

miles he reached the Rashi Gomba, which contains a thousand monks and has a temple with a fine small gold roof.

Near here, according to Teichman, the Dutch missionary Rijnhart disappeared in 1898. He started to cross a river by himself to a Tibetan camp, but was never heard of again. He was probably drowned. His wife, who was travelling with him, reached the Rashi monastery and travelled thence *via* Jye-kundo to Ta-chien-lu. She is the author of *With Tibetans in Tent and Temple*.

A little farther on Pereira passed a Chinese caravan from Lhasa. They said they had taken forty-five days. At $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles he left the Lung Chu, which soon joins the Dze Chu, and went northerly for a mile up the latter, which is the eastern branch of the Mekong and is seventy or eighty yards wide with a very strong current. This Pereira had to cross by a coracle ferry. There was only one coracle, and taking the baggage over occupied some time. The six animals swam over safely. The "ula" yaks did not cross. The party camped during a downpour of rain on the opposite bank at Lu-ga-rung, 12,490 feet. He here found that he was following the route Teichman took to Chamdo in 1918.

On July 13 he followed down the Dze Chu valley for $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles and then climbed to the Ja-he-la, 12,770 feet, and farther on to the Sha-ru-la, 13,370 feet. The descent from here was down a grass valley to the camp at Chih-ku-ch'a-mo, $17\frac{3}{4}$ miles. The people of these parts are of the Rashi tribe under the rule of the Rashi monastery. On arrival one Tibetan, to show his respect, not