

usual thoroughness and never gave up hope of success.

Jye-kundo was his first objective, and his future plans he would have to settle there: he might go from there either to Nagchuka or to Chamdo, and so on to Lhasa. And if both these ways of entering Tibet were barred he might have to make for Tachien-lu. But even that line of retreat might be forbidden, as it was to Sorensen, and he might after all have to retrace his steps to Tangar, a dreary prospect when pressed for food and money and perhaps ill. These points would have to be decided after his arrival at Jye-kundo. To get there he started buying mules and ponies, though as soon as he had bought them he found it would have been best to hire animals. By May 3 he had bought eight ponies and fifteen mules. The latter cost 406 taels and the ponies (exclusive of one he had before) 180 taels.

Presents for the Tibetans he also bought—five pieces of yellow silk, enough to make a short coat, for 23 taels, seventy-two feet of red cloth for 14 taels, and six blue katas or scarves for presentation on visits, and small presents, such as coral beads and children's cheap toys.

His luggage, including his private boxes, store boxes and presents, only came to 1600 catties, which was only 110 catties a mule, about thirty catties under the usual load. He also hired five mules and two donkeys to carry beans as forage to Ta-ho-pa, 126 miles.

Arthur B. Sorensen, a Dane in the employ of the North Eastern Telegraph Company, arrived at Tangar on April 26. He had tried to reach