

that a mass of strata, fully 900 feet thick, has been hollowed out of the valley of the Eden, and, as the strata are flat, and show here and there their yellow edges along the green slopes, with the overlying band of eruptive rock at top, the hill presents a suggestive monument of denudation. The tourist who visits Loch Leven is placed at the best point of view for seeing the hill to advantage. The broad placid surface of that characteristically Scottish sheet of water sweeps across to the very foot of the Lomond chain, which rises from the level foreground with a dignity not always seen even in a much loftier hill.

When the igneous rocks occur in large flat sheets piled over each other to a great thickness, they give rise to those terraced outlines already described as so characteristic of the islands of the Inner Hebrides. The most conspicuous example of this feature in the Lowlands is to be found in the range of the Campsie Fells, along the southern flank of which the successive sheets of lava may be traced by the eye from a distance of several miles, rising above each other in successive bands of dark rock and grassy slope. Down the eastern side of the Firth of Clyde also, the continuation of the same rocks prolongs this structure through the hills between Greenock and Ardrossan. The terraced outlines of the southern end of Bute and of the Cumbrae Isles are due to the same cause.

It is thus the igneous rocks which, in the general waste of the surface, have, by their greater permanence, given rise to the hills and crags of the Lowlands. The stratified rocks, as a whole, are singularly featureless. They form the tame level groundwork which is relieved by the eruptive masses. Now and then, they rise into such pointed heights as Cairn Table, or into rounded eminences like the conglomerate and sandstone hills of the Pentland chain, or high rolling