

Turner had done splendid work in Tibet, and some other travellers had also reached the country. As to the Central Transhimalaya he is still right.

Dr. THOMSON regarded with a feeling almost of envy the success of the Pundit in exploring a region from which Englishmen had, unfortunately, been debarred by the jealousy of the Chinese Government.

Dr. CAMPBELL referred to his and Dr. HOOKER'S panoramic view from the Bhomtso hill and how they could see to the north and west »a very high range of mountains, which he believed had never before been noticed; but their observations on this subject were recorded in Dr. Hooker's journal. The Pundit said that this elevated range ran for 120 miles parallel to his route . . . . It must be gratifying to Dr. Hooker now to find the Pundit had confirmed his conjectural geography.»

Lord STRANGFORD spoke of the Tibetan table-land being eastward of Lhasa broken up by a succession of rivers and mountain ranges running north and south.

Surprising communications were not missing in the discussion. Sir HENRY RAWLINSON said: »the only considerable part of Asia which was now unknown, and which was unknown not only to the English and to the Russians, but even to the Chinese, was the country intervening in a direct line between Khotan and Lhasa. He hoped that the exploration of that country was reserved for English enterprise, or native enterprise directed by English intelligence. There was also another very interesting problem which must be solved sooner or later, and the sooner the better, namely, the course of the river Brahmaputra. It had been followed down carefully from its source in the Mansarowar Lake to Lhasa; but the part below Lhasa . . . was still a mystery.» If the state of geographical knowledge in Central Asia, as set forth by Rawlinson, had been true, PRSHEVALSKIY'S career of 15 years' journeys in regions further east and north would have been superfluous, — and this is only one example. But as Sir Henry on the very evening when the supposed source of the Brahmaputra had been given astronomically, could still believe that the river had its origin in Manasarovar, one should not expect too much of his information from parts farther north and east, which had not been mentioned in the lecture.

Finally Mr. T. SAUNDERS stated there was no difficulty in obtaining the consent of the Chinese Government for any European to pass the British frontier into Tibet, and one wonders why nobody took this opportunity instead of sending more or less reliable Pundits.

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