

He continues as follows:—

"We have still remaining the changes which have taken place in the erosion of valleys, since the caverns were occupied. The waters flowing in the channels near Brixham Cave, and Kent's Hole, were apparently about seventy feet higher in times of flood than at present; but the time involved is subject to the same doubts as in the case of the Belgian Caves. Hughes has well remarked that elevations of the land, by causing rivers to form waterfalls and cascades, which they cut back, may greatly accelerate the rate of erosion. * * * The time required for the erosion of the valleys and the deposit of the gravels, has been very variously estimated." He says truly of a deepening by the flowing of a river:—"In times of unusual flood it may do, in one week, more than in many previous years." Again, "if the climate in time past has been more extreme, or the rainfall greater, the cutting action has then been proportionally rapid."

In further treating of the human period, he writes as follows:—

"In short, if we say that, hypothetically, the whole first-known human age occurred within 4000 years of the Christian era, no one can say that it is geologically impossible. Who can say that 1643 years is insufficient to comprise all the phenomena that occurred during a period confessedly characterized by more rapid and extensive action than at present—a period during which ruptures in the earth's crust, oscillations, and permanent uprising took place, and the intermittent action of violent floods caused the deposit and disturbance, and re-settlement of the gravels and brick earth. * * * As a geologist, and as one who has been, in the main, of the School of Lyell, and after having observed with much care the deposits of the more modern periods, on both sides of the Atlantic, I have, from the first, dissented from those of my scientific brethren, who have unhesitatingly given their adhesion to the long periods claimed for human history, and have maintained that their hasty conclusions on this subject must bring geological reasoning into disrepute, and react injuriously on our noble science."

The last Chapter, No. 15, is entitled,—*"Comparisons and Conclusions."*

We now come to the most material and testing parts of the Doctor's book, and although so ready and confident in assertions, he seems rather alarmed as to public opinion, regarding investigation and results, for he says:—

"In the present chapter I propose to enquire what the science of the earth teaches on these same subjects, and to point out certain manifest and remarkable correspondences, between these teachings and those of revelation. Here, I know, that I enter on dangerous