

acter of a stratified sand and gravel ; in another existing as a partially consolidated conglomerate ; while immediately beneath it, on the north side of the stream, the rock appears strongly marked by the old glacial dressings. The mechanical and zoologic evidences of the existence of a period of extreme cold thus lying side by side may be studied together. But the district has its many such appearances. Not a few of the hills bear, in their rounded protuberances and smoothed and channelled hollows, evidence of the ice-agent that wasted them of old ; and in the valley of the Gareloch, only a few miles distant, Mr. Charles Maclaren found unequivocal traces of an ancient glacier.

But the collateral evidences would lead us into a field quite as wide as that into which we have made our brief excursion, and are now preparing to leave. The following interesting extract from Mr. Kingsley's *Glaucus*, with which we conclude, may at once show how rightly to read these, and what very amusing reading they form. It is thus we find Mr. Kingsley accounting, in light and graceful dialogue, for the formation of a profoundly deep lochan of limited area, that opens its blue eye to the heavens amid the rough wilderness of rocks and hills that encircle the gigantic Snowdon.

'You see the lake is nearly circular : on the side where we stand the pebbly beach is not six feet above the water, and slopes away steeply into the valley behind us, while before us it shelves gradually into the lake ; forty yards out, as you know, there is not ten feet water, and then a steep bank, the edge whereof we and the big trout know well, sinks suddenly to unknown depths. On the opposite side, that vast flat-topped wall of rock towers up shoreless into the sky seven hundred feet perpendicular : the deepest water of all, we know, is at its very foot. Right and left two shoulders of down slope into the lake. Now turn round, and look down the gorge. Remark that the pebble