on account of the large area draining into it—an area 400 times greater than that of the loch. The fishing includes both salmon and trout, but is The loch trends in a west-north-west and east-south-east direction, and is nearly a mile in length, with a maximum breadth of a quarter of a mile. Its waters cover an area of about 88 acres, and it drains directly an area of about 41 square miles, but since it receives the overflow from Lochs Baddanloch, Allt an Fheàrna, a' Chlàir, nan Cuinne, and Truid air Sgithiche, its total drainage area exceeds 553 square miles. The maximum depth of 8 feet was observed approximately in the centre of The volume of water is estimated at 18 million cubic feet, and the mean depth at over 41 feet. The loch was surveyed on October 14. 1902, but the elevation of the lake-surface could not be determined: when levelled by the Ordnance Survey officers on July 19, 1869, the elevation was found to be 376.6 feet above the level of the sea. Loch na Moine is quite simple in conformation, the water deepening gradually on all sides towards the centre, with weeds growing along the south-western shore and many stones in the narrow portion at the south-eastern (outflow) end. The flat-bottomed character of the basin is shown by the fact that an area of about 461 acres, or 53 per cent. of the total area of the loch, is covered by more than 5 feet of water.

Temperatures taken at 1 p.m. on the date of the survey gave identical readings (48°-0 Fahr.) at the surface and at a depth of 6 feet.

In the eleven locks in the Brora and Helmsdale basins, as shown in the opposite table, 700 soundings were taken, and the aggregate area of the water-surface is 6.69 square miles, so that the average number of soundings per square mile of surface is 104.

The aggregate volume of water contained in the lochs is estimated at 2756 millions of cubic feet. The area drained by these lochs is about 203 square miles, or over thirty times the area of the lochs.