

miles lower down the Yalung joins it, and below the junction it is called the Chin-sha Ch'iang. At the point where Pereira struck it, the Ta-tuk'ou ferry, it is 200 yards wide with a strong current. The boat had to make seven trips, and the crossing took four and a half hours.

On the opposite side of the Yangtze was Szechwan. Leaving the ferry, there was a stiff climb, and the path then led across level ground with some cultivation. It then runs by the river and afterwards by a small fertile valley to Hsin-chuang, 4107 feet, a hamlet of forty-three families, at $14\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

On July 30 Pereira marched $22\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Hsin-kai. At $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles he was again in the Yünnan Province. Two miles farther on there was some difficulty in crossing the Pa-kan Ho, which was $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep with a strong current. At $14\frac{1}{4}$ miles was Ma-shang, a village of thirty families, where there was a Roman Catholic Mission under Pères Salvat and Durier. They have about six hundred Christians, and live in a nice little mission house with a courtyard, in the middle of which is a big acacia tree. They said the people round were a good deal mixed—Chinese with Shan and Lolo. Many looked like Shan. And here again people wore white turbans round their heads.

The road here leaves the Yangtze and ascends the Han-po Ling, 4500 feet, at $18\frac{1}{4}$ miles. It then descends over low hills, and passing up a fertile valley, Hsin-kai, 4420 feet, is reached. It has fifty families.

Hwa-p'ing-hsien, a town of seven hundred