

The western shore is wooded where rises the steep slope of Criffel, covered with numerous boulders, while the eastern shore is bordered by cultivated fields. The portion to the east of the large island is mostly filled with reeds, and there are narrow strips of reeds on many parts of the western shore. The burn flows out among stones at the north end, and joins the New Abbey Pow. The general trend is from south-south-east to north-north-west, but the southern portion curves round a broad promontory on the eastern shore to the north-eastward. Loch Kindar exceeds three-quarters of a mile in length, the maximum breadth being one-third of a mile, and the mean breadth a quarter of a mile. Its waters cover an area of about 134 acres, and it drains an area of over a square mile. The maximum depth of 41 feet was found towards the northern end. The mean depth is estimated at $14\frac{1}{4}$ feet, and the volume of water at 83 million cubic feet. The soundings show that the conformation of the bottom is rather irregular, comparatively shallow water occupying the central and southern parts of the loch, while the deeper water occupies the northern part, and sends out two branches, the longer one skirting the western shore, and the shorter one running towards the eastern shore. Of the entire lake-floor, about 35 per cent. is covered by less than 10 feet of water, while 47 per cent. is covered by water between 10 and 20 feet in depth. The loch was surveyed on May 2, 1905, when the elevation was 88.05 feet above the sea, as compared with 88.3 feet determined by the Ordnance Survey on February 19, 1894. Little variation was indicated in the temperature of the water by observations taken in the deepest part of the loch, the surface-reading being $49^{\circ}0$ Fahr., while readings at 28 and 38 feet both gave $48^{\circ}5$.