

observed that, according to the report of the engineer who superintended the sinking of the well, the springs found in the chalk, which was bored into 160 feet, were more copious, and rose to the same height as the springs found in the beds of the Plastic clay formation overlying it. A considerable spring of pure water issues from the chalk at foot of the cliff on which Dover castle stands, discoverable only at low water, and judging from its situation, it may be considered as issuing from between the chalk with few flints, and that without flints, which are separated by a bed of soft chalk-marle. The well within the walls of the castle, said to be 400 feet deep, but in which the water stands a very inconsiderable height, is probably supplied from the same source. A copious spring of water, called Lidden spout, runs from the grey chalk between Dover and Folkstone. (P.)

Although two springs issued from the chalk as above recited, on the east of London, and within 125 feet from its surface, no spring was found by boring 100 feet into it at Stamford hill, three miles on the north of the metropolis; and it is said that at Royston in Hertfordshire, it has been penetrated to the depth of 400 feet without finding water. (P.)

The occasional absorption of the Mole in a part of its course, where running between the chalk hills of Surrey, perhaps, deserves to be noticed, especially as Comben and Pope have exaggerated the circumstance into its occupying a constant subterraneous channel. The following account of this river is from Manning's history of Surrey. (C.)

'The Mole,' says Camden, 'coming to White hill (the same probably that now is called Box hill) hides itself, or is rather swallowed up, at the foot of the hill there; and, for that reason, the place is called the Swallow; but, about two miles below, it bubbles up and rises again; so that the inhabitants of this tract, no less than the Spaniards, may boast of having a bridge that feeds several flocks of sheep.' From this fabulous account, plainly founded on an idea suggested by common report, the reader might be led to imagine that the river actually disappears at this place--forms a channel beneath the surface of the earth, and at a certain distance rises again, and pursues its course above ground. But the truth of the matter seems to be this. The soil, as well under the bed of the river, as beneath the surface on each side, being of a spongy and porous texture, and by degrees probably become formed into caverns of different dimensions, admits, through certain passages in the banks and bottom, the water of the river. In ordinary seasons these receptacles being full, as not discharging their contents faster than they are supplied by the river, the water of the