

sible, so that there was promise here of an easy pass. Accordingly we crossed diagonally over the latitudinal valley. The surface is level and excellent for marching, being partly grassy, and consequently hard, though elsewhere it is barren and soft, but we were able to go round the places that were too soft. After a while we forded a stream which came from the glaciated mass in the south-west; its volume was then 7 to 8 cub. m. in the second, divided amongst several arms. It was exceedingly muddy, due to the fine frictional matter which it brought down from the glaciers. Its right bank consisted of a terrace 2 m. high. This stream unites

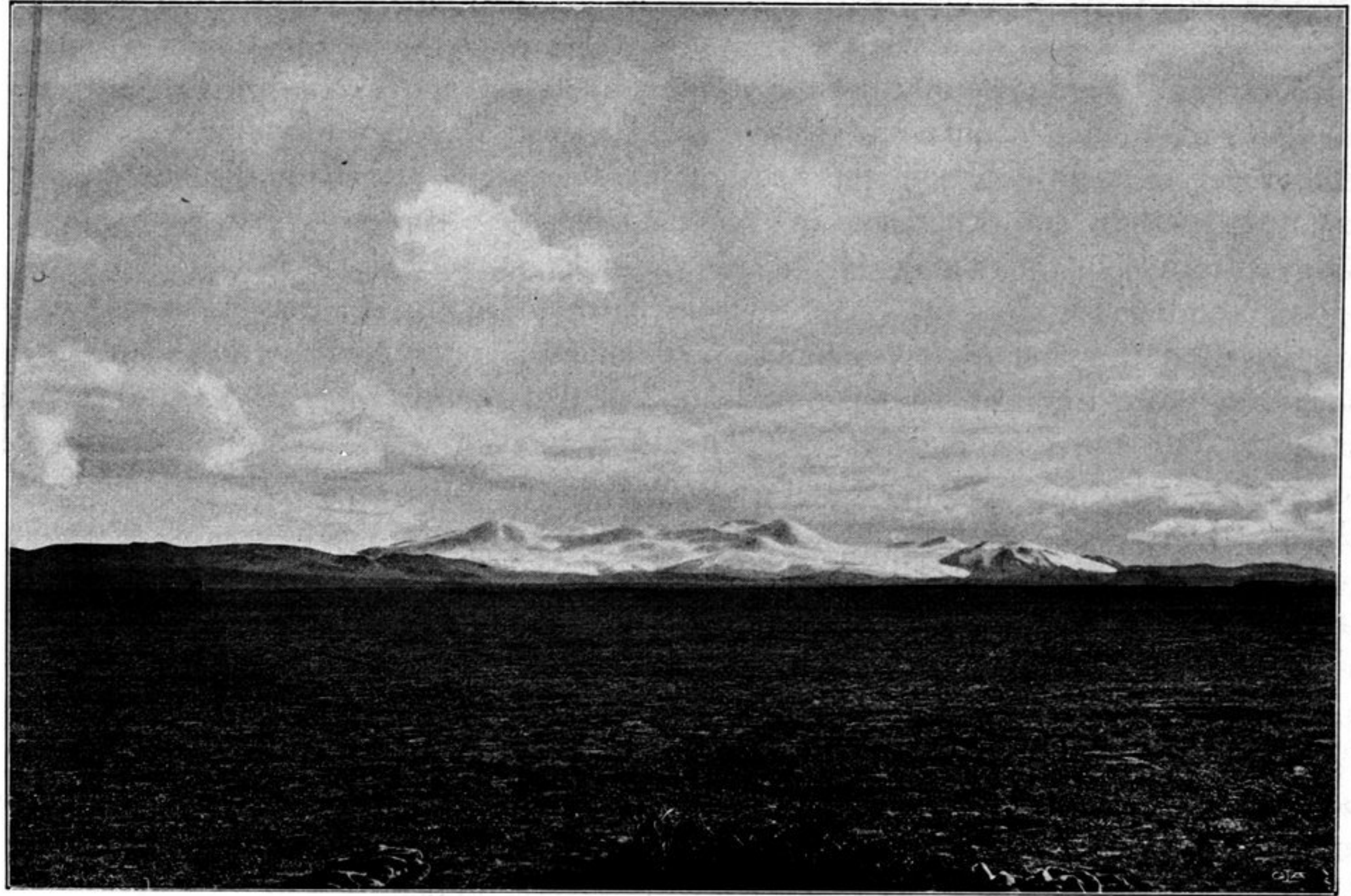


Fig. 72. TO THE S 45° W FROM CAMP. XXVII.

with the one beside which we encamped, and then enters the extreme western end of the lake. Then we ascended by a smaller rainwater channel to a pass close by, but in every respect a pass of a secondary character. Down its southern face flow two brooks, one towards the north-west, the other towards the north-east, and both eventually enter the main stream. Here the surface is again marshy and wearisome. Our route now ran south through a very undulating country, with streams flowing towards the north-west, between steep rounded spurs sloping in the same direction. For a short distance however we travelled towards the south-east through a pretty deep glen, which rose rapidly, and gradually inclined to the east, to a secondary pass, down the other side of which a brook descended to the lake. South of this pass rises a small, but dominating summit, from which one sees to the east a chaos of mountain chains and spurs, with yet another small lake.