

view of the 'Dent Blanche.' At a distance his 'Monte Generoso' gave an admirable impression of the wavelike surface of the Italian hills backed by the snows of Monte Rosa. But nearer approach showed that the snows themselves were flat and inadequately rendered. It is in Scotch scenery, perhaps, that Mr. Williams is most completely successful.

Several of the late Elijah Walton's works, contributed by Mr. W. Mathews, reminded us how much we lost in that imaginative artist. Imagination in another direction was displayed by Mr. A. D. McCormick, who can see more in a sunset than most of us. His visions of the spirits of the summits introduced an agreeable novelty among more realistic reproductions of inanimate nature.

Mr. W. G. Collingwood sent some interesting sketches of Tyrolean scenery.

A Norwegian artist, H. J. Kaulum, contributed several striking oil pictures, and one very large painting, 'The Skagastølsbræen.' His works showed that technical knowledge which is seldom missing in Continental painters, and a very considerable power of treating picturesquely the wilder features of his native country, rocks and glaciers and mountain tarns.

Among many amateurs we must single out for praise Mr. Trevor-Battye's excellent sketches of Spitsbergen coast scenery, admirable in their realisation of the soft low colours of Arctic landscapes, and Mrs. Jardine's very able winter snow scenes in the Engadine. In 'Badrutt's Park' the snowy surfaces and the distant range were as good as possible; the only fault in the drawing was the conventional pine wood in the corner, which can hardly have been drawn on the spot. The Baroness Helga von Cramm sent her usual Alpine flowers, Mr. Russell Clarke some interesting drawings from the Andes, Mr. Howard a bold but rather heavily painted picture of Monte Civetta, Mr. Ellis Carr some studies, mostly of chalets and village scenes, Sir Henry Bergne several views near Saas. Space prevents us from further mention of these and other commendable contributions.

## NEW EXPEDITIONS IN 1900—*continued.*

### *Arolla District.*

AIGUILLES ROUGES. CENTRAL PEAK BY THE E. FACE.—On August 25, 1900, Messrs. W. T. Kirkpatrick and R. P. Hope (without guides) from the N.W. corner of the lower Glacier des Aiguilles Rouges climbed on to the ridge dividing it from the upper glacier, and followed this ridge to the point where it ends under the E. face of the peak. There now lay to the S. a large rock slab, from which a snow couloir descends, first in an easterly and then in a southerly direction, to the lower glacier. This slab, usually covered with snow, was quite bare and too smooth to cross at its upper end, where the cliff would have given protection from

falling stones. It had, therefore, to be crossed about 100 ft. lower down to the shoulder whence a S.E. buttress of the peak descends. From the highest point of this shoulder, which is about 100 ft. above the level of the S. gap, they went W. for a few yards along a ledge, and then turned up in a N.W. direction along a steep broad shelf, parallel to the S. arête, which actually overhung it. This was followed to a point a short distance from the N. arête, whence they traversed to the S., and climbed up by a chimney and finally over an overhanging rock to the summit, which was thus reached without touching either the N. or S. arête of the peak. The rocks were steep, but firm.

On August 5, 1897, the same party reached the crest of the S.E. buttress by the S. face of the latter from the lower Glacier des Aiguilles Rouges, but were stopped by bad weather. On neither occasion did any stones fall near the route, and in 1900, except while crossing the rock slab, the route seemed perfectly safe, owing to the overhanging wall of rock.

This ascent apparently differs from that of Messrs. Hughes and Stable,\* as they reached the S. arête some distance below the top and were in danger of falling stones.

A perusal of the Arolla MS. guide-book, after the expedition here recorded, showed that in June 1897 Messrs. Larden, Corry, and Brant descended from a notch nearly half-way down the N. arête of the central peak to the great slab, reaching it by a steep chimney. The present party saw a number of stones fall down this chimney in 1897, but none this year.

#### *Saas District.*

FLETSCHHORN OR ROSSBODENHORN (4,001 m. = 13,127 ft.). *July 16, 1900.*—Messrs. H. V. Reade and L. W. Rolleston, without guides, ascended this peak by a route which does not seem to have been described before, although it is sufficiently obvious. They started from the Hôtel Weissmies for the ordinary route by the N.W. or N. arête (Route 3 in the 'Climbers' Guide), but on reaching the snow above the rock ridge leading from the Jüghörner found it so hard that to cross the W. face to the N.W. arête would probably have meant continuous step-cutting. They therefore went straight up the snow ridge and the snow slopes in which it merges to the steep and, in places, somewhat difficult rocks forming the W. face of the point 3,908 m., and ascended these to the top of that peak in 2½ hrs. from the head of the gully by which the Jüghörner ridge is reached. Thence they followed the easier rocks of the S.W. arête (Route 2 in the 'Guide') for one hour to a snow ridge, by which the summit was attained in 15 min.—5¾ hrs. in all from the hôtel.

In the 'Climbers' Guide,' p. 141, seventh line from bottom, for 'W.' read 'E.'

\* *Alpine Journal*, vol. xi. p. 174.