

Yangtze in these parts do not freeze, though there is sometimes an ice fringe on the bank of the Mekong. At Chamdo the Mekong is frozen from January to March.

On September 5, having hired fresh mules and Dr. Thompson having recovered from an attack of fever, they set out again on their march to Batang. They had a steep climb for  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles to the top of Chula, 11,480 feet, then an easy winding descent to Dong at 9 miles. It is a Tibetan village of forty families situated deep down in a valley. The next day they marched 13 miles to Ku-shih (Go-hsieh). There was a rather steep descent for 6 miles down the Dong-lung Chu valley between very high steep bare hills. High up on a ledge was a monastery. At  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles the path leads through the wild Ru-wa-shou gorge between high rocky precipices. Then there was a climb of 500 feet to the Ma-pa La, 7890 feet, from which there was a steep descent. On the opposite side was Ma-pa-t'ing, from which there is a trail between A-tun-tzu and Chamdo. After two stages this trail leaves the river, crosses the wild Shu La and proceeds on to Pi-t'ou monastery, which has always been notorious for its anti-foreign feeling, and which pays little attention to the Kalon Lama at Chamdo.

The Mekong on this march was of a dark reddish colour, showing that it had been raining lately in Tibet. The path continued to wind up and down along the hill-side and was often very narrow with steep drops to the river. Ku-shih, a village of ten families, is situated on a small fertile ledge 300 feet above the river. Its elevation is 7018 feet. The weather was fine and hot.