

three parts of a tempest all the following day. At times we had to go on foot to prevent ourselves from getting frozen. When you walk in such a gale along a moderately steep slope, it is as if you were walking on the level ground, and when you walk on the level ground, it is as if you were struggling up a slope. In the teeth of such a wind both horses and camels advanced laboriously, their efforts proving a great drain upon their strength. Had we only been travelling east, what a help it would have been to us! At about 4.30 p. m. the gale abated, though it still continued to blow at the rate of 14.3 m. in the second; but occasionally there came brief gusts with fully twice that velocity.



Fig. 98. OUR YAK CARAVAN.

Plate 29 reproduces the western half of the range which borders Dschivu-tsaga and its level latitudinal valley on the north, the scene being that which we beheld from Camp CX. To the N. 18° E. rises a commanding peak, and to the N. 19° W. the extreme western peak of the range. This chain consists for the most part of rugged hard rock, and has a gravelly scree stretching from its foot down into the valley. From Camp CXI the range is seen foreshortened, its extreme westerly peak bearing north-north-east. Beyond this range to the north there appeared to be another latitudinal valley, not very broad however; but the route which Littledale followed, and which we had all the time on our right hand, seemed to lie along a valley still farther towards the north. The nearest latitudinal valley to the north of Camp CXI is connected in that same direction with the valley in which the Dschivu-tsaga is situated. The mountain-ranges which blocked our view in that quarter were not particularly high. Two routes were said to lead to the next camping-ground, and of these, the more northerly one, which crosses over a pass, is the shorter; but the other, to the south, does not cross any pass. I chose