

been raided by two hundred brigands on the following day.

On March 25 he followed down the Yu-ch'ê-hsün valley for 8 miles and then had a steep climb to the Ya-k'ou-t'ang Pass, 7100 feet, after which he followed down a narrow valley winding among hills to the Niu-Lan Chiang valley and crossed a stream by a chain suspension bridge to Chiang-ti-Kai, 5700 feet, a dirty village of seventy-five families, and here it was quite hot. Next day he had a very steep climb of 1600 feet to the top of the Hai-tzu Ya-k'ou, 7100 feet, from which the path lay along the hill-sides for some miles and then gradually descended through fir-clad red sandstone hills to T'ao-yüan, 6800 feet, a town of 230 families, on more level ground with paddy fields. On March 27 the way lay mostly across great fertile plains with occasional low hills.

Chao-t'ung Hsien, 6400 feet, has from 20,000 to 25,000 inhabitants. It is a small, dirty city but very crowded. The distance from Yünnan Fu was $226\frac{3}{4}$ miles, of which Pereira had walked $51\frac{1}{4}$. The weather on his arrival was fine and hot. There lived here Père Forten, a Roman Catholic missionary, and Mr. Hudderspith and Mrs. Hicks of the United Methodist Mission. From here Pereira made excursions out in different directions to see something of the Miao and Lolo tribes.

His first trip was on March 31 to Shih-men-k'an, 18 miles due east, and just outside the Province of Kwei-chow. Here he stayed with Mr. and Mrs. Parsons of the United Methodist Mission on Easter Sunday, April 1, and had the