

It would be far beyond the limits of this volume to describe, or even enumerate, the various valleys among the Highlands where distinct traces are to be seen of the glaciers of the second period. It may be said, indeed, that there are probably few valleys, descending from the higher groups of mountains, where moraines and *roches moutonnées* are not to be seen. When we ascend a glen which receives the drainage of a connected cluster of lofty broad-bosomed hills, we may, with not a little confidence, expect to find, somewhere along its course, mounds of glacier-borne rubbish, or hummocks of ice-worn rock. As above remarked, excellent examples of these characteristic features may be noticed along the chief highways through the Highlands. Thus the traveller who has occasion to pass northward by railway to Inverness, travels along the track of what must have been a large glacier. As he ascends the course of the Garry beyond the Falls, bosses of hard quartzite and schist meet his eye, with their surfaces smoothed, polished, striated, and heaped over with mounds of rubbish. These mounds increase in number towards the head of the glen, until, at the watershed, the ground from side to side is covered with vast piles of rubbish which are characteristic glacier-moraines. To the west lies Loch Garry—a lake held back by moraine stuff, which is there cut into a succession of terraces, marking former levels of the water. The moraines which can be traced to the head of Glen Garry cross over the watershed, and go down the north side, showing that the glacier of Loch Garry split upon the summit of the pass, and sent one branch into Glen Garry, the other into Glen Truim. The deep Pass of Drumouchter (1490 feet above the sea), where this division took place, is as wild a scene as can be reached in the Highlands by a turnpike road—certainly by far the wildest