

hills with a partly snow-clad range running north and south to the west. It is the Mekong-Salween divide. In it is the sacred mountain Ka-ga-bu, which means "Snow White". It is said to be 20,000 feet in height.

From here the path descended to Chia-pieh, a village of eight families, mostly Tibetan. Its elevation is 7234 feet, and the distance from Yang-tsa $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The Tibetans of the lower classes in these parts were very friendly, though somewhat obsequious and timid. Most of them met on the road-side would greet one by holding out one or both hands. At night the Lama, having lighted his sacrificial fire in the room which Pereira was occupying, lay down by the door and began mumbling his prayers.

A-tun-tzu was reached on August 30. The country changed on this last stage. The hills were wilder and were practically treeless. They had on them only shrub, and only occasionally could two or more houses with patches of cultivation be seen. But the path was better and broader. A mile west of Chia-pieh it led down to the Mekong valley at 7020 feet, and led up it for 3 miles, where it left the Mekong and ascended the narrow Yung-chu valley between bare hills, and at 16 miles A-tun-tzu (in Tibetan Gyu) was reached. This was the 16th stage from Li-kiang-fu and the 37th stage from Yünnan-fu.