

## EV: KALULONG

WITH sixty native Borneans, Banks and Moore left our Base Camp on October 23, taking six days to get up the Dapoi River, which was partly in flood. Thence they carried on up a small rocky tributary stream in the headwaters—the Tehani. The canoes were dragged up this, filled with supplies, and abandoned when the water became too consistently shallow and swift. A two-day reconnaissance was then made, without any sight or sign of the mountain as result. Dense jungle and cloud formations, and the absence of any human beings over a great expanse of this hinterland, account for this difficulty in locating a whole mountain range.

By November 2, a camp had been made on a located ridge at 1750 feet. Here and higher, water was very scarce. A small peak was now located by Moore, and then a path which they believed had been used by a Dyak hunter following up a rhinoceros some months before—the Dyaks will hunt weeks after one rhino, for the horn is of great value to the Chinese, who use it as an aphrodisiac. This path stopped at 2500 feet. The natives expressed no enthusiasm for going any farther, saw a bad-omen bird, declared that there was a lake beside which ghosts dwelt in the saddle between the twin peaks of the mountain. After much delay and suitable sacrifices, they agreed to carry on.

Next day, Moore, with a small party, succeeded in reaching the smaller peak, and obtained a magnificent