

south-west Highlands. Mr. Jamieson estimated that the ice in Glen Spean must have been two miles broad at the surface, and at least 1300 feet deep. The ridge of Ben Lomond is well ice-ground to the top. The finer ice-markings have generally disappeared from exposed rock-faces, though they may often be found by removing the protecting cover of peat or turf. I found them still traceable at a height of 2250 feet, pointing E. 35° S. As the loch is more than 600 feet deep there could not have been less than 3000 feet of ice lying in that hollow. But in the north-western Highlands, where the mass of high ground was greater and the snowfall heavier, the ice-sheet probably attained even greater dimensions.

From the radiation of the striæ on the rock-surfaces, as expressed on the map (see Map of the Glaciation of Scotland), it is quite possible to realise the main movements of the Scottish ice-sheet as it crept seaward. From Cape Wrath to the south-west of Ireland one vast glacier pushed out into the Atlantic, where it broke up into icebergs that probably drifted away to the north with the prevalent winds and currents. The Firth of Clyde was choked with deep ice which moved steadily southward, and joined by the mass that drained from the uplands of Galloway, the Lake Country, and Wales, filled up the basin of the Irish Sea. From the Southern Highlands, the ice marched south-eastwards across the chain of the Ochil Hills, and uniting with that which streamed away from the hills of Lothian and Peebles went out into the basin of the North Sea. There the Scottish ice-sheet appears to have met with that which descended from Scandinavia, and to have marched southward along the east of England. From the eastern Grampians, the drainage was towards the east and north-east, while a vast