

They passed to the S. of the little lake at its foot, and mounted the glacier by its S. side, considerable step-cutting being necessary. On reaching the rock arête running from Storsylen S. towards Storsola they found the lower part of the ridge impracticable, owing to the masses of ice on the rocks, and were compelled to attack the very steep rock face somewhat to the N. of the S. end of the arête. After a climb of two or three hundred feet, rendered very difficult by the amount of ice that had to be cleared from every rock, they gained the crest of the arête, and followed it to the summit of the peak. The last few feet of rock are very steep, though not difficult. The summit was gained at 4 P.M., after about 5 hrs. of actual going, of which more than 2 hrs. were spent on the iced rocks above the glacier. The descent to Sylhyddan was made by the ordinary route.

The expedition is recommended to any who may be in the neighbourhood, as, though under ordinary conditions it would involve no difficulty, it is interesting and affords splendid views of the fine precipices of Storsylen.

ALPINE NOTES.

PUNTA DI CIAN (10,896 ft. = 3,321 m.). *September 7.*—Mr. G. Yeld, with Sylvain Pession, of Val Tournanche, left Cignana (8 hrs. from Breuil), where they passed the night in a hay barn, at 5 A.M.; at 8.30 they reached the Colle di Cian, having spent at least 90 min. in halts. They left the Colle at 8.50 and reached the summit at 9.10—*i.e.* in 20 min. This seems to be the usual route to the peak. The view was quite first-rate. The great peaks of the Graians, Mont Blanc and his satellites, and nearly all the summits from the Grand Combin to Monte Rosa were well seen; while immediately to the S. of the peak a great basin of pastures and pine woods led the eye to the Aosta valley, in which, near Fort Bard, the Dora Baltea could be well seen. In the descent the party followed the E. ridge, and then traversed under the summit to their morning's route, this portion being apparently new. It was decidedly interesting. The party varied their route after descending from the Colle to the Bananselmo Glacier by going N.E. to the Bananselmo Lake. They reached Breuil at 6.5 P.M., walking leisurely and taking several halts. It would appear that no English party had previously made this charming expedition, though the mountain is deservedly a favourite with Italian climbers, to judge by the cards found on the summit. Amongst them was that of S. G. Bobba, whose party seem to have made several new routes on the mountain.

SCHWARZHORN (GRINDELWALD) (9,618 ft.) BY THE N.E. ARÊTE. —On August 4 the Rev. Walter Weston, Dr. Brushfield, and Dr. Owen made what is believed to be this new route from Rosenlauri, with young Abraham Müller, of Kandersteg. After a leisurely

walk of an hour up the Grosse Scheidegg path, the party turned to the right and climbed to the foot of the arête, over pasturages and screes partly covered with snow, for about 2 hrs. Turning up a few minutes westwards, they found themselves at the foot of a magnificent gully, which afforded most interesting work, including some difficult pitches at intervals for $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. This ended at a point about one-third of the way up the arête, which was then climbed by the rather loose rocks a little on its left to the summit in another hour.

The expedition is a very good one for a short day from Rosenlauri, and the times given above would be readily reduced by going direct to the foot of the arête over the slopes of the Breitenboden at the back of the hotel. The great gully is well seen from the path about halfway between Rosenlauri and the Grosse Scheidegg.

THE PAVILION ON THE AIGUILLE DU GOÛTER ROUTE.—We have received the following from Mr. C. E. Mathews:—'In the August number of the "Journal" your correspondent "J. S. M.," referring to the "Pavillon" about to be constructed at the foot of the Aiguille du Goûter, stated that it would be "hardly available before the end of the present season." I am glad to inform you that, having slept there on the night of August 25, I found it a most comfortable place. It is close to the *cabane* occupied by De Saussure in 1785, and is 700 ft. higher above sea-level than the Grands Mulets *hôtellerie*. The cuisine is very fair, and the beds excellent. The new path from the Belle Vue to the Glacier de la Griaz is first rate, but, unfortunately, is extremely dull, as it commands none of those fine views of the Aiguille de Bionnassay to which we were accustomed when climbing to the Tête Rousse by the old route. The hut on the Aiguille du Goûter is made watertight, but that is all. It is little, if any, better than when I tried to sleep there thirty-eight years ago.'

NEW HUT ON THE DOLDENHORN (KANDERSTEG).—This hut was opened on July 9, chiefly owing to the enterprise of Abraham Müller and other Kandersteg guides, to facilitate the ascents of the Doldenhörner. It consists of one well-furnished room, with two sleeping-shelves large enough for about sixteen persons, and stands on the rocky tree-clad promontory on the E. of the Biberg Alp. It is well seen from the Victoria Hotel, from which it is reached in about 2 hrs. by an interesting route chiefly through forest, the first mile or so being identical with the path to the Oeschinen See.

The first ascent from the hut was the ascent (first of the season) of the Great Doldenhorn by the Rev. Walter Weston and Mr. Somerset Bullock, of the Alpine Club, with young Abraham Müller.

WALTER WESTON.

NEW HUT ON THE DOSSENHORN ROUTE.—A fine new hut was opened on July 30 to replace the old one on the rocky saddle between the Gstellhorn and the Dossenhorn, about 4 hrs. above Rosenlauri. This structure, the third in the series, surpasses its predecessors in size, comfort, and position. It is well furnished in every detail, and contains ample accommodation, including a

special compartment for ladies. Part of the timber used in its construction was taken from the hut it replaced, at a distance of a few feet away. This comfortable place will, no doubt, make still more popular the ascents of the Wetterhörner from this side.

WALTER WESTON.

THE ALPINE CLUB OBITUARY, 1899.—F. C. Hulton (1874), S. F. Still (1872).

MOUNT KENYA.—We learn from the 'Times' of October 3 that, at the sitting of the Geographical Congress at Berlin on October 2, it was announced that Dr. Scott Keltie had received a telegram from Mr. H. J. Mackinder, the Reader in Geography at Oxford, who has just succeeded in reaching the summit of the hitherto unscaled Mount Kenya (over 17,000 ft.), in British East Africa. Mr. Mackinder left England in June last in command of an expedition subsidised by the Royal Geographical Society. The telegram, which was sent *via* Mombasa, states that some fifteen glaciers were found upon the mountain.

CLIMBING IN THE HIMALAYAS.—The following notes have been received from Mrs. Bullock Workman:—

'*Shigar Baltistan, August 19.*—We ascended the Biafo Glacier, crossed Snow Lake, and ascended the Hispar Pass. Zurbriggen found the lower part of the glacier much receded, and in every way more broken up and difficult to pass over than in 1891. It was most uphill work getting the coolies through the huge séracs met with on the first two days. We had much bad weather, but at the important points—namely, from Boggy Camp up, on Snow Lake and the Hispar Pass—were favoured with cloudless skies, and thus saw and photographed the many peaks that were hidden by clouds from the Conway party. Returning from Askole over the high Skoro La Pass, we encamped at 16,000 ft., resolved to try one or two peaks of a beautiful snowy range extending E. from the pass. On August 7 we ascended a peak adjoining and S.E. of the pass, on which we built a cairn and left a card, stating height (18,600 ft.) and name, which we gave, the "Siegfried Horn." The ascent of this peak took 5½ hrs. from camp. On August 11, having the day previous removed our camp to 17,400 ft. on the upper moraine, we ascended the sixth peak of the circle, S.E. of Skoro La Pass. The ascent, although steep in places, offered no unusual difficulties for those climbing with a good guide. We named the peak "Mount Bullock Workman," and left our names in a bottle in the snow, which will doubtless never be found. The height Zurbriggen affirms with decision to be not less than 19,450 ft. The height of both of these peaks was taken from the average registered by two late construction aneroids, and was judged to be approximately correct compared with the official height of the pass, 17,000 ft. Although, perhaps, no great height for India I have, I believe, up to date been higher than any other woman by 2,000 to 3,000 ft. Those making the ascents were, besides myself, Dr. W. H. Workman, Matthias Zurbriggen, and two porters.'

Since the above was printed we have learnt through the courtesy of Dr. Scott Keltie that, a little later than the ascents mentioned above, Mrs. Bullock Workman and Dr. Bullock Workman, with M. Zurbriggen, succeeded in ascending Mount Koser Junge, in the Shigar Valley, which is believed to be officially measured as 21,000 ft. in height. The party made two camps, one at 14,700 ft., and the other at 17,900 ft. Zurbriggen considered the peak to be of the first rank.

HEIGHTS OF MOUNTAINS IN EASTERN AFRICA.—We are beholden for the following to the 'Geographical Journal' of September, 1899 (p. 283):—Kenya, 17,180 ft.; Donyu Elgon, 14,200 ft.; Sattima, 13,390 ft.; Donyu Ronyu, 12,920 ft., measured by Capt. G. E. Smith, R.E.

MOUNT DAWSON (height *circa* 10,800 ft.).—We learn from the 'Canadian Gazette' of September 7, 1899, that Mount Dawson, in the Selkirks, was climbed on August 13 last by Messrs. Charles E. Fay and H. C. Parker, with the guides E. Feunz and Ch. Hässler, who were brought from Switzerland to Glacier House by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the purpose of assisting travellers in climbing in the district around. The climb is described as difficult. The height of the peak was computed to be 10,800 ft.; this makes Mount Dawson the highest of the Selkirks.

HARAMOSH (24,265 ft.), IN KASHMIR.—We learn from the 'Scotsman' of August 3, 1899, that this peak has been climbed by Messrs. E. T. Neve and W. G. Millais.

MOUNT MORRISON, IN FORMOSA.—'Nature' of July 20, 1899, says: 'Reports from Vancouver, British Columbia, announce the ascent for the first time of Mount Morrison, the highest mountain in Formosa, by Stoepel, the explorer of the Peak of Orizaba, in Mexico.'

HERR WÄBER'S 'BIBLIOGRAPHY.'—The price of this work was wrongly stated on p. 556 as 3 francs, instead of 4 francs.

W. A. B. COOLIDGE.

TWO TRAVERSES.—We have received the following notes from the Rev. James Outram:—

'1. *The Grandes Dents Ridge*.—On August 25 last, with my brother the Rev. William Outram and Jean Maître, of Evolena, I left the Kurhaus at Arolla at 3.15 A.M. In 4 hrs. 5 min. actual going the party struck the ridge of Les Dents just S. of the two prominent gendarmes to the S. of the Genevois ridge proper, by way of a snow patch, straight up from a finger-like moraine pointing to the ridge, and leading to a cleft on the climber's left at the head of the snow, then turning on to the rib. In 1 hr. more the summit of the Pointe des Genevois was reached at 9.10 A.M. Thence 1 hr. 5 min. were required to the top of the Grande Dent Perroc, and $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more to that of the Petite Dent Perroc. All this has been done before. The party then descended the N.W. ridge (*ascended* previously, but apparently never before *descended*) towards the Grande Dent de Veisivi. All the gendarmes on this ridge were climbed, save one, which seems to be impossible. The

S. arête of the Grande Dent de Veisivi was then ascended (has this been done before?), the summit of that peak being reached in 2 hrs. 50 min. from the Petite Dent Perroc. The descent was made to Arolla by the ordinary route, *vid* the Col de Zarmine. The *entire* traverse of this ridge seems to be new, and afforded a hard but interesting rock-climb all day. The time from Arolla and back was 15½ hrs., including halts, but is not especially fast.

'2. *The Diablerets Ridge*.—On September 5 my brother and I alone started from the Hôtel des Diablerets as for the Col de la Croix, climbed up the W. arête of the Culant, thence ascended the Tête Ronde by traversing a little way to the S., and then striking up rocks, and attained the summit of the Diablerets by the S.W. rock face (not the ordinary route). The return to the hôtel was made over the top of the Sex Rouge and down to the Col de Pillon.'

REVIEWS.

Der Hochtourist in den Ostalpen. By L. Purtscheller and H. Hess. (*Meyer's Reisebücher*.) Second edition. 3 vols. (vol. i., 5 marks; the two others 4 marks each. (Leipzig and Vienna: 1899.)

It is not often that a work relating exclusively to the High Alps reaches its second edition, so that Herren Purtscheller and Hess deserve the heartiest congratulations on achieving this unusual feat. And this new edition is almost a new book, so much has it been enlarged and improved. The two slim volumes of the first edition (1894) numbered 465 pages of text. The new edition runs to three volumes, which comprise no fewer than 848 pages of text, or not far from double the number of the former issue. The preface informs us that in 1894 904 peaks and 209 passes were described, whereas in 1899 the numbers have risen respectively to 2,040 peaks and 460 passes. Seven new districts have been added, among them the Alps of Val Grosina and the group of the Cima d'Asta. Of course the text has been thoroughly revised, as well as enlarged, while a most admirable feature of the new edition is the 49 outline district maps, which are very useful as affording a general view of each group, though usually not detailed enough to climb by. Each volume has an index of its own, while each may be divided into four or two sections, which are sewn together, so that the pages will not come loose. The special bibliographies do not profess to be complete, while peaks and passes in each group are described in separate sections, and not in strict topographical order, the plan of the 'Climbers' Guides,' which still seems to me to be the most useful in practice. Much help has been given to the authors by various specialists, so that we may feel certain that the work presents an accurate account of the present state of exploration in the Eastern Alps. To the climber of any nationality visiting the Eastern Alps (and this term here includes the Piazzi, Ortler,