

Yeng-peh valley, which is three-quarters of a mile wide and covered with rice fields.

Yeng-peh-hsien is reached at $17\frac{3}{4}$ miles. It is a city of 12,000 families, at an elevation of 6854 feet. Pereira stayed in the Roman Catholic Mission station, which is under the supervision of the priests at Ma-shang, whom he had seen five stages back.

On August 5 he crossed the fertile plain and then over hills with atrocious descents very slippery after rain. At 14 miles he reached Shui-ch'ung, where there were pears, plums and apricots. This place is also called Ho-tsung.

Next day he ascended the Ch'ing-shui Ho valley, climbing up the hill-side, which was fairly well wooded, with occasional farms and patches of cultivation. At $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles he reached the Chi-ch'ing-kang Po, 8088 feet, and then slightly descended to Tawan, a village of forty-five families, at 13 miles.

From here on to Likiang Fu the people are mostly Mosu, a Tibetan race nearly resembling the Lisu and Nosu, with broad nostrils and beaked noses. Here they dress like the Chinese, but many had sheepskin clothes. The men averaged from 5 feet 5 inches to 5 feet 6 inches.

Making a bend to cross a stream which farther on makes its way through a deep gorge to the Yangtze, the road again climbs the hill-side, and at $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles is the Chu Ya-k'ou, or Bamboo Pass from which there is a gorgeous view. The Yangtze, looking like a small muddy stream, is far below and runs between great steep mountains rising 5000 to 7000 feet above it. In front