

thing. In spite of all transformation, the sum of everything remains constant." The vicissitudes of the earth's surface are then enumerated, and historical examples of some of them are given. They may be summarised in the subjoined paragraphs.

What was once solid land is now covered by the sea, and new lands have been made out of the deep. Sea shells have been found far inland, and the anchor on a mountain crest.

Former plains have been carved into valleys by the descending waters, and thus mountains have been washed down into the sea.

Ancient lakes have been turned into tracts of burning sand, and dry ground has been changed to stagnant marshes.

Nature has opened new springs in some places, and elsewhere has closed up the old ones.

By former earthquakes many rivers have been made to spring forth, or to sink down and disappear.

Places that were once islands, like Antissa, Pharos and Tyre are now joined to the mainland, and, on the other hand, tracts of once continuous land are separated by sea-straits like the island of Leucadia.

Cities have been submerged beneath the sea, as in the case of Helice and Buris of which the walls, still standing inclined beneath the waves, are pointed out by the sailors.

Plains may be turned into hills, as happened at Troezen where the violence of the winds, imprisoned in their dark caverns within the earth and unable to find egress, heaved up the ground like