

here and no regular passenger boats. This, therefore, must be the head of navigation for these parts. Most of the Chinese here wear a cloth like a turban wound round the head, and now their heads are generally shaved. A queue is very rarely seen, though the Miao and the Lolos often wear one.

On April 23 Pereira left Lao-ya-t'an and marched $20\frac{1}{2}$ miles to P'u-erh-tu, 1253 feet. The road lay down the narrow valley of the Ta-kuan Ho still amid fine scenery, the hills of 1000 feet or more being covered with vegetation. P'u-erh-tu has 230 families. And here Pereira left the main road to Sui Fu, and on April 24 crossed the Ta-kuan Ho in three ferry-boats and made for Fu-kuan on the Yangtze, some distance above Sui Fu. At 8 miles from the ferry he passed through the Eagle-beak Gorge, and at $14\frac{3}{4}$ miles reached Lan-pa, a village of forty scattered farms, at an elevation of 3310 feet. The scenery was again beautiful. The hills were more wooded, and some wild yellow raspberries—rather sour—were picked.

A nearly uninhabited country was passed through on the next day. For 13 miles only four or five farms were seen. But after that there were more farms and patches of cultivation. The paved path led up the narrow Lan-pa valley, and at $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles the top of the Ch'a-yen-so, 5360 feet, was reached. This is the divide between the Ta-kuan Ho and the Yangtze. The descent lay down the narrow Ta Ho valley, and the path, passing up and down along the hill-side, reaches Kuan-k'ou, 2720 feet, at $18\frac{3}{4}$ miles. This is a village of twenty-four families.