

Pereira not to go there as he had intended. The illness, of course, was a sham, and Pereira, when he was told that no messenger had yet been sent to the Kalon Lama at Chamdo to obtain leave for him to proceed from Batang to Kanze by Tibet, said that if he did not get a reply at Batang in ten days he would write to Lhasa to complain.

Pa-mu-tang (Bum), $15\frac{1}{4}$ miles, was reached on September 18. Pereira's caravan had swelled from his seventeen animals and eight extra for the Batang Mission to sixty-eight animals, besides some pedestrians. The road lay over high rolling grassy downs. There were few trees and the path was stony. At $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles the Dong-ti La, 12,998 feet, was crossed. It is an open pass on the top of the downs. Beyond it is a slight drop and then a rise to the Bum La, 13,054 feet, at $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles. At $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles the descent becomes steeper to the Tamba-Larji grass valley, where there were some nomad tents. This open grass country and nomad tents and flocks reminded Pereira of North Tibet, and it was now cold enough for a greatcoat to be worn. At 9 miles the road lay down the Bum valley, which is a half to three-quarters of a mile wide, with some crops among the grass and shrub. Pa-mu-tang, or Bum, has twenty-four scattered houses at an elevation of 11,090 feet. There had been fifty Chinese soldiers here, but they had retreated a month previously after their trouble with the Gunka Lama.

Continuing down the Bum valley on September 19, Pereira, at $14\frac{3}{4}$ miles, reached Ganra on the Yangtze. At $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles the valley narrows to a