as a prerequisite to detailed geologic mapping. Since 1883 the topographic mapping has been extended from time to time, until it now covers, either in completed or preliminary form, an area of 7100 square miles, or about 75 per cent of the state, while geologic work has been prosecuted along one line or another with varying degrees of activity to the present year. A more detailed review of these operations is given in the following pages.

In addition to the topographic and geologic work above referred to, mention should also be made of the hydrographic work done in the state, systematic measurements having been conducted on the Potomac river and its tributaries and on some of the smaller streams flowing into the Chesapeake Bay.

The statistical compilation of the mineral resources of the state should also be noted. This has been conducted yearly since 1882 and annual reports published. In these reports the coal, brick, pottery clays and building stones, of which Maryland is such an important producer, receive a large share of attention, and added to these are the statistics of iron ores, soapstone, tripoli, slate, etc., all going to make the report a highly useful one to the state.

Much increased activity has been manifested by the United States Geological Survey in Maryland since the organization of the State Geological Survey, it being the aim of the National Survey to aid those states which show a sufficient interest in the investigation of their resources to establish official surveys of their own. As the result of this co-operation between the National and State Surveys the geology and mineral resources of Maryland will receive thorough investigation.

TOPOGRAPHIC WORK.

Prior to the commencement of work in Maryland in 1883 by the United States Geological Survey, the only maps of the state were those prepared by private individuals, and were little more than diagrams of roads. Upon these maps the roads were shown in considerable detail, and as a rule not inaccurately, but the maps made little attempt to represent the streams and none whatever to show the relief. They were therefore of little service for either scientific or industrial purposes.