

the scenery was not so grand as in other parts of the Yangtze valley. At $11\frac{3}{4}$ miles the Yangtze, here called the Chin-sha-Chiang, was again struck at an elevation of 5823 feet. Shih ku, 100 feet above the river, has two hundred families. The weather was now quite chilly at night, and even in the day only hot for a short time.

Following up the right bank of the Yangtze the next day, Pereira reached Hsia-ke-tzu, 19 miles. It has seventy-five families and is at an elevation of 6041 feet. The villages about here were a good deal scattered, and sometimes broken up into two or three clusters.

On August 14 Pereira continued up the right bank of the Yangtze. He had intended to go by the eastern route *via* Peng-tzu-ya to A-tun-tzu, but the magistrate objected, as there were no soldiers on it, and he had therefore no control. Pereira therefore took the Wei-si route. There were fewer villages as he ascended the Yangtze. Walnuts and chestnuts were grown in the low valley. Maize was the only crop, and no more rice was now seen. The hills were sloping and well wooded. There are many leopards in these woods, it was said. The rhododendron is locally called the Ch'a-shan-hua or Tea-hill flower. Wu-Lou-ting was reached at $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

On August 15 he continued up the Yangtze valley for 8 miles and then left it near the village of Chü-tien. And now the first signs of Tibet appeared in the form of chortens, prayer flags and small mané stone heaps. At $10\frac{3}{4}$ miles he reached La-p'ien-Ku. The next day he marched up the pretty pine-wooded Pa-tsi-chi Ho valley,