EBNEFLUHJOCH.—Dr. Coolidge is good enough to point out that Mr. Philpott crossed the Col and not the Ebnefluh itself, as stated on p. 335. The Col has not since been crossed (cf. 'The Bernese Oberland,' vol. I. pt. i. 82–5).

THE COL DES CRISTAUX ('A.J.' xxviii. 333–4).—Dr. Coolidge has written to express the opinion that the first *complete passage* of this col is to be ascribed to Mr. Withers's party, inasmuch as M. Fontaine and his guides did not make the descent to the Argentière Glacier *from the exact point* reached from the Talèfre side, but first followed the main arête for a bit. The question can be further studied in 'Mont Blanc Führer,' p. 152; 'Guide de la Chaîne du Mont Blanc' (1914 edition), pp. 104–5, in which very full references are given; and in M. Fontaine's article in 'Echo des Alpes,' 1911, pp. 299 *seq.*

Mr. Withers writes:—"I have refreshed my memory and I think the statement in the new edition of Kurz is fair and right to all parties. Of course I had no idea, nor had any of the numerous people I applied to for information at the time any idea, when I wrote the article in the ALPINE JOURNAL, that anyone had been on the ridge at that particular point or down the buttress. So far as I knew M. Fontaine had never claimed the traverse of the Pass as his."

NEW HUT NEAR THE ALLÉE BLANCHE.—Mr. Ruthven W. Stuart writes that Signor Gamba has again put mountaineers under obligation by building a hut on the small col to the N.W. of the Pyramides Calcaires. This hut will be very useful for the splendid, but very much neglected, western end of the Mont Blanc chain, comprising such peaks as the Aiguilles des Glaciers and de Trélatête.

NOTES ON THE CAUCASUS.

CAUCASIAN PLACE-NAMES.—Mr. D. Freshfield sends the following note:

'As President of the Royal Geographical Society I desire to call your attention to the method—or rather the want of method—in dealing with the choice and spelling of place-names in the Caucasus, which has been apparent in the pages of the ALPINE JOURNAL of recent years.

'The normal and proper course in the case of all foreign place-names when used in English literature is to accept the name adopted on the Government Surveys of the country in question, and in Russia to use the spelling consistent with the system of transliteration laid down by the Council of the R.G.S. This system is followed by the Departments of His Majesty's Government and in many other quarters, and may fairly be called official.

'In the Caucasus, however, as I pointed out in 1896, in the preface to my "Exploration of the Caucasus," place-names originally Turkish, or Georgian, have in some instances been put by the Russian surveyors into Russian forms, which, when transliterated according to our system, produce results very far from the original, and either unpronounceable, or certain to be unrecognisable to the people of the district when pronounced.

'But the admitted existence of these exceptions in the case of the Caucasus is no reason for the systematic neglect of the rule.

'Again, there is no excuse for the prevalent substitution in English works of a German system of transliteration for that in use in this country, which has become too noticeable in the articles of some of your contributors. I trust this may now be put an end to.'

THE EXPLORATION OF THE ADAI KHOKH GROUP.—Mr. Harold Raeburn will read a paper on the recent exploration of the Adai Khokh group before the Royal Geographical Society at the theatre in Burlington Gardens on Monday, January 11. Members of the Alpine Club who may wish to attend will be supplied with tickets on application to the Chief Clerk R.G.S., Lowther Lodge, Kensington Gore, S.W.

THE MOUNTAINS OF THE ADYR AND ADYL VALLEYS.—Herren Karl Egger and G. Miescher of Bâle had a successful three weeks' campaign in this district and made several new ascents. They also ascended Elbruz on ski. Just as they leaving for Suanetia they got the news of the outbreak of war and so were compelled to return, which they managed to do by Constantinople and Athens. They were unfortunately compelled to abandon their photographs, which included some interesting new ones.

HIMALAYAN NOTES.

THE HEIGHT OF THE PEAKS OF THE NUN KUN MASSIF.—In 1911 the Indian Survey made a new triangulation of Kun and Pinnacle peaks in the Nun Kun Massif. So far as I know, no mention of these later measurements has been recorded in the ALPINE JOURNAL. Both peaks were apparently observed from three stations, and the height above sea-level up to date fixed by the Survey is, for Kun 23,219 ft., and for Pinnacle peak 22,742 ft., the values for both being somewhat under those previously given for them by the Indian Survey.

My opinion *re* Pinnacle peak, of which I made the first ascent, is stated in our 'Peaks and Glaciers of Nun Kun,' which I here quote: 'After a careful study of the central peaks of the massif