

of the Arizona cliff valleys. Yet only occasionally did one find a house which might suggest wealth or power.

Very properly, a good space is devoted to the people called Shokas, with their curious customs, such as the dances in front of the house and around the lay figure of a deceased man, whose clothes are bound on a goat, which is driven out of the village or over a precipice, other tribes profiting by the simplicity and superstition of the Shokas.

from a comparatively low elevation, while standing on the point of the rock, saw a circular rainbow. He beheld himself reflected as a Brocken spectre.

On some of the mountain passes were yards or areas of stone pillars, erected by devotees who each put a pebble on the structure. He passed forts on conical hills. He encountered fierce snow-storms, and fiercer men armed with matchlocks resting on long bifurcated frames. While sleeping at night he was sometimes



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OLD SHOKA WOMAN SMOKING IN CAVE DWELLING.

Mr. Landor, with his passion for unbeaten tracks, pictures some perilous passageways. In one case, on the perpendicular face of a sheer rock, had been cut holes for hands and feet. With his face to the wall and his back to space, over a gap of forty or fifty feet, he made his way, though it suggests dizziness even to look at the feat. Moving on these elevations, of from thirteen to twenty-two thousand feet above sea-level, he once,

nearly buried in snow. Besides adventures both amusing and dangerous, passing Tibetan guardsmen and thieving Dacoits, he visited the two great lakes of Rakastal and Mansarowar. In this land of Lamaseries and Lamas, "brick tea," broken up, is served as food, after being churned with butter and salt.

Tibetan Buddhism, though of an antique type, is a caricature of the original doctrines, ritual, and