route the water could at first find down the slopes of the ridges.

In the evolution of the topography of a country, there is no more significant part than the history of the watershed. Where that feature coincides with the structural axis of the country, we may legitimately infer that it has been determined by the movements which produced that axis. Where, on the other hand, it wanders about in utter disregard of geological structure; it evidently was determined before that structure could have been exposed at the surface, and perhaps upon an overlying mantle of rock which has since been stripped off. The watershed of Scotland presents some interesting problems to the geologist. That part of it which traverses the Highlands consists of two distinct portions. One of these runs southward from Cape Wrath to the wilds of Knoydart, and for that long space coincides pretty closely with the geological strike. It then turns sharply eastward to the line of the Great Glen between Lochs Lochy and Oich. The other portion of the watershed shows a contrasted disregard for geological structure. Sweeping round the head of the Spey Valley, and crossing the hills above the head of Loch Laggan, it follows a curving southerly course past the west end of the Moor of Rannoch and the Brae Lyon mountains to Crianlarich, thence across Ben Lomond, until it traverses the great fault and enters the Midland valley. The farther course of the general watershed of the country may be traced on the map over the Campsie Fells into the wide Lowland valley, whence, after skirting the south-western parts of Linlithgow and Midlothian, and striking across the Pentland Hills, it runs into the Southern Uplands between the valleys of the Clyde and Tweed, crossing the Hartfell heights, from which it sweeps across to the Cheviot Hills.