

Pereira there were seventy cavalry at Jye-kundo, sixty or seventy at Cheng-tu monastery, three or four stages to the north, and sixty or seventy scattered around in small detachments.

The Hsien yamen is in a mud-walled enclosure at the extreme west end of the town. The magistrate, Liu-Ling-yün, was a Kansu man and very friendly. He told Pereira there were 240 families in Jye-kundo, of whom two hundred were Tibetan and forty Chinese.

On July 10 Pereira set out again on his journey, making now for Chamdo. He took with him his boy, his interpreter and two mounted men. He had four riding ponies, besides a pack pony and one mule which he had not sold. But for transport he now relied upon "ula" yaks and engaged twenty-three. He crossed the Jye-kundo valley, here a grass plain $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile wide, and after fording the west branch of Ba Chu left the Jye-kundo valley and ascended a narrow stony valley. After a most tiring climb of 1870 feet he reached the small irregular Ba-tung plateau, 13,798 feet, and passing among some hills reached the Ba Chu again. It was here 12 yards wide and 8 feet deep. The valley was three or four miles wide and covered with pleasant green grass. It was bounded on the north by the high rocky peaks of the Sing-nak-ri-ja, which had some snow on them and form the divide between the Mekong and the Yangtze. The green grass slopes leading up to them formed a pretty contrast with these rugged peaks, and several big Tibetan camps were pitched upon them, for the grazing was excellent. This was, indeed, the pleasantest camp Pereira had