

Scotland that, I know, are the conglomerates (made of the waste of the older Silurian mountains) more striking than in this region, and the glacial origin of some of them to my mind is unmistakable, especially on the shores of the Beaully Firth near Drynie. All the embedded stones have been derived from the old Silurian mountains, some of them are from four to five feet in diameter, and many of them are subangular in shape, just like the boulders in much of the glacial detritus of what is ordinarily called the Glacial epoch.

In time, the Old Red Sandstone period came to an end, and above that series—for it consists of two members, the upper member of which lies *unconformably* on the lower—the Carboniferous rocks were formed. The whole were then again disturbed together—a disturbance not confined to Scotland only, but embracing large European and other areas.

But before the deposition of the Old Red and Carboniferous series, there is reason to believe that a wide and deep valley already existed between the Grampian mountains and the Carrick, Lammermuir, and Moorfoot range; and in this hollow the Old Red Sandstone was deposited, partly derived from the waste of the Silurian hills on the north and south. But by-and-by, as deposition progressed, the land began to sink on the south, and the upper strata of Old Red Sandstone overlapped the lower beds, and began, as it were, to creep southwards across the Lammermuir Hills, which, sinking still further, were in turn invaded by the lower Coal-measures and Carboniferous Limestone series. It appears, therefore, from a consideration of all the circumstances connected with the physical relations of the strata, that the Coal-measures once spread right across the Lammermuir range, and were united to the Carboniferous