

NEW ZEALAND NOTES.

MISS IDA M. CORRY (daughter of Mr. Robert Corry), with the guide Frank Alack, and Mr. Jack Thorpe, with the guide Tom Christie, made the ascent of Great Mack from the Chancellor-ridge hut on January 13, 1932.

January 16.—Miss Corry with Alack climbed Mts. Lendenfeld and Haast.

January 17.—Same party crossed Pioneer Pass to Haast hut.

January 18 and 20.—Attempts on Mt. Cook, with Alack, Vic Williams and three N.Z. mountaineers. Turned back on Linda Glacier by bad weather on both occasions.

January 22.—The above party with one addition made ascent of Mt. Cook. Left hut at 01.00. Summit attained, 11.05. Arrived hut, 19.00 hrs. Strong wind, but conditions otherwise favourable: severe storm during the night and the next morning. Left hut during the afternoon of January 23, attaining Hermitage same evening. The N.Z. party was composed of Messrs. L. K. Murray and A. Dewar of Timaru and L. V. Bryant of Oamaru.

This N.Z. party also made the ascent of Elie de Beaumont, Malte Brun, Minarets, De la Bèche and Mt. Sefton.

Miss Corry in addition made the ascents of Grey Peak and Mt. du Fresne. Great Mack exceeds 9000 ft.; it was first climbed by two guides last season. The ascent of January 12 was the second. It appears uncertain whether Marcel (Kurz) Pass¹ was, strictly speaking, crossed on January 16.

OTAGO ALPS.

Owing to a fatality in 1930 in the Otago Alps, when one of the members of the Otago Section of the N.Z.A.C. lost his life, the more experienced members arranged to hold a Section Camp for the purpose of assisting the younger men to learn the rudiments of climbing.

About twenty-five attended the camp, which was situated up the Rees valley (Lake Wakatipu), and of these sixteen went into advance camps for practical high work. There were four parties, each in charge of someone who had had previous experience.

The President, A. P. Harper (A.C.), came from Wellington to help. The weather was broken, but in the few climbing days ascents were made of a new col into the Dart River, of MT. CLARKE (8100 ft.) by a new route and a traverse (the second ascent), a first ascent of MT. WRIGHT (8600 ft.), and the second ascent of MTS. ELIE

¹ *A.J.* 43, 90.

and MOIRA. Also some valuable topographical information was gathered.

There is a great field of unnamed and unclimbed peaks in this district, covering 70 miles between Mt. Aspiring group and Tutoko, heavily glaciated and varying from 7500 ft. to over 9000 ft., which will provide work for a generation. The size of the icefields and glaciers is remarkable for such low altitudes.

A party consisting of Messrs. Speden, Dicky, and Jackson, members of the N.Z.A.C., made the second ascent of MT. TUTOKO (9042 ft.), near Milford Sound. The first ascent was made by the late Samuel Turner with Peter Graham as guide. This later ascent was guideless, and from the party's account the climb was not nearly so difficult as Mr. Turner led us to suppose.

It was a well-organized expedition in difficult country, carried out with skill and ability.

Several new ascents have also been made in the mountains at the head of the Rakaia River and a new trans-insular pass.

A greatly increased activity has been evident all through our Alpine districts.

ARTHUR P. HARPER.

REVIEWS.

Himalaya. Unsere Expedition 1930. By G. O. Dyhrenfurth. Pp. 380 + 120 illustrations, 1 panorama, 1 geological section, and 1 map (Kurz). Berlin : Scherl. 1931.

DYHRENFURTH calls himself the Editor, and not the Author of the book. The following collaborators are mentioned on the title-page : Charles Duvanel, Hettie Dyhrenfurth, Hermann Hoerlin, Marcel Kurz, Helmuth Richter, Erwin Schneider, Ulrich Wieland. So let us mean them all when we say 'Dyhrenfurth.'

I am a bad reviewer ; I am afraid of a fat book. And nearly all the outstanding books are fat. Should celebrities be fat ? Apparently the publisher's answer is 'Yes.' He may be afraid of his output being overlooked. But why not bind a hundred pages of text with two hundred of excellent notepaper ? The pearl in a heavy casket so to speak. In fact, according to my own experience, the publisher asks you to supply the 'standard size' of 300 or 400 pages whenever he agrees with your own idea of having done something out of the common. He might, however, take a leaf out of journalism by producing permanent reports in the shape of short books. These would form the library equivalent to the more perishable snappy articles in the press.

Think of the general reader who is called thus because he wishes to read and not to study. Anyway he dislikes being forced to study by a weighty appendix coming like a sudden drag on his