

as well as up into the higher Grampians. Looking across Loch Laggan, one can take in the whole range of heights, some of them 3700 feet above the sea, from the head of Glen Spean round to the far corries at the sources of the Spey, the mountains that encircle the Pass of Corryarrick, and those that continue the range eastwards into the Monadhliath group. Yet no one who had not been actually among those high grounds could imagine them, as seen from above Dalwhinnie, to be so deeply trenched with glens as they are. They present one long scarcely broken line of upland (Fig. 23).

Still more striking is the example furnished by the great central mass of the Grampians, comprising the Cairn Gorm Mountains and the great corries and precipices round the head of the Dee. This tract of rugged ground when looked at from a distance is found to present the character of a high undulating plateau. The accompanying figure (Fig. 24) shows how this feature is visible from the south about 12 miles away.

This long level line of the Highland mountain-tops may be seen not only from some commanding eminence among the mountains themselves, but perhaps even more markedly from the lower country outside, as I have already remarked in the introductory outline of the physical features of the Highlands. From the isles of Skye and Eigg, for instance, the panorama between the heights of Applecross and the Point of Ardnamurchan shows in a most impressive manner the traces of the old table-land. So, too, when the observer ascends the ridges behind the town of Greenock, the hill-tops of the opposite Highlands, between Innellan and the head of Loch Long, stretch out before him in a long and almost straight line (Fig. 19).

A section drawn across the Highlands, on the same scale