

Gilgit. The N. side of Haramosh is snow-clad from base to summit, and so far as the slopes are concerned the mountain could probably be ascended from this side by a properly equipped party, whilst the S. side presents inaccessible rock precipices. Besides Haramosh there are four other imposing peaks around the head of the Chogo Lungma of 24,000 ft. and upwards.

The surface of the Chogo Lungma and tributaries is much broken in all directions, the séracs and crevasses in many places forming intricate labyrinths through which it is difficult to find a path. Many inaccessible icefalls exist in the side glaciers.

Four peaks and two cols were scaled, one of the last (over 19,000 ft. high) crowning an ice wall with slopes varying from 45° to 60° as measured by the clinometer, which offered a climb of unusual difficulty and considerable danger. The descent was particularly hazardous, on account of the softening in the brilliant sunlight of the snow which covered the ice.

The weather was unfavourable to high climbing, it being seldom that two days in succession were clear. New snow was constantly falling, giant avalanches were seen and heard in all directions, and it would have been foolhardy to have attempted peaks of above 20,000 ft. where 3 or 4 high snow camps would have had to be made.

The party was detained at one high camp 60 hrs. by a severe snow storm. Many days and nights were passed at snow camps on the glacier at altitudes of 16,000 to 18,400 ft. Much new snow was met with on the higher parts of the glaciers, and rendered progress slow and difficult. Its depth at one point measured 85 centimetres, which represents the average depth over considerable distances traversed.

A large number of photographs were secured.

The explorers are greatly indebted to the British authorities at Srinagar for assistance in obtaining transport, as well as to H.H. the Maharaja of Kashmir and his brother, General Raja Sir Amar Singh, who took a most friendly interest in the expedition and issued orders to all officials along the route to promptly furnish coolies and supplies, and render any other assistance needed. In recognition of their kindness the col at the end of the Chogo Lungma was named the Pertab Singh La, and the pass under Haramosh the Amar Singh La.

Dr. Karl Oestreich, of Frankfort-on-the-Main, accompanied the expedition as topographer, and Mattia Zurbriggen and Giuseppe Müller acted as guide and porter.

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 booksellers, 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, 28 Savile Row. Price 8s.; postage, 4d.

THE ALPINE CLUB OBITUARY, 1902.—A. Croft (1878), F. C. Grove (1868).

MOUNTAINEERING IN THE CANADIAN ROCKIES.—We learn from the Rev. James Outram that he has had a most successful climbing season in the Canadian Rockies. On the ascents of Mt. Forbes and Mt. Freshfield he accompanied Dr. Collie and Messrs. Woolley, Stutfield and Weed. Besides these two summits with the guide Christian Kaufmann he conquered Mt. Columbia, Mt. Lyell, Mt. Bryce, Mt. Wilson, and four other high peaks. We hope to give a fuller account of Mr. Outram's achievements in the February number of this 'Journal.'

THE EXPEDITION TO THE HIMALAYAS.—Mr. D. W. Freshfield has received the following letter from Mr. O. Eckenstein:—'Camp XI. on Godwin Austen Glacier, about 19,500 feet: July 27, 1902. We established our camp X., height about 18,600 feet, just 49 days ago. Since then we've had eight partially fine days (no 8 consecutive) and the rest of the time continuous snow storms. Never anywhere in the world have I experienced such bad weather. Our present snow storm has gone on for over 96 hrs., and shows as yet no sign of abatement. At our camp here there are over 5 feet of fresh snow. Our prospects of ascending a high mountain, or any mountain, are consequently practically nil on this occasion. We expect quite difficulty enough—unless material improvement in the weather ensues—in forcing our way down. So our experience this time is a very unfortunate one. At all events we have shown that it is possible to be for a considerable period of time at a height of 19,000–20,000 feet without material effect.'

OBER MOMINGHORN AND ROTHORN IN ONE DAY.—Mr. Edward A. Broome, with Alois Pollinger, jun., and Josef M. Lochmatter, crossed these two peaks August 19, 1902, and strongly recommends the combination then made for the first time. They left the Trift Inn 2 a.m., reached the S. Moming col 7.30 (breakfast, roping, &c. having occupied $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.), started up Mominghorn N. arête 7.50, summit 9.25, and over S. arête to snow-basin between the Hohlicht and Moming glaciers, reaching the col between the two peaks at 10.45. Crossing this, they arrived at the usual breakfast-place at foot of N. arête of Rothhorn 11.30, started up rocks 12 noon, and arrived summit of Rothhorn 1.20, and reached Trift Inn (slow going) 6 p.m. The rocks on the N. arête of the Ober-Mominghorn are more difficult than those on the Rothhorn, and the whole climb is interesting.

GRAND COMBIN.—In the new edition of Ball's 'Alpine Guide' the following account is given of an ascent of the Grand Combin made by Mr. H. White and myself:—

'In 1874 Mr. H. White and the Rev. E. W. Bowling, with H. Dévouassoud, Daniel Balley, and M. Balmat, traversed the whole western arête from the Col des Maisons Blanches to the highest summit.'

On reading this I wrote to Mr. Coolidge that this account of the route taken by our party is not accurate.

We ascended not by the western arête, but by the ordinary route of the Corridor to the highest point of the Grand Combin (now, I believe, called the Aiguille du Croissant), and from it we descended the S. face of the mountain to the Glacier du Sonadon, half an hour below the col. Mr. Coolidge, who has investigated the matter, and to whose courtesy I am much indebted, now writes to me, 'I am convinced that you are quite right in saying you did *not* do the western arête.'

As the account given in the new 'Alpine Guide' has, I am told, been adopted by more than one German writer this correction of it may be worth recording.

Balley (of whose death last June I hear with regret) informed us that our *descent* of the S. face was the first made. I may add that Mr. Coolidge writes to me, 'I find only one ascent of the aforesaid western arête, by Charles Boisviel in 1884.'

E. W. BOWLING.

TRAVERSE OF THE MEIJE WITHOUT GUIDES.—On July 28, 1902, Messrs. R. P. Hope and W. T. Kirkpatrick left La Bérarde and slept at the new hut on the promontory of the Meije, which is well built and equipped, and capable of holding about twenty-five people. On July 29 they ascended the western summit, traversed the arête to the central summit, and descended to La Grave. They seem to have been the first English party who effected this traverse without guides, the previous guideless traverses being those by the two Zsigmondys and Purtscheller in 1885, by R. H. Schmitt and party in 1892, and by Dr. W. Paulcke and Lt. Lothmüller in 1899.*

PUNTA DEL BROGLIO (3,455 m.=11,336 ft.).—On August 12, 1902, Messrs. R. P. Hope and W. T. Kirkpatrick, starting from Pont at 10 A.M., without guides, went up the Val Savaranche to the *Grand Etret* glacier, the lower part of which they crossed towards the Punta del Broglio, and went direct up over stones to the N.W. arête of the mountain. They followed this arête, occasionally traversing on the N. side, and then the snow shoulder in which the arête merges, to the W. foot of the final tower of the S. summit, and, passing round by the S., climbed it by the ordinary route. In descending they followed the snow shoulder for a short distance; then, turning E., they crossed the bergschrund and traversed the shelf of glacier which hangs under the N.W. face of the Broglio ridge. Where this shelf ends they crossed a short ice-slope, and then reached the Colletto Monciair couloir by rock patches and steep snow, thus joining the route from that pass to the Victor Emmanuel hut. Time from Pont to the top, 5 hrs.; from the top to the Victor Emmanuel hut, 2½ hrs., exclusive of halts. These are very direct routes to the Broglio. It was a very cold day, otherwise the couloir would have been stone-swept in the afternoon.

HOHENFIRNERJOCH TO ZUFRIITSPITZE.—On July 13, 1902,

* See A. J. vol. xxi. pp. 67-8.

Mr. A. W. Andrews and Dr. O. K. Williamson, with J. M. Lochmatter and Jean Maitre, traversed the long ridge leading from the Hohenfirnerjoch to the Zufrittspitze. Leaving the Cevedale hut at 5.39 A.M., the Hohenfirnerjoch was reached at 7.22 A.M. The Cima Marmotta was then climbed, and the ridge from here followed over the top of the two Venezia Spitzen. The Hintere Schranspitze (8,354 m., D. und Oe. A.V. map) was turned on the S. side, and the Hintere Rothspitze ascended. The ridge was then descended to the Sällentjoch. An interesting rock scramble now led up point 8,158 m. (D. und Oe. A.V. map). The Sällentspitze was next turned on the S. side, and the Hintere Nonnenspitze traversed about 50 ft. below its summit on the N. side. The ridge was then followed over point 8,270 m. (D. und Oe. A.V. map) to the summit of the Lorkenspitze. From here the Weissbrunner Joch was reached, the Weissbrunner Spitze turned on its S.E. side, and the Zufrittspitze ascended (5 P.M.) by the ordinary route from the Zufrittjoch. The Ober Martellalp was reached about 8 P.M., after 10½ hrs.' actual walking, or 14 hrs. 40 min. including halts. This expedition is a fine one, affording grand views, particularly of the ranges to the E., and gives a good insight into the topography of the district. The ridge was traversed in 1891 from the Cima Marmotta to the Hintere Nonnenspitze by Dr. Ch. Christomannos, A. von Krafft, and R. H. Schmitt.

REVIEWS AND NOTICES.

Mountaineering on the Himalaya and other Mountain Ranges. By J. Norman Collie, F.R.S. (Edinburgh: Douglas, 1902.)

THIS interesting and discursive volume might be described as the 'Confessions and Professions of an Eclectic Mountaineer.' The author is eclectic in all things. In the quotations, for example, that head his chapters he ranges from Ecclesiastes to Freshfield and Pilkington! Again, in his devotion to many different fields of enterprise scattered over three continents, he wanders—to alter the hymn—from India's icy mountains to the Lofoten's rocky strand. He is eclectic once more in the spirit in which he pursues our favourite sport. At one moment he describes with so much gusto the details of a rock-climb in which there is no foothold, and where the climber runs the risk of having, like vermin on a keeper's barn, to hang till he drops, that we are disposed to class him among the new school of acrobatic climbers. But on the next page, mounted on his pinnacle, he uses it as a pulpit to profess his abhorrence of these misguided mortals and all their works, and to assert his absolute sympathy with the old mountaineer who holds that, after all, snow and ice craft constitute but half the battle, and that there is a rapture in the assault of mighty peaks, and still more in the exploration of virgin snows, that no performances in a chimney, however perpendicular, can ever impart. Professor Collie goes even