

salt water, which is now occupied simply by common alluvial detritus. But the story does not stop there, for together with the bones of the whales in the up-raised marine clays of the Forth, implements of bone and wood have been obtained, and in beds on the Clyde, canoes were found in a state of preservation so perfect that all their form and structure could be well made out. Some of them were simply scooped in the trunks of large trees, but others were built of planks nailed together—square-sterned boats indeed, built of well-dressed planks—and the inference has been drawn by my colleague, Professor Geikie, who has described them, that this last elevation took place at a time that is possibly historical.

There is one piece of evidence with respect to the possible recent elevation of these terraces which I think is deserving of attention, and it is this:—In the neighbourhood of Falkirk, on the south shore of the Firth of Forth, there is a small stream, and several miles up that stream, beyond the influence of the tide of the present day, there were, at the end of last century, remains of old Roman docks, near the end of the Roman Wall, usually called the Wall of Antoninus, that stretched across Scotland from the Firth of Clyde to the Firth of Forth. These docks are now no longer to be seen; but so perfect were they, that General Roy, when commencing the triangulation of Scotland for the Ordnance Survey, was able to describe them in detail, and actually to draw plans of them. When they were built they were of course close to the tide, and stood on the banks of a stream called the Carron, believed by Professor Geikie to have been tidal; but the sea does not come near to them now. He therefore naturally inferred that when they were constructed the relative