

middle of the glacier. A big nameless glacier comes in from the north. Height of camp: 15,240 feet.

Of the side glaciers he says:

Between Hispar and Haigutum the glacier receives numerous tributaries both from north and south. Above Haigutum the northern tributary glaciers become more numerous and larger, but the Haigutum glacier is the last tributary from the south. The ridge that runs from the Nushik to the Hispar pass, rises in a mighty wall direct from the surface of the glacier

Finally he reaches the Hispar Pass, 17,650 feet, and the Hispar Glacier comes to an end. Suspecting schrunds in front, east, he says: »We remembered how in all parts of this mountain range there had evidently, in recent years, been a vast increase in the store of snow at high levels.» They had heard of the blocking of the Hispar Pass by some change in the glaciers, by which the level of the Snow Lake near the pass may have been raised. They passed the schrunds easily, however, and they had the Biafo Glacier in front of them. The Snow Lake camp was at an absolute height of 16,300 feet. Already the next camp is at 14,230 only. July 20th they followed the medial moraine downwards. Two days later an excursion was made to the mouth of the Latok Glacier.¹

Thus far from the level of the great Snow Lake, the glacier had been broad, even, and of gentle slope. But then it becomes narrower and steeper. The progress becomes more difficult and fatiguing. After an excursion a bit up Biafo he continued, July 25th, amongst growing moraines. A strong stream of water was flowing along the edge of the clear ice before it disappeared in a blue funnel. Conway has many striking and picturesque examples of how a glacier is fed by precipitation, and how rivers are fed from the accumulated snow and ice.

The end of the Biafo opens out into a kind of fan. Formerly the glacier calmly flowed over a mound of rock at its end, but now it must stop behind it, and it is only a feeble arm that is pushed between it and the mountain side.

At Camp Askole the height was 10,360 feet, and at the foot of the ice of the Biafo Glacier, 10,120 feet. Here Conway makes the following comparison:

When Godwin-Austen was here (Korofon, Biafo snout) in 1861 the Biafo glacier abutted against the rocky foot of the mountain mass called Mango (south of, in front of snout), and the Biafo river flowed beneath it. Now the glacier has so far retreated that the river flows in open daylight and has stony plains exposed on either bank, the foot of the glacier being about a quarter of a mile short of its old position. I could discover no clear signs of the ice advancing again, indeed, the contrary seemed rather to be the case. These trifling variations in the length of a huge glacier like the Biafo are, however, of little account. The Biafo glacier is, under any circumstances, small compared with the

¹ Conway published a preliminary article on *The crossing of the Hispar Pass*, *Geogr. Journ.* Vol. I, 1893, p. 131 *et seq.*