

southern side of the uplands, between Greenlaw and Duns in Berwickshire. But as the best illustrations occur in the Midland Valley, the description of them will be given in a later chapter.

That valley glaciers continued in the 'coombs' and 'hopes' of the Southern Uplands, as they did in the corries and glens of the Highlands, after the ice-sheet had crept backward from the lower grounds, is admirably revealed by many a group of moraines. In the eastern half of the region, the most marked of these traces occur at the heads of the deep narrow valleys that run up into the mass of high ground between the upper part of Tweeddale and the sources of the Moffat and Yarrow. In that lonely tract, the moraine heaps are as fresh in their forms, with their blocks lying scattered about on them, as if the glaciers had only vanished a few years ago. In ascending the defile of the Talla, above the picturesque linns, we come upon mound after mound, sometimes rising fifty or sixty feet above the stream which has cut its way through them. They run across the glen in curves that point down the valley, each of which marks a pause made by the glacier as it shrank, step by step, up into the narrowing snowfield at the head of the glen. Beyond the top of the Talla Valley two deep semi-circular recesses have been scooped out of the sides of the mountains. One of these, that of the Midlaw Burn, is accurately described in Wordsworth's picture of a similar corry in the Cumbrian Chain.

' A little lowly vale,
A lowly vale, and yet uplifted high,
Among the mountains ;
Urn-like it was in shape, deep as an urn,
With rocks encompassed, save that to the south
Was one small opening, where a heath-clad ridge
Supplied a boundary, less abrupt and close.'