

the last few years has not had the dignity nor *eclat* which it should have, because the energies of the staff have not been properly directed. I notice that Dr. Selwyn says that it would be impossible to prepare such reports as are published in the United States on the mineral resources, because it would require highly paid mining engineers and metallurgists. Dr. George Dawson was educated in the Royal School of Mines, one of the best mining schools in the world, and when he came out to this country was fully prepared for just such work. Mr. Macfarlane was also just the man for such work, and Mr. Fraser Torrance, who was also educated at the great School of Mines, at Freiberg, and a native Canadian. Then there was Mr. Coste, also a native Canadian, and a distinguished graduate of the School of Mines, at Paris, and Mr. Frank Adams, assistant to Mr. Hoffmann, himself a very good chemist, was educated at McGill University, and afterwards at Yale, and had the advantage of studies in modern chemistry and mineralogy, and in German and other foreign literature of these sciences. And yet we are told that there are not competent mining engineers and metallurgists to be had. Mr. Coste was discharged, and I believe taken back again and placed in a very inferior position, not at all in the position his talents deserve; Mr. Torrance, Mr. Adams, and Mr. Macfarlane left, and Dr. George Dawson, who might have done this work, has been employed in other directions. I should not know where to look for better men than those who had graduated in these schools.

Q. And do you not think that, other things being equal, young Canadians who are familiar with their country and climate, are better adapted for honest work on the Survey than persons from abroad?—Most decidedly; and besides they have a patriotic interest in their country, and have a right to be employed, rather than strangers.

Q. Comparing the progress of the Geological Survey of Canada with the progress of Geological Surveys in other countries, it becomes necessary to ask you what progress has been made during the last ten or fifteen years in other countries?—The conditions, of course, of the old world are not so well adapted to bear directly on our case as those nearer home. Still, you might like to hear what is being done in England. The question of mining statistics has been brought up. In this connection the Geological Survey of England should not be taken at all as a standard here, because it professes to occupy itself chiefly with topographical and geological work, and questions of mining and metallurgy do not engage its attention; they had a Keeper of Mining Records attached to the Geological Survey, Mr. Hunt, who undertook to get mining statistics as volunteer contributions; he prepared and published these and was in some way attached to the Geological Survey, but a few years ago there was a mining inspection Act passed, primarily for the protection of miners and those employed in the mining industry, which had power to enquire into all the mines in the country and to make reports on the labour employed, and the production and value; but open workings, however, such as alluvial mines, were not included, and in 1881-82, about two years ago, the Treasury Department, seeing that this work was being duplicated in this way, passed a new Act, and the work is directed by mining inspectors, whose business it is to collect all these materials and report to the Home Office. The report of last year is only just out, but I have seen an abstract of it; it publishes simply statistics which are of value only to the financier and economist.

Q. When you state that the Geological Survey of Great Britain has paid no attention to mineral statistics, I take it that it was not because they had no value, but because they assumed their collection belonged to a subordinate or separate department?—I mean that it paid no attention to mineral resources, and did not investigate the question of metallurgy and the economic use of minerals. In France all these economic questions come in the first rank. France has a regular corps of mining engineers, part of the Civil Service, whose primary work is to inspect all mining districts and to give information to the public at frequent intervals. An official journal is published regularly. The work of the Geological Survey is detailed to men selected from the corps of mining engineers. These same mining engineers are sent all over