

Cramek ravine. As, temporarily missing the track, I was making up a grass gully, I met with one of those mishaps which show how impossible it is, whatever care one takes, to guard against accidents. A large block of rock on which I rested my hand to help myself up with came instantly down. I believe I instinctively slipped aside, but in brushing past me it knocked me backwards over, and had it caught me fair it must have been a serious matter. There was nothing to lead me to expect such a dislodgment; the inclination was little, and the rock fragments long imbedded in the surface. Above the lake at the head of the ravine I reached a gap N.E. of the Sonnenhorn (S. Cramek Pass, 2,547 m., I., 2,537, S. map),* which plainly was easily accessible from Cimalmotto. This offers a preferable and more direct passage thence to Foppiano, the Cramek ravine not being unpleasant to traverse. A few feet below the top was unaccountably a small spring of water.

THE ALPINE CLUB PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION OF MAY 1900.

THE annual exhibition held in the Club Rooms last May contained a fine collection of photographs, and although perhaps the general standard was not so high as last year, there was much good individual work.

We must first mention the two lady exhibitors. Mrs. Maine, the

* Unnoticed on both maps, but known at Foppiano. The *Guida dell' Ossola* (p. 108) only notices the Passo di Cramek, 2,549 m. (Crameggpass, 2,518 m., S. map), near the Rizoberg, to Bosco (Gurin). There is no track from Cramek to the S. Furka ravine, but a rough way may be found, as it has been reached from Andermatten. I was told (1880) that the S. Furka was known at Bosco as Stalden Furka, Unterimstalde being German (patois) for Foppiano, and used by natives going with horses in preference to the N. Furka, which is littered with *débris* (cf. *Climbers' Guide*, page 63). Herr Wäber informs me that Stalden is an old German word meaning a slope on a road, applied to streets at Bern leading down to bridges; Unter dem Stalden (patois. Unterimstalde, in Ebel's *Guide*, 1810, Unter-Stalde), below such a slope. I learn from Signor Brusoni, who in his *Guida* has Unterstalden (so, too, 'Murray'), that Unterwald for Foppiano is wrong. As to other passes over this range, the Cazoli Pass is preferable to the Forcolaccia, which is uninviting, with a dreary ascent of over 5 hours from Bignasco. It may be easily reached from the N. Furka route. Bleak desolation marks the lower Calneggia ravine, but a delightful spot above the fine waterfall, where the stream glides to its one great leap in a polished channel of grooved marble-like rock, is worth a visit from Bignasco. The Halbhoren (so in patois Ofenhoren, &c.) or Sciolti has the best view of any of these passes, the Antigorio vista with Mte. Rosa beyond being very fine. The pleasantest way down to Formazza from this or the Tamier Pass is by the brow marked 2,169 m., which has an unrivalled view of the valley. From Tosa Falls the most interesting passage to Val Bavona is over the Tamierhorn, which is easy on both sides, except, of course, that of the Basodino itself. This word is pronounced Basodino, or simply Basodin, on the Formazza side, Basodino on the Maggia side (Wäber); cf. Colle di Vanin (Vannino). In Val Maggia words like Bignasco are commonly clipped, so Bignasc', Cev', Busc', &c. There is no direct way under the Tamierhorn to the Tamier Pass worth trying; there seems to be a way near the Schwarzsee, but with descent into an intermediate gorge.

champion lady mountaineer, whose photographs of the Alps are familiar to so many, had one of the Sörfjord, Norway, which, in spite of the enormous size of the enlargement, possessed considerable merit. Many others about equally large showed clouded mountains, also in Norway. There were also some nice little photographs of the Matterhorn by the Hon. Mrs. Fitzgerald.

This brings us to Sir William Abney, whose profound theoretical knowledge, united to great technical skill, has excited the admiration of generations of climbers. One of the most striking of his pictures represented a glacier on the Matterhorn.

The work of Mr. Alfred Holmes was about as good as usual, and members of the Club will know that this is praise. The technique was unexceptionable, and the half-plate views of Dauphiné showed Mr. Holmes's usual skill in the representation of atmospheric effect.

Hitherto in our photographic exhibitions we have had few photographs by natives of Switzerland. This year M. Paul Montandon had some capital views of Dauphiné, as well as of the Matterhorn and Mont Blanc groups.

Mr. Sydney Spencer showed a large selection of good work. His pictures always possess particular artistic merit, besides containing all that is looked for in technical and natural qualities. The enlargement of Mont Blanc and the Aig. du Plan from the Blaitière was perhaps his best picture, and his skill in composition, effect of light and shade, and choice of point of view are here well exemplified. There are many others, but one cannot help mentioning specially a distant view of the Bernese Oberland from the Mittaghorn, with a splendid sea of cloud stretching across the valleys. The lighting of these was not too pronounced, and the result was very pleasing.

Undoubtedly some of the very best photographs of the exhibition were those by Dr. Norman Collie, who, we believe, has only recently taken up photography. His work this year, especially a picture entitled 'A Stormy Sunset from the Italian Hut of the Matterhorn,' is rich both in light and shade and in grace of composition. We do not, in fact, remember to have seen a finer sky effect represented in a photograph. Horizontal bands of dark cloud stretch across an illuminated sky. The colours are easily imagined, and the effect is wonderful in monochrome. The brown colouring of the print seems very suitable for this warm sunset subject. The study of a crevasse on Mont Blanc also showed that artistic sense of the proper construction of a picture which can lend so great a charm to so simple a subject. The three views from the Charmoz with stormy skies and jagged arêtes of rock were also good.

There were three excellent pictures of the Himalayas by Mr. E. J. Garwood, evidently enlargements. These, we believe, were all telephoto views, and they were some of the best we have ever seen. One was a picture of Kabru, standing up from the middle distance in a way that could not be represented except with the aid of magnification from a distant point. The half-tones in the foreground

show great skill in manipulation and exposure. Another was a magnificent view of part of D², showing a mass of snow and ice on a summit such as is scarcely to be found in the Alps. A third was a view of Kanchinjunga, with a beautiful valley in the foreground. Clouds cross the valley, cutting the mountain, and the effect was very charming.

Mr. H. Woolley showed a beautiful enlargement of the 'Little Ushba,' in the Caucasus, which we thought one of the best in the show. Mr. Woolley is able to produce an interesting photograph without focussing or exposing the subject incorrectly. A second picture was a pleasant view in the Lofoten Islands, which gave a very good idea of a hot, sunny day in these latitudes. The colour of the mount may have somewhat detracted from the merit of the picture.

Dr. A. B. W. Kennedy, whose usual good work we missed last year, had some excellent views this time. The 'Aig. Verte from the Des Montets' showed true colour values and admirable aerial tones. A view in the Maritime Alps showed the result of correct exposure and skill in development. Dark fir trees in the immediate foreground cut some distant mountains which formed the horizon. In spite of the technical difficulties in obtaining such a photograph we had here a picture in which both foreground and distance are full of detail, and at the same time possessed their correct tone. Another excellent piece of work of Dr. Kennedy's was a view of the Meije from La Grave, which had a good atmospheric quality and a very pleasing sky.

We noted again with pleasure the work of Mr. Francis W. Ellis, whose view of the Trient Glacier was specially meritorious. It was picturesque, and showed an original treatment which quite counter-balanced a slight incorrectness of exposure. Another brown enlargement of the 'Aig. du Dru' was also interesting.

Mr. S. Donkin was this time only represented by a conventional view of the Mt. Collon and a Georgic study, which was, no doubt, none the less interesting to lovers of picturesque peasant life because they may happen to be mountaineers.

We are all greatly indebted to Dr. F. P. Moreno (of La Plata) for the enlargements and splendid panorama taken in the Cordillera Andes, which he has kindly presented to the Alpine Club. The panorama was especially interesting; it measured about 8 ft. long and will doubtless be of the greatest topographical value to future climbers in South America.

There were four platinotype photographs of the Canadian Rockies by Mr. Wilcox, and, although perhaps a little strong in the contrasts of light and shade, they represented very truly the splendid scenery of this portion of our Empire. The view of Mount Assiniboine resembled the unique Matterhorn more than anything we have before seen in the Rockies. Another photograph of a sunset was, perhaps, the most picturesque of the group.

Mr. H. J. Mackinder exhibited six huge photographs, taken by Mr. C. B. Hausburg, illustrating with great clearness the beautiful

country round Mount Kenya, which was so ably described by Mr. Mackinder in his paper read before the Alpine Club in March last. The enlargements showing the vegetation of the district are specially interesting, and they all possessed the quality of showing careful and good photographic work.

Mr. J. P. Somers showed several good enlargements, a characteristic view into Italy from the Portiengrat being, perhaps, particularly noteworthy. The clouds were rather chalky, but this is probably a defect in enlargement. Two other views, one of Saas Fee and the other of Evolena in winter, were also very able compositions, the one of Saas Fee being a particularly pleasing example of correct exposure.

Among the younger generation of Alpine photographers the work of Mr. W. G. Adams commanded attention, if only in so much as it showed what a skilful photographer can do with a pocket kodak.

Mr. Speyer's photograph of a flash of lightning over the Zermatt valley was very remarkable, and is so realistic as almost to lead one to expect a thunderclap. Mr. Speyer certainly knows the right moment to expose his plates. Another of a clouded sunset from Monte Rosa was rich in half-tones, and possessed considerable technical excellence.

Mr. Leatham's evening view from the Italian Matterhorn hut was very fine. His work showed originality of composition and effect. Another picture of a portion of the S. arête of the Dent Blanche was also a capital piece of work.

A new exhibitor, whose work has for some years been well known in Scotland, was Dr. W. Inglis Clark. One of his pictures was of the Morchenschied, in the Zillerthal; another was a subject of the kind in which we know him best, a splendid view of the Blaven, in Skye, taken from Scuir Nan Gillean. It was a fine representation of typical Scotch weather, with clever rendering of dark clouds. These views were in every sense worthy of careful attention, but the mounts, and especially the frames, seemed somewhat unsuitable.

Mr. W. R. Rickmers, Mr. G. Hastings, and Mr. C. E. Shea all showed interesting work. Mr. Withers's view of the Meije, and an exhibit by Dr. Brushfield of a photograph by Mr. J. J. Western of the Schreckhorn, were also good.

THE EXHIBITION OF HIMALAYAN PHOTOGRAPHS.

DURING the month of June an extensive collection of photographs—340 exhibits in all—taken by Signor V. Sella and Mr. E. J. Garwood during Mr. Douglas Freshfield's recent tour of Kanchinjanga, were on view in the hall of the club.

Signor Sella's work filled the greater part of the walls, Mr. Garwood showing some thirty views. As usual in Signor Sella's work, the large panoramas were particularly noticeable, and these included scenes previously unknown to Europeans. The view of the N.W. face of Kanchinjanga was perhaps the most