

in a part of the valley where there was some shrub about.

Being in the region of small bands of brigands, Pereira's party and the rest of the Wa-shi kept close together, and in certain places two or three of the men went on ahead to reconnoitre. But besides the Chinese soldiers Pereira did not see a single house or person since he had left Meliting. It was very cold at the start on this march. But at 8 A.M. the sun appeared and it was warmer. Again in the evening it was cold and windy.

From the camp he got a bearing, 120° , to a high snowy peak 8 to 10 miles away, which he thought could not be Bacot's Pic Desgoudins (in Tibetan Ga-mu-ni), as this must be farther south.

On October 8 he marched $13\frac{1}{4}$ miles and encamped on the Ding Chu. It was chilly getting up at six o'clock in a tent at nearly 14,000 feet elevation; and even when the sun rose and it was warmer it was also windy. He followed down the same valley, climbing 300 feet up a spur and then dropping some 800 feet to the Ding Chu valley. From the spur downward there were grass valleys, and in the Ding Chu valley the hills were grassy and formed excellent pasture. On the lower slopes were fir and spruce. But owing to the brigands there was not a living soul in these parts—except a convoy from Litang with rice and money for the Batang garrison which Pereira met in the valley. The road then lay up the Ding Chu valley and was easy except in a few rocky places. The stream was forded three times. It ran in a stony bed and was 30 yards