

of Harris, and tried extensively upon his estate. It consists of planting small bundles of *Arundo arenaria*, at distances of about a foot and a-half. These take root, and prevent the drifting to a certain degree. But often vegetation is tardy in establishing itself, and if the turf plan be not considerably more expensive, it seems preferable, because it very effectually prevents the drift, and moreover, produces excellent pasture ground; the former of which indications, the planting system, does not completely effect, and the latter in a very imperfect degree."

We may add, as this subject is a very interesting one, that further details, in regard to the moving sands of Scotland, will be found, on consulting the *Statistical Account of Scotland*, vol. xx. p. 220. In the *Appendix to the Account of the parish of Dyke*, vol. xx. p. 228. *et seq.* there is an account of the Sand-Hills of Maviston, which overwhelmed the barony of Coubine, as mentioned in Mr Ritchie's communication. In vol. xix. p. 622. is a notice of the shifting of two hills of the Mavieston Range 500 yards in twenty years. In vol. xxi. p. 207., is a notice of some hundred acres in Duffus' parish covered three feet deep by drift sand; fourteen inches accumulating in one night. In Neill's *Tour in Orkney and Shetland 1804*, it is observed, that, in the neighbourhood of the Castle of Noltland, in Westra, much havoc has been done by the blowing of the sand. No measures are there employed for putting a stop to this kind of devastation. In the 6th volume of the *Highland Society's Transactions* will be found a report of the operations carried on in Harris, and alluded to in Mr Macgillivray's communication. And in Dr Walker's *Account of the*