

gentleness and tameness to the landscape that would probably be greatly lessened if the clay could be stripped off so as to show the bare rock underneath. The long, smooth boulder-clay slopes, which have been already described in the account of the surface of the Highlands and Southern Uplands, are more marked and more abundant in the Lowlands where the deposit spreads over so much larger an area. In like manner, the water-courses which have so generally been eroded through the clay, present almost everywhere sinuous grassy bluffs, here and there cut into

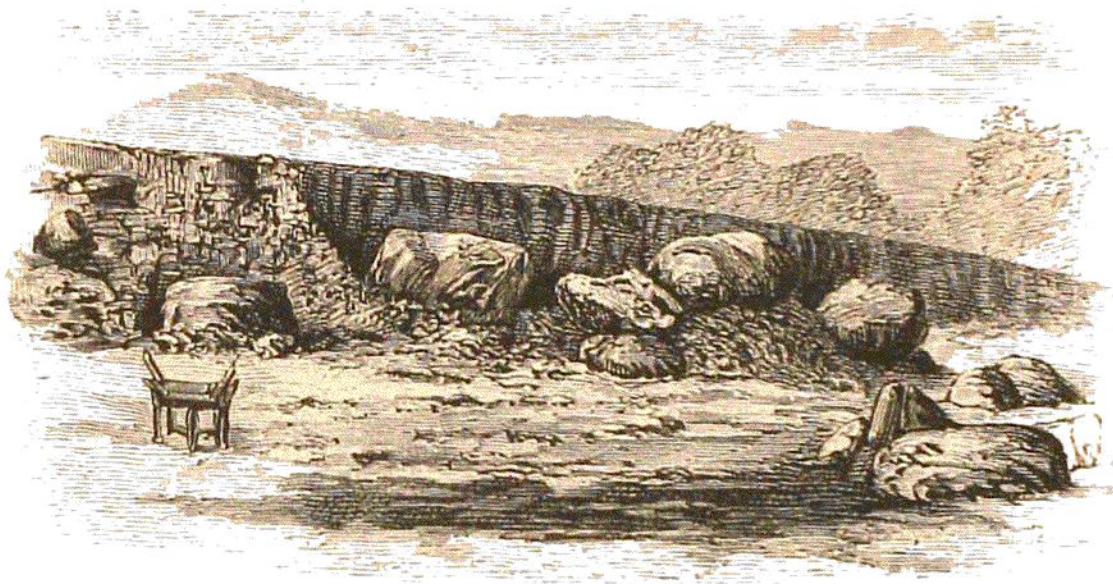


FIG. 83.—Section of Boulder-Clay, Craiglockhart Hill, Edinburgh. Exposed when the foundations of the Hydropathic Establishment were being dug out.

fresh scars as the streams attack them, and as springs cause landslips along their fronts.

But the most marked surface-feature presented by the boulder-clay of the Lowlands is its tendency to assume the form of long ridges ranged parallel with the general trend of the striæ on the rocks below, as described in Chapter XIV. They may be seen all over central Scotland. In the Lothians, for instance, they run nearly east and west. Hence roads which follow that direction may continue for