

is more than 500 feet above the sea, of the remainder less than a quarter ranges between 500 and 1,000 feet in height, while of the rest a large part ranges between 1,000 and 2,000 feet; and after that, about as much remains between 2,000 and 4,406 feet in height, as would cover half the area of the Lower Silurian hills, of what I have called the south Highlands, between Berwickshire and Wigtonshire.

Beyond Glen More and the Caledonian Canal, as far as the north coast of Scotland, the Highlands have the same general character, though the amount of ground above 2,000 feet in height is comparatively less in the total area, and this amount gradually decreases in proportion the further north we go. Section No. 54, page 285, gives an idea of the general contours in north Sutherland. There, on the flanks of the mountains in Caithness, the Old Red Sandstone, lying in comparatively flat strata, forms an undulating plain consisting of conglomerates on the west, and chiefly of sandstones from thence to Sinclair Bay, where it slips under the sea, while further south, between Noss Head and Bervie Ness, high cliffs overlook the sea.

South of Strath Ullie or Helmsdale, the same Old Red Conglomerates and Sandstones skirt the Silurian rocks, crossing the Firths of Dornoch, Cromarty, and Inverness, and Beaully Basin, and stretching south to the noble mountain of Mealfourvounie, 3,060 feet in height, from whence, crossing Loch Ness, it skirts the country in a broad band beyond the mouth of the Spey. In all this area a large part of the strata consists of conglomerate, and where this rock occurs, because of its occasional hardness, and the very considerable disturbance of the rocks, some of the country ranges between 800 and nearly 1,500 feet in height. In no part of