

and at $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles reached the top of the Hui-shao P'o, 7477 feet. From there he kept along the hill-side and at 9 miles reached T'ai-p'ing-t'ang, 7887 feet. Continuing up the valley but descending some 408 feet, he reached at 14 miles the open fertile Lutien valley, and at $16\frac{1}{4}$ miles reached Lutien, a town of 310 families. In this valley rice as well as maize was grown. Pereira saw a good many walnut trees and some wild plums and a wild peach. Some rhododendrons were still in bloom at altitudes over 7000 feet. Lutien, scattered among fields green with crops and clusters of trees and surrounded by high tree-covered hills, was very picturesque. Of the 310 families, roughly 60 were Chinese, 100 were Tibetan and 150 were Mosu. And three days' journey to the south were some Lisu. Maize is the chief food of the people, but they also grow wheat and barley for a first crop, and for a second crop buckwheat higher up and rice lower down.

The religious character of the people was exemplified by Pereira's host. Three or four times a day he would come to the loft where there was a Buddhist shrine and would kotow before it, say prayers and burn incense. It reminded Pereira of Tibet.

Rain fell heavily, so he halted a day at Lutien, and on the 18th marched 18 miles to Wei-si. Soon leaving the plain, he climbed 2600 feet through woods by easy zigzags to Ta-shih-t'ou P'o, 10,755 feet (Si-jam-bu in Mosu), which he reached at 5 miles. This is the Yangtze-Mekong divide. It is 4760 feet above the Yangtze, where he had left it at Chü-tien. From here there was