

obtained in the Forth district at the time when the buried forest of the Tay stretched away out to sea. In place of the flats of the Stirling and Falkirk Carse and the waters of the estuary of the Forth, we see a broad and gently sloping valley clothed with thick forests, through which the ancient River Forth winds far away to the east, to mingle its waters in all probability with those of the Rhine, which at that time flowed northward through the area now covered by the North Sea. How long those conditions obtained we have no means of estimating, all one can say is that it was probably at or about that time that Neolithic man entered Britain. These geographical and climatic conditions eventually become changed. Britain is insulated, and a cold, wet, and ungenial climate supervenes. The forests decay more or less rapidly, while marshes and bogs extend their boundaries. Local glaciers exist in some of our mountain glens, and flooded rivers carry seaward the trunks and branches of many a fallen monarch of the forest. The sea at this time washes the 45-50 feet level, and along the shores live Neolithic fishermen who revel in a molluscan diet, and now and again succeed in capturing a whale.

Such, I believe, were the general conditions that obtained during the accumulation of the gravel and sand with drifted trees at Musselburgh. The peat and sand which overlie the tree-bearing beds belong to a much more recent time; but whether they are older or younger than the 25 feet beach there is no evidence to show. I need hardly add that the deposits of the 45-50 feet beach are of post-glacial age,—being younger than the estuarine-marine deposits of the 100 feet terrace,—which latter, as I have shown elsewhere, must be classed as of late glacial age.

4. On a Special Class of Partitions. By Professor Tait.

5. Observations on a Green Sun, and Associated Phenomena.
By Professor C. Michie Smith.

6. Analysis of the Principles of Economics. Part V.—
Psychological. By Mr P. Geddes.