

the Evan Water, through a series of cuttings in the Silurian rocks, until it reaches the watershed of the country at a height of a little over 1000 feet. Mounds of rubbish, with hollows filled with peat, mark the sites of former glaciers in these uplands. The long smooth slopes at the bases of the hills show the position of the boulder-clay that forms so conspicuous a platform along the floors of the valleys [313]. The traveller is now in Clydesdale, and, as the engine quickens its pace in descending the valley, he can mark how the infant Clyde is rapidly augmented by innumerable streams from the high grounds on either side. Before passing **Elvanfoot** he can see, up to the left, the huge, swelling, smooth-sloped Lowther Hills [289] up the valley of the Powtrail Water. Farther to the north the most interesting feature in the route is supplied by the two great Tertiary dykes which cross the valley of the Clyde, one a little to the north of Elvanfoot, the other a little north of Abington. Neither of them makes any prominent landmark on the hill-sides, but they are of great importance in showing how much the valley-system of the country has been worked out since Tertiary time [311, 343]. Between **Abington** and **Lamington** the line bends away to the north-east and crosses the great boundary fault which defines the northern margin of the Southern Uplands. To the right hand, the eye can follow for some miles to the north-east the steep face of these uplands. To the left, the beautiful conical hill which rises on the north side of the valley is Tinto (2335 feet), which consists of a mass of flesh-coloured felsite intruded into the Lower Old Red Sandstone [353].

From **Symington** Junction the traveller looks to the right, eastward across the low watershed separating the Clyde and Tweed [349], and can now see, looking back towards the south, the smooth heights of Culter Fell and the range of uplands that sweep away towards the north-east. The lower hills to the right are formed of lavas intercalated in the Lower Old Red Sandstone. At Symington and thence northward to Carstairs many admirable examples of Kames are to be seen [371]; one in particular may be observed to have been cut through by the Clyde, near the conspicuous felsite cone of Quothquan on the right bank of the river [353]. The wide alluvial plain, which the Clyde has levelled out among these sandy and gravelly deposits, is best seen where the railway