on one's own part greatly benefits a friend in difficulties. My sentiments are very unromantic, but, I believe, just. However, to say the truth, I thought he would be able to save himself at the first moment, and after that it was too late to think anything about it.

We finally reached the chalet at 2.30 A.M., just 24 hrs. from the time we started. Didn't seem so tired as one might have expected. Indeed, I sat up till 5 o'clock, smoking and reading and writing, till daylight warned me to retire to my hay couch.

NOTE ON THE MAP OF THE MOUNTAINS OF COGNE, OR EASTERN GRAIANS.

THIS map is a revision of that which appeared in the 'Alpine Journal,' vol. xii. So much has lately been done for the exploration of the Cogne mountains, and, as a natural consequence, so many names have sprung into existence, that a new map with a revised nomenclature will probably be acceptable to climbers.

Mountaineers have of late visited this district in considerable numbers, and several fine, but hitherto little known, expeditions—*e.g.* the Herbetet and the Grand Paradis by the Col de l'Abeille, have become comparatively popular. The chain from Punta Sengie to the Lavina is no longer obscure, and the same may be said of the summits in the neighbourhood of the Roccia Viva. But the peaks and passes south of the Ciardonei Glacier still offer, on a small scale, a field for exploration; their nomenclature is in great confusion—*e.g.* the name *Lazin* there gives as much trouble now as the *Grande Serre* did years ago on the Cogne side of the chain.

To those to whom hearty thanks were offered for help of various kinds in vol. xii. must now be added the names of Signor Bobba and the Rev. W. A. B. Coolidge. G. Y.

ALPINE NOTES AND NEW ROUTES.

SASSO DI BOSCO NERO (2,509 m.=8,370 ft.).—On September 15, Mr. H. J. T. Wood, with M. Barbaria, of Cortina, left Forno di Zoldo, at 3.15, and reached the pass between the Sasso di Bosco Nero and the Sfornici at 7.10. Taking to the rocks of the former a few feet below the pass, the south-east face of the mountain was traversed with some difficulty in an upward direction, when possible, till a gully was reached, leading to the north-east arête. As the top of this looked very unpromising, its west wall was climbed by a series of alternate ascents and traverses till the arête was hit, some 200 feet to the south-west of the head of the gully, and the top reached without further difficulty. Time from the pass 2 hrs. 10 mins. Descent by the same route to the pass, thence to Ospitale, long, steep, and unpleasant. This peak is the highest point in the range separating the southernmost part of the Val di Zoldo from the Piave Valley, and

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lies about 10 miles south-west of the Pelmo. The view from the top was extremely interesting, and the rock climb good. This route seems to be an important variation on Herr Euringer's (*Mitt.* 1883, p. 22), and more interesting. The mountain might be highly recommended were it not for the unpleasantness of the access to the pass from both sides.

KLEINE HAUNOLD (First Ascent) (2,820 m.=9,250 ft.).—This peak lies to the north-east of the Haunold, and its three summits are well seen from Innichen Wildbad. On September 20, the same party left this latter place at 5.45, and made for the beautiful cirque of which this peak is about the centre. They left the gully to the east of the peak, after ascending in about 100 feet, and crossed the ridge running north from the east of the three peaks, then climbed the west side of this ridge till they reached a plateau running round the north face of the mountain at 9.20. After an hour's halt they traversed this till they got to the west of the three peaks, and then climbed the rocks of this to the top, and along the arête to the central peak, where they arrived at 11.30. They followed the same route in the descent to the plateau, and then traversed to the east till they reached the gully to the east of the mountain, which they came straight down. Time from summit to Wildbad, 2½ hrs. Kleine Haunold seems a suitable name for this mountain. There were no traces of a previous ascent; but as the actual top of the mountain was cut to pieces by lightning, it is possible that a stone man may have been destroyed.

THE DENT BLANCHE IN APRIL.—The exceptional weather this spring has rendered just possible an unusually early ascent of the Dent Blanche. On Tuesday, April 25, Mr. Owen G. Jones, with the guides Antoine Bovier and Pierre Gaspoz, and with porter Bovier fils, effected a safe ascent of the mountain by the south ridge under conditions of much interest. The winter snow was very heavy, but none had fallen for eight or nine weeks previous to the excursion, excepting a small quantity on the night of April 23. The party left Evolena at 3.30 P.M. on Monday, the 24th, and reached the Bricolla huts in 4 hrs. These were unfortunately filled with drift-snow, and an open-air bivouac was necessary. They waited there till nearly 1 A.M., timing their departure so that the difficult portion of the glacier should be reached at daybreak. No great trouble was experienced till the final bergschrund was crossed, the snow being in good condition. But the slope up to the Wandfluh was of hard ice thinly covered with pellets of ice; step-cutting was necessary for 2½ hrs., and it was found very difficult to keep the feet warm. The south ridge was reached at 8.45 A.M. The rocks from here onwards were entirely free from snow, but owing to a heavy glaze of ice on the south-west face, the two huge gendarmes could not be turned entirely on the left. The passage of the first was necessarily up the gully to the left, and was very difficult. The ridge was then struck just above the gendarme (at 11.15), and retained for the most part till the second gendarme was reached. This was turned by passing to the right along the ricketty crawling traverse, and then directly upwards to the ridge again. No further difficulties of import-

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ance were experienced till the rocks were all passed. Then commenced the final steep slope to the summit; it was cased in ice exactly in the same condition as that on the slope leading up to the Wandfluh, and the labour of step-cutting was excessive. The party kept close to the continuous cornice on the right, where the ice was not quite so hard. The summit was reached shortly after 2 P.M. (23 hrs. from Evolena), and the descent commenced immediately. The gendarmes were passed by 5.30 P.M., and Bricolla ultimately reached at 10.30 P.M. The conditions were for the most part similar to those during the ascent, excepting that the lower snow was very soft, and the last two hours down to Bricolla rendered very fatiguing in consequence. A halt was called outside the huts at the old encampment, and some hot chocolate made. The descent was continued at midnight, and Evolena reached at 3.15 A.M. on April 26. The whole expedition lasted about 36 hrs., including halts. The guides were in splendid form, and the weather remained perfect throughout, otherwise the expedition would certainly have failed.

STARS IN THE DAY-TIME.—In confirmation of a statement in a former number,* I may say that last season I frequently saw stars in the day-time; but as Barbaria assured me it was by no means uncommon, I made no especial notes of the phenomenon. H. J. T. W.

THE FIRST PASSAGE OF THE LAUTERAARJOCH, AND FIRST ASCENT OF THE MITTELHORN.—'Ball's Guide' makes no definite statement regarding either of these expeditions. It would appear ('Alpine Journal,' i. 60) that, in 1857, it was believed at Grindelwald that the pass in question had never been traversed. It may, therefore, be noted that in the 'Athenæum,' of November 1, 1845, appeared a full account by Mr. Speer, of the passage of the Lauteraarjoch, and of the ascent of the Mittelhorn, both being made, it is stated, for the first time. Mr. Speer, with three guides, started on July 8, 1845, from the Agassiz hut, and mounted by the Lauteraar Glacier to the Sattel. They then, the same day, ascended the Mittelhorn, and descended to Rosenlaui by the Rosenlaui Glacier, referred to by Mr. Speer as an unexplored region. HENRY COCKBURN.

ICE STUDIES AT THE ANTIPODES.—Our brethren the furthest off that it is possible to be have made a resolute and courageous beginning as regards glacier surveys. Mr. Malcolm Ross, vice-president of the New Zealand Alpine Club, has collected a series of interesting papers, published at Wellington under the title of 'Aorangi,' profusely illustrated with maps and sketches, of which even the least artistic bear impress of having been made upon the spots they represent, and some of which show much promise on the part of the sketchers. We do hope, however, that none of our friends will think that any of us or our far-off brethren ever use such implements as the ice axes represented in the drawings. The appendix, by Mr. T. N. Brodrick, on 'Survey Work in the Southern Alps' is, perhaps, of the greatest interest. The last map in the pamphlet gives a diagram of the position of some of the larger stones upon the Mueller Glacier, on the

* See p. 271.

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scale of 8 inches to 1 mile. This spirited beginning in the way of permanent record will be of very great use—more so as years pass away—to all students of ice movement. Such observations are, indeed, precisely what are wanted, and if many come in from countries under British government or 'influence' we shall probably learn more as to pace, periods of advance and retreat, and such like matters within a reasonable time from this date than has ever before been in our power to so much as guess at. And what ice masses, and, alas! what terrible moraines they have! What a happy country for shoemakers!

The second number of the 'New Zealand Alpine Journal,' dated October 1892, also contains, opposite p. 88, a sketch of the present and ancient glaciated areas of the South Island, accompanying an article by Captain F. W. Hatton, vice-president of the New Zealand Alpine Club.

In the 'Transactions of the New Zealand Institute' is an article by Mr. G. E. Mannering on the Murchison Glacier, with a map at p. 360; and, lastly, the same mountaineer delivered a lecture upon the glaciers of the Tasman valley before the Australian Association for the Advancement of Science on January 16, 1891. So that we here in little Britain must look to our laurels, and cordially hope, as did Oliver Twist, for *more*. The writer begs to express his obligations to those New Zealand friends who have so kindly and liberally supplied him with these and other papers. M. H.

Alpine Photographic Exhibition at Turin.—Following the example set by the Alpine Club, this spring the Italian Alpine Club opened an exhibition of about 2,000 views in three large rooms of the 'Società di Belle Arti,' which turned out very successful by reason of the number and quality of the visitors. Only members of the Italian Club were allowed to compete, and among the principal exhibitors were Signor Vittorio Sella, of Biella, with 327 splendid and large views of the Alps, the Dolomites, and the Caucasus, which occupied the central room; then came the brothers Origoni, of Milan, with 255 views; and Signor Cassarini, of Bologna, with 108 views of the Bologna Apennines and the Dolomites. A lady, the Baroness De Rolland, of Turin, exhibited a pretty collection of photographs of the high Alps, of the lateral valleys of Aosta, and the costumes of the peasantry, being, I believe, the only member of the gentler sex who has taken mountain views, with the exception of the Duchess of Sermoneta, of Rome, whose photographs of the Alps were much admired at the Photographic Exhibition at Florence. It appears that Signor Sella's collection will be exhibited also at Boston, under the patronage of the Appalachian Mountain Club, where, no doubt, it will be fully appreciated by the American public.

The exhibition at Turin, to which twenty-eight members contributed, has had the excellent effect of bringing before the Italian public many of the mountainous parts of their beautiful land, till now unknown to them, more particularly the Dolomite region, which has been left in the hands of English, German, and Austrian mountaineers. It has also shown what artistic effect may be obtained from noble

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mountains with their extensive glaciers, opening thus a new study of nature's beauties to the painter and the dilettante. Many of the views were very characteristic, showing, for instance, the postures of mountaineers in difficult ascents, and others representing the first foundations of the Hut on the Punta Gnifetti of Monte Rosa, with the figures of well-known members of the Italian Alpine Club, giving their directions to the workmen in the midst of ice and snow.

It is to be hoped that another year members will not be allowed to exhibit their views in albums, which, in the first place, are inferior in effect to those on the walls, and present also difficulties for the jury in their appreciation of their merits.

The Italian Alpine Club conferred their gold medal and an honorary diploma on Signor Vittorio Sella; two other gold medals, three silver ones, and five bronze ones were also distributed, as likewise diplomas and honorary mentions. The exhibition remained open during a month, and was much frequented, particularly on the evenings when illuminated with the electric light. Much praise is due to the activity of the members of the Turin Section, who organised and directed the exhibition in this first essay. R. H. B.

Relief Map of Mont Blanc of the last Century.—Mr. C. E. Layton has presented to the Club a Relief Map of the chain of Mont Blanc executed shortly before 1790 by M. Exchaquet, who was Directeur des Fonderies du Haut-Faucigny at that date and who also prepared, in great part from his own observations, Reliefs of the 'Government of Aigle' and the St. Gothard. The Map of Mont Blanc is on a scale of 1 in 34,000. It shows the routes taken in the attempts on Mont Blanc, and that of the Col du Géant, and has a Key giving the names of the peaks. The central portion of the chain is very fairly correct. A contemporary advertisement of the Relief may be found in a volume in the Club Library, the 'Itinéraire de la Vallée de Chamonix, d'une partie du Bas-Vallais et des Montagnes avoisinantes, avec Cartes,' Lausanne 1790, published by I. P. Berthout van Berchem, a friend of Exchaquet, with whom and Professor Struve he prepared and kept for sale mineralogical collections of the rocks of Mont Blanc and the St. Gothard. That of Mont Blanc comprised 94 specimens, and its price was 36 French livres.

We quote the advertisement of the 'Objets qui concernent le Mont-Blanc. No. 4, Collection lithologique du Mont-Blanc et des montagnes avoisinantes. Elle est composée de 94 morceaux, dont on voit un catalogue raisonné dans "l'Itinéraire de la Vallée de Chamonix," &c. Cette collection est déjà connue; on remarquera seulement ici que par les nouveaux arrangemens qu'on a pris elle sera formée dorénavant avec beaucoup de soin. Le prix est de 36 livres de France. No. 5, Relief de la vallée de Chamonix et des chaînes de montagnes qui la bordent. Il a un pied 7 pouces 6 lignes de longueur sur 11 pouces de largeur. Le bas de la pièce est supposé le niveau de la mer, et l'échelle est d'une ligne pour 34 toises. Ce relief est en bois d'arole et colorié. Il représente les rochers, les glaciers et tous les chemins, sentiers, bois et hameaux de ces montagnes; on a aussi indiqué les divers endroits où se trouvent les fossiles de la collection. Le prix est

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de huit louis et quart. No. 6, Carte pétrographique de la vallée de Chamonix et des montagnes avoisinantes. Cette carte coloriée indique la nature des différentes montagnes et vallées qu'elle représente, ainsi que les endroits où se trouvent les diverses pierres de la collection.

'Outre la nomenclature des fossiles de chaque collection, MM. van Berchem, Struve et Exchaquet donneront une description détaillée des caractères extérieurs et chimiques de ces fossiles, dans un ouvrage qu'ils se proposent de publier sur le Saint-Gothard.

'Les personnes qui désireront un ou plusieurs des objets ci-dessus indiqués s'adresseront à M. Struve le fils, professeur honoraire de chimie à Lausanne. L'expédition se fera aux frais des commettants. MM. les amateurs étrangers peuvent remettre aux personnes indiquées ci-après la valeur des objets qu'ils désirent, et envoyer le reçu à M. le professeur Struve, à Lausanne, lorsqu'ils lui feront la demande.'

The maps, the advertisement goes on to state, were to be procured at Leipzic, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Naples, Venice, Rome, Florence, and Milan.

THE LIBRARY.—The following additions have been made since January 15, 1893:

Wundt (Theodor). Die Besteigung des Cimone della Pala. Ein Album für Kletterer und Dolomiten-Freunde. Illustrated. 4to. Stuttgart, 1892.

A Handbook for Travellers in Switzerland, Savoy, and Piedmont. Small 8vo. Map. John Murray. London, 1838. (The first edition: See Coolidge, Swiss Travel and Swiss Guide-books, p. 75.) Presented by the Hon. Librarian.

Bibliographie Nationale Suisse. Fascicule IIa: Géodésie et Cartes de la Suisse, des Régions et Cantons. Fascicule IIb: Cartes de Parcelles plus ou moins grandes du territoire suisse. Fascicule Vb^{ter}: Architecture, Sculpture et Peinture. 8vo. Berne, 1892.

Svenska Turistförenings Årsskrift, 1893. Illustrated. 8vo. Stockholm, 1893.

Bonney (Professor T. G.). Petrological Notes on the Euphotide or Saussurite-smaragdite Gabbro of the Saasthal. Reprint from the 'Philosophical Magazine' for March, 1892. 8vo. pamphlet. (Presented.)

Duparc (L.) et Mrazec (L.). La Structure du Mont-Blanc. Reprint from 'Archives des Sciences Physiques et Naturelles.' 8vo. pamphlet. Genève, 1893.

The Sierra Club Bulletin, No. 1. Illustrated. San Francisco, 1893.

Richter (Prof. Dr. E.). Die Erschliessung der Ostalpen. Parts 7 to 10. Berlin, 1893.

Martel (E. A.) Les Cévennes et la Région des Causses. Paris, 1892. (Presented by the author.)

REVIEWS AND NOTICES.

The Land of the Cliff Dwellers. By Frederick H. Chapin. (Boston: 1892.)

This is a charmingly got-up little volume by the author of 'Mountaineering in Colorado.' As its name implies, it deals chiefly with a subject more nearly related to archæology than mountaineering; but, in the course of his narrative, the author gives a description of an ascent of Mount Snaefel (14,240 ft.), a fine point of view near the little

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