

angle of 40° N., and the conglomerate at 73° to the S. 30° E. Every now and again the glen contracts to a rather narrow gorge, though its containing terraces still continue low. It is joined on both sides by a host of small side-glens, some of them issuing through deep-cut, narrow portals. On the south our glen is bordered by rather low mountains, to which we gradually approached nearer, while on the north rises a decidedly imposing snow-white mass, the snow on which is not however perpetual, but disappears in the summer. The relative altitude of the range on the south is not more than 150 m., while the mass on the north rises to at least

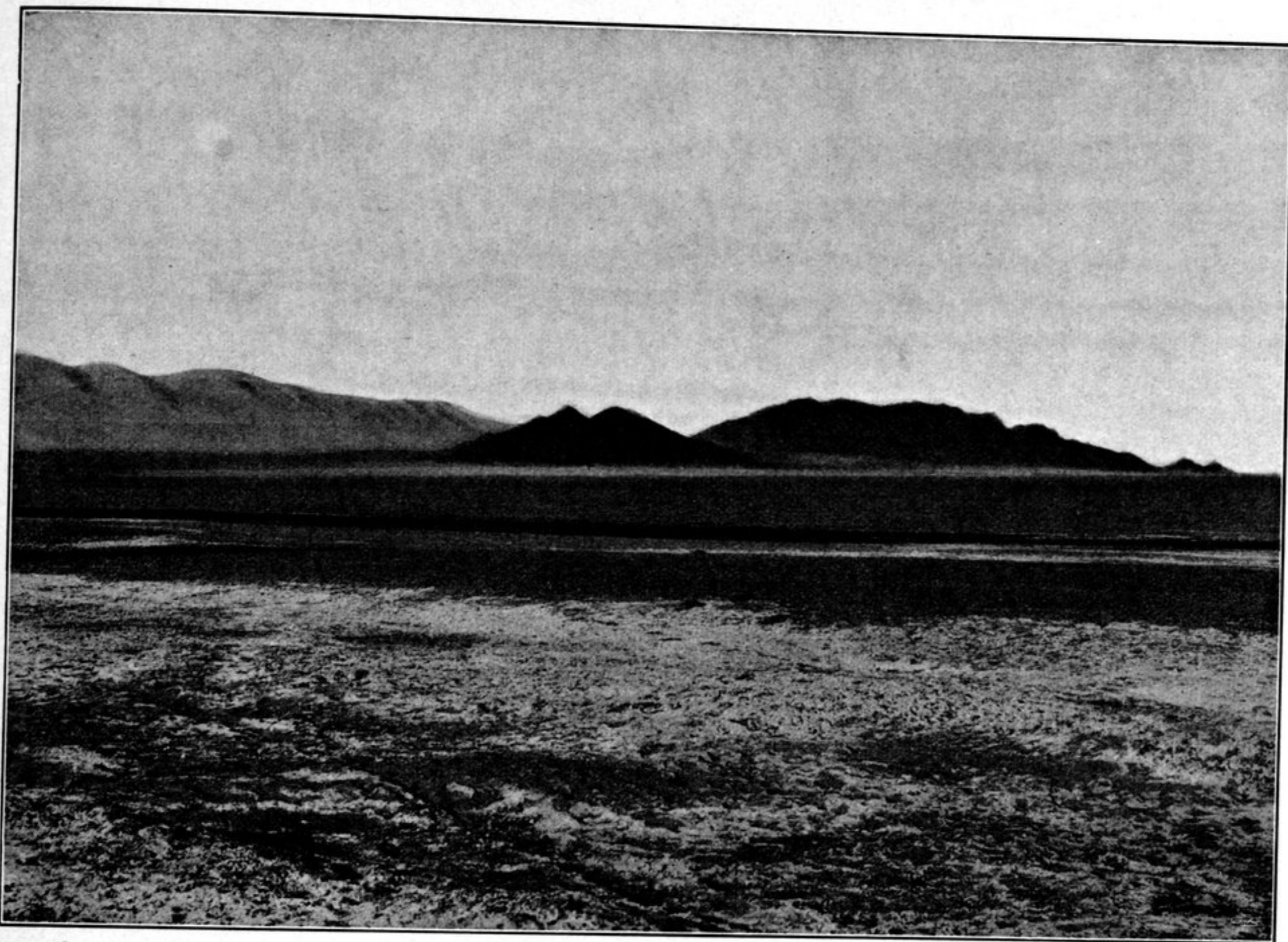


Fig. 324. LOOKING N 37° E FROM CAMP IX.

600 m. The pass, on which the Kar-jaghdi originates, is 4079 m. high, and forms a slight and comfortable swelling, but so flat that it is not easy to determine the actual water-divide. From its summit we perceived two glens, one running to the south-east, and another, running N. 80° E., wide and open, and bounded on the north by a crest, upon and above which rises the great dominating mountain-mass I. We followed the former of these glens, which are separated by a detached, and not particularly lofty, range. Perhaps it would be orographically more correct to look upon this range as a direct continuation of the rocky ridge which borders the glen of Kar-jaghdi on the south, and which in that case is pierced by the glen running south-east. By this last we went slowly down towards the broad latitudinal valley which forms the westward continuation of the Tschimen valley. Even from the upper