

from the main valley, I think; also the direction of the latter seems to be more S.E. The district has been surveyed for the 1-verst map, if I was rightly informed, but the sheets are not given to outsiders.

There are a few houses at the point where Djudari and Kheledula join. The view of the Leila peak from here is an astonishing revelation. Rising at the extremity of a long, straight, narrow ditch full of black firs, the Leila cleaves the sky like a wedge of rock and ice.

From the last houses (which will not be the last very long) one has to struggle for 5 hrs. through grand forests until the valley suddenly opens out into the park-like circus of Skimeri. This place alone repays all the trouble one has taken in choosing this route. Surrounded by an amphitheatre of snowy crests we find a wonderful garden composed of virgin forests and pastures, of clumps of graceful trees and lovely glades, all untouched by the hand of man or the browsing of cattle. Prince Otar Dadeshkeliani has selected this unique valley, which forms part of the family properties, to construct a summer house, which is to be inhabited in 1901. In connection therewith the path through the jungle of Djudari will be made easy for horses.

From Skimeri it takes 10 hrs. to get to Zkhomari, in the Ingur valley, and the peak can easily be added. The route is self-evident from the first. The only precaution necessary is a supply of dry stockings in one's knapsack, for one has to wade during 8 hrs. through grass which is more than knee-deep. When wet it soaks the legs in a surprisingly short time.

No climber will wish to miss the Leila Pass. The heavy baggage can be sent round by Latpari. In Skimeri circus fine large trees are found at great heights, providing splendid shelter and fire wood. There is an ideal camping place, with water quite near, in the highest clump of trees on the conspicuous green ridge coming down from the pass.

W. R. RICKMERS.

ALPINE NOTES.

'THE ALPINE GUIDE.'—Copies of Vol. I. of the new edition of this work, price 12s. net, and of 'Hints and Notes, Practical and Scientific, for Travellers in the Alps' (being a new edition of the General Introduction), price 3s., can be obtained from all book-sellers, or from Messrs. Stanford, Charing Cross.

THE LIBRARY CATALOGUE is now printed and may be obtained, bound in cloth, on application to the Assistant Secretary, 23 Savile Row. Price 3s.; postage, 3d.

THE ALPINE CLUB OBITUARY, 1900.—Rev. C. H. Hawkins (1872).

PROFESSOR OTTO TORELL.—We learn with deep regret that Professor Torell, who was the oldest honorary member of the

Alpine Club, died on September 11, 1900, at the age of 72.—*La Géographie*, December 15, 1900.

ON THE GIVING OF NAMES TO NEWLY DISCOVERED PLACES.—At the suggestion of the Committee of the Alpine Club the following has been inserted by the Council of the Royal Geographical Society in the latest edition of the Society's 'Hints to Travellers':—*On the Giving of Names to Newly Discovered Places*.—The Council of the Royal Geographical Society would urge upon all travellers that in giving names to any new discoveries which they may make they should be guided by the following restrictions, which, until comparatively recent years, were commonly observed:—(1) That before putting forward any personal or fanciful name the traveller should do his best to ascertain that no local name exists, and where none is forthcoming should further consider whether one might not conveniently be derived from the vicinity, *e.g.* from an adjacent stream, or pasture, or glacier, or from some characteristic of the natural object itself: (2) that no one should commemorate himself in this manner: (3) that any new nomenclature which the traveller may desire to suggest should be put forward tentatively and subject to the approval (1) of the administration of the region or country, if there is one; (2) of the Official Cartographer of the country, if it possesses a Survey Department, or of the State to which the region may belong; (3) or of the Council of the Royal Geographical Society.'

MR. WHYMPER'S EXPEDITION TO THE CANADIAN ROCKIES.—Mr. Whympers, accompanied by Christian Klucker, of Sils Maria, Joseph Pollinger, of St. Niklaus, Ch. Kaufmann, of Grindelwald, and Joseph Bossonney, of Chamonix, leaves Liverpool for Montreal by the Allan liner 'Australasian' on May 23. After a brief stay in Montreal the party will proceed direct to the mountains.

THE CHORTEN NIMA PASS, IN SIKHIM.—Some months ago Mr. Garwood and I, in collating our geographical material, made the discovery that the pass N. of the Lungma Chu, to which Signor E. Sella and I were led by the native surveyor Rinsing, was not, as he had most confidently asserted on the spot, the pass of that name, but a gap in a spur dividing two of the headwaters of the Teesta. This conclusion has since been confirmed by a perusal of the narrative contained in the 'Routes in Sikkim' (*sic*) compiled in the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department in India by Captain T. O'Connor, R.A., issued at Calcutta at the end of last year (November 1900). Amongst much other information useful to travellers Captain O'Connor gives a short account of his visit to the true Chorten Nima Pass in 1896, an expedition no one we met at Darjeeling told us of. He made by aneroid the summit of the pass to be 18,650 ft. He makes the following reference to the Jongsong La: 'There is said to be a pass, the Jongsong La, leading out of the valley into Nepal, but I was unable to ascertain whereabouts it lay. From the general configuration of the country it must be extremely lofty and difficult.' It is interesting, and at the same time somewhat vexatious, to

learn that in place of the piles of snow we had to wade through Captain O'Connor found the approach to the pass unsnowed, although he was there very little earlier in the year than ourselves. Captain O'Connor adds: 'Lhonak, meaning "the Black South," is regarded by the Tibetans as their own property, and they very much resent the appearance there of any foreigner.' It was for this reason that we were provided with a guard of irregular Ghoorkhas. The maps attached to Captain O'Connor's 'Routes' convey no new orographical information, except that in many instances the heights given on them differ from 200 ft. downwards from the heights on the standard two miles to the inch Survey of Sikkim.

DOUGLAS W. FRESHFIELD.

EIGER HÖRNLI.—With reference to the notice on pp. 266-7 of the November number of the 'Alpine Journal' it should have been mentioned that the peak 2,706 m. (8,878 ft.) was first climbed by Sir H. Seymour King on September 2, 1887, with A. Supersaxo and Louis Zurbrücken, and that the mountain was subsequently ascended by the Messrs. Wills.*

DEATH OF A ST. NIKLAUS GUIDE.—The guide César Knobel, of St. Niklaus, died in January of tetanus, following an accident, leaving a widow and one child totally unprovided for. A fund is being raised to relieve the present necessities of the widow and provide a small annuity for the benefit of the child. Subscriptions will be gladly received by G. H. Makins, 47 Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W., or Robert Corry, 39 Park Hill Road, Croydon.

REVIEWS AND NOTICES.

Der Kilimandjaro: Reisen und Studien. Von Prof. Dr. Hans Meyer. Pp. xvi, 436. (Berlin: Dietrich Reimer [Ernst Vohsen]. 1900.) M. 25.

THIS superb volume is the record of no ordinary travel. Although cast for the most part in narrative form it is practically a monograph on the greatest of the volcanic massifs of East Africa. Dr. Hans Meyer had travelled far and wide, and had studied most of the arts of the accomplished explorer before he first set foot upon the slopes of Kilimanjaro in 1887. Disaster to his second caravan, due to collision with a slaving Arab, prevented him from reaching it again in the following year, but in 1889 he conquered its higher summit, Kibo, and, with the help of Herr Purtscheller, climbed far on the lower, but more craggy, Mawenzi. Three Germans, each of considerable scientific attainments—Lent, Volkens, and Widenmann—continued the research, especially from botanical and anthropological standpoints, but much still remained for Herr Meyer to achieve when he returned in 1898 to the scene of his former success. His earlier ascent and attempts had been made from the south to the saddle of the mountain, and thence

* *Alpine Journal*, vol. xiii. p. 416; vol. xv. pp. 29, 30.