

have scooped out, either by a violent action, or by a slow one, however long continued, any of those long and broad longitudinal depressions, which are named valleys, or of those narrow openings, with almost vertical walls, which are named *gorges* or ravines.

4. That, even when the deposits, which border these valleys or these ravines, are composed of transportable matter, the waters which at present flow in them could not have scooped them out, even supposing them to have been much larger in some than they now are; the declivity of the present deposit not being sufficiently great to give to these masses of water the rapidity necessary for producing this effect, and a power sufficient for carrying off the moveable matters which filled the valley or gorge.

5. Lastly, that the present running waters, so far from having contributed to form the numerous valleys, glens, gorges and ravines, continually tend to fill them up, and rather to level the surface of the globe than to furrow it, more deeply than it is.

Vid. Brongniart sur l'Eau.

NOTE

On the Connection of Geology with Agriculture and Planting.*

THAT all sorts of soils are not equally adapted to all productions, is a remark of Virgil's, the truth of which

* The remarks on the connection of geology with agriculture and planting, are inserted here as an illustration of some of the details in the body