

ally in the earlier reports. Nevertheless, I can quite understand that practical people will derive no benefit from them at all.

*By Mr. Mulock :*

Q. Just a handmaiden to the student?—Yes; and to the professor; and even then I had to devote much time and trouble to get out what was useful from a great mass of details.

*By the Chairman :*

Q. From a scientific point of view only are the late reports growing more or less interesting?—Much about the same. There is no doubt Prof. T. Sterry Hunt was a great loss, and his reports could be made use of by practical men. People even come to me from the States and say : Where can I find a geological report and map of such a district? I am obliged to say that it cannot be found, except in detached portions.

Q. Considering the wants of a new country and its desire to attract immigration and capital, do you not think the attention of the Survey should be more directed to our economic minerals and to our mineral resources and development, than to anything else, if we had not time to accomplish everything?—Most decidedly. A great deal of money seems to be expended in the minute and microscopic examinations of fossils, &c. ; most valuable, it is true, but I think they should be made at private cost, and not worked out at the public expense, because they are practically useless, except from a scientific point of view. Indeed, if I may be allowed, I might say that the present reports seem rather to be addressed to the Geological Society of London or the geological section of our Canadian Royal Society, instead of to the people at large. Sir William Logan considered that the primary object of the Survey was to collect and afford practical information regarding the mineral resources of the country. I am sure in his life you will find that stated, when Mr. Draper, who was at that time Premier, told him : “ If you can show that really any practical results will accrue from the Survey, well and good, and no doubt we will find the money for it, but the Legislature will never vote any money for a purely scientific research.” We have drifted into that, I am afraid. These gentlemen want, naturally, to make a scientific reputation.

Q. They feel more pride in establishing a reputation abroad among scientists than they do in establishing a reputation amongst the common classes of the country?—Most undoubtedly; it is a natural inclination of scientific men, and I do not altogether blame them, from their professional standpoint.

Q. In what estimation is the Geological Survey held at present, as compared with its reputation in foreign countries, in the time of Sir William Logan?—I am hardly prepared to give an opinion upon this subject. It would take a long time for the reputation which it had to diminish, and then there has been no opportunity of seeing any remarks in scientific papers or journals upon these late reports, because they are all too recent. I have not the slightest fault to find with the reports, as scientific reports, but I certainly think they ignore the primary object for which the Survey was instituted.

Q. You have spoken about a great many enquiries having been made of you, in consequence of your familiarity with our mineral resources. Are they not the kind of enquiries that would naturally be made of a Geological Survey, properly conducted, in such a country as this, and should not those parties making these enquiries be able to get practical information from the Survey?—I should think so. It is stated in the last volume of reports, that information is being constantly given to applicants at the office of the Survey, and I have no doubt that is the case.

Q. To put it to a practical test, you have never made any enquiries?—No.

Q. Would you give to the Committee, in brief, your impressions, from the observations you have made yourself, as to the extent and value of some of our mineral resources, particularly the iron deposits in the neighborhood of Hastings, to which you have referred?—I may reply that there are numerous very valuable deposits of magnetic iron ore and hematite in the more northern parts of the counties of Victoria, Peterborough and North Hastings, as well as in other parts of both