

dale's route westwards: »The fact that no large rivers are crossed seems certainly to indicate that it is here, or near here, a little to the south, that the northern watershed of India is to be found.» When Holdich suggests that the great affluents to the Tsangpo must come from some of the innumerable lakes, the watershed should be situated north of these lakes, and as the Tibet Frontier Commission followed the Tsangpo valley it is hard to see how it could go far towards answering several questions in connection with this northern water-parting.

The following words of Sir Thomas are quite correct: »but intermediate to this long line of route through the central Chang (Littledale's) and that of the Brahmaputra River no traveller has yet contributed the necessary topography to enable us to decide with certainty. We can only conjecture that the basin of the great river extending from its banks to the main water-divide (wherever it may be) is warmer, more favourable to pasturage, more thickly populated by Dokpa herdsmen than any of the districts farther north.»

CHARLES A. SHERRING, in his book,<sup>1</sup> gives a good description of the Kailas, but has not and cannot have anything to tell of the Transhimalayan system. His companion, Dr T. G. LONGSTAFF, made the following observation from an altitude of some 18 000 feet on the Gurla-mandata<sup>2</sup>: »This day (July 19th) the Himalaya of Nepal and Kumaon were hidden by the clouds, but the view towards the west was very impressive. Kamet (25 443 feet) stood out boldly over the Niti pass at a distance of 100 miles. North of this was the Gangri range, partially snowclad on its north-east slopes. Between lay a vast rolling plain with rounded snowless hills rising from it, and a bend of the infant Satlej winding away into the north-west on its way to the Arabian sea, while the waters of the Karnali at our feet were flowing towards the Bay of Bengal.»

GRAHAM SANDBERG is not far wrong when he says, in 1904: »Nearly all orographical features of Central Tibet and of Western Tibet appearing in maps have been laid down but tentatively. North-east of the Manasarowar lakes is a terra incognita of Western Tibet. The Littledales and Sven Hedin have skirted its northernmost line and did what they could in their respective forced rushes towards Ladak. The hurried observations along the tracks followed are most valuable; but speculation has had to do the rest.»<sup>3</sup>

The map accompanying Sandberg's book is very poor and incorrect. In those parts of Tibet which were unknown in 1904 the shortcomings must be excused. We find the »Noijin Tangla» abruptly cut off at about 88° E. North of it and just south of Nain Sing's lakes he has a long range from west to east, called Torgot Gangri, but there is no western prolongation at all of the Nien-chen-tang-la. He makes the

<sup>1</sup> Western Tibet and the British Borderland, etc. London 1906.

<sup>2</sup> »Notes on a journey through the Western Himalaya», Geographical Journal, February 1907, Vol. XXIX, p. 205.

<sup>3</sup> The Exploration of Tibet. Calcutta and London 1904.