the Geological Society of Glasgow* to the importance of employing old bore holes for observations on underground temperature. I have to suggest that our Society embark in such inquiries in this neighbourhood. Bore holes might be taken as points of observation near the sea as well as in inland places. They might represent different varieties of rocks. An observation of the surface rainfall, as well as a little ingenuity in manipulating apparatus, might render observations of the conductive powers of the rocks practicable. Whether or no we enter on magnetic observations on the surface, I am not sure but such observations made in mines might, *inter alia*, go some way to elucidate coal-pit explosions. With the aid of those of our members practically engaged in mining, such investigation might easily be accomplished.

V. *Closing Address for the Session.* By ARCHIBALD GEIKIE, F.R.S.,
President of the Society.

(*Abstract.*)

Referring to the remarks which he had made on taking the chair of the Society at the beginning of the session, Mr Geikie again dwelt on the importance of local research. In illustration he pointed to the great drift deposits, some of which had been described in the papers of that evening. The complex phenomena of the boulder-clay were still imperfectly understood; little was known of the possible land-surfaces underneath the clay; the subdivisions of the clay and the history which each of them has to tell remained still in large measure uncertain. The evidence was slowly accumulating to show that the boulder-clay is not merely one deposit representing one epoch of Geological history, but a complex formation, containing the record of several epochs, or of the minor periods of one great epoch. But besides the old till or boulder-clay, the neighbourhood of Edinburgh furnished examples of later clays, sands, and gravels, the true import of which he could at present only dimly perceive. What was needed was the thorough and exhaustive examination of every section where any members of the drift series were exposed. This could only be properly done by local effort, and notably by the labours of such a Society as ours.

The work that lay before the Society was first the thorough exploration of their own neighbourhood. A large proportion of the members of such a Society as this must necessarily be but imperfectly acquainted with science; he ventured to suggest whether it would not be possible to try the results of elementary class meetings—meetings where conversational lessons in the

* Trans. Geol. Soc. Glasgow, vol. iii. 1868, p. 23.

principles of geology might be given by different members of the Society. In concluding, he directed attention to the excursions which had been arranged for the summer, and added an expression of the hope that these excursions would not only prove interesting and instructive at the time, but that they would afford profitable materials for the work of the next session.

A cordial vote of thanks was passed to Mr Geikie for the able manner in which he had occupied the presidential chair, and for the zeal he had displayed in promoting the interests of the Society during the session.

Field-day at Campsie; being Notes on the Joint Excursion of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Geological Societies to Campsie Glen, Dunglass Hill, and the Spout of Ballagan, on Saturday, 5th June 1869.

On Saturday morning, the 5th June, a few of the members of this Society proceeded by the North British Railway to Cowlairston station, near Glasgow, where they were met by members of the Glasgow Geological Society. They proceeded by train to Campsie Glen station, and from that place to the old village called the "Clachan of Campsie," which lies in a beautiful situation near the foot of the glen. The party then explored Campsie Glen, and examined the geological phenomena therein displayed, returning to the Clachan Inn, where a substantial breakfast was provided by the Glasgow Geological Society for their friends and guests from Edinburgh. During breakfast mutual good wishes were interchanged between the Societies. The party afterwards visited Dunglass Hill and the Spout of Ballagan, under the guidance of Mr John Young, of the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow, one of the associates of this Society, who pointed out in detail the principal geological features of the district.

General description of district visited.—The district of Campsie is situated in the south-western portion of Stirlingshire, and on the north-western margin of the Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire coalfield. Its northern boundary consists of a long chain of trappean hills, which extend in a north-eastern direction from near Dumbarton on the Clyde to within a mile or two of the town of Stirling, and are known as the Lennox range of hills, or the "Campsie Fells," the highest points in the range being the "Earl's Seat" and the "Meikle Bin"—the former 1898, and the latter 1869 feet above sea-level.

Its southern boundary is the river Kelvin, which flows westward into the Clyde through a comparatively level tract of country, little over 100 feet above sea-level.

The Campsie valley sheds its waters to the south-east, and