

Mekong it passes the Do-tse La on the Yakalo—Garthok road (a little south of the old border as shown on Davies's map) and then crosses the Bum La (in Chinese Chesun-ling-Ch'ing-shan), between Lhandum and Pa-mu-t'ang, and follows the divide between the Yangtze and Tsong-en rivers as shown on Teichman's map, turning to the north-east, as shown on the same map, to take in the province of Derge and passing some 10 miles south of Sama, south of the Ngu-pa La.

All inside the Tibetan frontier, which extends 10 miles south of Sama, was peaceful, but the Leng-ka-shi tribe, with whom Teichman had trouble, were holding up the Batang—Kanze road, and Chinese soldiers could only occasionally venture as far as Dam.

The Batang monastery had at this time 250 monks, though all did not live in it. The abbot is the Laka Lama. He belongs to the red sect.

On September 26 there were rumours that the Leng-ka-shi, annoyed by the arrest of some of their people, were going to attack the Chinese at Litang; that the Chantui (or Nyarong) people were threatening to attack Ta-chien-lu from the north-west, and that Kanze was disaffected and wanted to be rid of the Chinese garrison. In addition to all this the Chinese feared that the Nanka Lama was going to attack Batang. Pereira did not put very much faith in these rumours. Nevertheless, there was the fact that within the last fifteen years there had been fierce attacks of Tibetans on Chinese and Chinese on Tibetans with wholesale massacres — and also