

and then descended to the pleasant green fertile Ba Chu valley, which is formed by the Kan Chu coming from the north-north-east from Dam, and the Ba Chu coming from Batang. The road then ascends the Ba Chu valley to Batang.

Batang, 8271 feet, is a regular little Tibetan town with two-storied Tibetan houses. It was formerly a great centre of industry, but, under the present chaotic rule in China, trade is at a standstill.

There were resident here Dr. Hardy, Mr. Macleod (a Canadian), Messrs. Duncan and Morse of the American Mission, and Père Nussbaum. Missionaries could not venture in safety more than 2 or 3 miles each way up the valley, and no outsider had been here since Major Magruder, Military Attaché, and Mr. Bucknell, American Vice-Consul, had visited it in 1921.

Pereira was told that the Tibetans here preferred Chinese to Tibetan rule. The people are very superstitious and it is almost impossible to convert them.

Respecting the geography of these parts Pereira was able to collect some information. Among the great mountains there are (1) two mountains, one 15 miles S.S.E. and another three or four stages S.S.W. of Ta-chien-lu; (2) the Ngemda, slightly south-east of Batang; (3) a great range visible to south from Kanze and forming the Yangtze-Yalung divide.

The frontier between Tibet and China was said to extend from north of Chamub'ang on the Salween up the Salween-Mekong divide to north-west of Yakalo, then turning E.N.E. across the