

them, indeed, has been called by the people of the district the 'whale's back.' Wherever the rock along the side of the valley has been recently bared, it retains the ice-worn surface singularly well preserved. Loch Doon is a true rock-basin. At its foot, the barrier of rock which keeps back the water is smoothed and striated, the direction of the markings proving that the ice has come up out of the lake. Not only so. For a hundred feet or more above the level of the water, the rocks which rise above the end of the lake are similarly worn. There can be no doubt, I think, that the ice which filled the hollow of Loch Doon went up the slope at its northern end, and so passed down into the valley beyond. The deep gorge of Glen Ness, by which the river escapes, seems to be partly the work of the Glacial period, but much deepened since then by the roaring torrent which fills the narrow chasm from side to side. Besides its polished and striated rocks, the Loch Doon valley shows abundant moraine rubbish. Among the detritus, granite-boulders are especially numerous. They are sometimes thickly clustered in patches along the margin of the loch, or heaped on its islets. Some of the islets, indeed, look like the tops of moraine mounds appearing above the water. In short, there is no locality in the south of Scotland where the existence and effects of ancient glaciers can be more impressively seen, and none where the glaciation of rock-encircled lake-basins is more clearly displayed.

Since the last remnants of the great snow-fields and glaciers melted away from the uplands of the south of Scotland, there has been a good deal of minor change in the general features of the district. The crags and cliffs where the naked rock comes out into the light have had their smooth ice-worn surfaces splintered by frost and roughened by air and rain, and their ruins are seen below