

soon be traversed in *dāk ghárris*. An agreeable mode of descending from Dalhousie to the plains is to embark on the rafts of timber on the Rávi river and float down to Mádhopur, which is five miles from Pathānkót, and is the headquarters of the Bári Duáb Canal. Ladies and children have travelled safely in this manner.

Route No. 53.

From DÁNKHAR (Spíti) to KÍBAR (Spíti).

A secondary route, passable for horses.

Literature: Cunningham's Ladák, p. 157.—Journ. As. Soc. Beng., Vol. XVII, part I, p. 109.—Moorcroft's Travels, Vol. II., pp. 55-9.

Maps: Cunningham's Pānjáb and Western Himálaya.—Waugh and Thuillier's Pānjáb and adjoining countries.

Dánkhar, or *Dránkhar*, 32° 6'; 78° 13'; 12,774 ft., near the right bank of the Tódi chu river—Continue along the left side of the Píti valley—Cross the Língti river (3 miles from Dánkhar)—Lídang (7 miles from Dánkhar).

Lári (11,071 ft.), 9 miles from Dánkhar—*Karj* (5 miles from Lári; shortly after the valley greatly contracts).

Rángrig (13,048 ft.), 9 miles from Lári—Kí.

Kíbar, 32° 19'; 78° 1'; 13,607 ft., 7 miles from Rángrig.

Route

from DÁNKHAR to SHÁLKAR,

see No. 185.

Route

from DÁNKHAR to SÚNGNAM,

see No. 219.

Route

from DÁNKHAR to the VÁNGTU BRIDGE,

see No. 240.

Route No. 54.

From DÁRCHE (Lahól) to the BÁRA LÁCHA PASS (Lahól-Spíti).

A principal route, passable for horses.

Literature: Cunningham's Ladák, p. 155; and in Journ. As. Soc. Beng., Vol. XVII, part I, pp. 213-24.—Moorcroft's Travels, Vol. I, pp. 212-25.

Maps: Cunningham's Pānjáb and Western Himálaya.—Waugh and Thuillier's Pānjáb and adjoining countries.

Dárche, 32° 41'; 77° 9'; 11,746 ft.

△ *Pátseo* (12,325 ft.), 8 miles from Dárche. Ascent all the way, but moderate — △ Chingchingbár (13,355 ft.).

△ *Móngbe*, on the south-western foot of the Bára Lácha pass (Bára Lácha pass: 32° 43'.5; 77° 25'.3; 16,186 ft.).

Route

from DÁRCHE to KÁRDONG,

see No. 91.

Route

from DÁRCHE to KÓKSAR,

see No. 112.