

continued illness of the Director, A. P. Low. The Geological Survey, however, after the death of Dr. Dawson, had gradually declined in many ways, and with the setting up of the sister organization, the Mines Branch, measures were taken to do away with the Survey, and to combine its activities with those of the Mines Branch of the Department of Mines. Alarmed by the situation, influential mining men asked that Brock be appointed as Director of the Geological Survey and this was done in 1907.

Never has so hard a task faced a Director of the Geological Survey of Canada, and the new appointee was one of the youngest men of the established staff. The Government had to be persuaded of the usefulness of the Survey and urged to reconsider its original stand, and when this was finally accomplished, the Survey itself had to be reorganized, enlarged and re-equipped to meet the needs of the country. The men in direct line for appointment as director had all been passed by and resulting dissatisfaction hindered progress only too frequently.

From 1907 to 1914 Brock was Director of the Geological Survey and acting Deputy Minister of Mines and in 1914 he was finally appointed Deputy Minister of Mines. During those seven and one-half years the Geological Survey and the National Museum, as we know them to-day, took form. High post-graduate qualifications were made pre-requisite to appointment on the Survey, and an arrangement was made with the Canadian Colleges, by which recommended students were taken on parties as assistants during summer vacations. So successful have these methods proved, that no material change has been made to the present day, and the method of recruiting new members for the Geological Survey is praised wherever known. In fact, the Geological Surveys of the United States and of Great Britain have both pointed to the Survey of Canada as a model of what a Geological Survey should be; and in recognition of its standing, Dr. C. D. Walcott, formerly Director of the Geological Survey of the United States and now Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, proposed himself as an honorary member of the Geological Survey of Canada.

The varied work, scientific and economic, so well started by Logan, Selwyn and Dawson, was carried on and amplified, as the needs of the country grew. The culmination of

Director Brock's work with the Survey may be said to have been reached when the Twelfth International Geological Congress met in Canada in 1913 and toured the country from end to end. Much "geological housecleaning" had been done in preparation for the guests, and during the lull preceding the Great War, the eye of the Geological World was centred upon Canada and its Geological Survey with its Director who was Secretary of the Congress.

From the establishment of the Geological Survey by Sir Wm. Logan in 1842 onward, a museum had been an important part of the organization, taking care of the many natural history objects brought in by the various field parties. The old museum rooms in the former home of the Geological Survey on Sussex St., Ottawa, will be recalled by many, for there child and adult, business man, miner and backwoodsman all found material to interest them, and useful information. The present Victoria Memorial Museum building was the product of long years of yearning and

effort on the part of devoted scientists who were emphatic regarding the need of proper accommodation for the fine collection already assembled and for what was still to come. In fact, with the material development of Canada, native races were becoming "civilized" and so losing their original culture and folklore, and the native flora and fauna was fast disappearing, and so studies and collections had to be made at once or the opportunities were gone forever. The imperfections of the present building notwithstanding, Director Brock set to work to augment the staff and appointed scientists of first rank in experience and reputation in the better recognized divisions of natural history. Thus a strong Anthropological division was established and the natural history division was reorganized and placed under men appointed for their recognized experience and ability. The whole museum staff was organized for active field work as well as for research and museum work. The result was the gathering of a large amount of information and the collecting of a

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