

which has an elevation of 2,668 feet above the sea. Magnitude is not always essential to grandeur, and as in human, so in nature's architecture, proportion of parts often strikes the mind with a sense of majesty which is wanting in larger bulks.

If we take the area of these southern Highlands, it amounts to about 6,000 square miles, in which the greater hills vary from 1,300 to 2,695 feet in height, in the east the highest being Seenes Law 1,683 feet, further west Black Hope Scaur, 2,136 feet, still further west Whitecombe Edge in Berwickshire 2,695 feet, and further west still, the Rhinns of Ketts 2,668 feet. In the whole district, more than half the area is under 1,000 feet in height, by far the larger part of the remainder between 1,000 and 2,000 feet; and all the remainder, above 2,000 and under 2,668 feet, occupies a small area of about 75 square miles.

If we turn to the true Scottish Highlands, there we find more than a dozen of mountains the heights of which exceed 3,000 feet, including Ben Klibreck 3,157 feet, Ben Hope 3,061 feet, and Ben More 3,281 feet in height, all in Sutherland. In Ross there are Ben Dearig 3,551 feet, Ben Wyvis 3,720 feet, and Sleugach, said to be 4,000 feet in height. In Inverness-shire, Ben Attowe, also 4,000 feet high; while south and south-east of the string of lakes in the Great Glen, of which Loch Ness is one, there are Ben Voirlich 3,180 feet, Ben Lomond 3,192 feet, Glas Mhiul 3,501 feet, Ben Dearg 3,918 feet, Ben Lawers 3,984 feet, Cairn Gorm 4,090 feet, Ben Mac Dhui 4,296 feet, and Ben Nevis 4,406 feet in height. If next we take the whole area of the Lower Silurian rocks of the Highlands, between the Great Glen and the south-eastern slope of the Grampian Mountains, it appears that not one-third of the country