

In the *Alpine Journal* of Febr. 1903 Dr. A. NEVE calls the Barmal Glacier the great Western Glacier of Nun Kun. In his *Tourist's Guide* to Kashmir 1908, p. 122 the same author says that Mr. BARTON and he, in 1902 discovered that the Bhot Kol Glacier comes all the way from the Nun Kun Peak. In the *Alpine Journal*, Febr. 1905, p. 250 he speaks of the Barmal Glacier as »the upper Bhot Kol Glacier», and in May 1908 he says the Barmal Glacier runs due west and joins the Bhot Kol. The Workmans, however, found that the two glaciers are independent of each other, and that the Ganri Glacier comes in between the highest part of the Nun Kun and the upper part of the Barmal Glacier.

After some more ascents they crossed the Sentik La, 16,500 feet, and Sentik Glacier, and finally returned to Suru. A good map is added to this as to earlier narratives of the indefatigable American mountaineers. The photographs illustrating the text are very instructive.

Regarding the snout of the Hasanabad Glacier different statements have been given. In the Records of the Geological Survey of India Dr. H. H. HAYDEN said he had been informed by the natives of an advance of several miles in 2½ months. He visited the snout in 1906. Two years later the same place was visited by Dr. WORKMAN and proved not to have changed since Hayden's visit. He says the form of this glacier makes it very sensitive, for the reservoir is very big and the glacier narrow and short. The strong advance seemed to have taken place on account of the stormy seasons of 1902 and 1903. In 1903 Dr. Workman »noticed a similar advance of a large branch of the Chogo Lungma descending sharply from the snowy Haramosh Mountains, which crowded the Chogo Lungma trunk bodily over for a considerable distance against its left lateral moraines, from which, in 1902, it stood well removed».¹

In the summer of 1908 the Workmans went up to the village of Hispar. South of this village is the Yengutsa Glacier, which in 1906 had been examined by Dr. HAYDEN. He heard from the natives that in 1901 the glacier had suddenly advanced with great rapidity a distance calculated by Hayden, from CONWAY'S map, of two miles.²

The Hispar Glacier was found to have shrunk 30 feet in two years. The WORKMANS ascended the Haigatum Glaciers to the neighbourhood of Nushik-la, which from the Kero-lungma had been visited in 1861 by GODWIN-AUSTEN. Dr. NEVE had tried it in 1896 from the same side but returned. The Workmans went up to the Biafo-Hispar Watershed Peak, 21,351 feet, and to the Hispar Pass, 17,500 feet, from where the slope goes down to the Biafo Glacier. They also ascended

¹ *The tongue of the Hasanabad Glacier in 1908. Geographical Journal. August 1910. Vol. XXXVI, p. 194.*

² *The Hispar Glacier. Geographical Journal. February 1910. Vol. XXXV, p. 105 et seq.*