

some of the side glaciers, especially those from the north. We do not need to enter upon their experiences on this glacier which has been so well described before.

In a fuller account published later on they enter more thoroughly upon a description of the famous Nushik-la, which for so long a time had been regarded as affording a passage between Baltistan and Nagar *viâ* the Kero Lungma.¹ The natives were said to have taken even animals over it in former days. But so far as is known within memory of living man, only BRUCE and ECKENSTEIN of CONWAY'S expedition in 1892 had been able to cross it. Major CUNNINGHAM had reached the summit of the pass, following GODWIN-AUSTEN'S track. In 1896 Dr. A. NEVE had been unable to get over it. The WORKMANS got a good view of the Nushik-la from a peak east of it which they called Triple Cornice Peak, 19,000 feet high. They conclude:² »By our examination of the Nushik La from the opposite ridge, from the glacier of its base, and from the heights above it, as well as by our ascent of Triple Cornice Peak, we think we are justified in saying that, until great change for the better occurs, it cannot be regarded as a passage available for travellers' and explorers' caravans.» The difficulty of the pass lies only on the Haigatum side, for the descent to the Kero Lungma is easy. They quote some changes which have taken place within their own experiences and mention also what is known about the Mus-tagh Pass. The Nushik-la seems to belong to those difficult places which may have been easier in former times, although little or nothing is known of the causes which dictate such changes.

They also climbed the »Biafo Hispar Watershed Peak» which »may truly be said to include in its vista of sixty miles east and west a panorama of superlative grandeur of one of the most magnificent mountain-landscapes in the world». Its height was placed at 21,350 feet. The summit of the Hispar Pass was 17,500; CONWAY has 17,650 feet.

¹ *The Call of the Snowy Hispar*. London 1910, p. 62 *et seq.* This work is accompanied by a map of the Hispar Glacier, and an Appendix by Count Dr. CESARE CALCIATI and Dr. MATHIAS KONCZA.

² *Op. cit.*, p. 81.