together with the position and distribution of the useful minerals; to prepare horizontal sections on a scale of six inches to a mile ($\frac{1}{10560}$), showing the true form of the surface and the ascertained or inferred arrangement of the rocks underneath; to publish various memoirs and monographs in which the geology, palæontology, useful minerals and mineral industries of the country should be fully described, and to form a museum in which the rocks, minerals and fossils of the British Isles should be amply represented by collections of specimens. The first maps issued by the English Survey at once attracted notice as the largest and most detailed maps that had yet appeared of any part of the surface of the earth. De la Beche with much sagacity and energy secured an able staff of professors for his School of Mines, who did much to stimulate the study of geology, mineralogy, palæontology, and natural history. Among these men were Andrew C. Ramsay (1814-1891), Edward Forbes (1815-1854), Warington Smyth (1817-1890), Lyon Playfair (1818-1898), and John Percy (1817-1889). De la Beche was succeeded in 1855 by Murchison, under whom the staff of the Survey was much augmented. The example set by the mother country has been followed among the Colonies and Dependencies of Britain, nearly all of which now have their independent geological surveys. Most civilized countries have also adopted similar organisations, so that now detailed geological maps have been published for a large part of Europe and North America. Even Japan, in adopting the methods of the West, has not omitted to include among them well-equipped geological