

The old and picturesque city of Erzeroum, in Armenia, which Mr. Curzon has described so faithfully, is situated at 6200 feet; that of Ispahan at 4400 feet.

The barometrical observations of the brothers Schlagintweit ascribe the following altitudes to certain lakes in Western Tibet:—

Aksae-Ghin,	16,300	Eng. feet.
Tso-Kar,	15,600	„
Lake Kiouk-Kiol,	15,350	„
Manasarowa, or Tso-Mapma,	15,200	„
Ravana-prada, or Rakas-Tal,	15,200	„

In the Garval, a lake lies deeply embosomed among glaciers, at an elevation of 17,650 feet; it is the Deo-Tal. At certain intervals the icy rampart which surrounds it is cloven, and then floods of water inundate the low-lying country.

The lakes of Tibet are salter than is generally the case with fresh waters. In the Himalaya few lakes are found; that of Naintal lies 6600 feet above the sea.

The passes, or cols, of the mountains of Central Asia are distinguished, as we have already said, by an excessive mean altitude, which even exceeds the height of the loftiest Alpine summits.

But, in the Himalaya, passes exist of a far more aerial character; that of the Ibi-Gamin, which Messrs. Schlagintweit traversed *en route* from the Garval to Gnari-Korsum, is, as we have previously stated, 20,500 feet high. About 1820, some of the natives attempted to pursue this route with their flocks of sheep; but they fell into the hands of the brigands, who infest this region of the mountain, and the losses which they sustained compelled them to abandon the pass of Ibi-Gamin as a commercial channel.

The pass of Masta presents an altitude of 18,950 feet. The natives are accustomed to raise blocks of stone along these highways. These stones, and the numerous skeletons of beasts of burden abandoned on the road, are the only landmarks of these savage highways.

The Himalayan passes which rise above 15,000 feet are closed by snow during the winter—that is, from November to May, or even