

REVIEWS AND NOTICES.

Jahrbuch des Schweizer Alpenclub, vol. xvii. 1881-2. (Dalp, Bern.)

This volume, like its immediate predecessor, contains but little matter relating to the special district (Diablerets). This has been so thoroughly examined that there is hardly anything new to add. The remarkable limestone pinnacle called 'La Tour Saint-Martin,' or locally 'La Quille du Diable,' which rises from the upper edge of the cirque dominating the head of Val Triqueut, was climbed by M. Béranek. Herr Hürner discusses the shortest route available between the Wildhorn and Wildstrubel. Herr Wäber (the editor) recounts a descent from the Wildhorn to Sion by a new route, which apparently makes a tenth way up that mountain. The veteran G. Studer recounts his experiences on the Diablerets as far back as 1825, when he was a young man of twenty. Herr Monastier-Gonin contributes an account of two visits to the Sanetsch Pass, and Herr Wartmann a number of rambles and ascents in the district, of which the most interesting is the crossing from the Lake of Derborence to the Sanetsch Pass by the 'Passage du Porteur de bois.' The Club district for the years 1882-3, which includes Lenk, Adelboden, Kippel, and the Blümlis Alp, will no doubt produce more interesting matter. An amusing article is contributed by Monsieur A. Cérésolle on the 'Legends of the Vaudois Alps.' The inhabitants are still given to the utmost credulity and superstition. Many anecdotes are related of a supernatural being called 'servant,' exactly corresponding to our 'brownie,' hindering or helping exactly in proportion to the treatment he receives from the household.

When we turn, however, from the special district the excitement immediately increases. In the forefront is Dr. Güssfeldt with Alexander Burgener. After making the circuit of the Ecrins in Dauphiné by three glacier passes, they attempted the ascent by the southern face from the Glacier Noir. Starting from Ville Val Louise, they bivouacked, at a height of nearly 9,000 feet, on a rocky rib or spur which divides the southern face of the Ecrins from the slopes of the Crête de l'Encula. Starting at 3 A.M. next morning (June 18, 1881), they followed the ridge towards the Ecrins, crossed a field of névé, and in one hour reached a point where two nearly parallel couloirs run up towards the eastern arête. They chose the left-hand or western of these, a vast rock chimney, and the real work began. After 7 hours of difficult climbing (during which they were nearly beaten by a great rocky step, which was finally turned) they reached the eastern ridge of the mountain at 10 A.M. This point, called by Dr. Güssfeldt the 'Brèche des Ecrins,' is described by him as being just west of a sharp rocky pinnacle—the last summit of the Crête de l'Encula. The exact point reached was a little west of the lowest depression, and the height is estimated at from 3,770 to 3,780 mètres. After walking along this ridge to the great bergschrund at the foot of the peak, the work became harder; the arête of loose blocks covered with fresh snow was both difficult and dangerous, and the summit was not reached till 1.45 P.M.

Return by this route was voted impossible. After a halt of 20 minutes they followed the western arête, but soon left it to descend the great slope on the northern face, then coated with snow. Mist surrounded them; they could see nothing of the line of descent. Fortune, however, favoured them. The snow was in excellent condition, and the slope brought them to the bergschrund, where there was a bridge. Over this Herr Güssfeldt slid, but it broke with Burgener, and the merest chance averted a fatal accident. They followed the lower edge of the bergschrund, crossed a great crevasse, and reached, at 4 P.M., the spot where the knapsacks had been left. They descended by the Glacier Blanc, reaching the Refuge Césanne at 8.20 P.M.*

On leaving Dauphiné Burgener proposed that they should attempt the passage of the Col du Lion from Breil to Zermatt, which he had already made from Zermatt with Mr. Mummery (July 6, 1880).† On July 2, 1881,‡ they reached the col at 10 A.M., and were astonished to find the couloir all ice where there had been snow the preceding year. They determined, however, to try. The descent, which at first lay

* Herr Güssfeldt (pp. 152, 154) claims to have succeeded in ascending the Ecrins from the Glacier Noir. It is but right to call attention to the fact that those best acquainted with Dauphiné (neither the Doctor nor his guide having ever previously visited the district, and having apparently at that time a very scanty knowledge of the Alpine history of the Ecrins), do not admit this claim, and I entirely agree with them. Dr. G. certainly gained the crest of the wall between the Ecrins and the Crête de l'Encula at a point further west than that at which it had been previously crossed (*Alpine Journal*, viii. 333). His estimate (I think much too high, as I examined the spot carefully last July) of the height of this point is 3,770–80 mètres. Now the bergschrund at the foot of the great slope of the Ecrins, where the difficulties begin by any of the ordinary routes from the Glacier Blanc, is at least 3,850 mètres, probably more, and after Dr. G. had crossed it he reached the summit by the eastern arête, *i.e.* by the route taken more or less by Messrs. Moore, Walker, and Whymper on occasion of the first ascent, June 25, 1864, and since rarely followed. Dr. G., therefore, did not ascend from the Glacier Noir to the summit of the Ecrins, but gained a point on the eastern arête considerably below the spot at which the real difficulties commence, and reached the summit by a route already known. His expedition, therefore, reduces itself to a new pass, and I described it as such (*Alpine Journal*, x. 346), deriving my information from the account written by Dr. G. in the travellers' book at Gauthier's inn at Ville Val Louise, and printed in *Les Alpes Dauphinoises*, a Grenoble newspaper. Dr. G.'s mistaken claim is undoubtedly due to slight acquaintance with the complicated topography of the southern face of the Ecrins. I may add that last summer I examined and traversed the ridge between the westernmost peak of the Encula and the Ecrins bergschrund, and my previous conviction, as expressed above, was entirely confirmed, my exploration indeed being mainly due to the wish to examine Dr. G.'s route on the spot. It should be said that the route up the Ecrins from the Col des Avalanches (first taken by M. Henri Duhamel in September 1880—*Alpine Journal*, x. 219–26—and since repeated four times), crosses over on to the upper part of the main southern face of the Ecrins, the summit of which is attained direct from the south. The direct ascent of the Ecrins, entirely from the Glacier Noir, by the southern face, has not yet been accomplished, and, as the precipices are all but vertical, will probably never be done. Anyone acquainted with the southern face of the Ecrins will see at once the difference between the expeditions of Dr. Güssfeldt and of M. Duhamel and the unsolved problem of the Ecrins from the Glacier Noir.—W. A. B. COOLIDGE.

† *Alpine Journal*, vol. x. p. 96.

‡ *Ibid.* p. 359.

over steep rocks, was facilitated by some extra lengths of rope. When fairly in the couloir they were exposed to volleys of stones. Both were struck, Herr Güssfeldt so severely that he nearly fainted. At 3 p.m. they reached the bend of the couloir where the Tiefenmatten glacier and the bergschrund, still some 800 feet below, came in sight. To reach this they reckoned 6 to 8 hours' step-cutting. The stones began to fly more thickly than ever, and they felt their position almost hopeless. At this moment Burgener discovered in the otherwise inaccessible wall on the right some rocks that promised shelter. They reached them by a small chimney, and found a platform about the size of a table, slightly overhung by a rock at the back. At 4 p.m. an avalanche of snow, ice, and stones swept the couloir from top to bottom, in which they would surely have perished had they remained in the couloir. They seemed now to be in a safe position, but soon found that stones flew right at them from the opposite rock-wall at the bend of the couloir. From these the projecting rock afforded a partial shelter. As evening drew on the stones ceased, but the cold increased. Without extra clothing, and wet through with the spray from the rocks above, they with difficulty survived the intense cold of a night spent at a height of nearly 11,000 feet. At 4 a.m. they again set to work, but instead of descending the couloir they cut 69 steps across it to a spot where it widens, and where they thought they saw snow. This was reached in 2 hrs. 40 mins. They were not mistaken; and by the strip of snow they reached the bergschrund in 1¼ hour more. This was crossed by a bold leap. All difficulty was now over, and Zermatt was reached at 12. A party of guides was on the point of starting with stretchers to bring in the bodies of men whom they deemed certainly lost. Thus ended successfully two expeditions which must be classed with the rashest ever undertaken.

Herr Schulz (who has just been elected a member of our club), contributes accounts of a number of excursions in the Saas and Monte Rosa districts, concluding with a passage of the old Weissthor, to which is prefixed an interesting résumé of the history of that pass. In an ascent of the Zinal Rothhorn Herr Schulz followed a new route from the 'Gabel' to the summit, which seems to correspond with that followed by Messrs. Penhall, Conway, and Scriven in August 1878.*

Herr Imfeld writes on the Baltschieder Joch and Thal. Herr Dübi † has accomplished a new route up the Jungfrau, but in his summary of attempts from the Roththal omits the remarkable one made in August 1828 by Messrs. Yeats Brown and Slade. ‡ From the summit of that mountain a broad field of névé stretches towards the Silberlücke, terminating on the Roththal side in steep rocky faces, but passing into a steep glacier in the direction of the Stufenstein Alp. On its southern edge the glacier is bounded by a ridge, which divides into two others, bearing W. and S.W. respectively. Of these the latter bounds the Roththal, the former ends in a continuation of the so-called 'Strahlplatten.' Herr Dübi, with Fritz Fuchs and Peter Lauener, starting

* *Alpine Journal*, vol. ix. p. 108.

† See *Alpine Journal*, vol. x. p. 363.

‡ *Alpine Journal*, vol. v. p. 374.

from the Roththal hut, at 4 A.M., July 25, 1881, followed at first the bounding ridge, but after mounting some distance made a horizontal traverse to the west ridge. The difficulties here were considerable, but were finally all overcome; and at 1 P.M. they set foot on the glacier, and the new route was a fact. The summit was reached at 3 P.M., and the Concordia hut at 8 P.M.

Herr Schiesser has ascended the Vorder Selbsanft (the rocky peak which looks so well from the Upper Linththal) by a new route from the north side. From the Tyrol Herr Minnigerode announces ascents of the Ortler by an avalanche channel which descends from the summit towards the Sulden Gletscher, and of the Königspitze by the north-east face, both being new routes. Neither route, however, can be accounted safe, the first being dangerous in certain states of the snow, the latter being much exposed to falling stones.

Herr Dübi contributes an article on 'Notices of the Alps in Ancient Authors,' which deserves more attention than can be given to it here, and Dr. Forel one on the great period of glacier retrogression, 1850-1880. He enumerates twenty-eight glaciers, which began to retreat between 1830 and 1871, and ten which have again begun to advance. Only four appear in both lists. These are the Glaciers de la Brenva, whose period of retreat was 1847-1878; des Bossons, 1854-1875; des Bois, 1854-1879; and the upper Grindelwald glacier, 1855-1881. All the glaciers in both lists were retreating 1871-1875. The inequality in the commencement of the retreat of different glaciers is remarkable. The greatest amount of retreat was that of the Glacier des Bois—3,445 feet in twenty-five years. Writing about the Rhone glacier, Herr Rütimeyer informs us that the survey hitherto carried on by the Swiss Alpine Club has been connected with the Federal Survey, and will be transferred to them for six years, commencing 1880, by which time it is hoped the survey will be completed. The glacier had retreated a distance of 2,800 feet from the frontal moraine of 1856, and the vertical 'ablation' was estimated to be between 400 and 450 feet.*

The doubts expressed in recent years by M. Cordier and Herr J. Meurer as to the genuineness of the ascent of the Finsteraarhorn effected by Herr Meyer's guides in 1812, have called forth an article from Herr G. Studer in defence of it.† They laid great stress on the assertion made by Zschokke that Meyer saw the guides on the summit, which cannot have been the case. Herr Studer considers this statement to have been added by Zschokke, and relies much on the statement of Professor Wyss in his 'Berner Oberland' (Bern, 1817) that the guide Arnold Abbühl had related to him, without exaggeration, the dangers of the ascent. A number of minor notices and reviews follow, chiefly by the editor. Amongst these is a summary of several expeditions in the Dolomites, communicated by Mr. Stafford Anderson of our own club.

* This must refer to the glacier below the ice-fall. I have crossed above the ice-fall in the years 1860, 1869, 1872, and 1879, and it was not until the latter year that the variation in the level was remarkable, and it certainly did not amount to 100 feet.

† Cf. *Alpine Journal*, 'Modern Mountaineering,' vol. viii. pp. 64-7.

The illustrations to the volume are fewer this year and poorer than usual. The best is a map of Switzerland (1 : 500,000), by Leuzinger. The general effect is good, but in beauty and clearness of detail it cannot compare with the maps of the Club district published in recent volumes.
J. SOWERBY.

Annuaire du Club Alpin Français. 8^{me} année, 1881.
(Paris : Hachette. 18 francs.)

We learn from the preface to this volume that the extraordinary delay in publication (for it is *six* months too late, and contains narratives of the expeditions made in 1881) will not, it is hoped, occur again, arrangements having been made to prevent it. This expectation, we trust, will be realised, for it is most undesirable that the publications of any society should fall into arrears, particularly when they are to contain descriptions of ascents which climbers may wish to repeat.

The volume, belated though it be, contains many interesting papers, of which our space will allow us to give but a short account. The most generally interesting article is that by M. F. Reymond, describing very vividly two terrible nights in August 1881 spent in the newly-repaired hut on the Aiguille du Goûter. What between the wind, the snow, and the lightning, the party had a narrow escape.

In Dauphiné we have an interesting account of the ascent of the Aiguille du Plat de la Selle from the east by M. Henry Duhamel (one of our own members), illustrated by a magnificent panorama from the summit, reproduced by the phototypic process from M. Duhamel's own photographs. This plate and the large panorama from the Grande Ruine by M. Perrin (belonging to the volume of 1880, but kept back by a series of accidents) will give some idea to outsiders of the grandeur and extent of the glacier scenery of the district, the views being taken from two of the best belvederes in the central Dauphiné Alps; they contain many names previously hardly known beyond a very narrow circle of enthusiasts. The Pralognan fête of the club in 1881 gives special interest to articles on the Aiguille de Polset and the Vallon des Allues (the latter of which was described in these pages years ago—vol. ii. p. 312 *)—two rarely visited groups in the Tarentaise Alps. The latter article is an account of an attempt on the Aiguille du Fruit (10,027 feet), which has hitherto resisted all attacks. Count Henry Russell, M. Wallon, and M. de Saint-Saud write on the Pyrenees, the work done by members of the club on the Spanish side being detailed and defended by M. Prudent, a distinguished officer of the engineers. It is no doubt extremely valuable in itself, but it may perhaps be questioned whether, strictly speaking, it comes within the jurisdiction of the French Club. The references to the work of Mr. Reilly, Mr. Mathews, Mr. Nichols, Mr. Tuckett, and other members of our club are irrelevant, as unluckily we have no Alps in England which need to be surveyed, while our French neighbours are more fortunate. But in making these remarks we must not be understood to depreciate in any way the great topographical value of the work done by our

* Cf. *Alpine Journal*, vii. 150; ix. 102-4.

French colleagues. Other articles recount the adventures of a 'caravane scolaire' amidst the Dauphiné glaciers, the guideless ascent of the Aletschhorn from the south by MM. Puiseux, and travels in Iceland, Lapland (by M. Rabot, of which mention has already been made in these pages), Morocco (by M. Durier), besides a note on the Himalaya with a fine view of the Kinchinjunga range by Herr Déchy.

Of the other articles two deserve special attention. One by M. Daubrée (president of the club and member of the Institute of France) explains the changes in the configuration of the surface of the earth brought about by causes later in date than the formation of the various groups of rocks of which it is made up. The operation of one cause is specially studied and illustrated by experiments—that of 'cassures.' The article is worthy of the great scientific reputation of its author, and deserves careful study. The other, by M. H. Ferrand, is concerned with the spelling of local names. Starting from the sound principle that each name has a meaning, and that the spelling should as far as possible show the etymology, the author discusses names taken from physical features, from neighbourhood of villages or alps, from the situation, from animals, or plants, or things, and from a dead language. The idea is very good, but we cannot approve the way in which it is carried out. The vaguest resemblances in spelling or sound induce the author in many cases to hazard the most improbable conjectures. We specially demur to the suggested derivation of the name of the Ecrins from the valley leading up to it—the Vallon des Ecrins. No evidence is brought to show that the Bonne-pierre valley was ever known by the name of Ecrins, and we believe that it is not possible to prove this point. Nor does the explanation of Arsines-Oursines—from 'ours,' commend itself to impartial critics. In many cases, however, M. Ferrand's suggestions may be of use, and the article is enriched by notes by M. de Rochas d'Aiglun, who has paid special attention to the subject of Alpine nomenclature.

On July 1 last the club consisted of thirty-five sections, numbering no less than 4,172 members, 636 being recruits of the first six months of 1882. It is needless to add that the get-up of the volume is admirable. This consoles us somewhat for the long time we have had to wait for its appearance.

Annuaire de la Société des Touristes du Dauphiné. 7^{me} année, 1881.

(Grenoble: Allier.)

This year's 'Annuaire' of the enterprising society which has done so much for travellers in its district contains fewer strictly Alpine articles than usual, the two chief being a translation of a paper by Mr. Gardiner, which originally appeared in those pages, on some new ascents in the Val Godemar, and a description of some excursions in the neglected ranges round Allevard by M. Henri Ferrand. By far the most interesting and important article, however, is that by M. Florian Vallentin, a distinguished Dauphiné archæologist, entitled 'Excursions Archéologiques dans les Alpes Cottiennes et Graies.' It is concerned with the ancient history and geography of these regions, and is particularly valuable as being written by a man who not merely knows his

authorities and is able to use them, but is also personally acquainted with the topography and physical features of the districts on which he writes. The careful way in which the traces of Roman roads are traced out is specially noticeable, though, wonderful to say, the writer avoids the great Hannibalian question, except in so far as his researches lead him (p. 211) to the conclusion that the Carthaginian army crossed from the valley of the Drac to that of the Romanche by Orcières, the Col de Prelles, and Freissinières. This opinion will commend itself to those who know the ground, and points to an acceptance of the Mont Genève as the pass by which Hannibal crossed the main chain of the Alps, a theory which is steadily gaining favour in France. We are glad to see that Mr. Vallentin repudiates (p. 201) M. Desjardins' wild supposition that there was a Roman track across the Col des Muandes from Bardonnèche to Briançon. 'Il suffit d'avoir vu ce col et de l'avoir traversé pour se rendre compte de l'impossibilité matérielle du passage de la voie, surtout sur le versant italien.' But M. Vallentin would do well to reconsider his opinion (p. 228) that there was a road in Roman times across the Mont Cenis. The whole paper may be recommended as very valuable from its precise local information.* The society, which numbered 613 members last March, has continued its labours in Dauphiné, and in July last opened a new chalet, by which the accommodation at the Sept Laux is very much increased. Nor, in ending a notice of the 'Annuaire' of one of the most vigorous and flourishing local Alpine societies with which we are acquainted, should we omit to mention the very useful 'Revue Alpine,' or list of all expeditions made in Dauphiné in the summer of 1881, the value of such a list for purposes of reference being very great. The Society has lately established a section at Paris to form a centre for all interested in Dauphiné and to spread information by means of lectures, &c., as to that most interesting district. M. Charles Rabot (11 Rue de Condé) is acting as secretary at present.

Scritti varii di Argomento attenente all' Alpinismo. Anno V.
(Florence: Niccolai.)

The active Florentine section of the Italian Alpine Club offers us in this pamphlet the fifth annual record of its labours. It contains many interesting papers on various excursions in the Apuan Alps and the Tuscan Apennines, notices of several newly-established mountain inns (e.g. at Montepiano and at Badia Prataglia), and a description of a chestnut-tree said to surpass in size all others in Tuscany. This last is to be seen near Carda, a village in a tributary of the Arno; its circumference at the base is 59 feet, its diameter is 14 feet 9 inches, and its height about 20 feet. Mr. Budden, in his address at the annual meeting held last March, gives a brief summary of the progress of the society during the previous year. Last July it numbered 207 mem-

* An interesting sketch of the chief Swiss passes and of their historical and commercial importance in the Middle Ages will be found in *Das Ausland* for June 12 last (Cotta, Stuttgart). The author is Herr W. Heyd, the great authority on mediæval commerce with the Levant.

bers. We must not forget to mention some very good advice as to the establishment and maintenance of small mountain inns, contributed by various writers *à propos* of Signor Vaccarone's letter in No. 48 of the 'Bollettino' of the Italian Club. We trust that it may lead to an improvement in this matter, so important to all travellers.

Die Vergletscherung der Deutschen Alpen: ihre Ursachen, periodische Wiederkehr und ihr Einfluss auf die Bodengestaltung. Gekrönte Preisschrift von Dr. Albrecht Penck. (Leipzig: Barth. 16 francs.)

This work, which is one of about 500 pages, after a preliminary chapter on the history of glacial geology is divided into three parts—the first on the last glaciation of Upper Bavaria and North Tirol, the second on the earlier glaciation of the same region, and the third on the formation of the lakes of Upper Bavaria. In these the reader will find the traces of glaciers, real or supposed, worked out with much minuteness, and illustrated with a map indicating the district formerly covered by glacier ice, together with several sections and other illustrations. In the space at our disposal it is impossible to give anything like an outline of the details here discussed, so we must content ourselves with expressing the general opinion which we have formed. It is that the present work is a typical example of a large class of German scientific books; it is exhaustive of the literature of the subject, but it exhibits little ability in dealing with the facts so industriously collected, little power of appreciating their weight in an argument. Anyone who wishes to possess a compendium of what has been written on the subject of glaciers and their work, together with abundant references, will find this book supply his want; but he will seek in vain in it for anything like a thorough discussion of the principal difficulties of the theories which are especially favoured by the author. He is a firm believer in ground moraine in its fullest development, but does not seem to appreciate the difficulties which this belief involves. He is in the main a disciple of Sir A. Ramsay as to the origin of lake basins, but should one of these decline to lend itself to this theory he does not scruple to assign it to some other cause. Such a mode of reasoning would be legitimate in different regions, but it is hardly admissible in the case of lake basins in neighbouring valleys.

Büdeker's Süd-Baiern, Tirol und Salzburg, Oesterreich, Steiermark, Kärnten, Krain und Küstenland. 20th edition, 1882. (Leipzig. 6s.)

It is scarcely necessary to do more than mention the latest edition of a standard work, which is the only one we know of which brings its Alpine information up to date. It is, therefore, indispensable to all travellers in the Eastern Alps as long as mountaineers are compelled to rely on antiquated editions of Mr. Ball's great work. (Is it useless to ask when this unfortunate state of things will be remedied?) The present edition of Büdeker may be divided into eleven separately sewn parts, which are guaranteed to keep together and are specially convenient for those climbers who indulge in the luxury of carrying their own knapsack.

An Impromptu Ascent of Mont Blanc. By W. A. Le Mesurier.
(Elliot Stock. 4s.)

This thin volume is a very pleasantly written account of an ascent of Mont Blanc by two young Englishmen, who seem to have had no experience of Alpine work before. It is agreeably distinguished from many works of a similar kind by the absence of exaggeration and by a faithful account of the impressions left by the expedition. The publication of a narrative of so well known a walk seems to carry us back to the early part of the century; but this little work may reach a class of readers who are not specialists in Alpine matters, and it may be confidently recommended to them. The lithographs do not add any beauty to the book, but French words and names are, as might be expected, very accurately given.

T. G. BONNEY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ALPINE CLUB.

The Annual General Meeting of the Club was held on Monday, December 18, 1882, Professor BONNEY, F.R.S. (President), in the chair.

Prince TEANO, Rev. H. M. PATCH, Herr KARL SCHULZ, Monsieur FÉLIX PERRIN, Messrs. G. STAPYLTON BARNES, M. LOCKE BLAKE, CARUS D. CUNNINGHAM, E. H. FISON, and WILLIAM WILLIAMS were balloted for and elected members of the Club.

Messrs. J. WALKER HARTLEY and J. OAKLEY MAUND were elected members of Committee in the places of Messrs. H. Seymour Hoare and Walter Leaf, who retired by rotation. The President, Vice-Presidents, Honorary Secretary, and other members of Committee (being all eligible for re-election under the rules of the Club) were, on the motion of Mr. WM. MATHEWS, unanimously re-elected for the year 1883.

The PRESIDENT read to the Club a communication which he had received from M. Maillot, the Secretary of the Savoie section of the French Alpine Club, announcing that it was proposed to hold the annual meeting of that club at Sixt and Chamonix in August 1883, and tendering a very cordial invitation to the members of the Alpine Club to be present on the occasion.

The Rev. W. S. GREEN then read a paper upon 'The Ascent of Mount Cook, New Zealand,' which was illustrated by an excellent sketch map and by a quantity of water-colour drawings and photographs, the work of the author. In the discussion which followed Messrs. WM. MATHEWS, C. G. HEATHCOTE, DOUGLAS FRESHFIELD, and others took part. The PRESIDENT then moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Green for his most interesting paper, which was accorded unanimously, Mr. Green, on rising to reply, being received with the greatest possible enthusiasm by an unusually numerous meeting.

The Annual Winter Picture Exhibition and Dinner took place at Willis's Rooms on the afternoon and evening of the following day. The Picture Exhibition was, as usual, extremely crowded, and, on the