

falling in a magnificent cascade into Loch Veyatie. The ground in the immediate vicinity of the loch is low, but to the east lies Cnoc na Sròine, and to the north-east Cnoc na Leathaid Bhuidhe, while to the west-north-west Suilven, and to the north Canisp, form remarkably fine objects, which catch the eye from every part of the loch. The length of the loch is $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles, the maximum breadth over three-quarters of a mile, and the mean breadth over one-third of a mile. Its waters cover an area of about 647 acres, or over one square mile, and it drains directly an area of over 16 square miles, but since it receives the outflow from Lochs Borralan and Urigill its total drainage area is about

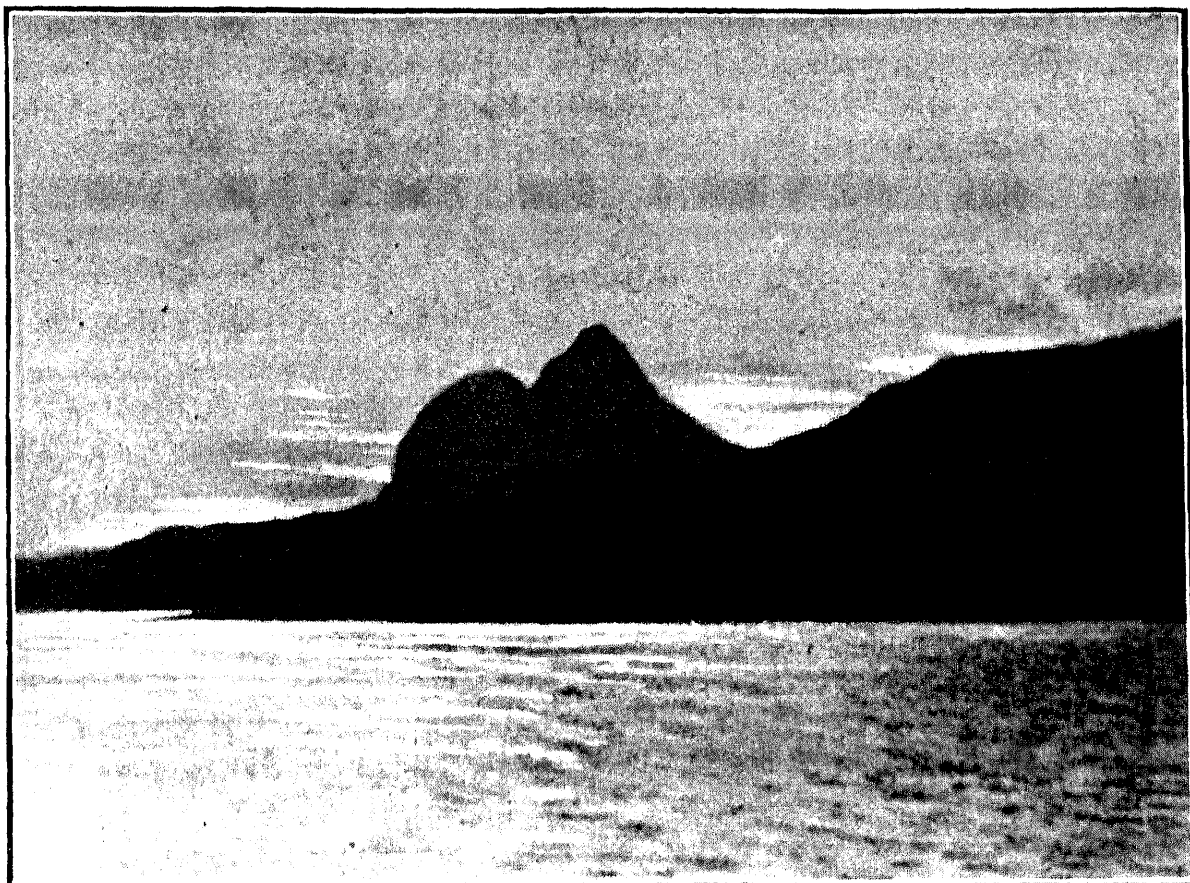


FIG. 30.—CÀM LOCH, WITH SUILVEN IN THE DISTANCE.

(*Photograph by Rev. H. N. Bonar.*)

$33\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. Over 200 soundings were taken, the maximum depth observed being 122 feet. The volume of water is estimated at 1,062,543,000 cubic feet, and the mean depth at nearly 38 feet. The south-eastern portion of the loch is shallow, very few soundings exceeding 20 feet being recorded, the maximum observed being 40 feet a short distance to the east of Eilean na Gaoithe. Most of the islands are found in this part of the loch, Eilean na Gartaig being the largest, while Eilean na Gaoithe is remarkable for the long spit of sand and shingle which stretches from its northern point for a distance of nearly 100 yards; this spit is submerged when the water is high, but at the time