

On *August 26th*, we travelled westwards from *Lopchak* to *Shipki*. On the left bank of the *Satlej*, the road goes on a cornice above the river for a short distance, until we reach a considerable valley from the south called *Rokchi-chu*, with a brook containing some 5 cub. m. of water per second. In this valley is the village *Chiri*. *Korang* is a village on the right side of the *Saltej*. *Tsamdo* is the difficult part of the passage with the cornice road and a *mani*. The road then continues at some distance from the river, crosses a deep tributary, and passes by the village of *Chok* with groves of trees and gardens. On its other side, we again go deep down to the little valley, *Largyap*. The next villages, with cultivation, are *Yebu-pulsum* and *Lingchu-tanga*. One of the several *manis* was about 100 m. in length. *Salve-chu* is a very considerable valley from the south, with a bridge. Its brook had about 6 cub. m. per second. On its left bank, is the village of *Shipki*, and our *Camp CCCCLXXXIII*. This is the last village on the Tibetan side. On the hills of the right side of the *Satlej*, is the monastery, *Puri-gompa*.

On *August 27th*, we accomplished the last piece of road to and a little beyond the Indian frontier. The ascent to *Shipki-la* is not difficult, but stiff. It begins immediately from the village of *Shipki*, and the steepest parts of the slope are called *Tak-melong* and *Yayur*. The pass was said to be called *Pimig-la*, as well as *Shipki-la*. Its absolute altitude is 4,695 m. At *Lopchak*, we were at 2,982 m. The distance between the two, is 11.8 km., and the difference of height 1,713 m. From *Lopchak* to *Shipki-la*, the rate of rise is, therefore, as 1:6.9.

About 1 km. west of this pass, which is higher than the surface of the *Manasarovar*, the frontier of *India* is situated, and the road proceeds past *Namgya-rijing* and across the *Satlej* to *Poo*.

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