

late Mr. A. W. Moore, so well known under the title of 'The Alps in 1864.' The publication will be undertaken by Mr. Douglas, of Edinburgh, the editing by myself. I propose that the book should be illustrated by the best photogravure reproductions of original photographs, illustrating Moore's route, which I can obtain. I write this letter in the hope that through the 'Alpine Journal' I may come into communication with some members of the Club, or perhaps other climbers, who have, or might be willing this summer to take, photographs such as are required, and who would afterwards be willing to give me the opportunity of seeing them with a view to their reproduction, if suitable.

The route taken by Moore in 1864 was in outline as follows:—

St. Michel—Col des Aiguilles d'Arves—Bec du Grenier—Brèche de la Meije—Col des Ecrins—Les Ecrins—Col de la Pilatte—Mont Blanc, from the Belle Vue Pavilion to Chamonix—Col du Chardonnet—Fenêtre de Saleinaz—Grand Cornier (unsuccessful)—Col d'Hérens—Rympfischhorn—Dom—Bies Joch—Morning Pass—Aletsch Horn—Beich Grat—Wetter-Lücke—Eiger (from the Wengern Alp)—Wetterhorn.

I may remind any gentlemen who are willing to help me in this matter, that the views which are wanted are not those *from* the places I have named, so much as views *of* those places, which therefore may sometimes require to be taken from quite different points to those actually traversed by Moore himself. The most convenient size would be half-plate, but smaller negatives can be enlarged if necessary.

I remain, yours faithfully,

ALEX. B. W. KENNEDY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ALPINE CLUB.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Club was held in the Hall of the Club on Tuesday evening, February 1, at 8.30 P.M., Mr. Charles Pilkington, *President*, in the chair.

The following candidates were balloted for and elected members of the Club:—Messrs. C. S. Ascherson, F. Ball, P. M. Barnard, W. G. Edwards, F. de Filippi, E. J. Mazzuchi, H. J. Mothersill, J. S. Phillimore, A. G. S. Raynor, H. J. Synnott.

The *PRESIDENT* announced that while the Exhibition held last summer had unfortunately been but poorly attended, the recent Exhibition had been very successful, as 500 to 600 people had been present on the opening day, and about 900 afterwards, which was very gratifying. The credit was greatly due to the exhibitors, who had sent a very beautiful and interesting set of photographs; and also to those who had managed the Exhibition, especially to Mr. Carr and the Hon. Secretary. Mr. Carr had managed the Exhibitions for several years, and had done much hard work, and the Club owed him hearty thanks for his trouble.

With reference to the circular in regard to Ball's 'Alpine Guide,' the *President* called special attention to the last paragraph, in which it

was stated the cost of the first two volumes would be considerably more than one guinea. He said it would be discourteous and unjust to ask those who had previously subscribed this sum, and had waited so long, to subscribe further; but, at the same time, the Committee would be very happy if they chose to give more. The circular had been sent out by a small sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Freshfield, Cockburn, Wills, and himself. It stated that the old Committee had worked on too low an estimate of costs. This was true. But it was to be remembered that at that time the mass of information available for the 'Guide' was not so large as at present. The new maps would contain much new information, and the total cost would be much greater than originally contemplated.

He then referred to request made by the Committee for additional subscriptions to the publishing fund. The first volume would be the most thorough and comprehensive work on the Western Alps ever produced, and he appealed especially to the younger members not only to remember Mr. Ball's literary work, but also that in the early days of the Club he set an example that tended towards all that was noble and good, both physically and intellectually, in mountaineering, and that, for the honour of the Club, this memorial must be made worthy of one to whom it owed so much.

He trusted there would be a hearty response to the circular, and that now, when we had Mr. Coolidge's immense knowledge of the Alps brought to bear on the task, the work of the Editor would not be hampered by lack of funds.

Further, the President drew attention to the splendid panoramas of Spitzbergen exhibited by Sir Wm. Conway, and to a very beautiful photogravure of Ushba, taken by Signor Sella, and presented to the Club by Mr. Freshfield.

Mr. F. O. SCHUSTER wished to say a few words with reference to the paragraph in the circular commenting on the action of the Committee which had initiated the republication scheme, and invited subscriptions on the understanding that subscribers of one guinea and upwards should receive a copy of the work when issued. That understanding had been a distinct promise, which the present Committee could not depart from. The views of the Committee then in office had been clearly stated in their circular, and had been arrived at only after mature consideration. They had not acted hastily, but, after bringing the negotiations with the publishers to a successful issue, had based the financial part of the scheme on an estimate from the publishers themselves, which put the whole cost at 750*l.* The Club had answered generously to their appeal, and subscribed 725*l.* in a very short time, and that amount was obtained from 242 subscribers, who had a claim for one copy each; so that an average of 3*l.* had been obtained for every copy; in fact, very considerably more than the cost of production. If the original estimate had been exceeded, it was because a great deal more work had been put into the publication, and a great deal more expense

incurred for maps, than was originally contemplated. He had no doubt whatever that the younger members of the Club, to whom the present appeal was made, would respond as liberally as the older ones had done. In any case, we were now bound to go on with the work. It was one worthy of the Club, and he was glad they had undertaken it, and had no fear of the ultimate result.

Mr. A. J. BUTLER said that he had been largely responsible for the estimate of 750*l.*, which had been very carefully calculated. It had been based, to the best of his recollection, on the supposition that the Club would be its own publisher. Any other arrangement would, of course, be more expensive.

Mr. D. W. FRESHFIELD was largely in sympathy with Mr. Schuster. He had always considered the action of the Committee in undertaking the republication of 'The Alpine Guide' to have been somewhat lighthearted, without due appreciation of the difficulties of the task. It had, however, been undertaken, and must be carried through in a manner worthy of Mr. Ball and of the Club. The present circular entirely endorsed Mr. Schuster's view that the promise in the first circular should be adhered to; but it was clearly undesirable to offer for one guinea a work the bookseller's price for which would be 36*s.* With regard to what had been said by Mr. Butler, the plan of publication on which the estimate formerly given of 750*l.* was based was still adhered to. The Committee was itself carrying out the work and paying its own bills, as Mr. Butler suggested.

The PRESIDENT was certain that there was no intention to attach any blame to the former Committee; but that to ask, as the circular did, that new members who subscribed one guinea should be content with one volume required some explanation.

Mr. WOOD asked what the position of original subscribers of one guinea would be in regard to Vol. III., if the complete work should not be published?

The PRESIDENT replied that, unless the funds allowed, Vol. III. could not be published; but the Committee hoped that the profits on Vols. I. and II. would allow of the publication of Vol. III.

Professor H. B. DIXON read a paper entitled 'Ascent of Mount Lefroy, and Other Climbs in the Rocky Mountains,' which was illustrated by lantern slides from photographs taken by Dr. Norman Collie.

Mr. G. P. BAKER said that a certain New York paper, in referring to the ascent of Mt. Lefroy, had claimed the glory of the expedition for the Americans in the party. A report of the actual facts had been sent by one of the party, but had been garbled in the office of the New York paper in the way characteristic of much American journalism. Professor Dixon had spoken of mosquitoes; but there was an almost worse torment in the bulldog-fly, which punctured the skin with scissor-like mandibles. He wished to testify to the very expeditious manner in which Mr. Collie effected the rescue of their American friend from the depths of the crevasse.

Professor COLLIE said that he considered much of the scenery in

the Canadian Rockies very beautiful, especially in the valleys, where the lakes, the pine woods, and the rivers combined in forming strong and picturesque foregrounds for the mountains. The mountains themselves afforded excellent climbing of all kinds, snow and rock peaks, great glaciers, and ice-fields; besides which hardly a peak yet had been touched if one went ten miles N. or S. of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The further north one went the higher the peaks became, the average height of those near the line being about 10,000 to 11,000 ft.

On Dr. Hector's map, however, peaks far higher than this were marked, Mount Forbes and Mount Murchison (about 14,000 ft.), and further north Mounts Brown and Hooker (about 15,000 ft.). These two last mentioned peaks have lately been discredited, and probably not seen since Dr. Hector's time. Professor Collie's party had encamped at the foot of Mount Forbes, and Mount Hooker, or at least a vast snow-peak quite 15,000 ft. high, had been seen to the northward, from the slopes of Mount Freshfield, in exactly the position assigned to Mount Hooker by Dr. Hector. Dr. Hector was not an Alpine climber, but explored most thoroughly the valleys of the district, and everything Professor Collie's party had come across had confirmed the wonderful accuracy of Dr. Hector's report.

The PRESIDENT thought that expeditions should be got up to go to the Rockies, as there seemed to be plenty of work to be done. The accident in the crevasse was another lesson in the danger of going over snow unroped. He wished to remind members of the way of using the 'Distress Signal,' which would have been useful on this occasion.

Professor DIXON said that they came a considerable way down Mount Lefroy face to the mountain, which he believed was novel. The expedition was well equipped with instruments. Especially useful was a mercury barometer, designed by Professor Collie, which was portable, foldable, and packable, the readings with which were much more reliable than those of an aneroid at high altitudes.

With a hearty vote of thanks to Professor Dixon, the proceedings terminated.

A GENERAL MEETING was held in the Hall of the Club on Tuesday evening, March 1, at 8.30 P.M., Mr. Ellis Carr, senior member of Committee, in the chair, in the unavoidable absence of the President and Vice-Presidents.

Mr. H. Huntly-Gordon was balloted for and elected a member of the Club.

The Honorary Secretary and Treasurer submitted the accounts for 1897. He said that, as the late Treasurer had forecast, the income of the Club had been less in 1897 than in 1896, but the amount of decrease was only 30*l.*, and not 50*l.* as expected. It was due to the diminution in entrance fees, which was probably owing to candidates being prevented from qualifying by bad weather. The decrease in entrance fees was 42*l.*, while the increase in subscriptions amounted to 16*l.* 16*s.*, leaving a decrease of 25*l.* 4*s.*

Turning to the item 'excess of income over expenditure,' the two years stood at 27*l.* 7*s.*, and 162*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* respectively, so that 109*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.* less was saved in 1897 than in 1896. Deducting the diminution in income of 30*l.*, there was 80*l.* extra expenditure to account for; 39*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* of this was due to the increased cost of the 'Alpine Journal,' which had always been a curiously fluctuating item in the club expenditure. There were fifteen more pages in 1897 than in 1896, including an index, and a system of packing with a board for postage was adopted last year. Those items fully accounted for the difference of 8*l.* in the cost of printing and publishing. There was an increase of 12*l.* in the cost of illustrations, an expenditure which it was hoped was justified by the results. There had been a falling off in sales of current numbers of 3*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*, of back numbers of about 5*l.*, and in advertisements of 10*l.* Those amounts together accounted for the increase of 40*l.*

The remaining 40*l.* was an almost natural increase of expenditure. The biggest item was 'repairs,' an increase of about 26*l.* This was pretty equally divided between repairs to the roof, which, being some acres in extent, may prove permanently rather expensive, and summer cleaning, carpet beating, &c. In 'furnishing' there was an increase of about 15*l.* The two exhibitions in 1897 cost 13*l.* more than the three in 1896. This was due to some differences in the arrangements. Electric light was 7*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* more. That was not due only to an increase in the cost of current, but also to including the cost of lamps under this heading. As to the financial position of the club it was necessary to say very little. 162*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* had been paid off out of the 285*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* which the Club had, so to speak, overdrawn, and there remained the sum of 123*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* to be paid out of excess of income for 1898 in order to get rid of the liability incurred by moving into the new premises. It was to be hoped that by the end of 1898 Mr. Wicks's predictions of two years ago, that the Club should in three years get rid of its liability of 558*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*, would be justified.

The accounts as submitted were then adopted.

There was some discussion on the question of the printing of the accounts in the Club list, and the date of its publication, which was referred to the Committee for their consideration.

Mr. H. J. T. WOOD read a paper entitled 'From the Scesaplana to the Terglou,' which was illustrated by lantern slides.

Mr. A. J. BUTLER drew attention to the attraction of boating on the Lunersee.

Mr. DOUGLAS FRESHFIELD said it was always interesting for an old member to listen to a paper which revived ancient memories as well as gave modern information. He must, however, point out that the Dolomite district had not been at any time neglected by our Club. Ball and Tuckett, Gilbert and Elijah Walton had discovered the Dolomites for Europe. The first ascents of Pelmo, Antelao, Rosengarten, Cimon della Pala, Saas Maor, and many other peaks had been made by our members. He had been glad to hear the

Zillertaler Ferner again favourably mentioned. He had visited them with Mr. Tuckett in 1865, when things were very different to what they are now. They had heard one valley described as leading to various Club huts. After making the first ascent and traverse of the Möselenock, his party had walked 5 hrs. down that valley, the Zemmgrund, without coming to any human habitation. He thought members who visited the Tyrol would be well repaid. The photographs shown being mostly limited, after the new fashion, to the summits of mountains, 'climbing problems,' or sensational situations, hardly gave an adequate idea of a region where the valleys with their abundant verdure and picturesque steeples were a characteristic feature.

Sir W. MARTIN CONWAY referred to his last visit to the Dolomites in 1873, and to the danger that one ran of being over-crowded and suffocated with tobacco-smoke in the Club huts.

A vote of thanks was then heartily accorded to Mr. Wood.

A GENERAL MEETING was held in the Hall of the Club on Tuesday evening, March 29, at 8.30 P.M., Mr. Charles Pilkington, *President*, in the chair.

The Prince Scipione Borghese and Messrs. C. E. Thomson and Stuart M. Vines were balloted for and elected members of the Club.

THE PRESIDENT: Since our last meeting the Alpine Club has lost two of its older members. The death of Mr. Edward Shirley Kennedy reduces the small band of original members to five. There were many of us who knew him, though most only slightly, and few of the younger members will have seen him; but so closely was he connected with the early history of our Club that his name will remain with us in kindly sympathy so long as the Club exists. On September 22, 1859, Mr. Kennedy issued a circular inviting those interested in mountaineering to meet in London, and many of those who responded were afterwards known among the first members of the Club. Mr. Longman, in speaking of the early history of our Club, says that, although to others may belong the honour of having first put forward the idea of the Club, to Mr. Kennedy belongs the merit of actively carrying that idea into execution. He edited the second series of "Peaks, Passes and Glaciers," and he was elected second President of this Club in 1860. His most important ascents were the ascents of the Bernina with Mr. Hardy in 1861, on the return from which the victors were met by the local band and conducted in triumph through the streets of Pontresina; and in 1864 the ascent of Monte Disgrazia with Mr. Leslie Stephen. He was one of the Committee appointed (in 1864) to inquire into 'Ropes, Axes and Alpenstocks,' and their report was the standard authority for many a long day. The last time he was at the Club was in May, 1889, but he retained his interest to the end, and at the last was engaged in writing papers in connection with the early history of the Club. He was a kindly, friendly man, a clubbist of the right sort. A paragraph of his paper on the ascent of the Bernina shows the man. 'As we recall the incidents

of the day, and dwell on the difficulties which with mutual trust and mutual aid we had together overcome, we feel that a kindly feeling had been established.' It was this 'kindly feeling' established this Club, which has given us many an enduring friendship, and it will long, we hope, be one of the chief characteristics of the members of the Alpine Club.

Last Wednesday, Mr. James Heelis, of Manchester, died in Yokohama. He had been a member of this Club for twenty-one years; and the North of England has lost one of its staunchest supporters of all that belongs to mountaineering. He was essentially an Englishman, ever more ready to help than to pose as a benefactor. He was a shrewd, well-read man, whose loss will be felt by many in Lancashire, and which creates the first gap in a mountaineering circle of northern men who have been comrades for more than twenty years.

The PRESIDENT then intimated that a letter had just been received from Mr. Coolidge, which announced that the first volume of the *Alpine Guide* would be ready for publication in May. He also drew attention to a photograph of Mont Blanc which had been presented to the Club by Mr. Spencer; and to a photogravure of 'A Hot Day in the Graian Alps,' by Signor Sella, which was exhibited by Mr. Freshfield. In introducing Dr. F. de Filippi, he said that all our members had watched with great interest the progress of the Duke of the Abruzzi's expedition to Mount St. Elias, and had been much gratified to hear of its success, for two of the members of the expedition were members of the Alpine Club, and since then a third member of it had been elected to the Club—namely, Dr. Filippi himself. They looked upon the reading of Dr. Filippi's paper as a kindly compliment from the Italian Alpine Club, and regarded it with feelings of great gratification.

Dr. F. DE FILIPPI read a paper entitled 'The Expedition of H.R.H. the Duke of the Abruzzi to Mount St. Elias,' which was illustrated by lantern slides by Signor Vittorio Sella.

Mr. DOUGLAS FRESHFIELD, in the absence of any members who had been in the neighbourhood of Mount St. Elias, referred to the literature of the mountain. It had been discovered by navigators who fancied they had seen smoke issuing from its summit. Hence it was still described in the 'Encyclopædia Britannica' as an active volcano. Tennyson, a great reader of travels, had it in his mind (he had told the speaker) when he drew one of the pictures of landscape in 'The Palace of Art.'

And one, a foreground black with stones and slags,
Beyond a line of heights, and higher,
All barr'd with long white cloud the scornful crags,
And highest, snow and fire.

Physically the mountain was remarkable as offering the greatest vertical sweep of snow and ice yet discovered on the face of the globe, 15,000 ft. from the top to the snow level and 18,000 ft. to the sea level, to which its glaciers descended. The story of the successful expedition led by H.R.H. the Duke of the Abruzzi, which the Club had just heard, was noteworthy, amongst other things, for

the extraordinarily perfect working of the arrangements for the equipment and provisioning of the party. Such a result could only have been obtained by great personal care and forethought in the leaders in all matters of detail. A lesson might be learnt by English explorers, who were, perhaps, too apt to leave such things in the hands of outfitters and professional packers. He desired to join in most warmly congratulating the Duke and his companions on their complete success, and particularly Dr. Filippi on the admirably clear and graphic paper he had read, and Signor Vittorio Sella on the series of artistic and beautiful as well as interesting pictures he had obtained of the strange features of these Arctic heights. The Italian mountaineers were also, he thought, to be congratulated on their prudence in having escaped from personal interviewers, and the futile and fulsome adulation in the press, of which some recent climbers had been made the victims in this country.

The Alpine Club, he felt sure, highly appreciated the compliment paid to it by its Italian members in coming to lay before it, as the first and highest authority on all matters of mountain exploration in this country or in Europe, the results of their travels.

There was one matter of the first importance to the future of mountaineering on which Dr. Filippi had only touched, but which he (Mr. Freshfield) should like to discuss briefly at this meeting, since he might not be able to be present when Mr. Vines read his paper on Aconcagua, and also because it had been raised by Sir Martin Conway before the Royal Geographical Society on the previous evening. He referred to the effects of high altitudes on the human frame. Sir Martin Conway had reaffirmed his incredulity as to the ascents in Sikkim made by Mr. Graham's party, and he had given as his reason that the recorded sensations of the climbers were totally at variance with those of the other travellers who had reached the greatest elevations. Sir M. Conway's starting-point seemed to be that climbers' experiences were generally consistent; but he could find no foundation whatever for the suggestion. 'Quot homines, tot sententiæ': the old proverb seemed exactly to hit the situation.

The one thing clear was that there was no identity in symptoms. As most present could bear witness, the same climber on the same peak would often be differently affected on different days. A very inadequate proportion of the human race had as yet been experimented on. The construction of tunnels in the Andes might lead to an extension in this respect. He understood labourers were found, chiefly men drawn from the eastern or Argentine slope, who could do as fair a day's work at 15,000 ft. as at the sea level. Mr. Dent, he hoped, would pursue this inquiry.

No one, he must add, denied that great heights affected the human frame. The problem before them was to examine the causes of so-called 'mountain sickness,' and to find out how far it was due to exposure and diet, how far it could be avoided or diminished by attention to these matters.

Sir MARTIN CONWAY continued the discussion on the altitude question. He also wished to draw attention to the vast area to

the north of Mount St. Elias which was still to be explored, the exploration of which could only be carried out, in his opinion, by the use of dogs to draw the sledges. He hoped that the paper might stimulate some members to visit the vast glacier region round Mount Logan, which had as yet remained unexplored and unmapped.

Dr. WILSON was interested in noting that the descent and return to the coast took just one-third the time of the ascent, which was the usual average when there were no special climbing difficulties.

The PRESIDENT most heartily congratulated Dr. Filippi. He thought the Americans must have been astonished to find that a Prince could conduct so successful an expedition. The members of the Club were not surprised, for they knew what the Duke had done in the Alps. He heartily congratulated the expedition on planting the Italian flag on the top of Mount St. Elias. The Alpine Club, he thought, owned a small corner of the flag, as some of the members of the expedition were members of the Club. He was much struck with their having been able, near the summit, to climb 10 hours at 500 ft. per hour, a thing never before done. There had been no great climbing difficulties, but much glacier work requiring constant care and knowledge of icecraft. They had proved the uselessness of Canadian snowshoes in mountaineering, for they threw away those they had taken. He trusted that when Dr. Filippi returned to Italy he would convey to the Duke and to the other members of the party the most sincere congratulations of the Alpine Club, and its thanks for the great kindness of the Duke in arranging that Dr. Filippi should come over to read a paper, which he could assure Dr. Filippi the Alpine Club regarded as a strong mark of friendship on the part of the Italian Club, to whom they wished every success in the future.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Dr. FILIPPI, who in reply said that it was with the deepest feelings he thanked the Club. He considered that he had been fortunate in having been chosen by the Duke to represent the expedition. He thanked the Club very heartily in the name of the Duke of the Abruzzi and his companions for the way in which he had been received. The real difficulty of the whole expedition had been one of equipment and organisation, for there were few technical difficulties in climbing. The provisions had been divided into boxes, each containing sufficient for twenty-four hours, including coal, oil, and even matches. Everything had been very accurately chosen.

Six out of ten of them had suffered from mountain sickness, but that was due largely to fatigue and excitement and consequent want of sleep on the preceding night. The effects they found wore off as they went on. They had never been exposed to danger, except for half an hour during the last 400 yards of the Newton Glacier from avalanches falling from the eastern wall of Mount St. Elias, but they were never unroped while traversing the Newton Glacier, as bridges frequently gave way. Signor Sella had thought that Mount Logan was higher than Mount St. Elias, but all he could say with certainty was that it was about the same height.

The proceedings then terminated.