

valley was narrow and the hills about 800 feet high and mostly covered with fir. At $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles the Tang-kwa stream is joined by the Ganda stream and forms the Si Chu. At $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles he reached the Ngom Chu, the western branch of the Mekong which unites with the other branch at Chamdo. This Ngom Chu valley he followed down to Su-rü, the hill-sides being rather steep and covered with fir. His boy picked a lot of quite good wild strawberries, and he saw three French partridges. Pereira was told here that if any Tibetan is caught killing an animal, the tendons of his arms and legs are cut.

The night was wet and the next day was dull and drizzly. He continued down the Ngom Chu valley between rather steep hills covered with trees, mostly firs. Where the valley was open there were a few houses and barley cultivation, and there were a good many donkeys of a small type and cattle grazing. At $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles he passed the Monda monastery of fifty monks. He stopped for the night at Benor (the Benortsoma of Teichman). The scenery here was very picturesque.

On July 25 he again followed down the Ngom Chu, and at $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles crossed it by a fine pile bridge. This was built long ago, it was said, by the monks. For Tibetans it is a wonderful engineering feat considering the fierce current which dashes against the piers. These piers, 15 to 20 feet square, are built of logs with stones, two on the banks and two in the river with blockhouses over them. From the bridge there is a steep climb to the Sagang monastery, and Pereira went on to Jarakara which is off the road high up on a small