

instructed to ink their field notes as soon as possible. I do not think it is necessary, but such an instruction was issued, by the present Director, to the members of the staff. It was pointed out to him, however, that different instructions had been issued on the Canadian Pacific Railway, to the effect that the field notes should not be touched, as it might lead to mistakes. Accordingly, Dr. Selwyn issued an order directly the opposite to the one he had previously issued.

Q. I do not think you understand me. I mean, with regard to the nomenclature, for instance?—I might state in that connection, that the British Association are to be brought out this year, to be told that Sir William Logan's Laurentian rocks are not Laurentian at all, but are Huronian, (Report for 1877-8, page 14A) and here in the report of 1880-81-82, there is a new classification given by Dr. Selwyn which differs from everything else which has been published in regard to the geological formations. It is headed "Stratigraphical Nomenclature," and is found on page 48 of this report. It differs from every classification known; it differs from that of the Bologne Congress, at which Dr. Hunt was present, and it differs from the well-known one of the British Survey, which had always been followed by Sir William Logan. But there is a far more important discrepancy; Dr. Selwyn also gives a new scheme of colors, which, as everybody knows who has looked at the report, differs even from the colors on the maps of the very same report, and also from those used by Sir William Logan, and the British Survey, and which had been followed up until this scheme was inaugurated. Now, this would lead to great confusion. As an instance that it does not agree with the classification in the reports, I may say that on the chart of colors the Quebec group is classified as Upper Cambrian, while in one of the reports (p. 16 DD.) it is described as Cambro-Silurian.

*By Mr. Dawson :*

Q. I was told the other day that in the Department there were immense piles of the former reports of the Survey which have never been used? Is that the case?—There is a whole room full of these reports which have never been distributed. They are being distributed from day to day.

Q. But there are also reports there, are there not?—I do not think it would be judicious to distribute every report that the Survey owned in one year.

*By Mr. Baker :*

Q. You stated just now that previous to going into the field you went to the Accountant and received instructions written by a lithogram, but those instructions were not always followed out; in fact, more frequently not. I want to ask you if you consider that the correct thing? Do you not think that the instructions of a superior officer should be carried out?—Yes; as far as possible, but I know that in a great many cases no care is taken to have them carried out. He, himself, does not care to have them carried out; they are too unimportant and contradictory.

Q. That is an assumption. If you receive instructions from the head of the Department to do certain things, I think they should be carried out, except for certain specific reasons?—So do I; but you cannot depend upon the subordinates carrying them out on account of laxity of discipline. It is the duty of the Director to see that they are carried out.

*By Mr. Dawson :*

Q. But if they have instructions that are not at all applicable to the duty they have to perform, they have to rely upon their own judgment?—Yes, very freely.

*By the Chairman :*

Q. Supposing that you were going to a certain field, and that you were attempting to elucidate a certain geological problem, does he give you written instructions?—No; every gentleman is given his field, and is told, verbally, to do the best he can with it.

*By Mr. Baker :*

Q. The instructions you referred to as having been received from the Accountant previous to going into the field, were devoted to Departmental matters, were they not?—Yes; how to keep our note books, &c.