

gorge. The river is then crossed twice by log bridges. At $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles is Kum-tzu-ding, a village of fourteen families, where fifty or sixty Chinese soldiers were quartered. At 7 miles the top of the Kung-tzu-la, 11,090 feet, was reached. The descent was steep by a stony path leading among firs down a narrow valley. And at $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles the Yangtze valley was reached, and the road led up it for another $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile to Ganra (Chinese Kung La), 7997 feet, about 150 feet above the river. It is a village of eight houses, and seventy Chinese soldiers were stationed in it. It had been chilly on the top of the pass, but down below it was quite hot and fine.

The history of the feud between the Nanka Lama and the Gunka Lama was this. In the month of May the former attacked the latter in the Tsong-en district, but the Gunka Lama, with the aid of Captain Wong, drove him off. Later the remaining Chinese companies from Ganra and Drubanang joined the Gunka Lama. But in August he and the Chinese had a quarrel and the men fired at but missed the Lama, who then fled with his people to the hills; and the soldiers, having in consequence nobody to furnish them with supplies, had to retire to their old quarters. Thereupon the Gunka Lama returned and went to Lhandum to see the Markham Ti-jei, who advised him to make it up with the Chinese. About September 13 the Nanka Lama, keeping his feud with the Gunka Lama, raided the villages of Konpu and Botsa, 6 or 7 miles below Chung-tsa village. And this is how matters stood when Pereira passed through. The Sogong monastery, the head-