

*Loch Mhor* (see Plate CIV.).—Loch Mhor is the reservoir for the British Aluminium Co.'s works at Foyers. In its construction advantage was taken of two natural lochs (Garth and Farraline). By means of the dam at the lower end of Loch Garth, the surface of Loch Mhor may be raised to 20 feet above the original level of Loch Farraline, the upper loch. In summer the two lochs may subside to their original levels. The loch is still divided into two portions by a causeway 2 miles from the upper end, and a public road here crosses by a bridge, the water passing by a canal underneath. The loch is rapidly forming a beach by eating away the boulder clay of the fields. These raw cliffs of clay



FIG. 65.—LOCH MHOR, SOUTH-WEST END, SHOWING THE SHORE WHEN THE WATER IS LOW, WITH REMAINS OF DEAD TREES.

(*Photograph by Mr. G. West. From "Proc. Roy. Soc. Edin.," by permission of the Council.*)

are exposed when the loch is below its high level, and portions are continually falling in.

Loch Mhor is of very irregular form, narrow and elongate, running north-east and south-west in Strath Errick, the lower end some 2 miles south-east of Foyers. On the west the country is moorland, with low hills, and many patches of trees on the shore of the loch. On the east the hills are higher, rising to mountains at the distance of a few miles. The west shore-line is of a simple outline, with slight double sigmoid curvature. The east shore is much broken up, several bays and arms running south-eastward. The largest of these is in the middle of the loch, and runs three-quarters of a mile inland.