

to volcanic problems. Having qualified as a teacher of geology at Heidelberg, he soon undertook further research journeys, in company with Stübel and Karl von Fritsch, with whom, in 1866, he visited Santorin immediately after the great eruption. Having developed his scheme for a thorough exploration of the volcanic region of the Andes, and secured the co-operation of Stübel, he set out thither in 1868, and the two friends spent nine years—working sometimes together, sometimes separately—in the investigation of the ranges of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia, Reiss undertaking, in addition to geological studies, the astronomical and geodetic work necessary to supply a basis for the map. After their return to Europe the travellers undertook the preparation for publication, on a large scale, of the abundant material secured; but though many memoirs have since been published, the work has unfortunately been left still incomplete. Reiss was intimately connected with the Berlin Geographical Society, over whose meetings he presided in the years 1885 to 1887 and again in 1891. He continued throughout to take an eager interest in the progress of volcanic research, as well as in questions of a wider scope.

Rudolf Credner.

We regret to have to record the death of Prof. Rudolf Credner, of Greifswald University, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. Of robust giant frame and genial temperament, his health yet never properly rallied from the severe attack of 1904. The following particulars are taken from a biographical notice in *Geographischer Anzeiger* (vol. 9, No. 8): Of the thirty years devoted by him to the teaching of geography, twenty-seven were passed in Greifswald; first as extraordinary, and since 1891 as ordinary, professor. If Pomerania is now, more or less, alive to the interest of geography, the credit is due in the first place to Credner. To his initiative was due the founding, in 1882, of the "Geographische Gesellschaft in Greifswald," and he continued its president for a quarter of a century. In a score of excursions he elucidated the geography of the Baltic lands, drawing members even out of middle Germany to learn under his leadership the fascinating science of land and people. To his pen we owe numerous essays and treatises on the geography of Pomerania and Rügen; to his impulse, many more. His photographically illustrated lectures, clear in method and pithy in expression, backed by excursions in all weathers into the surrounding lands, and immediate interchange of question and answer with nature, exercised an inspiring influence on his hearers. In his students especially he kindled an abiding love and enthusiasm for the science. To him and his school we owe in part our present knowledge of those peculiar oscillations which the southern shores of the Baltic have undergone since the great glaciation, as well as the exact investigation into the conditions of the original ice-stream and the diluvial deposits of outer Pomerania.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Bhot Kol Glacier, Nun Kun Mountains.

In the *Geographical Journal* for January, 1908, there is the account of a lecture by Dr. Hunter Workman on Nun Kun mountain. In it he refers to my previous exploration, and with regard to the extensive glacier on the west Dr. Workman asserts that I am wrong in stating that the glacier goes to join the Bhot Kol glacier, and he also says that the topography of Major the Hon. C. G. Bruce is confused.

Dr. Workman's map depicts the glacier as turning south to the Zoj Nai valley, and he even ventures to alter the position of such triangulated peaks as D 42.

I wrote to Major Bruce, who informs me that he ascended from Tongul, crossed the Sentik pass, and, then turning west, descended the Barmal glacier (of which he was the discoverer) and joined the Bhot Kol glacier. I informed Dr. Workman of this, and as he refused credence I asked two friends to visit the glacier. Accordingly, in August the Rev. M. E. Wigram crossed the Bhot Kol from Suru, and on the following day with one or two natives he ascended the somewhat steep icefall of the Barma glacier and found himself on the great upper glacier almost level, at a height of about 14,000 feet, with the Dome peak of Nun Kun, in full view at the head of the glacier 10 or 12 miles off. Mr. Wigram had my small map (published in the *Alpine Journal*) with him, and considered it correct.

A. NEVE.

Asiatic Travels.

The reviewer, in the November *Journal*, of 'Selections from Travels and Journals in the Bombay Secretariat,' writes: "As to whether these papers had been published before, the editor gives little definite information in his Introduction." A critic, desirous of removing the possibility of a grave misapprehension, would have quoted the first words of the Preface: "The documents in this volume were brought together by me when I was Director of Records, Bombay Government. They have been buried in the archives of that Government or in old journals not easily accessible. To bring them to light and to preserve them 'from the greedy and devouring jaws of oblivion' is the object of this work."

The reviewer writes: "One of the more voluminous papers is a series of letters by C. Masson, the American Orientalist, who travelled in Afghanistan some seventy years ago. We have made a cursory examination of these letters side by side with Masson's well-known work, and the letters in Mr. Forrest's book appear to be identical in many respects, but there are improvements in the choice of phrases, descriptions, and so on, in Masson's book which leads one to think that the manuscript now reprinted may have been a sort of rough draft of the published work." The MS. was most certainly not a rough draft of the published work. If the critic had not made merely "a cursory examination" of the book he reviewed, he would have discovered that the papers were given to the Resident in the Persian gulf by Masson. The Resident forwarded them to the Bombay Government. In 1842, twelve years after he had given the papers to the Resident, Masson published his 'Narrative of Various Journeys In Balochistan, Afghanistan And the Panjab Including A Residence In those Countries From 1826-1838.' In chap. i. p. 2, vol. ii., Masson writes: "I there [Bushir] drew up from materials in my possession, and from Recollections, a series of papers relating to my journeys, and the Countries through which I had passed, which was forwarded to the Government of Bombay, or to Sir John Malcolm, then the Governor. I was not aware that such use would be made of them, nor am I quite sure I should have wished it; and I doubt whether it has not proved more hurtful than beneficial to me. I may justly lament that these documents should have been artfully brought forward in support of unsound views and ambitious projects. I may also be dissatisfied in a less degree, that the information they contained has served the purposes of men wanting the generosity to acknowledge it." On September 11, 1833, Mr. D. Wilson, the Resident in the Persian gulf, wrote: "I beg to observe that the papers now forwarded were given to me by Mr. Masson with no injunctions or understanding of concealment; he is perfectly aware that I would not hesitate