

## LECTURE SECOND.

Problem first propounded to the Author in a Quarry—The Quarry's Two Deposits, Old Red Sandstone and Boulder-Clay—The Boulder-Clay formed while the Land was subsiding—The Groovings and Polishings of the Rocks in the Lower Parts of the Country evidences of the fact—Sir Charles Lyell's Observations on the Canadian Lake District—Close of the Boulder-Clay Record in Scotland—Its Continuance in England into the Pliocene Ages—The Trees and Animals of the Pre-Glacial Periods—Elephants' Tusks found in Scotland and England regarded as the Remains of Giants—Legends concerning them—Marine Deposits beneath the Pre-Glacial Forests of England—Objections of Theologians to the Geological Theory of the Antiquity of the Earth and of the Human Race considered—Extent of the Glacial Period in Scotland—Evidences of Glacial Action in Glencoe, Gareloch, and the Highlands of Sutherland—Scenery of Scotland owes its Characteristics to Glacial Action—The Period of Elevation which succeeded the Period of Subsidence—Its Indications in Raised Beaches and Subsoils—How the Subsoils and Brick Clays were formed—Their Economic Importance—Boulder-Stones interesting Features in the Landscape—Their prevalence in Scotland—The more remarkable Ice-travelled Boulders described—Anecdotes of the 'Travelled Stone of Petty' and the Standing-Stone of Torboll—Elevation of the Land during the Post-Tertiary Period which succeeded the Period of the Boulder-Clay—The Alpine Plants of Scotland the Vegetable Aborigines of the Country—Panoramic View of the Pleistocene and Post-Tertiary Periods—Modern Science not adverse to the Development of the Imaginative Faculty.

I REMEMBER, as distinctly as if I had quitted it but yesterday, the quarry in which, some two-and-thirty years ago, I made my first acquaintance with a life of toil and restraint, and at the same time first broke ground as a geologist. It formed a section about thirty feet in height by eighty or a hundred in length, in the front of a furze-covered bank, a portion of the old coast line ; and presented an under bar of a deep-red sandstone arranged in nearly horizontal strata, and an upper bar of a pale-red clay roughened by projecting pebbles and boulders. Both deposits at the time were almost equally unknown to the geologist. The deep-red