

also, somewhat higher up in its bed, a spring. We now proceeded south-west across very level or gently ascending ground. The country was open. Two or three smaller hills here are known as Do-sän-tsä. In front of us we had the mountain-ranges which embrace between them the Anambaruin-gol. Camp CXXX was pitched in the vicinity of the glen and watercourse of Sa-go (alt. 2809 m.). On two separate occasions we saw troops of wild camels, consisting of 15 and 20 head respectively. The latter troop were in the glen of Er-to-schui at about two kilometers from our route. Upon the approach of danger they always fly towards the desert, not up into the mountains, where they might be ambushed. From the numbers that we found at the northern foot of this mountain-knot, the wild camel would seem not to be disturbed there in winter by the Mongols.



Fig. 302. A MONGOL OF ANAMBARUIN-ULA.

One of the left-hand side-glens of the Ma-chung-go, not visible however from our route, is said to be called Niu-li-go. Towards evening the atmosphere cleared, and we saw south and south-east from our camp magnificent snow-capped mountain-massés glimmering white and steel-blue. We had now reached a more desolate part of the region: there were no longer either bushes, grass, or springs, only scrub, which supplied us with excellent fuel, though with only wretched grazing. In place of springs there was snow. During the course of the day we several times passed hard rock in the headlands and buttressed spurs. The rock was grey granite, brittle and weathered, black mica-schist, and light micaceous granite.

The 24th January was our last day's march before reaching Anambaruin-gol or Kan-ambal. Our course was first to the south-south-west and then to the west-south-west. The wind blew hard against us, and the snow was decimeters deep, being heaped up in veritable drifts in the ravines and watercourses. While on the