

mits of the Anambaruin-ula, towering skywards behind, are rendered still more impressive and striking.

With regard to the upper route mentioned above, I may here add the following information which I received from the Mongols of Dschong-duntsa. They told me, that at Be-schui-tschuen-tsa the track bifurcates, and of its two branches it was the lower one which we had followed. The upper branch, with which the above-mentioned route from Scho-ovo-tu would seem to be united, continues on as far as the Mo-baruin-gol, whence it coincides with our route to Kan-ambal. The upper

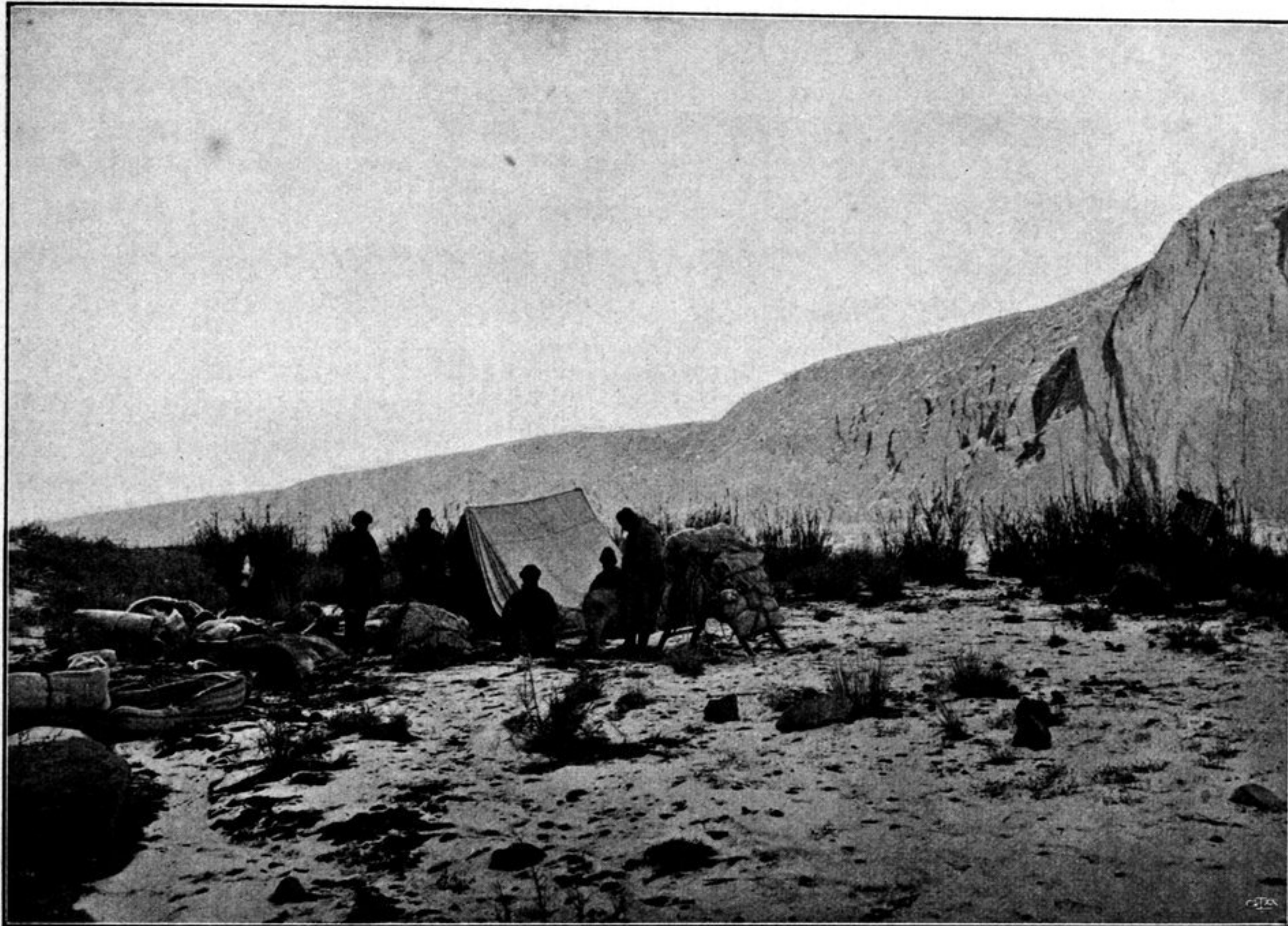


Fig. 291. DSCHONG-DUN TSA, THE RIGHT SIDE TERRACE.

track keeps, as I have said, to a depression close under the northern foot of the Anambaruin-ula, traversing a country remarkable for its abundant grazing, and even for swampy ground. It is visited by several Mongols in the summer; but in winter it is inaccessible because of the vast quantity of snow. The track itself is however anything but easy, for it climbs over a great number of passes, some of them reported to be rather difficult. The upper parts of the Aksä and the Dschong-duntsa are separated by a spur, on the east slope of which, not particularly steep, the springs of Aksä originate and stream down fan-like into the great glen, the lower course of which we were traversing. The western slope however, which belongs to the glen of Dschong-duntsa, is reported to be exceptionally steep, and to be five or six times loftier than the gravel-and-shingle escarpment above our camp, and *it* was