO is looking at where remote sensing will fit into this aim.

Ross showed a map indicating that many areas of the province have already been covered in various remote sensing projects. For example, one large project currently underway on Hudson's Bay lowlands wildlife habitat is doing thematic mapping of 16 cover classes. Ross indicated that access to this information has not yet been officially released, and that there is great difficulty going back to original clients to get permission to release maps from past projects. Data ownership is a thorny issue. Some databases, such as that of rare, threatened and endangered species, are considered sensitive information. The Natural Resource Inventories Section now has an expanded mandate: to assemble the thematic layers from the Ontario Land Inventory, the Forest Resources Inventory, and also information on fisheries and natural heritage. In the interim, connection of these still requires the intervention of the Remote Sensing Office. Basically land capability coverage for Ontario is completed, although a lot of it is still in paper format.

In reply to a question about the creation of land use mapping, Ross indicated that there will have to be money and business interests involved to get anything going. Business is likely to become the central custodian for remote sensing imagery that is purchased. Data rights of purchased Thematic Mapper imagery belong to the Ontario government. It won't resell the rights, but businesses can create value added products, raising copyright questions. SPOT data has license limitations for single use. Ross remarked that the reason for having all this data is changing, with government emphasis being placed on integrated use of information.

Ross described the old growth forest project, which is being privately contracted through the Ontario Forest Research Institute. The digital files created are intended for internal purposes, and while it would be possible to use these to produce land use maps, such use is unlikely unless it fits a corporate need. The Committee inquired about air photos. OBM is intended as a one shot coverage of the province, while the Forest Resources Inventory coverage is intended as a 20 year cycle. Ross suggested contacting Rob Perry in Sault Ste. Marie for details of where FRI will be flying over the next few years. MNR is looking at technologies which will make revisions more timely.

The Committee inquired about PRSO's relationship with the Canada Centre for Remote Sensing (CCRS). Ross indicated that CCRS is engaged in pure research, on the leading edge of technology, and that they engage is international level negotiations. The Provincial RSO is attempting to develop more useful products for real world managers and lower cost user needs. As an example, they are considering a CD-ROM product using DataQuest, as a cheap media for making Kodak images available. Finally the Committee asked about control devices such as ISBN on maps or citations similar to those used by the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC). The Chair will send information to Colman on these tools, and mention them in letters to Tworzyanski and Mathewson.

ONTARIO MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD, GUELPH AGRICULTURE CENTRE

Ian Gillespie showed the first issue of the Newsletter from the Ontario Centre for Soil Research (OCSR), which is replacing the Ontario Institute of Pedology. OCSR comprises three parties who are cooperating for the inventory and interpretation of Ontario soil resources. The index to Ontario county soil reports is currently under revision, and the new version, expected by the end of March, will include information on digital status.

Bruce MacDonald gave a history of soil mapping production in Ontario. Resurvey activity will finish in 1993 or '94, with the publication of Kent County maps. Since 1945, the Ontario soil survey has been coordinated by the federal government, and many maps are now being prepared in digital form. Agriculture Canada is negotiating with EMR to distribute the digital product. Digital information comparable to Ontario is available for other provinces, and generalized soil landscape maps are now complete for the whole country. These have been released more quickly because only one level of government is involved in policies. The Committee expressed concern with the cost of digital mapping from the federal government, and MacDonald indicated that Agriculture Canada would have input into how much was charged. It is possible that the charge would be comparable to National Topographic System (NTS) files, at $500/sheet.

Another project underway is a carbon resource database, using the same digital map base. This file, and the digital soil inventory maps, can be imported into ARC/INFO, SPANS, Terrasoft or Autocad systems.

With regard to the large scale mapping, it is recognized that some of the completed surveys are outdated, and OCSR is working with users of this information to find future directions, although there is no intention to map additional areas. The Committee asked when revision of soil maps is necessary. MacDonald replied that the system of soil classification is continually evolving. Before 1970, no air photos were used so the topography was uncontrolled, now creating many georeferencing problems in converting to a digital format. Also soil surveys are based on vector format data, with a polygon as the unit of storage. The symbol string associated with each polygon has to be converted to layers in a relational database. The current remapping into digital format is expected to take 3 years at least. The whole province is mapped at 1:1,000,000; when each survey is updated, the maps will use more detailed scales, probably 1:50,000 to be consistent with the southern portion of the province.

Gillespie indicated that a variety of paper and digital soil products are available through David Rouleau (Cartographer, Resources Management Branch, Guelph Agriculture Centre). Included in these are the Agricultural Land Use Systems and tile drainage information maps, which are available at $1/sheet if over 5 are requested. An index to these maps is available in the report titled "Agricultural Resource Inventory" (Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Soil and Water Management Branch, revised March 1988). The land use information was gathered between 1975-1983, and it is unlikely that it will be updated. MacDonald noted that because the maps show land use systems (not actual land use) they are likely still 80-85% accurate, with inaccuracies lying in areas of urban spread and the northward advance of short season crop varieties. These are still the most recent and detailed land use mapping available for Ontario. For some counties, digital land use information is also available by township, although the 26 features on the paper legend are consolidated to 10 features.

Tile drainage information is supplied annually by drainage contractors making new installations or extensions (not repairs), with a one year lag on updates to the mylar masters. There is talk of digitizing this series to aid revision, but full base map coverage is not available. An inventory of agricultural lands protected by municipal bylaws is underway, with anticipated completion in perhaps 12 months.

Work scheduling for OCSR is being driven by the needs of other ministries and agencies both federal and provincial, for example studies inventorying watersheds. The Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food and Agriculture Canada have developed the joint technologies and coordinated standardized packages of information together which will solve many problems for future efficiency. Every digital file contains metadata and downloadable documentation. A manual for the Canada soil information system is nearing completion, which will detail documentation and standards.

Gillespie showed examples of electrostatic map products produced for Essex county from the digital 1:50,000 land use database, showing layers of physiography, Canada Land Inventory (CLI) breakdown, soil management limitations, soil compaction ratings, hydrologic soil groupings, drainage and surface texture, and erosion potentials. Basically this was a series of map sheets simplifying a county soil report into layman's terms. Essex, Oxford and Victoria Counties are complete, and Huron is almost completed. The Committee asked about the availability of paper copies of these maps, and was told that only 2 sets had been run off the electrostatic plotting equipment. It takes about 7 hours to run one set of maps and production this way would be very expensive. It might be possible to create electrostatic plot files and make a bulk run for libraries through a commercial firm. The Committee urged the consideration of ways to make extra copies or small runs available for libraries. The Committee also inquired about standard hardware and software which will allow libraries to interface with governmental databases. It was suggested that when interfaces for Digital Chart of the World and Geoscope are released, government agencies will be looking at using existing software packages such as these for future products. Gillespie encouraged map librarians to tour the Guelph Agriculture Centre.

ONTARIO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

This portion of the meeting was conducted by means of a conference call, as representatives of OGS did not have sufficient funds for travel to Toronto. The Chair complimented the representatives of the Ontario Geological Survey (OGS) on their recent product, the new map series 'Geology of Ontario'. Nine more sheets will be forthcoming on December 8th, including tectonic assemblages and 4 time-space charts (colour figures). This series of maps marks the completion of a five year effort, which proved larger and more complex than planned and which consumed most of the available resources. Revision is unlikely for 20 years based on the amount of work and money involved, but it may be a candidate for digitizing as it is a good scale for GIS applications. As a result of the push to complete 'Geology of Ontario', during the last two years OGS has not been able to publish any basic maps and reports, and the backlog is now near 100. New materials from field scientists will be given publishing priority, which will be about the anticipated load that production staff can handle providing there are no further cutbacks, leaving the backlog intact. OGS staff in Sudbury is about half what it was in Toronto. A turnkey Intergraph system is being installed and might aid production somewhat. Staff will begin training in the new year, and it will take some time for them to be able to operate this system comfortably.

Other positive notes from OGS included the completion of index maps for bedrock and surficial geology, with indexes for geophysical maps and geochemistry ready for printing at the end of December. Out of print OGS maps are included on these indexes, and many are available in monochrome on demand. OGS indicated however that there are no funds available for reprinting the out of print colour maps.

OGS has received a grant of $26 million to digitize everything they have ever published, initially in raster format, and eventually the colour maps, in vector. Hardware and software to output images will be located in Toronto and Sudbury, and eventually in regional offices. It is hoped that the database may be available in CD-ROM form in 3-4 years.

The OGS representatives asked for map users responses to the possibility that paper maps may be eliminated in the future. It is foreseen that OGS might eventually provide files to a service bureau who could print paper copy on demand on an electrostatic plotter. In response to Committee questions about cost and the possibility of limited print runs for libraries, the OGS representatives indicated that everything possible has been done to preserve the gift list in the face of budget cuts. Letters informing the minister of the educational value of the deposit agreements to libraries would

be advisable. Standard print runs for OGS now are about 1,000 copies per map, of which 700 go into reports, and the cost of printing is considered prohibitive. The OGS is faced with a choice between fully revised and edited coloured geology sheets in digital form vs a limited number revised and printed. Regarding cost, the OGS representatives reiterated that the provincial philosophy to the pricing of digital data is different from that of the federal government. The Government of Ontario will aim at recovering the cost of distribution rather than of development. The availability of digital data is seen as a way of attracting exploration investment, and as such, the cost must be perceived as reasonable. A case might be made by map librarians that educational institutions should pay a rate different from the private sector, but this should be done before government pricing policies become too fixed.

The Committee asked about digital standards, which are being finalized this month. It is the intention of OGS to use standard file formats, but not to provide interpretation software with the digital geology files. A CD-ROM product of aeromagnetic surveys is planned which will include viewing software.

In response to the Committee's question about Miscellaneous Publication 77 (the index to OGS publications), OGS indicated that it is on hold at present due to budget cuts, but is an ideal candidate for a CD-ROM or online product. The possibility of an e-mail connection will be investigated. For detailed information on the areas of ongoing mapping in the Southern Ontario Engineering Geology Terrain series, contact the Sedimentary Geology Section Chief, Cam Baker. Quaternary geology mapping is continuing, but more importance is now being given to areas of environmental concern for example groundwater, and to exploration demands. Questions on specific areas of fieldwork should be addressed to the Director of the Geophysical Branch.

ONTARIO MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION

Tim Wood announced that Map 3 in the Ontario Transportation Map series will be out in January, and that the price may go up to $5. In reply to questions about technological changes away from printed products, Wood indicated that he is supporting the continuation of at least some printed products because of user need. Map 3 may be the last conventional map product created from scratch however, as the next road map (1994) will probably use a digital base. It is his opinion that a paper map includes more information than a digital product, that it communicates differently, and that there will continue to be a need for hard copy in the field of transportation. Three of the Transportation maps have been scanned into digital form by Ontario Hydro, but the files are not suitable for GIS use. These may be used as background images for future products. The reproductive facilities are going digital to adapt, as standard camera equipment will not be replaced. However the cost of creating the first map digitally is very high. Cost of future revisions may be slightly lower.

The Committee asked about the maintenance of cartographic standards in the digital maps. Wood felt that single line digitizing came very close to the quality of manual cartography, and that some difficulties encountered with scale were surmountable. Wood indicated that every feature on the Ontario 1:100,000 road map has been digitized and the files cleaned up in anticipation of the production of a digital road map. The Ministry has not decided how to market the digital products, and may decide to sell the files as an end product by county, replacing the County Maps series which have not been updated in 20 years. The market to the private sector is not clear, and the same is true for some areas of the Transportation Map series. The original intention to extend the Transportation Map series into Northern Ontario was approved 3 years ago, but this probably will not begin for another year and there is a possibility that it will not be funded.

Wood indicated that large publishing systems like Intergraph are too expensive for the small number of product lines which the Ministry of Transportation is producing. The general public is still the primary end user of their products, many of which are throwaway. The fact that MapArt and Allmaps are now looking at desktop map publishing, and the trend to a map counter in every retail store, indicates that this form of production is becoming economically feasible. Wood described a survey of 33 states and provinces which his office had conducted regarding the distribution of road maps in other jurisdictions. In two states, road maps are produced by a private company and distributed by the state; in two states, road maps are sold; in one province, they are sold inside the province and distributed free outside; and in one state, single copies are free and they are sold in bulk. In all other jurisdictions, road maps are produced and distributed as a free service of the government. A dozen states have already produced a digitally-based road map.

The Committee asked about the possibility of a Canadian street atlas, such as Delorme has produced on CD-ROM for the U.S. Wood has not heard of anyone doing this yet for Canada, although Autoroute Software is selling a database that includes some Canadian cities. The last version of the Highway Mileage publication was produced in 1989, and the Highway construction book has been discontinued. Wood indicated that the revision cycle on the Transportation Map series was supposed to be 5 years, although it is now 8 years since Map 1 was published. It is hoped that Maps 1, 5 and 8 will be revised in the next year. If digital production can be implemented, the revisions will be done that way, and this would also allow different sheet lines if desired. The Committee mentioned the need for ISBN information.

Maps are presently distributed by the Customer Services Branch, but there may be a person assigned to the Ministry of Transportation Information Office in the new year. The Chair will provide a mailing list of OCUL Map Group members, in case there is any change in the distribution system in January. The Committee asked about detailed mapping produced in conjunction with highway engineering. Wood replied that not much georeferencing had been done with highway design in past, and that the Ministry is now attempting to persuade designers to link data, as there is a concern with duplication of digital files covering Ontario. The Ministry of Transportation has produced no new products this year, except their Maps brochure.

In an attempt to include as complete an inventory of mapping activity in Ontario are possible, a questionnaire was sent to private map companies and government departments who were not in attendance at the Map Users Advisory Committee meeting. The questionnaire asked about map production and sales, availability of catalogues, digital information and revision policies. The following Ontario map producers responded to questionnaires or telephone inquiries from the Chair of the Map Users Advisory Committee:

ALLMAPS CANADA LTD.

390 Steelcase Road East
Markham, Ontario L3R 1G2
Telephone: (416) 477-8480
FAX: (416) 477-7408

Contact for sales/distribution: Tim Allen
Produce: Canadian city maps, regional maps, provincial maps and street finders[Allmaps brand name; revised every 1-2 years]; annual map index
Also Sell: Rand McNally products of U.S.A.

MAPART

Peter Heiler Ltd.
72 Bloor Street East
Oshawa, Ontario L1H 3M2
Telephone: (416) 436-2525
FAX: (416) 723-6677

Contact: Peter Heiler
Produce: Canadian and North American atlases; street maps and guides forCanadian cities, some U.S. states and cities; wall maps (world, Canada,Ontario, Toronto); order form serves as catalogue, updated quarterly

ONTARIO MINISTRY OF CITIZENSHIP AND CULTURE

Contact: Marielle Tetreault (416) 314-7302
The only maps this ministry is involved with are the "Mother Tongue Atlases" which are prepared every 5 years using census data. Atlases for Metro Toronto CMA and Ontario Total by Census Divisions are produced by the GeoCartography Section, Statistics Canada.

ONTARIO MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Contact: Barbara Bridgehouse (416) 327-7843
The only mapping product underway is a digitized database called "Standard Labelled Road Network for Ontario" which is not yet finished. The product is intended as an overlay for the OBM, to support fire and ambulance services.

ONTARIO MINISTRY OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

777 Bay Street, 13th Floor
Toronto, Ontario M5G 2E5
Telephone: (416) 585-6081
FAX: (416) 585-7639

Contact: Ron Ryner (Supervisor, Cartography & Drafting Unit)
Produce: whiteprints of Ontario municipal boundaries - Northern Ontario 1" = 16 miles, 1" = 32 miles; Southern Ontario 1" = 10 miles, 1" = 16 miles (revised annually for publication in *The Municipal Directory*)

ONTARIO MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND RECREATION

Promotions Ontario
77 Bloor Street West, 8th Floor
Toronto, Ontario M7A 2E9
Telephone: (416) 314-7373
FAX: (416) 314-7372

Contact: Ms. Egle Bottos
Distributes the official Ontario road map.

PATHFINDER MAPS

2755 Carp Road, R.R. #2
Carp, Ontario K0A 1L0
Telephone: (613) 836-7832
FAX: (613) 836-5223

Contact for sales/distribution: Dale Moulton
Produce: Ontario city maps in book format and folded [Pathfinder brand name; no regular cycle of revision]; National Capital Region street map on disk is planned as a future project
Also Sell: Ministry of Transportation 1:250,000 series; vinyl plan covers; inflatable globes; wall maps (Canada, world, etc.)

ROYAL CANADIAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

39 McArthur Avenue
Vanier, Ontario K1L 8L7
Telephone: (613) 745-4629
FAX: (613) 744-0947

Contact for sales/distribution: Terry Gray
Produce: Maps to accompany journal articles; some maps as posters

TAPESTRY GRAPHICS INC.

P.O. Box 34
Collingwood, Ontario L9Y 3Z4
Telephone: (705) 445-9012
FAX: (519) 925-6573

Contact for sales/distribution: Shelley Swallow
Produce: Bird's eye perspective views of Ontario regions

NEW BOOKS AND ATLASES

Colleen Beard

A.A. Big Road Atlas Italy Basingstoke, Hampshire: Automobile Association, 1992. £9.99. ISBN 0-7495-0507-9

A.A. Big Road Atlas Spain Basingstoke, Hampshire: Automobile Association, 1992. £10.99. ISBN 0-7495-0506-0

The Aerial Atlas of Ancient Crete J. Wilson Myers, Eleanor E. Myers and Gerald Cadogan, (ed.). Berkeley: University of California Press, 1992. 318 p. ISBN 0520073827

American Heritage Battle Maps of the Civil War Richard O'Shea. Tulsa, OK: Council Oak Books, [1992].

Atlas of Breeding Birds of the Maritime Provinces Anthony J. Erskine. Nova Scotia: Nimbus, 1992. 270 p. $29.95. softcover.

Atlas of the Environment G. Lean and D. Hinrichsen. Oxford: Helicon Publishing, 1992. £12.99 paperback. ISBN 0-09-177433-0

An Atlas of World Political Flashpoints: a sourcebook of geopolitical crisis Ewan W. Anderson. London: Pinter Publishers, 1993. ISBN 1-85567-053-4

[Atlas of England and Wales] Christopher Saxton's 16th century maps: the counties of England & Wales Shrewsbury: Chatsworth Library, 1992. 99 p. ISBN 1853103543

Atlas of Medieval Jewish History Haim Beinart. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1992.

Atlas of Paleoclimates and Paleoenvironments of the Northern Hemisphere: late pleistocene - holocene B. Frenzel, M. Pecsi and A. Velichko, (ed.). Budapest: Geographical Institute, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, 1992.

Atlas Over Denmark / Atlas of Denmark Series I, Vol.3: The Danish Soil Classification Copenhagen: C.A. Reitzels Forlag, 1992. 25 p. $85. ISBN 87-421-05-412

The Authentic Story of Taiwan: an illustrated history, based on ancient maps, manuscripts and prints Christine Vertente. Knokke, Belgium: Mappamundi, 1991. 160 p. ISBN 90-6958-010-1

A-Z London Street Atlas ed 2D (part rev.). Sevenoaks, Kent: Geographer's A-Z Map Co. Ltd, 1993. £5.95. ISBN 0-85039-273-X

Bartholomew Mini Atlas Europe Edinburgh: Bartholomew, 1992. £3.99 paperback. ISBN 0-7028-1875-5

Belgie: topografische atlas Belique: Institut Geographique National, 1992. 103 p. ISBN 90-209-1967-9

British Isles Railway Atlas: with gazetteer M.G. Ball. Shepperton, Surrey: Allan, 1992. 48 p. ISBN 0-7110-2048-5

Canadian Oxford Intermediate Atlas 2nd edition. Walter G. Kemball (ed.). Don Mills, Ont.: Oxford University Press, 1993. 135 p. $18. ISBN 0-19-540941-8

Canadian Oxford World Atlas 3rd edition. Quentin H. Stanford (ed.). Don Mills, Ont.: Oxford University Press, [1993?]. 216 p. $29.95 cloth ISBN 0-19-540972-8; $17.95 paperback ISBN 0-19-540897-7

Cartographic Citations: a style guide Suzanne M. Clark, Mary L. Larsgaard, and Cynthia M. Teague. Chicago: Map and Geography Round Table, American Library Association, 1992. MAGERT Circular No.1. 23 p. Soft cover $10 US.

Collins Road Atlas Europe Rev. edition. London: Bartholomew, 1993. £8.99. ISBN 0-00-448026-0

Columbia: 1993 National Atlas [Bogota: Instituto Geografico], 1993. $275 [US]. Available from Bill Stewart Cartographic Imports.

Country Maps of Old England 1992 reprint. Thomas Moule. London: Studio Ed., 1992. Orginally Published in 1830. 126 p. ISBN 1-85170-403-5

Deserts: the encroaching wilderness: a world conservation atlas. Tony Allan (ed.). New York: Oxford, 1993. 176 p. $35 US. [Pictorial. First published in U.K. by Mitchell Beazley]. ISBN 0195209419

Directory of Canadian Map Collections - Repertoire des collections de cartes canadiennes. 6th ed. Ottawa: Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives, 1992. 180 p. $18.

Directory of Geoscience Libraries United States and Canada 4th edition. Compiled by Connie J. Manson, et al. Geoscience Information Society, 1993. 135 p. $35 US. ISBN 0-934485-20-8. Available from Publications Manager, Geoscience Information Society, c/o American Geological Insititute, 4220 King Street, Alexandria, VA 22302, U.S.A.

The Distribution of Kemp's Ridley Sea Turtles (lepidochelys kempi) along the Texas Coast: an atlas Sharon A. Manzella and Jo A. Williams. Seattle: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, NOAA. NOAA Technical Report NMFS 110. 52 p. Available from National Technical Information Service.

Europe, le grand atlas. Paris: Editions Atlas, 1992.

Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and Mapping-Practices and Standards A.I. Johnson, C.B. Petterson and J.L. Fulton, (ed.). Philadelphia: American Society for Testing and Materials, 1992. 346 p. ISBN 0-8031-1471-0

Grote Provincie Atlas: Drenthe 2nd edition. Groningen: Wolters-Noordhoff, 1992. 144 p. ISBN 9001-96200-9

Hydrologischer Atlas der Schweiz / Hydrological Atlas of Switzerland Bern: Landeshydrologie und -geologie, 1992. ISBN 3-9520262-0-4

The Kingfisher Reference Atlas: an A - Z guide to countries of the world Brian Williams. New York: Kingfisher Books, 1992. 218 p. $27.95 Cdn. hardcover. ISBN 1-85697-838-9

Korea Road Atlas [Seoul]: Chungang Chido Munhwasa, 1992.

Los Mapas de Cuauhtinchan y la Historia Cartografia Prehispanica Unrevised reprint of 1981 edition Mexico: Archivo General de la Nacion. Mexico & Puebla: Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Superiores en Antropolgia Social; Fondo de Cultura Economica; Gobierno del Estado de Puebla, 1991. 204 p. $59.95 Available from Books from Mexico.

Map Guide to the U.S. Federal Censuses, 1790 - 1920 William Thorndale & William Dollarhide. Baltimore: Genealogical Publications, 1992. 445 p. $49.95 US. softcover.

A Map of the Province of Nova Scotia, Canada: with index of geographical names Halifax: Formac, 1992. $14.95 softcover. ISBN 0-88780-228-1; $29.95 bound. ISBN 0-88780-230-3

Maps for Empire: the first 2,000 numbered war office maps A. Crispin Jewitt. London: The British Library, 1992. 511 p. £75 hardcover. ISBN 0-7123-0727-7 Available from British Library, Marketing and Publishing, 41 Russell Square, London WC1B 3DG, England, UK.

Maps, Land and Society: A history, with carto-bibliography of Cambridge estate maps, ca. 1600-1836 Sarah A. Bendall. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1992. ISBN 0-521-41055-X

Michelin Motoring Atlas Europe London: Paul Hamlyn, 1993. £10.99 spiral bound. ISBN 0-600-57753-8

Michelin Motoring Atlas France 7th edition. London: Paul Hamlyn, 1993. £9.99 ISBN 0-600-57745-7

The New Europe: an encyclopedic atlas London: Mitchell Beazely International, 1992. ISBN 0-85533-922-5

Ontario's Cities and Towns: map guide / atlas routier Islington: Maple Leaf Map, 1992. 737 p. $74.95 softcover.

Paysages de frontiers, traces de limites et leves topographique XVIIe - XIXe siecle Marcel Watelet. Louvain, Belgium: Duculot, 1992. 197 p. ISBN 2801110078

Philip's 1993 Road Atlas Europe London: George Philip, 1992. £8.99. ISBN 0-540-05693-6

Place-names of the Yorkshire Dales Peter Metcalfe. Harrogate: North Yorkshire Marketing, 1992. ISBN 1-873214-03-0

Printed Maps of Berkshire 1574 - 1900 Eugene Burden. Ascot, England: E. Burden, 1992. 260 leaves.

Rail Atlas Great Britain & Ireland 7th edition. Compiled by S.K. Baker. Yeovil, Somerset: Oxford Publishing Co., 1992. £12.99. ISBN 0-86093-502-7

Rand McNally 1993 Commercial Atlas and Marketing Guide 124th edition. Rand McNally, 1993.

Scandinavian Atlas of Historic Towns Vol. 8: Sweden Falun. Stockholm: Institute for Urban History / Odense University Press, 1992. ISBN 87-7492-899-6

They Left Their Mark: surveyors and their role in the settlement of Ontario John Ladell. Toronto: Dundurn Press, 1993. $40. ISBN 1-55002-160-5

Town and City Maps of the British Isles 1800 - 1855 Ashley Baynton-Williams. London: Studio Editions, 1992. 128 p. £16. ISBN 1-85170-941-X. Available from Map Collector Publications.

PRIX DU MEILLEUR ESSAI

Le comité des prix et mérites invite également les membres de l'ACACC à soumettre la candidature du membre qui, à leur avis, est admissible au prix du meilleur essai. Selon les règles du concours, l'heureux(se) élu(e) aura publié un article d'au moins trois pages au sein d'une édition du Bulletin de nouvelles de l'ACACC, émise à la suite du dernier congrès. Le comité recherche principalement des articles, dont les carto-bibliographies, qui alimentent et soutiennent le développement de la discipline. Les articles seront jugés selon les critères d'originalité du thème choisit et du niveau de recherche.

Date d'échéance du concours: 1er mars 1993.
Veuillez faire parvenir vos suggestions de candidats à Alberta Wood, Présidente, Comité des prix et mérites, ACACC, Bibliothèque Elizabeth II, Université Memorial, St-John's, Terre-Neuve A1B 3Y1

REVIEWS

Carol Marley

RECREATIONAL AND TOURISM MAPS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA AND MEXICO. Vancouver: ITMB Publishing Ltd., 736A Granville Street, , B.C. Canada V6Z 1G3.

'Invermere and Columbia Valley'. Scale 1:100,000. 1st ed. 1992. $5.95 CAN. ISBN 092-1463-349

'National Centennial Trail: Vancouver to Fort Langley'. Scale 1:50,000. 1st ed. 1993. $4.95 CAN. ISBN 092-1463-258

'Abbotsford/Clearbrook Community Map'. Scale 1:20,000. 1st ed. 1992. $2.95 CAN. ISBN 092-1463-039

'Traveller's Reference Map of Mexico South'. Scale 1:1,000,000. 1992. $7.95 CAN. ISBN 092-1463-204

'Mexico City Tourist Map'. Scale 1:10,000. 1st ed. 1992. $5.95 CAN. ISBN 092-1463-208

When map librarians are deciding which maps to add to their holdings they are faced with many choices and conflicting demands — the library's policy (updated or outdated), changing user requirements, budget restraints, thematic issues, regional coverage, scales, availability, publisher, costs, etc. Should the library have all maps in a series or only selected samples and a good index for the others? Do the maps offer good examples of cartographic design and reproduction methods?

An ever changing theme is Travel and Tourism Maps, exemplified by the small sample of first edition maps offered here from International Travel Map Productions (ITMB) Publishing Limited of Vancouver. These few will tempt librarians to order more and entice the would-be-traveller to be sure to "not leave home without one" (or more). Some may be available at tourist destination sites.

The ITMB lists of maps show that the firm concentrates on Central and South America, southeast Asia and British Columbia. The lists give the map titles, ISBN, publication date (all 1991 or 1992) and price, but no scales or location index — both awkward disadvantages.

British Columbia

Three maps from two contrasting parts of British Columbia, the Central Rockies and the lower Fraser River valley, demonstrate the range and high quality of the various series of maps produced by ITMB Publishing Limited. They are at three scales, intermediate between the large and small scale maps of Mexico.

'Invermere and Columbia Valley' 1:100,000

Here is an excellent example of what a good outdoor recreational map should be — topographic detail supplemented with tourist information. It is the best map of the five under review. Clear, bright and inviting, its symbols, lettering, 50 m contours, trail and road lines encourage readers to become involved in outdoor activities. Centred on the Radium-Invermere-Canal Flats portion of the Columbia River Valley, it also covers sections of the surrounding Purcell Mountains and their glaciers, the Kootenay Ranges, the Windermere Forest and Kootenay National Park. These areas are laced with five categories of roads and trails for use in summer by hikers and horses and in winter by skiers and snowmobiles. Labels locate golf, hang-gliding, stables and go-kart areas while 23 types of pictorial symbols indicate campsites, boat launching and other familiar facilities. Although numerous near urban centres the multitude of symbols does not result in any usually overcrowded areas and the "open" nature of the countryside is respected by the map.

Historic sites and viewpoints have their distinctive symbol although other "points of interest" (without classification) are shown by an unfortunate arrow and dot symbol (also used with little success on the Mexico City Tourist Map). This unconventional 5mm sized square contains an arrow aimed at a dot. Always pointing to the upper right, this combination bears no relationship to the real location of the sites which have to be connected by tie lines of varying lengths and different directions. From a user's point of view the placement of this graphic and the multidirectional tie lines associated with many other symbols merit rethinking. The map designer and layout editor could also be asked to explain their design criteria which makes the dominating visual impact of the map come from the bright purple of the Indian Reserves and the wide bands of orange and grey that outline other government reserves. The bright yellow patches of the six main towns help accentuate the Columbia River valley and its role as a major road and rail corridor. Brief textual warnings alert the traveller to the dangers of bears, logging trucks and canoeing on treacherous waters. Not many map readers will be disturbed by the inverted symbol for historic sites in the legend. Rather they will enjoy using this high quality map and will ask for more areas to be covered in similar fashion.

'National Centennial Trail, Vancouver to Fort Langley' 1:50,000

Produced on behalf of its sponsor, the Canadian Hostelling Association, this map is a prime example of a special purpose map prepared for a very specific audience. Hikers along this west coast beginning of the National Centennial Trail will be off to a good start. This utilitarian map, published as three adjacent and slightly overlapping sheets, shows the trail as a dotted red line winding its way from Vancouver and Horseshoe Bay eastward to Fort Langley. Larger red dots along the route are labelled to mark key towns, bridges, parks or other points of reference. Sharp black lines for well-labelled roads and highways and muted grey bands for municipal and park boundaries give additional reference for hikers who may reach the trails by car or bus. Pale blue water bodies, creeks and rivers suggest some of the scenic views available, but otherwise the white map shows no relief, vegetation or urban features. The distinctive aspect of these map sheets is that the trails, access to them, and suggested one day hikes are described in considerable detail on the reverse side. Hikers (readers) can follow the trails either eastward or westward as they are taken, almost step by step, along roads, forest trails, seashores and river valleys. The writers have hiked the routes more than once and also give vital references to the location of washrooms and restaurants as well as selected scenic attractions. It would be useful to know if there were trail sign posts along the route. Missing is an index, either on the three sheets themselves or on the cover envelope in which they come. This would help indicate how they overlap and relate to more detailed trail and topographic maps in the same area, also published in other series by ITMB Ltd. Hikers can only hope that when all the sections are linked and the National Centennial Trail is completed coast to coast that they will have maps of this quality to guide them.

'Abbotsford/Clearbrook Community Map' 1:20,000

While the other maps of British Columbia and Mexico reviewed here are aimed at the recreational tourist traveller, the maps in this Fraser Valley series have different specific users in mind. Though still vital for the visitor, the local population will be the main user. This sheet is centred on the twin communities of Abbotsford and Clearbrook and includes several smaller villages and the surrounding rural area for 15 x 13 km. Networks of red roads with names or labels in black and countless public buildings in black with red labels or numbers permit easy reading. Variations in type size and style also help. The blue lines of a few creeks and lakes suggest the flat nature of this part of the Fraser valley. Patches of green for parks, grey for cemeteries and a yellow stripe for the central retail strip give a lively three-dimensional life to the otherwise flat white map. A comprehensive index with sub-categories

lists the letter/number grid reference of all streets, schools, churches, hospitals, shopping malls and other public buildings. Only overly critical cartographers will not care for the inelegant solution of the problem of the layout of the index and its continuation at the top of the map. Pale blue grid lines support the reference system which has its point of origin in the lower right corner, somewhat unusual. No geographic grid is used either on the map or on the incomplete locality map index on the cover.

Mexico

'A Traveller's Reference Map of Mexico South' 1:1,000,000

This crowded map covers the region from Mexico City south and east to both the Pacific and Gulf of Mexico coasts and as far as Guatemala. For the motorist five categories of roads are clearly shown in red and green, but the thousands of cities and settlements (in eight categories) in black type crowd and clutter the map. No index for them is provided. Many place names overprint line symbols for roads, railways, rivers and contours while the red point symbols for caves, temples and archaeological ruins are often obscured as well. Other map makers will understand the causes of the "crowdedness" problem and may offer some practical solutions such as a more selective use of place names and a paler yellow background. Parks and natural preserves (green) and trailer parks (pale blue symbol) help attract the tourist. Long paragraphs in small red type over the blue background of the ocean give a textual description (in English) of historical events, archaeological sites and the main tourist resorts. The text refers to places by the number/letter reference system while the blue grid lines on the map are latitude and longitude. Two inset maps at 1:250,000 (but without bar scales) help the motorist to, but not into or within, the cities of Acapulco and Puebla. A very detailed inset of the renowned Monté Alban near Oaxaca imparts the exciting flavour of other pre-Columbian sites. The blank backside of the map invites a place name index and improved inset maps of other cities and tourist sites. A user would also have expected some reference to the detailed street map of Mexico City at 1:10,000 from the same publisher.

'Mexico City Tourist Map' 1:10,000

The data on this street map of central Mexico City will be of use to tourists travelling either as motorists or as pedestrians. If they are good map readers, their arrival will be assisted by two inset maps which show access routes and the metro/subway systems. Once there, these visitors will find that the attractive main map at 1:10,000 uses three categories of line symbols, colour fill and type size to emphasize very clearly the network of boulevards, avenues and side streets. These combine into complex irregular grid patterns crossed by curving diagonals. However, there is no street index to help one find the way.

Hotels, hospitals, parks, plazas, shopping centres and gas stations are symbolized or labelled as are the countless churches museums, statues and other points of interest. Many of the latter are in the crowded historic Centro district which is made visually more cluttered by the cartographer's unrestrained use of full labels (in red) for these attractions and the unwise use of a single all inclusive symbol. Except for a cross (with labels) for religious sites, other "points of interest" are indicated by that unconventional 5 mm sized square containing an arrow aimed at a dot found earlier on the 'Invermere and Columbia Valley' map in British Columbia. This time it points to the lower left. Poor placement of these symbols and their tie lines and overprinting by place names decrease legibility. An alphabetical index helps locate the various hotels, religious buildings and points of interest but the number/letter reference systems has no grid lines on the map. Be careful if you do use the index as its structure and classification are not consistent, e.g. Church San Jose is under C, while San Pablo Church is under S and Canadian Embassy is under C while others are under E for Embassy.

The inset maps of the major access routes and the metro system are jammed with lines and place

names. Overprinting is widespread and any consistent visual hierarchy is lacking. The map of the metro system is particularly weak as the small (red) names of the stations are lost among the dark blue street names. The metro lines are differentiated by numbers whereas greater clarity would ensue from the use of various colours, geometric symbols or line types. Generalization of street layouts and areas covered by the two inset maps are not consistent. Neither show their scale or indicate their relationship to the main map, central Mexico City, the region to which they are supposed to be leading the tourist.

Despite some of the shortcomings of these maps, their many good points, including their availability in English, means that map librarians, travellers and cartographers will want to keep abreast of the exciting outpouring of Tourism, Reference and Topographic maps from ITMB Publishing. Their range of scales, regions and sub-themes makes an attractive addition to any map collection. Some selectivity may be warranted. The way their group of cartographers, designers and compilers have tried to solve layout and design problems is very instructive for other map makers. As seen on the maps reviewed here they still have some problems with name and symbol placement and with indexing systems. The overall quality of reproduction is very high and the colourful photos on the map covers are good selling points, too.

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The following are other maps recently received from Jack Joyce at ITMB Publishing. They are indicative of the variety of maps coming out of ITMB. Be warned that they go quickly out of print. Contact Mr. Joyce for a recent catalogue. Tel.: (604)687-3320 Fax: (604) 687-5925.

'Vancouver City Map & Downtown Guide'. Scale 1:11,400 and 1:70,000. 1993. $2.95 CAN. ISBN 092-1463-057

'Easter Island Travel Reference Map'. Scale 1:30,000. 1993. $6.95 CAN. ISBN 092-1463-308

'Okanagan Road Map'. Scale 1:250,000 1st ed. 1993. $3.95 CAN. ISBN 092-1463-324

'Lower Mainland Road Map (British Columbia)'. Scale 1:250,000. 1st ed. 1993. $3.95 CAN. ISBN 092-1463-111

'Traveller's Reference Map of Central America'. Scale 1:1,8000,000. 2nd ed. 1993. $8.95 CAN. ISBN 092-1463-170

'Maple Ridge/ North Langley Community Map'. Scale 1:20,000. 1st ed. 1993. $2.95 CAN. ISBN 092-1463-030

'Traveller's Reference Map of Mexico'. Scale 1:3,3000,000. 1st ed. 1993. $7.95 CAN. ISBN 092-1463-200

'Richmond Community Map'. Scale 1:20,000. 1st ed. 1992. $2.95 US. ISBN 092-1463-219

'An International Travel Map New Zealand'. Scale 1:1,000,000. 1st ed. 1993. $6.95 US. ISBN 092-1463-865

'An International Travel Map Australia'. Scale 1:5,400,000. 1st ed. 1993. $6.95 US. ISBN 092-1463-877

'Galapagos Islands'. Scale 1:500,000. 1st ed. 1993. $6.95 US. ISBN 092-1463-340

Newton, P.W. (ed). NETWORKING SPATIAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS. London: Belhaven Press, 1992. $79.95 US

Networking Spatial Information Systems is a collection of articles focusing on two major areas: technology and applications. Though the concepts are advanced for the beginning librarian entering into the foray of understanding GIS, they make productive reading for those with a few GIS concepts under their belt.

The technology of networking spatial data is a complex, and at times arcane, subject. The editors have chosen articles which describe and elucidate difficult terrain. The articles in the technology

section primarily define terms and concepts. S.J. Camarata's "The Integration of New Technologies and Distributed Architecture: A Revolution for Geographic Information Systems", is particularly meaningful. His discussion of 'related technologies' such as scanners, CD/ROM and image processing are areas libraries should be particularly aware of. It is libraries that house many of the images, both maps and remotely sensed images which will be scanned. Though Camarata's overview is excellent, his very good illustrations suffer from being so small as to be unreadable. Though most of the articles have good and timely references which lead the reader into the literature, this particular article would have benefited from some pointers for us wannabe revolutionaries.

The application of spatial data is a rapidly expanding area which boggles and excites the mind. Networking applications is even more overwhelming. This section of the book is a little more difficult for the librarian to grasp, but only because we are simultaneously trying to identify our user group and become a user group.

The editors have collected representative articles covering networking concerns of land information systems, geographic information systems, CAD/AM/FM and imaging. We might tend to cluster these (as, indeed, they are clustered in this sub-topic), but they are separate disciplines with distinct needs and concerns. The papers seem to be of smaller and larger geographic areas, such as a municipality and a state or region, which provide good overviews of potential and limitations.

In the GIS applications, a particularly good discussion is D. Alexander and M. Fox's "Statewide Networking of Natural Resources Information". The section 'Benchmark Tests-Results and Discussion' offers an evaluation of four options: geographically distributed, stand alone workstations, with local data; geographically distributed CPUs, with all data on a centrally located server; geographically distributed CPUs, with local data storage but corporate data on a central server; and centrally located network of computers, with geographical distributed terminals. Alexander and Fox do an excellent job of outlining the issues and drawing understandable conclusions.

Finally, the section entitled "Issues in the Diffusion of New Technologies and Applications" discusses telecommunications, high speed and real-time networking and the problems inherent in sharing digital data between and among organizations. These issues are clearly where libraries need to focus their attention, but on a very broad institutional level. The articles highlight the issues and provide good bibliographic access to the literature.

Though introductory in nature, *Networking Spatial Information Systems* is a book libraries which serve the spatial information user should have in their collection. Its articles are well written and cogent, generally with good bibliographies. Even more importantly though, this book is a good introduction for the spatial data (read map) librarian who has to grapple with the role of the library in the Information Age. I expect that in the future we will not only run networks for certain of our users, but also act as nodes on other, more extensive networks. This little book can help us position ourselves for the tough decisions which need to be made.

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Middleton, N. and D. Thomas. WORLD ATLAS OF DESERTIFIACTION, London: Edward Arnold, 1992. A United Nations Environmental Programme Publication, 89. £89.50. ISBN 0-340-55512-2.

In the Preface to this Atlas, Dr. Tolba, Executive Director, U.N.E.P. stated that, "One of the clearest ways to depict a global problem is to show it in an

atlas." Lets hope the U.N.E.P. displays and analyses more global environmental problems in this manner.

Virtually every inventory of serious global environmental problems includes desertification, although in the environmental literature it is currently given nowhere near the amount of attention given to deforestation in spite of the fact that one sixth of the world's population, in almost 100 countries is affected by this phenomenon. Asia has by far the greatest extent of desertification, however in terms of degradation North America and Africa are by far the worst off. The Preface of the Atlas acknowledges that "Desertification has for too long been the poor relative of environmental issues". Given the serious nature of the problem the United Nations and it's agencies, especially the U.N.E.P. must take urgent action. The Atlas is not simply a first step, it is an essential one, and an excellent one.

Following the Introduction, which provides a very sound base for reading and interpreting the text and maps, the Atlas is structured in three parts, Global, Continental Africa and Case Studies. The structure represents, firstly the need for a global presentation and assessment; secondly, the section on Africa reflects the acceleration of research into desertification as a result of the extent of famine and mass starvation since the late 1960's; and thirdly the Case Studies represent, not only the different approaches by different countries in assessing the extent of desertification, but also the availability of greater detail of the problem at the national and local scale. The countries represented in whole or in part in the case studies are Syria, China, Argentina, Kenya, Mali, Tunisia and the former U.S.S.R. (the Aral Sea).

The objectives of the Atlas are stated very clearly, and desertification is correctly defined as "land degradation in arid, semiarid and dry sub-humid areas resulting mainly from adverse, human impact". Climate, thank goodness is abandoned as an environmental determinant, but of course dryness and variability of precipitation as well as evapotranspiration are recognised as significant variables interrelated as they are with cultural, social, economic and political conditions.

The maps displayed in the Global and Continental sections of the Atlas use the Van Der Grinten projection, one which minimises distortion of area and shape with the exception of polar regions. In the same two sections the data used in the compilation of the maps, tables and diagrams have been extracted from the UNEP Global Resources Information Database (GRID). GRID is developing a global network of centres which use computer technology to process environmental data and analyse the interactions of environmental variables, thus forming a bridge between monitoring and assessment, and environmental management.

Two major databases are central to the compilation of the first two sections of the Atlas. GLASOD (Global Assessment of Soil Degradation) defines soil degradation as "human-induced phenomena which lower the current and/or future capacity of the soil to support human life". The other major database CRU (Climatic Research Unit, University of East Anglia, U.K.), contains monthly mean precipitation and temperature values derived from worldwide data sets. These databases are fully and effectively assessed in the Introduction.

A user of the Atlas must read the text in the Introduction (especially the section - Using the Atlas) and the annotation of each map or set of maps. Given this I would grade the Atlas as excellent from the point of view of cartography diagrams and tables and text, especially all the explanatory material. Given the size of the Atlas and what must have been a considerable production cost for each sheet one hesitates to suggest that these are at least four maps missing. Land degradation is treated primarily as a result of human misuse of the land and its resources. Thus, why not population and land use maps?

In the section – Using the Atlas – it is explained that the world and continental maps are designed to give "only a general impression". Some,

however, are more specific than that and more accurate. One is particularly difficult to decipher, Map 16, 'Soil Degradation Severity and Vegetation'.

In order to get beyond the 20 color-grid used you need to read more than a thousand words of explanation of the device used to demonstrate the general relationships between the degree of degradation in susceptible areas and vegetation production. The greatest problem with this map is that the colors at the high end of both scales (meaning dark) are so merged that over extensive areas the general impression is a very confusing one.

In the Case Studies section, all of the case studies (with the exception of the two brief studies, one from Tunisia, the other from the U.S.S.R.) are excellent examples of geographical synthesis and would prove useful at the university level, graduate and undergraduate. Their value lies in the methodological, diagrammatic and cartographic presentations. For example, in the case study from Argentina the information is arranged in analytic thematic maps and then transferred to synthetic maps in progressive stages to achieve the final map of desertification hazards. The transect methodology to assess ecosystem change in the Mali case study is also extremely valuable. Excellent examples of air photos and spot images are used to good effect in assessing land degradation.

The Atlas is a superior production and in terms of the essential need for environmental education it should be in as many libraries as possible, certainly all environmental libraries.

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de Souza, Anthony, editor. THE CAPITAL REGION: DAY TRIPS IN MARYLAND, VIRGINA, PENNSYLVANIA AND WASHINGTON, D.C. New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press, 1992. 286 p. 9.95 US. ISBN 0--8135-1871-7 (paper) Also available in hardcopy ISBN 0-8135-1870-9

This is one of a series of compact and informative travel guides prepared by professional geographers for the eclectic traveller who wants more than a list of things to see and places to visit. The Capital region is one of thirteen guides with the general title *Touring North America* prepared for the 27th International Geographical Congress, 1992. The guides provide stop by stop tours to the places and districts of interest in the regions covered from Mexico and the Caribbean to the Canadian Arctic.

The Capital Region is organized as a set of nine itineraries exploring the physical and cultural landscapes of Washington D.C. and its environs from tidewater Virginia to the Blue Ridge. For most itineraries a full day is required and your own transport is essential to allow full access to scenic overviews, historic sites and off-highway locations. The themes for the excursions have been carefully chosen and the travel directions are clearly stated. The authors provide a great store of information and display an affection for their chosen topic and for the landscapes they describe. The maps have been specially prepared by the National Geographic Society and the guide is well illustrated with photographs and diagrams. A robust cover and binding in a compact format make this a serviceable and convenient guide for the pocket or day-pack. There is an excellent index, a useful series of additional readings (both general bibliography and specific references for each itinerary) and several pages of practical advice for the visitor to Washington, D.C.

Itineraries:

1. L'Enfant's Washington two centuries of change
2. Two Washington neighbourhoods Shaw and

Detroit Park
3. George Washington's Potomac – Mount Vernon to Great Falls
4. Colonial Virginia – Jamestown, Williamsburg & Yorktown
5. Colonial tidewater – tobacco in southern Maryland
6. Geography and the Civil War – the eastern theater and Gettysburg
7. Lancaster County, Pennsylvania and Amish country
8. Beyond the Beltway – suburban downtowns in northern Virginia
9. Scenic geomorphology of Maryland's Piedmont and Blue Ridge

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Ruggles, Richard I. A COUNTRY SO INTERESTING. THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY AND TWO CENTURIES OF MAPPING. 1670-1870. Montreal: McGill-Queens University Press, 1991. 300 p. $55. ISBN 0-7735-0678-0

This book – over a decade in the publishing (due to the demise of the Hudson's Bay Record Series in which it was to have appeared) and forty years in the writing – is a landmark publication in the historical cartography and historical geography of the country. Through the description and analysis of 838 maps and 557 sketches produced by or on behalf of the Hudson's Bay Company, Prof. Ruggles leads us through the gradual emergence of a coherent geographical concept of the vast mass of interior and western Canada.

To the 'Honourable Company' and its employees the exploration, surveying and mapping of its domain was a vital element in its ability to operate profitably over such a long period. But they were casual and somewhat disorganised mappers. The Company had no grand plan, no chief geographer, surveyor or even a map room. The maps were unremarkable for their design or cartographic technique, many provided no scale, map maker name, date or even title. They were reference documents produced by amateurs for the most part unskilled in the arts of map making. Yet in their surviving work the maps represent the fragile evidence of the first glimpses by Europeans of the vast northern and western lands.

The book is structured into five parts. Part One describes the maps themselves, their makers and the manner of their making both in the field and in the office. The second part carries the main narrative in a series of nine chapters divided into significant periods and regions, beginning with the charts made in London map houses of the 17th century and progressing through the earliest and most tentative sketches in the era of the Company's 'clinging to the shore of the frozen sea', outwards – predominantly west and northwards to the shores of the Pacific and the Arctic. Part Three contains the 66 plates which utilise to the full the oblong format adopted and Part Four contains the catalogue entries of three sets of maps: those to be found in the Archives of the H.B.C. (581 in number); those to be found in other archives (36) and a list of H.B.C. maps referenced at some time but not located (220). The fifth Part contains detailed appendices about the archives and their structure, names of persons who were involved in map preparation, etc.

The narrative is structured by interlinking the general history of the Company with the individual analysis of (and stories about) the maps themselves – why, who and how they were made. And what a story it is, for embedded in the cool, clear and sober text, there are exciting names, great events and hardships endured in the name of commerce. The details are finely drawn yet, read continuously, the book reveals the gradual emergence of a Canada from the darkness of European ignorance. A series of four maps in the text show with great power the slow erosion of these areas of darkness but also show how confusing and complicated was the intricate geography of river and shore in the Canadian Shield and Interior Plains to the explorers of the time.

The main source of Ruggles' analysis is of course the body of map evidence contained in the H.B.C.

Archives. Despite its richness and diversity it is sobering to learn that over thirty percent of it has probably perished (fifty percent of the material produced before 1800). Ruggles is modest in mentioning that there may still be uncatalogued maps in the collection (but one suspects these are few) and of these there is considerable diversity. The largest group (37%) are of lakes and rivers drawn in intricate traces; the second (35%) show larger scale areas around posts and buildings and surveyed settlement and lot plans; 14% are charts of coasts and river mouths; 6% are composite maps at small scales; 4% are specialized economic maps. Examples of the maps themselves are provided in the 66 plates. They are well photographed and evenly and clearly lit, printed on excellent semi-gloss paper and give a taste of richness of these archival resources.

What of the overall impact of the book's message? Ruggles contends that the cartographic output shows the H.B.C. to be Canada's "first national mapping agency". Certainly the geographic and temporal extent of this mapping cannot be questioned. But there is for this reviewer a nagging doubt about the significance of the pre-1780 Company's work for the body of external cartographic knowledge. Like the Spanish and Russian explorers of the NW coast, commercial secrecy and rivalries with the French and Canadians kept much H.B.C. material from being revealed even to the King's Geographer. As with the tree falling in the uninhabited forest, to what degree can cartographic knowledge locked inside the Company chest be said to be 'known'? Certainly however this is not the case after the working partnership with the Arrowsmith publishing family, the significance of the H.B.C.'s explorations are chronicled in a regular and widely appreciated fashion. In its trigonometric surveying and mapping of the Victoria region in the 1850s the Company could even be said to have provided Canada's first such land based mapping series.

If much Canadian carto-bibliography has to date been early exploration and shoreline description, this work like the activities of the company it describes, presents a penetration into the deep interior of the discipline. But its strength is that it is more, much more. It combines scholarship with accurate bibliography and in the blend provides us with new and exciting insights into the process of how Canada came to be known and came to know itself geographically. Certainly every map library and serious student of Canadian cartographic history should not be without it.

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Canada, Energy, Mines and Resources

Bohme, Rolf. comp. INVENTORY OF WORLD TOPOGRAPHIC MAPPING, VOLUME 2: SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA AND AFRICA. London and New York: Elsevier. 1991. $140 US. ISBN 1-85166-661-3. Published on behalf of the International Cartographic Association.

Considering that medium- and large-scale topographic maps form the bulk – both physical and intellectual – of most map collections, it is a pleasure at last to see them receiving some of the attention that they deserve. This delightful trend first appeared with *Winch's International maps and atlases in print* (London: Bowker. 2nd ed, 1976, 1st ed, 1974), was followed up on by this reviewer's *Topographic maps of the Americas, Australia and New Zealand* (Littleton CO: Libraries Unlimited, 1984), then by Parry and Perkins' *World mapping today* (London: Butterworth, 1987), and then the precursor of the volume here being reviewed – *Inventory of world topographic mapping, volume 1, western Europe, North America and Australasia*, compiled also by Rolf Bohme (London: published on behalf of the International Cartographic Association by Elsevier Applied Science Publishers, 1989). Volume 2 follows – far more massively – in the fine footprints of volume 1, with for each country the name and address of the national topographic survey, "History in brief", "Geodetic data", "Map scales and map series", "Bibliography", black and white reproductions (about 2 inches by 2 inches) of the various series, and indexes for those series. Volume 2 also has a list of amendments to volume 1 (p. 520) and a

"General comments" section, which deals in the main with mapping done by France, Great Britain, and the United States for other countries.

Each of the titles previously mentioned, plus *GeoKatalog* (the catalog of GeoCenter, Stuggart; deals not only with topographic but also with thematic maps), has a certain area of speciality, something that the other volumes do not have. Winch stands out by virtue of being the first. GeoKatalog has been around for many years, first as Zumstein's catalog; its chief virtues are brevity, indexes, currency (since it is updated), and indexes (many of which the GeoCenter staff are forced, for various reasons, to construct themselves). Larsgaard is a textual history of topographic mapping in various countries, with an extensive bibliography. Bohme does something that has not been done on this scale for some years (one recalls, for example, the old Foreign maps of the U.S. Department of the Army, which had coloured examples of the various maps series), and that is to have examples (albeit small) of each of the series. Bohme's bibliographies are not as inclusive as the one in Larsgaard, but they generally hit the high points. Furthermore, a bibliography appears at the end of each country's section, so it is easy to find out immediately what articles/monographs deal with the country of interest, instead of having to scan the chapter and take notes as to names to look up in the bibliography. There are a very few very minor errors in the text – this is all too easy to do when there are so many dates and numbers generally speaking.

In summary, this and its two companion volumes (the third yet to come) are appropriate works for almost every map collection's reference shelves, although the price may well put them beyond many libraries' ability to purchase.

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PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

McManus, Gary E. and Clifford H. Wood, Directors. **Atlas of Newfoundland and Labrador**.St. John's, Newfoundland: Breakwater, 1991. 77p. $34.95 CAN. ISBN 1-55081-000-6. The Atlas of Newfoundland and Labrador was originally conceived as a "junior" atlas targeted for the use of elementary school aged children, but as finally executed, the atlas has all the attributes of a general atlas. There are some very interesting plates devoted to cultural ancestry and cultural patterns. The graphic devices employed therein are reminiscent of the *Historical Atlas of Canada*. Any provincial atlas should convey the uniqueness of its particular subject, and in doing so the atlas is very successful. There are plates on the ocean environment, the fishery (management and landings, species and location, processing and markets), forestry and energy. An entire plate is devoted to Newfoundland's newly exploited resource, the Hibernian oil field. The atlas concludes with a gazetteer listing more than 550 place names which are keyed to the introductory map plates of Newfoundland and Labrador. Extremely affordable, this atlas is recommended for all Canadian libraries and for map collections and academic libraries interested in Canada.

Ullah, Wasi, Director. **Water Resources Atlas of Newfoundland**. St. John's, Newfoundland: Department of Environment and Lands, 1992. 79p. $65.00 CAN. ISBN 0-920769-92-6. This atlas presents for the first time comprehensive maps of the province's geology, climate, hydrology, groundwater, water quality and water uses. In his forward, Clyde Wells, premier of Newfoundland, expresses his hope that the atlas will "serve as a general source of information on our water resources for scientists and citizens alike, and that it will prove to be a valuable tool in the management and protection of this very precious part of our heritage" The maps are both accessible and elegant, no surprise given that the Professor Clifford Wood and his students, Geography Department of Memorial University, were responsible for their production. The other graphics are also of a very high standard. The atlas

is recommended to map collections, libraries specializing in environmental information and to Canadian libraries with an interest in eastern Canada.

Review Guidelines

The format of the review should consist of the bibliographic citation, the text of the review and the name and institutional affilation (or geographic location) of the the reviewer.

Reviews should be typed, double-spaced, with ample margins for copy editing.

Please begin the text of the review one-third way down the first page to allow room for the bibliographic entry, which will be sent to you with your review copy.

Whenever possible, reviews should be submitted in electronic format on either a 3.5 or 5.25 (double density) disk IBM format. The file should be in Word Perfect 5.0 or ASCII format with file name clearly identified. Please send two print-outs, double spaced. Please do not format your text e.g. bold, underline, indent. Please do not send your review via electronic mail. Typewritten contributions are also acceptable and should be double spaced.

The text should describe the book, atlas, map or software, in sufficient detail so that the reader can realize scope and pertinent features, but emphasis should be placed on evaluative comments. Keep in mind that many ACMLA Bulletin readers are responsible for map collections and may be using the review as a selection aid. Therefore review items should be judged principally according to their utility for such collections, and in particular, their value for research in geography or cartography. An indication of other readers or institutions to whom the item might appeal is also appropriate.

The length of the review is not fixed but should be dictated by the importance of the item being reviewed. The average length of reviews is 500 words.

Please observe the deadline for the review. If it is impossible to meet it, please notify the Review Editor in advance. If you are unable to complete the review, the item being reviewed must be returned to the Review Editor. The Review Editor will try to notify reviewers within a week of receipt of the review. Once published in the ACMLA Bulletin, two copies of the review will be sent to the publisher. The reviewer will receive a copy of the issue in which his/her review is published in appreciation of his/her contribution.

Editorial Policies: Opinions expressed in reviews are those of the author and do not reflect the official sanction of ACMLA. The Review Editor retains the right to make alterations in reviews submitted. Minor alterations will be made without further communication. If the Review Editor feels that more extensive revisions are in order, of that changes would result in altering the review's content, such revisions will be made only with the knowledge and agreement of the reviewer. Reviews will be published in whichever of Canada's official languages they are submitted, English or French.

Thank you for observing these guidelines. We welcome your recommendations of material to be reviewed in the Bulletin, or your suggestions of other qualified reviewers.

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A.C.M.L.A. MEMBERSHIP LIST, 1993

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16TH INTERNATIONAL CARTOGRAPHIC CONGRESS '93, KÖLN/COLOGNE ONE WOMAN'S VIEW

Alberta Auringer Wood
Memorial University of Newfoundland

This meeting was officially held from May 3 through May 9, but it really began for me on May 1 when we walked over the Rhine River Hohenzollern Bridge to find the Köln Messe Congress Centrum Ost. The conference signs were not well in evidence on that day (though they were later), and we wandered around the vast area of buildings before we found our way into the right spot. Being able to ask simple directional questions in German and understand most of the answer did help! This was thanks to Anke Tonn (one of our catalogers) helping me to refresh my university German of some thirty years ago. At this point there was no one around to ask where to put the exhibit of Canadian materials. However, we went there again on Sunday afternoon, May 2, to rearrange some of the maps in the Canadian portion of the International Map Exhibition, to find out where the exhibit would go, and to learn that it would not be possible to put it up until Monday morning. It was put up then and a video tape player arrived as well to indicate the attractions of Ottawa as a venue for the 1999 meeting of ICA. There were also brochures to be handed out. On Sunday night, I was asked to serve as the Chair of an Ad Hoc Committee to select the finalists in the Barbara Bartz Petchenik Children's Map Competition. This was a world-wide competition for children to prepare a world map and was in memory of Dr. Petchenik who died last June of cancer. She had a great interest in mapping done by children. The other members of the committee were Wanarat Thothong (Thailand), Ernoe Csati (Hungary), Corne van Elzakker (The Netherlands), and Jon Kimerling (U.S.A.). I managed to talk to all of them by Tuesday morning about our task, and then we met on Friday morning to come up with our list of the ten the committee liked best. We had been charged to try to choose one from each continent, but no maps were submitted from Africa. Many hundreds of maps had been submitted, but we were selecting from 76 semi-finalists chosen by the ICA Executive. When polling the committee selections we found that we had listed 32 different maps among us. From these we eventually chose submissions from Sri Lanka, Brazil, U.S.A., U.K., Estonia, Hungary, Slovakia, Romania, Japan, and Indonesia as the ten finalists. These maps will be submitted to UNICEF as suggestions from which to choose a greeting card. Among the maps not making this list was a submission by the five year old grandson of Dr. Petchenik. At the closing ceremony on Saturday afternoon, May 8th, I had to report on these selections. The maps chosen exhibited a global view, showed imagination, creativity, and uniqueness, as well as some artistic skill.

On Monday, May 3, I spent nearly the entire day at meetings of the ICA Working Group on Gender in Cartography. There was a business meeting chaired by Eva Siekierska of Energy, Mines and Resources, Canada and attended by about ten or twelve women cartographers from around the world. The first draft of a *Directory of Women in Cartography, Surveying, and GIS* was handed out, with a request for updating and correcting, as was a diskette with the database containing the results of the survey on women in cartography. The directory is to be sent to all the women who responded to the survey request and agreed to have their names listed. Carol Beaver reported on her attendance at a United Nations conference on cartography where she prepared a report for that group based upon the results of this working group's survey. Sweden will be sending out copies of the report which is being supported by the Norwegian mapping agency. The next meeting of the group is tentatively planned for May 1994, possibly in Istanbul. In the early afternoon, there was a workshop presented by Donna Williams of

the National Atlas Information Service, Canada, on gender and its influences. From 4:00 to 5:30 pm, there was on open meeting of the working group that was attended by about 30 or more people, including one of the ICA Vice Presidents, Michael Wood from the U.K., who is the Executive Liaison to the committee. It was noted that the group is to represent women, younger cartographers and those from developing countries. At some point, I looked through the list of participants and estimated that about 25% of those listed were women. During the open meeting a representative from the Norwegian Society indicated that their group is about 10% women.

The meeting was held in conjunction with the 42nd Annual German Cartographers' Meeting (42. Deutscher Kartographentag) and there was a joint opening ceremony. Welcomes were given by Norbert Burger the Mayor of Cologne; Fraser Taylor the ICA President; Ulrich Freitag the German society president; Frederick Wilhelm Held, on behalf of the Government of North Rhine-Westfalia; Hugh O'Donnell as Secretary General of the International Union of Surveys and Mapping on behalf of the international sister organizations; and Franz K. List, President of the German Society of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing on behalf of the German sister organizations. The Mercator medal of the German Society for Cartography was awarded to Jacques Bertin, Paris, by Ulrich Freitag. This award of the German society is for outstanding achievement in cartography and was awarded for the second time. The keynote address was given by David Rhind, Director General of the Ordnance Survey of Great Britain, on "Mapping in the New Millenium". He concentrated on the European situation and gave examples based upon the Ordnance Survey. He noted that we must assume that the computer is a fundamental part of what we are doing. He expects great expansion of cartographic activities in Europe in the next three years. For the long term, he felt that there would be much wider use of GIS, especially by non-traditional users, that there would be computer networking, and that there would be much greater international competition, among other things. He somewhat gloomily concluded that cartography will prosper, but not cartographers. In his address during the Closing Ceremony, Fraser Taylor, ICA President, challenged this gloomy view. He feels that cartographers will have an even greater role because of the advances in technology. Also during the closing ceremony, Rolf Harbeck, Chair of the Conference Organizing Committee, reported that the total registration was 1300 with 580 attending the 16th ICC.

The ICA paper sessions numbered twenty-one containing 126 papers while the German society had an additional four sessions with eight papers. For two of the days, there were four concurrent sessions, and on the other three days, there were three such sessions, so it was impossible to get to all the papers! There were also 37 poster presentations. Fortunately, most of the papers, though not all, were included in the two volume proceedings for the congress. The topics of the ICA sessions were: New Tasks, New Techniques, New Terms I and II; Navigation System, Tourism Cartography; Mapping Statistics; Neural Nets, Cartographic Generalization; Mass Media Cartography; Mapping Land Use; Knowledge-based Mapping Systems; Maps for Protection and Disaster Prevention; Map Based Information Systems I, II, III, IV, and V; Atlas Cartography I and II; Cartography Modelling of Geographic Information, Map Revision; Space and Map Perception and Language Representation; Space and Map Perception, Cartographic Design; Interactive and Educational Cartography; Marketing Cartographic Data; Multi Media Displays and Hypermapping. The topics of the German society sessions were: Topographische Kartographie; Thematische Kartographie; Kartographie und Geoinformation; and Berufsfeld de Kartographie. In addition, several of the commissions held open special meetings where their members gave papers.

There was an enormous international map exhibition with 40 countries represented, as well as separate ones on cartography in Germany and in

the European region. Other special topic exhibits were education cartography (maps by students, young scientists, and apprentices), tactile maps, maps in advertising, and Cologne and the Rhineland in historical maps. An exhibition catalogue was prepared and distributed to conference registrants. President Taylor appointed an ad hoc committee to chose the six "best" maps from the international map exhibit. One "winning" map was from Canada, "The Circumpolar Map of Quaternary Deposits of the Arctic" distributed by the Geological Survey of Canada and done in cooperation with the Russians. The other maps were a Swiss map of Mt. Everest, a map of Soho from the U.K., a Spanish map of Catalonya, a Norwegian map of Antarctica, and a Russian topographic map at a scale of 1:200 000. Exact citations available upon request!

At the same time as the cartographic congresses were going on, the Köln Messe and the Alfred-Wegener Foundation held the second "geotechnica" or International Trade Fair and Congress for Geo- Sciences and Technology in the Congress Centrum West. Over 500 companies displayed their products and examples of their work and services. Canada and the U.S. were well represented. Our registration gave us access to this somewhat overwhelming and huge exhibit hall.

The conference was rounded out by a variety of social events, such as receptions, an organ concert in the magnificent Cologne cathedral, music along with opening and closing ceremonies, an elegant banquet with delicious food, several tours of the local area and mapping agencies, and for those who stayed till the last day, a boat tour of the Rhine River from Bingen to Koblenz and a walking tour of Koblenz. Travel to Bingen and from Koblenz was by train, very comfortable and smooth. The weather that day was lovely, too, though it had been mixed and somewhat cool during the week. Some of us got thoroughly soaked walking back across the Hohenzollern Bridge on Saturday night when a late afternoon thunderstorm struck with drenching rain and hail! We enjoyed the rest of the evening nonetheless. It was a good conference for visiting with old friends and making new ones, despite there not being a central conference hotel. We were spread all over the city and the surrounding countryside in hotels, big and small, as well as in bed and breakfast establishments. The restaurant and hotel food was generally good, though expensive, as was everything else. People came and went from the conference by plane, train, boat, car, and even motorcycle! We left looking forward to the 17th ICC that is to be held in Barcelona, Spain, in early September 1995.

CANADIAN HYDROGRAPHIC SERVICE

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Order of Information: Chart; Release date; Title; Edition date

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1512-C; 30-Oct-1992; Rideau Waterway/voie d'eau Rideau - Ottawa to/à Smith Falls; 9-Oct-1992

1512-1; 30-Oct-1992; Ottawa to/à Long Island; 9-Oct-1992

1512-2; 30-Oct-1992; Long Island to/à Becketts Landing; 9-Oct-1992

1512-3; 30-Oct-1992; Becketts Landing to Smith Falls; 9-Oct-1992

2203-C; 24-Nov-1992; Georgian Bay/Baie Georgienne - Parry Sound to/à Byng Inlet; 13-Nov-1992

2203-1; 24-Nov-1992; Parry Sound to/à Twin Sisters Island; 13-Nov-1992

2203-2; 24-Nov-1992; Twin Sisters Island to/à Isle of Pines; 13-Nov-1992

2203-3; 24-Nov-1992; Isle of Pines to/à Byng Inlet; 13-Nov-1992

3442; 18-Nov-1992; North Pender Island to/à Thetis Island; 4-Dec-1992

3443; 18-Nov-1992; Thetis Island to/à Nanaimo; 4-Dec-1992

3473; 18-Nov-1992; Active Pass, Porlier Pass and/et Montague Harbour; 4-Dec-1992

3538; 25-Nov-1992; Desolation Sound and/et Sutil Channel; 27-Nov-1992

3543; 25-Nov-1992; Cordero Channel; 27-Nov-1992

4114; 27-Oct-1992; Campobello Island; 8-May-1992

L/C 4242; 10-Sep-1992; Cape Sable Island to aux Tusket Islands; 28-Aug-1992

L/C 4562; 9-Sep-1992; Bonavista Bay - Outer Portion; 4-Sept-1992

4644; 1-Sep-1992; Bay d'Espoir and Hermitage Bay; 4-Sept-1992

L/C 4952; 21-Sep-1992; Iles-de-la-Madeleine - Partie nord/Northern Portion; 21-Aug-1992

5625; 18-Sep-1992; Chesterfield Inlet - Schooner Harbour to/à Baker Lake; 10-Jul-1992

7481; 1-Oct-1992; Foxe Channel; 21-Aug-1992

7482; 1-Oct-1992; Winter Island to à Cape Jermain; 21-Aug-1992

7489; 26-Oct-1992; Navy Island to/à Longstaff Bluff; 28-Aug-1992

1316; 11-Jan-93; Fleuve Saint-Laurent/St. Lawrence River - Port de Quebec; 8-Jan-93

1338; 22-Jan-1993; Lac Saint-Pierre à/to Lavaltrie; 22-Jan-1993

1339; 19-Jan-93; Lavaltrie à to Longue-Pointe; 29-Jan-93

1352; 3-Dec-93; Varennes à/to Longue-Pointe; 27-Nov-92

L/C 2110; 11-Jan-93; Lake Erie - Long Point Bay; 25-Dec-92

2204-C; 17-Feb-93; Georgian Bay/Baie Georgienne - Byng Inlet to/à Killarney; 12-Feb-93

2204-1; 17-Feb-93; Byng Inlet to/à Key Harbour; 12-Feb-93

2204-2; 17-Feb-93; Key harbour to/à French River; 12-Feb-93

2204-3; 17-Feb-93; French River to/à Beaverstone Bay; 12-Feb-93

2204-4; 17-Feb-93; Beaverstone Bay to/à Killarney; 12-Feb-93

2282; 22-Jan-93; Cape Rich to/à Cabot Head; 8-Jan-93

3711; 12-Feb-93; Plans - Vicinity of/Proximite de Princess Royal Island; 19-Feb-93

3728; 12-Feb-93; Milbanke Sound and approaches/et les approches; 29-Jan-93

3772; 11-Feb-93; Grenville Channel - Sainty Point to Baker Inlet; 29-Jan-93

4245; 8-Jan-93; Nova Scotia/Nouvelle-Ecosse - Southwest Coast/Cote sud-ouest - Yarmouth Harbour - and approaches/et et les approches; 25-Dec-92

4306; 3-Dec-92; Strait of Canso and/et Southern approaches/les approches sud; 4-Dec-92

4307; 3-Dec-92; Canso Harbour to Strait of Canso; 13-Nov-92

L/C 4363; 9-Dec-92; Cape Smoky to St. Paul Island; 13-Nov-92

L/C 4375; 11-Jan-93; Guyon Island to Flint Island; 1-Jan-93

L/C 4560; 17-Feb-93; Indian Bay to Wadham Islands; 25-Dec-92

4617; 11-Jan-93; Newfoundland-Placentia Bay - Red Island to Pinchgut Point; 18-Dec-92

6218; 3-Dec-92; Kenora, Rat Portage Bay; 13-Nov-92

15038-A; 24-Feb-93; NRM Bathymetry; 1-Jan-93

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CAT-1; 30-Dec-92; Atlantic Coast/Cote Atlantique; 1-Jan-93

CAT-3; 11-Jan-93; Great Lakes/Grands Lacs; 1-Jan-93

CAT-4; 1-Feb-93; Arctic/Arctique; 1-Jan-93

M-299; 8-Jan-93; Great Lakes - Monthly and Yearly Mean Water Levels/Moyennes mensuelles et annuelles du niveau d'eau (Hydrograph no. 207); 1-Jan-93

M-315; 21-Sep-1992; The Role of the Advisory Committee on Names for Undersea and Maritime Features/Le role du comité consultif des noms d'entites sous-marins et marines; 1-Jan-1992

M-328; 30-Oct-1992; Canadian Tide and Current Tables vol. I - Atlantic Coast and Bay of Fundy; 1-Jan-1993

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M-333; 30-Oct-1992; Canadian Tide and Current Tables vol. VI - Barkley Sound and Discovery Passage to Dixon Entrance

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M-335; 5-Nov-1992; Canadian Tide and Current Tables vol. V - VI (Pacific Coast)

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4343[CAN]; Friar Roads (cancelled by NC 4114); Rel #128/92 (effective 27/10/92)

4373[CAN]; Campobello Island (cancelled by NC 4114); Rel #128/92 effective 27/10/92)

5000[CAN]; Hudson Bay and Strait (chart withdrawn); Rel #136/92 (effective 30/10/92)

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LINKING CANADA, 1867–1891

Author: Thomas F. McIlwraith

BUILDING THE TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY

Nations take pride in epic events – revolutions, wars, or some great collective sacrifice. Canada built a railway, *a mari usque ad mare*, proclaiming a national identity. Railways represented the height of technological ingenuity in the nation's fledgling days. The rail line overland to the Pacific Ocean was the elusive Northwest Passage in a terrestrial disguise, subduing the divisiveness of distance with speed, comfort, and reliability. The railway moved residents, and products, from place to place where once only native peoples and explorers had trod. Its builders were conquerors of heroic stature. Land communication, without interruption, was a promise of Confederation. By 1880 private and public money had created several thousand kilometres of railroad throughout southern Québec and southern Ontario. Transcontinental investors bought into these central routes in hope of using their immediate income to offset lean returns from the long stretches to the Pacific and Atlantic shores. Although routes through the United States were often more attractive, Canada's determination to take its place as an independent nation decreed that the line between Halifax and Vancouver be entirely within its borders.

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Mileage from Montreal

Years of construction

Nearly five miles of preliminary surveys were undertaken for every mile of railway built between Halifax and Vancouver. Established American lines and water routes were bypassed in due course, and various Canadian routes fell to secondary status as plans developed. The profile demonstrates the challenge of breaching the Cordillera, and also of penetrating 1 100 miles (1 800 km) of Precambrian Shield. These epic struggles overshadowed even the achievement of bridging major rivers: the Miramichi, St Lawrence, Ottawa, Red, Columbia, and Fraser. Canada's transcontinental railway thus comprised segments, completed between 1854 and 1887, linked end to end. Major gaps were gradually closed, in northern New Brunswick (1876), across the Ottawa River (1881), on the island of Montreal (1882), north of Lake Superior (1885), and through the Cordillera (1885). But the Straits of Georgia (to Vancouver Island), Northumberland (to PEI), and Cabot proved unbridgeable, and a truly transcontinental railway was not achieved.

THE ROUTES

All-Canadian overland route, Halifax–Vancouver, 1885

Rail

Potential segments of route, bypassed by final alignment

Rail

Water

Road

Rail, suggested only (some parts unsurveyed)

Feeders to transcontinental route, by 1891

Rail

Water

Short-cut alignments, after 1885

Rail, actually built by 1891

Rail, suggested only

Trans-border rail connections

Surface

Bridge

Ferry

1891 settled area

TRAVEL TIME FROM OTTAWA

1867

1891

Days travel from Ottawa

64 32 16 8 4 2 1 0

In 1886 regularly scheduled passenger train service began between Montréal and the Pacific by an all-Canadian route. The sleeping car 'Hochelaga' symbolized the new level of travel comfort available.

AROUND THE WORLD WITH CANADIAN PACIFIC

MAJOR TRIPS OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL 1873–1877

Maritimes

Great Lakes

British Columbia

Manitoba

During his posting as Governor-General of Canada between 1872 and 1878 the Earl of Dufferin was determined to witness the young nation firsthand, from coast to coast. But only by passing through the United States was it practical for his party to reach Manitoba and British Columbia. His itinerary heightened awareness of the national significance of an all-Canadian railway route. The circuitous nature of his travels in the Atlantic region aroused similar sentiments.

AWARDS AND PRAISE FOR VOLUMES I AND III

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ROTUNDA

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Director: William G. Dean
Cartographer: Designer: Geoffrey J. Matthews
Co-ordinating Editors: J.-P. Wallot and John Warkentin

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HISTORICAL ATLAS OF CANADA

Volume II: THE LAND TRANSFORMED, 1800-1891

R. Louis Gentilcore, Editor
Don Measner, Associate Editor
Ronald H. Walder, Associate Editor
Geoffrey J. Matthews, Chief Cartographer/Designer
Byron Moldofsky, Production Coordinator

Volume II, the last to be published in the three-volume *Historical Atlas of Canada*, rounds out the set of this landmark national atlas. It brings to completion a scholarly work of world stature.

With the publication in 1987 of Volume I: *From the Beginning to 1800*, a new standard for national atlases was set. The volume was acclaimed as unique for its meticulous scholarship, trend-setting design, and breathtaking cartography. Volume III: *Addressing the Twentieth Century*, published in 1990, was similarly recognized as an outstanding contribution to geographic research and the bookmaker's art.

Now the centre volume, Volume II: *The Land Transformed, 1800-1891*, joins its companions. The linking book shows how a thinly populated and economically limited group of colonies in 1800 came together to form a new country, the Canada of the 1890s. The profound revolution in the century was the transformation of the land, a wilderness of forest and grassland into farmland, accompanied by the growth of commercial centres. The new nation was recognized as one of the world's major countries, stretching across a continent, linked by transportation and communication systems. At the close of the nineteenth century, Canada was comfortably at home in the world of railways, factories, and export agriculture, The emergence of a new political and territorial entity - Canada - is the focus of this book. It captures, in maps, graphs, charts, and paintings, the great economic and social events that made possible the successful birth of the huge new country.

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