

quarters of the Gunka Lama, is not on the Chuntsa River, but in the mountains about 3 miles below on the east side of the river.

Following up the right bank of the Yangtze, which here runs between hills about 2000 feet high and covered with shrub and grass but no trees, Pereira, on September 20, marched  $6\frac{3}{4}$  miles to Drubanang (Chinese Chu-pa-lung) ferry, and another 3 miles to Drubanang Druka. The river at the ferry was 150 yards wide and was 7690 feet above sea-level. Just below the ferry the Si Chu joins the Yangtze. Drubanang Druka is a village of thirteen houses and has a garrison of sixty men.

Batang was reached on September 21 after a march of  $20\frac{1}{2}$  miles. The road lay up the left bank of the Yangtze, keeping low down not far from the river. At 8 miles the Lamda stream, where Père Brioux was massacred in 1881, was forded. At  $10\frac{3}{4}$  miles is Lei (Chinese Shui-maokou), where there is a Chinese garrison. At  $11\frac{1}{2}$  miles is Nyu-shu, a village of five families, where there is a ferry of coracles, then a rather steep climb to the spot— $12\frac{1}{2}$  miles—where Dr. Shelton of the American Mission was murdered by Kei-mu-wa tribesmen in February 1922. This tribe are a pastoral race who had been plundered by the Sia-chern-wa people who live to the south-east, and being reduced to dire straits had turned brigands. The murderers were known, but the Chinese at Batang were too feeble to arrest them.

Continuing to climb out of the Yangtze valley, Pereira at  $14\frac{3}{4}$  miles reached the top of the Ku-yu La, 8985 feet, which is a favoured haunt of brigands,