

period. The branch is now at the Capital, and is under the supervision of the Minister, which was not the case when it was in Montreal; and the results of the field work done in the summer season, when alone operations can be carried on, can no doubt be made in the winter, and be published before the winter season is over. But it will, of course, require a great deal of diligence on the part of every member of the staff to have the work in such a state of forwardness that the Report can be placed in the hands of members before the Session closes. But I arose merely to call the attention of the First Minister to the disclosures that are being made before the Committee, which I think ought to receive the early attention of the Minister in charge.

Mr. HALL. I do not know that the remarks of the hon. member for Bothwell were intended as a reflection on the Committee—

Mr. MILLS. Not at all.

Mr. HALL—but I think that the Committee did not feel that they could exercise any control over the gentlemen who appeared before us. We had the Director himself there and certain members of his staff. It is true they made certain criminations and recriminations against each other; and although it was unpleasant for us to listen to them and to know that such feelings existed, at the same time we did not think we could control them or prevent the gentlemen of the press from attending the meetings and publishing the proceedings. Of course, there was evidence that the relations of the members of the staff towards each other were such as to injure the usefulness of the service; but the Committee did not feel that it was in their province to do more than refer to this circumstance and not to attribute the fault either to the Director or to the members of his staff.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD. I am quite sure that the hon. member who moved the Committee moved it with the object which was patent on the Resolution—to have general enquiry upon the progress and development and practical working of the survey; and it was thought that it would be a useful Committee. I regret, however, that it has almost degenerated—perhaps the Committee could not help this—into a sort of trial of the Director on the evidence of his subordinates, and perhaps *vice versa*; for there has been crimination and recrimination. I agree with the hon. member for Bothwell that much of the evidence that was given against the Director ought to have been laid before the Government by those gentlemen who gave that evidence. If the Director was guilty of laches, was incompetent, or neglected his work in any way, that ought to have been stated by these gentlemen to the Government, and they ought not to have kept their breath until it was brought out by a Committee. I can speak for the Minister of the Interior, that he will be glad to get the report of the Committee and to weigh well its conclusions; and if it reveals any defects in the system, he will be glad to correct them. Of these matters which have come out, of course I know nothing; neither does the Minister of the Interior. All I can say is, that the present Director was selected with the greatest care by his predecessor, Sir William Logan. Sir William Logan, whom we are all proud of, not only as a man of world-wide reputation, but as a Canadian, had his whole soul absorbed in the Geological Survey of Canada. When failing health rendered him unable to do the work, his great desire was to obtain a fit man to succeed him in what he regarded as the work of his life. He went to England and consulted Sir Roderick Murchison, who was considered the great geological authority of his time; and Sir Roderick Murchison said that of all the men he knew, there was no man at all equal, in his opinion, for that work, to Dr. Selwyn, who was then the Director of the Geological Survey in New South Wales. Well, he has been here for many years, and I would be slow to believe that he had failed

to come up to the standard which Sir William Logan went to seek, and which he thought he had found. Perhaps there may be faults of temper and other faults—those little rifts in the lute which occur occasionally to impair the harmony—and which must affect the efficiency of the service. However, that is something to be looked into. The hon. member for Bothwell has truly pointed out that this is a Geological Survey and not a mineralogical. The two are distinct. If you are going to look for the useful minerals, you must have a School of Mines, which must be a distinct branch, and must be paid as such. The general geological survey which relates to the general geological appearance of the country, which shows the various strata, and so forth, is the chief branch. Of course, in the progress of a general geological survey of the country, there crops up frequently, of necessity, the other question, the search for metals used in industries. But we cannot have two surveys, unless we have a double vote—a large vote for the search of useful minerals, and a general vote for a Geological Survey. That is all I can say upon this just now. The vote is a liberal one compared with that of former years. It used to be \$50,000, with the expenses and contingencies taken out of that, so that there was a very small sum left for the actual service. Now, the expenses are paid out of the Consolidated Revenue and the whole amount is expended, as it ought to be, on the survey proper. Hon. gentlemen spoke about certain items not strictly geological, which were charged against that fund a year or two ago; as, for instance, getting those Indian curiosities. For a very small sum there was obtained a unique collection of Indian curiosities from British Columbia; the Indian curiosities were disappearing rapidly, through the introduction of European implements of all kinds, and it is well these were secured. I believe the collection was made by Dr. Powell, who was Superintendent of Indians in British Columbia, and it is a great source of interest to all persons interested in ethnology. That is the only item which was not strictly geological; at all events Parliament was aware of it and thought it was a good purchase. The whole of this money will be expended in the Geological Survey this year.

#### DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

##### ONTARIO AND QUEBEC AND THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

##### Annual Grant to Supplement the Indian Fund.

185.	{	For Indians of Quebec—To relieve distress....	\$1,200 00
		For purchase of blankets for aged and infirm Indians of Ontario and Quebec.....	1,600 00
		For Indian schools in Ontario and Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.....	10,400 00
		For Annuities under the Robinson Treaty....	13,680 00

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. How is this amount of \$10,400 divided?

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD. \$5,000 to supplement the Indian school fund of Ontario and Quebec; \$2,200 to be expended in New Brunswick, and \$3,200 in Nova Scotia.

Mr. MILLS. Before last year it was usual to keep the appropriation for each Province separate; of course the Indians come under control of the Dominion Government, but it is desirable this distinction of Provinces should be kept up, because the Indians in one Province might be a considerable charge and those in another but a light burden. I called the hon. First Minister's attention, some few years ago, to the manner in which he was dealing with the Indians of Ontario and those of Quebec. The Indians that reside north of the height of land, received a certain sum for the surrender of their land, and this sum became an Indian fund; the Indians of Quebec had never any lands to surrender and have not taken any lands. There are some residing north of the St. Lawrence, at the height of land, who state that they never made any surrender of their lands, yet the timber has been sold off those lands as timber limits, and that, so far as I know, the Government of the Dominion,