

a village of twenty-two families, with three Chinese in charge of salt. Bay-ja lies in rolling grass country, and the salt works are on the opposite side of the Say-shung Chu. Here Pereira rested for a day. He was travelling on a route probably east of Kozloff's, whose route he thought must lie between his own and Teichman's. The Tsedosi of Kozloff is probably Bando—at least the latter is at the confluence of the Ba Chu and Dze Chu.

On July 20 he ascended an open valley for 4 miles and then gradually ascended for another 4 to the Jyu La, 13,180 feet, with a rocky range, 1500 feet high, on the left. This pass, like the Cham La, is on the divide between the Mekong and the Ba Chu. On the far side the way lay down a pleasant grass valley between grass hills from 500 to 800 feet high. There was one village in the valley and some barley fields. There was, too, a wealth of wildflowers, making large patches of blue and yellow. And for the first time in Tibet Pereira saw frogs and grasshoppers.

About 5 miles from the pass the Lung Chu from the west and the Do Chu from the south-east unite and flow north-east into the Mekong. He forded the Do Chu, which was 20 yards wide and 2 feet deep, to Panchang, a hamlet of six houses, and there he encamped as usual on the clean mud roof terrace of a house. The headman came to meet him with palms extended and tongue put out.

The inhabitants said they belonged to the Durung tribe under a T'u-ssu, who is himself under the king of Nang-chen who lives at Ma-