

way some of the features already described on p. 445. From Dumbarton the line bends up the valley of the Leven, and affords some good views of the terraced escarpment of the Kilpatrick Hills. From Balloch one of the lake steamers carries passengers up the loch, calling at different halting-places on either side, and thus giving good opportunities of seeing the topography of this largest of Scottish lakes [149, 185, 211]. The great boundary fault between Highlands and Lowlands runs through the first series of islands that are met with. It crosses the lake obliquely in a south-west and north-east direction. The conglomerate crag at the Pass of Balmaha stands immediately on the south side of the fault, which strikes thence across the islands of Inch Cailloch, Criach, and Inch Murrin. A little patch of Carboniferous strata here intervenes between the Old Red Sandstone and the slates. The latter soon appear, however, and swell out to a great thickness. They are well seen in the quarries above Luss. The contrast between the comparatively smooth outlines of the slate-hills and the more broken contours of the harder mica-schists and grits to the north which rise into Ben Lomond will not fail to be noticed [211]. **Rowardennan** is the best halting-place for the ascent of Ben Lomond. If the day is clear, there is no Highland mountain the climbing of which is better repaid to the student of Scottish topography than this. Standing as it does at the very edge of the Highlands, and attaining a height of 3192 feet, it looks far and wide across the Midland Valley, and affords glimpses of ridges and summits many miles away in the heart of the mountains to the north. The intense glaciation of the country is instructively shown in the ascent of Ben Lomond [252].

From **Tarbet** a walk of little more than a mile leads to the head of Loch Long, whence steamers carry passengers back to Glasgow. The glaciation of this pass is remarkable [247]. The deepest part of Loch Lomond is between Tarbet and Inversnaid, where the soundings exceed 600 feet. Travellers who are going by the Trossachs disembark at Inversnaid. A most instructive journey, however, may be made by continuing in the steamer to the head of the lake at **Ardlui**, where the proofs of great ice-erosion are singularly fresh, and proceeding up Glen Falloch [157] among old glacier moraines to Crianlarich on the Oban railway.