

But its site is still visible in the wide moss-hags and bogs of the Carnwath Moor, and in at least one place a shrunk remnant of the water, with the peat creeping into it, may even yet be seen. The gradual inroads of the peat upon the smaller ponds and lochans is also well exhibited. Standing on the crest of one of the higher ridges, the observer can at once understand how, after the formation of these mysterious mounds, there must have been dozens of little tarns or pools lying in dimples and basins among the kames. But he can see only three or four which have not been converted into peat-bogs.

I may here refer to the lakes of the Midland Valley, the vast majority of which lie in hollows of the boulder-clay or of the sandy and gravelly drift. As these hollows were due to original irregular deposition, rather than to erosion, they have no intimate relation to the present drainage-lines of the country. They vary in size from mere pools up to wide sheets of water, embracing several square miles of area. As a rule, they are shallow in proportion to their extent of surface. Though still sufficiently numerous in the Lowlands, they were once greatly more so, for, partly from natural causes and partly by artificial means, they have been made to disappear. Ayrshire, for instance, was once abundantly besprinkled with lakes, but within the last few generations their numbers have been so greatly reduced that only a few remain, and black peaty meadows serve to mark the sites of those which have been drained. The largest sheets of fresh water in the Midland Valley are of this class, as in the examples of Loch Leven and the Loch of Menteith. Here and there a few rock-basin tarns may be seen, as among the Cleish Hills in Fife.

The last illustration which I shall give of the influence of the various agencies of the Glacial Period upon the scenery