

THE TORONTO NEWS.

EDMUND E. SHEPPARD,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE - - - - 106 YONGE STREET

SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1885.

Article About Treason.

has seen fit to make
the occasion

Canada's Distrust of Canadians.

The select committee appointed by the house of commons, on the 25th February 1884, "to obtain information as to the methods adopted by the geological surveys in this and other countries in the prosecution of their work, with a view of ascertaining if additional technical and statistical records of mining and metallurgical development in the Dominion should not be procured and preserved," in their printed report recently published, show how public business is mismanaged, and in the departments how Canadians are set aside and snubbed by imported "talent." Prof. Selwyn has been cordially despised ever since he was brought from England, an obscure nobody, to take charge of the Canadian geological survey, and drive every talented Canadian off the staff—which he did.

The committee reports that the management of Prof. Selwyn is unsatisfactory for the following causes: "Lack of system in conducting the work, the defective method of publication, the delay in communicating the results to the public, a lack of accord between the director and his staff, and inattention to the economic mineral resources of the country." The reports too, "judged even as to quantity, are a meagre result of two years' time for a staff of about thirty highly educated geologists, chemists, paleontologists and botanists, maintained at an annual cost to the public, during those two years, of over \$110,000." The committee also "feel obliged to report that the relations between the director and some of his staff have been, and are, of such an unpleasant character as to have greatly impaired the usefulness of the survey," and go on to say they "must also notice the serious lack of attention to the mining industry

logical survey of Great Britain, but what I have seen of the men who have come from it, I do not think are superior to the men produced in Canada. On an average, I have seen very few as competent men as we can turn out. The great ultimate training is entirely a matter of practice, but to give them the necessary training to start this work is well done in these schools in Canada."

Not a word of evidence was adduced to disprove what we have given above. The government, by a committee of the house of commons, stands convicted of wasting fully fifty thousand dollars a year, and of using the other sixty thousand in crushing the heart out of every Canadian employed on the staff. And this government, too, one that professes to want Canada for the Canadians.

We have gone into the subject fully in order to use the exact words of the report, and will return to the matter again.

Something About Winter.

From The Toronto Weekly

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Investment Co., 26 Victoria street,
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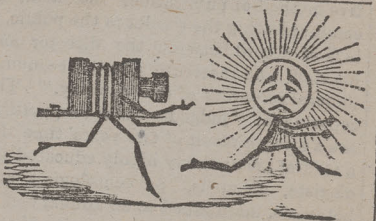
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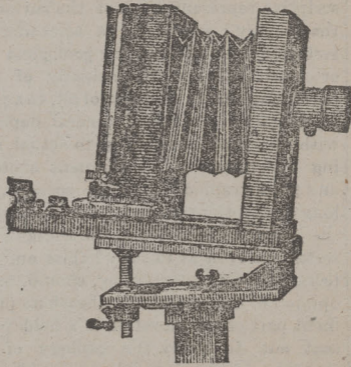
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ACC. NO. 9098/14

REF. 18

of the country in actual operation."

But they strike the root of the trouble when they state that "a perusal of the reports leads us to infer, that the attention of the survey is directed, first, to descriptive representations of the surface of the country; second, to a scientific dissertation upon the existing geological theories, with the object principally of controverting them; and last of all, to a practical study of the useful mineral deposits, with no reference whatever to actual mining operations. The frequent sketches and photographic views of scenery, the long descriptions of the trivial incidents of the journey, anecdotes of the Indians, dissertations even as to their habits and dialects, while all entertaining, should, in the opinion of the committee, absorb no prominent part of the attention of a field party sent out to study the geology of the country, and certainly should occupy no portion of the published reports." It is plain from this section of the report, and the evidence given by the other members of the staff supports the statement, that Prof. Selwyn was anxious to become a F.R.S. and gain a reputation as a scientist rather than to benefit Canada by his researches. This country did not hire him to write "dissertations upon existing geological theories with the object principally of controverting them." He was engaged to explore, with a reference to actual mining operations for the development of our mineral wealth. This Selwyn did not do, nor would he let his staff do it. He was spending Canadian money in order to get a reputation in England for himself. In order to do this he neglected field operations, and the committee point out "that the average annual cost of exploring parties does not exceed \$1,400 each, exclusive of salaries, so that in the year of greatest activity, as in 1882, when there appear to have been nine parties in the field, the aggregate cost of the whole outdoor service of the department did not exceed \$13,000." Of course a portion of the \$110,000 remaining was usefully spent, but the greater portion was wasted on the schemes of this imported scientific dude, who despised Canada and hated Canadians, as is shown by the evidence of all the members of the geological survey.

Selwyn claimed that the Canadians were insubordinate, but Robert Bell, C.E., M.D., LL.D., a greater scientist than Selwyn ever will be, who was a member of the staff, on being asked "Is it your opinion that Canadians are less amenable to discipline than Englishmen?" answered—"Not at all. I have seen no case where they were not amenable to discipline; certainly, the gentlemen in the geological survey have not shown the slightest disposition to resist discipline, even those who are complained of, such as Mr. Fletcher and myself. I do not think the slightest want of discipline can be charged against us; neither Mr. Fletcher nor I have ever refused to go anywhere we have been ordered, nor offered the slightest insubordination, and this, in spite of a good deal of persecution. I believe the director thinks any of the members of the staff have no more right to speak to him than the privates to the general in the army. I know, in my own case, when I have attempted to remonstrate with him, I have been told that he would not discuss matters with me."

This is the kind of an imported scientist who was brought over to boss Canadians who could teach him his business. The same witness said, "When I was in England, in conversation with Prof. Huxley, for example, I found out that he did not know who the present director was. The names of Logan, Billings and Hunt (all Canadians) were household words, but he did not know who the present director was." Yet our own men were ignored in order to give this blow-hard a position. One of the members of the committee in examining a prominent witness, said:—

"I would like to ask you if, as a rule, competent men can be found in Canada and amongst the Canadians for the various positions on the staff of the survey?" The answer was, "I should say pre-eminently more so in Canada than anywhere else could we find the proper men. I have a good reason for saying so. A Canadian who is employed even as a mapper or draughtsman is worth much more than a new-comer from a foreign country, as they have a clearer understanding of the geography of the country, and are more versatile than the ordinary class of emigrants we get from the old country, mechanically, as well as in other respects. For my own part I am not ashamed of being a Canadian, and I think we have no reason to be ashamed of our record when coming into competition with other people. We have given an inspector of mines to the south of England—Mr. Frechville. We have given lessons in geology and in coal mining, in English geologists, and Sir William Logan was a Canadian. Sir William mapped out the coal fields of Wales in a way that could not be improved upon by any geological survey. Mr. Billings was a Canadian, and he was considered a master in his subject, his opinions commanding the greatest respect as an original thinker, palaeontologist and naturalist throughout the world; he taught many lessons to English people on these subjects."

Still further is the shameful effect of the ignoring of Canadians by their own government to be seen, when the students of our scientific schools are passed over in order to give places to "scientists" who had never been heard of in their own country. What hope then have students from the School of Practical Science in connection with the University of Toronto, the Ecole Polytechnique, in Montreal, and the School of Applied Science in connection with McGill University. The geological survey itself should be a right good school for specialists.

One witness said: "There is a school of mines in connection with the geo-

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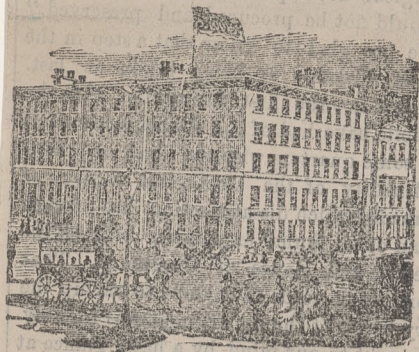
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THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA.

McGILL UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES
 ACC. NO. 909B/14
 REF. 4

In the Commons on Monday a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Baker [Victoria], Dawson, Cameron [Inverness], Ferguson [Welland], Holton, Laurier, Lesage, Lister, Mulock, Wood [Westmoreland], and the mover, Mr. Hall, was appointed "to obtain information as to the methods adopted by the geological surveys of this and other countries in the prosecution of their work, with a view of ascertaining if additional technical and statistical records of mining and metallurgical development in the Dominion should not be procured and preserved." We are glad to know that a step in the right direction is being taken at last. This is not the first intimation that the public have had of the dissatisfaction felt in some quarters with the lack of practical utility of the Geological Survey of Canada, which dissatisfaction has oftener than once found expression both in the Senate and House of Commons. That something needs to be done to stir up the dry bones of the department was forcibly brought to our mind by a hasty glance at the last Report of Progress of the Survey. It has just been issued and contains the reports of two seasons' work, 1880-81-82. The volume is about half the usual size containing 211 pages, while the report for 1879-80 contained 545 pages. Not only is the smallness of the volume noticeable but the great delay in its publication makes it almost useless. Indeed, it has been frequently said of this Survey of late years that its results have often become known through other and private sources long before they were published in the annual reports. The volume just mentioned contains the reports of eight men out of a staff of over thirty, and why the work of the remainder of the staff for the two years 1880-81 and 1881-82 is not yet reported upon can only be conjectured. Possibly an explanation may be afforded in the fact that the present staff is composed largely of young and inexperienced men, the older trained geologists having one by one left the service through one dissatisfaction or another. Occasionally this dissatisfaction has found expression through the press, the *Toronto Mail* last year having published some letters written by members of the Survey Staff, and a local contemporary published an editorial on the subject. Be the cause what it may, the volume before us is a miserable show for the large outlay of public money spent in support of the department, the grant for salaries and explorations now amounting to nearly one hundred thousand dollars.

One would have thought from the small size of the report that it would be free from errors, but this is not the case, the small list of "errata" in front comprising only a few of the typographical and other errors. We were pleased to notice the marked improvement in the character of the illustrations in the book, but it does seem an unnecessary expense to publish three pictures of pillared rock, which are represented in every text book on geology and may be seen in hundreds of places on any sea coast. There is a large chart of colors in the report which the Director states are the ones he has adopted on the geological maps of the survey, yet in the very maps accompanying the report different colors are used. The stratigraphical nomenclature of page 48 is different from any with which we are familiar, including that of the British survey as given in Geikie's recently published Text Book of Geology. We notice, too, that the Director, Dr. Selwyn, calls in question the work of the oldest and most experienced officer of the staff, Dr. Bell, merely on the authority of the *recollections* of a gentleman forty years ago.

But time or space will not admit of a complete enumeration of the points suggested by a somewhat hasty perusal of the report. We will only say that, in common with many others who are interested in the efficient management of the Geological Survey, we cannot but think that something ought to be done to hasten the publication of the result of the work of the geological explorers; that the work of the Survey should be directed into more practical channels; that mining and mineral statistics should be published; that the greater part at least, if not the entire efforts of the Survey for some time to come should be devoted to the development of the mineral and agricultural resources of the country; and that less time should be devoted to subjects which, however interesting, have little more than a purely scientific importance. There is one thing which an intimate knowledge of the department would suggest, that immediate steps ought to be taken to have printed the unpublished reports of several of the present

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W.M.

NO. 197.

THE TRADE!

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The Trust Deed now lies at the office of Messrs. O'By & Dixon, in the said city, Barristers, etc., for inspection and execution.

Only those creditors who execute the said Trust Deed within three months from this date will be entitled to participate in the Trust Estate.

All persons indebted to the said firm of A. Christie & Co. are requested to make immediate payment to Messrs O'By & Dixon, at their offices.

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W. HENRY THORNE, }
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Notice of Assignment.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT HUGH GRAHAM, of Campbellton, in the County of Hants, has this day executed an assignment of his property to us in trust for the benefit of his creditors.

All persons wishing to participate in the benefit of the Trust Deed are required to come in within three months from this date and execute the assignment.

The Trust Deed lies at the office of William Murray, Barrister, etc., for perusal and signature.

Dated at Campbellton, January 11th, 1894.
WILLIAM MURRAY, }
CHARLES D. JONES, } Trustees.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next Session for an Act amending the Act passed by the Parliament of Canada in the year 1872, intitled "An Act relating to the Central Bank of New Brunswick," and authorizing the surviving Directors of the said Bank to appoint a President and make sale or other disposition of the property of the said Bank and to finally wind up the affairs of the said Bank and make distribution among the Stockholders of the remaining assets.

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64/20

THE GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY OF CANADA.

The report of progress of this survey for 1880-81-82 has lately been issued by the Department of the Interior, and embraces the reports of various members of the geological corps, with maps and illustrations, showing the explorations and surveys carried on in the different Provinces of the Dominion during the years mentioned. Dr. R. Ball describes the geology of the basins of Moose River and Lake of the Woods, N. W. Territory, and extended his researches in the region of the Athabasca and Mackenzie rivers, where considerable information was obtained relative to the lignite-coal bearing strata and the petroleum and salt deposits of that country. Dr. G. M. Dawson presents a preliminary report on the Bow and Belly River region, with special reference to the coal deposits which are so rich on the upper waters of the South Saskatchewan. The labors of the geological survey in the North-West of late years have developed the fact that the coal and lignite beds of cretaceous age there are of vast extent, a matter of great importance in a country large tracts of which are entirely destitute of wood. Veins five to seven feet in thickness, at different horizons, have been traced for hundreds of miles. This coal is inferior to that of the true coal measures and crumbles somewhat on exposure to the air, but is, nevertheless, excellent for fuel. In the Souris Valley, Manitoba, coal and lignite have likewise been found in considerable quantities, affording a sufficient supply of fuel of fair quality for local use. Dr. Dawson has been studying the methods of manufacturing and utilizing lignites for fuel in Germany and Bohemia, where it is found that by compressing them with steam machinery into masses known as "briquettes," they yield less readily to the weather and can be transported in that state to any distance. Some such process will no doubt eventually be introduced into the North-West in connexion with the utilization of the lignites there.

Explorations have also been carried on in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. In the former Province, Mr. H. Fletcher continued his examination of the coal beds of Cape Breton, which have been surveyed and mapped with a minuteness of detail that credit to the survey. Besides the rich coal deposits known to exist there, the iron and copper ores have been discovered. Mr. Fletcher reports unfavorably on the existence of petroleum in Cape Breton, which, although seen in droops on shales at Lake Anstie, has never been struck in any quantity, and the money spent in searching for it he regards as thrown away. The accounts in the newspapers of oil wells having been discovered in that vicinity were altogether without foundation. Manganese has been found in workable quantities, however, and a detailed examination of the mines operated by the Hon. E. T. Mosley at Loch Lomond, C. B., was made. Deposits of specular iron ore are also mined at Guysboro by the Crane Iron Co. of Philadelphia.

A topographical survey of the gold fields of that Province was commenced during the summer of 1881 under an arrangement between the Local Government and the Geological Survey, by which the former agreed to share half the cost. The work was carried on only one season, however. Satisfactory progress was made in mapping out the position of leads of gold mines, etc. Such a survey, if completed, would, it is considered, afford a basis for mining operations not previously obtained.

A considerable portion of the present report of progress is devoted to New Brunswick geology, showing a continuation of the work of the survey in exploring and mapping the eastern and northern counties, and treating of their mineral and agricultural resources, etc. Mr. Fletcher spent some time in the fall of 1882 in examining the curious copper deposits at Albert, Albert County, which occur in so many places as grey copper ore. One of these at New Ireland seems to be worth developing, but owing to litigation the work is now suspended. It is to Mr. R. W. Ellis however that we are indebted for valuable reports on this section of the Province, he and his assistants having surveyed and mapped the counties of Resigonche, Gloucester, Northumberland, Kent and Westmoreland during the last four years. Four quarter-sheet maps on a scale of four miles to an inch, embracing the area included in the counties mentioned, accompany his reports. These maps are topographical as well as geological, compiled from the best sources extant, as well as surveys made by Mr. Ellis and his party, beautifully colored, and embrace all the available information in reference to the geology, minerals, etc., of that portion of the Province.

In regard to the minerals of economic value occurring in the eastern and northern counties, careful examinations of outcrops and openings were made wherever they were found and details noted. Coal seams were seen at several points on the carboniferous area, especially at Clifton, Carraquet and Shippegan on the Bay of Chaleur coast; on Dungenon and Renous Rivers, Miramichi; in the vicinity of Doaktown; at Barnaby River, and at Napan and Black Brook near Chatham. All these outcrops, however, so far as ascertained, are thin and of no economic value. The thickest seams in this part of the Province now known occur in Kent County, but they do not exceed 18 inches, and are therefore not of sufficient size, considering the quality of the coal, to be worked profitably. They resemble the seam on Coal Creek and Salmon River near Grand Lake, with which they are probably connected and have been locally mined and used for blacksmith work for some years. The locality is on Coal Branch, a tributary of the Richibucto, near Ford's mill, and about six miles from Coal Branch station on the Intercolonial Railway. Among other outcrops, one on the Bouchouche River in Bishopland Settlement having a thickness of 10 inches, was noted.

The occurrence of such a large number of outcrops within the area stated renders it desirable that efforts should be made by boring or sinking shafts to test more fully and accurately the existence of beds of coal along the shores of the Gulf, although Mr. Ellis is of opinion that there is little hope of any being found of greater value than those met with along the western rim of the carboniferous basin, near Grand Lake.

Reference is made to the copper ores occurring in the lower carboniferous rocks at Dorchester, Memramcook, Upper Salmon River, Albert County, Bathurst and other localities. Deposits, apparently of considerable extent, are met with at some of these places, especially Dorchester, but they have not been opened sufficiently to ascertain their true value, and although ore of this kind (that is, the green carbonate and grey copper ore), is frequently found in this formation, it is generally in too limited quantities to be profitably worked.

The deposits of argenteiferous galena on the Nigadoo and Elm Tree rivers, Gloucester County, were also examined, and analyses of the ores from these places were made in the laboratory of the Survey at Ottawa from samples that fairly represented their quality. A specimen from the Elm Tree mine yielded a little over seven ounces to the ton of 2,000 lbs., and one from the so-called Nigadoo silver mine nearly six ounces to the ton. Ores of this kind, carrying no larger a percentage of silver than these, are said to be profitably worked in some parts of Europe. Mr. Ellis remarks that, as the strike of the rocks at the Nigadoo mine would run directly to that on the Elm Tree, it is possible the two may be portions of one vein, much broken up, the character of the country rock, as well as the quality of the ore, being similar. These ores occur in rocks very near the base of the Silurian system, possibly in transition rocks between them and the next oldest in the series.

Careful attention was given to the character of the soil in all the explorations, and the report contains much information which ought to be useful to the intending settler as well as to the practical agriculturist. The intimate relation existing between the geological formations of the country and the agricultural value of the soil is every day becoming more clearly recognized, and no better information could be placed in the hands of intelligent immigrants than a carefully prepared map, showing the different geological formations the Province contains,

In the greater part of the district to which the report relates, settlements are combined to the belt along the shores and river margins. The best lands are stated to occur on silurian and lower carboniferous rocks, both of which have a considerable percentage of lime in their composition. The fertile uplands of Carleton and Victoria counties, and the rich soils of Sussex Vale and other parts of King's county are referred to in proof of this statement.

A large area of excellent farming lands underlain by Silurian limestones and slates, Mr. Ellis states, occurs on the Resigonche and its branches, in New Brunswick territory, forming a sort of upland district with a rolling surface. The country is, however, almost entirely in a wilderness state yet, and is chiefly remarkable as a source whence large quantities of spruce logs are obtainable. No roads pass through it, and traveling is confined to the river routes. A large proportion of this land is suitable for settlement, and can be made available as soon as means of access are provided.

Fine tracts and ridges of cultivable lands were seen along the Dungenon and Renous rivers, S. W. Miramichi, and between these and the N. W. river there is a belt of country with an admirable soil, much of it a rich black loam. At present it is also inaccessible and practically useless for want of roads.

Many other valuable facts relating to the forests, minerals, climate, etc., are scattered throughout the reports of Mr. Ellis, to which we have not space at present to refer. The practice of cutting down the hemlock for its bark, leaving the trunks to rot on the ground, the injurious effects of which must be felt before long, is deprecated. This along with the fires which devastate our forests every season, and the destruction of the spruce by a worm or borer, is rapidly depleting them of the more valuable kinds of timber which are becoming well nigh exhausted in many localities.

In western New Brunswick, Counties of York and Carleton, surveys and explorations have been carried on for several years and a map and report on the geology of that interesting region are now in course of preparation and will probably be published at an early date. When this is accomplished there will still remain the counties of Madawaska and Victoria, the northern part of Carleton and parts of the interior in York and Northumberland, also the eastern part of Westmoreland to be surveyed and mapped out, all the rest of the Province having now been pretty carefully explored by the officers of the Geological Survey. It is to be hoped that the survey of the whole Province will soon be completed, so as to enable our people to obtain correct topographical and geological maps and accurate information regarding the mineral resources of their own country. If this were accomplished, the data relating to its rocks, minerals and soils could then easily be compiled into a hand-book or text-book for general use—at present an important desideratum—as much of the information published annually in the Reports of Progress, while of great scientific and economic value, cannot be under any circumstances rendered accessible to the general public.

THE TROUBLES IN SOUDAN.

General rising of the Arab tribesmen.

OSMAN DIGNA REINFORCED.

Communication with Berber still interrupted.

RUMOURS OF ANOTHER MASSACRE.

The situation apparently more critical than ever.

CAIRO, March 19.—Telegraphic communication beyond Berber is still cut off. The Bedouins are mustering at points on the Nile and have already occupied the region about the Sabooka cataract and blocked the river at that point. The Batakheer tribe are preparing to attack Shendy.

LONDON, March 19.—The tribal rising in Egypt is universal from Kassala to Berber. The Arabs between Korosko and Assouan are also threatening to revolt. Sheikn Soliman, with a section of the Haddendowas, who fought at Teb, will re-occupy Baker Pasha's fort near Trinkitat. Osman Digma's force around Tamanieb has been increased by thirty-five hundred men. Only two sheikhs have gone to Suakim. Their tribes are small, numbering less than fifteen hundred combatants. Their adhesion is very deceptive. The men and horses under Col. Stewart entrenched at Handoub are suffering from intense heat and brackish water. It will be impossible for them to maintain the position. Gen. Graham urges an early decision, either to order an advance of a reinforced army against Sinkat, or to withdraw all to Suakim. The great tribes, the Haggas, Bishares and Butakheers, have risen and occupy the Nile from Duem to Shendy. It is rumoured at Dongola that the garrison "under Lupton Bey, in the province of Bapr Gazette, have surrendered and been massacred.

The Marquis of Hartington has received the text of Admiral Hewitt's proclamation offering £1,000 reward for Osman Digma's head, and has ordered it to be withdrawn in the most judicious manner possible. The marquis stated this afternoon in the House of Commons that he had received a despatch from Admiral Hewitt explaining his reason for issuing the proclamation. He asserted that Osman had killed two of his messengers, and he therefore considered the rebel chief a murderer.

CAIRO, March 19.—The Egyptian finances are in a critical condition. Sir Chas. Rivers Wilson is examining them. A further advance of the British in Soudan is imminent. General Graham favours the continuance of the campaign. Gordon's situation is considered critical.

SUAKIM, March 19.—An extended reconnaissance was made this morning from Handouk, but the rebels were no where to be seen,

ALEXANDRIA, March 19.—The men-of-war Condor and Myrmidon have gone to Suakim.

CAIRO, March 19.—Sir Evelyn Baring considers Gen. Gordon safe, as steamers are able to navigate the Nile to Khartoum.

O'Kelly, the correspondent of the London News, is now with El Mahdi. He was well received.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

The "Moral power of American freedom"—Mr. Ochiltree on Bismarck.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—In the house to-day on the second Lasker resolutions, Ochiltree delivered an eulogy on the high abilities and noble character of Lasker and said that the present incident showed of what base metal Bismarck was moulded. He had ever been a flatterer and sycophant of royalty, who had never upheld the rights of the people and never lost an opportunity to denounce popular sovereignty. Well might this proud and haughty instrument of despotism seek to shut out American principles from the hearts of the German people. The principles of absolute imperialism could not withstand the moral power of American freedom.

The senate committee on foreign affairs has reported the bill providing for the inspection of meats for exportation and prohibiting the importation of adulterated articles of food and drink, and authorizing the president to make proclamations in certain cases.

The house committee on agriculture to-day authorized a favourable report to be made on the bill to allow any persons to manufacture wine or brandy from apples, peaches, grapes, and other perishable fruits raised by himself or his tenants free from any internal revenue, tax or restrictions.

Representatives of the Postal Telegraph Company submitted to-day to the Senate Committee on post offices a proposition for a contract with the government stipulating on the part of the company to transmit messages on its line now completed, agreeing in seven years to complete its line to cover the whole territory of the United States and giving sureties for such performance, the United States to furnish offices, employees, instruments and other appliances and provide the company with necessary rights and facilities for connecting its lines, the cost of a message of twenty words to be 25 cents and 10 cents for each additional ten words, with night messages at 15 cents for twenty words, and twice that rate from any point in the Atlantic to the Pacific division; the government to furnish stamps and stamped paper to be sold as now are sold postage stamps.

ONTARIO DESPATCHES.

Scott Act campaign—Burglaries—Bonus by-law at Blenheim.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., March 19.—The campaign in favour of the Scott Act has opened in Ameliasburg. Burglars have been operating of late in Allisonville, Melville, Concession and Bloomfield, Prince Edward county.

SCHOMBERG, Ont., March 19.—John Cochran's jewellery shop at this place was broken into last night and about \$60 worth of jewellery stolen. The thief effected an entrance by cutting an arm hole through the back

Hon J B Plumb

BANKING AND COMMERCE COMMITTEE

The patent ballot box.

[FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.]

OTTAWA, March 19.

Dr. Bell's evidence was continued before the Geological Committee this forenoon. He said the work suppressed took the form of maps rather than reports. Dr. Selwyn studiously depreciated the work of his predecessor, whose reports on explorations in the Quebec group had never been published, and whose maps of the Eastern Townships had not yet been seen outside of the office. If the country had the advantage of the information suppressed, our knowledge of the geology of the country would be much greater than it is. On the other hand Dr. Selwyn spoke of himself as possessing "an amount of experience of palæozoic and archæan geology in time and space which, probably, no other geologist on the continent could claim, Sir William Logan himself, not excepted." In reply to Mr. Dawson, Dr. Bell explained the circumstances connected with his explorations in the neighbourhood of Hudson's Bay, the accuracy of which had been impeached by Dr. Selwyn on the authority of Dr. Rae, and produced letters from Mr. Borron and Mr. Parson certifying the correctness of his map of the locality at Moose Factory. Mr. Parson, in his letter, said he was aware that Dr. Beil had used surveying instruments in making the survey, and that he had taken great pains in making the map. Dr. Bell also read a letter from Dr. Haydon, physician and surgeon, and Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, who had resided at Moose Factory for five years, in which it was stated that the map was perfectly correct. Referring to some statements of Dr. Selwyn and others respecting the value of the minerals of the Lake Superior region, Dr. Bell admitted that injury might be done the country by the hasty conclusions of careless geologists. In reply to Mr. Holton, he said that a certain member of the staff, when he withdrew, declared that he would "never come back to the survey while any other means of living existed, and while he had a cartridge left to shoot himself with," and explained the causes of the resignation of several other members of the survey to be "broken faith" and "want of confidence in Dr. Selwyn." As to the qualifications of a director of the Geological Survey he said they should be twofold—professional and personal. Professionally, he should be well educated in all auxiliary departments of science—a botanist and paleontologist, a chemist and physicist, and should understand surveying and the use of instruments. Personally, he should be a man of common sense, of gentlemanly bearing and good temper—in short, a good man of business. From what he had said, it might be inferred that Dr. Selwyn was not such a man. Respecting mining statistics and records, he considered them of the first importance, and thought they should be obtained by the survey. In his opinion they might be collected by the staff, with very little, if any, extra expenditure. The museum was in good order and condition, but its growth has not been proportionate to its expense and the long time it had been established. Of course, the formation of a museum is not the main object of the survey. Upon the whole the survey is as economical as other branches of the public service, but in some particulars there has been a great waste of money. The boring for coal in the Northwest was badly managed and an expensive failure. As to the status of the survey, he thought it had not altogether lost the good name it gained in former years; but the name of Selwyn was not known in the highest scientific circles. The survey might, he thought, be improved by having a larger field force to make explorations and to more thoroughly examine the mineral deposits of the older provinces. The reports of the survey should, he thought, be published as soon as ready, and for widely separated regions separate reports should be issued; and it should, in his opinion, be under a dignified and reliable director. Competent men for the survey can, Dr. Bell said, be found in Canada. Canadians as a rule are much more intelligent than immigrants, and just as amenable to discipline. There were several scientific schools here, in which young men were receiving a preliminary scientific training. He had not written or inspired or suggested any articles which appeared in the press respecting the survey, except one for which he inadvertently supplied the information without knowing that it would be used. In reply to Mr. Baker, Dr. Bell said that young Canadians are better geographers and better qualified for geological work than the average of young men in other countries, and should be preferred in this country; and as to promotion on the survey, seniority should be an important factor. Dr. Bell entered into some further details respecting the survey. He explained that his own reports had not been suppressed by the director; but he had been requested to curtail them.

In the afternoon the committee met again to hear the evidence of Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, of Montreal, who said that he had been a member of the survey from 1847 to 1872, and since then employed in geological and other scientific pursuits. He said that he was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London and a fellow of scientific societies in France, Belgium, Austria and Ireland. In recognition of his services to geology he had received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Cambridge, and other honours from Austria and Italy, and was a Fellow of Royal Society of London. He was, when in the survey, chief assistant to Sir William Logan and occupied the position of chemist and mineralogist. He reviewed the discoveries made by the survey under the directorate of Sir William Logan, and the methods adopted to obtain information respecting and to direct attention to our mines of gold, iron, copper and coal, our quarries of building stone, our fertilizers, our salt and petroleum deposits. At that time the means of the survey were not so great as they are now. The expenditures amounted to only about \$20,000 a year. Sir William worked in the Eastern Townships even after he resigned his position; and though that work did not establish Sir William's thesis, the result of it should have been published. The committee adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow, when Dr. Hunt's evidence will be continued.

preparation. In the Report of Progress for 1874-75, p. 16, the Director, after pointing out the value and importance of publishing mining statistics, says, "they will not be abandoned," yet the last statistics ever published by the Survey appear in the report for 1871-72!

There is another thing, too, we must not omit to mention, that while there is an efficient and well paid draughtsman attached to the Survey, no map bearing the draughtsman's name has been issued by the Department since 1876; and the result is manifest in the horribly inaccurate maps published, while, we understand, the draughtsman is engaged doing work that ought to be done by an apprentice. This is probably another instance of what was shown the other day during the investigation, that Dr. Selwyn suppresses or belittles the work of those who are not in accord with him.

Indeed, as we have said, there is no branch of the Civil Service so greatly in need of a thorough overhauling as the Geological Survey, and while we fully admit the great importance, the absolute necessity of a geological survey, we see no need of retaining the services of an officer who is utterly inefficient and who has greatly impaired the general efficiency of the Department by being the cause of so many good men leaving it.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK SCHOOLS.

The people of New Brunswick are proud of their system of free common schools, and with good reason, for it is not inferior in any respect to any other in America, and the working of it seems to be quite as good as the system itself. The free schools of New Brunswick have now been in operation since 1872, and the twelfth annual report of the schools is now before us and shows results that must be highly satisfactory to the people of that Province. In 1871, the year prior to the introduction of the free school system, the total attendance of pupils in the schools of New Brunswick was 33,981. In 1872, the first year of the new system it rose to 39,837, in 1873 to 41, in 1874 to 45,561, and in 1875 the highest point reached. In 1876 it fell to 52,740, in 1877 to 51,901, but steadily rising, for the summer of 1883

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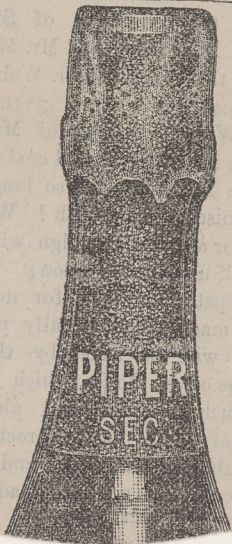
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members of the staff and of those who have left the department through death or resignation. What has become of the results of the last work of Sir Wm. Logan, Mr. Richardson, and Mr. McQuot? Why has the work of Mr. Webster for fourteen years never been given to the public? What has become of Mr. Barlow's work in the Springhill coal region, which the Director has so long and so often promised to publish? Why was Mr. Vennor allowed to resign with four years' work unreported upon? But we are anticipating events, for no doubt these and many other equally pertinent questions will be asked by the Select Committee of the House, which we hope will do much to remodel and place upon a satisfactory and highly practical basis the undoubtedly necessary and important Geological Survey of Canada.

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Miscellaneous.



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All correspondence for THE HERALD (business letters) should be addressed to MR. JOHN LIVINGSTONE, Business Manager, General Manager of the Montreal Herald Publishing Co.

labors in that colony are summed up by a member of its Legislature to the effect that "All Mr. Selwyn had accomplished was to produce a highly colored map." At any rate, Victoria, although a very wealthy colony, could not afford the luxury of such an inefficient man as Mr. Selwyn, and the entire geological survey of the colony was disbanded to rid it of incompetent officers, and subsequently reorganized on a more practical basis. Mr. Selwyn was not called upon to assume the direction. Canada became henceforth the scene of his labors. It is only as a worker in Canadian geology that we need consider him. And we confess that as we look over the Annual Reports of Progress of the Geological Survey of Canada, beginning with that of 1866-69, down to that last meagre volume for 1880-81-82, there is so little to show of Dr. Selwyn's actual work in geology that our task is an easy one. In fact, we make bold to assert that, leaving out of question the work he has done in the Province of Quebec, there is not a single investigation of his that is worthy to be classed among the list of accurate scientific labors. No map or plan, sketch or diagram, book, pamphlet or report, prepared solely by himself, can be shown that has ever been of the slightest practical or economic value. As to his work in the Province of Quebec, Prof. Dana characterises his conclusions thereon as "fancy sketches;" and Principal Dawson, in an appendix to the "Life of Sir Wm. Logan," by Harrington, points out his non-concurrence with Dr. Selwyn in a manner which called forth from the latter a most pitiful pamphlet in reply. Compared with the accurate work of Logan, Richardson and Webster in the region in question, Dr. Selwyn's work amounts to but little and quite deserves the unpleasant references to it by eminent scientists. It is true that medals have been given him by English societies for his work on the Silurian and older rocks of Canada, but it was the rank and file of the geological corps who did the work and not the chief himself.

It is useless for Dr. Selwyn to urge that the general management of the survey has prevented his devotion to field-work; he has spent enough time in the field to have produced more and better results. What is so apparent of his field-work is equally evident of his office work and the general management of his staff. Twenty-one years ago Sir Wm. Logan and his assistants gave to the world that admirable work "The Geology of Canada," being a compilation of the results of the labors of the staff of the Geological Survey from its inauguration up to that time, together with much valuable information that had not previously appeared in the annual reports. Though this volume is still a mine of information and of daily use to the students of Canadian geology, it must be evident to all that it is the duty of the present Director to embrace in one convenient volume the results of the work of the survey for the past twenty years. Students of geology, miners, farmers and all interested in the mineral and agricultural development of the country feel the need of such a work, and to the paid officers of the geological survey, they naturally look for it. But we feel that as long as Dr. Selwyn remains the Director, they will look in vain. We do not believe he has even begun such a work.

Not only does he not satisfy the public, who pay him, in this respect, but he actually hinders, as we have already pointed out, the usefulness of the department under his charge by the suppression of reports. During Mr. Webster's service of fourteen years not one of his reports was ever published! It is useless for Dr. Selwyn to urge that the fault lay in the reports themselves, for Mr. Webster is well-known as a careful and accurate geological surveyor, and was chosen by Sir Wm. Logan to act as his special assistant during the last years of his life. Indeed, his reputation stood so high that Mr. Murray, Director of the Geological Survey of Newfoundland, made him a tempting offer to go to that Province and take a position on his staff. This offer would have been accepted by Mr. Webster had not special inducements to remain been held out to him by Dr. Selwyn; but it is scarcely necessary to add that Dr. Selwyn never fulfilled his promises, and Mr. Webster was ultimately compelled to resign.

We have already pointed out that there are many other reports unpublished, and no reason has ever yet been offered by the Director for this suppression. Why, it may be asked, if this has been long known, has not the Director been brought to task before for it? The reason we conceive to be partly that the survey is a scientific one and hence has escaped that general criticism which more popular branches of our Civil Service annually receive, and partly that the Director is one of the most plausible of men, constantly promising great things, but never performing them, always complaining that any deficiency in the survey was due to limited funds; and so successfully has he urged these pretences that the grant to the survey has been gradually increased, until last year the members of the staff were placed on the Civil List, and the entire grant of \$60,000 was available for explorations. This made an increase of the cost of the survey to the country of about \$30,000!

We cannot enumerate all the Director's broken promises to the public, but they chiefly relate to the publication of maps, reports, catalogues, &c. There is actually no printed catalogue, either of the books in the Library or of the specimens in the Museum, though they have been promised for years and large sums of money have been spent in their

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1873 to 42,61
1879 to 56,693,
In the next year
1881 was further redu
from that time has been
and last year reached 54,691
mer term, the total number of pu
attended school during the year in
being 66,775. Assuming the pro
tion of summer pupils to pupil
attended school during the year
number of different pupils that w
the New Brunswick schools in
would be 42,038, or about one pup
every seven of the population. In
the total number of children who atte
ed school during the year was 65,631,
about one pupil to every five of th
population. In other words the fre
school system in New Brunswick ha
added 40 per cent. to the number o
children going to school in New Bruns
wick, after making allowance for th
increase of population. If the o
system had been in operation le
year, judging by its previous results, the
would have been only 47,690 children
tending school during the year, instead
66,775, the actual number, so that abo
20,000 children were receiving educati
al advantages in that Province in 18
who would have been denied them
the old law remained in force.

The number of schools in operation
the Province during the summer term
1883 was 1,447, an increase of 38 over
previous year; the teachers and assist
numbered 1,524, an increase of 48,
the number of pupils, as already sta
was 54,691, which was an increas
2,034 over the previous year.

The schools of New Brunswick are
plied with teachers from the
Normal School, Fredericton, these te
ers being educated free besides receivi
certain allowance to pay their travel
expenses to and from Fredericton.
number of student-teachers who atten
the Normal School last year was 191
increase of 23 over the previous y
The number examined for licenses,
cluding teachers seeking a higher g
certificate, was 206, of whom thre
ceived grammar school licenses, 25
class certificates, 128 second class and
third class certificates. This large nur
was barely enough to supply the dem
for teachers. The report gives some
teresting statements as to the salari
the teachers of New Brunswick. It
pears that the average salary of a
class male teacher is \$519, and of a fe
teacher of the first class \$319. The a
age for second class males is \$322 and
females \$239. For third class
teachers the average salary is \$238
for females \$195. These figures a
great improvement on those that f
erly prevailed, but still are not what
should be.

RAILWAY CROSSINGS.

With the following from the Tor
Telegram we cordially agree :-

Mr. Mulock, the member for N
York in the Dominion Parliament,
drafted a bill to prevent railways
allowing their trains to stand on cro
longer than a limited period. It
before the Railway Committee last T
day, but action upon it was deferred a
request of Sir Charles Tupper. Th
nadian Pacific and Grand Trunk rail
have already put in protests against
measure, which is to come before
Railway Committee again next Thur
Mr. Shanly is to appear on behalf o
railways and no doubt some of the m
palties will be represented. The m
is strongly opposed by Sir Charles T
but on the other hand it is as str
supported by some of his followers
roato is vitally interested in the pass
some such measure as the one propos
our people are subjected to great in
nience by railway trains being allow
remain for unlimited periods on cro
If Mr. Mulock's bill becomes law i
help to solve the Esplanade questio
whether it does or not it is patent

or affection.

DR. SELWYN AND THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

We regret that we have not time to devote to a detailed consideration of this subject, but in view of the investigation now going on in Ottawa we cannot refrain from adding a few words to what has already been said by THE HERALD on the matter.

Dr. Selwyn, then plain Mr. Selwyn, came to Canada in the autumn of 1867. The reasons which led to his appointment to the distinguished position he now holds are not generally known, but those who know most about it agree that "somebody blundered." For some years before coming to Canada Dr. Selwyn was Director of the Geological Survey of Victoria, Australia, and the results of his

McGILL UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES
ACC. NO. 9098/14
REF. 10

Herald 19 March

Herald - 9 March 84

EXAMINE !

Ladies will do well to examine all their Dry Goods Bills of this Winter and last fall's purchases, and see what they have been charged for Wool Yarns. We have reason to believe that both credit stores and imitators of our cash system have been charging exceedingly high prices.

OUR PRICES!

Our prices for Knitting Wools have been for the Winter's trade as follows:—
Baldwin & Walker's best Fingering, and Paton & Son's very best four-ply Fingering Wool, \$1.25 per pound for plain colors, such as blacks, whites, greys, browns and mixtures, and \$1.50 for bright colors, such as reds and blues.

FIVE-PLY!

Our price for Baldwin & Walker's and Paton's best five-ply Fingering are the same prices as our four-ply, \$1.25 for plain colors, and \$1.50 for bright colors. Four and five-ply cost just the same price, but some storekeepers appear to shove a little on the five-ply, and make people believe it cost more than four-ply.

THREE-PLY SCOTCH!

Our prices for Paton & Son's very best three-ply Scotch Wheeling Yarn has been all this Winter 85c for plain colors, such as blacks, whites, greys, browns and mixtures, and \$1.15 for bright colors, such as reds and blues.

S. CARSLY.

FULL WEIGHT!

Our Fingering Wools and Yarns are put up full weight, sixteen ounces to the pound.

S. CARSLY.

ALWAYS RIGHT!

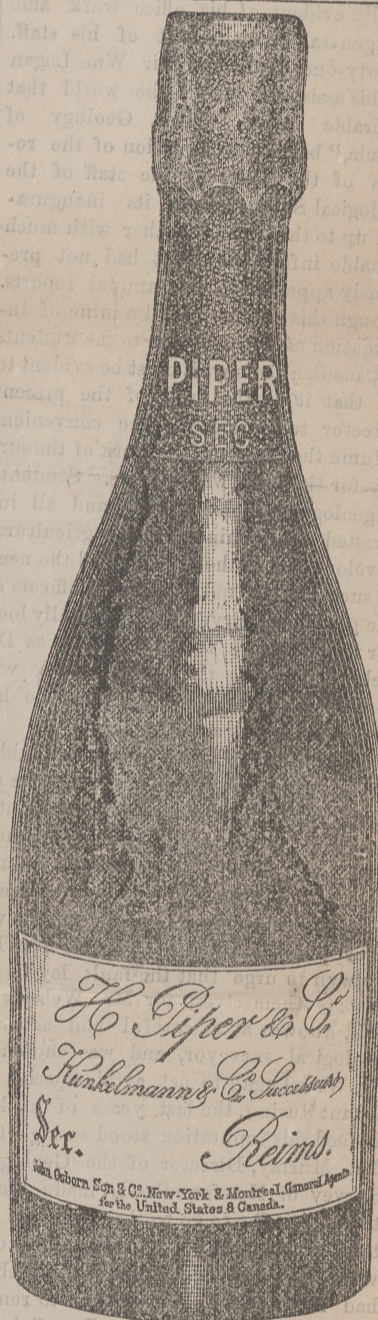
Buy your Dry Goods at S. CARSLY'S and you will be always right.

S. CARSLY'S,

387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399

NOTRE DAME STREET.

MONTREAL.



PIPER SEC CHAMPAGNE !

A Very Dry Fine Wine.
November 8 267

FOR SALE,

- Punchons BARBADOES MOLASSES
- Do PORTO RICO do
- Do JAMAICA RUM
- Barrels STRICTLY PALE STEAM REFINED SEAL OIL (Grieve's and Stephen Brands)
- Barrels PALE STRAW AND BROWN SEAL OIL
- Barrels PORPOISE OIL (quality very superior)
- Barrels NEWFOUNDLAND COD OIL
- Barrels GASPE COD OIL
- Barrels GREEN CODFISH (Inspected Nos. 1 and 2)
- Barrels LABRADOR SALMON, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.
- Barrels LABRADOR HERRING
- Kegs LOCHFYNE do (Malcolm Brand)
- Quintals PRIME TABLE CODFISH, soft and hard cured.

JOHN BAIRD & CO,
191 COMMISSIONER STREET
November 29 235

GET MARRIED,

But before doing so join the
MARRIAGE AID ASSOCIATION.
PAYS AT MARRIAGE \$250 to \$5,000.
MONTREAL AGENCY,
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Where information and circulars can be had.
January 7 6

AMERICAN RAILWAY and STEAM NAVIGATION LINES. TWICE A WEEK.
For sale by News Dealers and Bookseller and by News Agents on Trains and Steamers.
PRICE, - - - 20 CENTS.
Annual Subscription, \$2.00 payable in Advance.
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CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address.
DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

TO ADVERTISERS.—Lowest Rates for advertising in 970 good newspapers sent free. Address: GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 14 Spruce St., N.Y.

Committee
Presidency of
the report of the
Beatty bill to em-
Loan Company of
(d), to sell all its assets,
business, of every nature and
the Scottish-Canadian Land
Company, or to any other com-
authorized to lend money in Canada.
bill was passed.
the bill to incorporate the Bank of
Manitoba was brought up by Mr. Ross.
provisional directors are Messrs. G.
Spencer, George Brown, D. H. McMillan,
John McDonald, R. W. Ross, Alex-
ander McDonald, T. H. Carman and Alex-
ander Moffatt. The capital is fixed at
\$1,860,000. The bill was passed.
On motion of Mr. Weldon it was resolved
to report the bill to reduce the stock of
the Maritime Bank of the Dominion of
Canada.

Patent Ballot Box.

The committee appointed to report upon Mr. Ernest Myrand's patent ballot box was called for this morning, but there was no quorum. Mr. Myrand comes from Quebec and his invention consists of a square box, which, when opened, presents the appearance of a square hopper. This hopper is divided into four triangular sections by the raising of any of which at the common centre the ballot ball is connected into the particular voting compartment beneath with which it connects. The voter having obtained from the returning officer his ballot ball places it in the hopper, this proceeding being supervised by the returning officer and the representatives of the candidates. The lid then closed and locked by the returning officer. The voter then proceeds to the other side of the partition, by the side of which the box has been placed. There he finds strings leading from the ballot box, each connecting with the moveable sections of the hopper and bearing sufficient weight to indicate the candidate to whose partition in the lower part of the box the pulling of the string gives the ballot access. The box is so constructed that there can be no possibility of the ballots being tampered with, according to Mr. Myrand, the box in any way be tampered with.

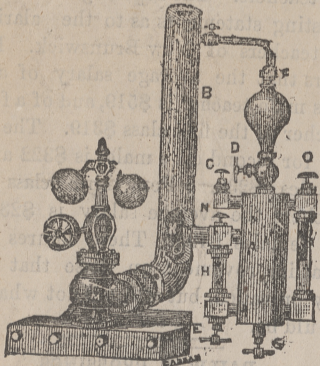
—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a most valuable medicine for ladies of all ages who may be afflicted with any form of disease peculiar to the sex. Her Remedies are not only put up in liquid form but in Pills and Lozenges, in which forms they are securely sent through the mails.

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August 15 wfm 194

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Engravers, Lithographers and Printers,

19 St. James Street.
May 5 107

J. & R. ESDAILE,**Grain and Freight Brokers.**
ESTABLISHED 1846.**Grain and Provisions Bought and Sold**
for Cash or on Margin.**Correspondents in Western Markets**
and New York.

March 4

55

JOSEPH F. KENNA,**Architect,****CHESTERFIELD CHAMBERS**

18 ALEXIS STREET, Montreal.

March 1

53

P. LAMOTHE & SON,**Real Estate, Insurance and Investment**
Agents.**Office : 3 PLACE D'ARMES HILL.**

February 27

50

PAGNUELO, TAILLON & LANCTOT,**Barristers and Solicitors,****No. 34 ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal.**

SIMEON PAGNUELO, Q.C.

Hon. L. O. TAILLON, Q.C., Atty.-General.

HUSMER LANCTOT, B.C.L.

February 21

TET 45

A. W. ATWATER,**Advocate, Barrister, &c.,****No. 131 ST. JAMES STREET.**

February 26

3m 49

ANDREW A. WILSON,**STOCK BROKER,****(Member of Montreal Stock Exchange.)**Stock bought and sold for cash or on
margin.**Office : Hamilton Chambers,**17th ST. JOHN ST.

(P. O. Box 1867.)

October 27

257

H. SANDFIELD MACDONALD,*(Late Maclellan & Macdonald.)***Barrister, Solicitor, Conveyancer, Notary, &c.****Solicitor for the Ontario Bank.****CORNWALL, Ont.**N. B.—Special facilities for making
prompt Collections throughout Ontario and
Manitoba.

June 28

153

DUNN & BENNIE,**Accountants, Auditors, Commercial and**
Financial Agents,**NOTRE DAME ST. EAST,****(Opposite Bank of Montreal.)**

In the Geological Survey Committee this morning some exceedingly straightforward questions were put to Dr. Bell by Mr. Holton, to which some equally plain answers were returned. Mr. Bell went over the list of Geological Survey employes who had resigned or been dismissed during the last ten years. All of these had been candidates and the inference irresistibly arrived at after hearing Dr. Bell's evidence was that they had been got rid of on frivolous pretexts to make room for creatures of his own. Fully a score of these resignations, Dr. Bell said, were due to the unpleasant relations between the Directors and the rank and file. One of those who had left, upon being urged to return, remarked that he never should as long as he had a cartridge left to shoot himself with. The Survey was doing considerable practical work, but it had lost ground in the estimation of the scientific men of the world. Prof. Huxley, for instance, had asked Dr. Bell a short time ago who was the present director of the Canadian Geological Survey. In the old days the names of Logan, Billings and Hunt were known all over the world. The native Canadians invariably made excellent geologists, several having reached the highest positions in the scientific world, and they were quite amenable to discipline when they were properly treated. Dr. Selwyn, however, had been heard to say that a subordinate had no more right to speak to him than a private had to speak to a general. Dr. Bell also stated that most of the numerous maps and reports of Sir William Logan in reference to the Eastern Townships had been suppressed, part of the maps only being used by Dr. Selwyn on a map which he subsequently issued. Valuable reports of Webster and others had been suppressed. When asked what he considered the necessary qualifications of a director of a Geological Survey, Dr. Bell replied that such a person should be a naturalist, chemist and mineralogist, and also have a knowledge of palæontology, physics, natural philosophy, surveying, mapping, the use of instruments and astronomy and personally be a man of common sense, good bearing, industrious and possessing all the qualifications for dealing with men on business matters. As for himself he had not a high opinion of the present Director's official or personal qualifications.

ALL Canadians are indebted to Mr. Holton for the manner in which he has upheld their dignity in the Committee of the House now investigating the Geological Survey. That institution as conducted by Mr. Selwyn is a costly humbug. Nor is it free from the suspicion of corruption. As a matter of fact it gives a pleasant summer tour to a number of genial gentlemen who are fond of geologizing and sporting. It also affords them recreation and recuperation after the fatigues of the "season" at Ottawa. But, as Mr. Holton aptly remarked; "we Canadians are a practical people" and would like to know what we have received in return for our \$700,000? We may also ask if this country is in honor, or any way, bound to support supercilious English swells.

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9098/14

The Day in Toronto.

Toronto, March 17.—St. Patrick's day has been ushered in quietly here. To-night there are to be two entertainments at which prominent Irishmen will deliver orations.

The Day in Montreal.

Montreal, March 7.—The celebration of St. Patrick's Day by the Irish societies was inaugurated the morning but was greatly marred by inauspicious weather, there being a heavy fall of snow from daylight which had not ceased at mid-day. The members of the societies assembled at an early hour on Craig street, and marched to St. Patrick's Church where Mgr. Smeulders, the apostolic delegate, celebrated Mass. A patriotic sermon was subsequently preached by Rev. Father Callaghan, after which the procession was formed.

The procession, in which there were many brass bands, proceeded through the principal streets, the sidewalks being lined with people notwithstanding the inclement weather. Everything proceeded satisfactorily. The pro-

Free Press 17. March

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. 111.
 appointed to investigate the methods employed by the staff of geologists in surveying the Dominion will probably have some hot meetings before their task is finished. It is to be hoped that the investigation will be thorough and complete, and that there is some deficiency somewhere, is beyond all doubt. The reports, for one thing, are nearly as valuable as they were when Logan was at the head of the staff. But the great trouble is the almost total disorganization of the staff, and Dr. Selwyn is blamed for being the cause of this state of things. This gentleman was educated in the Geological Survey of Great Britain, where the entire members of the staff are under the strictest discipline, and upon being appointed to his present position, he at once attempted to reduce his subordinates to a state of slavish submission. Of course, the Canadians, who were not prepared to lose all their personal independence in this manner, resisted the innovation, and so for years past there has been a continual bickering going on, which could not do otherwise than deteriorate the service. The outcome of it all is that Dr. Selwyn has acquired an antipathy to Canadians, on account of their independence of character, which he could not help exhibiting in the committee yesterday, when he remarked that many Canadians are not amenable to discipline. A number of the colonials have left the staff, but Dr. Bell, who has been connected with the survey the longest of any man in Canada, still clings to his old position, although Dr. Selwyn has given it as his opinion that his reports are totally unreliable. He made this statement yesterday, and upon being asked for evidence did not present any of a very weighty character. It was principally found in a statement of Dr. Rae, who had visited Hudson Bay 40 years ago, and who from his recollection considered that Dr. Bell's statements were not accurate. He also stated that Sir W. E. Logan had told him of this failing in Dr. Bell's character, but this must have been a great many years ago, and as Dr. Bell is a comparatively young man yet, it is possible that he has changed since then. The committee intend getting at the foot of this matter, however, and if Dr. Bell is really incapable he will probably be dismissed. His friends, however, are confident that the faults will be found to rest on other shoulders than his own. The three principal men in the survey are Messrs. Selwyn, Dawson and Bell. Each of these gentlemen considers himself the best, and they gave lots of amusement to the public last Winter by abusing one another in the Immigration and Colonization Committee. Dr. Selwyn and Dr. Dawson, however, have patched up their jealousies and are going into the mutual admiration business.

The Committee on the Geological survey met yesterday afternoon and examined Prof. Selwyn, the Director of the survey. Mr. Holton drew attention to the complaints made against the efficiency of the service by the general public, and the Professor, in a most irritable manner, denied that there any was truth in the reports whatever, as they were set afloat by a body of men who did not know what they were talking about. Mr. Cameron, of Inverness, then complained of the inaccurate character of the Cape Breton reports, and the whole affair was fast degenerating into a wrangle when Mr. Mulock interfered and began questioning Dr. Selwyn as to the capabilities of the individual members of his staff. A high compliment was paid to Dr. G. M. Dawson, who was stated to be the best of the four chief field surveyors, but Dr. Bell, who has been employed in government surveying for over a quarter of a century, was set down as inaccurate. Most of the subordinates were stated to be men of fair attainments, one of them, Mr. Fletcher, who is employed in Nova Scotia, being looked upon as a capable person, but, like many Canadians, not amenable to discipline. For this remark the Professor was sharply taken to task by Mr. Holton, who informed him that he had better be a little more respectful in speaking of the people who had engaged him. The committee was informed that during the last four years he was on the staff, Mr. H. G. Vennor did not send in a report, being exclusively occupied in weather prophesying. The outcome of the investigation will probably be a radical change in the personnel of the staff. It is said that Dr. Selwyn has a deep seated antipathy to Canadians, and that this is the cause of the trouble between that gentleman and Dr. Bell.

NOTES.

Training, like blood, will tell. Mr. Baker, the member for Victoria, B. C., spent the most of his life as an officer in the Royal Navy, and intersperses his eloquence with

nautical express. Yesterday he was in the Geological Survey while Dr. Selwyn was being examined, and being desirous of ascertaining who was the man most capable of taking Dr. Selwyn's place in case of that gentleman's sickness, he expressed himself in this wise: "Now, doctor, if anything were to occur to throw you on your beam ends, who would you recommend to take your place?" He was informed that Dr. G. M. Dawson was the man.

lady o
 Bowmanville, Pomona, N.S.
 Mrs. Moffatt, Edg. R. J.
 Donald, Picton. Executive; M.C. Mc
 Robt. Currie, Wingham; A. Committee:—
 Auditor:—R. Wilkie, Bleim, and L.
 Van Camp, Bowmanville.

THE SOUDAN WAR.

General Gordon Recommends an Immediate Attack—General Graham's Counter Orders.

CAIRO, March 8.—General Gordon, in a despatch this morning, recommends an immediate attack on Osman Digna by General Graham. If the rebel forces remain in their present position General Graham, he urges, should content himself with merely destroying the enemy's camp and not attempt to follow the rebels up, as his horses are too inferior to allow of his penetrating any considerable distance into the country. The rebel horsemen are well mounted and would considerably weaken General Graham's forces by keeping up a guerilla warfare.

SUAKIM, March 8.—General Graham has been ordered not to advance unless he is sure of finding the enemy. A force of cavalry will reconnoitre to-night.

Osman Digna is at Tamanieb Wells. He is urging his followers to fight, and assures them that success is certain. He will watch them from afar as they do battle, invoking the blessing of Allah upon them.

CAIRO, March 8.—It has just been learned that Herr Tode, correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette*, and a German named Kalzman were massacred by the Arabs at the battle of Teb.

CANADIAN.

MANITOBA'S GRIEVANCES.

WINNIPEG, Man., March 8.—At yesterday's session of the Farmers' Convention a resolution for separation from the confederation was withdrawn. A resolution was adopted directing the Council of the Farmers' Union to withdraw by advertisement the resolution passed on Thursday declaring that the convention cannot at the present time advise further immigration but will do so as soon as the grievances complained of are redressed. No further business of importance was transacted, and the Convention adjourned to await the action of the Legislature.

THE RAILWAY WAR.

Judgment in the Montreal, Portland & Boston Railway Injunction Case.

Hon. Mr. Justice Torrance rendered judgment this morning, in chambers, in the famous injunction case of *Geo. Stephen et al vs. the Montreal, Portland & Boston Railway Company*, and *Bradley Barlow and J. C. Hatton* intervening. After reciting the allegations of the petitioners for injunction and those of the intervening parties, which have already been published in full, His Honor maintained the interventions and dissolved the injunction on the ground, especially, that it was shown in the evidence that Mr. Barlow was still the holder of the shares and bonds composing his interest, although they were under seizure, and that Mr. Hatton was the holder of 965 shares and of 38 bonds of the Montreal, Portland and Boston Railway.

RAILWAY NEWS.

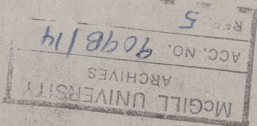
The Roads Again Blockaded.

Notwithstanding the inclement state of the weather, the trains on the leading railways to-day were, with few exceptions, only a few minutes late.

The Montreal and Sorel road is again completely blocked up and no through trains have reached Sorel for over nine days. A number of snow ploughs and about one hundred men were sent from Point St. Charles yesterday afternoon to clear the track but the heavy snowstorm last night will render all their efforts fruitless.

The first train in nine days from St. Leger on the Canadian Pacific Railway, succeeded in reaching the city yesterday. The line is again blocked up to-day. The North Shore train this morning was about two hours late.

The first cargoes of freight from Ottawa via the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Kingston & Pembroke, arrived at Kingston on Thursday. A contract to bring 100 car loads of lumber has been made.



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Last Edition.

For additional Evening News see
6th and 7th Pages.

THE CITY'S FINANCES.

Annual Revenue For 1883—Surplus over

DR. SELWYN'S DEFENCE.

The performance in committee room No. 26 Wednesday morning was laughable. At Dr. Selwyn's special request the chemist, palæontologist and book-keeper of the Survey were examined to prove that he is a competent geologist and able director. It was noteworthy that he chose to entrust the defence of his *geological* reputation to these three witnesses and did not venture to call a single one of the score of gentlemen engaged in field-work. But even so, the director was so afraid lest any damaging evidence in corroboration of the previous dozen witnesses might be obtained from his pet subordinates, that he had to take the field himself. The General, so to speak, mounted guard over his unhappy "privates." In spite of this paltry intimidation, however, the two more responsible witnesses absolutely refused to testify in his behalf. The chemist, Mr. Hoffmann, backed out of the embarrassing question as to the relative efficiency of the survey under Logan and Selwyn, respectively, by pleading that he was so engaged in his own work that he was hardly competent to judge, and when this same question was put to Mr. Whiteaves, the palæontologist, he replied that from *his own* point of view it is now more efficient than formerly. The modesty of this reply is quite refreshing when we bear in mind the world-wide reputation of Billings, who was Sir Wm. Logan's palæontologist. When asked his opinion of it from a *public* point of view, he replied in the same strain as Hoffman. This witness put in evidence a series of scientific treatises in all some 350 pp., which he pretended were the work of his branch of the survey in *fourteen months*. The hallowness of this assertion was effectively shown when he was asked to mention the publications of his department for *five years* previously. He could not remember one. Dr. Selwyn came to his rescue and hunted through the box full of the Survey's publications. All that he succeeded in finding were two very small pamphlets by *Principal Dawson* of McGill college, one of which was dated 1873, ten years ago, instead of five. The step from the sublime to the ridiculous, however, was taken when Mr. Marshall began to testify. He said he was book-keeper and accountant of the survey, Mr. Hall wisely suggested that he would hardly feel competent to express an opinion as to the efficiency of the Survey. He insisted, however, on expressing his opinion that it was at present

quite as efficient (*if not more so*) as at any previous time. But he was forced by Mr. Holton to confess that he never had any scientific education or training.

It was a spectacle to make the angels weep to see the scientific reputation of the director of our famous Geological Survey defended by a book keeper from the assaults of Dr. T. Sterry Hunt and other well known men, Poor Sir William Logan! Such is the present position of the work to which that heroic man devoted his life.

on the spot before the alarm ceased. The water was turned on from the hydrant opposite the FREE PRESS office, and a stream thrown. The councillors expressed themselves as being highly pleased with the working of the brigade all through. Ald. Desjardins kindly showed the visitors around the city.

A WOMAN'S PARADISE.—A FREE PRESS representative had the good fortune to-day (in the language of the too awfully Wilde OSCAR) of feasting his visionary organs upon a scene of aesthetic grandeur; and dwelling for a few moments in fairylike abode where the fairer sex could loiter for hours in ecstasies of delight! The scribe strolled into the show rooms of the Regent House, the extensive dry goods establishment of Crawford Ross & Co., Sparks street, and was well repaid for his visit. The display of millinery goods is simply grand, and arranged with such exquisite taste as to reflect the greatest credit upon Miss Walker, head milliner and chief of the department, who has just returned from a visit of inspection to the leading millinery establishments in New York. The most attractive articles noticed were French flowers of beautiful colors, a large assortment of feathers in all shades, English and French pattern hats and bonnets, mantles, dolmans and American capes. Miss Walker and her efficient staff have reason to feel proud of their display.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—“By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame.”—Civil Service Gazette.—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets and tins (½ lb. and 1 lb.) by grocers, labelled—“JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, Eng.” mon tues sat and wky,

Nervous Prostration, Premature Old Age, either caused by tobacco, alcohol, over work or excesses, cured by Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment sold at MacCarthy's and A. Chittie & Co. z&w



REF. 7
ACC. NO. 9098/14

own engines, but it might with great advantage do its own repairs.

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY AGAIN.

The honor of knighthood conferred on the Director of the Geological Survey has not only brought that gentleman into prominence, but the usefulness of the Geological Survey, under his management, as well. We are pleased to notice that the press, on the whole, does justice to the sincerity of Sir Alfred Selwyn's character, and confines itself to criticism of his capacity and his capability to conduct the Geological Survey of the Dominion of Canada. The question is one of public interest, as the Survey was originally designed for purposes of public usefulness, and the public have therefore the right to enquire as to how fully the Survey fulfils its original design. The select committee of the House of Commons, which was appointed in 1884 to enquire into the efficiency of the Survey under its present management, reported that the original design was, primarily and chiefly, the collection of such information as would lead to the development of the mineral resources of the country and reported

Shaw Aug 17. 1886.

also that the subjects to which the Survey almost entirely confined itself, such as Indian ethnology, philology and archaeology, were not conducive to that end. No action has yet been taken by the Government with regard to the various suggestions offered by the Select Committee, but a marked improvement on previous reports was observed in the Report of the Survey published in 1885 for the years 1882-83-84, by those interested in the development of the mineral resources of the country.

That report, however, still leaves much to be desired. In the first place, much of the information only then published, had been in the possession of the Survey for several years and had been independently discovered in the meantime by individual enterprise. The reports of the various gentlemen of the Survey were very valuable as indications of the scientific development to which we have attained in Canada, but they had been withheld until they were practically useless for mining enterprise. It seems to us that if the country has to pay for obtaining this information it has the right to suggest that it is somewhat impatient of having to await always the long-deferred convenience of the Director of the Geological Survey.

There was one suggestion of the Select Committee that we considered an especially good one. That was, that the reports of the various gentlemen connected with the Survey should be published separately and as soon as they were completed. The high authority of Sir William Dawson is opposed to these "fasciculi," as he terms them, but we venture to think that such a plan would have its advantages. The information would be more timely to begin with and valuable matter would not be so liable to be overlooked in a small neat pamphlet, as when it is deposited in the successive layers, to use a geological phrase, of a bulky volume.

Promptness, we think, is the chief quality required at present on the part of the Director of the Geological Survey, and we trust that the honor of knighthood will have an inspiring effect upon him in that direction. There is no question whatever as to the scientific attainments of the various members of the Survey. Those gentlemen are an honor to the country, but their light is kept too long under a bushel.

6th. You will see that the Province is antagonistic to the Dominion, what suits one will not suit the other, if we were separated we could legislate to our own interest. The only benefit that we receive from the Union is the duty on coal which allows our coal to go up to your provinces, but that is more than counter balanced by the many disadvantages we lie under.

Yours truly,
F. L. SELDEN.

Liverpool, N. S., June 28, 1886.

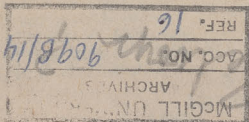
SHELBURNE.

The Federal Elections Not Wanted.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—I am a Conservative, and I can only speak for, or as I know of Shelburne Co., and I am candid in saying that I fully believe that the Liberals wish annexation to the United States. Robertson, M. P., is an annexationist, strong; but before the Conservatives will consent to this they will die to a man, fighting for the Dominion. Many of the Liberals in this county are against repeal.

Nova Scotia would not send to the Dominion House as many Liberals as it has to



will convince the people that justice will be done.

Lastly you ask what is my political creed. Well, if there are any independent men I think I am one but there are only two parties here and I am forced to choose one, I am known as a Liberal. I have answered your questions and given my views to the best of my ability. I never wrote a line on politics before and would not now only to oblige you, and let me state here that although I believe the views I have given to be the views of the masses, yet I can only give them as my own and as such you are at liberty to publish them to the world.

Yours truly,

EDMUND McDOUGALL.

Northfield, Hants Co., June 30, 1886.

From an American Citizen, 'Not a Voter.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—I am living here now over eleven years; am an American citizen and not a voter. As a rule I find the people here are not in for annexation, and are about evenly divided as to their politics—that is about $\frac{1}{2}$ Liberals and $\frac{1}{2}$ Conservatives—but when it comes to a question of union with Canada, they all say no. "We cannot trade with Canada, we don't want to be a part of her." It is my opinion that, if it is a question of repeal at the Dominion election, that the Liberals will carry the province by a large majority, and if this place is any criterion to go by, the repeal or Liberal party will carry every seat.

Yours, etc.,

F. STEVENS.

Ellershuse, July 9, 1886.

KINGS.

Thinks the Vote Meant Repeal.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—The election in King's county was run strictly on repeal or separation from Federal Government without any proviso for better terms.

Second—I do not think that the people of Nova Scotia desire annexation to the United States, but I do think they would like to have a good treaty with them as it is their natural source of trade.

Third—I presume the meaning of the recent vote goes to show that the people of Nova Scotia are dissatisfied with their connection with Canada, and feel that they are in bondage.

I am independent in politics. In the event of a general Federal election this Autumn the Liberals will have a large majority if there is no money used.

Yours, etc.,

LEONARD N. ILLSLEY.

Canning, June 29, 1886.

Believes the Vote a Solid Repeal One.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—This repeal is a matter which I, although not generally much interested in political matters, have become considerably anxious about. I am much opposed to the repeal policy, and am thoroughly Conservative.

I know that in this neighborhood, and believe throughout the country generally, there is a great desire concerning this matter to "repeal," not "better terms." But I have good reasons to believe that the leaders in the movement have not a hope, and perhaps

of the committee.

In the Geological Committee yesterday afternoon Mr. J. F. Torrence, who was for some time engaged upon the force as an extra man, was heard. He said that he had several times asked Dr. Selwyn to set him collecting mineral statistics and other information, but the suggestion was not received in a very favorable manner. When he entered the service he thought he would be permanently employed, but at the end of February he was discharged without any cause being given, his competency being recognized by the director.

The Geological Survey Estimates are ex-

led by ty, nd to g e n e
Orman Digna has convened a meeting at Sinkat of the sheiks of all tribes to concert a renewal of the fighting. Sheikh Monisa at the head of the Becharis, numbering 8,000 men, is threatening Shendi.

9098
1412
Fearfully Scalded.

Quebec, March 21. — Miss Fortier, of Hadlow Cove, has had her arms and legs terribly scalded with boiling water which was accidentally overturned from the top of a stove. It is said she is likely to recover.

THE GORMANS — The Gorman P...

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND ITS CRITICS.

To the Editor of THE HERALD.

Want of time has prevented me from adding a few remarks to those in my former communication, and in the meantime your correspondent "Ascot" has written two letters in reply. In relation to these I may merely remark that they dwell rather on personal than public matters, and for this reason I do not wish to comment on them in detail. It is, however, pleasant to have the assurance of one, no doubt, well informed, that none of the officers of the Survey have engaged in any "agitations" in reference to its affairs, except when "provoked" by "want of appreciation" on the part of the director; and of course it is quite in accordance with the spirit of the time to believe that "unappreciated" public servants are always deserving persons, and that those who fail to appreciate them are much to be blamed. I should be sorry, however, to class among the unappreciated several of the gentlemen to whom he refers in his list of resignations and dismissals, and whose departure from the Survey depended on circumstances the reverse of discreditable either to them or the director. This list, indeed, with a little reading between the lines, serves to suggest to those who know the men a variety of reasons different from that stated by your correspondent. I need scarcely refer in illustration to two old and most deserving officers honorably superannuated, and to others who have retired to enter on important educational and other fields of usefulness.

Independently, however, of the personal elements, there are some general thoughts suggested by the changes in the staff which merit attention. The salaries even of the assistant directors are very moderate. Those of the other officers are in general small. Some of the positions require scientific training, and involve much personal responsibility and independent action in the field. Others are very different in those respects, or may even be temporary in their character. Underpaid officers, even when valued and rising men, cannot be expected to forego offers of more lucrative employment. Some new men will always prove unsuited to the work or the work unsuited to them. Special allowance should also be made for the recent rapid extension of the Survey, and for the changes connected with the removal of its offices to Ottawa. It may be a matter for the consideration of the Government whether the principal scientific officers of the Survey have sufficient salaries and sufficiently defined duties and responsibilities, whether a sufficiently definite line is drawn between permanent officers and mere accessories, and whether sufficiently stringent tests are applied as to training and efficiency before appointment, and earnest attention to duty afterward. It should also be borne in mind that one use of the Survey, though not its highest or principal use, is to furnish the means of practical training for young men having a scientific education, and who may eventually fill other useful positions.

Of the various possible causes of what the report of the committee calls "unpleasant relations," it singles out three as insisted on by one or other of the witnesses. They are: [1] "Insufficient salaries." [2] "Defects of temper and tact" in the Director. [3] "Jealousy and insubordination" on the part of the members of the staff. The committee does not decide as to the relative importance of these causes, and very properly remarks that the question is one

of administration rather than of public discussion; but all men of experience know that in institutions where there are many employees, the first and the third of the causes above referred to are often very closely connected, and when they are not promptly remedied make severe demands on the temper and tact of administrators.

The report of the committee, while declining to decide as to these matters of detail, makes some recommendations of a general character which we have a right to regard as comprising the principal reforms which according to the judgment of the committee are more or less desirable.

One of these is the publication of reports in separate pamphlets or fasciculi for each district. This, in so far as field work is concerned, seems to be a useful suggestion, already to some extent acted on; but it should not interfere with that publication of the whole reports in one volume, which is important in circulation abroad, and to general scientific workers at home, as well as for public libraries and institutions.

A second recommendation is that the work should be more systematised. This is so general that it might be interpreted in different ways, but in so far as field work is concerned it would mean that the survey should proceed systematically with the districts it has in hand in the manner of the survey of Great Britain; and should not be diverted from this by any temporary demands or special exigencies. This would, no doubt, be very desirable, and I believe has been to some extent the rule of the survey; but it is well known that in a rapidly advancing country like Canada new questions are constantly arising and attracting the attention of the people and the Government, as, for instance, the coal lands of the West, the Hudson's Bay route, and the metallic wealth of the regions recently opened by the Canadian Pacific. Unless special means and men are placed at the disposal of the survey to meet such emergencies, it must relax to some extent any ideas of rigidly systematic work. There are besides frequent complaints, referred to in the report itself, of supposed neglect of particular localities, which deserve more or less attention, but which if satisfied must interfere with system.

The recommendation that the reports should be published not later than the "succeeding season" to that in which the field work has been done, is, I fear, impracticable, except in the case of certain limited and local surveys; but only a small amount of expense would be involved in the issue of preliminary bulletins, containing summaries of the more important facts, in advance of the more detailed and complete reports, which should be issued only when the whole of the results have been thoroughly worked up, so that they may be of permanent value.

The suggestion connected with this, that the field operations should be confined more narrowly to practical and scientific geology, should, in the interest of the public, be precisely reversed. What is wanted is more breadth of observation as to every matter directly or indirectly connected with the progress of the country and its scientific exploration. If the field geologist can collect any useful information whatever he should be encouraged to do so; and more of scientific specialists should be attached to parties exploring new ground. The restrictions of the Survey to so-called practical objects should be deprecated by every well-wisher of our country, and would undoubtedly tend to damage our reputation abroad and to retard our progress. The most practical of all things is that kind of information and discovery which gives us credit in the eyes of the scientific world and attracts practical skill and capital to our country.

The concluding recommendation of the

report would seem to contemplate giving the desired practical character to the Survey by the addition to its staff of a "Mining Engineer," or, as one of your correspondents has it, a "first class Mining Engineer." In connection with this it is to be observed that several of the men now or recently on the staff are mining engineers, in the sense of having received a training in that profession, and of having had some experience in mining surveys. It would seem, therefore, that the kind of man wanted is a man of high standing and reputation in the mining profession and competent to advise, direct or control those now engaged in working our mines. But men of this kind are few and command high salaries, and the question arises why should our Government employ such a man to do what should be done by private enterprise. We have no Government mines in the sense in which some mines on the continent of Europe, as in Germany, for instance, are Government mines, or in the sense in which some of our canals and railways are Government works. We do not even subsidize mines, nor has the Dominion Government that kind of interest in mines which those Provinces possess which levy royalties or rents on mining properties. There seems, therefore, as little reason for having a national mining engineer employed as there would be in employing a mechanical engineer to assist in working our factories. The function of our Government in relation to mines is really limited to geological surveys of the mining districts. Let it be observed that this idea of a government mining engineer is not the same with that of a Bureau of Mining Statistics. This might readily be organised in connection with the Geological Survey; but would probably be better if kept distinct; and the information published should be given on the authority of the practical men employed in working the mines, and not on the authority of the Government, while the general geological structures worked out by the Survey would serve as a wholesome check to interested representations; and, as far as related to the districts in question, might be added to the facts otherwise obtained.

The above remarks are not intended as a criticism on the Report, but merely as a contribution to the discussion of a subject which the writer feels to be of vital importance to the Dominion, and in the interest of a work which was begun by one of Canada's ablest sons, and which is one of the few scientific institutions by means of which this country is favorably known abroad; and he feels certain that the Government will be sustained by the enlightened public opinion of the country in any action which tends to remove even the appearance of "insubordination" or "unpleasant relations" in its staff, and to ensure a thoroughly united and efficient prosecution of its important work.

Truly yours,
ACADICUS.

YOUNG MEN!—RE

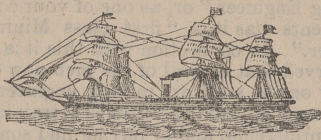
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New Advertisements.

THOMSON LINE.



SPRING, 1885,

MEDITERRANEAN

AND

Charente Service.

SS. ESCALONA, Captain Anderson, is intended to commence loading at MEDITERRANEAN PORTS FOR MONTREAL direct, on or about 14th March, calling at Marseilles, Toulon, Patras, Messina, Tarragona, Denia, Malaga and Cadiz, as sufficient cargo may offer, and would also call at Trieste and Myrina.

SS. DRACONA, Captain Sangster or other steamer of the Line, is intended to commence loading at CHARENTE FOR MONTREAL direct, on or about 1st April, it being the aim of the owners to have both Steamers arrive in the Lawrence on first open water.

Newcastle Service.

SS. CARMONA, Captain Halcrow, is intended to sail from NEWCASTLE ON TYNE OR MONTREAL direct, about 10th April, so to arrive in the St. Lawrence on first open water.

Arrangements will be made for forwarding Western Consignments immediately on arrival of the Steamer at her Dock, the same last season, by which an important gain of time of transport was established over her Routes.

For Freight, including Through Rates to Western Ports, please instruct shippers to apply EARLY to William Thomson & Sons, Limited, or to the Line Agents at the Ports of shipment, or to

ROBERT REFORD & CO.,

3 and 25 St. Sacrament Street.

FOR SALE.

BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT.

That choice building site, corner of Peel Street and Burnside, 112x116, 6 the best in the city, for sale CHEAP. Apply to H. H. Giddes, Esq., or to W. McLEA WALBANK, C.E., Architect, 214 St. James Street.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec for an Act to incorporate THE MOUNT ROYAL AND ISLAND RAILWAY COMPANY.

CAMPBELL LANE,

Solicitor for Applicants.

Montreal, 5th Feb., 1885. ddd 33

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

NOTICE.

Annual General Meeting of the Bank of La Banque du Peuple will be held at the Bank, St. James

March

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC!

Henry Thomas.....Lessee and Manager
Also of QUEEN'S HALL.

February 23, Five Nights Only and Saturday Matinee,

BELOT & D'ENNER'S Picturesque Dramatic Spectacle, the

PAVEMENTS

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PARIS!

With the world's wealth of Scenic and Mechanical effects, magnificently costumed, and interpreted by the best cast of character actors in America, under the personal management of JOHN RICKABY. 45

ART ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL.

The postponed Lecture by the

REV. CANON NORMAN, D.O.L.,

ON "HYMNOLOGY,"

assisted by the "MENDELSSOHN CHOIR," will be delivered in the

QUEEN'S HALL,

On Tuesday Evening, 24th Feb., 1885.

At 8 o'clock.

Admission—Members admitted by special ticket. Non-members 50 cents. No seats reserved.

Tickets for sale at Dawson Bros., Drysdale's, Pickens', Ashford's and at the door. 19th February, 1885. 43

DANCING AND DEPARTMENT.

QUEEN'S HALL ASSEMBLY ROOMS

Adults Classes Monday and Friday at 8 p.m. Juvenile Classes Monday and Thursday at 4.30.

Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to take Lessons in the above art will find it to their advantage to call and see us early, as we are giving an extra advantage for balance of season. Fancy Dances of all kinds taught. Apply or address at Prince's Music Store, or 6m 27 A. R. MACDONALD & SON.

DANCING.

Prof. Durkee's Classes as follows:

MONDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS

TUESDAY AND "AFTERNOONS

Parties can commence at any time. Special attention paid to beginners. Strictly private lessons given at reasonable rates.

3m 313 118 MANSFIELD STREET

New Advertisements.

CLENDINNENG'S

FOUNDRY!

In Full Blast

CASTING EVERY DAY.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

February 14

FAIRBANKS' SCALES!

The Standard.

FAIRBANKS & CO.,

377

ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL.

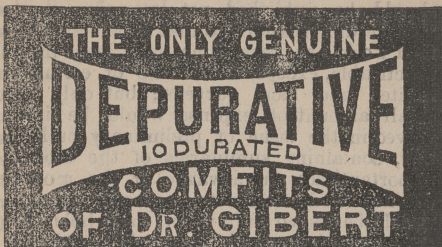
January 19

16

BLANCARD'S

IODIDE OF IRON PILLS,

Approved by the Academy of Medicine of Paris are specially recommended by the Medical Specialties of the world for Scrofula, (tumors, King's evil, etc.) the early stages of Consumption, Constitutional Weakness, Poorness of Blood, and for stimulating and regulating its periodical course. None genuine unless signed "Blanchard, 40 rue Bonaparte, Paris." E. Fongera & Co., New York, Agents for the United States and Canada. 306 LYMAN, SONS & Co., Montreal



Member of the Collège de Medicine and Physician-in-chief at the Hôpital Saint-Louis

ARE A SAFE AND RADICAL CURE FOR

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM,

SKIN DISEASES OF THE MOST OBSTINATE KIND,

HERPES OR TETTERS,

SCROFULA, ULCERS AND VITIATED BLOOD,

also the various symptoms produced by contagious (syphilitic) diseases of long standing or recent infection and which may have resisted all other treatment.

These COMFITS contain exactly all the active ingredients of Dr. GIBERT's only genuine Depurative Iodurated Syrup. By reason of their small volume they are of an extremely easy and agreeable use.

Beware of imitations and see that you get on the envelope, printed in blue, the stamp of the French Government and the following signatures in red ink:

Gibert *Boutigny*

DESLAURIERS (late BOUTIGNY), 31, rue de Cléry, Paris,

AND AT ALL GOOD CHEMISTS' IN THE WORLD.

January 19

MCGILL UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES
ACC. NO. 9098/14
REF. 13

GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS.

The geological committee met this forenoon and examined Dr. Bell, who said that he had been engaged in geological and other scientific studies under the tuition of his father and Sir William Logan from his youth, and had taken scientific courses in McGill and Edinburgh Universities. Since then he occupied a professor's chair in Queen's University. He detailed the various changes which had taken place in the geological survey, of which he was now a member, and the names of those at present on the staff. Proceeding, he said that in Sir William Logan's time the search for economic minerals was at first the most prominent feature of the survey; afterwards much attention was given to structural geology. When Dr. Selwyn came here he made no radical change. He did not, however, give encouragement to the collection of mining statistics, and he (Dr. Bell) had privately been engaged in the collection of such statistics, which were now almost ready for publication, as a private venture, under the title of "The Mineral Resources of Canada—An account of its economic minerals," etc. He said such statistics might be obtained at small expense by the field geologists of the survey, but not, in his opinion, by school boys or college students. As to the administration of the survey, he wished it to be understood that he had nothing whatever to do with it. He had not been consulted, and repudiated all responsibility. It was not, he thought, either judicious or economical. The reports, he said, were unnecessarily diffuse with respect to matters of secondary importance. The responsibility lies with the director. What he recommends is carried out, and he has the direction of the staff. The members of the staff are, he said, as a rule good men, and, with proper encouragement, would accomplish much more than they do. But the discouragement of the staff was active, amounting in his own case to persecution. His reports had been suppressed, and valuable information furnished by himself and other geologists respecting our useful minerals has never seen the light. He was, he said, aware that all the reports of Sir William

Logan and other members of the Geological Survey under him since 1866 have disappeared. Not a trace of them is now to be found. They were in Sir William's custody before he left the survey, and were left by him in the care of Dr. Selwyn. Dr. Selwyn, he said, liked to have his own name appended to all the reports and maps; in one instance he had his name pasted on a map exhibited at Philadelphia, over that of Sir William Logan, and in other instances he had changed and simplified maps prepared by Sir William, and then had his own name attached. Among the reports suppressed were some of those of Webster, Richardson, Ord, Weston, Brown and other members of the survey.

The committee adjourned to meet at ten o'clock to-morrow.

Miscellaneous.

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,

100 GREY NUN ST., MONTREAL.

909B/14

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Manufacturers of

Sofa, Chair and Bed Springs.

A large stock always on hand.

IMPORTERS OF

Drain Pipes, Vent Linings, Flue Covers, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, Roman Cement, Portland Cement, Water Pipes, Whiting, Plaster of Paris, Borax, China Clay, &c.

STAMPED TINWARE,
TINPLATE,

— AND —

Toolsmiths' Supplies

FOR SALE BY

COPLAND & M'LAREN,

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GILBERT & CO.,

THE GAZETTE, MON

Iron, Rails, Plates, &c.

FOR SALE.

STEEL RAILS & FASTENINGS,
IRON GIRDERS,

FOR BUILDING, AND

Iron Pipes for Water & Gas.

COX & GREEN
MONTREAL. 44

ABBOTT & HODGSON

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES.

Geological Committee.

OTTAWA, March 19.

Dr. Bell's evidence was continued before the Geological Committee this forenoon. He said the work suppressed took the form of maps rather than reports. Dr. Selwyn studiously depreciated the work of his predecessor, whose reports on explorations in the Quebec group had never been published, and whose maps of the Eastern Townships had not yet been seen outside of the office. If the country had the advantage of the information suppressed, our knowledge of the geology of the country would be much greater than it is. On the other hand Dr. Selwyn spoke of himself as possessing "an amount of experience of palaeozoic and archean geology in time and space which, probably, no other geologist on the continent could claim, Sir William Logan himself, not excepted." In reply to Dr. Dawson, Dr. Bell explained the circumstances connected with his explorations in the neighborhood of Hudson's Bay, the accuracy of which had been impeached by Dr. Selwyn on the authority of Dr. Rae, and produced letters from Mr. Barrow and Mr. Parson certifying the correctness of his map of the locality at Moose Factory. Mr. Parson, in his letter, said he was aware that Dr. Bell had used surveying instruments in making the survey, and that he had taken great pains in making the map. Dr. Bell also read a letter from Dr. Haydon, physician and surgeon, and Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, who had resided at Moose Factory for five years, in which it was stated that the map was perfectly correct. Referring to some statements of Dr. Selwyn and others respecting the value of the minerals of the Lake Superior region, Dr. Bell admitted that injury might be done the country by the hasty conclusions of careless geologists. In reply to Mr. Holton, he said that a certain member of the staff, when he withdrew, declared that he would "never come back to the survey while any other means of living existed, and while he had a cartridge left to shoot himself with," and explained the causes of the resignation of several other members of the survey to be "broken faith" and "want of confidence in Dr. Selwyn." As to the qualifications of a director of the geological survey he said they should be twofold—professional and personal. Professionally, he should be well educated in all auxiliary departments of science—a botanist and palaeontologist, a chemist and physicist, and should understand surveying and the use of instruments. Personally, he should be a man of common sense, of gentlemanly bearing and good temper—in short, a good man of business. From what he had said, it might be inferred that Dr. Selwyn was not such a man. Respecting mining statistics and records, he considered them of the first importance, and thought they should be obtained by the survey. In his opinion they might be collected by the staff with very little, if any, extra expenditure. The museum was in good order and condition, but its growth has not been proportionate to its expense and the long time it had been established. Of course, the formation of a museum is not the main object of the survey. Upon the whole the survey is as economical as other branches of the public service; but in some particulars there has been a great waste of money. The boring for coal in the North-West was badly managed and an expensive failure. As to the status of the survey, he thought it had not altogether lost the good name it gained in former years; but the name of Selwyn was not known in the highest scientific circles. The survey might, he thought, be improved by having a larger field force to make explorations and to more thoroughly examine the mineral deposits of the older provinces. The reports of the survey should, he

Herald
19. March

and made almost equal to new. Apply at their buildings, 226 and 228 St. James Street. b 68

The Estate of the Late WILLIAM SAMUEL.

All persons having claims against the late William Samuel, in his lifetime of the City of Montreal, Hatter and Furrier, are notified to file the same, duly attested, with the undersigned, within thirty days, and all persons indebted to him are required to make payment to the undersigned within the same delay.

EDW. T. SCOTT, Administrator,
367 Notre Dame Street.
Montreal, 17th March, 1884. m 67

NOTICE.

The Annual Meeting of Shareholders of the St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Company (Limited),

Will be held

On Wednesday, 26th instant,
At THREE p.m.,

At their Office, corner QUEEN AND
OTTAWA STREETS.

By order.

THEO. LABATT,
Sec. and Treas.

March 20

20,22,24M 69

IN THE MATTER OF

THE EXCHANGE BANK OF CANADA, IN LIQUIDATION.

The undersigned Liquidators hereby give notice that a CALL of TWENTY PER CENT. upon the amount of the Capital Stock of the said Bank has been duly made, and that the same is payable at the Office of the said Liquidators, in the City of Montreal,

On the First Day of May Next

ARCH. CAMPBELL, } Liquidators of the
F. B. MATTHEWS, } Exchange Bank
THOS. DARLING, } of Canada.

Montreal, 19th March, 1884.

r 69



TENDERS FOR HOSE!

Sealed Tenders will be received at the office of the Chief of the Fire Department, City Hall, until NOON on TUESDAY, the FIRST OF APRIL next, for 3,000 feet of Paragon Hose, according to sample to be seen in the office of the Chief of the Fire Department, and to be delivered in a month after the acceptance of the contract. For further particulars, apply to the Chief of the Fire Brigade.

(By order.)

CHS. GLACKMEYER,
City Clerk.

CITY HALL,
Montreal, 20th March, 1884. } m 69

SEE THE STOCK

OF

NEW SPRING GOODS

BEING OPENED UP BY

L. LOEWENTHAL,

THE ARTIST TAILOR,

No. 424 Notre Dame Street

The best of Material, tastefully made up by skilled hands, at moderate prices.

March 20

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McGILL UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES ACC. NO. 9098/14 REF. 14

DR. BELL AND THE MOOSE RIVER.

Letter from Dr. John Rae, F. R. S.

4 ADDISON GARDENS, KENSINGTON, LONDON. 19th December, 1884.

Robt. N. Hall, Esq., M.P., Chairman of the late Select Committee on Geological Surveys, etc., etc.

Sir,—I received a few days ago a printed report of the select committee appointed by the Dominion House of Commons on Geological Surveys, etc., etc., in which I find my name mentioned in a peculiar manner by Robert Bell, Esq., C.E., LL.D., etc.

I now take the liberty of writing to you as chairman of the above committee with the hope that you will in all fairness give this, my reply to Dr. Bell, equal publicity to that given to his statements regarding me. When a man having failed in argument, has recourse to personalities he is contemptible enough, but when in addition, he resorts to falsehood for the purpose of doing this, it is difficult to say what term of approbrium is most applicable to him. Dr. Bell says that "I am a very old man between 80 and 90 years of age who seems foolishly jealous of any one who has anything to say as regards Arctic affairs generally, and in regard to Hudson's Bay matters in particular, or words to that effect." Now every statement in the above quotation is untrue as I hope to shew. Dr. Bell has added about 15 years to my true age, for, thank God, I am not yet so old, and hope never to be, as to forget how to tell the truth, and not to know when I do so, an important quality in which Dr. Bell seems to be somewhat defective.

I have no jealousy about any person or thing Arctic. Why should I? There is nothing in my Arctic record that I can compare unfavorably with that of others, for my work there on two of my five expeditions (1846-7 and 1853-4) was of a different kind, certainly not less hazardous, not less exposed to privation and hardship than the expeditions on which others were engaged,* and, I may venture to say further, that few men, unless trained in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company, or some other equally good school, could have carried them through so successfully or at so small cost, the expense of both being under £3,000. The fitness for Arctic work applies equally to the fine brave fellows, (Orkney men, one Highlander, half-breed, French Canadians, Indians and Eskimos) who were my companions, always cheerful and ready to aid me, however hungry or hard worked, and all of whom had long Hudson's Bay service.

I possessed, fortunately, two qualities which turned out to be very useful, as an Orkneyman whose every leisure hour was spent in boats, during my early life I could not help learning something of boating in our strong tides and strong seas, which was found advantageous during five boat voyages, each on an average of 1,000 miles. I was also a fairly good sportsman and was thus enabled, on the two expeditions referred to, to kill with my own gun about half the game that fed the whole party during the winter. (a) I had ample testimony, shown not only in England but in Canada, that my Arctic work had not been negligently done, for the Founder's Medal of the Royal Geographical Society was unanimously awarded me in 1852, at a date when I had completed not more than two-thirds of my Arctic work.

The idea of "jealousy" may have got into Dr. Bell's head, because of certain differences of opinion that occurred years ago between myself and the Hydrographer of the Admiralty, Captain Washington, and a small clique of Arctic naval officers, who accused me of being "antagonistic" and "jealous." I shall as briefly as possible relate the circumstances, as they are instructive and specially applicable.

In 1851, when in search of the lost Franklin Expedition I examined very closely about 700 miles of coast line of which I carefully constructed a chart, fixing positions by astronomical observations, etc., along the shores of Victoria and Wollaston Lands, partly in boats and partly by sledging. The latter, a journey of about 1,100 miles, was performed at the rate of more than 24 miles a day, my only companions being two first rate half-breeds from Winnipeg and three half starved dogs. I may add that my own distances were considerably more than 24 miles a day, as with my sledge of some 50 to 70 pounds I examined all bays and points, whilst my men made straight cuts.

In 1852 I returned to England. My charts were published without a single alteration by my friend Arrowsmith and adopted at the Hydrographic office of the Admiralty. (b) In 1852, Captain Collinson passed along the same coast with his ship but at miles from shore, so that his survey was necessarily not very accurate. In fact, in one case he joined islands 18 miles long to the coast, inside of which I had passed through a deep channel in my boats, an error much resembling that of Dr. Bell with the Moose River. On Captain Collinson's return two years later I received shortly after his arrival the following note from Admiral Sir Francis Beaufort, just about to retire from being hydrographer:

[Copy.] ADMIRALTY, Dec 29th. 1854.

DEAR DR. RAE:—

"I am endeavoring to put into our Arctic chart, Captain Collinson's track, and as far as Cambridge Bay and the Jenny Lind island of your drawing we get on pretty well by taking his points and adopting your more minute detail of the shore, but from your "Lead island" up to your "Pelly point" in latitude 70° 20' north, I can in no way possible reconcile the apparent configuration of the coast in the two drawings, as you will perceive by the enclosed copies.

Can you put me on any scent likely to solve my difficulties?"

Yours very truly, (Signed) F. Beaufort.

My reply to the admiral was easy and simple, Captain Collinson besides making the mistake about the island already referred to had passed by without seeing it a large and deep bay, with a shore line of 150 miles which I had carefully surveyed and sounded in my boats.

Sometime after this Captain Washington, R. N., who had succeeded Sir F. Beaufort, sent me a copy of a large chart, in which a note was inserted giving Captain Collinson credit for 700 miles of my survey and 90 miles of that of Dense L. Simpson. My chart, word for word, line for line, names of places, etc., was inserted in this admiralty chart, not a scrap of Captain Collinson's—in fact my map was used to illustrate his report, only at the extreme east end 15 miles of my survey was removed—that is my farthest point was taken 15 miles south, so that the naval officer should appear to have gone beyond me. I did not wait long before I interviewed Captain Washington in his office and on mildly representing to him the unfairness of what had been done, as this was part of my explorations for which I was awarded the geographical medal, the hydrographer replied in a very haughty and arrogant manner that "no change of the map could be made." This is what I half expected.

*We carried only about 4 months' provisions with us, and brought back a considerable part, after an absence of 14 months. J.R.

(a) I may be told that Hall, the American, did all this, but this was not so. The Eskimos provided Hall with food. He also had ships (winter and summer) within a few days' journey of his winter quarters, whereas, if the deer failed us, we would have had 900 or 1,000 miles to go for relief or assistance. J.R.

(b) Arrowsmith told me, with great glee, that when he showed my rough chart to Sir F. Beaufort that officer said, you have been very quick about engraving Rae's map. J.R.

†With the exception of Cambridge Bay where Collinson wintered, his survey was nearly all only points, but these points agreed so closely with my previous survey over 700 miles of coast running east and west, that Admiral Beaufort told me and others that he could not have believed in such accuracy of two independent running surveys, unless he had known that copying was impossible. Another evidence of Richard's misrepresentation. J. R.

ted, and the captain no doubt thinking that I was as tame as I looked, imagined everything was settled. My tameness disappeared and the captain subsided from his look of importance to one of intense dismay and surprise, when I firmly told him that if that objectionable note was not removed from these charts, before a week, I should publish the whole transaction in the Times, of which the great Delane was then editor. Before the time was up a chart was sent me with the objectionable note pasted over with a piece of card board, and a letter telling me that this had been done with all the charts and that the note would be omitted in the next issue. But mark the end, when the next issue of this chart took place, there was a different note appended, quite as false and erroneous as the first one. From this circumstance Washington spread abroad a report that I was antagonistic. Others of this Arctic naval officer's clique, because of the following two incidents out of a good many others, which I need not record, called me jealous. At pp. 166, 167, of "McClures Northwest Passage," the editor, Captain Sherard Osborn, R. N., makes the following statements: "Rae's expeditions were performed sitting in canoes."† The voyageur has never travelled upon the pretty rations of our men. § "There is no part of North America over which the voyageur has worked where either drift wood or game are not found; when his day's toil has been over, the voyageur has found a fire to warm him, fresh food to invigorate him; when winter comes, the voyageur retires to some snug house near a lake where fish are plenty, or a sheltered spot where deer abound," and more to the same effect. As regards myself there is not a word of truth in the above statements; they are all the imaginings of Osborn's foolish brain, as regards the two (of my five) expeditions already referred to especially. Osborn goes on to say: "How different the Arctic seaman's winter abode?" Different indeed, but not in the way that Osborn would wish people to believe. The Arctic seaman's winter house, has been a ship prepared at great expense with every comfort and luxury that ingenuity could invent or money purchase. Light, heat, up to 40 or 50 which is warm in high latitudes, books, newspapers to read, and even plays acted to pass the time, so that the honest "Jack" himself has told me over and over again, that a winter in the Arctic had been the happiest time of his life—sledging for a couple of months or so in spring was their only trying work, by which time they had become so fat and flabby by good feeding and too little exercise, double grog etc., that as in the case of the Nares expedition they soon broke down in many cases, when put to the arduous labor of sledge hauling.

No winter quarters, whether those of Captain Franklin, Richardson, Back or the Hudson Bay company's people on their land journeys, had ever one tithe of the comfort that those A. B. seamen's winter houses possessed. Very often the ink froze in the pen when writing close by a large log fire. If one washed his face, he had to hold his head near the fire to keep the moisture thawed in using the towel effectively ¶

When a new edition of McClure's book was coming out, I pointed out to Osborn the errors he had made. His reply was "nothing to alter," thus clearly showing that he meant to tell an untruth.

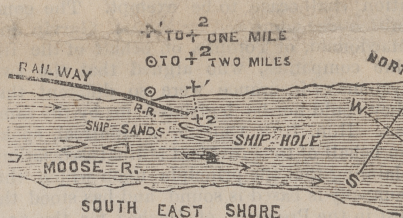
Another man still living, Sir Fredk Richards, R. N., an Admiral and a former Hydrographer to the admiralty, stated before a full meeting of the Royal Geographical society, that no Arctic explorations were of any value except those performed by British Naval officers. This man having been a member of the council of the Royal Geographical society and also Hydrographer must have known that at least five Arctic explorers having no connection with the navy had been awarded the gold medal of the society, one of whom was Baron Nordenskjöld, who in himself possessed more scientific knowledge than a ship load of Naval officers. Two of the other medallists were Simpson and myself (both Hudson's Bay men) who as I have already said received their medals when little more than half their work was accomplished. These three men of the navy showed by their false assertions that they were "jealous" of the Arctic work done by the Hudson's Bay company people. Dr. Bell makes a worthy fourth and I have no doubt will consider himself in good company.

Regarding jealousy about Hudson's Bay affairs, there are two sides to the question—Dr. Bell's versus mine and other old and present officers of the Hudson's Bay company.

My contention is that we, of the Hudson's Bay company, having expressed opinions about certain parts of the shores of Hudson's Bay, and of other portions of Rupert's Land, which from our long residence in the country we were most competent to make a true report upon, we did so without prejudice of any kind. Dr. Bell comes "round" on a sort of flying visit, during possibly a very favorable season, he takes the temperature, looks about him, sees things in a blooming condition, and takes notes.

He is told that certain grains and vegetables do not always ripen. His reply is: "Then the farming must be bad and the gardens not properly attended to." If the difference of opinion is on any other subject, he remarks: "The Hudson's Bay company's employees are interested in concealing facts!" What are we to do? I determined in my own case not to submit to Dr. Bell's assumptions but to defend my own views which he has assailed, and have done so. Hence his charge of jealousy.

As to the question of my having said in one letter that the north branch of Moose River was fully a mile broad, and in a second that it was two miles wide, this discrepancy is easily explained. I find from undoubted authority that the north river is still as wide as it was forty years ago, but in the chart shown to me in Canada in 1882, which the promoters of a railway company told me on Dr. Bell's authority was perfectly correct, showed the railway projected over the river (which Dr. Bell had converted into dry land) in a slanting manner, as roughly shewn below, illustrating that this railway did pass over at least two miles of the river.



The foregoing sketch does not profess to give distances with accuracy, but may serve to show my meaning. Dr. Bell terms this an infinitesimally small error. I doubt if the railway projectors would think so if they had acted on his information. Possibly these gentlemen may still believe that Dr. Bell is right. It is equally untrue that I have ever joined Dr. Selwyn in any plot or conspiracy to injure Dr. Bell. Dr. Selwyn is a perfect stranger to me, and when I received his first letter I thought he was probably displeased that I should have questioned the correctness of any work done by one of his staff, not having the most remote idea that there was any ill-feeling between Dr. Bell and the director. There is one part, and an important part, of Dr. Bell's work which neither I nor probably any other officials of the Hudson's Bay company will attempt to interfere with—namely, geology, for geologists are like doctors, if they

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make blunders they are covered up underground and require (especially the former) a good deal of expensive digging to bring them to light.

Although I had never the slightest doubt in my own mind about a branch of the Moose River running north of the ship sands, yet, as Dr. Bell got what looked like strong evidence in his favor, I have very recently received convincing proof that I had made no mistake. The gentleman in charge of Moose went to the ship when at anchor in "ship hole" and saw for himself, and Captain Bishop, who has made 10 or 11 voyages to Moose, confirms this. The north river is there.

Before concluding this very long letter I would ask anyone who happens to read this, and has any knowledge of American ornithology to look up a paper on that subject published in the transactions of the Canadian Royal Society, and he may learn something to instruct and amuse him.

I feel very much ashamed to trouble you with this very long letter but a few words of accusation require sometimes pages of writing to refute them.

I have, the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant (Signed) JOHN RAE, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., F.R.G.S., &c., &c.

FEMININE FANCIES.

Spring fashions—Macrame work—Fancy work—A new name—good gravy—Unpleasant

We seem to be very much attached to our teaching, our fashion, our abode? Different indeed, but not in the way that Osborn would wish people to believe. The Arctic seaman's winter house, has been a ship prepared at great expense with every comfort and luxury that ingenuity could invent or money purchase. Light, heat, up to 40 or 50 which is warm in high latitudes, books, newspapers to read, and even plays acted to pass the time, so that the honest "Jack" himself has told me over and over again, that a winter in the Arctic had been the happiest time of his life—sledging for a couple of months or so in spring was their only trying work, by which time they had become so fat and flabby by good feeding and too little exercise, double grog etc., that as in the case of the Nares expedition they soon broke down in many cases, when put to the arduous labor of sledge hauling.

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LATEST CABLE DESPATCHES

Lord Granville on German Relations.

SOMETHING LIKE AN APOLOGY.

Northbrook on the Navy and Colonial Defence.

PACIFIC DESPATCHES FROM RUSSIA

Rahdi's Troops Preparing to Attack the British.

Lord Granville delivering a speech on the subject of the relations between Great Britain and Germany.

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Northbrook on the Navy and Colonial Defence.

The police searched the entire neighborhood, but no clue was found.

A "Foreign Potentate"

DUBLIN, March 6.—United Ireland has published a special edition, mainly devoted to vilifying Lord Mayor O'Connor for having retracted his abusive remarks regarding the visit of the Prince of Wales to Ireland. It speaks of the prince as a "foreign potentate," and exhorts all Irishmen to abstain from any acts of loyal homage toward the intruder.

The Irish industries.

LONDON, March 6.—The Lord Mayor and members of the Dublin municipal council presented a petition to the House of Commons to-day, asking for the appointment of a commission to enquire into the condition of Irish industries.

A mysterious gambler's suicide.

LONDON, March 6.—Society is exercised over the suicide of a young Englishman whose name is concealed. He was recently married and lost \$25,000 gambling at Monaco.

Bad feeling in Shanghai.

SHANGHAI, March 6.—The Chinese are threatening all foreigners in Ningpo in consequence of Admiral Courbet's blockading the river and bombarding Chinghai.

International arbitration.

MADRID, March 6.—Baron Blanc, the Italian minister, has been appointed arbiter in the dispute between America and Spain in reference to attacks upon American ships in Cuban waters.

The Russian despatch.

LONDON, March 7.—It is reported that the government has received the expected St. Petersburg despatch and that it is pacific in tone. The News confirms this report.

A one-sided bargain.

LONDON, March 7.—The Standard says there are grounds for stating that Turkey meditates making a formal proposal for an offensive and defensive alliance with England.

Minor and personal.

The number of enrolled volunteers in Great Britain is 215,000, the greatest yet attained.

The reichstag has rejected a motion in favor of the establishment of a bi-metallic standard of currency.

An explosion occurred in a colliery at Karwin, in Austrian Silesia, yesterday. One hundred and forty-seven men were in the mine, and it is unknown whether any were saved.

ONTARIO DESPATCHES.

Fell off a train—A missing doctor—Sudden death—Chopping accident.

STRATFORD, Ont., March 6.—An old lady, holding a ticket from Lapiere, Mich., to Ogdensburg, N. Y., fell off the lightning express going east this morning between here and St. Paul's and was killed. From papers found in her possession her name is supposed to be Nancy Laurence. The body lies at the station here awaiting instructions from her friends, whom the authorities are trying to find.

LONDON, Ont., March 6.—A telegram from Dorchester station at 2 o'clock this afternoon says it is suspected that Dr. Moore of that place has met with foul play. Last night three miles south of Nilestown his horse and cutter with the buffalo robe blood-stained were found. No tidings of the doctor have come to hand.

GALT, Ont., March 6.—Mr. John Bond, druggist, formerly of Goderich, but for the past year engaged in the drug business here, died very suddenly this morning of heart disease. He had arisen from bed and while in the act of dressing fell dead. Deceased was about 70 years of age.

NEW HAMBURG, Ont., March 6.—Henry Grenzbach, aged 20 years, was killed this afternoon in the bush while felling a tree. His father is a well-known and highly respected farmer.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES.

The Federal Bank Bill Adopted with Amendments—The Insurance Bill.

(From our own reporters.)

OTTAWA, March 6.

The banking and commerce committee met this morning, when the sub-committee appointed at the last meeting to consider the statements with reference to the bill to reduce the capital stock of the Federal bank, reported in favor of the bill.

Sir Richard Cartwright asked if it was the intention of government to take steps with the view of preventing banks from dabbling in the stocks of loan companies, instancing the case of the Federal bank getting shares from the Commercial Loan company.

Sir Leonard Tilley said the banking law would be amended this session so as to prevent such a thing occurring in the future. The bill was adopted with amendments.

THE INSURANCE BILL.

On the consideration of the government bill to modify the application of the Insurance act, 1832, Sir Leonard Tilley said that after having considered the subject and consulted the inspector of insurance he had found one or two clauses which he proposed to offer to the bill. One clause proposed that nothing in the act should apply to any society or association of persons of a fraternal, benevolent, industrial or religious description, in whose operation the transaction of life insurance is merely incidental. Another amendment proposed that any association which is declared to be exempt from the application of the act may, nevertheless, apply to the finance minister to be allowed to avail itself of the provisions of the act, and upon such application being assented to, the association shall cease to be exempt. The committee was addressed by Messrs. Garvin and Macdonald, of Toronto, on behalf of the life line companies, who argued that the two systems of insurance were so different that they could not be legislated for by the same act. Hon. L. R. Church, of Montreal, spoke on behalf of the Provident Mutual association, claiming that the principle upon which this company is based is sound and has stood the test in the Province of Quebec for the past twenty-five years. Mr. Wells, M. P., for the Mutual Reserve Fund company of New York, also spoke in support of the application of his company for permission to do business in Canada. After hearing the statements of the various speakers, the committee adjourned.

THE WEATHER.

TORONTO, March 7, 1 a. m.—The shallow depression which was over Wisconsin last night now covers the Ohio valley. Elsewhere throughout the continent the pressure is abnormally high attended in Canada by generally fair and comparatively cold weather.

Probabilities.

St. Lawrence—Light to moderate winds; fine weather; not much change in temperature.

That Old Coat.

Like the Chinese it must go. Don't pull it out again this spring. Get a new one. Robinson has many 'fetching' new patterns.

My friend, look here! you know how weak and nervous your wife is, and you know that Carter's Iron Pills will relieve her, now why not be fair about it and buy her a box?

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

CURLING.

THE ROYAL CALEDONIAN CLUB OF SCOTLAND MEDAL WON BY THE MONTREAL CALEDONIAN.

A four-hour curling match took place yesterday afternoon between the Montreal Caledonian and the Montreal Thistle for the district medal of the Royal Caledonian Curling club of Scotland, and resulted in a victory for the Montreal Caledonian by fourteen points. The following are the names of the players and the scores made by each rink:—

THISTLE.	CALEDONIAN.
Rink No. 1.	Rink No. 1.
J. McDougall (skip),	D. Wilson (skip),
Rev. J. Barclay,	J. Brodie,
R. Esdaille,	W. H. Boon,
J. M. Kirk	11 G. A. Cook
.....27
Rink No. 2.	Rink No. 2.
T. Alexander (skip),	J. Allan (skip)
J. Reid,	R. Wilson,
J. D. Anderson,	H. Cameron,
R. Thomas	27 W. Oman
.....12
	38
	39
Rink No. 3.	Rink No. 3.
G. Kay (skip),	J. H. Hutchison (skip),
S. Greenshields,	R. Fell,
A. McPherson,	A. M. Gray,
J. S. Archibald	16 J. E. Robertson
.....15
Rink No. 4.	Rink No. 4.
G. Brush (skip)	D. Brown (skip),
E. Greenshields,	J. Robertson,
F. Edgar,	W. Walker,
W. Miller	11 J. Currie
.....25
	27
	40

The match thus resulted in favor of the Caledonian by 14 points, they making 79 to their opponents' 65. The first two rinks were played on the Caledonian ice, and the other two on the Thistle ice.

SNOWSHOING.

THE OPEN STEEPLECHASE.

The open steeplechase to Back River this afternoon is exciting a good deal of interest among snowshoers, and most of the clubs have responded to the invitation of the Montreal by entering teams for the contest. Unfortunately Le Canadien cannot see its way clear to entering a team, and the Emerald has not even taken the slightest notice of the invitation. Le Trappeur will, however, represent the French-Canadian snowshoers, and they look forward to their men taking a good place.

The following are the entries:—

St. George—A. Monckton, W. R. Samuel, J. H. Samuel, A. W. Ross, T. Davidson, — Gerard, H. Doucet and F. Bacon.
Le Trappeur—E. Vallieres, H. Tessier, H. Grifard, F. Desroches and N. Rousseau.
Argyle—C. McWood, J. McWood, J. H. Sharpe and E. W. Brown.
Athletic—W. S. Weldon, E. McGirr, D. Drysdale and W. Mills.
Montreal—J. G. Ross, J. Baird, D. D. McTaggart, W. Kerr, R. Starke, W. McCaw, A. G. Gardner and T. L. Paton.

A good race is confidently looked forward to and it is to be hoped the event will become an annual one. The start will be made from Fletcher's Field, head of Durocher street, at 4.30 sharp.

COTE ST. ANTOINE.

A number of the residents of Cote St. Antoine held a social snowshoe tramp on Thursday night to Brasserie halting at the new temperance restaurant there and partaking of supper. Several members of the Wolseley club were met, and rendered a number of songs. The usual "bouncing" took place and caused considerable amusement.

LE CANADIEN RACES.

Those who wish to see good races should not fail to visit the Shamrock grounds this afternoon, when Le Canadien club will hold their annual meeting. We have already drawn attention to the merits of the event, and it only remains to add that the first fixture will start sharp at 2.30, and that the meeting will be finished in time to see the start of the cross-country steeplechase. Ladies will, as usual, be admitted free.

THE ARGYLES.

Twenty-five wearers of the tartan tuque tramped over to Lumkin's last evening, where the usual good time was had. This afternoon the club tramps to Back river, and next Friday will hold their annual dinner at Point St. Charles.

TO-DAY'S TRAMPS.

This afternoon nearly all the city clubs tramp out to the Back river, where they will assist in the reception of the winners of the cross-country steeplechase. The Montreal, St. George and Argyle will surely be there to see the finish of what promises to be a grand race.

THE EMERALDS.

The tramp of the Emeralds on Monday night will not be ladies' night, but merely the ordinary meeting, with the added eclat of the distribution of prizes won at the races last Saturday. It is hoped that Mr. Wm. Wilson, the honorary president, will be able to attend.

THE LACHINE RACES.

The following are the entries for the open races at the Lachine meeting this afternoon:—

Quarter-mile, open, two medals, J. S. Robertson, Lachine; W. Strain, W. G. Robertson, Montreal; J. Lumsden, J. Kermodie, M. Scanlan, W. Wray, Emerald; W. J. McKenna, Crescent; R. Wynn, Athletic; N. P. Martin, Customs; R. C. Drysdale.
One mile, open, two prizes, W. Swain, Montreal; J. Lumsden, W. Wray, M. Scanlan, Emerald; R. Wynn, Athletic; J. Nelson.
120 yards hurdle, open, two prizes, R. Summerhayes, D. Stewart, W. G. Robertson, Montreal; J. S. Robertson, Lachine; J. Lumsden, Emerald; W. J. McKenna, Crescent; R. C. Drysdale.

The annual dinner of the club will be held at Mrs. Hanna's in the evening.

TOBOGGANING.

The committee wish to state that the portraits for the composition group of the Park club will be taken at W. Notman & Son's studio, and not on the slide, as might be inferred from the notice in yesterday's papers. The formal closing of the slide is announced for this afternoon, but it is probable, should the sharp weather continue, that it will be kept open for some time longer.

THE TURF.

LEXINGTON, March 6.—The celebrated trotting stallion Mambrino Patchen, full brother to Lady Thorn, died here to-day from rupture of a blood-vessel. He was twenty-three years old.

ROLLER SKATING.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The roller skaters' score at one o'clock was: Donovan 978, Boyst 925, Maddock 909, Omelia 897, Schock 891, Allan 744, Johnson 738, Meyer 731, Calhoun 717, Ward 710.

NOTES.

Commodore Roosevelt, of the Poughkeepsie Iceboat club, and Mr. Archy Rogers, have sent in their resignations as members. It is understood that this action is because of the decision of the regatta committee awarding the challenge pennant of America to the Haze in the last race without examining witnesses on a charge of a foul.

New diagonals, worsted and several beautiful fancy cloths—forming part of new spring and summer goods—now on view at the fashionable tailor's. L. Robinson. 1 tf

1885
the Geological Survey of Great Britain, a field geologist of experience obtained both in England and Australia, recommended by the late Director of the Geological Survey of Great Britain, and selected by the late Director of our own Survey, Sir William Logan, as a man suited to be his successor. While it is true that he is not a Canadian by birth, but only by adoption, Canada has not been in the habit of treating with disrespect those who bring to us from the mother country such qualifications and recommendations. I may add that he has been rather remarkable as an active and industrious worker, and has shown a special desire to attend to these practical points with reference to the resources of the country of which so much has been said.

The assertion of "degeneracy" of the Survey will appear strange to those geologists who have read its reports and watched its progress. It is quite true that we may not see again in the employment of our Government a man of the stamp of Sir William Logan. Sir William was a man of genius and infinite resources, a man fitted to begin a new work like the Survey, and to carry it through its early difficulties. He was to our Survey what Sir Henry De la Beche was to that of Great Britain. But the work in his time was much less extensive and varied than it is at present, and, though he had the gift of attracting to himself and retaining under the difficulties of hard work and small pay some very careful and competent men, the staff of the Survey was never in his time so strong nor its appliances so complete as now. Any one who will take the trouble to look over the voluminous reports and the numerous maps and other illustrations published in recent years, and who considers the vast areas which had to be traversed and often actually measured, and the difficulties which had to be encountered by the field workers, will come to a very different conclusion from that stated in your article, and I feel confident that nearly all geologists whose experience has fitted them to give an opinion, will agree that the work done has, on the whole, been both good and useful for the purposes intended.

As to the question of economic geology, it must be borne in mind that it is not the duty of a geological Survey to become a corps of mining engineers. On the contrary, it is the duty of the officers of a public Survey to avoid committing themselves on questions in which companies, proprietors or speculators are interested. It is the duty of a public Survey to collect that kind of information which mere mining explorers do not collect, and to make this acceptable to all. If any complaint should be made on this ground, it is rather that our mining adventurers have been too ignorant or too careless to avail themselves of the information thus obtained for their use by the Survey. This preliminary work has already been pretty fully done for large districts of the older provinces, and even in the new western territories the Survey has well kept pace with the rapid advance of the Canada Pacific. At this moment the maps and reports of the Survey show the run of the Cretaceous and Laramie coals so perfectly that any one can put down a shaft on the prairie, along the lines indicated, with the certainty of finding coal within very reasonable limits of depth, a feat as every one knows recently performed by the engineers of the Canada Pacific on the evidence furnished by the Survey. It may be truly said that even the corresponding districts of the United States, on which very able men have been employed and large sums expended, are not more fully in hand in this respect than our Western territory.

But sensible men should not sympathize with the narrow-minded cry sometimes raised that a public Survey should concern itself only with useful minerals. Even the knowledge of our useful minerals cannot be attained without a large amount of general geological work, relating to stratigraphy, minerals, chemical analysis and determination of fossil remains. Facts of these kinds lead to practical discoveries, and give confidence to scientific men abroad; besides this, Canada has some reputation to make as a civilized country, and also with reference to its surface capabilities and attractions. With reference to these considerations, all that we can learn as to its physical features, its scenery, its soils, its animal and vegetable

resources of the country." following causes:—"Lack of system in conducting the work, the defective method of publication, the delay in communicating results to the public, a lack of accord between the director and his staff, and inattention to the economic mineral resources of the country."

With regard to the reports, the only channel through which the public can derive benefit from the Survey, (the advantage derivable from the museum being necessarily limited to a small number), the committee found that they were "extremely dilatory in publication, meagre in amount and unsatisfactory in practical usefulness." As an evidence of this, it was pointed out that the report for 1880-1-2 had been delayed over a term of two to three years, while in the publication of the maps accompanying that report a delay of from three to nine years had occurred. As to its quality, it was shown to be a meagre result of two years' labor of a staff of about thirty highly educated chemists, geologists, paleontologists and botanists, maintained at a cost to the public during those two years of \$110,000. By the enumeration of the charges for the various expeditions, etc., the committee showed that the results attained were "not at all commensurate to the cost" of the Survey. The actual cost out of an appropriation of \$110,000, the of the expeditions had been \$27,000, only balance being swallowed up in "salaries, stationery, printing, engraving and similar incidental expenses." For this last sum the committee believed that the public was receiving no adequate returns. The large margin between what the public paid for the Survey during the years 1881 and 1882, and what was received from it up to 1884, was unsatisfactory. It was found that, in some instances, the reports had been improperly withheld, and in others, had been suppressed, while in a number of cases publication had been so long delayed as to render them practically useless. The delay had been very injurious to the success of the Survey. It was pointed out that, although in 1874, the department had promised to issue a descriptive catalogue of the museum ten years had elapsed without the appearance of such catalogue. Again, in the report for 1880-1-2, a catalogue of the books in the library was promised, but nearly three years had passed, and no such publication had been issued. "Serious lack of attention to the mining industries of the country" was also charged against the Survey. The field of practical mining was shown to have been greatly enlarged since the days of Sir William Logan, the first director of the Survey, yet the department had given little or no attention to the subject, and the last report had dealt exclusively with the mines of the Province of Quebec. Great stress was laid upon the neglect of the Survey in obtaining information upon the important question of the mineral resources of the country, and ignorance, even, of the existence of certain important mines, was charged against an officer of the department whose especial duty it was to obtain information on this point. The committee expressed its belief that the communication to the public of general information as to the probable extent and character of recognized mineral deposits, and their availability for commercial use, would tend more to the material prosperity of the country than the purely scientific researches so much indulged in, which seemed to be rather undertaken for the argumentative purposes of rival scientists than for the acquirements of useful information for the public benefit. The primary object of the survey should be, the committee thought, to obtain and disseminate as speedily as possible practical information as to the economic mineral resources of the country. The survey had, apparently, no such useful and practical end in view, but had devoted itself principally to upsetting existing theories by means of scientific dissertations. The reports had been rather entertaining than instructive.

With regard to the field surveys, the committee showed that, of twenty-three exploring parties in the years 1880-1-2, seven only had published reports. Of nine field surveys in the year 1882 but one had published a report. As the average annual cost of these field surveys was only \$1,400 each, the committee thought that there should be a sufficient margin out of the large balance of the ap-

and patient examination to a Sir David himself should something of—seeing it was in department—but of which he fear, hopelessly ignorant.

Yours truly
A

The Cotton Prints Cont

To the Editor of THE HERALD
MONTREAL, February

It is stated in your issue of the manager of the Magog T denies that Ontario and K favor the print cloth mov state that Mr. A. T. W

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GEO. W. HIBBARD,

Asst.-General Passenger Agent.

W. C. VAN HORNE,

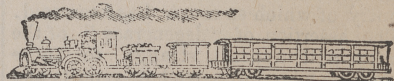
ARCHER BAKE,

Gen. Manager.

Gen. Supt.

April 22

9733



SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY

Montreal and Boston Air Line.

The Direct and Best Route to Boston and all New England points, via Concord, Manchester, Nashua, Lowell, &c.

On and after Monday, December 1st, 1884, trains will leave Montreal as follows:—

8.00 A.M.—For Farnham, Bedford and local points.

5.10 P.M.—Night Express for Boston and New England Points, with Pullman Palace Sleeping Car attached. Also for Newport, Waterloo, Bedford, St. Cesaire and intermediate points with through connection for Springfield, and all points on the Connecticut River line.

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For Tickets and all information, apply at 202 St. James Street, Windsor Hotel or Beauventure Station.

T. A. MACKINNON,

General Manager for the Trustees.

June 28

155



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The only line running a Fast Express Train between Montreal and New York—leaving Montreal at 5.45 a.m.

Fast Trains leave Montreal:

8.00 a.m.—Fast Day Express, with Pullman Drawing-room Car attached for Saratoga, Troy and Albany and New York, arriving in New York at 10.00 p.m.

5.45 p.m.—Night Express—With Pullman's Elegant Sleeping Car runs through New York without change, arriving in New York at 7.30 next morning. This Train makes close connection at Troy and Albany with Sleeping Car Train for Boston, arriving at 9.30 a.m.

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CHAS. C. McFALL,

General Pass'r. Agent,

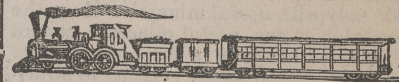
General Agent,

Albany, N. Y.

Montreal.

January 28

42



CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD

TO

New York, Boston & New England

GREEN MOUNTAIN ROUTE.

Trains leave Montreal

...ology and what remains of its fast
perishing native races, are matters for
which the civilized world holds it respon-
sible. It is perhaps in this direction rather
than in that of mineral resources that our
survey now requires new stimulus, like
that which the Council of the British As-
sociation thought it its duty to administer
on the occasion of its recent meeting.

The question of mineral and mining
statistics, sometimes mixed up with that
of the survey, is entirely different. This
has, so far, been left to the separate Pro-
vinces, and in one of them at least, Nova
Scotia, it is very well carried on. But it
might well be undertaken by the Dominion
Government. It should, however, be con-
ducted on its own principles, and it requires
not so much a scientific man at its head as
a sound statistician, and a man of such in-
fluence and character that he could be
thoroughly relied on as exempt from all
the influences which, in affairs of this
kind, are brought to bear by interested
parties.

Yours,

ACADICUS.

**What the House of Commons Committee
Reported Last Year.**

The Editor of THE HERALD.
I'm pleased to find you calling atten-
tion to the remissness of the Department
of the Interior in not dealing with the re-
port of the special committee in connec-

tion to the services of a
"first-class mining engineer and inspector,
"whose business it should be to keep him-
"self and the public posted as to all min-
"ing developments, and progress etc."
The appointment of such an official was
strongly recommended.

The committee also advocated the
establishment and maintenance of a
"bureau of mineral statistics" in con-
nection with the Survey, and recommended
that a change be made as to the time and
manner in which the results of the field
surveys were communicated to the public.

The vast extent of the unfinished work
of the Survey was commented upon, and
the committee more than hinted that the
absence of certain important reports was
unjustifiable. The total absence of in-
formation from some of the leading
scientists of the department, who had been
furnished with large staffs at great expense,
was referred to as "a loss of valuable
time and of experience gained which can
hardly be over-estimated." The fact of
the continued resignations and dismissals
of members of the Survey, "averaging
about one skilled man each year," was
deplored as causing "great loss to the
efficiency and progress of the Survey."
The resignations were attributed "to
some permanent causes which re-
quired investigation."
It was found that the place of
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had been of an unpleas-ant character.

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Victoria Street

8.30 A.M.—Fast Train, arriving via
Albans 10.50 a.m., White River Junction 2.55 p.m., Boston, via Lowell, 7.10 p.m., and New York, via Springfield at 11.25 p.m.

Pullman New Buffet Parlor Cars run on this train to Boston and New York.

5.30 P.M.—New York and Boston Express, arriving St. Albans 7.55 p.m., [Supper], Burlington 9.10 p.m., Rutland 11.20 p.m., Troy 2.05 a.m., Albany 2.25 a.m., New York 7.30 a.m. Boston 7.49 a.m., via Rutland, Bellows Falls and Fitchburg.

Wagner Sleeping Cars Montreal to New York and Pullman Sleeping Cars St. Albans to Boston.

Through Cars also for Waterloo and Magog on this train.

8.30 P.M.—Night Express, arriving St. Albans 10.45 p.m., White River Junction 3.15 a.m., Manchester 6.25 a.m., Nashua 7.00 a.m., Boston via Lowell 8.30 a.m., via Fitchburg, 10.40 a.m., New York, via Northampton, Holyoke, Springfield, and New Haven 11.57 a.m.

This train makes close connection at Nashua and Winchenden for Worcester; Providence and all points on New York and New England Railroads.

Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars to Boston and Springfield.

—:0:—

For Tickets, Time Tables and other information, apply at Windsor Hotel and Grand Bank Offices, or at the Company's office, James Street.

A. C. STONEGRAVE,
Canadian Passenger Agent.

HOBART S. W. CUMMINGS,
Gen'l. Manager. Gen. Pass. Agent
Montreal, December 14th, 1884

corner
Street

PARLOR

REF.
ACC.
MCGILL

Alderman Prefontaine then asked the chairman of the Finance Committee another question. He said that an article had appeared in *La Presse*, saying that according to the City by-law they had not the right to impose a statute labor tax on one particular class of citizens and pass over another. He asked if Alderman Grenier would make enquiries in the matter.

A long discussion followed on the late meeting, after which Alderman Grenier said that the enquiries would be made.

THE C. P. R. BY-LAW.

On motion of Alderman Prefontaine City Passenger by-law was then taken up, and Alderman Rainville proposed an amendment to section 36, to the effect that instead of the Council being able to impose an unlimited tax should they not desire to take over the road at the end of the twenty-five years, that it be a specified sum of say \$1,000 per annum for each five years in addition to the regular annual tax.

Alderman Holland was surprised that Alderman Rainville made such an amendment, for it was virtually making a tax for their successors, who, he thought, would quite able to legislate for themselves.

Alderman J. C. Wilson said that there was no necessity for the amendment and that it was, in fact, a scheme to boom up the stock of the City Passenger Railway. Alderman Grenier said that to allay the fears of Aldermen Wilson and McShane he would explain what the motion meant. It was that in case the city should not be able to take over the road at the end of twenty-five years, that the company continue their business under the management, on payment of this special

The doors at 183 St. James street and 321 Commissioners street were found open by the police on Sunday.

Policeman James Armstrong, of Toronto, was shot and dangerously wounded on Thursday night, by Thomas Little, a notorious and daring horse thief and burglar, who is wanted in various parts of the country for different grave charges. Little escaped, but the police are making an active search and are determined to arrest him. Chief Paradis has received a bill from the authorities of Toronto, offering a reward of \$25 for Little's arrest.

Patrick Munday and the other members of the gang charged with the Longue Pointe burglary will have their preliminary examination continued to-day.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.
Arrived.

The Allan SS. Siberian from Glasgow, arrived at Boston at 4 on Monday.

The Allan SS. Manitoban from Philadelphia, arrived out on Monday.

The Allan Mail SS. Newfoundland from St. John's, arrived at Halifax at 9.30 p.m. on Saturday.

The passengers by SS. Alaska were landed at New York at 9 o'clock this morning.

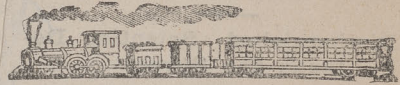
The Red Star Line SS. Noodland from Antwerp for New York, has arrived with 41 cabin and 170 steerage passengers.

The Allan Mail SS. Parisian from Halifax at 8.45 p.m. on Sunday, 1st February, arrived out on Monday morning.

The Beaver Line SS. Lake Winnipeg from Liverpool, arrived at New York this morning (Monday).

GLASGOW, Feb. 9.—Arrived, State of Alabama.

Railways.



CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

THE NEW LINE.

MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

VIA OTTAWA.

WINTER TIME TABLE

—IN EFFECT—

Monday, November 24th, 1884.

TIME TABLE.	Morning Express.	Night Express.
Leave Montreal.....	8.40 a.m.	7.30 p.m.
Arrive Ottawa.....	12.03 p.m.	11.09 p.m.
Arrive Toronto.....	9.55 p.m.	8.30 a.m.
Leave Toronto.....	8.25 a.m.	7.55 p.m.
Leave Ottawa.....	6.07 p.m.	5.17 a.m.
Arrive Montreal.....	9.42 p.m.	8.50 a.m.

Elegant Parlor Cars on Day Trains.

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Close connections at Ottawa with Trains to and from

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and all points in the Upper Ottawa Valley; Connections at Toronto for all points West, South West and North West.

Only Line running direct into KINGSTON [via K & P Railway] avoiding long and tedious omnibus transfers.

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

A Distinguished Scientist Defends the Survey.

A Candid Critic Calls Attention to the Commons' Committee's Report.

Why Has No Action Been Taken?

A Defence of Dr. Selwyn.

To the Editor of THE HERALD.

Permit an old geologist and true-hearted Canadian who has had pretty intimate knowledge of the Geological Survey of Canada from its beginning up to the present time, to say a few words in mitigation of the condemnation passed on it in your editorial of Friday.

The question is not one of party politics, but of science, of the practical development of the country and of its reputation abroad, and should be looked at from these points of view.

As to the personal matters involved, it may be well to say little, though something might be said as to reasons for some of the resignations and dismissals complained of, and something might also be said with reference to members of the Survey engaging in agitations adverse to the department by which they are employed. But in regard to the Director of the Survey, there can be nothing invidious in reminding the public that he is an officer trained under

tion with the Geological Survey. That committee, as you remember, was composed of some of the ablest members of the House of Commons, men of good judgment, some of them largely interested in the Survey being properly handled because of the mineral wealth lying undeveloped in their counties. They were drawn from both of the political parties. The committee sat throughout the session; they called scores of witnesses; they heard all that Dr. Selwyn could say in behalf of his management; they summoned every witness that he wished to have summoned; they had before them all his special friends, all the principal members of his staff, and a number of persons who had been formerly employed in the service. I conceive that they did their duty very independently and exhaustively. So important were the results of their labors that the House ordered the evidence in full, as well as the committee's report, to be published, and it has been published by the order of Parliament and sent all over the country. It is not, I think, inopportune to remind the Parliament and people of the conclusions reached by the committee.

In the report which was presented to Parliament by Mr. Hall, the chairman of the committee, it was stated that after testing the efficiency of the Survey by an examination of its practical result, the committee had no hesitation in deciding that "the administration of the department under its present management was unsatisfactory." This, the committee reported, resulted principally from the fol-

to impair the usefulness of the Survey. This was attributed by the witnesses to various causes, and the matter was not thoroughly investigated, the committee considering that it hardly fell within their province, although they could not wholly ignore the fact.

As the result of their enquiry the committee recommended that a more systematized plan of operations should be established; that the field operations should be confined within more practically useful limits; that reports should be published not later than the succeeding season after the work had been performed; and that such reports and maps should be published separately for each district, and at a nominal price. It was also recommended that a mining engineer be appointed, as referred to above, with the rank of an assistant director, and the committee added that in their opinion all these changes and improvements might be effected, under judicious management, without additional expense to the country.

Nothing, as far as can be learned, has been done during the session to place the Survey on a better footing or otherwise carry out the recommendations of the committee, which the House of Commons sanctioned by ordering the publication of the report in its name. True, the head of the Department, Mr. Macpherson, has knighted meantime, but this does not appear to have improved the Survey to extent. If the time he spent in England, last year, had been devoted to an honest attempt to carry out the recommendations of the Special Committee, of utterly ignoring the committee's advice, I think it would have shown a better taste, and would, at least, have shown a desire to pay some respect to the judgment of men who had given their time and labor for the Survey. After

News

ARCH 7, 1885.

LATEST CABLE DESPATCHES

Lord Granville on German Relations.

SOMETHING LIKE AN APOLOGY.

Northbrook on the Navy and Colonial Defence.

PACIFIC DESPATCHES FROM RUSSIA

Troops Preparing to

The police searched the entire neighborhood, but no clue was found.

A "Foreign Potentate."

Dublin, March 6.—United Ireland has published a special edition, mainly devoted to retracting his abusive remarks regarding the visit of the Prince of Wales to Ireland. It speaks of the prince as a "foreign potentate," and exhorts all Irishmen to abstain from any acts of loyal homage toward the intruder.

The Irish industries.

LONDON, March 6.—The Lord Mayor and members of the Dublin municipal council presented a petition to the House of Commons to-day, asking for the appointment of a commission to enquire into the condition of Irish industries.

A mysterious gambler's suicide.

LONDON, March 6.—Society is exercised over the suicide of a young Englishman whose name is concealed. He was recently married and lost \$25,000 gambling at Monaco.

Bad feeling in Shanghai.

SHANGHAI, March 6.—The Chinese are threatening all foreigners in Ningpo in consequence of Admiral Courbet's blockading the river and bombarding Chinghai.

International arbitration.

MADRID, March 6.—Baron Blanc, the Italian minister, has been appointed arbiter in the dispute between America and Spain in reference to attacks upon American ships in Cuban waters.

The Russian despatch.

LONDON, March 7.—It is reported that the government has received the expected St. Petersburg despatch and that it is pacific in tone. The News confirms this report.

A one-sided bargain.

LONDON, March 7.—The Standard says there are grounds for stating that Turkey negotiates making a formal proposal for an offensive and defensive alliance with England.

Minor and personal.

The number of enrolled volunteers in Great Britain is 215,000, the greatest yet attained. The reichstag has rejected a motion in favor of the establishment of a bi-metallic standard of currency.

An explosion occurred in a colliery at Karwin, in Austrian Silesia, yesterday. One hundred and forty-seven men were in the mine, and it is unknown whether any were saved.

ONTARIO DESPATCHES.

Tell off a train—A missing doctor—Sudden death—Chopping accident.

STRATFORD, Ont., March 6.—An old lady, holding a ticket from Leppert, Mich., to Ogdensburg, N. Y., fell off the lightning express going east this morning between here and St. Paul's and was killed. From papers found in her possession her name is supposed to be Nancy Lawrence. The body lies at the station here awaiting instructions from her friends, whom the authorities are trying to find.

LONDON, Ont., March 6.—A telegram from Dorchester station at 2 o'clock this afternoon says it is suspected that Dr. Moore of that place has met with foul play. Last night three miles south of Nisleton his horse and cutter with the buffalo robe blood-stained were found. No tidings of the doctor have come to hand.

GALT, Ont., March 6.—Mr. John Bond, druggist, formerly of Goderich, but for the past year engaged in the drug business here, died very suddenly this morning of heart disease. He had arisen from bed and while in the act of dressing fell dead. Deceased was about 70 years of age.

NEW HAMBURG, Ont., March 6.—Henry Greunzbach, aged 20 years, was killed this afternoon in the bush while felling a tree. His father is a well-known and highly respected farmer.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES.

The Federal Bank Bill Adopted with Amendments—The Insurance Bill.

(From our own reporters)

OTTAWA, March 6.

The banking and commerce committee met this morning, when the sub-committee appointed at the last meeting to consider the statements with reference to the bill to reduce the capital stock of the Federal bank, reported in favor of the bill.

Sir Richard Cartwright asked if it was the intention of government to take steps with the view of preventing banks from dabbling in the stocks of loan companies, instancing the case of the Federal bank getting shares from the Commercial Loan company.

Sir Leonard Tilley said the banking law would be amended this session so as to prevent such a thing occurring in the future. The bill was adopted with amendments.

THE INSURANCE BILL.

On the consideration of the government bill to modify the application of the Insurance act, 1882, Sir Leonard Tilley said that after having considered the subject and consulted the inspector of insurance he had found one or two clauses which he proposed to offer to the bill. One clause proposed that nothing in the act should apply to any society or association of persons of a fraternal, benevolent, industrial or religious description, in whose operation the transaction of life insurance is merely incidental. Another amendment proposed that any association which is declared to be exempt from the application of the act may, nevertheless, apply to the finance minister to be allowed to avail itself of the provisions of the act, and upon such application, being assented to, the association shall cease to be exempt.

The committee was addressed by Messrs. Garvin and Macdonald, of Toronto, on behalf of the life line companies, who argued that the two systems of insurance were so different that they could not be legislated for by the same act. Hon. L. E. Church, of Montreal, spoke on behalf of the Provincial Mutual association, claiming that the principle upon which this company is based is sound and has stood the test in the Province of Quebec for the past twenty-five years. Mr. Wells, M. P., for the Mutual Reserve Fund company of New York, also spoke in support of the application of his company for permission to do business in Canada. After hearing the statements of the various speakers, the committee adjourned.

THE WEATHER.

Probabilities.

Toronto, March 7, 1 a. m.—The shallow depression which was over Wisconsin last night now covers the Ohio valley. Elsewhere throughout the continent the pressure is abnormally high attended in Canada by generally fair and comparatively cold weather.

St. Lawrence—Light to moderate winds; fine weather; not much change in temperature.

THAT OUR COAT—Like the Chinese it must go. Don't pull it out again this spring. Get a new one. Robinson has many 'fashioning' new patterns.

My friend, look here! you know how weak and nervous your wife is, and you know that Carter's Iron Pills will relieve her, now why not be fair about it and buy her a box?

\$6 A YEAR—3 CENTS A NUMBER.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

CURLING.

THE ROYAL CALEDONIAN CLUB OF SCOTLAND MEDAL WON BY THE MONTREAL CALEDONIANS.

A four-hour curling match took place yesterday afternoon between the Montreal Caledonian and the Montreal Thistle for the district medal of the Royal Caledonian Curling club of Scotland, and resulted in a victory for the Montreal Caledonian by fourteen points. The following are the names of the players and the scores made by each rink:—

THISTLE.

Rink No. 1. D. Wilson (skip), R. McLaughlin (skip), R. Esdaile, W. H. Gibson, J. M. Kirk, G. A. Cook, 11

Rink No. 2. J. Allan (skip), J. D. Anderson, R. Thomas, 27

Rink No. 3. J. H. Hutchinson (skip), A. McPherson, J. S. A. Chivald, 16

Rink No. 4. G. Brush (skip), E. Greenshields, W. Miller, 11

Rink No. 5. J. E. Robertson, D. Brown (skip), J. Robertson, W. Walker, 25

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Gazette

REAL, THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1885.

of the volunteers at the front, and hoped that the principals in this unwarranted insurrection would meet with speedy justice at the hands of the proper authorities, and that no intrigue or false sympathy would stand in the way of their answering for their crime.

The Toronto Field Battery having received instructions from Ottawa to disband, yesterday morning the members donned their civilians' clothes.

E. E. Shepherd, of the Toronto News, left by last evening's train for Montreal to answer a charge of criminal libel, brought against him by Major Dugas, of the 65th Battalion.

Several Toronto law students, who are serving with the troops at the front, have, in consequence, missed the usual law examination, which would necessitate their having to wait six months longer before the next examination comes round. The Benchers of the law society have decided to credit them with having passed the examinations. By this action, Lieut. Brock, of the Queen's Own, gets credit as solicitor and barrister.

The Calgary Herald complains that Lieut. Bull's Head is being badly treated by the eastern press, which refuses to believe there is a man with such a name in this country. They call him Covelle, Cayelle, Cargill and Cavell and various other names. The Herald thinks a shame to call a man names when he is engaged fighting the enemies of his country.

A GRUB DANCE.

The Calgary Herald says:—Give Bull's Head, chief of all the Sarcees—a tribe numbering ten men, 57 women, and several children—a cigar, put him on the platform of G. Baker's store and tell him to look like Napoleon, and he's there every time. With his left hand resting on his left hip, his body curved back like Grecian bow on the wrong side, and his right hand daintily toying with Havana, he is an Indian exquisite—a dude the first water. This was apparent on Tuesday last when he brought in his tribe to give a grub dance for the benefit of the pale-riars. Bull's Head was in a state of glory which has not visited him since Inspector McIlree took him by the neck and snatched him off to the guard-house. His men squatted round in circle, the tom-tom in the midst and the fun commenced, while the 9th Battalion and the men of the 92nd, who were yet in town, gathered near and looked in wonder at the athen fight. There were several ladies here also and no doubt the redskins reminded themselves slyly that since Poundmaker had won a white wife, their turn might come. After the grub dance was over, Col. Myot put the 9th Battalion through the bayonet exercise for the benefit of the dusky sitters. The Sarcees had never seen a bayonet exercise before and their eyes pruned at the sight to such an extent that they would have served readily as hat-pegs. Mr. Begg asked one of them how it struck him and the answer seemed to be satisfactory. Mr. Begg laughed heartily. After the dance at the fort, the braves proceeded to the corner of I. G. Baker's and went through a very similar performance. W. Bowen brought some tea, tobacco and biscuits to them, and the poor creatures lost all their Indian decorum in their delight at the welcome presents.

SUPREME COURT CASES.

OTTAWA, May 20.—In the Supreme Court today argument was concluded in the cases of the Canadian Pacific railway vs. Neelan and the C. P. railway vs. Helliwell et al., which were taken together. The case of the St. Lawrence & Ottawa Railway company vs. William Pittman Lett is an appeal from the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench. On the 3rd September, 1881, whilst crossing the railway on Dalhousie street, Mrs. Lett's carriage was run into by an engine and she was killed. Mr. Lett brought an action against the company, and the Court of Queen's Bench gave him \$5,800 as damages, divided as follows:—\$1,500 to Mr. Lett and remainder amongst his five young children—Anna Eliza, \$600; Maria, \$1,200; Fred Austin, \$400; Norman, \$800, and Albert, \$1,300. Against this judgment the company now appeal.

RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

PITTSBURG, May 20.—At the suit of Edward Wesley, the Massachusetts courts to-day appointed G. Clinton Gardner, of New York, receiver of the Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia railroad.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 20.—The Lake Erie Western railway has consolidated with the Erie & Mississippi railway.

THE WEATHER.

TORONTO, May 21, 1 a.m.—The pressure is higher over the Maritime Provinces and east over the northwestern states and territories. The weather has been fine from the west to the Atlantic. In the Northwest it has been fair with a few showers, the temperature ranging from 58 to 70.

Probabilities.

St. Lawrence—Light to moderate winds; weather; not much change in temperature.

Buff.—Light to moderate variable winds; weather; stationary or higher temperature.

End of a Murder Trial.

R. THOMAS, May 20.—The Stilwell murder trial concluded to-day in a verdict of not guilty. The prisoners were Mrs. Stilwell and a man named Forbes. Stilwell was found dead, having gone out hunting on New York's day, in company with Forbes and a man named Thomas. Thomas turned Queen's Bench, admitting that he was connected with the affair and seeking to implicate Forbes and the murdered man's wife, but his story was disbelieved by the jury and the prisoners were acquitted.

The Cheese Markets.

WOODSTOCK, Ont., May 20.—Thirteen factories offered 1,870 boxes of cheese to-day, the first half of May make. No sales were reported. The next market day is Wednesday, the 27th inst., and thereafter every Wednesday fortnight.

The forty-fifth annual meeting of the Upper Canada Bible society was held at Toronto last night, Senator Allan presiding. The annual report showed receipts for the year of \$10,009; full contributions, \$20,201; number of Bibles and Testaments taken from depositories in Toronto, 35,725, being 4,454 more than the previous year. The total issues of the society since its commencement number 1,276,866.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil for Hypophosphites, for Pulmonary affections and Scrofulous Diseases. Dr. Ira M. King, New York, says: "I am greatly pleased with your Emulsion. Have found it very serviceable in Scrofulous diseases and pulmonary affections."

A New Suit. Faded articles of all kinds restored to their original beauty by Amond Dyes. Perfect and simple. 10c. all druggists. Wells & Richardson Co. Montreal P. Q.

LATEST CABLE DESPATCHES.

Gen. Wilson's Refence of His Action at Gubat.

THE IRISH LAND PURCHASE BILL.

Cholera Makes its Appearance at Marseilles.

ROYAL ACADEMY PICTURES MUTILATED.

Strange Death of a Sentry on the Chatham Magazine.

LONDON, May 20.—Gen. Sir Charles Wilson, who commanded the advance corps of the Khartoum expedition after the wounding of Gen. Stewart, has sent in an official report in response to the charge that Gen. Gordon might have been rescued alive if the troops under Wilson's command had not been unnecessarily halted at Gubat for three days. The report explains that it was necessary to secure the small force at Gubat against attacks threatened from Berber on the north and from Omdurmann on the south. After the arrival of the troops at Gubat it required a great deal of time to select crews and prepare the steamers for the advance.

A Chatham Sentry Murdered.

CHATHAM, May 20.—A sentry at the Upnor Castle powder magazines was mysteriously murdered last night. A revolver lay by his side. He had been shot through the lungs. The authorities are disposed to regard the case as one of assassination, committed to make possible an attempt to blow up the magazine. The authorities, after investigation, decided that the case was one of suicide. Surgeons discredit this view.

Cholera at Marseilles.

PARIS, May 20.—There were two deaths from cholera at Marseilles to-day.

MADRID, May 20.—Minister Foster visited the cholera district before coming to the capital. He found cases of mild choleraic disease, but could hear of few deaths within the past few days, and felt more reassured since his visit as to the security of Spain in the coming summer against a great epidemic breaking out.

Emigration to the Colonies.

LONDON, May 20.—A committee of the London Chambers of Commerce has forwarded to the government a resolution in favor of diverting emigration to British colonies, especially to Australia, where the consumption of British goods exceeds £8 per head, instead of to America, where the consumption of British goods is only 10 per head.

Irish Land Purchase.

LONDON, May 20.—It is reported that the Irish land purchase bill provides that the government shall advance three-fourths of the purchase money, the landlord retaining a lien for the other fourth, and that before he is paid off a large portion of the government claim must be satisfied.

International Sanitary Conference.

ROME, May 20.—The International Sanitary conference was opened to-day by Signor Mancini, minister of foreign affairs. The object is to effect an international agreement as to the best means of combating contagious diseases. Count Cordova was elected president.

Royal Academy Pictures Mutilated.

LONDON, May 20.—Valuable pictures by Frederick Leighton, Alma Tadema, Millais, and other celebrated artists, now on exhibition at the Royal Academy, have been mutilated by unknown parties.

France and China.

SHANGHAI, May 20.—France has presented a list of conditions as a basis of peace. Of these China has accepted seven and rejected the other three.

Minor and Personal.

The French Senate has adopted the *scrutin de liste* system.

The House of Lords has passed the Registration bill.

The Committee of Deputies has refused by 11 to 9 to consider a proposal to impeach the Ferry ministry.

The German authorities have forbidden the proposed performances of Mme. Bernhardt in Metz and Strasburg in June.

Victor Hugo's right lung is congested. Morphine is being injected to alleviate his sufferings. His condition is hopeless.

A gunboat, with a number of police and marines, has arrived at Portree to arrest numerous crofters on the Kilmuir estate.

Thirty German families have arrived at Hamburg from Russia en route for America. They complain that the anti-German feeling is growing in Russia.

The Chamber of Deputies has agreed to the first five clauses of the French colonial army bill. The cost of the corps is estimated at 8,000,000 francs.

The Mon Bijou Palace at Berlin, once occupied by Frederick the Great, but now used as a museum, was partially burned on Tuesday night. The works of art and relics were saved, but many in a damaged state.

In the Spanish Senate on Tuesday the Minister of Foreign Affairs stated that the rupture of commercial negotiations with England was due to a misunderstanding on the part of the English cabinet regarding the declarations and powers of Spain.

THE COMING ELECTIONS.

Lords Salisbury and Churchill Attack the Ministry—The Parnellites.

LONDON, May 20.—The Marquis of Salisbury, speaking this evening at the dinner of the Middlesex Tories, said it was now quite evident that diplomacy was useless to stop the advance of Russia towards India. The right policy now would be to mass all available troops in the north of India and fortify the Indian frontier. He upbraided the liberal administration for its waste of lives and money in the Sudan campaign, which has resulted only in humiliating failures, and urged the Tories to educate the new electors, who would exercise the right of suffrage for the first time this year.

Lord Randolph Churchill, in an address this evening at the dinner of the St. Stephen's club, asserted that the intention of the ministry to renew the Irish Crimes act was an admission of the failure of the cabinet's Irish policy. Referring to Ireland, he said when the time of popular disorder had passed the government was bound to return to and rely upon the ordinary law. They had reason to believe that Ireland was now marvellously free from crime. Politics would always be a turbulent trouble, owing to difference of race and religion, but at present there was nothing abnormal in the condition of the country. The renewal of the Crimes act during the short period before the general election which would drive Irish voters to

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CALCUTTA, May 20.—Owing to the delay

in the settlement of the Afghan question, officers'

furloughs have again been stopped.

Work on the Bolan railway is again making

good progress. War preparations are being

made steadily and continuously. It has been

decided that the three months' stores collected

by the government shall be permanently

stocked at Quetta. The government

is debating whether it would not be wise to

employ in the army a large number of natives

of good position.

CALCUTTA, May 20.—Afghan advices report

reinforcement continuously going from Candahar to Herat. It is expected that the railway will be completed to Mutch in sixty days. Material has been ordered sufficient to carry the line to Candahar. Military work is being utilized.

SHERNESS, May 20.—The turret ship Ajax has been ordered to be put in readiness for sea by Saturday.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 20.—It is rumored that the Anglo-Russian negotiations have collapsed. It is supposed that those rumors originated with the war party.

The Swett of St. Petersburg predicts an outbreak in Macedonia and Bulgaria against the Turks and Greeks which will set the whole Slavonian world in flame.

VARNA, May 20.—Russian influence with the Porte has been increasing since Greece declared her intention to support England in the event of a war with Russia. It is rumored that Musurus Pasha will be recalled from London. His son has been recalled from Rome.

OBITUARY.

Ex-Secretary Frelinghuysen—Captain Perry, of Toronto.

NEWARK, N.J., May 20.—Mr. Frelinghuysen, secretary of state in President Arthur's cabinet, died here this afternoon. He had been suffering greatly since he gave up his office in March last. He was unconscious all day and passed away quietly, dying without a struggle. At 3 p.m. it was evident he was sinking fast and had but a few hours to live. His stupor increased and his breathing grew fainter and weaker until 5.25, when it ceased altogether. The President telegraphed to Mrs. Frelinghuysen as follows: "The President and cabinet have just heard with deep sensibility of the death of your honored husband. Accept from each and all of us expressions of sincere sympathy and condolence."

TORONTO, May 20.—Capt. Charles Perry, well known in steamboat, insurance and curling circles, died to-day, aged 53. He took ill on Saturday with Bright's disease of the kidneys. He leaves a family of three sons and two daughters, one of the latter being married to Captain Murray, of the Queen's Own. His brother, Mr. Alfred Perry, resides in Montreal.

TORONTO, May 20.—Thomas S. Plumb, barrister, died suddenly to-night in convulsions. He had been slightly ailing since Sunday. He was thirty-five years of age and the eldest son of Senator Plumb. He leaves a wife and two children.

THE COLOMBIAN REVOLT.

The Siege of Carthage Raised—Privations of the People.

COLON, May 20.—The United States men-of-war Tennessee and Alliance have returned from Carthage. Admiral Jewett was unable to arrange terms of peace. The rebel Gaitan, with 2,000 followers, made an assault on the walls of Carthage on the night of May 7th. After a severe battle the insurgents were repulsed with a loss of 800 men. The rebels finally withdrew in their flotilla to Barranquilla. Eckert, the American, who commanded the flotilla in the assault, was killed. One wing of the attacking forces was led by Pristan. Gen. Vila, the lawful president of Panama, with 4,000 men, arrived at Carthage yesterday. General Reyes will lead the combined forces against Barranquilla, where the rebels are stationed. When the siege of Carthage was raised, the people were living on cats, dogs, rats and a little rice. All is quiet on the isthmus. An extra force of 500 Colombian troops arrived at Panama yesterday to protect the isthmus. The health of the United States troops is bad. Three men in the camp at Panama are suffering from yellow fever.

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Miscellaneous

Dr. Haydon on one occasion started to go across the river to Maidman's Creek (about three miles from Moose) in a canoe, where he had been many times in winter. He lost his way, never found the creek—which is pretty broad at the mouth and well marked—and did not get home till midnight. Parties were sent out to look for him. He was so short-sighted, that he could not see ten yards ahead of him! Another chief witness I am told, was a person who had been some years at Moose, and had a "Rob Roy" cause; on the strength of which he was supposed to know all about the river. This gentleman has been very reticent. He lives or did live three years ago in Montreal, and I shall take the liberty of sending you his name, for your own information.

Dr. Bell's lamentations and grumblings are continuous (see his examination before the Committee on Geological Surveys) that good topographical and geological surveys of his, remain "a dead letter" whilst "this little scrap of unfinished work" (on Moose river) "is dragged forth and paraded for purposes which are explained on pp. 77 to 80 of the report of the committee already referred to."

I do not think that the error—as it happens not an unimportant one—in this so-called scrap of unfinished work, would have been dragged to light at all or even discovered, but for Dr. Bell's friends, the railway gentlemen who interviewed me. When I pointed out the error and told them how the river did run across a part of the projected railway track that was placed on my land, they asserted confidently and I believed them, that Dr. Bell had distinctly given them to understand that his survey—which he now, since an error has been discovered in it, calls an unfinished scrap—was perfectly to be relied upon as accurate. A beautifully executed and enlarged copy of Dr. Bell's survey or "scrap" was shown me. This occurred in 1882, and I enter into these details, to prove that this piece of Dr. Bell's work was not dragged forth for the purposes assigned by Dr. Bell in his evidence.

The difference between Dr. Bell's case and mine is, that his Director-General declined, I have no doubt for good and sufficient reasons, to waste Dominion government money on worthless surveys, merely because their author calls them "good." He did call the Moose River survey "good" until found out to be wrong, then, as I have already said, it became "an unfinished scrap," and certainly worse than "worthless" because misleading. The eye of the expert in geology and topography discovered defects, hence its non-publication.

In my case, the most distinguished of Admiralty hydrographers, Admiral Beaufort, writes to me a friendly letter which was published in the GAZETTE of 7th March, asking me to correct Captain Collinson's surveys in the Arctic seas, and the Admiral not only accepts my corrections, but his successor takes possession of my whole survey of Wollaston and Victoria lands amounting to nearly 700 miles and about 100 miles of the survey of Dease and Simpson, without altering a word a name or a line, and enters it in the large Admiralty chart of 1854, attempts, by insertion of a note, to hand it over to Captain Collinson, uses it to illustrate Captain Collinson's report, whilst the survey of that gallant officer never appeared anywhere. I may add that Captain Collinson and I talked over this matter, and were good friends always. You, sir, or any one who may read this letter, can verify the truth of what I say, first by looking at the enclosed copies of drawings sent to me by Admiral Beaufort, verified as correct by Mr. O'Halloran, secretary of the Colonial Institute and well-known to everyone who attended the meeting of the British Association at Montreal. For the ability, courtesy and tact with which he performed the various onerous duties of secretary to the geographical section, which won him the esteem and good opinion of everyone. In comparing the admiralty map referred to with mine of 1832, which will be found facing page 73, of vol. 22 of Journal of the Royal Geographical Society, 1852,—if the journal is bound in two volumes,—if in one volume only, it will be in 21. The record in the Geographical Society's journals mentions my being awarded the Founder's or first gold medal, a few months after my return to England in 1852, as follows:—"For his survey of Boothia and coasts of Wallaston and Victoria Lands." Captain Collinson returned to England in 1854 but did not, until three years afterwards (1857), receive a gold medal, recorded as follows:—"For discoveries in the Arctic Seas."—Not a word about Victoria or Wollaston Lands. I go fully into this question because I desire to show that Dr. Bell is knowingly a "falsifier" when he says that my discoveries were denied by Captain Collinson.

Regarding Captain Washington, I have nothing to add beyond the single fact that it is not likely that a captain in the navy, holding the important position of hydrographer to the Admiralty, would be forced by a threat of publication in the newspapers, of what he had done, to remove a note from one of the admiralty charts, unless this honest gentleman felt himself clearly and disgracefully in the wrong. The note was as follows in meaning:—"The coast from Cape Back to Gateshead I was surveyed by Captain Collinson in H.M.S. Enterprise in 1852, the inner bays and lakes being taken or adopted from Dr. Rae." These may not be the exact words as I have not a copy of the map by me. My survey, as I have already said, was in 1851; Collinson's a year after.

The second note after the first being ("on compulsion") removed, is verified by Mr. O'Halloran's signature, and is as follows:—"The coast from Cape Back to Gateshead I was discovered by Dease and Simpson in 1839, by Dr. Rae in 1851, and was passed and repassed in 1851-2-3 by H. M. S. Enterprise, Captain R. Collinson." The inaccuracy of the above lines is wonderful, even for an admiralty note. The coast line named above is about 780 English miles in length, of which Dease and Simpson, in their wonderfully long boat voyage of 1839, traced about 100 miles and saw 10 or 15 miles more, which required correction. So the hydrographer gave Dease and Simpson credit for a survey, 660 miles of which they were never near.

This note further says that the Enterprise passed and repassed the whole of this coast. This is an enormous blunder, as the Enterprise was never within 260 geographical, or about 300 English miles, of Gateshead Island, she having wintered at Cambridge Bay (so named by me in 1851), and never went east of that place. (See large admiralty chart, 1854).

This curious note also tells us that the Enterprise, Captain Collinson, "passed and repassed" all these shores in 1853. This is a fable, for the Enterprise was not in 1853 within 500 miles of any part of the above named survey, between Cape Back and Gateshead Island, having run west when the ice opened in 1852, and wintered in 1852-53 between the Mackenzie River and Behring Strait. Dr. Bell says I give "boastful accounts of my own wonderful doings." I have carefully looked over my letter and can find nothing but a bare and plain statement of facts. Possibly he may mean my allusion to my being a fairly good and lucky sportsman and able to kill nearly half the game that kept the party during the winter. Well, sir, the single truth is, that if the leader of the expedition of 1846-47 had been a "duffer" at shooting (as four naval officers once were under very trying circumstances with very disastrous results), we should have had to eat all our pemican, that was kept for our

spring survey of 700 miles, involving a journey or journeys of 1,400 miles on foot, and I should have had to go home without completing the work I went to do. I would wish no man, not even Dr. Bell, to go through the anxiety, aye, and the hard work also, that I experienced in the autumn of 1846 at Repulse Bay, until late in September, when ourarder began to fill with venison. My five fellows had so readily volunteered to stay with me after having been told by Dease and Simpson's two best men, McKay and Sinclair (who were offered very high wages if they would accompany me), that we were all pretty sure if we did not die of starvation, to be frozen for want of fuel, I felt myself responsible for the lives of my men, and hence my anxiety for a month or two.

Dr. Bell's assumption that "I have not ability to survey a mile" is beneath contempt, were it not followed up by his saying that this is indicated by the title of my map; my "discoveries" requiring to be "adjusted and drawn by John Arrowsmith," ("vide title to map in Narrative of an Expedition to the Shores of the Arctic Sea in 1846, by John Rae.")

The actual full title of the map above alluded to is:

"Discoveries of the Honorable Hudson's Bay Company's Arctic Expedition to the North of Repulse Bay, Conducted by John Rae, Esq., 1846 and 1847, showing in Connection the Discoveries made by Parry, Ross, Back, and the Honorable Hudson's Bay Company's Expedition, conducted by Dease and Simpson, 1838, 1839. Adjusted and Drawn by John Arrowsmith."

Here Dr. Bell adopts a new "certified" "falsifying" by wilfully and "The C. Myell" withholding part of a title, and "The C. Myell" only a fragment of it, which changes completely the whole meaning. I am really unable to find a milder term, and at the same time a true one, to apply to him in this instance.

To explain to those who may not have considered the matter, what Mr. Arrowsmith had to do, for there is a good deal of work and trouble in "adjusting" the surveys of five different men without altering anyone of them except in dimensions. I have the charts of Parry, Ross, Back, Simpson and myself at my hand at the present moment, and I find that all are of different scales in length of degree of latitude—Three of them are on spherical projection, two of them mecatovs. The four others had to be brought up or down to the scale of mine which Arrowsmith chose, and did not alter a line in it.

Now as to Admiral Richards and Captain Osborne, I repeat that for the purpose of bolstering up the officers and blue jackets of the navy, as being superior as Arctic travellers to all others, they told plain and palpable untruths. In fact I had an apologetic letter from the Admiral saying that he did not include the Hudson's Bay Co.'s people. He no doubt gained his end, so far as to make some four or five hundred persons believe what he said, but by doing so he placed himself in this dilemma, that he set aside the decision of probably the fairest and most impartial tribunal in the world (the council of the Royal Geographical Society, some of them as good judges as Richards himself of what is a good survey) in awarding their medals.—If the Admiral told the truth, this tribunal of able and impartial men must have acted foolishly or unfairly in the five cases named by me.

I deliberately repeat that when Captain Osborne wrote the extracts I gave in my last letter from "McClure's N. W. Passage," he knowingly said what was untrue, and I gave my reason for stating so. If Dr. Bell has read my little narrative of 1846-47, as he seems to have done, he must know that Osborne did so as regards that Expedition.

The cause of Osborne's tirade of misrepresentation is shown to be "jealousy," by a few lines of his at page 186 of McClure's book's as follows.

"It has been the fashion of late to decry the labours of the men-of-war-men in the search for Franklin, and to point out how far they fall short in endurance of fatigue, and length of journeys, of the deeds of the Hudson Bay voyager, but the comparison if impartially made would really result in proving "Jack" by far the better man!" Osborne's impartial(?) comparison. I have given you—not a line true so far as I and my men are concerned, both on the expedition so frequently mentioned in this letter, and in that of 1853 and '54. When Dr. Bell speaks of surveys performed between the Arctic circle and lat 70° N. as not being in the Arctic, he wishes to follow in the footsteps of a certain acquaintance of mine, who wished to move the southern boundary of the Arctic zone 208 miles north of its present position, with the praiseworthy and noble intention of attempting to depreciate the importance of boat and canoe expeditions, which did not go north of 70°. This man had been an officer in H.M.N. and made one arctic voyage, when his name was conspicuous by its absence from any of the numerous sledging parties:—thus showing laziness, want of pluck, or incapacity. This retired officer should have remembered that a considerable part of the shores of America—now the northern boundary of Canada—south of 70°, was surveyed by men of his own cloth, not only this, but that two of the most disastrous expeditions of the British navy or commanded by British naval officers met with all their difficulties south of 70°. Franklin's crew, officers and men, perished there, and of a foreign expedition (an overland one) under Franklin, 9 died on a miserable little journey of about 200 miles or less, between Hood's River and Fort Enterprise, the lives of the others being saved by the kindness and care of the Indians, when reduced to the last stage of starvation.

Dr. Bell says that my pretended sneer at an ornithological paper of his, "had nothing to do with the matter I claimed the right to speak of." What does the man mean? I claim the right to speak and write of anything he may write and blunder over that is made public.

This was the case with his ornithological papers, which I did see in the Proceedings of the Royal Society of Canada, and glanced over it, thinking to get perhaps a little useful information, but I very soon came upon three errors about those of the best known waterfowl of Hudson's Bay—(one species rather far north.) I shut up that part of an otherwise very interesting and instructive volume, convinced that Dr. Bell's ornithology was as faulty as almost everything else he wrote regarding Hudson's Bay.

I shall point out Dr. Bell's errors above referred to, about birds in negatives:—

The blue-winged goose is not the young of the snow-goose or white "wavy."

The Me-nik is not the grey duck or gad-wall.

The long-tailed duck or ka-ka-wee is not the *Dafila Acuta*.

With these remarks I shall close this very long letter, and subscribe myself

Your obedient servant,
JOHN RAE, F.R.S.
4 Addison Gardens, London,
18th April, 1885.

After getting rid of Washington and Richards we had an hydrographer in the admiralty who had regard for facts, even when they came from men not in Her Majesty's navy, and the foregoing note was, with its various blunders, wiped out. J.R.

Figures Won't Lie.—The figures showing the enormous yearly sales of Kidney-Wort, demonstrate its value as a medicine beyond dispute. It is a purely vegetable compound of certain roots, leaves and berries known to have special value in Kidney troubles. Combined with these are remedies acting directly on the Liver and Bowels. It is because of this combined action that Kidney-Wort has proved such an unequalled remedy in all diseases of these organs.

DR. RAE'S REPLY TO DR. BELL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GAZETTE.

Sir,—Absence from home and the consequent non-receipt of the GAZETTE of the 20th March, has delayed my reply to a letter of Dr. Bell's which I find in that paper; I now send it with a hope that you will kindly give it space. To judge by some of Dr. Bell's writings and sayings, he seems very far from being "the man of peace" he professes to be—he rather appears to be a "Wrangler." I do not mean in the University sense of the word.

I have again to repeat that there is no malignant or malevolent feeling on my part towards Dr. Bell, I have merely taken a right that belongs to everyone, to contradict certain statements of his on the subject of Hudson's Bay and the H. B. territories which I believe to be incorrect and misleading, and more recently also to check some offensive personalities regarding myself, which he now attempts to palliate, by stating he merely said "I was a very old man," omitting wholly the objectionable words, "feeble, foolish, jealous." Dr. Bell ought to know what almost everyone else does, that old people generally remember well long past events, whilst they are apt to forget those of more recent occurrence, and I have whilst writing this letter received further evidence if any were required, to show that my memory was not in error.* Dr. Bell might have called me as old as the venerable "Pair," as helpless as the cripple Lazarus, and as foolish as an owl in daylight, without my taking the slightest notice of his petty malice, but he made a venture at my age as "80 and 90," and thus gave me a tangible point, of which I took advantage to show that he was wrong. Dr. Bell says he had the information of my age and feebleness from my own friends, if this were so, a great many of them saw me at Montreal in 1882, where I spent a most pleasant time, and met with so much kindness that I shall never forget. If also my friend a well known captain in the army, (who acted as aide-de-camp to two Governors General and who is more generally known and more universally liked in Canada than any one I am acquainted with) with whom I had two rather tough day's walking and shooting on the prairies in autumn, 1882; if this gentleman these Montreal friends say that I was a "very feeble old fellow" at that time I gladly bow to their decision, and accept it as a fact.

I pass as briefly as possible over Dr. Bell's remarks about what he calls "the little shoal covered by the tide" in Moose River, because it was this so called "little shoal" which at spring tides with strong northerly winds was sometimes covered by water, that Dr. Bell converted into firm land on the north shore of the river, with the water so deep close to the beach, that "a stone could be pitched upon it, from a ship, lying afloat and at anchor!" I need hardly say that the whole of the above is untrue, yet this is what Dr. Bell's map showed, and what the railway promoters told me he had said. The ship has to lie in the "ship hole" fully a quarter of a mile from the nearest land (the "ship sand") and no ship drawing even only 8 or 9 feet could lie afloat in any part of the north river at from 7 to 10 miles below Moose, without being aground for about half the tide—that is from half ebb to half flood.

In reply to my remark that "Dr. Bell had got what looked like strong evidence in his favor" he says, "I should think I had," I have sifted that evidence a little and find that a Dr. Haydon is a prominent figure in it; how capable he was of giving reliable information on the features and form of the river may be inferred from the following anecdote.

*A letter from Captain Bishop dated Moose Factory, 2nd March, '85. In explanation I may mention that the H. B. Co's. ship was stopped by ice and could not get home last year. Captain Bishop took his ship to Chaulion, an island about 70 miles from Moose Factory, to which Captain Bishop appears to have travelled over solid ice, although Dr. Bell states that the bay is always open except within a few miles of the shore—"he calls it a narrow margin of ice"—(see Our "Northern Waters," page 20 by Chas. N. Bell). When at Moose "ship hole" last autumn, Captain Bishop took a boat, and at ordinary high water sounded all round ship sand "and crossed and recrossed North river several times from the "sands," the result being as follows:—"I find it very much as you described it in the sketch you sent me." Captain Bishop goes on to say "I was shown a map of the place by, I think, Mr. Bell (professor) and I think it as unlike as it is possible to be." The captain gives soundings and other details which I need not trouble you with.

†I previously omitted the following part of the Admiralty's letter to make it shorter, but which is now wanted to explain copies of drawings above mentioned.
"His (Collinson's) Driftwood Point I suppose to be the eastern end of your Admiralty Island, but I know not where to find your broad opening into Alber Edward Bay." You will find neither bay nor opening in Collinson's tracing. J. R.

~~News paper clippings
and Articles on G. H. D's
appointment to
Geological Survey,
also~~

~~on Geological Survey?~~

~~Articles to be read
through of fuller
information~~

~~1885~~

Articles to do with
condemnation of the
Geological Survey at
time of Selwyn.

I think not of any use