

alive. In Sir David Brewster the science of the south of Scotland will be admirably represented and supported; while Sir Roderick, a Ross-shire man, an alumnus of the Inverness Academy (ay, and one who put shoulder to shoulder with the Highlanders on Corunna's bloody sod), will represent the land north of the Spey.

If we might suggest to those who will take the lead in the arrangements for the Aberdeen meeting, we would say that they ought, in the geological section, to prepare for one excursion to Stonehaven, on the eastern coast, and another to Cromarty and Eathie, the scenes of Hugh Miller's labours, on the north.

In Stonehaven bay, and arising out of the harbour, may be seen large dykes of trap ascending the cliff and overspreading the sandstone strata like the branches of a palm-tree, and thence overflowing towards the very curious quartzose conglomerate at Dunnottar Castle. On the other or northern horn of the bay, irruptive or felspar rocks jut up in great masses and promontories, shifting and disturbing the sandstone strata; and immediately beyond, these latter give place to hard crystalline and vertical strata, as to which the Association will have to decide whether they are altered *Silurian* or true *primitive* rocks.

At Cromarty, the local authorities, we think, should prepare for a visit from a large body of *savans* (which our railway and steamers will render easy), by exploring some new sections of the rocks on which Hugh Miller used to work. Many of these, it is well known, are below high-water mark, and are thus often covered by the sea; while almost all the nodules containing fossil-fish have been extracted and carried away. Some excavations in the *strike* or *line* of the same rocks should be made inland, the gravel and boulder-clay should be removed, a few layers of the sandstone underneath loosened, and a few broad sheets of the rock exposed *in situ*, and so left for the further examination of visitors,