

survey was joined with the recent explorations of Captains Bailey and Morshead. With the completion of this work, the surveys of the last three years, which commenced shortly after the murder of Mr. Noel Williamson in 1911 in the Abor country, now cover practically the whole of these hitherto little-known regions—a total area extending over some 30,000 square miles along the entire Indo-Tibetan frontier from Bhutan to Burma. This constitutes a very considerable addition to our knowledge of the jungle tribes of the north-east frontier of India.

**Himalayan Glaciers: A Correction.**—Dr. Hunter Workman writes: “Having recently had occasion to consult the table published on p. 289 of the March, 1914, *Geographical Journal* with my paper on the ‘Physical Characteristics of the Siachen Basin and Glacier System,’ I noticed for the first time several inaccuracies, which crept in during its transition from the manuscript to the printed form, and were overlooked in the revision of the paper. The table should read as follows:—

	Length.		Head.		Tongue.		Total fall.		Average fall.
	kil.	miles.	metres.	feet.	metres.	feet.	metres.	feet.	
Siachen ...	72	45	6400	20,992	3704	12,150	2696	8842	1 to 26
Chogo Lungma.	48	30	5854	19,200	2926	9,600	2928	9600	1 to 16
Biafo ...	59	37	5335	17,500	3201	10,500	2134	7000	1 to 27
Hispar ...	58·5	36·6	5335	17,500	3353	11,000	1982	6500	1 to 29
Baltoro ...	57·6	36	5072	16,637	3353	11,000	1719	5636	1 to 33

The coefficient used in the reduction of metres to feet and *vice versa* is 3·28 +, omitting the remainder of the decimal, which gives results sufficiently accurate for the purpose of the table, since from the nature of the case the altitude can only be considered as approximate.”

**The Relations of Tibet to the Chinese Empire.**—It has lately been announced that negotiations which had been on foot for some time between China, Tibet, and this country for the precise definition of the future relations of Tibet to the Chinese Empire have been rendered abortive by the failure to agree in the matter of boundaries. As a result of a conference between representatives of the three parties, which met at Simla last autumn, it was practically agreed that Tibet in its widest sense should in future be divided into two portions—Inner Tibet (so designated from the *Chinese* point of view—the part nearest to China), which should remain more or less under Chinese control; and Outer Tibet, which should be practically autonomous, China undertaking not to interfere in any way in its internal affairs, though retaining the right to maintain a Resident at Lhasa. It appears that Tibet claimed the inclusion in Outer Tibet of the whole of the Koko-Nor proviuce, including the border zone stretching southwards, east of the Salwin, past Chiamdo. China, on the other hand, was ready to agree to the inclusion, in Autonomous Tibet, only of the northern portion of the disputed territory, and as far east as the Salwin, while demanding that the whole zone east of that river and bordering on Sechuan, of which she has of late been in armed occupation, should be included in Inner Tibet. All attempt to reach an agreement seems to have been definitely abandoned, for the time at least.

#### AFRICA.

**Ancient Egyptian Mine Plan.**—This plan, contained in an ancient Egyptian papyrus of about 1300 B.C. preserved at Turin, has attracted some attention as the oldest known map in existence, though trustworthy data have hitherto been lacking for the identification of the site represented. The question