

families, at an elevation of 4215 feet, was reached on July 31. The distance was $16\frac{1}{4}$ miles. There was a rather steep climb to Kan-chia-ya-k'ou, 5400 feet. The road then lay along fairly well-wooded hill-side, with pretty views over the fertile valley of the San Ho on the left. The trees were mostly firs. At 12 miles there was a steep descent of 1200 feet, and the road then lay across the fertile Hwa-p'ing valley.

The road on August 1 lay down the Hwa-p'ing Ho valley for 3 miles, and then gradually turned westward up the very fertile Hsin-chuang Ho valley. Here he saw rice being cut for the first time. Maize, millet, cotton, egg plant and oil-bearing plants were also grown, and he bought some very hard pears which were quite good to eat. At 12 miles was Hsing-Chuang, with twenty-five families, and beyond it the way led up a steep, beautiful little gorge and along a small valley to Pien-wu, 4696 feet, a scattered village of thirty-five families, among well-wooded hills. The thermometer was 93° in the shade.

The Lisu village of Ai-chüch was visited on the next day. It lay just off the road $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Pien-wu, and consisted of about a dozen houses scattered among maize fields about half-way. The houses were built of logs without mud between, and they usually had penthouse thatched roofs. These Lisu are of Tibetan origin and occupy the surrounding hills, whilst the Chinese take the more fertile valleys. The men are very like the black Lolos. One man was 5 feet 4 inches. They all had Mongol eyes and very broad, beaked noses. They were dressed in a rather short blue gown with