

FUNICULAR RAILWAY UP THE AIGUILLE DU MIDI.—The first bit of this is now complete as far as La Paraz (1460 m.) and is expected to be operated this summer. The next stage to Pierre à l'Échelle is in active construction.

REFUGE DU COUVERCLE.—This hut has been considerably enlarged by the Chamonix section of the C.A.F., and will now hold 28 to 30 people; but for the present there are only 12 sets of mattresses and rugs.

REVIEWS AND NOTICES.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA.

'Caucasus.'

It is with regret that we find that the article on 'The Caucasus' in the 1911 edition of the 'Encyclopædia,' signed by Prince Krapotkin and Mr. J. T. Bealby, leaves in the portion treating of the Central Caucasus, which alone is dealt with here, much to be desired and a great deal to be corrected. In some respects it contrasts unfavourably with the, for its date, excellent article by Sir E. Bunbury in the previous edition. The writers would seem to have little personal or intimate knowledge of the range. As regards orographical detail and bibliography their article is specially defective. The list of ascents in the 'West Central Caucasus' furnished by them is both incomplete and erratic, e.g. Mr. Hermann-Woolley and Mr. Clive Phillipps Wolley are united as 'C. P. Woolley.' Mr. H. Woolley has been at the pains to compile a more accurate list, complete as far as he knows, which is printed below.

The following notes of a few of the necessary corrections in the text of the article are supplied by another Caucasian explorer.

'The Caucasus is said to be "a mountain range of Asia": this dogmatic assertion on a disputed point is surely out of place. The "mountain-range" is 600 not "900" miles long; it is only 700 miles (see map p. 554) from the Straits of Kertch to the Caspian, and the range does not reach either extremity of the projecting promontories. It is true that "the chain is not cleft by deep trenches forming natural passes." But the centre of the chain offers a choice of grass passes, higher, it is true, than the lowest passes of the Alps, but convenient for traffic. Janga Tau and Shkara are on not *off* the principal range—the watershed; Tetnuld and Ushba (not mentioned) are off the watershed, and so is Adai Khokh, but close to it. A secondary range to the north, known as the Bokovoi Khrebet, is said to run parallel to the watershed through both the Western and the Central Caucasus, and in the latter portion of the chain to surpass

the peaks of the watershed in height. It is obvious this can only be true if the Dykhtau group is included under the name. But there is no continuous elevation N. of the main chain of the character described, and the name, Bokovoi Khrebet, is not to be found in Merzbacher's, Déchy's, or Freshfield's index. The nearest thing to it is Bogkhobashi applied to the ridge N. of the Uruk in the earlier Russian maps, but recently (according to Merzbacher) discarded. The comparison drawn between the drainage of the Alps and the Caucasus seems in the main unfounded. The "headwaters of the Rion" flow in one, or two, longitudinal troughs, according to the limitation given to "headwaters," those of the Kura and Kuban flow not in longitudinal troughs but transverse valleys. It is not till they reach the plains that these rivers take the course imputed to them.

'It would be interesting to learn where "*sheer cliffs*" of 2000-3000 feet occur on the Black Sea coast?

'The highest summit W. of Elbruz, Dombai Ulgen, 13,206 feet, is left out. The military road over the Klukhor Pass, constructed many years back, is not mentioned.

'The paragraph on "glaciers" culminates in the astounding assertion that "the longest is the Maliev on Kasbek 36 miles long"! The Dykhsu is left out, the Tuiber is *not* "given off by Tetruld" as here stated. The list of "Passes" has got into a sad mess; frequented cattle passes, difficult hunters' routes, and passes over minor ridges (e.g. Bak and Bezingi) are mixed up. But the writers' conception of Caucasian orography is a tangle it would take too long to unravel here. There is neither method nor accuracy in their dealings with this branch of their subject. They fail to distinguish between the main range—the watershed—and the geological axis, and hence fall into such blunders as the statement that the Mamison Pass "is situated a little south of the main range." The Karaul Passes are duplicated.

'The upper basin of the Ingur, Suanetia, is called "a mountain glen." The authors write of the "rivers (glens)" Lechkhum and Racha: these are names of districts in the valley of the "Tskhenis-Tskhali."

'In the Bibliography, Dubois de Montpéreux's "Voyage autour du Caucase," 6 vols. and atlas, 1839-43; Mr. Freshfield's book "Travels in the Central Caucasus, &c." 1869, M. de Déchy's work "Der Kaukasus," 3 vols., 1905-7; Mourier's "Guide au Caucase," 1894; Telfer's "Crimea and Transcaucasia," 2 vols., 1876; Bernoville's "La Souanétie libre," 1875; J. F. Baddely's "The Russian Conquest of the Caucasus," 1908, are a few among the more important omissions. V. Dingelstedt's very unreliable articles in the "Scottish Geographical Magazine," criticised by Mr. Freshfield, are cited separately, but no reference is made to the numerous articles on the Caucasus contained in the "Geographical Journal," the "Alpine Journal," and the publications of the Club Alpino Italiano, and other foreign clubs.'

LIST OF PRINCIPAL PEAKS ASCENDED IN THE CENTRAL CAUCASUS PRIOR TO 1912.

Compiled by H. WOOLLEY.

[The heights in this table have been taken, wherever possible, from the more recent Government surveys.]

Date.	Name.	Altitude in feet.	By whom ascended.
1852	Zilga Khokh (W. Peak ?).	12,645	General J. J. Khodsko.
1868	Elbruz, E. Peak . . .	18,347	D. W. Freshfield, A. W. Moore and C. C. Tucker.
1868	Kasbek	16,546	Freshfield, Moore and Tucker.
1874	Elbruz, W. Peak . . .	18,470	F. C. Grove, H. Walker, and F. Gardiner.
1874	Sultran-kol-Bashi . . .	12,490	Grove, Moore, Walker and Gardiner
1884	Adai Khokh*	15,244	M. de Déchy.
1886	Gestola	15,932	C. T. Dent and W. F. Donkin.
1887	Tetnuld	15,920	Freshfield.
1887	Ukiu	14,260	Freshfield.
1887	Shoda†	11,840	Freshfield.
1887	Gulba ca.	12,500	Freshfield.
1888	Dykhtau	17,054	A. F. Mummery.
1888	Dongusorun, S.E. Peak . .	14,550	W. F. Donkin and H. Fox.
1888	Shkara	17,038	J. G. Cockin.
1888	Janga, E. Peak	16,529	Cockin.
1888	Ushba, N. Peak	15,400	Cockin.
1888	Saluinan	14,265	J. G. Cockin and H. W. Holder.
1888	Adish (Katuintau) . . .	16,296	H. W. Holder and H. Woolley.
1889	Laila, N. Peak	13,046	D. W. Freshfield and C. H. Powell.
1889	Laila, Central Peak . . .	13,156	V. Sella.
1889	Ulluaaz Bashi	15,351	V. Sella and E. Sella.
1889	Koshantau	16,880	Woolley.
1889	Mishirgitau, E. Peak ca.	16,250	Woolley.
1889	Ailama	14,850	Woolley.
1889	Kogitai (Chat Bashi) . .	12,536	V. Sella.
1889	Bangurvyran	12,583	V. Sella.
1889	Dashi Khokh	12,233	V. Sella.
1890	Tsikhvarga	13,580	Cockin and Holder.
1890	Tsikhvarga E. Peak ca.	13,500	V. Sella.
1890	Burdjula	14,295	Cockin and Holder.
1890?	Khalatza	12,917	A. V. Pastukhoff.
1891	Laila, S. Peak	13,105	G. Merzbacher and L. Purtscheller.
1891	Dongusorun, N.W. and Central Peaks	14,603	Merzbacher and Purtscheller.
1891	Sullukol Bashi	13,972	Merzbacher and Purtscheller.
1891	Gimarai Khokh	15,672	Merzbacher.
1892	Maily Khokh	15,157	N. de Poggenpohl.

* The ascent of this peak made in 1890 by Messrs. Cockin and Holder was believed by them to be the first ascent and was accepted as such in 1896 by Mr. D. W. Freshfield (*Exploration of the Caucasus*, Vol. I, p. 143). M. de Déchy, however, who in 1884 climbed a peak identified at the time with Khamkhakhi Khokh, above the Mamison Pass ('A. J.' Vol. XII, p. 317), has more recently satisfied himself that the summit he gained is the Adai Khokh of the new Russian map.

† The height (11,180) previously assigned to this peak was taken from the old 5-verst-map. That here given is taken from the new Government maps.

Date.	Name.	Altitude in feet.	By whom ascended.
1894	Bak (Charinda ?)	11,740	J. Collier, F. W. Newmarch and G. A. Solly.
1894	Mashkhin	ca. 12,700	Newmarch and Solly.
1895	Taiteli (Tana)	13,930	Dent and Woolley.
1896	Tepli, Central Peak	14,510	V. Sella and E. Gallo.
1896	Skatikom Khokh	ca. 14,100	Sella and Gallo.
1896	Sugan, N. Peak	ca. 14,730	Sella and Gallo.
1896	Kom	12,370	Sella and Gallo.
1896	Adyrsu Bashii.	14,278	Cockin, Holder and Woolley.
1896	Gumichi		
	(Cheget-tau-chana)	13,482	Cockin, Holder and Woolley.
1896	Koia-ugu Bashii	12,720	Cockin, Holder and Woolley.
1900	Zalmiag.	13,095	W. R. Rickmers and Mrs. Rickmers.
1903	Uahba, S. Peak	15,413	R. Helbling, F. Reichert, A. Schulze, O. Schuster & A. Weber.
1903	Uahba, both Peaks		L. Distel, G. Leuchs and H. Pfann.
1903	Shikhilditau	14,173	Helbling, Reichert, Schulze, and Weber.
1903	Janga, all Peaks	16,570	Helbling, Reichert, Schulze, and Weber.
1903	Skimeri	ca. 11,810	F. Scheck and A. Schulze.
1903	Ledeshttan	12,552	O. Schuster and J. H. Wigner.
1903	Leirag	11,560	Schuster and Wigner.
1903	Hevai	13,058	Schuster and Wigner.
1903	Nameless Peak		
	(Dalla Kora Ridge)	11,400	Schuster and Wigner.
1903	Shtavler	13,107	Frl. C. v. Ficker, H. v. Ficker, Rickmers, Scheck and Wigner.
1903	Tsentsaitau	12,644	Frl. v. Ficker, and Rickmers.
1903	Nashkodra	ca. 12,959	H. v. Ficker.
1903	Lialver	14,272	Schulze.
1903	Lakra	12,188	L. W. Rolleston and T. G. Longstaff.
1903	Lataga (Ullu-tau-chana)	13,790	Rolleston and Longstaff.
1903	Bashiltan	13,685	Rolleston and Longstaff.
1903	Tikhtengen	15,267	Rolleston and Longstaff.
1903	Shkara, W. Peak	16,592	Rolleston and Longstaff.
1903	Bahedukh	14,013	Distel, Leuchs and Pfann.
1907	Nameless Peak		
	(Mamison Group).	ca. 12,910	V. Ronchetti and F. Colombo.
1909	Nakhashbita,	14,410	Madame H. Kuntze.
1909	Sugan, S. Peak	14,731	Madame Kuntze.
1909	Taikhgartikhon	13,565	Madame Kuntze.
1910	Nameless Peak		
	(Kasbek Group)	ca. 13,120	W. Fischer, G. Kuhfahl and O. Schuster.
1910	Resi Khokh	12,533	Fischer, V. v. Friedrichs and Schuster.
1910	Suatiai Khokh	14,675	Fischer, Kuhfahl and Schuster.
1910	Taiti Khokh	12,817	Fischer and Schuster.
1910	Tsariat Khokh	13,327	Fischer and Schuster.
1910	Kaltber	14,462	Fischer and Schuster.
1911	Shau Khokh	14,340	Fischer and Schuster.
1911	Tamiakom Khokh	13,570	Fischer and Schuster.
1911	Nameless Peak between Zirkhu Bason and Tsariat Khokh (Kasbek Group)	ca. 12,796	Fischer and Schuster.
1911	Kalasan	12,595	Fischer and Schuster.
1911	Zilga Khokh, E. Peak	12,677	Fischer and Schuster.

My Climbing Adventures in Four Continents. By Samuel Turner. (London : T. Fisher Unwin.

Mr. Samuel Turner (who had previously ascended Pilatus and the Rigi and ran down the former in two and a half hours) had made 'a trip over the Mer-de-Glace glacier and a climb up the Aiguille du Dru to about 9000 ft.,' and took for his first climb Mont Blanc. This mountain he ascended on September 8 and 9, 1898, by the Grands Mulets and Bosses route. He descended the same way and, 'after a few minor climbs, had the date of the climb and the mountain's name burnt in my ice-axe, to indicate I had ascended the highest mountain in Europe. I took and paid for a certificate from the chief guide's office, and I felt that this completed the novice stage of my climbing, and that I had carried out all the formalities which seem ridiculous in after years.' In 1899 he ascended the Matterhorn and Monte Rosa by the usual routes from Zermatt. On both these expeditions he encountered perils and observed phenomena which are somewhat unusual. On the latter mountain, for example, he found a 'knife-like ice ridge leading up to Dufour Spitze summit,' so curious in consistency that the party hastened down to it on the descent, 'because it would have made it much more dangerous if the sun went down, and the steps on the ridge had a chance to freeze.'

In 1900 he does not appear to have visited the Alps. But in 1901 he traversed the Charmoz from south to north, made an unsuccessful attempt on the Aiguille du Midi (apparently from the Rifugio Torino), crossed the Col du Mont Tondu, and 'ascended Col des Grands Montets.' This is the sum of his climbing on the continent of Europe; but to it must be added certain climbs in Cumberland, Derbyshire and South Wales, one assisted by a rope 'got over the top,' and one forcing the author 'to climb down on some overhanging rocks,' but all very remarkable.

During the winter of 1902 he travelled in Siberia, was beaten by adverse circumstances on Mount Belukha, but ascended an unknown mountain which he christened Willers' Peak. His aneroid registered 17,850 ft. 'My aneroid was tested before and after my return to England, and found to be correct. Mr. Edward Whymper also tested my aneroid on my return to England.' So he deducted 50 ft., 'allowing the known error,' and 'was surprised, but elated, at having discovered a higher peak than the highest known up to the time of my visit to Belukha.' Both emotions are pardonable. Mr. Turner on this historic voyage added to the sum of human knowledge by sliding down a very steep ice slope,' and 'sliding on my back down the glacier,' and finding that 'it worked all right'; and by observing certain hitherto unrecorded customs of the inhabitants of Siberia, with whom, despite their 'reckless disregard of life,' you may place yourself 'in a friendly position' if you can follow Mr. Turner's example in 'balancing a paper cup on my nose and burning it while balancing it, etc.' The 'reckless disregard of life' is proved

by another peculiar custom. 'The usual way of killing bears in that part is to let the bear run at you, and just as it is going to spring you get behind your long knife, lying flat, and so the bear impales itself on the knife.' Adventures are to the adventurous.

Mr. Turner next turned his attention to New Zealand. In the autumn of 1905, that is, in the New Zealand spring, he ascended Mont Ngauruhoe alone. The height of this mountain is not stated, but the conditions were wintry, and although, 'climbing in a spiral route, Mr. Turner reached the summit of the mountain in safety,' and even had the satisfaction, according to his usual custom, of photographing himself 'by long tube,' he suffered a good deal of discomfort, was benighted, and was attacked by snow blindness. He then joined a strong party of New Zealanders, ascended the 'Priest's Cap,' failed in an attempt on Mount Sealey and in two attempts on Mount Elie de Beaumont, and succeeded in crossing Mount Cook. In 1909 he visited South America, and failed in an 'attempt to rush Aconcagua.'

Such is the plain tale, garnished only by those flowers of eloquence which we have culled from his narrative, of Mr. Turner's climbing adventures in four continents. And there might be some difficulty in expressing a judgment upon it, were it not that he has saved us the trouble. With copious comment on his own qualities and the deficiencies of his companions, assisted by cuttings from such mountaineering authorities as the *Westminster Gazette*, the *Daily Mail*, the *Wellington Press* and *Truth* (New Zealand), he enables us to estimate his feats at their true value and incidentally adds to the store of Alpine history. Thus his climb of the Matterhorn was, he thinks, a record one: 12 hours, 35 mins., Zermatt to the top and back, excluding a halt at the hut. He 'had read about a record climb of the Matterhorn, and wished to beat it. An old guide at Hotel Monte Rosa acted as timekeeper.' Few of us, when we are foolish enough to risk ourselves and our guides in racing, are hardened enough to confess it. Mr. Turner does not aggravate his fault by apology. But he has a twofold claim to forgiveness. First, his conduct appears to him to be natural and indeed laudable: and, second, he is mistaken in his facts. The mountain has been traversed from Breuil to Zermatt at least twice in less time than that stated, and—horrible to relate—has once been ascended from, and descended to, Zermatt in less than ten hours. His Charmoz traverse was the first from south to north and 'the most dangerous rock climb in Switzerland.' What is even more remarkable, 'the south to north had hitherto been looked upon as unclimbable by fair means.' It seems a pity to shatter an illusion, but probably all frequenters of the Montanvert are aware that, when the gully, which constitutes the main difficulty of the mountain, is iced, the south to north route presents divers advantages; it was first taken in 1893 (5 years before Mr. Turner's climb) by a party of well-known climbers (including two ladies), and has since been repeated frequently. Then we know (from the

Westminster Gazette) that Mr. Turner is 'the most adventurous living climber'; (from the *Daily Mail*) that he is a 'well-known Alpinist'; (from the *Wellington Press*) that he is an 'intrepid climber' and possesses 'indomitable pluck and endurance'; (from Mr. A. B. Holmes) that he is 'one of the first rock-climbers and mountaineers of the present day'; (from his own testimony) that he is 'one of the most careful of living climbers,' and further that he is the holder of 'the world's record skip,' certified to by the third and fifth officers, the purser, and the doctor of the s.s. *Osterley*, the last-named of whom 'examined him afterwards, and found him by no means exhausted and, in my opinion, capable of continuing the skip for a considerable time longer.' It is unpleasant to think that such a man should have been hampered by the incompetence or faintness of heart of his companions and should have been forced to chronicle the fact. Even on Mount Cook, 'X. talked about provisioning the bivouac and staying up a month rather than be beaten by it. I said I would climb alone if they would not climb. Y. said, "What if we cannot get across the snow plateau?" I said I would lead across it, no matter how deep the snow. Z. was silent. I had told the party several times that they had too much respect for the mountain.' Perhaps X. Y. and Z. (whose names are not so shrouded in the volume) might have a word to say if they were this side of the water.

Before the heroism and the eloquence of Mr. Turner, criticism and wonder are silent. The earnest searcher after truth may try the 23rd volume of this journal, wherein, at p. 124, he will find how what happened to Mr. S. Turner appeared to Mr. Malcolm Ross. The moral to be drawn from a comparison of the two accounts of the same adventure seems to be that every man is his own best biographer. Many an intrepid autobiographer might not have been so dear to us, had some one of his companions, possessing Mr. Ross's knowledge of the subject and mastery of English, told the story first.

With so many delights before him, the reader will scarcely ask for more. Yet we give him one more treat, for which perhaps he is in fact indebted to the publisher—namely, the task of transposition to their normal shapes of the following—Zurrier (which it needs some ingenuity to reduce to FÜRrer), Tangwald (possibly Taugwald), Binen, Ker Knotts, Bergener, Mountainrest, Nantillon, Refugio Torino, Kaufman, and Valley Alle Blanche.

Mr. Turner's ambition is Everest. Like Gil Blas' archbishop, we wish him 'toutes sortes de prospérités et un peu plus de goût.'

Peaks and Pleasant Pastures. By Claud Schuster. Oxford: 1911. 8vo. 7/6.

'These papers,' the preface tells us, 'are republished almost in the form in which they first appeared in print. . . . They are not presented as having any value of the topographical sort, nor do they embody the results of original research, and any one is free to doubt

whether a book on mountaineering can have any value if it is not in one or other of these two matters.' With the exception of 'The Middle Age of a Mountaineer,' which was recently read to the Alpine Club and appeared in the 24th volume of this Journal, the contents are, in fact, essays in the difficult art of interesting the general reader in ordinary mountaineering, devoid alike of thrilling incident and of moral edification. This being the case, it seems more appropriate for the reviewer to forget that he too is a mountaineer, and, so far as may be, to put himself in the position of that same 'general reader.' In other words, this book must be judged from the literary rather than from the technical point of view. We need not concern ourselves to ask whether the author's geography is invariably accurate, or whether his impressions of the climbs which he describes agree with our own. The question to consider is whether he has succeeded in conveying to the mere outsider, who may know less of the Alps than of the Arctic regions—for he is more likely to have read his Nansen and his Peary than his Whymper and his Mummery—why we go to the mountains and what we do there; and more, whether he has fused the raw stuff of his experiences and emotions into literature. Judged thus the book will, we think, take a high rank. The 'mere climber' may speed through its two hundred pages at his best pace, and proclaim with disgust that there is 'nothing in it.' And there is nothing—for him. But those to whom the Alps are something more than a glorified gymnasium, or a collection of peaks which offer endless opportunities for correcting the topography and outdoing the achievements of their predecessors, will recognise here one of those books, all too rare in our Alpine libraries, which are inspired by a profound love of all that the mountains have to give. For you are no true lover, the author seems to tell us, until you can enjoy not only the great expeditions in perfect weather, the days when everything goes as it should go, but the weary hut-tramp, the hours of toil up endless snow-slopes, the days of tempest and failure; not only the giants of the upper world, but the low passes, the life of the villages, the 'sacred implements of the cheese-making,' the peasant 'renewing year by year his secular strife with nature.' And it is because this book succeeds in expressing some of the joy which is to be found in all these things, and many more, that one will often take it up again, long after the brilliant climbing records have been laid aside and forgotten.

Where the author fails is in some passages where he seems to ignore his true objective, the general reader, and to address the expert. There is far too much of mere geography, unessential and confusing, in the chapter called 'Between Doron and Dora' (see especially pages 104 to 106), and the preciseness of such details as 'We were off at 3.42' is incongruous. For the same reason 'The Middle Age of a Mountaineer' should have had some judicious editing before it was republished. The personal allusions, *φωνᾶντα συνετοῖσιν*, and the references to previous numbers of the ALPINE JOURNAL,

are out of place in a book aimed at a wider audience, and the topography in the last section of the paper is unintelligible without a map. Among minor matters we may note that the snare of the unverified quotation has not been altogether avoided. It is odd to find 'Beautiful as an army with banners'; it is distressing to see what the combined efforts of author and printer have done with a line from 'Love in the Valley' on page 191; never, surely, can such havoc have been wrought by the simple insertion of a comma. More serious, in a book which ranks as literature, is the occasional lapse into the exhausted phrases of the journalist, 'another story,' and even 'superfluous adipose deposit.'

Both to students of mountaineering psychology, if such there be, and to those who endeavour to date literary documents by internal evidence, we commend a comparison of the two papers from the 'Cornhill Magazine' with 'The Middle Age of a Mountaineer.' The former were written many years earlier, yet the author, in 'The Cup and the Lip,' not only speaks of himself as a 'scarred and bearded veteran' but writes with a sobriety befitting his assumed age and infirmities. Can this indeed be the same as he who, but a few years ago, mocked at middle-age even while he pretended to welcome it? The scholiast who disputes the fact will point out triumphantly that on page 205 it is the 'callow youth' who has a taste for carrying his own knapsack, while on page 152 this is a sign of middle-aged wisdom.

In such a book as this, photographs and ordinary maps would be incongruous, but there are five charmingly decorative sketch-maps by Mr. E. H. New, which indicate just enough of the essential features to enable one to follow the text. We only regret that one of the Oberland was not added, to illustrate the author's wanderings in 1911. The get-up of the volume is perfect. Happy the mountaineer who is published by the Clarendon Press.

Julien Gallet, Dans l'Alpe Ignorée. Explorations et Souvenirs. Lausanne, Imprimeries Réunies, S.A. 1910.

M. Julien Gallet is not only a successful climber but an enthusiastic lover of the mountains, and in this well-printed and well-illustrated volume of 374 pages he has given us some delightful reading. M. Gallet has made many first ascents in the Bernese Alps, especially in the Bietschhorn Group, and quite a number of new passes, as well as many new routes on such mountains as the Lauterbrunnen Breithorn, the Gletscherhorn, the Ebnefluh, the Mittaghorn, and the Schienhorn. One of the most notable of his triumphs is the first traverse of the Mont Dolent. So that from the climbing point of view the book is full of interest, and the stories of difficult climbs graphic and absorbing. On many of his expeditions the author was accompanied by his wife.

M. Gallet has the mountain lover's eye for all the interesting

details of life in the mountains—the chalet, the flora, the peasants and their occupations. He gives us for example in his story of the Schilthorn (pp. 230 foll.) a sympathetic account of his night at the Ebnet Alp which is most entertaining. Want of space forbids us to quote many *morceaux* that have attracted us, but we must reproduce one short passage from his account of an ascent of the Grivola from Val Savaranche (p. 80).

‘A peine avons-nous atteint les premiers gazons, que nous voyons s’ébattre toute une troupe de jolis chamois, puis, un peu plus loin, nous découvrons plusieurs bouquetins. Tous ces animaux paissent dans une quiétude complète. Certes, ils sentent que nous n’avons pas de sang royal dans les veines, car ils se laissent approcher de très près. Joseph [Kalbermatten]—qui ne connaît que les chamois suisses, toujours anxieux et toujours traqués—déborde d’exaltation : “Monsieur, mais voyez donc ces bouqueins ! regardez cet énorme animal là-bas . . . oh ! si près ! Voilà quatre gros mâles ! et ces cornes, Monsieur ! ces cornes !”’

Only 300 copies of the book have been printed. Happy are those who are fortunate enough to possess it.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ALPINE CLUB.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Club was held in the Hall, 23 Savile Row, on Tuesday evening, November 7, at 8.30 p.m.

Sir Edward Davidson, *President*, in the chair. Messrs. C. G. Monro, V. A. Fynn, L. C. F. Oppenheim, B. Lawford, C. G. G. Stewart, E. B. Ormond, R. G. Rows, C. L. Chute, H. J. Macartney and H. O. S. Gibson were balloted for and elected members of the Club.

The PRESIDENT said : I have to announce the gift of an oil-painting of the Dent Blanche by Mr. Henry Howard, who deserves the hearty thanks of our Club for presenting us with this fine specimen of his work. I should like to point out that this is a good example that other artistic members of the Club might follow with advantage. The Club will, no doubt, wish me to convey their best thanks to Mr. Howard for his handsome present.

I think that the Club will like to know that, acting on a hint given by my predecessor in this chair, it has been determined to issue the ALPINE JOURNAL after the end of this year in an annual volume, consisting of four quarterly numbers, as the biennial volume of eight numbers has now become inconveniently large and bulky to handle. The Committee hope that the change will be acceptable to the Club.

I have to announce the deaths of the following members. Mr. T. G. Ouston, a well-known and very distinguished surgeon in the North, who was a member of the Club for ten years, has passed away prematurely at the age of forty. He was specially known in connexion with his climbs amongst the Scottish Hills, and also with