

patches higher on the hills. One small monastery with a few fields round and half-a-dozen farms were passed. Tsen-da, 12,500 feet, is a hamlet containing five families. From it there is a route northward to Nagchuka, which is reached in nine stages.

Following up the Kam Chu valley all day on October 9, Pereira reached Siang-ba-tang, 13 miles. The valley was from 200 to 400 yards wide and the hills from 1500 to 2000 feet above it. On this stage many bushes of a deep red colour added to the beauty of the scenery. It was chilly at the start, but later again gloriously fine. At 8 miles the valley is about half a mile wide and flatter, and with a nice grass belt. Three small villages with cultivation were passed. Siang-ba-tang, 13,100 feet, consists of two hovels on a level grass belt, an ideal spot in such weather.

Numari, $10\frac{3}{4}$ miles, was reached on the following day. The road still led up the Kam Chu valley all the way. Only one house and two tents were passed. At first the road led through a delightful wood with numbers of dwarf cedars. Then trees and bush gradually grew less. At $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles the Kam Chu is crossed by a log bridge to the left bank, and from it there is a rise to Numari, 14,000 feet, a hamlet of eight families.

Pereira had determined to walk 8 miles, leaving only 30 to complete the 3500 miles, but after going about 5 miles he was laid out with a bad touch of sciatica. Luckily he had just got into the sunshine. So after lying in the sun for twenty minutes he was able to ride a mile and then slowly complete the extra 3 miles of walking.

The last pass, the G \ddot{u} ng-bu-Ba La, 15,300 feet,