

unnamed peaks, and reached the summit of Pungdalstind by the S.E. ridge at 1 P.M. The whole N. face of the mountain group consists of a series of impassable precipices, and the descent was so circuitous that camp was not reached until 7.45 P.M., after 37 hrs.' absence.

Lofoten Islands.

HIGRAFTIND (1,150 m. = 3,824 ft.). *August 4.*—Messrs. Collie, Hastings, Priestman, and Woolley, with Elias Hogrenning as porter, left their camp near Langstrand, Östnesfjord, at 11.30 A.M., reached Liland by boat, and ascended due E., at first through dense birch-scrub, then up the very steep valley (Lilandsdale) till close under the main S. ridge of Higraftind.

Climbing began with a very narrow traverse running northward along the W. face of the ridge, the first peak in the ridge being thus avoided; three other pinnacles on the same ridge were then passed, and the double summit was gained at 5.30 P.M. The point to the N. is a few feet higher than that which was first reached, and is separated from it by a very deep and narrow cleft, from the bottom of which the ascent was completed without serious difficulty. The weather was perfect and the views in every direction were superb. The summit was left at 7.30, the descent to the end of the traverse occupied 1 hr., and the camp was reached at 10.55 P.M. Higraftind is the highest peak on the island of Östvaagö.

GJEITGALJAR (1,069 m. = 3,558 ft.). *August 14.*—The same party, leaving the camp at 12.30 P.M., rowed to the head of Östpollen and ascended over grass and scree to a snow couloir facing S.W. The top of the couloir (2,900 ft.) opened on to a small snow-field, which was crossed to the N.E. ridge of Gjeitgaljartind; and the summit was gained by steep rocks at 5.30. It commands magnificent views of the surrounding mountains and fjords. The descent was made by the same route to the fjord in 2 hrs., and the camp was reached at 9.30 P.M.

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, 23 Savile Row. Price 3s.; postage, 4d.

ALPINE CLUB OBITUARY, 1901.—H. E. Burgess (1876), Canon Pelham Burn (1901), C. H. Hawkins (1872), J. P. Hartree (1891), J. V. Jones (1887), C. Marett (1860), W. Mathews (1857), Professor Torell (hon. member).

MR. WHYMPER'S EXPEDITION TO THE CANADIAN ROCKIES.—Mr. Edward Whymper arrived at Liverpool on January 17 by the Allan s.s. 'Numidian,' having left Field, British Columbia, on December 26, and Montreal on January 5. The guides Bossonney, Kaufmann, Klucker, and Pollinger left Field on September 8, and after their departure Mr. Whymper worked with Canadians.

Until the time of his return little snow had fallen throughout the mountains in general. On the summit of 'The Great Divide' (5,296 ft.) there was a depth of about 30 ins.; at Glacier House, in the Selkirks (4,122 ft.), the depth was about 2 ft.; at Field (4,050 ft.), 18 ins.; Laggan (4,980 ft.), less than a foot; at Banff (4,500 ft.), not more than 9 ins.; and at Calgary (3,888 ft.) a large part of the ground was not covered by snow at all. In eastern Canada more snow had fallen than in most parts of the interior, and temperature both there and upon the prairies had been lower than in the mountains. The lowest temperature at Field, British Columbia, during the present winter (down to December 31) occurred on December 11, when it fell to 15.5 degrees below zero of Fahrenheit, or 47½ degrees below freezing-point, and it remained below zero throughout the entire day. During the coldest times bright sunny weather prevailed, and there was an almost total absence of wind.

Mr. Whymper has brought back a bag of mountain-tops, extensive collections in natural history, and numerous photographs from the central Canadian Rockies, including several panoramas, which convey some idea of the immensity of this unexplored region. We understand, notwithstanding what has been stated in several newspapers, that he is *not* going to write a book upon this journey, which he regards only as a preliminary one.

KNUBEL FUND.—The subscription for the benefit of the widow and child of the late César Knubel, of St. Niklaus, realised 100*l.* Of this amount 20*l.* has been handed to the widow, and 80*l.* has been invested at 5 per cent. for the education and maintenance of the child. Messrs. Hermann Seiler and Josef Imboden have kindly undertaken the administration of the fund. ROBERT CORRY.

JOSEF SPECHTENHAUSER.—In reply to the appeal in the last number of the *Journal*, 12*l.* 16*s.* has been received. I am in correspondence with Herr Meurer, who is on the spot, as to the best means of utilising these and any further sums which may (and I hope will) be received for Josef's benefit. Meantime I have cordially to thank the subscribers for the kind response they have made, and to say that the list is not closed. A. J. BUTLER.

'CLIMBERS' GUIDE TO THE BERNESE OBERLAND.'—Some years ago we announced* that Mr. Coolidge had undertaken a work under this title. We are now informed that he has made over his notes and memoranda to Mr. G. Hasler (of Berne), who has recently completed his draft of the book. It extends from the Gemmi to the Grimsel, and will be issued in German as well as in

* *Alpine Journal*, vol. xvii. p. 55.

English. Despite a careful examination of the literature relating to the higher regions of the Bernese Oberland, there seem to be several peaks and passes which have hitherto escaped description, altogether or in part. Mr. Hasler therefore will be very much obliged to mountaineers who will communicate to him any unpublished information they may possess as to the lesser known peaks and passes of the region. All letters should be addressed, as soon as possible, to G. Hasler, Esq., 38 Effingerstrasse, Berne, Switzerland.

DR. ALBRECHT VON KRAFFT, of the Geological Survey, died in Calcutta in September 1901. He was only thirty years of age, and a life already filled with good work, and fuller still of brilliant promise, has thus come prematurely to a close. As a mountaineer he had made his mark; as a geologist he had already earned his first laurels. His mountaineering feats made him the leader of our younger generation of climbers; his scientific qualifications were warmly recognised by men like Suess and Zittel.

Born in Munich in 1871, he had mastered the secrets of rock and ice craft almost before leaving school, and during his university life he founded the 'Akademische Alpen-Verein München,' which is at the present time the largest and most flourishing guild of guideless climbers. At his father's wish he began to study law, but very soon found out that his tastes were not in that line. With characteristic conscientiousness, however, he held out, and obtained his legal degree before making a fresh start on some more congenial subject. Three years later he took his second degree, having chosen the study of geology, that most difficult of all the natural sciences. In 1897 he surveyed the Cima d'Asta district for the Geologische Reichsanstalt, and during the following year the writer of these lines enjoyed the singular good fortune of having Krafft as a companion on a journey to Bokhara. The important results of his share in that expedition are most ably set forth in some of the leading German scientific publications. While we were still in the innermost wilds of the Upper Oxus a summons to the Geological Survey of India reached him. This meant the realisation of his fondest hopes. On New Year's Day 1899 he embarked for Calcutta, whither he was followed shortly after by the lady who became his wife. His district for 1899 was Spiti, and in 1900, accompanied by his wife, he investigated the geology of the mountains at the sources of the Ganges. During the last year he was attached as expert to a special and important mission not devoid of danger, seeing that his horse was shot under him. On its results he reported in person to the Viceroy at Simla.

Overwork and illness, due to the fatal influences of the climate, undermined his constitution, and the day after his return from a journey to Lahore he suddenly died of heart failure while at dinner with his wife.

The blow was felt acutely by all who knew this remarkable man. Of his Alpine record and of his scientific attainments I need say no more; they are facts beyond dispute. As to his character, his

qualities of heart and mind, the unanimous opinion of his friends cannot be better summed up than in the word 'gentleman,' of which he was one of the noblest types.

W. R. RICKMEERS.

TO THE OBERAAR HUT FROM MUNSTER.—On August 14, 1901, Messrs. W. T. Kirkpatrick and R. P. Hope, being driven down by bad weather from the Pavilion Dollfus, crossed the ridge between the two Siedelhorns to Munster, in the Rhone Valley. Next day, the weather having cleared, they decided to make for the Oberaar hut, and, starting rather late, went up the slopes on the W. of the Munsterthal, striking the Munster Glacier between points 2820 and 3091. They crossed the glacier in a N.W. direction to its upper plateau, and climbed on to the ridge dividing it from the Oberaar glacier, followed this extremely rotten ridge towards the W., and as soon as possible descended on to the upper shelf of the Oberaar glacier, which is separated from the Oberaarjoch route by a line of séracs. As it was now foggy and nearly dark they gave up the attempt to descend these séracs, and followed the shelf upwards to the Oberaar-Rothhornjoch. Traversing thence to the right over snow and rocks, they reached the diminutive Oberaar Hut, where they found twenty-three persons in occupation! They had intended to cross from the upper plateau of the Munster Glacier to the Galmifirn, keeping the Oberaar-Rothhorn on the right, and this would probably have been a much better and quicker route.

REVIEWS AND NOTICES.

GIOVANNI SEGANTINI.*

A PASTORAL PAINTER.

SIGNOR VILLARI (not to be mistaken for the well-known authoress of the same name) challenges our notice for the subject of his biography by his unqualified assertion of Segantini's claim to be considered the first painter of the High Alps. Be this as it may—and we shall frankly indicate our own opinion later on—we are grateful to him for having given us an opportunity of renewing and improving our acquaintance with a most interesting artist.

Segantini's work has been more or less known in England for many years. A group of his pictures was exhibited in the Italian Exhibition at Earl's Court in 1888. One of the most important is in the Liverpool gallery; several were shown before one of our Club's Winter Meetings, and some half-dozen were included in the recent International Exhibition in Piccadilly. But there has been no comprehensive selection, such as was to be seen at Milan shortly after the painter's death, exhibited in this country, and the English critic is, therefore, at a disadvantage in attempting to estimate Segantini's place in art.

* *Giovanni Segantini*. By L. Villari. The Story of his Life; together with seventy-five Reproductions of his Pictures in half-tone and photogravure. London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1892.