

to be forded four times. It was about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep. The country round is inhabited by Lolos. He saw some of the women in the fields. They had Mongol features and looked short and stumpy. Ta-pa-kuan has 120 families.

The path led over high ground beyond this, and on July 26 Pereira reached Ta-t'ien-kai at $15\frac{1}{4}$ miles. The first climb was to the top of a well-wooded ridge, the Ma-p'o Shan, 7510 feet. The country all round was well wooded, and there were beautiful views of high ranges. Along the ridge were many wild flowers, and the day was hot and fine. At $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles was Kuan-yin-ai Shan, 7490 feet, and a very steep descent to 5270 feet at 13 miles, and down a small valley to Ta-t'ien-kai, a place of ninety-four families, at an elevation of 5180 feet.

July 27 was another fine hot day, and the way lay down the valley of the Jen Ho all day to Jen-ho-kai, $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It is a town of 450 families, at an elevation of 3789 feet. In the upper part of the valley cotton is grown, and in the lower part sugar-cane.

Here Pereira halted for a day to rest the mules ; and Dr. Thompson was very busy with the sick, and saw more than 250 patients. The thermometer was 88° in the shade in the house and the weather was stifling. Some bananas were obtained here.

They heard a mother unmercifully beating her child next door, but when Thompson went to intervene, the child sided with the mother !

The Yangtze was reached on July 29. The path lay down the fertile Jen Ho valley for 2 miles, then over undulating country and down to the Yangtze, here called the Pai-shui Chiang. Nine