

ravines are crossed. After a while we again had to go down to a tributary valley, of much the same appearance as the first, the *Tokbo-nub*. This was divided into two branches. The first was 22 m. broad with an average depth of 0.5 m. and an average velocity of 1.6 m., its volume being 17.6 cub. m. per second. The second had a breadth of 11 m., an average depth of 0.4 m. and a velocity of 1.5 m., its volume being 6.6 cub. m. per second. The whole river, therefore, now carried 24.2 cub. m. per second. These two tributaries, the eastern and western *Tokbo*, brought, therefore, down to the *Satlej* the considerable amount of 51 cub. m. per second, a volume that would increase if the rains continued. Together with the two tributaries of the previous day, we had, therefore, already controlled 70 cub. m., not counting the brooks from the left tributaries nor the additions from springs. In these high parts of its course, the river will change in volume from one day to the next, only lower down the quantity of water will be more regular and steady.

From the *Tokbo-nub*, we ascended the 50 m. terrace a third time, where the ground for several kilometers was nearly even and consisted of gravel with some bush vegetation. Here and there, cairns and a round *mani* were built; a few ravines were crossed. To our right we have low flat hills, being the remains of old terraces, and beyond them the *Transhimalaya*, now snow-covered, was dimly seen through the rainy dusk. Two or three hundred meters to our left, the *Satlej* was streaming in its deep-cut gorge which it has carved out in solid rock. Now, after the rain, it seemed to fill its bed completely. The last bit of the day's march winds amongst low hills and slopes, and here the *Tirthapuri-gompa*, or *Tretapuri*, as it is pronounced, appears at the foot of white and reddish yellow rocks. It is situated on a platform or top of a terrace, and below it are many *chortens* and a *mani* over 100 m. long. Dorche Pagmo-lagang is a part of the temple near the bank of the *Satlej*.

The lamas affirmed the names of the tributaries we had already crossed as being from west to east: *Tokbo-nub*, *Tokbo-shär*, *Goyak* and *Chukta*. At the right side of the mouth of *Tokbo-shär*, the rock was yellow, fine crystalline limestone. At the monastery, the living rock was grey, partly recrystallised, limestone. Greyish white fine-grained quartzite was also seen. The whole slope near the monastery is full of curious formations of calcareous sinter, some of them reminding one of stalagmites and obviously formed by springs. The *Satlej* has cut its bed down through limestone. It is a curious fact that where the right tributaries enter, as *e. g.* at the mouth of the *Tokbo-shär* and *Tokbo-nub*, their beds become very narrow just at the entrance to the main valley, and that, in each instance, a rocky gate is open to the *Satlej*. The fall of the tributaries is also much steeper than that of the main river. Below the temple, two hot springs come out with boiling water, sending up clouds of vapour; they are surrounded by calcareous sinter.