

50 *farsakh*; *Gangásáyara*, 30 *farsakh*, where the Ganges flows into the sea.

Marching from Kanoj towards the east, you come to *Bârî*, 10 *farsakh*; *Dûgum*, 45 *farsakh*; the empire of *Shilahat*, 10 *farsakh*; the town *Bihat*, 12 *farsakh*. Farther on the country to the right is called *Tilwat*, the inhabitants *Tarû*, people of very black colour and flat-nosed like the Turks. Thence you come to the mountains of *Kâmrû*, which stretch away as far as the sea.

Kanoj
through
Nepal to
Bhôteshar.

Opposite *Tilwat* the country to the left is the realm of *Naipâl*. A man who had travelled in those countries gave me the following report:—"When in *Tanwat*, he left the easterly direction and turned to the left. He marched to *Naipâl*, a distance of 20 *farsakh*, most of which was ascending country. From *Naipâl* he came to *Bhôteshar* in thirty days, a distance of nearly 80 *farsakh*, in which there is more ascending than descending country. And there is a water which is several times crossed on bridges consisting of planks tied with cords to two canes, which stretch from rock to rock, and are fastened to milestones constructed on either side. People carry the burdens on their shoulders over such a bridge, whilst below, at a depth of 100 yards, the water foams as white as snow, threatening to shatter the rocks. On the other side of the bridges, the burdens are transported on the back of goats. My reporter told me that he had there seen gazelles with four eyes; that this was not an accidental misformation of nature, but that the whole species was of this nature.

"*Bhôteshar* is the first frontier of *Tibet*. There the language changes as well as the costumes and the anthropological character of the people. Thence the distance to the top of the highest peak is 20 *farsakh*. From the height of this mountain, *India* appears as a black expanse below the mist, the mountains lying below this peak like small hills, and *Tibet* and *China*