

technical details as to the process of executing the relief, which are very interesting, but which we have not the space to reproduce here. It seems to be a most remarkable production, and it will be remembered that in 1883 Herr Simon was awarded a diploma of the first class for his relief of the Upper Engadine (scale 1/25,000).

The 'St. Moritz Post and Davos News' for July 11, 1888, announces that Herr X. Imfeld is engaged on a relief map of Central Switzerland which is to be shown at the Paris Exhibition of 1889. The same paper states that Herr Imfeld has only been able to dispose of a single replica of his remarkable relief of the Zermatt district. This has been bought by the South Kensington Museum for the sum of 80*l.* Thus it is now possible to study this remarkable relief in London as well as in Zermatt. The Swiss Alpine Club has under its consideration the possibility of inducing the Federal government to execute a relief (on a scale of 1/25,000) of the mountainous regions of Switzerland.

ALPINE ACCIDENTS.—The Austrian Minister of the Interior issued on June 30 last a notice to the local officials under his jurisdiction concerning the measures which they are to take in order to prevent the fatal accidents which are continually happening in the mountains. He urges them to do all in their power to secure that the guides shall receive a proper training, and that a moderate tariff of guides' fees shall be drawn up. Local authorities are specially charged to aid the Alpine societies in improving paths, building shelter huts, &c., and, of their own initiative, to put up warnings against going to certain places known to be dangerous, and to look after any rails or other means of precaution which it may be thought advisable to put up. On the other hand, they are informed that they are not to further, by indicating the way in any fashion, the ascent of mountains by dangerous routes.

On this circular one may remark that the means suggested may no doubt be effectual in putting a stop to the many fatal accidents which happen every summer on minor peaks and passes in the Eastern Alps, and which are apparently far more numerous there than in the Central and Western Alps. It does not, however, pretend to deal with the means of preventing accidents during ascents of the higher mountains, in which cases the Minister is no doubt of opinion the members of the party ought to be more or less practised mountaineers. That they are not is shown by the long list of high mountain accidents every summer, and this state of things will continue till it is realised that the ascent of a high and difficult peak requires qualifications of quite a different kind from those desirable for mere excursionists and holiday makers.

NOTICES.

Humoristische Naturgeschichte des Alpinen Menschen. Von Ludwig Petzendorfer. (Stuttgart: R. Lutz, 1888. 1s.)

WE have received from the publisher a copy of the second edition of this little work, which is adorned by ten rather sketchy illustrations. It is a pseudo-zoological account of the types of men and women, native

or not, which are to be found in the Alps. German humour is generally heavy, and this case does not seem to be an exception to the general rule. Some of the Latin names given to the various species of 'homo alpinus' are rather clever; e.g. *H. Mentorophagos* (climbers without guides), *Pseudo-homo Felucius Vampyr* (landlords), *Homunculus Capriciosus* (goatherd). The descriptions as a whole are, however, very commonplace, and the illustrations do not contribute much to the book. Alpine satire has hardly been distinguished for fine wit or humour. Herr Petzendorfer's book seems to have met with great success among his fellow-countrymen, but will hardly do more than raise an occasional smile on the face of a foreigner.

Schutzhütten und Unterkunfthäuser in den Alpen. Zusammengestellt von Josef Rosenthal. (Munich, 1888).

Herr Rosenthal in the above pamphlet of eight quarto pages has carried out an excellent idea. He has produced a complete and exhaustive list of all the club-huts and the high mountain inns (at a height of 5,000 feet, or over) which are to be found in the Alps from the Viso in the west to the Julian Alps in the east. They are arranged in order under the districts to which they belong; and the height, proprietor (whether a club or a private owner), date of erection, nearest village, chief peak to be reached from the hut or inn, and certain particulars as to the accommodation in each case, are set forth in succeeding columns. There are several misprints and one or two rather startling statements as regards the huts in the Cottian and Dauphiné districts; but otherwise the list seems to be extremely accurate. Herr Rosenthal has been aided by M. Martel of Paris, Signor Cainer of Turin, and Herr A. Wäber of Bern. His pamphlet is printed, apart from its more bulky publications, by the German and Austrian Alpine Club. This is doubtless due to the fact that more club-huts and higher mountain inns exist in the Eastern Alps than in any other parts of the chain. In fact, five out of the eight pages of the present list are devoted to the Eastern Alps, beyond the Swiss border. Such lists had been previously published by single clubs and for single districts ('Alpine Journal,' xiii. 276), but this is the first time a general list has been put forth, and it will be extremely convenient to all climbers as containing authentic and detailed information which has hitherto been very hard to get, and then only in a fragmentary shape in guide-books. Herr Rosenthal has deserved well of all Alpine travellers, and we trust that he will meet with sufficient support to induce him to keep his list posted up to date.

In this connection the following statistics, up to June 1, 1888 (taken from the 'Echo des Alpes,' 1888, p. 154), may be found interesting, 2 recently opened huts being added. The total number of entries in the list (including such places as the Grimsel, Montenvers, Belalp, and the Monte Generoso) is about 458. Of these 5 are in the Cottians, 24 in Dauphiné, 11 in the Graians, 26 in the Mont Blanc district, 38 in the Bernese Oberland, 8 in the Alps of Uri, 6 in the Tödi group, 8 in the Appenzell hills, 36 in the Monte Rosa district, 2 in the Lepontines, 9 in Ticino, 2 near the Italian lakes, 2 in the Albula, 1 in

the Adula, 5 in the Silvretta, and 12 in the Disgrazia-Bernina district—in all 195, leaving 263 which are situated in the Eastern Alps. Of these 458 inns and huts, 5 belong to the Société des Touristes du Dauphiné, 21 to the French A. C., 37 to the Swiss A. C., 49 to the Italian A. C., 50 to the Austrian Tourists Club, 123 to the German and Austrian Alpine Club, 4 to the Austrian Alpine Club, 6 to the Trentino Society, and 4 to the Friuli Society—in all 299, leaving 159 to smaller societies and private owners.

It is added that 210 of the 458 are of the nature of inns as distinguished from club-huts.

Cronaca del Club Alpino Italiano dal 1863 al 1888. Compilato da Scipione Cainer. (Turin, 1888.)

The work was issued by the Italian Alpine Club to mark the completion of its first quarter-century of existence. Signor Cainer (the indefatigable editor of the club publications) has with great care and trouble brought together a vast mass of material for the history of the club. He has only aimed at giving a chronological summary of the chief events in its history, and has added several very handy tables, showing the names and succession of the presidents and central committee, and exhibiting in tabular form the rise and growth of the sections making up the club, as well as the finances of the club as a whole. There are also lists of the founders of the club, of the general assemblies and congresses, of the works edited or compiled by sections or individual members, besides detailed notices of fifty-nine huts (including some abandoned or only projected) built by or under the care of the club, of paths improved, and meteorological stations established by it. In short, in this book of under 100 pages we have an admirable view of the state and work, past and present, of the oldest of the Continental Alpine Clubs. A remarkable feature is the list of first ascents made by Italian members of the club. This numbers 279 entries. We have noted a few mistakes of no very great importance, and such as always occur in a first edition. 167 of these entries refer to the Cottian and Graian Alps, the Ciamarella accounting for nine of them. It is, so far as we are aware, the first attempt of the kind, and Signor Cainer deserves great credit for the conception and execution of such a novel scheme.

Signor Cainer cordially acknowledges the aid he has received from Signor Isايا's little volume (noticed in these pages, vol. xi. 125). The Alpine constitutional historian will find plenty of material in both for solving the very intricate relations of the Turin section to the Club. From 1863 to 1866 it was the Club itself, from 1867 to 1872 it became surrounded by subordinate branches, while from 1872 to 1875 it was the central section, with independent sections grouped around it, and it was only in 1876 that the government of the Club became entirely separated from any one section. The Alpine lawyer has a fine field open before him, as well as the Alpine historian.

Südbaiern, Tirol und Salzburg, Oesterreich, Steiermark, Kärnten, Krain und Küstenland. Von K. Baedeker. 23rd edition. (Leipzig, 1888. 7s.)

It is scarcely necessary to do more than announce the appearance of a new and thoroughly revised edition of this excellent guide-book. It can be cut up into 9 sections, each separately sewn, and rejoices in no fewer than 34 maps, 10 plans of towns, and 7 panoramas. Baedeker has always been famous for the excellence and clearness of its district maps. In this edition 5 new maps are added—environs of the Starnberger See and of the Achensee, Kaisergebirge, Karawankas Alps, and the Ortler district. For the latter we are informed that the unpublished results of the new Austrian Survey, as well as the new Italian map, have been utilised. It is certainly much clearer and better than that (say) in the 21st edition, though it is only on a scale of 1:100,000. It is scarcely possible to wish for a handier and more accurate general guide-book to the Eastern Alps, though of course it is not specially and exclusively meant for mountaineers.

Illustrierter Führer durch Oesterreich-Ungarn. Von Julius Meurer. Vol. i. (Vienna: Hartleben, 1888. 5s. 6d.)

This latest volume of Hartleben's well-known series of illustrated guide-books to various parts of the Eastern Alps is due to the pen of Herr Julius Meurer, who has a very wide acquaintance with every part of the Austrian Empire. The first volume, now before us, takes in Austria, Moravia, Bohemia, Istria, and Dalmatia, and gives us a minute description of the routes branching out in every direction from Vienna, which is taken as a centre. It contains 34 maps and plans, and 63 woodcuts, the latter being considered indispensable in all Austrian guide-books. From this description it will be seen that it does not devote special or exclusive attention to the mountains, but will, no doubt, be very useful to anyone visiting Austria for any purpose, while Herr Meurer's name is sufficient to assure us that the information in it is the latest and most accurate that can be obtained. The second volume (to be published in 1889) will describe Hungary, Galicia, the Bukowina, Bosnia, and the Herzegovina.

The St. Moritz Post and Davos News. Summer issue, 1888.

It is customary in Germany to print before the list of pupils at a great school a grave and weighty dissertation, on some learned subject. Now the 'St. Moritz Post and Davos News' reminds us of this German practice, but with an agreeable difference. The 'Liste des Etrangers' sojourning at the various hôtels in the Engadine and at Davos answers, it is true, to the list of pupils; but the dissertations which precede it are far lighter and more amusing, though perhaps none the less valuable for that, than those of its scholastic rivals. In the issue of the 'Post' for last summer (twenty-two numbers), now before us, we find that a serial novel has been running, and that all the dances, concerts, and other events of the season in the Engadine and at Davos are duly recorded. In these pages, however, we have to look more specially at its Alpine

portion, which is understood to be looked after by a well-known climber and writer who is permanently resident at St. Moritz. There are a number of paragraphs in each issue recording the chief events of the mountaineering season, and including news from Zermatt, Grindelwald, Chamonix, and even Dauphiné. In addition there are many longer articles on Alpine subjects. Mrs. Main contributes a series on various Swiss subjects (*e.g.* the constitution, army, education, chamois hunting, life on the pastures, avalanches, glaciers), which will give much information, not always generally accessible, to Swiss travellers and show them that there is something in Switzerland besides mountains and inns. Signor Vittorio Sella describes his winter traverse of Mont Blanc and his visit to Etna. Mr. Howard Knox tells the tale of an exciting ascent of the Scerscen from the Italian side. Mr. C. C. Branch has found a new and apparently difficult route up the Piz Morteratsch, which shows that the Alps are not yet exhausted. A contributor, writing under the *nom de guerre* of 'Ice Axe,' sends a series of sketches entitled 'Zermatt Etchings,' and several other papers, all of which are amusing reading, though sometimes unintentionally so. Altogether much Alpine information can be gathered from the columns of this little paper; and if its 1888 winter issue (fortnightly) is only like that of 1887 the moderate subscription (15 francs for forty-five numbers, or 8 francs for either the summer or the winter issue alone, post-free to England) is well worth paying, for last winter the descriptions of the tobogganing and of the winter life generally of foreigners in the Engadine were extremely interesting and well done. The editor, Mr. F. de Beauchamp Strickland, resides at St. Moritz, and the London agents are Smith & Son, 186 Strand.

Errata in last number.

- Page 13, line 27, *for* 'Bezingl' *read* 'Mishirgl.'
 " 23, footnote, *for* 'December' *read* 'November.'
 " 38, line 10 from bottom, *for* 'D. Sec. R.S.' *read* 'D.Sc., F.R.S.'
 " 46, " 10-11 from bottom. I am glad to be able to correct an error in this passage where I speak of Baron F. von Richthofen as dead. So it had been announced in England, on what seemed excellent authority. The death of a relative had caused the mistake. Being very busy I missed the correction, and only discovered the error when, at the Bath meeting of the British Association last autumn, I was introduced to the Baron, and found from the hearty grasp of the hand that it was no ghost. May he live to full fourscore, to enrich science from his ample stores of knowledge!—T. G. BONNEY.
 " 58, " 9, *for* 'sashines' *read* 'sagines, each of which equals seven feet.'
 " 66, " 3 from bottom, *for* 'Livry' *read* 'Liroy.'
 " 66, " 26, *for* 'Abbott' *read* 'Abbot.'