

the hills were more sloping and the trees more in clusters. The scenery was beautiful. Ka-ka-t'ang has thirteen Chinese families.

The Chinese occupied the villages in the valley bottom. The Mosu and Tibetans (who about here are called Lamas) live on the hill-sides; and the Lisu live behind in the higher ranges. Pereira notes how the milder Lisu have been pushed back at first by the more virile Mosu, who have assimilated more with the Chinese; and then how the Mosu in their turn have had to give way to the Chinese.

The Mekong was reached on the following day, August 21. The road along the hill-side was very narrow and wound up and down, sometimes well above the Wei-si Ho and sometimes close to it. There were beautiful views, and the hills were higher and steeper than before. At $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles was the little hamlet of A-nan-do-t'ang of ten hovels, and at $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles a side stream is crossed by a stone bridge. The road then leads down the narrow and beautiful Alando gorge between high, precipitous, rocky, wooded hills. And at 11 miles the Mekong is reached. It is here at an elevation of 5396 feet and is called the Lan-tsang Chiang or Dza Chu.

A tributary had to be crossed by a single rope bridge, which was a disagreeable operation, as the body was underneath the rope and the legs kicking up in the air. Beyond this the road ascended the left bank of the Mekong, which was here 150 to 250 yards wide. There were several villages by the river and the crop grown was mostly maize, but there was some rice. At $19\frac{1}{4}$