

the Tibetans attacked them near Tze-ku, but they repulsed the attack and drove the Tibetans back nearly to Yakalo. Afterwards they came to terms and each occupied separate villages in the same country. Most of the Chinese troops in these parts are recruited from the Mosu, and only very few from the Lisu.

In the afternoon of August 27, after burying the muleteer and arranging for his effects, Pereira marched 5 miles through gorges between high hills to Huan-fu-p'ing, 6144 feet, a village of sixteen families.

On August 28 he marched 16 miles to Yang-tsa (in Tibetan La-dze). The hills were more sloping and the villages were high up, and there were only hamlets by the river. The villages were now all Tibetan with flat mud-roofed Tibetan houses. At 5 miles was the narrow and fine Hsiao-yen-chai gorge. The path was very narrow, and there were steep precipitous drops to the river. In places the Mekong was not more than 100 feet wide. Yang-tsa, 6366 feet, has five families, all Tibetan. Pereira stayed in a clean square plank Tibetan room, but fleas were very troublesome.

A wild country with steep hill-sides was passed through on the next day's march. The path winds up the steep hill-side rising at $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles to 7643 feet. It then keeps along high up with very big steep drops to the Mekong, which rushed in rapids through deep gorges far below. At 9 miles is Kunia, a village of ten Tibetan houses. At 12 miles the Chia-pieh Ya-k'ou, 7980 feet, was reached. From here there was a grand view back down the Mekong valley. All round were great