

tributaries of the Yangtze. At 12 miles there was another rise to about 8000 feet, and the road then kept high up along the top of the Ch'a-fen Shan, with a deep valley on the left and beautiful views to the south and west over many ranges. At 17 miles there was a gradual descent with picturesque views over the broad fertile Ma-t'ou-shan valley, and at 19 miles came a steep stony descent down zigzags to the valley. Ma-t'ou-shan is a valley of forty families, at an elevation of 4964 feet.

Next day he made a short march of 9 miles to Ma-Kai, now called Yüan-mow-hsien, down the same fertile valley. It rained all the morning and the roads were very muddy. Ma-Kai, a town of eight hundred families, had been pillaged by brigands from Szechwan in April, and some houses in the centre of the city had been burnt. His escort was now again increased to thirty, and on July 23 he marched $13\frac{3}{4}$ miles to Wu-mo, down the fertile Sha Ho valley, 2 or 3 miles wide. It was a fine hot day and the going was good over an unpaved path. The cultivation was mostly rice and maize. At $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles the Sha Ho joins the So-Ling Ho, which is the main tributary of the Yangtze, and drains the Kun-yang Lake, and is contributed to by the Fu-min Ta Ho, the Lu-feng Ta Ho and the An-ning River. At $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles he left the road to Chengtu by Hui-li-chow and crossed the So-Ling Ho by a ferry. The river was here 100 yards wide and 8 feet deep. There was only one small boat, so the sixteen animals had to swim. He then left the So-Ling valley and crossed a low hill into a small fertile valley, and crossed