

one of the most beautiful of mountains, with picturesque outline, the highest point exceeding 2500 feet; beyond Leitirmhòr the granite is being quarried for building purposes, leaving a great scar on the hillside. To the east of the northern portion of the loch rises Beinn's Tomaine (Ben Stomino) to a height of 1728 feet, along the base of which the shore of the loch is thickly wooded. In outline the loch resembles somewhat a Wellington boot, with the toe pointing in a westerly direction, while the body of the loch trends almost north and south. The loch is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, with a maximum breadth of nearly a mile, the mean breadth exceeding half a mile. The waters of the loch cover an area of about 1630 acres, or over $2\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, and it drains directly an area of over 24 square miles, but since it receives the overflow from Loch Cùil na Sìthe, its total drainage area exceeds 33 square miles. The maximum depth of 217 feet was observed near the foot of the loch, little more than half a mile from the northern shore. The volume of water contained in the loch is estimated at 4628 millions of cubic feet, and the mean depth at $65\frac{1}{4}$ feet. The loch was surveyed on September 26 to 29, 1902, and the elevation of the lake-surface on commencing the survey was found, by levelling from bench-mark, to be 369.9 feet above the sea; when levelled by the officers of the Ordnance Survey on August 29, 1870, the elevation was found to be 369.2 feet above sea-level. The highest drift-mark observed was $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the surface of the water at the time of the survey, and it was stated that the water might fall to the extent of a foot.

Loch Laoghal contains two deep basins, the larger and deeper in the northern portion of the loch, and the smaller and shallower towards the head of the loch, separated by a shoaling of the bottom about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the foot of the loch, where there is a slight constriction in the outline. The 50-foot contour-line is continuous, and encloses an area about 4 miles in length, extending from quite close to the northern end to within half a mile from the south-western end. There are two 100-foot basins: the smaller one approaches to within less than a mile from the head of the loch, and is three-quarters of a mile in length, the maximum depth observed therein being 137 feet, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the south-west end, the larger one is over 2 miles in length, and approaches to within about 250 yards from the northern end, enclosing the deepest part of the loch. The 150-foot area is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles in length, and distant about a quarter of a mile from the northern end. The 200-foot area is nearly three-quarters of a mile in length, distant less than half a mile from the northern end. The longitudinal section on the map shows how rapidly the water deepens on proceeding from the northern end along the central line of the loch, while the opposite end of the loch is comparatively shallow and the slope of the bottom there gentle; it also shows the considerable rise