

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.

right and left, eastward and westward, to the inner faces of Mawenzi and Kibo. In 1898, in the journey recorded in the present book, he completed the circuit of the massif. Along the south-eastern, the northern, and the western sides he followed the high-level paths of the Wajagga, above the upper edge of the forest girdle, but along the north-east and the south he selected lower ways, where the forest yields to the steppe. Three several excursions were made from the north, the west, and the south to the glaciers of Kibo, and the crater was again visited. The general results of the exploration are expressed in two chapters on the volcanic and glacial phenomena, and in an admirable map on the scale of 1:100,000.

Kilimanjaro is now one of the most thoroughly explored regions in all Central Africa. It is a vast mound of oval area, measuring nearly 50 miles from N.N.W. to S.S.E., and more than 30 in the transverse direction. The slopes rise at first almost imperceptibly, at an angle of, perhaps, 5° , from a plateau whose general elevation varies from 2,000 ft. to 4,000 ft. above the sea. Within the great forest which rings the massif round they become steeper, but nowhere exceed an angle of 20° . Above the level of trees the tilt of the ground is again reduced over an area of, perhaps, 300 square miles, and upon the centre of this slightly domed Alpine surface are the culminating peaks, Kibo and Mawenzi, standing about 7 miles apart, upon the major axis of the oval. The saddle between them has an elevation of about 13,000 ft., while the Kaiser Wilhelm Spitze, a tooth on the crater edge of Kibo, rises to 19,717 ft. The cone of Kibo exhibits the usual concave slopes, and the angle of ascent increases, in consequence, from 25° to 85° . The crater is circular and about a mile in diameter. Within is a small cone of eruption, but the volcano is wholly extinct. Firm occupies the crater floor, while a glacier ring depends from the outer lip. This ring ends, northward and eastward, in an ice cliff, which Herr Meyer estimated at some 120 ft. in height, but westward and southward it descends into the valley heads in a series of glacier tongues extending to about 16,000 ft. At one point, on the eastern side, the crater wall is notched by the Hans Meyer Scharte, and here, at the place where access was gained to the summit, the ice wall is broken. It is obvious that, apart from difficulties of food supply, the great height of the summit was the only important obstacle to be encountered.

In the case of Mawenzi, on the other hand, although its summit is not more than 17,585 ft., and glaciers are wanting, the complete ascent would, undoubtedly, present considerable difficulties. Seen from the north or the south this peak has the appearance of a pyramid, especially steep towards the east; but from the east it is seen to be a fissured and splintered ridge, arched from north to south. One of the most interesting results of Dr. Meyer's last journey has been to show that Mawenzi is not, as was supposed, a volcanic neck, like Kenya, but the western portion of a cone whose centre and east have been removed, possibly by some Krakatoa

explosion. In several of the drawings given by Herr Meyer the bedding of the periclinal lavas is clearly indicated in the great natural section formed by the eastern face.

Among other noteworthy points are the contrast between the forest conditions on the north and the south slopes, and the considerable diminution of the snow and ice in the Kibo crater within the nine years which elapsed between Herr Meyer's two visits. The northern forest is generally like that of the western face of Kenya, whereas that of the south, so far as it has not been destroyed by the Wajagga, is of a greener, more leafy description. It is quite likely that on the southern slope of Kenya, among the Kikuyu States, which correspond to the Wajagga of Kilimanjaro, similar conditions prevail, and there, if anywhere in the British Protectorate, may we expect the foundation of an agricultural colony comparable to that of Nyasaland. The shrinkage of the Kibo ice in 1898 is similar to that which was very evident on Kenya in the following year. Probably it was caused in both cases by the terrible drought which afflicted the whole region for a period of several years, but possibly it may have been due, in part, at any rate, to some progressive change in the climate, for the extent of the shrinkage was very great.

Herr Meyer's journey in 1898 was made under very different conditions to those which had prevailed ten years earlier. The road from Tanga on the coast to the foot of the mountain was by the German Railway to Muhesa, and thence by beaten roadway, without fear either of Arab or Masai interference. The Wajagga States, whose shambas have almost replaced the forest along the south and east of Kilimanjaro, have become perhaps the most promising field of German colonial enterprise in East Africa. On the admirable map of the whole massif and its neighbourhood which Herr Krauss has prepared from the observations of Meyer, together with those of Johannes, Lent, Widenmann, and others, there are shown two military stations, Moshi and Marangu, two stations of the German Evangelical Mission, and three of the Catholic Black Fathers Mission, also an ostrich farm. Herr Meyer's return was by the five days' journey through Taveta, to the Voi station of the Uganda Railway. From cover to cover there is, therefore, scarcely any incident which can be described as an adventure, and yet such is the facility of the author's pen, so varied his scientific interests, and so thorough his slowly accumulated knowledge of the region, that there is hardly a dull page from beginning to end. The picture presented, enriched as it is with a quite luxurious wealth of illustration from photographs and from the pencil and brush of Herr Ernst Platz, Dr. Meyer's companion, is undoubtedly one of the most attractive which has lately been added to geographical literature.

Perhaps it should be stated that Kilimanjaro is now only six days from Mombasa by way of Voi, and, therefore, within a month of London. The first ascent of Mawenzi remains for the enterprise of some climber with a long vacation to spare, and the geological

investigation of the great caldera at its eastern foot might not be unremunerative.

H. J. M.

The Rockies of Canada. By Walter Dwight Wilcox. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

The work under notice would appear at first sight to be a second edition of the beautiful volume written by Mr. Wilcox and published in 1896. The author explains in his preface that the encouraging reception given to his previous work led him to re-write and enlarge 'Camping in the Canadian Rockies.' The intervening four years have added much to his knowledge of this region. Not only has he revisited this playground of America, and done much excellent exploration work, but he has had the benefit of additional material afforded by the explorations of Professor Coleman, Dr. Norman Collie and his parties, and certain members of the Appalachian Club.

A sketch map, the combined efforts of recent explorers, accompanies the text, which, as the author explains in his first work, was not possible, 'as there are no detailed maps covering the region.' A second map, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. to the mile, of the Lake Louise region, showing part of the summit range of the Canadian Rockies, surveyed and drawn by the author in contour lines, is appended. Mr. Wilcox may with truth be called a pioneer of this region where he appears to have become imbued with enthusiasm for exploration. The lake is within an easy walk of Laggan Station, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and although he states the charm of the place is beyond his power of description the graphic word-painting in chapters ii. and iii., together with the photogravures, readily give one ample proof that it must be an ideal spot, and, to quote from the text, 'it has the enduring attraction of nature in one of her grandest and most inspiring moods.' The mountains in the vicinity of the lake, more especially Mts. Victoria, Lefroy, Aberdeen, and Temple, have afforded climbing to several parties, being, as they are, in close proximity to the railway. On p. 41 we have a more detailed account of the accident on Mount Lefroy in 1894, some particulars of which were given by Mr. Allen in his contribution to the 'Journal,' vol. xviii.; see also vol. xix. p. 70.

Two journeys are recorded to Mt. Assiniboine, one of the highest peaks of Southern Canada, which from one point of view resembles in outline the Matterhorn from the Rifel. On the occasion of his first visit a tour of the mountain was made by three of the party, each carrying his own blanket and food for three days. The journey, graphically described on pp. 85 to 97, appears to have been attended with very considerable hardships, and only by determined plodding and sheer luck was the feat accomplished. A height of 9,000 ft. was attained, a distance of 51 miles by pedometer being covered. On p. 85 Mr. Wilcox explains how, with his camera tripod for a plane table, an improvised alidade, the upright sticks threaded with horse-hair, and a length of linen for a base line, he was able to measure and determine the height of this

noble peak, which came out 11,680 ft., as against 11,880 ft. by the typographical survey of Canada, from angles taken at a distance.

Whilst the Rockies offer abundant work to the mountaineer, towards which Mr. Wilcox has given considerable attention, it is not from this point of view that we may regard him at his best. It is rather as an explorer and chronicler that he excels. His journey to the Upper Saskatchewan, chapter ix., was not only a fine performance, but the description of the journey abounds with lively episodes. The difficulties attending the mountaineer in his ordinary work even in the Alps are bad enough, but in the Rockies it is in the valleys that the additional difficulties arise to man and beast, and it is amidst the rotten timber, charred trunks, muskegs, and fording of rivers that we find the author ever ready with graphic and lucid descriptions. The story described on p. 59 of a pack horse being caught in the tree, which, springing forward like a spring, turned the horse a somersault, given 'with no fond hope than any one will credit the tale,' is quite credible to one who knows the difficulties and dangers of the forests of the Canadian Rockies.

One chapter is devoted to climbing, with its past records and future possibilities, the author quoting very freely from Dr. Collie's accounts of his 1897-8 expeditions as published in the '*Royal Geographical Journal*.' Useful information is given on the rock formations of the Selkirks, Summit range, and Canadian Rockies as a guide to the future climber, and confirms our own observations of the rotten condition of the rocks in the Waputehk range.

Chapter xiv., on the game animals and fishing, gives evidence of the author's qualifications as a sportsman and fisherman. In his opinion the game laws to which the Stoney Indians have now to submit will tend to make game much more plentiful than hitherto. For the fisherman this region offers great possibilities: trout is to be found more or less in all the lakes and torrents, in sizes up to forty-seven pounds.

In the appendix information is given about trips near Lake Louise, also valuable advice on equipment, personal effects, notes on 'breaking camp,' making marches, and 'making camps,' all of which should be useful to mountain explorers contemplating a journey into this country.

The book is, of course, not without faults. On p. 189 'a stupendous wall of rock between 11,000 and 12,000 ft. high' should read, in our opinion, 4,000 to 5,000 ft. high. P. 193 'a few weeks before my trip' should read 'a year before.'

The phraseology of mountain terms, and also of plants, strikes one as peculiar. Pitches, rock-slides, corrals, washouts, and outfits are terms we are not accustomed to see in our '*Journal*,' whilst a whiskey jack is quite new to us as a bird, and for plants the scarlet-painted cups, and cow parsnips are doubtless confined to American flora. Apart from this the book is delightful reading, not unnecessarily spun out, beautifully illustrated, and will rank in the first line of work on Canadian Rocky explorations. G. P. B.

Fifteen Years' Sport and Life in the Hunting Grounds of Western America and British Columbia. By W. A. Baillie-Grohman. Illustrated by seventy-seven photographs. With three specially prepared maps of the N.W. coast of the U.S.A., British Columbia, and the Kootenay District. (London: Horace Cox. 1900.)

This handsome volume, as will be naturally anticipated by those who have had the good fortune to read Mr. Baillie-Grohman's previous books, will be found full of interest. The author tells his story—and, unlike some modern writers, he has a story to tell—with a straightforward vigour and keen sense of humour which at once attracts the reader. The book appeals, no doubt, to the sportsman more than to the mountaineer, but so much of the hunting is carried on amongst mountains, and requires climbing ability of such a high order, that mountaineers will find much of high interest in it. As Mr. Baillie-Grohman says, p. 88—

The chase of the white 'goat,' or, as it properly should be called, 'antelope-goat,' is a most exciting one, if the surmounting of obstacles counts for anything. Indeed, as I look back, for purposes of comparison, to the *successful* days I have had after chamois in different parts of Europe—for the unsuccessful ones, of which there were a goodly number, slip one's memory with gratifying ease—I recollect very few indeed which entailed harder work than I underwent in the chase of the American chamois, as one might term these hardy inhabitants of the rocky wastes above timber-line in North America.

Let us take, in illustration, an account of a 'goat' hunt in the Bitter Root Mountains, pp. 98–100.

I had sighted a solitary ram grazing on one of the frequent amphitheatre-shaped steep slopes, but well down about the middle of the declivity, while I was on the top of the knife-backed ridge. Unfortunately the goat had seen me, and had taken to his hoofs, but in a very leisurely manner, keeping in his flight a course parallel to mine—*i.e.* approaching neither the top nor the bottom of the slope. It was a very long shot, and my trial shot, taken very steadily while he was making one of his frequent stands, missed him a little to the left, proved that my distance-judging was fairly correct. I hoped to get nearer, so reserved my fire, and for the next three-quarters of an hour a most exciting steeplechase took place, my only course being to follow out the ridge. A chamois would have put himself beyond danger in a few minutes, though our respective paths were not smooth ones. Indeed, his was as rough as mine, huge boulders piled over each other, or separated by dark yawning chasms, generally too broad even for a goat's muscles, making progress very slow. But no doubt there was a good deal of fooling about the old billy's proceedings, for from time to time he would squat down and take a rest, much amused, no doubt, by the frantic scrambles of his breathless pursuer above him, clearly outlined against the horizon, and feeling very sure that the shaking aim would be anything but dangerous to him. In this he was right, for eleven times in the course of that singular race did I throw myself flat on some handy rock and take as deliberate aim at my distant quarry as my unsteady hands, trembling from the exertion in the trying atmosphere of these high altitudes, would allow. Eleven times the bullet whizzed past him, once detaching a fragment of rock which must have hit him, for I could distinctly perceive him make a side jump. I was very nearly at my wind's and wits' end, fagged out by my run, which, as

I looked back, I saw covered very nearly the whole semicircle of the ridge, and which, as I afterwards found, was keenly watched with glasses by my friend and some of the men from their camp, far down the mountain-side. The worst about it was that by this time I had only one cartridge left. Hunter and hunted were approaching the end of the semicircular ridge, where it fell off in one enormous precipice, a configuration of the ground that, of course, would shortly terminate the chase, a continuation being only feasible to winged creatures. The ram was steering for a tooth-like crag, separated from the main ridge by a profound abyss. Here, evidently, he felt himself secure, and as I watched him sit down very leisurely to take in all the fun of my defeat very uncharitable sentiments escaped my parched and breathless lips. A quarter of an hour's much needed breathing spell gave me at this juncture a chance to survey the ground a little more critically than I had hitherto done. It would have been folly to risk my last cartridge at an impossible range. The old billy was evidently feeling very much at home, and, as I could easily see with my glasses, kept his gaze steadfastly fixed in my direction.

The formation of the ground, as I presently discovered, favoured the employment of the following ruse: Retiring behind the top of the ridge, I took off my canvas jacket and hat, dressed up a handy stone with these garments, and slowly lifting it on the top of the ridge, deposited it there, in plain sight of the watchful ram. Then I disappeared from his vision, and made a long détour, including a disagreeable creep through a ledge of shelving rock, in places only a foot or two in width, with the object of getting round the great buttress of rock at a considerably lower level, and so approach the ram from a direction he little expected, to within one hundred and fifty yards or so. It was an anxious minute as I lifted my head inch by inch over a projecting ledge, and there, in plain view, saw my game, his gaze still fixed upward at my dummy. For full five minutes I lay there. What with the excitement and my breathlessness I instinctively felt that every minute thus gained would bring my bullet an inch nearer to my quarry. When finally the old .500 express sped its solid 480 gr. bullet the ram was my meat.

The wapiti, the moose, caribou, bighorn, antelope, the bears, and the bison all 'bulk' largely in Mr. Baillie-Grohman's pages, five chapters being devoted to them, while the seal shares a chapter with the other fur-bearing animals of the Pacific Coast, and the salmon of the Pacific Coast has a chapter to himself.

Chapters x. to xiii. are devoted to Kootenay—a map of which is provided. That Mr. Baillie-Grohman has left his mark on the district will be gathered from the fact that a town called after him is indicated on the map.

The account of pioneering in Kootenay, to which the author went in 1882, will be found full of interest. Some idea of the state of the district will be given by the fact that it is now divided into West, East, and North Kootenay, and that the part now known as West Kootenay is 'quite twice the size of Wales.' In 1882 it was a 'perfectly uninhabited wilderness.'

No one who reads Mr. Baillie-Grohman's adventures in this part of the 'attic of North America'—how he 'ran' a sawmill and a 'store;' how 'red tape,' even across the Atlantic, fetters enter-

prise; how he made a canal; how he imported a steam launch, which was cleared free of duty as a settler's 'agricultural instrument'—can fail to be both interested and amused.

Life was at times, as the French have it, *très mouvementé*. To say nothing of other incidents, such as the accident with the steam launch, on p. 254, the author twice very narrowly escaped with his life—from at one time the rifle, at another the revolver of one Sprowle, who combined in himself the characters of a skilful pioneer and a half-crazy desperado. As Mr. Baillie-Grohman's friend 'Bonanza Clark' said of his escape from a she 'grezzlie,' on both these occasions 'hit was a close call and no mistake.'

We have no space to do justice to the delightful chapter on 'The Yellow and White Agony,' in which Mrs. Baillie-Grohman, for whose courage and resolution we have the greatest admiration, treats of Western servants. The stories of her Chinese domestics are most graphically told. Here is an example (pp. 347-8):—

The way some of the white 'Hoodlums' of the town behaved to the Chinamen was disgraceful. They frightened my man so much that for some time he scarcely liked to go outside the gate to pass a large vacant place close to us which the boys of the town had made a playground of. One day they knocked him off the side-walk, and at the same time cut his head so badly with a stone that he rushed home to me, and I had to plaster and bandage his head and eye. I telephoned at once to the police station. The conversation I had was somewhat characteristic of the happy-go-lucky colonial way of doing things.

'The boys on the green opposite my house attacked my Chinaman, who was going into town; they have knocked him about very badly. As they are still playing on the green the man is afraid to go out. Send a policeman up.'

'Well, take the names of the boys and send them to us.'

'I can't go out and catch them; that is your business.'

'See if there ain't a policeman in Douglas Street, and put him on to them.'

'I can't see one my end of Douglas Street; what is the man to do?'

'Well, I guess if he is scared he best stop at home; or you could walk down the street with him a bit: they won't go for him if you are there. We are too busy to look after every Chinaman that has a stone thrown at him.'

Cool; but, as there seemed that no more help was forthcoming, I did accompany Gee past the dangerous playground.

'I got something for boys now, when he come and throw stone at me,' chuckled Gee a day or two after this, and with this he produced from his wide sleeve a long iron crowbar. 'I tuck him up my sleeve,' he said. 'Boy come; I just knock him hard on head.'

'Give it to me, Gee; where did you get it?'

'I go hardware (ironmonger) store. Man there he know me. He ask me what the matter with my head; I tell him all about boy; then he give me bar; he tell me that settle boy pretty soon.'

'Yes, Gee, and that will settle you too; for if it killed the boy you would be hanged.'

I kept that bar and returned it to the man at the hardware stores, whose only excuse for having supplied him gratis with such a murderous weapon was, 'Well, they all carry them.'

The book is well printed, fully illustrated, many of the plates being excellent, and supplied with maps of (1) The Kootenay District, (2) Part of British Columbia and the adjoining portions of Washington and Montana, with Oregon and Idaho, (3) The Territory of Alaska, on which, by the way, Mount Logan is indicated. We heartily commend the volume to all who are interested in sport, mountaineering, and exploration.

Chamonix and the Range of Mont Blanc. By Edward Whymper. Sixth Edition. (London: John Murray. 1901.)

Zermatt and the Matterhorn. By the same. Fifth Edition. (London: John Murray. 1901.)

These well known guide-books are, following the precedent of 1900, again published earlier this year. They have, as usual, been brought up to date. The principal additional item in the Chamonix Guide this year is a plan of the railway from Le Fayet to Chamonix. We learn that amongst those who disappear from the list of guides in consequence of their having passed the age limit are the well known names of Michel Payot and Edouard Cupelin. We gather from the Zermatt Guide that the central committee of the Swiss Alpine Club intends to erect an *annexe* to the Matterhorn *cabane* on the Hörnli ridge.

Recherches Géologiques et Pétrographiques sur le Massif du Mont-Blanc. Par L. Duparc et L. Mrazec. 4to., pp. 227; plates. (Genève: Georg. 1898.) Fr. 25.

Mont Blanc holds the first place in the affections of mountaineers, and the literature thereon the first place in many a mountaineering bibliophile's collection. In any such collection a place ought to be found for this new monograph on the geology of the mountain. For some years past the two authors—professors at Geneva and Bucharest respectively—have been issuing numerous short papers on special points on the geology of the range, and now in this volume they make a definite and important contribution to the systematic geological description of Mont Blanc. The letterpress is accompanied by many plates of geological specimens and sections, and by many photographs of the mountain taken from unusual points of view, which make the book of interest to others besides geologists. The work forms vol. xxxiii., No. 1, of the 'Mém. de la Soc. de Physique et d'Histoire Nat. de Genève,' and may be obtained by English readers through Messrs. Sampson Low & Co.

To complete the letterpress description—but quite separate therefrom—a new and very clear geological map of the whole range (scale 50,000) has been published by the authors. Of this more exact particulars will be found at p. 405 of this number of the 'Journal.'

Une ascension au Mont-Blanc. Par G. Pfeiffer. 8vo, pp. 24; ill. (Vevey, 1900.)

'To such base uses.' This pamphlet, by a member of the S.A.C., is published as an advertisement by the Société 'Chocolat Peter,' on whose chocolate alone one of the party subsisted during

the expedition; which, however, ended gloriously with bouquets and champagne. The pamphlet is neatly got up, in two editions, French and German, and collectors of curiosities may note that it is to be had gratis from the Company.

Die Alpen in Natur- und Lebensbildern. Dargestellt v. H. A. Berlepsch. 5te Auflage. 8vo, pp. x, 570; plates. (Jena: Costenoble. 1885.)

It is not necessary at this time of day to review an alpine work so well known as this; but it may be well at the present time, when mountaineering literature of very varying quality is so abundantly produced, to revive acquaintance with one of the early, charming, and careful works on the subject. English lovers of the Alps were made acquainted with this interesting and entertaining volume, with its vivid and poetical sketches of life, science, and climbing, through the translation made by Mr. Leslie Stephen, and published by Messrs. Longmans in 1861, the year of the publication of the first German edition. During the author's lifetime three other editions were called for, each being fuller and richer than its predecessor, and the work was translated into nearly all the languages of Europe. After his death in 1883 the work was corrected and brought up to date by his son, who published the fifth edition in 1885, of which a copy has recently been presented to the library of the Alpine Club, and of which a condensed form (now out of print) was issued as a pocket edition.

Dictionnaire Géographique de la Suisse. Livraisons 1-8, Aa-Bâle-ville. 4to. (Neuchâtel: Attinger. 1900.)

We welcome this first section of what promises to be a very useful gazetteer. Every page has good maps and illustrations from photographs. The articles give full and accurate information, historical, topographical, mountaineering, &c. In this section we note specially the articles 'Aar, Glacier de l'' (two illustrations and two maps, and an account, with bibliography, of the scientific explorations made by Agassiz and others), 'Adula' (with maps), 'Aletsch Glacier' (three illustrations and map), 'Alpes' (86 pages, with illustrations and maps). The work is edited by M. Charles Knapp and M. Maurice Borel, assisted by many well known authorities, such as Mr. Coolidge, M. Kurz, Professor F. A. Forel, Professor Renevier. There will be about one hundred parts, and the price is 75c. a part.

Alpine Majestäten und ihr Gefolge: die Gebirgswelt der Erde in Bildern. Heft 1. Folio. (München: Vereinigte Kunstanstalten, A.-G. 1901. 1 M.)

We trust that this work, of which monthly parts are promised, will receive more support than has been given to similar ventures in the past. This first number contains twenty-four reproductions from photographs (8 in. by 6 in.) of the Alps of Switzerland and Tyrol, and they are excellent reproductions. As there is no letter-press a note as to the point of view from which the photographs have been taken is needed, but not given. If the publication is

continued, and views of mountains outside Europe are produced, the work will be of much interest and value.

To the Top of Mount Rainier. By A. Inkersley. 8vo, pp. 7; ill. In 'Good Words.' (London: Isbister. February 1901. 6d.)

Mazama: a Record of Mountaineering in the Pacific North-West. Rainier Number. (Mazamas Club, Portland, Oregon. October 1900.)

In 1897 a party of fifty, including nine ladies, made an ascent of Mount Rainier (14,528 ft.). The expedition presents no difficulty, but, as much snow and ice have to be traversed, one would expect that considerable care would have been taken. On the contrary, however, the most simple precautions appear to have been neglected on the descent, and one of the party, Professor McClure, slipping on a steep slope, was killed, and two others ran great risk of death from falling into a crevasse.

In regard to the nomenclature of the mountain it seems a mistake that the native name, with its pleasant sound and meaning—Tahoma (or Tacoma), 'The Great Mother'—should not be retained. It is interesting to note that there is an Indian legend of a hunter, who once tried to reach the summit, being killed for his presumption by the angry mountain deity. Historically the ascent was first attempted by Lieut. Kautz in 1857; but it was not till 1870 that the summit, which, as usual, was looked upon as inaccessible, was reached by Gen. Stevens and Mr. Van Tromp.*

Nuova Antologia (Rome) for January 1900.

In an article in this number on 'L' alpinismo e la Spedizione Italiana al Monte Sant' Elia,' by Laura Gropallo, the author takes the opportunity, in reviewing the story of the Duke of the Abruzzi's expedition, of giving a short account of mountaineering literature in general. She shows how Switzerland, France, Germany, and especially England each has a popular alpine literature independent of club periodicals, which are scarcely known by the general reader, and to which Italian climbers have hitherto almost exclusively confined their writings. She trusts that Signor Filippi's work on the expedition will form but the first of a series of Italian books devoted to the subject, which will rank equally with the popular works in other languages.

The Scientific Study of Scenery. By John E. Marr. 8vo, pp. ix, 368; ill. (London: Methuen. 1899. 6s.)

From the consideration of geology in relation to geography has sprung the scientific study of scenery, to which this book forms a helpful introduction. Some knowledge of geomorphology, as the

* 'Mount Tacoma, as seen from Puget Sound, was a magnificent object. Rising over the deep waters, and towering up from amid the forests, this splendid peak, streaming with glaciers, afforded a prospect which (though to be sure, owing to fogs and the smoke of forest fires, it was often concealed from the eyes of disappointed travellers) was among the most superb mountain views in the world' (see p. 433).

science is named, is a necessary part of the mental outfit of every explorer, but especially of the mountaineering explorer, for most of the beauties of scenery and most of the problems of geology are to be found among the mountains of the world. Mr. Marr has written a very readable book and carefully chosen his illustrations, most of which, together with more than one hundred pages of letterpress, deal with mountains and glaciers.

A la Montagne. Par G. Pfeiffer. 4to, pp. 196: ill. (Genève: Eggimann. 1897. 10 fr.)

A volume of short articles—rhapsodies they might be called—by a writer who is enthusiastic about mountain scenery. Such enthusiasm in any one is not of itself sufficient to justify the writing of a book, but M. Pfeiffer can communicate his impressions in a pleasing manner, and he has thereby added another readable work to the long list of the less important items of Alpine literature which has been produced to satisfy an ever-growing demand. M. Pfeiffer treats chiefly of the Canton Valais; and ascents of the Grand Mœveran, the Tour Sallières and Aiguille du Tour are described. M. E. Potterat, a photographer at Montreux, adds a chapter on mountain photography, practical hints and receipts. There are numerous illustrations, mostly from photographs, but compared with the beautiful illustrations produced in many Alpine works nowadays they cannot be said to be good.

Engadin-Ortler-Dolomiten. Von Theodor und Maud Wundt. Imp. 8vo, pp. 276; ill. (Stuttgart: Greiner & Pfeiffer. 1900.)

This is the fifth work by Herr Wundt that has been published under the auspices of the Berlin section of the D.u.Oe.A.V., and the third devoted to a portion of the Dolomites. It is, however, the first in which Frau Wundt's name is associated with her husband's on the title page, though she took part in the expeditions described in the previous volumes. As the good quality of Herr Wundt's work is now so well known, it is hardly necessary to do more than draw attention to the publication of this new volume, which is a fit companion to the others in the interest of the letterpress and the excellence and abundance of the illustrations. The title sufficiently indicates the district treated of.

Geomorphologische Untersuchungen in den Hochalpen. Von Dr. E. Richter. 4to, pp. 103; plates. 'Petermann's Mittheil.,' Ergänzungsh. 132. (Gotha: Perthes. 1900. M. 6.40.)

In this work Professor Richter fully and clearly describes the corries (Germ. 'Kahre') of the Alps, and especially of the Eastern Alps, and discusses the method of their formation. The term is here restricted to the niches or hollows formed on mountain-sides by the action of ice, so that naturally there are two kinds to consider, those still under the action of ice and those no longer so. Such hollows seldom occur on a slope greater than 31°. The plates are good and helpful to the understanding of the letterpress.

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Neue Studien zur Kenntnis Kaukasiens. Von C. v. Hahn. 8vo, pp. 335.
(Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot. 1900. M. 6.)

We would draw the attention of those interested in Caucasian life and travel to this new work by Professor v. Hahn. Like his previous works ('Aus dem Kaukasus,' 1892; 'Kaukasische Reisen,' 1896) this is devoted to topographical description and ethnographical studies. In this volume are treated the valleys on the north side of the Central Caucasus range, Daghestan and Kakhétia.

La Suisse au XIX^e Siècle. 3 vols. imp. 8vo; ill. (Lausanne: Payot; Berne: Schmidt & Francke. 1901.)

In the third volume of this work occur two articles which are of interest to the mountaineer. M. Edouard Rod writes on 'La Montagne Suisse' (pp. 397-424). He gives a short account of the development of the feeling for mountains, of their representation by modern Swiss artists (with illustrations), and of the change in customs and manners brought about by the advent of the age of the great hotel. Dr. Dübi writes (pp. 425-456) on 'Exploration des Alpes,' giving a history of 'alpinism' in Switzerland, under the two headings (1) the age of individuals, which is otherwise called the age of science, up to 1857; and (2) the age of societies, since the foundation of the Alpine Club. The account is most interesting as far as it goes, but is meagre, from its being restricted to mountaineering by the Swiss. It is illustrated by excellently printed portraits of guides.

The volumes contain, besides, authoritative articles on 'Hygiène,' 'National Fêtes,' 'Finance,' 'Art,' 'Literature,' &c. The price of each volume is 22f. unbound, or 25f. bound.

Nigritellen. Zwei Novellen von F. Huber. (Bern: Körber. 1901.) M. 2.50.
An heiligen Wassern. 4te Aufl. *Der König der Bernina.* 6te Aufl. Von J. C. Heer. (Stuttgart: Cotta. 1901.) M. 3.50 each.

The reader of Alpine literature has no cause to complain of lack of variety. Alongside the works on mountaineering, mountain geology and geography, and other mountain science, poetry and drama, lies a considerable body of fiction. Rousseau's 'La Nouvelle Héloïse' may perhaps be taken as the first work of the kind. Florian, who had a great vogue as a writer of sentiment, wrote at the close of the eighteenth century a short tale, 'Claudine,' the scene of which is at the Montanvert. An English story of the same name, treating of the catastrophe at Bagnes, went through six editions. Scott's 'Anne of Geierstein' takes us through Alpine scenery; Ballantyne wrote 'Rivers of Ice,' a didactic story for boys, about the glaciers of Mont Blanc; Daudet charmed us with 'Tartarin sur les Alpes,' and there are many more whom, from lack of space, we cannot mention. In the last number of the 'Journal' we had occasion to refer to several recent novels, and now we have to lay the names of others before our readers. Herr Huber's are very slight tales, with a background of Swiss flowers, touring, and mountain landscape. ('Nigritella' is the vanilla-

scented Alpine orchid.) Herr Heer's, on the other hand, are serious novels. They are full of the life of the Alpine regions and of the influence on character of the life and of the scenic ruggedness. There is climbing and hunting, good description of scenery, and interesting drawing of character.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MOUNTAINEERING IN CANADA.

To the Editor of the ALPINE JOURNAL.

SIR,—In 'Munsey's Magazine' for March 1901 there appeared an interesting article dealing with the exploration of the 'New Alpine Playground' in the Canadian Rockies and the Selkirks, a region which is now beginning to attract, very deservedly, the attention of European and American climbers. In this paper there occurs the following passage: 'Among mere lovers of the sport alpinists from Europe were first upon the scene—the Rev. W. S. Green and the Rev. H. Swanzy, of the Alpine Club, in 1888.' Professor Ch. E. Fry, the writer of the article, has inadvertently done me a little injustice in giving priority to my fellow members of the Alpine Club, for I was quite six years earlier upon the scene. Beginning in 1882, when I explored the southern parts of the Selkirks, I spent until the year 1890 annually many weeks, and in several of these years the entire summer and autumn, in that highly picturesque mountain land. Attracted at first by the capital *Haplocerus* shooting and the superb scenery, as well as by the primeval condition of the whole Kootenay country, I subsequently interested myself in the development of the district, acquiring a large land concession from the British Columbia Government. While devoting myself to sport I did a good deal of climbing, and though, as I freely acknowledge in my *Fifteen Years' Sport and Life in the Hunting Grounds of Western America*, I can lay no claim to have scaled any first-class peaks where extensive ice slopes had to be crossed, I ascended a number of second and third rate mountains upon which I am convinced no white man's foot had ever rested. I did almost all my climbing with Indians—the Flatbows and the Upper Kootenays—who were then still the best natives for mountain work I have met in any part of North America; but, as it was impossible to prevail upon them to put foot on ice, and I was unprovided with the necessary accessories for really serious mountain exploration, I had to content myself with rock work.

The Rev. Green and the Rev. Swanzy, as Professor Fay states, visited the Selkirks first in 1888, and they spent several weeks in climbing the peaks near the Canadian Pacific Railway, but being unprovided with suitable porters and other means of transportation they did not get further than some seven miles (in a straight line)