from points without it and from the high plateau, this peak was judged by all members of the expedition to be the second highest of the group. Calculation from the reading of the boiling-point thermometer compared with a simultaneous reading at the lowe station of Dras gives its altitude as 23,253 ft. On levelling off from a point just below the top on to the peak next west, fixed by the Indian Survey at 23,269 ft., the latter peak appeared to be somewhat lower, seemingly about 50 ft. Hence the height of Pinnacle peak has been placed at 23,300 ft.'

The latest Survey measurement, however, as stated above, makes the height of this peak considerably less than that obtained by the best means at my disposal, and for which I claimed no greater accuracy than does any other serious-minded explorer for his hypsometric observations, which may be in excess of trigonometrical ones, particularly when taken from a great and weather-exposed height. There is also a possibility that my figure may have been increased by error in the lower reading taken at Dras. My observations may exemplify the statement made by the Indian Survey that hypsometrical heights taken by them have been found to be as much as 600 ft. in excess at trigonometrical stations.

FANNY BULLOCK WORKMAN.

THE KARAKORAM EXPEDITION.—The following telegram has been received in Rome from Dr. Filippo di Filippi's scientific expedition to the Karakoram and the Western Himalaya :—' Camp at Depsang, August 15 (*via* Leh, August 24) :—The expedition, having completed its work south of the Karakoram, crosses into Chinese Turkestan. The exploration of the Remo glacier has revealed a glacier basin of unexpected importance and size and of very singular features. The adjacent portion of the Karakoram watershed is fundamentally different from the present maps. All well.'

NEW ZEALAND NOTES.

THE following interesting letter has been received from our colleague, Mr. G. E. Mannering :—

The Union Bank of Australia, Ltd.,
Napier, N.Z.
July 31, 1914.

DEAR CAPTAIN FARRAR,—' I was glad to receive your note on June 22 and to know the press cuttings regarding the accident on Mt. Cook came in useful for the Journal.

' I do not think the *Linda Route* will be thrown up. It has been used many times now, and, as a rule, is comparatively safe in cold

weather and in the early season. Late in the season, when the Linda begins to break up, the avalanches do come away freely, and in warm N.W. weather, especially, such is the case.

'Teichelmann's climb was by Zurbriggen's route almost entirely, except that his party kept longer to the snow slopes before reaching the crest of the N.E. arête. The objection to this route is the long steep snow grind from plateau to arête.

'The route by the small dotted line (p. 228) across the face of the ice of the summit was first done by Miss Du Faur with P. Graham and Thomson, coming down.

'In 1890 Dixon and I climbed Green's route as marked, except for a diversion to the rocks on left, half-way up the Linda, and, after leaving the rocks on right of top couloir, we followed the line on the face as marked as far as the level of the cross now marked by Mr. Green. (See *N.Z. Alpine Journal*, May 1895, and "With Axe and Rope, &c.," p. 100.)

'The traverse from Green's ledge to the N.E. arête was first done by H. C. Chambers and H. F. Wright with Jack Clarke and J. P. Murphy as guides on February 25, 1912.

'You will be pleased to hear that the N.Z. Alpine Club is under way again and expecting soon to start re-publishing a Journal. There is an enormous amount of material available.

'One of the first publications is to contain a list of peaks, passes, altitudes, and climbs, with a short description of routes, &c., compiled by Mr. H. Otto Frind of the Alpine Club of Canada who spent the whole of the last climbing season in New Zealand, in the Mt. Cook district. He has put a lot of hard work into it, and the list is quite a formidable one of some thirty pages of typed foolscap.

'It is cheering to know the Home Club takes so much interest in our mountains. Some day I hope to write more about them—I have thirty years' notes and twenty years' photos.

'With kind regards,

'Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) 'G. E. MANNERING.'

REVIEWS.

The Wilds of Maoriland. By Dr. J. M. Bell. Macmillan & Co. London: 1914.

DR. BELL was Director of the New Zealand Geological Survey for six years. His work was mainly in connexion with the auriferous districts, and the first part of his book is a very interesting account of some of the wilder parts of the North Island, in which there is a chapter dealing with the snow-clad volcanoes of the Hot Lakes. But, fortunately for climbers and for the author, there is a good