

he was, I am informed, landlord of the Great Scheidegg inn, and later also of another inn in the valley. About 1883 or 1884 he started work as a guide again. His book is stamped for 1888, but was not utilised; for his increasing ill-health made it impossible for him to act as guide. As far as I can recollect (and there is no evidence to the contrary in his book) he never accompanied me as guide; but in the latter years of his life I became acquainted with him in respect of certain non-Alpine matters, and came to have a great liking for him personally, as well as a great respect for him as one of the chief among the early explorers of the great peaks of the Oberland. Possibly he did not attain the very foremost rank in his profession (though he was not far behind it); yet the future writer of the Alpine history of the Oberland will not often have occasion to mention the name of a more creditable specimen of the average Grindelwald guide than old Ulrich Kaufmann—as he was called, to distinguish him from a younger man of the same name who has made himself a name in the Himalayas and the Alps of New Zealand.

W. A. B. COOLIDGE.

ALPINE NOTES.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE FINSTERAARHORN.—It is interesting to recall the fact that it is just one hundred years since the Finsteraarhorn (or, as it was called on the Valais side, the Schwarzhorn *) was introduced to travellers as the highest peak of the Bernese Oberland. This took place through the publication in 1789 of the second edition of Archdeacon Coxe's 'Travels in Switzerland,' which, particularly in its later forms, is by far the best work on Switzerland as a whole that has yet been written in English. In his fifty-ninth letter or chapter he presents us with a very neat large-scale view of the Alps as seen from the environs of Bern, which, as well as the accompanying letterpress, he procured (no doubt on one of his visits to Bern in 1785 and 1786) from Samuel Wytttenbach, a well-known *Pfarrer* and naturalist resident in Bern, who published much about mountains (including, in 1777, the first guide-book to the Oberland) and explored the Bernese Alps more carefully than any man had hitherto done. Here is his description:—'The high peak, which appears to stand near the Zesenberg, † is at a very considerable distance, and probably separated from it by large vallies of ice. This peak, that has hitherto escaped the mention of travellers, seems to be the Finster-

* G. Studer, *Das Panorama von Bern*, 1850, p. 218.

† In the panorama the name Zesenberghorn is given to the peak now commonly called the Ochsenhorn, while in the text (p. 301) we read: 'You observe behind the Exterior Eiger [*i.e.* the Eiger proper as distinct from the Inner Eiger or Mönch] two small peaks, which seem united by a ridge: these are the Viescherhorn and the Zesenberg, which overlook the inferior glacier of Grindelwald.' On the other hand, the name 'Fiescherhorn' is distinctly given to the Ochsenhorn on Plate 172 of Zurlauben's *Tableaux de la Suisse* (1777-1780). The name Viescherhorn occurs as early as 1723 in Scheuchzer's *Itinera Alpina*, p. 289.

Aar-horn, which can only be approached from the Grimsel; and by traversing the glacier of the Aar. I have seen it from the summits of the St. Gothard, from one of the heights which separate the valley of Grindelwald from the lake of Brienz; I have been at its foot upon the glacier of the Finster-aar; and on all sides, and in all places, its elevation is stupendous, and appears to me to exceed even that of the Schreckhorn, which has been hitherto considered as the highest.* In the 1801 edition of the same work † the same passage is repeated (though the panorama is a mere shadow of itself), and it is added, 'This conjecture of M. Wittenbach is confirmed by actual measurement taken geometrically by Tralles,' according to which the Finsteraarhorn is 14,116 feet, while the Schreckhorn, with 13,397 feet, ranks as fourth only of the Oberland peaks, being beaten by the Jungfrau and Mönch, the Aletschhorn being, as usual in these early lists, entirely overlooked.

RECORDS LEFT ON MOUNTAIN-TOPS.—Attention has been called several times recently in these pages ‡ to records which have been found on high peaks after a lapse of many years. Curiously enough the case which seems to stand at the head of the list has not yet been mentioned here, though the twenty-seven years which elapsed between the original writing and the finding is a far longer period than any yet noted. This is the case of the Gross Lauteraarhorn, the first ascent of which was made on August 8, 1842, by MM. Desor, Escher von der Linth, and Girard. This party tied a bottle (as well as a flag composed of two red handkerchiefs) to a stick, which was set in a cairn. 'Une autre bouteille fut placée dans un petit caveau à côté du drapeau sous une grosse pierre; elle renferme un billet sur lequel sont inscrits nos noms et la date de notre ascension, avec quelques remarques confidentielles adressées au premier lecteur.' § The second ascent of the peak was made on August 22, 1869, by Herr Eduard Burckhardt-Zahn, who found this bottle sticking out of the snow. The plug which stopped it up had been nearly worn away by wind and storm; but the 'billet' inside was in good preservation and easily deciphered, for even a satirical allusion to any later climber who could not give an opinion as to the geological character of the rocks forming the peak was clearly made out. || Apparently Herr Burckhardt did not take away this curious relic, but it was missing on August 9, 1885, when Herr Emil Burckhardt made the ascent. ¶ It may be noted here that the pole found on the summit of the Gross Viescherhorn in 1885 ** was certainly not the original fir tree left in 1862 on occasion of the first ascent. Pfarrer Gerwer, of Grindelwald, describing the fourth ascent of the peak on September 12, 1865, expressly says †† that his party took away the fir tree to be used as an alpenstock, and planted a flag-staff instead, which was found by Mr. Coolidge in 1872, and is probably the pole noticed in 1885.

* 1789 edit. ii. 301-2.

† ii. 320-1.

‡ Vol. xii. p. 467; vol. xiii. p. 129; vol. xiv. p. 38.

§ See Desor's *Excursions et Séjours dans les Glaciers*, 1st series, pp. 551-2.

|| *Jahrbuch des S. A. C.*, vii. p. 288.

¶ *Ibid.* xxi. p. 52.

** *Alpine Journal*, vol. xii. p. 467.

†† *Jahrbuch des S. A. C.*, iii. p. 281.

ANOTHER SNOW MOUNTAIN IN CENTRAL AFRICA. — A rival to Kilima-njaro has been discovered by Mr. H. M. Stanley during his journey to relieve Emin Pacha. Writing to the Emin Pacha Relief Committee on August 28, 1888, from Bunganeta Island, Ituri River or Aruwimi River, he says, 'North and south of our track through the grass land the face of the land was much broken by groups of cones or isolated mounts or ridges. North we saw no land higher than about 6,000 feet above the sea; but bearing 215 deg. magnetic, at a distance of about 50 miles from our camp on the [Albert] Nyanza, we saw a towering mountain, its summit covered with snow, and probably 17,000 or 18,000 feet above the sea. It is called Ruwurzori, and will probably prove a rival to Kilimajaro. I am not sure that it may not prove to be the Gordon Bennett Mountain in Gambaragara; but there are two reasons for doubting it to be the same: first, it is a little too far west for the position of the latter as given by me in 1876; and, secondly, we saw no snow on the Gordon Bennett. I might mention a third, which is that the latter is a perfect cone, apparently, while the Ruwurzori is an oblong mount, nearly level on the summit, with two ridges extending north-east and south-west.'

In his letter to the Royal Geographical Society, dated September 1, 1888, from the Marriri Rapids, Ituri River, Mr. Stanley gives some additional particulars regarding his discovery of Ruwurzori on May 25, 1888. 'Half an hour after we' (*i.e.* Stanley and Emin) 'parted I was musing, as I walked, of the Pacha and his steamer, when my gun-bearer cried out, "See, sir, what a big mountain; it is covered with salt!" I gazed in the direction he pointed out, and there, sure enough—

Some blue peaks in the distance rose,
And white against the cold white sky
Shone out their crowning snows—

or rather, to be true, a blue mountain of prodigious height and mass. This, then, said I, must be the Ruwenzori, which my natives said had something white, like the metal of my lamp, on the top. By prismatic compass-bearing the centre of the summit bore 215° magnetic, from the shores of [Albert] Nyanza. I should estimate its distance to be quite 50 miles from where we stood. Whether it is Mount Gordon Bennett or not I am uncertain. Against the supposition is the fact that I saw no snow on the latter in 1876, that its shape is vastly different, and that Ruwenzori is a little too far west for the position I gave for Gordon Bennett; and I doubt that Gordon Bennett Mountain, if its latitude is correct, could be seen from a distance of 80 geographical miles in an atmosphere not very remarkable for its clearness. I should say that the snow-line seemed to be about 1,000 feet from the summit. There is plenty of room for both Ruwenzori and Gordon Bennett in the intervening space between Beatrice Gulf and the Albert Nyanza.'

WINTER ASCENTS.—A great number of winter ascents have been reported, besides those mentioned in our last number (pp. 248-9). The two most important were made by Italian climbers. On January 21 the Grand Paradis was ascended by the usual easy way from the head of the Val Savaranche by a caravan of sixteen members

of the Italian Alpine Club (among them Signori Vaccarone, Martelli, and Fiorio), with eleven guides and porters, all of the latter (with a single exception) hailing from Val Tournanche—twenty-seven persons in all. The ascent took seven hours from the Rifugio Vittorio Emanuele II., and the weather seems to have been calm. (The peak had been already climbed in winter by Signor Vittorio Sella and Mr. Samuel Aitken, on March 2, 1885.) A month later (February 19) Signori Vittorio, Gaudenzio, Erminio, and Corradino Sella, with Daniel and Battista Maquignaz, of Val Tournanche, traversed Monte Rosa. The party left the Capanna Gnifetti at 3 A.M., crossed the Lysjoch, and gained the summit at 12.30 by way of the southern face, the rocks of which were somewhat iced. The sky was clear, but the cold not intense (-16° C. = 3° F.). The descent to the Gorner Glacier by the usual route was not difficult, though a strong wind was rather troublesome on the ridge between the summit and Sattel; but there was so much snow on the glacier, and it was so soft that progress was greatly retarded, and the Riffelhaus was not gained till 4 A.M. With that exception the snow was throughout in excellent condition. We most heartily congratulate those gentlemen on their very remarkable exploit. On January 5, 1888, they traversed Mont Blanc, while on January 26, 1884, Signor V. Sella made the first winter ascent of Monte Rosa (up and down from the Gorner Glacier), having already traversed the Matterhorn on March 18, 1882. The name of Sella is thus associated with very nearly all the chief winter ascents that have been hitherto made. On March 4, 1889, Signori Dalgas and Poggi with four Italian guides ascended the Lyskamm by the S.W. spur; the weather was very fine and the cold on the summit only a degree greater (17°) than on Monte Rosa, but during the ascent the thermometer fell to 30° (= $-25\frac{1}{2}$ Fahr.)! On March 25 Herren Fischer and Kniep, with two guides, ascended the Thurnerkamp in the Zillertal, one night only being spent away from Vienna.

PROPOSED HUT ON THE BOSSES DU DROMADAIRE.—Monsieur J. Vallot, who, it will be remembered, spent three nights in 1887 on the summit of Mont Blanc, has formed the plan of erecting a hut on the highest rocks of the Bosses, at a height of about 4,450 mètres (= 14,453 feet). Monsieur Vallot intends to defray the cost of this refuge, eighty of the Chamonix guides having volunteered to carry up the materials for building, without requiring any remuneration. It is announced that the hut will be large enough for ten persons, and will contain beds, blankets, tables, cooking utensils, stove, petroleum for fuel, tea, coffee, &c. Every traveller passing the night there will be required to pay a small fee (probably 10 francs), which will be devoted to maintaining the cabin in proper repair. It will be interesting to see whether this hut will ever come nearer its destination than that proposed to be set up on the summit of the Jungfrau, which seems to have become a permanent summer-house annexed to the Eggischhorn hôtel.

TWO NEW MOUNTAIN INNS IN ITALY.—At the end of June next Signor Baglioni (proprietor of the Hôtel d'Angleterre at Turin) will open the Grand Hôtel at Ceresole Reale at the head of the Val d'Orco. This new house (see above, p. 290) contains one hundred rooms, is

lighted by electricity, and is fitted in modern style throughout. It will greatly help to make Ceresole a place of resort for mountaineers, for its position to the south of the Grand Paradis group makes it the only rival to Cogne on the north side of that chain. The *Albergo Alpino—Il Matanna*—at Ferriere (Stazzema), in the Tuscan Apennines, will be transferred this spring to a new and larger building. It can be easily reached from the railway stations at Lucca or Pietrasanta, and would be a good head-quarters for any one desiring to explore the little-visited Apuan Alps.

MOUNTAINEERING MADE EASY.—In the 'Bulletin du Club Alpin Français' for 1889 (No. 1, pp. 28-9, No. 2, p. 64) Monsieur Henri Duhamel has given an account of a new kind of condensed food—biscuits made of kola nuts, a fruit which is employed by the warriors of the Soudan to sustain their strength during long marches. These biscuits have been used by French soldiers with the most satisfactory results, which have also been attained in the case of climbers when the biscuits formed part of the ordinary provisions. In the latter case four should be eaten on rising, and three after lunch and dinner respectively. Their effect is said to be really marvellous, for it is stated that if they are regularly eaten every hour the walking powers of the consumer increase with the length of the next stage. They may be procured from M. Gaucher, 'biscuitier,' at Saint Barnabé, banlieue de Marseille, and cost 2 francs 50 centimes a kilo. (2 lbs.), packed and delivered at the Marseilles railway station. We hope that some of our readers will try these biscuits during the coming season and will communicate their experiences to us.

A QUICK ASCENT OF THE MEIJE.—Monsieur F. H. Dunod has communicated to us the following particulars of his ascent of the Meije on September 11, 1886, the time occupied being remarkably quick, though M. Dunod thinks that if the weather had been finer, and if the ascent had not been quite new to both his guides (François Simond of Chamonix and Emile Rey of Courmayeur), an hour could have been saved on the way up. Starting from the Châtelleret refuge, in the Vallon des Etançons, at 2.30 A.M., the party was delayed some time by bad weather, reaching the *Pyramide Duhamel* at 7.30 only. At 8.30 they were on the *Glacier Carré*, and at 9.30 on the summit. Leaving the top at 9.45, the lower edge of the *Glacier Carré* was gained at 11, the *Pyramide* at 1, and the *Glacier des Etançons* at 2. Thence mounting to the *Brèche de la Meije* they traversed the ridge of the pass at 3, and arrived at *La Grave* at 6.30 P.M., having taken 16 hours (including halts) from their starting-point. The extremely short times taken up from (2 hours) and down to ($3\frac{1}{4}$ hours) the *Pyramide Duhamel*—between which and the top the really difficult bits are encountered—are particularly noticeable.

THE NEW SURVEY OF THE EASTERN ALPS.—The following list of the heights (in mètres) obtained for a number of peaks and passes in the Eastern Alps supplement those in our August (p. 61) and February (pp. 252-3) numbers. We are indebted for almost all of them to the kindness of Dr. Carl Diener, the President of the Austrian Alpine Club, a few being added from the very handy and complete list of all

the published heights given in the new Austrian Survey, which appears on p. 68 of the 'Oesterreichische Touristen-Zeitung' for March 15, 1889 (No. 6 of 1889):—

	New Survey	Old Survey
Stelvio Pass	2,760	2,757
Hochjoch	3,536	3,604
Rainerhorn	3,561	3,554
Schwarzwand	3,512	3,513
Dreiherrenspitze	3,505	3,499
Röthspitze	3,496	3,492
Ankogel	3,263	3,253
Gross Glockner	3,798	3,797
Hochgall	3,443	3,442
Schwarzenstein	3,370	3,367
Elferkofel	3,115	3,075
Zwölferkofel	3,091	3,085
Tofana di Mezzo	3,241	3,269
Sorapiss	3,201	3,310
Monte Cristallo	3,199	3,260
Piz Popena	3,143	3,231
Drei Zinnen	3,003	2,963
Monte Boé	3,152	3,164
Langkofel	3,178	3,179
Großmannspitze	3,010	3,174
Kesselkogel (Rosengarten)	3,002	2,982
Cima d'Asta	2,848	2,844
Similaun	3,607	3,599
Paralba	2,695	2,691
Zuckerhütl	3,517	3,500
Zugspitze'	2,968	2,960

Thus in the Ampezzo Dolomites the order now is Antelao (3,255), Tofana (3,241), Sorapiss (3,201), and Monte Cristallo (3,199). The Cristallo and Popena have been found to be much lower than is generally assumed, and are the chief victims in this list. The relative positions of the Elferkofel and Zwölferkofel have been reversed.

It may be added that, according to the new Italian map, the Adamello attains 3,548 (formerly 3,547) and the Antelao 3,255 (formerly 3,320) mètres. The new heights of the Civetta (3,177) and of the Pelmo (3,168) do not seem to be yet known.

ALPINE ACCIDENTS.—We are sincerely glad to be able to announce that the fatal accident which was reported to have taken place last summer on the Cimon della Pala never happened at all, the story, together with all the painful details reproduced in our November number (p. 138) from the 'Standard,' having been invented by one of the minor Vienna newspapers. The 'Mittheilungen' of the German and Austrian Alpine Club* announce that the murderers of Dr. Schieck † have been discovered, tried at Botzen, convicted, and sentenced to death. They were two Tyrolese shepherds from the Vintschgau, Jakob Kuen and Josef Schöpf by name, and throughout denied their guilt. It was

* April 15, 1889, p. 90.

† See the November number of the *Alpine Journal*, p. 141.

proved at the trial by the evidence of the surgeons who examined the body that the wounds in the unfortunate gentleman's head could not have been caused by his fall, but must have been inflicted before by a blunt weapon of some sort; that the two accused men had spoken to Dr. Schieck on October 11, when he asked his way of them; that the nature of the ground above the precipice at the foot of which the body was found is of such a nature as to make it practically impossible that a slip could have led to a fall; and, finally, that in the possession of the accused were found several objects belonging to Dr. Schieck, in particular his gold watch, which was sent to Mals to be mended and led to the arrest of the accused. The defence was mainly that death was due to an accidental fall, and that the objects in question were taken by the two shepherds from the body of Dr. Schieck when they found it some time after the accident. The accused, however, contradicted each other repeatedly at the trial, and one of them had previously been convicted of several offences. The jury were unanimous in finding a verdict of guilty. The whole of the judicial proceedings are in striking contrast with those in the case of the murder, in 1863, of Herr Guensell on the Col de Torrent.* It is satisfactory to call to mind that, despite many opportunities, deliberate attacks on solitary travellers are of extremely rare occurrence—in fact, at this minute we cannot remember any other besides these two, for that recorded in the 'Alpine Journal,' vol. xii. p. 184, was apparently the act of a madman.

We regret to say that on March 25 Herr Robert Kanitz lost his life while descending, in the company of Herr Zilger and the guide Wurozel, from the Raxalpe (near Vienna) by the Losbühel-Steig (Teufelsbad Stube). It was due to a slip while traversing a snow-filled gully, Herr Kanitz having persistently declined to attach himself to the rope with which the two other members of the party were tied together.

PICTURE EXHIBITIONS.—The usual exhibition of Alpine pictures on the day of the Winter Dinner not having been held in 1888, there have been, in February, March, and April, at and for a few days after the ordinary monthly meetings, exhibitions of the works of individual artists.

The February exhibition was confined to pictures and sketches by Mr. E. T. Compton, who showed nearly 100 examples of his skill in oil and water-colours. Mr. Compton possesses several qualifications which are wanting to many Alpine artists. Without the imaginative mystery or the subtle delicacy of a Collingwood or a Hunt, he yet contrives, by broad and faithful rendering of well-chosen subjects, to prove to any but very unsympathetic persons that the Alps are both paintable and beautiful. His distances and middle distances are good, and the 'tone' of most of his work is so true that he often comes near to catching those uncatchable qualities of light in atmosphere and on snow surface which make up much of the charm of mountain scenery. Mr. Compton does not turn his attention much to figures (the absence of which sometimes injures his landscapes), but we were glad to see some sketches of climbing adventures, and we hope that

* *Alpine Journal*, vol. i. pp. 138, 207.

more artists will give us illustrations of this kind of subject, which is capable of infinite variety of treatment. Another merit in the collection was the diversity of the examples, including, as they did, views in Switzerland, the Tyrol, the English Lakes, Italy, Norway, and Corsica. Members will be glad to hear that Mr. Compton has presented to the Club the very characteristic Norwegian landscape (No. 5) called in the catalogue 'Svartisen, Norway.' This was one of the best sketches in the exhibition.

Space does not permit of a long notice of the pictures, but a few may be specially mentioned. No. 48, a large water-colour of a waterfall in Valdersdal, Norway, with a lurid evening sky, a composition full of imagination, was a satisfactory treatment of one of a class of which there were not many specimens. The water, in particular, was well painted. More representative samples of the subjects in which Mr. Compton generally delights were:—The Matterhorn (oil) (No. 20), the Ställisee and cattle in the foreground, daringly bright in colour and in tone, but not untruthful; Monte Rosa from the Pizzo Bianco (water-colour) (No. 29), remarkable for the way in which the glacier in the foreground was so painted as to be evidently flowing down-hill, straight away from the spectator and up the paper—always a difficult matter to accomplish; two charming little water-colours of the Matterhorn (Nos. 38 and 40), more subdued and mellow in colour, the hot haze in the air carefully rendered; the Gross Glockner from the Pragerhütte (No. 46), a slight, vigorous water-colour, the aerial perspective of a clear evening sky well given; a small sepia sketch and a larger oil painting of the Jungfrau from the Little Scheidegg (Nos. 54 and 66), the latter not so successful as the former, which was very delicate in the snow and cloud work. Lastly, a rough oil sketch (No. 65) seemed to us to be hung too high for seeing and for its deserts. It appeared to be a vivid Loppé-like record of the effect of sunset light upon rock and snow.

The March exhibition consisted entirely of works by Mr. Alfred Williams. The odour of comparisons should, as a rule, be absent from these pages, but a contrast is scarcely a comparison, and the Club may be glad to possess among its members two artists whose gifts differ so widely as do those of Mr. Compton and Mr. Williams. Mr. Williams does not seek to give us broad effects, or intensity of colour, or depths of light and shade, in the same way as does Mr. Compton; but he is acute in his observation of mountain form: his main shapes have character, and from any of his painstaking studies of any particular peak or range an expedition could be planned with nearly as great certainty as from an inspection of the scene on the spot. His strength, if the criticism may be permitted, is his weakness, and his care to give details in his pictures may by some be thought to interfere with their fidelity regarded as a whole.

Mr. Williams' work is essentially that of a mountaineer, and affords ample proof of many days' patient and loving study amongst the eternal snows. Faithful as he is in the rendering of the outline of bold rock-peaks, such as the Aiguille des Charmoz (No. 26), it seems to us that it is in snow and ice scenery that he finds his chief delight. No. 44, the Silberhorn, was a most poetical conception of that lovely peak half veiled

in floating mists; and No. 13, the Saas Grat from the Augstbord Pass, was not only interesting to the student of mountain forms, but a beautiful picture, giving a good idea of the great height of the range. No. 17, a glacier pool; No. 29, deep snow near the summit of the old Weissthör; No. 32, a Loppé-like representation of blue ice; and particularly No. 10, the ice-fall on the Gorner Glacier, most carefully drawn, and a delicate representation of sunlight playing on the intricate network of crevasses—must all convey some sense of the beauty of the ice world even to persons unacquainted with the Alps. In valley scenery Mr. Williams is hardly so happy; yet No. 3, the Lyskamm from Gressonay, was an impressive picture; a light mist ascending from the valley, and the mountain itself—not very beautiful in form—made interesting by the light of the rising sun on the upper snowfields. Again, No. 41, the Signal Kuppe from Alagna, realised more than some Alpine paintings do the boldness and the grandeur of a great peak.

The April exhibition consisted of contributions by Mrs. Gibson (perhaps better known as Miss Paine), Mr. Barnard, Mr. Donne, and Mr. Willink, and naturally displayed a great variety of styles.

Mrs. Gibson contributed nine water-colour sketches, accurate and painstaking representations of well-known scenes in the Oberland and Zermatt districts, the most interesting of which perhaps was a view of the range from the Rothhorn to the Dent Blanche, taken from the Zinal side, with the Matterhorn just appearing over the Col Durand.

Mr. Barnard sent eleven pictures, all painted in his familiar painstaking manner. The most effective was a large view of the Matterhorn from below the Riffel, lent by Miss Springfield—an elaborate composition, free from the great fault of exaggeration as to the steepness of the outline of the peak. Those who do not know how long Mr. Barnard has been painting mountains will be surprised to hear that the picture of Loch Coruisk, lent by Mr. Crookes, has just been executed at the age of 82.

Mr. Donne's work is equally well known. The twenty-nine examples which he sent were fair specimens of his broad and telling treatment, especially a number of little sketches at San Martino, Saas Fee, &c. There are few artists who can with so little effort make so bright and solid a picture out of a group of chalets on a hillside, sometimes without showing any sky-line, or even rocks or glacier, but just the foot of the green slopes behind. His two larger works were hardly carried far enough to enable an opinion to be formed upon them, but in one of them ('Crossing the Toblinger Pass') there was a simplicity and a feeling of size which promised a great deal. We understand that some of Mr. Donne's best recent work had unluckily been disposed of just before the opening of the exhibition. Mr. Donne has kindly presented two of his drawings to the Club.

We were glad to see that Mr. Willink did not confine his contributions to Alpine drawings only (a set of photographs of which has been issued in a collected form by Mr. Spooner, 379 Strand), but showed a great variety of subjects, with all of which he knows how to deal effectively. The original drawing of the invitation form used for the private view at the recent exhibition of Mr. Donkin's photo-

graphs deserves special mention, and is a work of which he may well be proud. Most members of the Club will agree that it gives us the most satisfactory portrait of Mr. Donkin that we possess, and it is therefore reproduced in the present number (p. 309). Among the best of Mr. Willink's works were two copies of the Turner water-colours in the National Gallery, 'Totnes' and 'Arundel.' Other works of a similar kind are as original and full of humour as are his three mountaineering sketches entitled the 'Use of the Rope.' In his 'Druids at Work' * a rather sensational piece of mountaineering is illustrated with remarkable power, and Mr. Willink shows again how well he can treat the human figure in vigorous action. His drawings of English scenery (amongst which we must mention 'The Screes, Wastwater,' a picture reminding us of another of our artist members, Mr. Colin Phillip, and some particularly good sunset studies from the Cumberland coast) have all the same characteristics as most of his Alpine work. There is a directness and absence of labour in it—if we may say so, a certain breath of fresh air—which make us realise without any effort what the artist saw and felt; and Mr. Willink has the happy gift of conveying vividly to our minds the impressions and the influences under which his work is produced.

REVIEWS AND NOTICES.

Zeitschrift des Deutschen und Oesterreichischen Alpenvereins, vol. xix., 1888.
(Munich.)

THE contents of this periodical seem every year to be more and more devoted to scientific subjects, history, &c., connected with the Alps. Mountaineering expeditions are quite the exception and seem now to be generally relegated to the 'Mittheilungen.' Geology, glaciers, and kindred subjects occupy nearly half the volume. Dr. M. Neumayr contributes an article on 'The Formation of Mountain Masses and Chains'; Herr F. Löwl on the 'Lüner See'; Dr. Ed. Richter, an additional chapter on the 'Glaciers of the Eastern Alps,' including the Karlinger and the Obersulzbach glaciers; Dr. S. Finsterwalder on the 'Glieder Ferner'; the same with Dr. H. Schunck on the 'Gepatsch Ferner'; Herr F. Seeland, an additional chapter (ix.) on the 'Pasterze Glacier'; Herr A. Rothpletz on the geological formation of the 'Karwendel Gebirge.' Agriculture, past and present, and rural economy are also largely represented. Herr H. Peetz has two articles on 'Farming in East Bavaria,' from Roman times downwards; Herr F. Schindler on 'Agriculture in the Hohe Tauern'; Dr. Max Hoesler on 'A Boundary Dispute between Alp Owners in Tirol and Tölz, 1620-1638.'

In process of time even in remote regions of the Alps modern habits come in and old ones disappear. Efforts to preserve at least the memory of the latter from perishing appear in various articles, such as the 'Burggräfer,' by Herr K. Wolf, giving an account of the lives and

* See Mr. Dent's *Above the Snow Line*, pp. 210-213.