

tongue water derived from the snow collected in all parts of this extensive region to give birth to the Nubra river. This central trunk, with its multitude of affluents resembling a river system, is more fittingly styled the Siachen glacier-system. The four other great Karakoram glaciers, as well as many smaller but by no means insignificant ones, are fashioned on the same plan. This type is peculiar to the Karakoram, being conditioned on the configuration of its valleys and the arrangement of its peaks. For this reason, as well as on account of certain structural features referable to existing conditions, all these glaciers merit the designation of *glacier-systems or glaciers of the Karakoram type*.

Dr. Workman adds that the enclosing barriers of the Siachen consist of granite, gneiss, crystalline schists, slates and shales, sandstones, amorphous and crystalline limestones and conglomerates, with some igneous intrusions. He compares the N. E. wall of the Siachen trunk in structure and extent with that, which, with an unbroken length of 39 miles, forms the upper portions of the southern Hispar and west Biafo barriers.

The following table of dimensions and falls of the greatest glaciers is of special interest:

	Length		Head		Tongue		Total fall		Average fall
	Kil. = miles		metres = feet		metres = feet		metres = feet		
Siachen . . . . .	72	45	6,500	20,992	3,704	12,150	2,696	8,842	1 to 26
Chogo Lungma	48	30	5,854	19,200	2,926	9,600	2,928	9,600	1 to 16
Biafo . . . . .	59	37	5,335	17,500	3,201	10,500	2,134	7,000	1 to 27
Hispar. . . . .	58,5	36,6	5,335	17,500	3,353	11,000	1,982	6,500	1 to 29
Baltoro . . . . .	57,6	36	5,072	16,637	3,353	11,000	1,719	5,636	1 to 33

It would take us too far to enter further into the details of the fascinating book of Mrs. and Mr. Workman, which is one of the most important contributions ever given to our knowledge of these mountains.

*The Exploration of the Siachen or Rose Glacier, Eastern Karakoram* is the title of a lecture delivered on November 24th, 1913, to the Royal Geographical Society, by Mrs. F. BULLOCK WORKMAN.<sup>1</sup> It tells the same story as the book quoted above. After the paper Sir FRANCIS YOUNGHUSBAND stated that Dr. and Mrs. Workman had explored the Siachen Glacier »to its extremities, and mapped scientifically and accurately, so that we now have a full and detailed description of this remarkable glacier. I desire to congratulate Mrs. and Dr. Hunter Workman on the very fine work they have accomplished, and on the highly valuable scientific results they have attained, and which could not have been accomplished without great care of organisation

<sup>1</sup> *Geogr. Journal.* February 1914, p. 117 *et seq.*