great lines of highway through the Highlands, though the more striking illustrations lie rather higher in position, especially at the mouths of the great corries among the loftier mountain groups. As we follow out the vestiges of the valley glaciers, we cannot but be struck with the great mass which the ice must still have had among the glens that radiate from the chief areas of high ground. We learn, too, how slowly the glaciers shrank back towards their sources. Moraines may be found at every height, from the sea-level up to 3000 feet, or more, above it. No doubt on the whole the oldest of them are those which occur at the lowest levels, though it must be remembered that the greater snowfall ot the western coast would allow the glaciers to continue to descend farther there than in the eastern parts of the Highlands.

The magnitude of the later glaciers, the continued intensity of the cold long after the great ice-sheet had retired from the Lowlands, and the striking influence which the last stage of the long Ice Age has had upon the configuration of the corries and glens of the Highlands, is impressively seen among the glens to the north and the east of Ben Nevis. Let the summer tourist who is in search of the picturesque, and who cares to follow the traces of ancient geological changes, ascend from the shores of Locheil up the valley of the Spean into the wilds of Lochaber. Quitting the shore, with its fringing terrace that marks a former limit of the sea, when the land was about forty feet lower than it is now, he enters Glen Spean among heaps of moraine detritus, marking former halting-places of the glacier that once filled all the valley. Advancing up the glen, he finds these mounds to have been cut here and there into terraces, level as meadows, which contrast with the ruggedness of the brown moors around them. These terraces rise high above the