

builds this part of the water-parting between the Indus and Chinese Turkestan. »From here the watershed turns south-east and follows the north-east Siachen wall for 14 miles, beyond which we could not with certainty trace it, but it is, apparently, formed by the remainders of the wall extending to the head of the Tarim Shehr Glacier. With the exception of the Gusherbrums all the mountain-area visible towards Chinese Turkestan appeared less high and snowy than on the Karakorum side.» N. E. of Peak 23 was the Gusherbrum Glacier. Its tongue had been visited by YOUNGHUSBAND in 1889. It is situated on the other side of the Kara-korum water-parting. The Indira Col on the crest had an altitude of 20,860 feet.

The Urdok Glacier seemed to be the one which in 1889 was ascended by YOUNGHUSBAND. Dr. LONGSTAFF'S »Younghusband Saddle« the location of which he, after Mrs. WORKMAN'S paper, found »substantially correct«, was in reality »not correct at all«. The Workmans discovered the two cols Indira and Turkestan La on the watershed-ridge toward the Turkestan side. Mrs. Workman thinks the saddle could never be used to Baltistan or Nubra by Kashgar people, and there is here no obvious route such as exists from Nagar over the Hispar Pass to Baltistan.

The West Source Glacier was explored. A series of new Kara-korum giants were measured and photographed in a fascinating way. There are names of silver and gold and kings and queens and ministers in the desert of eternal ice!

She does not at all believe in either the Bilaphond La or the Siachen Glacier having been at one time a route from Baltistan to Chinese Turkestan. It is very unlikely that people either from Nubra or from Baltistan would attempt passing by the east Siachen affluent. The question of old native routes will still have to await its solution. Great discrepancies exist in the information of different travellers in this respect.

Finally, Dr. HUNTER WORKMAN has written a most interesting series of chapters on the physiological features of the Bilaphond, Siachen and Kaberi basins and glaciers.

Dr. Workman points out that the term »glacier« is

not sufficiently comprehensive to designate accurately the immense, and, in arrangement, complicated bodies of snow, névé, and ice collected in the great rock-basin extending north-west from the source of the Nubra river to Peak 23 (Hidden peak), forty-nine miles, with an east and west average width for a considerable distance of twenty miles, and having an area, approximately, of 900 square miles.

He designates these glaciers as belonging to a special type which he calls the Karakoram type:

The basin is crossed in various directions by many glaciers of the first order, and innumerable lesser ones, fed by snow precipitated upon the mountains and slopes of its watershed, all converging on a great central trunk averaging 2,5 miles in width, that stretches the length of the basin in a north-west by south-east direction, and discharges from its