

On their important journey, 1885—1887, CAREY and DALGLEISH twice crossed the Kara-korum System. They started from Ladak and Tankse. At the Mangtza Lake they struck the road between Rudok and Polu, »which was surveyed by KISHEN SINGH, one of the Pundits attached to Sir D. Forsyth's mission to Turkistan». Kishen Singh proved to have done his work with admirable care and accuracy. Carey says of this road: »At various times hopes have been expressed that this road, if rendered available for traffic, would form a valuable trade route, as it runs direct to India without passing through any part of the territory of the Maharaja of Kashmir. Judging from the portion of it which I saw, I do not think such an expectation can be realised.»

On their way back they crossed the Kara-korum Pass, without adding anything to previous knowledge of its surroundings. The map of the journey was carried out by Dalgleish,¹ whose itinerary was subsequently condensed and tabulated by E. DELMAR MORGAN.² Morgan speaks of the uncertainty which, in 1893, still prevailed as to the physical features of Northern Tibet. »For several hundreds of miles the courses of its principal rivers are yet unexplored, large lakes yet unvisited, and we learn from Prejevalsky and Dalgleish of grand snowy mountain ranges, where we had formerly supposed a vast undulating plateau.» This impression dated from the narrative of the Pundit A—K—,³ diversified with lakes and rivers and hill ranges and, occasionally, great mountains. »In this region the hills spring from a level which is not much less on an average than 15,000 feet or little below the highest mountain in Europe. Though highly elevated, it is not what would be called a mountainous region, for the hill ranges are usually far apart, and not 1,500 feet above the surrounding plains; occasionally, however, mountains are met with rising 5,000 to 10,000 feet above the plains, or 20,000 to 25,000 above the sea-level, and these are covered with snow all the year round. In many parts the passing traveller sees nothing but plains around him up to the sky-line.»⁴

On his memorable *Journey across Central Asia, from Manchuria and Peking to Kashmir, over the Mustagh Pass*, in 1887⁵ F. E. YOUNGHUSBAND made a very audacious dash over this difficult pass. He went up from Kok-yar to Chiragh-saldi on the Yarkand River, which was the farthest point reached by HAYWARD in

¹ *A Journey round Chinese Turkistan and along the Northern Frontier of Tibet*. By A. D. Carey. *Proceedings R. G. S.* Vol. IX, 1887, p. 731 *et seq.*

² *Journey of Carey and Dalgleish in Chinese Turkistan and Northern Tibet (Mr. Dalgleish's itinerary)*. *Supplementary Papers R. G. S.* Vol. III, London 1893, p. 3 *et seq.*

³ General WALKER, however, gets the following quite correct impression from the Pundit's narrative: It is a vast expanse of softly undulating plains.

⁴ *Four Years' Journeyings through Great Tibet, by one of the Trans-Himalayan Explorers of the survey of India*. *Proc. R. G. S.* Vol. VII, 1885, p. 65 *et seq.* and *Pet. Mitteil.*, Bd. 31, 1885, p. 6 *et seq.* Cf. also my *Scientific Results*, Vol. IV, p. 472 *et seq.*

⁵ *Proceedings Royal Geographical Society*. Vol. X, 1888, p. 485 *et seq.*