

all day. The lower hills were partly cultivated and partly bare. At 11 miles the valley opens out to a small plain. At 14 miles he reached Changla, a quiet little walled town on a hill 200 feet high. The villages passed on the way were partly Chinese and partly Tibetan. The latter were always surrounded with poles carrying flags.

The feast of lanterns was celebrated that evening. The main street was lighted up with red and white lanterns, and the procession of the dragon commenced. It was formed of three dragons followed by two lions, yaks, etc., and at each house it went round the courtyard. After this a long pole with crackers at the end was lighted and the dragon danced beneath. Men stripped to the waist took it in turns to hold the head and dance wildly round amid the sparks. Sometimes a short torch of crackers was fired straight into the naked body of the dancer, and it was a wonder the men escaped without having their eyes put out. Meanwhile the body was whirled wildly round and round, the tail being separate and carried by a single man.

The following day Pereira made a long march of $25\frac{3}{4}$ miles to Ta-shih-t'ou. Some Tibetan villages with cultivation by them were met at first. The going was good and the country open and grassy. At 4 miles the river divided, one branch coming in from the north. Pereira followed up the branch coming from the north-east. At Ka-mi-ssu there was a Tibetan temple with a long oblong enclosed course, on the west side of which was a covered portico with revolving