

of the T'a-shê-kou. Continuing the ascent on February 20 he pitched his camp at a height of 10,370 feet. The valley was narrow and winding and entirely uninhabited. The stream was small and was crossed many times by log bridges. The hills rose to a height of from 1000 to 1500 feet above the valley and a few trees grew on their sides. On the upper part of the valley snow lay on the ground.

The Yang-pu Shan, 12,800 feet, was reached on February 21 after a steep climb. It is $20\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Ts'ao-pa, and forms the boundary between Kansu and Szechwan and the divide between the Pai-shui and Pai-lung rivers. From it a good view as far as the Min Shan to the north-west was obtained. Some of the hills near were covered with fir woods. The Min Shan was covered with snow, but generally the snow lay thickest in the valleys. The descent on the northern side was steep for 3 miles. The path lay partly through a fir wood, and in places was covered with ice and very slippery. After the first 3 miles it was easy, leading down the valley of a small stream to Yang-pu-chai, the first habitation since leaving Ts'ao-pa, $30\frac{1}{2}$ miles. This village consisted of 55 families of the Shu tribe of Tibetans. Pereira put up in a temple and allowed the people, who had never seen a white man before, to look at him through the door.

Snow fell during the night and it was very cold at the start next morning as the altitude was still considerable, namely 10,400 feet, and the going at first was slow owing to the ice on the surface. But the day was clear and in the sun it was quite hot.