seemed to offer no special difficulty. I have recently come across a report that about a month after my attempt two brothers Innerkofler, of Sexten, had reached the summit by such a cleft as I have described; but whether it was by this, or by a similar one on the E. side of the peak, I have been unable to ascertain.

In conclusion, I will mention that a new map of a large portion of the Dolomites, drawn by P. Ritter von Wiedemann, has been published with the first part of the fourth volume of the German Alpine Club. The map, as far as the Austrian territory is concerned, is based upon the new military survey, and generally has adopted its nomenclature. On the Italian side, where the materials were more deficient, it is less correct. Although it is undoubtedly capable of improvement in many respects, it certainly does not deserve the severe criticisms which, even before its appearance, Dr. Kurtz had pronounced upon it in the preface to his 'Guide to the Dolomites,' and which since its publication he has repeated with greater detail in vol. vii. p. 303 of Amthor's 'Alpenfreund.' The revised edition of Dr. Kurtz's paper, which has now been published as a 'Guide,' is a considerable improvement on its original form, but it is still by no means free from errors. On the whole, the pedestrian will probably find the guidebook to be less useful than von Wiedemann's map.

LIST OF MARCHES FROM THE GANGES, NEAR MAICHA, TO CHINI; ALSO FROM SIMLA TO CHINI, AND FROM CHINI THROUGH TIBET TO CASHMERE. By WILLIAM SIMPSON, F.R.G.S. Summary of a paper read on the subject before the Alpine Club, on April 6, 1875.

In the 'Alpine Journal' of May 1874, is a paper of mine, giving the journey from Mussoorie to Gangootree, or the source of the Ganges, with the list of marches, and this itinerary is only a continuation of the other, both including the principal points of interest in the Alpine regions of the NW. of Hindoostan.

It may be mentioned that a march may vary from 10 to 20 miles, but they usually average from 12 to 15 miles.

In vol. iii. of 'Alpine Journal' there is a paper by C. M. Smith, describing this route as far as the Parung Pass. In the same vol. there is a paper by J. F. Cheetham, F.R.G.S., entitled 'The Thibetan Route from Simla to Srinagar.' Mr. Cheetham went by Lahoul and the Bara Lacha Pass; otherwise his route is the same as this itinerary. In vol. iv. of 'Alpine Journal' is a paper called 'Trips in the Himalayas,' by Captain J. R. Oliver, who went from Simla to Chini, and returned over the Roopin Pass. In the same vol. is a paper on 'The Sooroo Route

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from Leh to Cashmere,' by F. D. Brocklehurst. Mr. Brocklehurst went as far as the Pang Kung lake, on the east of the Indus, but his paper does not describe that part of this journey. These may be consulted for further details.

GANGES TO

1. Hilga.
2. Tewaree.
3. Barsoo.
4. Kelso } Diara Pass, 10,000 ft. high, in this march.
5. Nogong }
6. Ooncha Pass. 10,500 ft. high.
7. Nisnee.
8. Karsalee. This is the village nearest to Jumnootree, or the source of the Jumna, and about 10 or 12 miles from the glacier.

KARSALEE TO

1. Foot of Manji Kanta Ghatée. Fine view of the Jumnootree peaks, called the Someri Parbet, or Bunderpuch. Two peaks are visible, but in reality there are four, and a lake between, in which, according to the Ramayana, Hunooman came from Ceylon to extinguish the fire on his tail. On this march is the Manji Kanta Pass, 13,500 ft.
2. Camp in the forest on other side of the Ghatée.
3. Tonse valley.
4. Pitwarrée. } Nishera Ghatée, 11,000 ft, on this march.
5. Mussoorie. }
6. Kooar. The coolies in this region do not measure distance by 'cos' (miles), but by 'choories,' or so many smokes, because they take a smoke at each rest. They do not use pipes, but make a hole in the ground, and another hole connected with it, by which they suck through the smoke.
7. Jacko. This is the last village before crossing the Roopin Pass. The stream is a tributary of the Tonse, which again falls into the Jumna. The Roopin Pass is said to be 15,000 ft. high.
8. Sohroo, foot of Roopin Pass. The valley where you camp is very fine. There is a grand waterfall of three steps at the end coming from the snow, and a beautiful cascade on the south side. Cross the stream on a 'snow bridge.'
9. Noora Basso. No village.
10. Sangla, in the Buspa Valley. The Buspa stream is a tributary of the Sutlej.
11. Barung. On the Sutlej. Barung Ghatée, 12,000 ft. Fine forest of deodar-trees on the latter half of this march.
12. Chini. Cross the Sutlej at Poarée on a 'joola,' or rope bridge, and ascend right bank to Cotée, a village near Chini, and join the direct route from Simla to Tibet.

As travellers who start for Tibet and Cashmere generally begin at Simla, a list of the marches from that place to Chini is here given :—

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SIMLA TO

1. Phagoo.
2. Theog.
3. Mutteana.
4. Nagkunda. Splendid view of Sutlej Valley and snowy range in the distance. The route into Tibet by Kooloo, Lahoul, and the Barra Lacha Pass, branches off at Nagkunda, joining the other route between the Salt Lake and the Tunglung Pass.
5. Bagee.
6. Kundrella.
7. Soongree.
8. Bowlee.
9. Nogree.
10. Darhin Ghatée.
11. Serhan. From this the road is by the Sutlej Valley as far as the Werang Pass between Punghi and Leepee.
12. Tranda.
13. Natchore. Pass the Sutlej on this march by a bridge at Wangtoo, from which a valley leads up to the Baboo Pass, and the Mani Pass, which is a difficult but a short route to Tibet, joining the route described at Dunkur on the Spiti River. Ibex on this pass.
14. Chergaon.
15. Meroo. The scenery about Rogi, on the march from Meroo to Chini, is particularly fine.
16. Chini.

The Hindostan and Tibet road begins at Kalki on the plains at the foot of the hills, and passes by Simla and on to Chini, where it ends, beyond which there is nothing but the old native road. Some travellers take the old road from Nagkunda to Serahan, to see the town of Rampore, noted for its 'Chuddurs,' on the Sutlej.

At Chini there is a bungalow, now used by travellers, built by Lord Dalhousie, who used to stay at that place, as it is free from the heavy rains of Simla. The grand view of snow-peaks on the south side of the Sutlej is also another attraction. Grapes are cultivated in the villages at this place. During the rainy season some slight showers fall, so that trees are plentiful and grasses and flowers abundant; but when the traveller passes the Werang Ghatée, on the second march beyond, all becomes changed. From the absence of moisture the whole of Ladak is like a desert, and not much different in colour from a sheet of brown paper. It is curious to note that along with this new vegetable condition we have the change from Hindooism to Buddhism, or at least the form of it now taught by the Lamas of Tibet, whose monasteries, with monks and nuns, are one of the points which interest travellers.

CHINI TO

1. Punghi.
2. Jungra. Stream on this march called Keskong. There is

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camping ground, but no village at Jungra, on south side of Werang Ghatée.

3. Leepee. Asrung Valley leads up from Leepee to Mani Pass. Ibex to be found on this route. Werang Pass, or Orung Ghatée, 13,000 ft.
4. Tapung. Lebrung and Kanum are villages near to this.
5. Soonum. Monasteries and large prayer-wheels may be seen here. Some of the wheels propelled by water.
6. Hango. Hangola Ghatée on this march.
7. Nacko. The village of Leo is on this march, and the Spiti River is crossed on a wooden bridge.
8. Chango. Recross Spiti River to Shalkur.
9. Shalkur.
10. Soomera. On part of this march the Spiti River is the boundary of Chinese territory.
11. Lara. Cross Spiti River on a joola.
12. Poch.
13. Dunker. The routes by Baboo and Mani Passes lead to this point.
14. Kasa.
15. Keewar or Keebur. As there are no villages between this and Ghia, that is eight marches, coolies and supplies have to be taken here. Yaks are used to carry the loads in this region; the Yak carries about as much as three men.
16. Parung-law, or Parung Pass. 19,000 ft. Some rain to-day and yesterday. Camp close to the glacier. Some snow fell during the night, 4th July, 1861, and some on the morning as we started.
17. Palung Palda.
18. Tchoo-Moreri. Sixteen miles long, and level of lake 15,000 ft. above the sea.
19. Korzook. Monastery, and a few families in tent.
20. Poga. Sulphur and borax mines.
21. Thogji-Chanmo, or Tsho-Kar, 'The White Lake,' or the Salt Lake. The marks of an old beach line may be seen. Shells of the *Lymnæa Auricularia* may be found in this old beach, 150 ft. above present level. The plains about the Salt Lake are a good station for the Kyang, or wild horse. By Pallas it was named the *Equus Hemionus*, and by Moorcroft the *Equus Kyang*.
22. Foot of Tung-lung Pass. Thunder and heavy rain and hail-storm to-day. Rain being exceptional in Tibet, the fact is worth noting in this itinerary. Tung-lung Pass 18,000 feet.
23. Ghia. Ghia is on a stream leading to the Indus. Prayer-wheels propelled by water-mills may be seen at this place.
24. Miroo. The stream from Tung-lung Pass runs by Ghia and Miroo; at Obshee on this march it joins the Indus, and the remainder of the route to Leh is on the left bank of that river.
25. Marsilla or Marsilung. Monastery of Hemis. Route to Pang-Kung Lake or Tchoo Pang-Kung leaves the Indus at this place.

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26. Tchoohot or Gholab Bagh.
27. Leh. This is the capital of Little Tibet. A native rajah used to live here, but the country was conquered by the Sikhs under Runjit Singh, and the old palace is now deserted. The route to the Kara Korum Mountains and Yarkund goes NE. from Leh.
28. Basgo.
29. Hemis.
30. Kalsi. From Leh to Kalsi the road is along the line of the Indus, but here it leaves the river and goes more nearly due west.
31. Lama Yuru. Large Buddhist monastery at this place.
32. Karboo.
33. Shergool.
34. Kargyl. Mer and Ser Peaks, also called Noon and Koon, and the Rajah Huy, or Dark Peak; and the Dun Huy, or White Peak.
35. Tashgaum.
36. Dras or Duras. Bul-tul Pass. Bul-tul, or Bul Lake, and source of the Dras River, gives the name to the pass. Here the road descends into the Scinde Valley, a portion of Cashmere. A long march, or rather two marches in one, of about 24 miles.
37. Sonamurg.
38. Ghoond. 38. Ghootley Bagh. 39. Srinuggur. Capital of Cashmere.

When crossing the Manji Kanta Pass, which, being on the moist side of the Himalayan range, had a great quantity of snow, and being nearly the whole march upon it, I got an attack of 'snow blindness.' Most of our coolies had the same. It was not till during the night that the eyes felt anything wrong, and by constant bathing in cold water the effect went off during the next day. When lately in California I was told of a cure, or rather preventive, for snow blindness. The man who told me of it said that one morning he met a friend coming into the village where he was at the time, and as he seemed to have two black eyes, he hailed him by an enquiry as to who he had been fighting with, but the reply was that the eyes were all right, and that he had just come in from the snow, and this was his mode of keeping his eyes from snow blindness. His plan was to use paint or a bit of burnt stick or cork, and blacken all round the eyes for half an inch. I heard this confirmed from other sources, and that it was practised by the old trackers who had to travel over the snow in the winter time, and that they learned it from the old employés of the Hudson Bay Company, who must have had considerable experience. It seems a very simple remedy, and it is to be hoped it may be tried by members of the A. C., so that its preventive powers may be reported upon for the benefit of all Alpine explorers.*

* This preservative has long been known to Tyrolese chamois-hunters. It is tolerably efficient when no other means are at hand, but even the peasants now prefer coloured spectacles.—EDITOR.

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