

now satisfactorily explained. Each of them is a shelf or terrace cut by the shore-waters of a lake that once filled Glen Roy. The highest is of course the oldest, and those beneath it were formed in succession, as the waters of the lake sank. They are seen not only in Glen Roy. A little beyond, where the first good view of the glen is obtained, a hollow opens through the hills on the left side of the valley, marked on the maps as the Gap (Fig. 59). This hollow forms a short col between Glen Roy and a small valley that strikes away to the south-west into Glen Collarig. Standing on the top of the ridge, the observer looks up Glen Roy on the one side, and down this narrow valley on the other, and he can mark that, while the lowest of the parallel roads in Glen Roy runs along the hillside a short way below him, the two upper roads come through the hollow, and wind westward into Glen Collarig, so that the old lake not only filled up Glen Roy, but also some of the other valleys to the west. Until Agassiz suggested the idea of a dam of glacier-ice, the great difficulty in the way of understanding how a lake could ever have filled these valleys was the entire absence of any relic of the barrier that must have kept back the water. Mr. Jamieson, showed, however, that Agassiz's suggestion is fully borne out by the evidence of glacial striæ and moraines, both in Glen Spean and in the valley of the Caledonian Canal. The latter valley seems to have been filled to the brim with ice, which, choking up the mouths of Glen Gluoy and Glen Spean, served to pond back the waters of these glens. The Glen Treig glacier, in like manner, stretched right across Glen Spean and mounted its north bank. When the lake that must thus have filled Glen Roy and the neighbouring valleys was at its deepest, its surplus waters would escape from the head of Glen Roy down into Strath Spey, and at that time the