

withal to feed these two voracious babies. A week afterwards the hen bird was sold to a neighbouring head keeper of a large private preserve for 45 florins, or 4*l.* 10*s.* The cock bird I found alive and kicking when I visited the *clause* last year, though since, I hear, he has succumbed to the prison diet and confinement to his barn. The men who, together with me, had risked life and limb in bagging these noble birds pocketed the reward of 2*l.* awarded by Government for the destruction or extraction of young eagles from their eyrie, an exploit the charm of which I have endeavoured to describe in the foregoing lines to the readers of the 'Alpine Journal' in general, and to my fellow-members in particular.

ITINERARY OF A TOUR IN THE CAUCASUS MADE BY  
MESSRS. F. GARDINER, F. C. GROVE, A. W. MOORE, AND  
H. WALKER, WITH PETER KNUBEL, OF ST. NIKLAUS,  
AND BAKOUA PIPIA, A MINGRELIAN SERVANT.

Date	Route	Observations
July 6	From Kutais by the road of the Mamison Pass to the last of a series of refuges, or 'cantine,' on the south side of the Nakarala mountains, near the village of Tkvibula (13½ hrs.).	The Mamison road is well traced, but, not being metalled, is, after rain, almost impassable from mud. We found it in that state.
" 7	Over the Satchori Pass (3,972 ft.) to Nikortzmindia (4½ hrs.); thence down the valley of the Khotevi to its junction with that of the Rion, and up the latter to Sori (6½ hrs.).	Beyond Nikortzmindia the path improves.
" 8	Up the valley of the Rion to Gebi (12 hrs.).	
" 9	At Gebi.	
" 10	Up the valleys of the Rion and Zopkhetiri, and over the ridge between the latter and the upper Rion to a point about 1½ hr. below the glacier in which the Rion rises (11 hrs.).	The detour up the valley of the Zopkhetiri was quite needless—an act of folly on the part of the Gebi porters.
" 11	One hour farther up the valley to a rock giving some shelter (6,250 ft.).	
" 12	Glacier pass (11,400 ft.) to the valley of the Tcherek, and down the valley to the highest occupied Alp, where is a guard to protect the flocks	The ascent is by the right bank of the Rion glacier, and over an extensive snowfield. The head of the Tcherek valley is filled by huge glaciers, not

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July 12	from cattle-lifters from the south side (11 hrs.).	laid down on the 5-verst map. Cattle are said to be driven over this pass, a thing almost impossible to believe.
„ 13	To the lower guard at the junction of the Dych-Su torrent (2½ hrs.). Up gorge of the Dych-Su to glacier (2 hrs.). Cross it to slopes on left bank, and ascend them (2 hrs.). Down to the guard-house (2 hrs.).	No view from top of the slopes above the Dych-Su glacier, rain having begun, as usual.
„ 14	Down the valley to Kunim (5¼ hrs.).	
„ 15	Over a grass pass to Bezingi, in the W. arm of the Tcherek valley (9¼ hrs.).	
„ 16	At Bezingi.	
„ 17	Up the valley to the glacier at its head (6 hrs.). Bivouac on the left bank, opposite a glen leading up towards Dych-Tau (7,200 ft.).	
„ 18	Up the glacier to the base of Djanga, the height of which is probably 16,000 ft. (5 hrs.). Return to Bezingi (7¼ hrs.).	Bad weather prevented our starting till 6.0 A.M. From the point reached by us (about 9,500 ft.) Koshtan-Tau bore SE. To the W. is a practicable pass to Mulach, in Suenetia, up a broad but not difficult icefall. Tau Tetruld (15,000?) is probably accessible from the pass. Koshtan Tau looks hopeless, but the lowest point of its NE. arête might be reached either from this side or less easily from the Dych-Su glacier. 5,000 feet at least would then remain to be climbed.
„ 19	Grass pass (8,300 ft.) to Tchegem (6 hrs.).	
„ 20	At Tchegem.	Tchegem is one of the most striking villages in the country. We walked for 3¼ hours up the gorge of the Djilki-Su behind it, and there caught a young bouquetin, which was taken down alive to the village. Two passes lead from Tchegem to Suenetia, called respectively Bashil Tau and Gara-Tau, the latter being the easiest.

Date	Route	Observations
July 21 ,, 22 23-25	Grass pass (6,800 ft.) to Osrokova, in the valley of the Baksan (10½ hrs.). To Urusbieh (9 hrs.). At Urusbieh.	On the 24th we ascended Tau Sultra (12,800), a point north of the village, not marked on the map. 6½ hrs. up, 3½ hrs. down. No difficulty. Perfect view of Elbruz on one side, and the main chain on the other.
July 26	Up the Baksan valley (5½ hrs.), and bivouac in the forest, a little below the junction of the glen leading to the Nakra Pass.	
,, 27	To head of valley (1¾ hr.). Thence to a rocky plateau on the right bank of the SE. glacier of Elbruz (4 hrs.); 11,300 ft.	We camped rather lower than in 1868, everything above being covered with snow. The spot is very convenient, with plenty of water.
,, 28	Messrs. Grove, Gardiner, and Walker, with P. Knubel, started at 1.0 A.M., and reached the summit of the W. peak of Elbruz (18,526 ft.) at 10.40. They were back at the camp at 4.0, and descended at once to the valley, with the exception of Knubel.	The whole party suffered from the rarity of the air. In 1868 no one was at all affected by it. The peak then ascended was probably the E. one, but the difference in height, if any, is too slight to account for the immunity of the first party.
,, 29	Mr. Moore, with two Russian officers (Messrs. Kwitka and Bernoff), two native chiefs of Urusbieh, Sotaef Achia, also of that place, and Knubel, started at 1 A.M. to repeat the ascent. At 5.0, when at a height of about 15,000 ft., bad weather came on, so they descended to the valley, and reached Urusbieh the same evening.	
,, 30	Up the valley of the Kwirik, and over the ridge at its head to the valley of the Shaukam. Bivouac with the shepherds (10 hrs.).	
,, 31	Over the undulating pastures north of Elbruz to a deserted hut in the valley of the Tchúr-khur or Khudes-Su (12 hrs.).	The country N. of Elbruz is very curious, like the South Downs on a big scale, scored by steep-sided but not very deep ravines. The valley of the Khudes-Su, a tributary of

Date	Route	Observations
July 31		the Kuban, is very picturesque.
Aug. 1	To the valley of the Kuban, at the village of Eltiub, and up it to Utchkulan, at the junction of the Khurzuk with the Kuban (7½ hrs.).	
,, 2	At Utchkulan.	Tokmak Akbaief, the chief of Utchkulan, is a very superior man and hospitable, but his people are the worst, indeed the only bad, specimens of Mahomedans with whom we had to deal.
,, 3	With eight porters up the valley of the Kuban to a height of 6,300 ft. (9 hrs.).	We ought to have bivouacked 2 hrs. higher up, close to the foot of the glacier, where there is plenty of grass and water. Horses can go so far.
,, 4	Over the Nachar Pass, 9,617 ft. (4 hrs. to the top), and down to the glen of the Klütch, a feeder of the Kodor, to a bridge carrying the track to the left bank, just above the junction of the Gvandra torrent (8¾ hrs. from the pass), 2,900 ft.	The descent on the south side of the Nachar Pass is very rapid, and the track down the valley of the Klütch scarcely traced, though said to be frequently passed by cattle. The scenery is magnificent.
,, 5	Down the valley of the Kodor to a point 1¾ hr. above Lata (15 hrs.).	The valley is an almost continuous forest, and the track ascends and descends constantly, especially below the junction of the Tchkhaltá.
,, 6	To Lata (1,100 ft.).	There is a Russian garrison of 200 men here. Above, the valley has been depopulated; below, some Greek colonies have been established. The climate is very unhealthy.
,, 7	To Zebelda (9 hrs.), 1,568 ft.	The hospital for fever patients from Lata, formerly a fortress.
,, 8	To Soukhoum Kaleh (10¼ hrs.).	

N.B.—The distances given above are inclusive of halts. From July 4th to 22nd, inclusive, rain fell on every day except two; the weather was then fine till July 28th; bad on the 29th, 30th, and 31st; fine during the remainder of the journey, which was made entirely on foot.