

pure geology. A similar analysis of other examples will indicate other causes of similar change; and I think these causes ought now, in reference to the specialities of each country, to be made the subject of critical study and examination. The problem in each case to be solved is this. Given a certain geological structure, which indicates generally, and generally produces, certain agricultural capabilities; to what extent and in what localities have these indications been interfered with and modified by other agencies? In what way and to what extent have climate, physical structure, recent changes of physical structure, the neighbourhood of unlike geological formations, the action of those influences which produce what geologists call changed or metamorphic rocks, or other natural causes, been instrumental in producing such modifications? This, like all other more advanced inquiries, is more complicated and difficult than the simple problem of the direct relation between the character and age of a rock, and the quality of the soil it produces when broken up. But it will result in furnishing us with special surface maps, which will be of direct and immediate use to the practical agriculture of every country. And, what will be not less interesting, theoretically, it will at once connect these soil-maps with our strictly-geological ones, through the intermediate agency of physical causes, similar to those which have operated in a greater or less degree at all geological epochs.

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