

the other east-flowing streams, the Forth occupied the ground first, and, by working along the weak belts, captured the old consequent rivers of the Central Block as far west as Loch Long. Subsequently the streams working inwards from the west have regained part of this drainage area.

Striking examples of wind-gaps are represented by Glen Farg and Glen Eagles in the Ochils, the Endrick-Carron hollow across the Campsie Fells, and the Blane-Glazert depression between the Campsie and Kilpatrick Hills.

On the south of the Midland Valley the Pentland Hills form another ridge of circumdenudation. The course of the river Lyne, which traverses this ridge, furnishes remarkable evidence of the former existence of topographical features that have long since vanished. Rising on the north side of this chain, where it has been beheaded by tributaries of the Water of Leith, it still flows through these hills as a consequent stream, maintains the old course across the West Linton plain, and enters the Southern Uplands in a matured valley. In this chain there are two additional instances of old consequent rivers, the North Esk and its tributary the Glencorse Water, which, beginning on the northern slope of these hills, cross them in deep valleys. On emerging from the ridge of Lower Old Red Sandstone volcanic rocks, the Glencorse Water enters the plain occupied by Carboniferous strata where it has been captured by the Esk and made tributary to the Forth.

Brief allusion may now be made to the probable development of the western drainage of the Midland Valley. The trunk river flowing along the course of the North Channel, by working its way backwards across the mesozoic strata spread over the plain now occupied by the Firth of Clyde, captured the old consequent streams up to that now represented by the lower part of Loch Fyne. By following the weak strata of the Upper Old Red Sandstone and the Cementstone Group beneath the Carboniferous volcanic rocks of Renfrewshire, it deflected the old drainage system of the Cowal region and the heights near Loch Lomond, which, for a time, flowed eastwards to the Forth. Beyond this point it probably was aided in its recession by taking advantage of one of the hollows established by a tributary of the Forth. On reaching the Clyde basin above Dalmuir it captured the lower portion of the river Clyde, which, as an obsequent stream, had for a time discharged its waters into the Forth.

SCULPTURE OF THE SOUTHERN BLOCK (SOUTHERN UPLANDS)

The Southern Block, as already indicated, has a core of Silurian strata, with a persistent north-east and south-west strike, pierced by large igneous masses, and more or less surrounded by less resistant