

the cheerful name of "The Grave of Ten Thousand Men". It was situated on a cold draughty spot at an elevation of 14,300 feet. From here the valley opens out facing the snow hills. After a mile the actual ascent of the pass begins. It was not very steep but was slippery owing to frozen snow and ice. The summit is 15,600 feet above sea-level and is $13\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Jih-lung-kuan. A fair amount of traffic was passed on the way. The descent was very steep and rocky for the first 3 miles, but the cold winds were left behind and the sun was hot for the hill-sides faced south.

Pereira put up for the night at a solitary hovel called an inn situated in the wilderness at an elevation of 12,850 feet. The accommodation was poor, but his relief was great for he had now crossed the second of the great passes he had dreaded for his frost-bitten foot.

No Tibetans were seen on the east side of the Pass. The descent was continued the next day to Hsin-tien-tzu, 9000 feet. Even at midday the ink froze, and in the evening it was very cold. In the inn was a wretched man lying in rags in an icy room far from a fire and groaning with pain from some internal complaint. No one took any interest in him. And Pereira marvelled at the way in which hundreds of coolies will carry loads year after year over these mountains in the depth of winter and for a mere pittance. They are clothed in rags, and if they get ill no one cares for them.

The descent of the Teng-ts'un Ho valley was continued on the 23rd for 18 miles to an elevation of 7050 feet. Then the ascent towards