

found in Tibet; there were many small wildflowers, though still no trees. It was a fine hot day, and he discarded his vest for the first time in Tibet and looked about for a shady spot at the end of the march.

Next day he crossed the Ba Chu valley for three miles, seeing three or four gazelle, a marmot and two hares, besides the usual "ara" rats. Then he reached the hills and followed up the narrow valley of the Rong-do stream, which was 2 feet deep and flowing swiftly. The hills were high and rocky, but there was grass on them, and a little scrub and three small trees, and the valley was thick with small wildflowers. In it were a few small Tibetan camps. At $10\frac{1}{4}$ miles he started a steep climb over a hill and then over a southerly spur and up a bleak winding valley to the summit of the Shung La Pass, 15,724 feet, on the Yangtze-Mekong divide, and the highest point he had yet reached. The descent from this was very steep and stony, but at 16 miles from Ba Chu the way led down the pleasant Jye Chu valley, which, though stony and marshy in part, had some good grazing and was occupied by some Tibetan camps.

Travelling was now proving much pleasanter. On July 12 he followed down the Jye Chu, which is here joined by the Yeay Chu and forms the Lung Chu. It was a nice grassy valley lying between high rugged peaked hills of fantastic shapes. At 6 miles the La Chu stream from the north was forded, and from there the way was between grass hills with at last some small fir trees and a fair amount of scrub. At 11