

this camp, but could find no mountains at all corresponding with the representation. The main range lies not east and west, but north-east and south-west, and beyond it flows the Kiria River. The prominent peak a little to the south of the range is 22,350 feet high, and stands in $35^{\circ} 34' 7''$ north latitude and $82^{\circ} 20' 13''$ east longitude.

Here clouds would occasionally hang about important peaks for hours at a time, during which I had to sit patiently on the lee side of the station. Strong winds, sometimes with sleet and rain, not only retarded work at the hill stations, but caused trouble on the lower ground, dispersing the sheep and threatening the demolition of the camp itself.

Having completed our survey work we entered on the return journey to Aksu on September 8th, our route being by way of Baba Hatun. At Tongral Chunzak the only sufferer from the rarefaction of the air was the shepherd, Nurbu, who had twice before visited the place without inconvenience. His indisposition continued till we reached a sheltered spot (Camp 112) a few miles west by south of Baba Hatun. Here I completed the connection between the triangulation executed this year and that carried out in 1896, and consequently with that of the Survey of India.

Soon after my return to Aksu, Raju, who had been sent to Kiria for fresh supplies, arrived in camp. He had been directed to request the help of the Chow-Kuan in obtaining transport, but that official not only refused assistance but ordered him not to return to me by way of Polu. Raju, however, had already made arrangements for the first portion of his journey, and, starting at once from Kiria, he was able, by rapid marches, to reach Polu before the villagers had been informed of the Chow-Kuan's prohibition. Here he obtained fresh transport and speedily resumed his march. Raju's success in this matter en-