

the village of Tui-neo-k'e with sixty-five families, mostly Mosu. The first part of the climb was very hot, and then it became milder. At  $14\frac{1}{4}$  miles the top of the San-shen-miao P'o or Ch'ing-ming-k'ou, 9481 feet, was reached, a rise of 5160 feet from the Yangtze bridge. The descent led down a beautifully wooded gorge, and at  $15\frac{3}{4}$  miles the great Likiang plain was reached, and at  $22\frac{1}{2}$  miles Likiang Fu.

Likiang Fu was one of the big stages on Pereira's northward journey. It is an unwalled city of some 30,000 inhabitants, at 7561 feet, and Pereira made the distance from Yünnan Fu 372 miles. Many pessimists at Yünnan had said that he would not be able to get through in the rainy season. The roads had certainly been very bad, but not worse than in other parts of China. And though there was plenty of rain, it fell chiefly at night.

Behind the city to the north rise great rocky, peaked mountains running north and causing the great bend in the Yangtze. They are partly snow-covered, and were the highest Pereira had yet seen in Yünnan. He estimated them at 17,000 feet.

Great excitement had been caused in this city by the capture of Mr. Weatherbe, an English engineer, by Chinese bandits twenty-two days previously at a place two stages south-west. He was trying to reach Batang from Burma and was making his way back by Yünnan Fu. Pereira called on the General and Magistrate to urge his release, and suggested that the bandits' demand for reincorporation in the army should be com-