

its name of Ulan-gol or the Red River. This is broad and filled with gravel, through which run several water-channels; the glen itself is formed by the convergence of several glens coming from different directions.

After that we crossed over Gang-go, a pretty considerable glen of the second rank, that is it does not start from the main range. I was amazed at surprising in this glen five wild camels, namely a *bughra* (male) and four she-camels. Upon being shot at they fled northwards down the glen, but nevertheless stopped within sight and began to graze again. During the course of the day we perceived in the snow numerous tracks of wild camels, proving that the animals were then up on the good grazing-grounds and amongst the snow-drifts. The amazing thing about this is, that the wild camel, which in other districts where I have come across him, is so exceedingly shy and cautious, should here, at the northern foot of the Anambaruin-ula, be so bold, and entertain so little fear of the human dwellings in the vicinity.

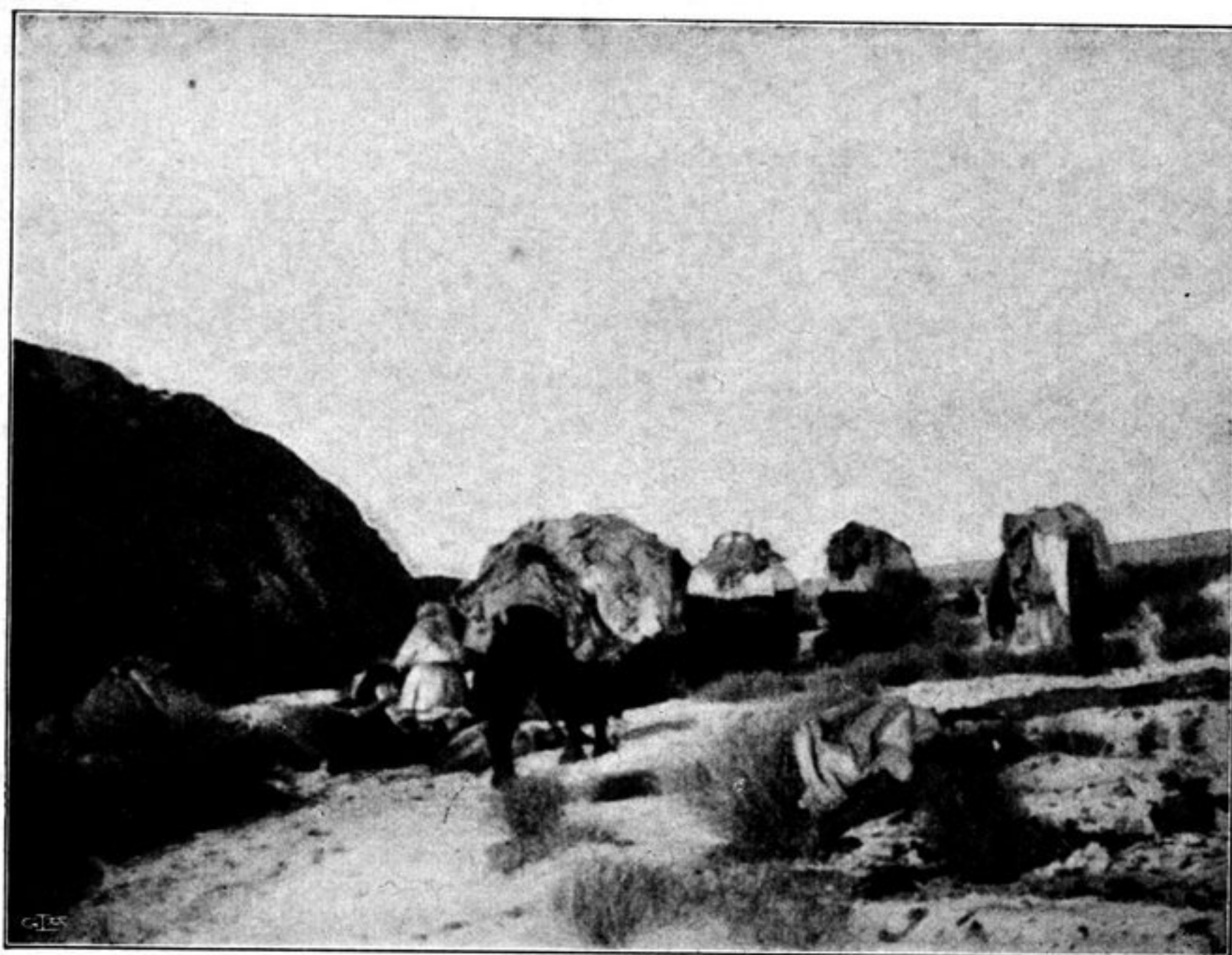


Fig. 295. THE CAMELS EATING SNOW.

After crossing over the glen of Scho-li-go, which also is of secondary rank, we travelled south-west, making for a small threshold, which afforded a glorious view of the large glen that lay immediately to the west of it, namely Lu-tschuen-tsa, quite a refreshing sight amid the everlasting grey of the stony landscape. In its bottom was a sheet of ice, in part glittering bright, and blue, in part covered with snow, with open rivulets trickling along here and there. There was any quantity of high, thick, yellow grass, as well as bushes and thickets, and, what was better than all, a couple of groves of small willows on both sides of the river. After seeing this beautiful oasis I was no longer surprised that the Mongols should prefer Lu-tschuen-tsa to Kan-ambal. Here too we discovered the ruins of seven stone houses; only a very small portion of the plaster on their interior walls was still remaining. On the left