OUTCROP is illustrated. The steps formed by the thickness of the card *stratum* at the same time illustrate another phenomenon and its verbal sign, these being miniature ESCARPMENTS.

- "The term DIP, and that which it expresses, may be illustrated by tilting the map; as a whole, when all the strata will dip towards the lower end; or by placing a small object beneath some of the strata and pressing them down on either side of it, when those strata will dip from it in each direction. In the latter case the upraised portion will represent what is known in nature as an ANTICLINAL ridge. If a second object be placed at a short distance from the first and the strata be depressed between them a SYNCLINAL trough will be formed.
- "Whilst illustrating DIP, another term usually very perplexing to learners, may, by means of the Strata Map, be most readily explained, viz.: STRIKE.
- "By removing portions of overlying strata geological INLIERS are clearly exhibited; and OUTLIERS are shown by means of a portion of the stratum to which they belong cut to the shape of the outlier to be represented and attached to the underlying stratum in the proper position.
- "The strata of the map being all superimposed, horizontally, one upon the other, that condition of things known to the geologist as CONFORMABLE stratification is exhibited, and UNCONFORMABILITY is easily explained.
- "Where IGNEOUS rocks occur within the area represented, the space so occupied is marked by a distinctive colour indicating such intrusion. But as it is usually impossible to say whether underlying stratified rocks are pierced thereby, their presence is not indicated on underlying strata. In any case where, by the operations of the miner or otherwise, such rocks are found to exist, the fact may be indicated on any stratum affected.
- "The Strata Map may be made of any size, and may consist of a small number of layers representing groups of formations or of a large number representing the several formations or their subdivisions.
- "Upon the various strata, FOSSILS, characteristic of the formation represented, may be figured and named.