

marked mound, to make the watershed: the valley of Loch Carron ascends inland, and imperceptibly merges into another valley, which descends to the sea on the opposite side of the island. The waters of a spring at the summit level of the road may be turned with the hand either to the eastern or western sea. In like manner, the post-road from Arisaig to Fort-William passes through a long valley which connects the head of Loch Aylort with the head of Loch Eil. Another transverse glen runs from the banks of Loch Fyne, across Cowal to the head of the Holy Loch, and contains the long, narrow freshwater lake known as Loch Eck. The great north road from Perth to Inverness runs up the valley of the Garry, and thence across the watershed of the Grampians into Glen Truim, the connection between the two valleys being made by the Pass of Drumouchter—a wild glen in which, among the rubbish-mounds of old glaciers, the water flows partly northward down Glen Truim, and partly southward down Glen Garry. The wild pass of Corryarick, through which, amid piles of glacier moraines, the old military road runs, at a height of 2507 feet above the sea, from the head of Strathspey to Fort-Augustus, is one of the most remarkable and least visited in Scotland.

There is another kind of valley in the Scottish Highlands deserving of special notice. To a small extent on the east coast, but on a great scale along the western side of the island, the sea runs inland in long, narrow inlets. These sea-lochs are true fjords, like those that indent the western coast of Norway. Each of them terminates at the mouth of a glen or strath, and receives there the collected drainage of the interior. No marked line of demarcation can usually be traced between the land-valley, watered by its brawling brook or river, and the sea-valley, filled with the ebbing and flowing tides (Fig. 41). The grassy slopes