

brushwood. At 3 miles there was a very stony, steep, steady climb for $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile to the top of the Pu-dé La, 13,650 feet, from which may be seen a fine panorama down the Dam Chu valley. To the south some of the hills have small glaciers. A fairly easy descent leads to the Dam Chu valley, which is flat and half a mile wide with four farms in it. The Dam Chu is a deep torrent 30 feet wide flowing between rocks. The road, after striking the river, passes through a short and very rocky gorge, and at 12 miles reaches the Pem-bar valley, which is about a mile wide.

Pem-bar has two hundred monks and thirty-five families. Four of these families were Chinese, and they brought Pereira presents of eggs, cabbages and Chinese wine. On the S.S.W. is the peak of the sandy Riu-ma, about 16,000 feet.

On September 24 Pereira marched down the very fertile Mé Chu valley, and at $16\frac{1}{4}$ miles reached Urjien Tanda. This valley was second only to the Mi-ru valley at Jung-erh. It was undulating, cut by many spurs, and there were only occasional flat stretches. But there were a good many small villages of from four to nine houses surrounded by cultivation. At $13\frac{3}{4}$ miles was the Roka La, some 500 or 600 feet above the valleys on either side. From it to the right front could be seen the Bar-jung monastery, which has 110 monks and is situated very picturesquely on the top of a spur 800 feet high. A winding descent from the pass leads to the Sa-la Chu, soon to be called the Jung Chu, and the road along it to Urjien Tanda, a dirty little village of thirteen families and a solitary Chinese. It lies in a narrow