surface of the ground is quite level, as on the beach in Fig. 238, and also when the beds are vertical. At all other times, strike and outcrop are not strictly coincident, but the latter wanders to and fro across the former according to changes in the contour of the ground. The strike may be a straight line, or may curve rapidly in every direction, according to behavior of the dip. A set of beds dipping westward for half a mile (*a* to *b*, Fig. 238) have a north and south strike for the same distance. If the dip changes to S.W., S., S.E., and E., the strike will bend round in a curving line (as at S). In the case of a *quâ-quâ-versal* dip the strike forms a complete circle (as at A). The dip being ascertained gives the strike, but the strike does not certainly indicate the direction of dip, which may be either to the one side or the other. Two groups of strata, dipping the one east and the other west, have both a north and south strike. Strike may be conceived as always a level line on the plane of the horizon, so that, no matter how much the ground may undulate, or the outcrop may vary, or the dip may change, the strike will remain horizontal. Hence, in mining operations, it is commonly spoken of as the *level-course* or *level-bearing*. A "level" or underground roadway, driven through a coal-seam at right angles to the dip, will undulate in its trend if the dip changes in direction, but it may be made perfectly level, and kept so throughout a whole coal-field so long as it is not interfered with by dislocations.

In Fig. 238, the strike and outcrop are coincident on the flat beach, but cease to be so the moment the ground begins to slope up into the coast-cliff. This is seen in the eastern half of the map, where the lines of outcrop slant up into the cliff at an angle dependent mainly on the amount of the dip. A section drawn in the line L L′ would show the geo-