

and seismological surveys. By the detailed style of mapping now in general use the geological structure of the earth is becoming every year more accurately known. International co-operation has likewise been called into requisition. And we are now in possession of a geological map of the greater part of the European continent, prepared mainly by the collaboration of the national surveys of the different countries, under the auspices of the International Geological Congress.

While geology, as shown by the production of Maps and Memoirs, has made such steady progress in the Old World, its advance has been in many respects even more rapid and striking in the New. When we look back upon the history of the science on the other side of the Atlantic the first name that prominently comes before us is that of William Maclure (1763-1840), who has been called the "Father of American Geology." He was born at Ayr in Scotland, and after acquiring a fortune in business in London, he went in 1796 to the United States and finally settled there. Having developed a taste for geology in Europe, he was soon attracted by the comparative simplicity and the imposing scale of the geological structure of his adopted country, and in the course of some years made many journeys across the Eastern States. He recorded on a map his observations of the distribution of the rocks, and in 1809 made a communication on the subject to the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia. In 1817, having extended his knowledge during the intervening eight years, he presented his map to that Society, and it was then published. This map is of special interest, as the first sketch of the