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THE GRIVOLA AND THE GRAN SERTZ, FROM THE ERBETET ARÊTE.

the top of the peak. The alternative was a descent of the southern face into Midtmaradal. This face is not very steep but consists of slabs so smooth and large that a tired and cold party could not afford to treat them with disrespect. An ice axe, dropped at the top of one of them, slid down 100 ft., and where an ice axe can slide a human body may do the same. Consequently progress was slow and the rope remained in use for 2½ hrs. more, by which time the bed of the valley was reached. In another hour we had walked down the stream to the point where it falls down the cliff into the Utlea 1000 ft. below. Then followed a traverse of some miles along the usual Norwegian valley side, a steep and trackless slope thickly strewn with rough boulders concealed beneath a mass of immense ferns, herbaceous plants and dwarf shrubs with tough horizontal branches. From time to time a dense alder thicket. Everyone who has climbed in Norway knows what a trial such a place can be. Between the 25th and 28th hours of a day's climbing it becomes an inferno. The pace became slower and slower, bilberries more and more seductive, and it was 11 o'clock before the sæter huts at Vormelid were reached.

THE NEW EDITION OF BALL'S 'ALPINE GUIDE,' 'THE CENTRAL ALPS,' PART II.

It is our pleasant duty to congratulate the Rev. George Broke, the General Editor, and his able helpers, amongst whose names that of our Honorary Secretary Mr. J. J. Withers appears most frequently, on the publication of this long expected work.

It follows the lines of the previous volumes on the Western Alps and the Central Alps Part I, and includes 'those Alpine Portions of Switzerland, Italy, and Austria, which lie S. and E. of the Rhone and Rhine, S. of the Arlberg, and W. of the Adige.' The best known of the districts included are the Bernina, the Ortler and the Adamello groups.

As was the case in Part I of the Central Alps the maps are taken from the general map of Switzerland by Herr Ravenstein of Frankfurt on the Main on the scale of 1:250,000. The volume contains 432 pages, or over 100 pages more than Part I of the Central Alps, which ran to 326 pages.

We do not propose to criticise the volume, but we may be allowed to express our staisfaction that Ball's accounts of the

Bernina and the Ortler districts are now brought up to date, and that it will now be much easier for those who desire to visit the delightful Bregaglia Group, for which the labours of Major E. L. Strutt, Dr. Claude Wilson and Signor Balabio have recently done so much, to arrange a programme satisfactorily.

The thanks of all mountaineers are due to the Rev. George Broke and his fellow-helpers for their self-denying toil.

THE PEAKS AND PASSES BETWEEN THE GRAN SERTZ AND THE COLLE DI LAUZON.

BY THE EDITOR.

THE peaks and passes on the great spur which runs N. from the Gran Paradiso are now fairly well known as far as the Gran Sertz, but the portion of the aforesaid great spur between the Gran Sertz and the Colle di Lauzon is very seldom visited and appears to be very little known. Moreover as will shortly be seen there is considerable confusion as to names, *e.g.* *Punta del Tuf*, which was once given to the highest point between the Gran Sertz and the Colle di Lauzon, is now attached to the point immediately to the N. of this highest point. It was probably due to this confusion that no ascent of this summit had been made up to last summer.

Having now visited all the points on the ridge (one of them three times), the present writer is in a position to set the matter straight.

The accompanying Map is founded on the new 'Carta del Gruppo del Gran Paradiso' published with the Bollettino of the C.A.I. for 1908—a beautiful piece of work for which all visitors to Cogne owe their grateful thanks to Signor Pio Paganini and the Italian Alpine Club.

(A.) On the New Map the peaks on the ridge to the North of the Gran Sertz are given thus :

1. *Cima di Leviona*, 3420 m.=11,220 ft.
(unnamed pass, 3339 m.=10,955 ft., for which the name *Colle di Leviona* is proposed).
 2. *P. del Tuf*, 3392 m.=11,129 ft.
(*Passo del Tuf* 3260 m.=10,695 ft.)
 3. *P. Inferno*, 3392 m.=11,129 ft.
- These names I adopt in this paper.

(B.) In the Guide prepared for the 26th Congresso Alpino, 1894. On the illustration (Tavola i.) of the peaks and passes from the