ently cogent arguments backed by photographs might be brought forward by both sides. The glacier is barely fifty miles from the valley of Kashmir, so the question had best be settled by another expedition.

As to its origin, I quite agree that the glacier comes from D 41 and Mt. Nieves (Penitentes). Whether these two are to be regarded as buttresses of the great Nun Kun massif or as independent summits is a mere matter of nomenclature.—Yours faithfully,

A. NEVE, F.R.C.S.E.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ALPINE CLUB.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Club was held in the Hall on Tuesday evening, February 4, 1908, at 8.30 P.M., Mr. Hermann Woolley, *President*, in the Chair. The following candidates, Messrs. J. J. Eberli, J. E. James, W. T. Lister, A. E. W. Mason, A. C. Morrison-Bell, E. G. Oliver, A. J. R. Runge, E. V. Slater, F. N. Trier, and E. G. Wells, were balloted for and elected members of the Club.

The PRESIDENT said: Since the last Meeting of the Club we have had to deplore the death of two of our members. On January 1 one of our oldest members, Mr. Horace Walker, passed away. As he had been a member for forty-nine years and a former President, his name is inseparably bound up with the history of the Alpine Club during the greater portion of its existence, and especially with that brilliant period from 1860 to 1870, when so many great peaks were ascended and passes crossed for the first time. His climbing career, extending over fifty years, was unusually long, and he kept in touch with the Club and maintained his interest in its affairs down to the time when his health gave way about twelve months ago. He was one of the most unassuming, unselfish, single-minded and kind-hearted of men, and his face, once so familiar, will be greatly missed by all those accustomed to attend these meetings. On the same day, January 1, we lost one of our youngest members, Mr. Francis Bergne, by an accident the more distressing on account of its suddenness and of the fact that there seems to have been at the time it occurred no apprehension or suspicion of any impending danger. We all deplore the loss of so promising and so deservedly popular a member, and feel the greatest sympathy with his family. Expressions of condolence have been conveyed on behalf of the Club to Miss Walker and to Sir Henry Bergne.

Mr. C. PILKINGTON said: Horace Walker was one of my oldest friends and companions, both at home and in the Alps. His constant kindness and courtesy endeared him to everyone, and made him one of the most popular members of this Club and one whose loss will long be felt.

Sir ALEXANDER KENNEDY spoke of Mr. Frank Bergne as a young man of great promise, who would certainly have made his mark in the public life of the country. In the Club he was personally very

popular, and known as not only a skilful but a careful climber, and he was one whose charm of character inspired all who knew him with a most sincere affection. Our sympathy with his father was all the greater as Sir Henry Bergne was so welcome and familiar a figure in the Club room and such a kindly companion in the Alps.

The PRESIDENT then said: It has been a source of gratification to us all that the celebration of the Club's jubilee in December was so successful and that the arrangements were so complete and satisfactory. Our late President took a great interest and an active part in these arrangements, and Sir Edward Davidson gave valuable assistance in obtaining the use of the Inner Temple Hall for the conversazione, but of course the chief burden of the work fell on the Honorary Secretary. Many of us know that an ordinary winter dinner involves a considerable amount of trouble and preparation, but probably no one but Mr. Bradby could tell us how much additional labour and time was required in organising the recent commemoration. A number of members having expressed a wish that we should acknowledge our obligation to him for his zeal and self-devotion, I will ask you to endorse the following resolution: 'The members of the Alpine Club desire to record their appreciation of the excellent arrangements made by the Honorary Secretary, Mr. E. H. F. Bradby, for the celebration of the Jubilee of the Club, and tender to him their warm thanks for his valuable services in connexion therewith.'

This was unanimously passed.

Mr. FRESHFIELD then moved: 'That the members of the Alpine Club congratulate Mr. George Yeld on the completion of his twelfth year as Editor of the "Alpine Journal," and convey to him their thanks for his valuable and long continued services.' Mr. Freshfield spoke as follows: Mr. President and gentlemen, in proposing this motion I would draw attention to the difficult position of the Editor of the 'Alpine Journal' as compared with that of the other officials of our Club. All other officials die a natural death, but the Editor of the 'Alpine Journal' can only find a release from his labours by committing suicide. It will be an unlucky day for us when our present editor does this. And since he still lives I am freed from the rule, *De mortuis nil nisi bonum.* So before pointing out his virtues, which indeed we all know, I may, as a faithful friend, refer to two of his weaknesses. Like many of the most charming of the other sex, he has a varying sense of punctuality, while, like some fond parents, he is apt to over-feed his offspring, so that his volumes grow heavy to carry in our arms. But these are the defects of his qualities: we are all aware how greatly indebted we are to Mr. Yeld for the zeal and industry he has thrown into a somewhat arduous, if congenial, task. No one who has not conducted, as I once did, a journal the contributors to which are unpaid knows how difficult they may be to deal with. Mr. Yeld has always shown himself considerate, genial, and painstaking, and has known where to go to get the best material. Perhaps I am a partial witness on this point, since he has never refused to put in

anything that I have sent him. The illustrations under his editorship have become most admirable, and a very important feature of the 'Journal,' both in quantity and in quality. He has not only maintained the 'Journal' in the position it was left in by his accomplished predecessor, Mr. Coolidge, but has improved it. I have much pleasure, therefore, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Yeld not only for what we have received, but also for what, I hope, we are still for long to receive from him.

Mr. A. J. BUTLER, in seconding the motion, said: I second this motion from the bottom of my heart and conscience. Having myself been editor for four years, I stand amazed at the patience and perseverance with which Mr. Yeld has carried on the task for twelve along with his own engrossing work. How he has managed to do it is a mystery to me. We are most grateful to him for what he has done, and I have therefore great pleasure in seconding Mr. Freshfield's motion.

This was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. WALTER LEAF said: I have to propose a vote of thanks to Mr. Valentine-Richards and to the body of gentlemen who have acted as his coadjutors in preparing Part I. of the second volume of 'Ball's Guide.' It is a long time since the new edition was first started, and there have been several crises at which the work threatened to stop. It was at one of those crises that Mr. Richards came to the rescue and took up the work as editor. He tells us in his preface that he did not at the time understand what labour was before him. Our gratitude is partly for favours still to come, for the second part of the volume is in an advanced state of preparation. The contributors to the work must have proved nearly as hard a team to drive as the contributors to the 'Alpine Journal.' We wish to thank them all in common with Mr. Richards, and especially Mr. Withers, who has been particularly singled out by Mr. Richards for the help he has given, and I ask you to couple his name with that of Mr. Richards in passing a very hearty vote of thanks.

Sir ALEXANDER KENNEDY, in seconding the vote of thanks, said: The highest praise that can, I think, be given to Mr. Richards is that he has succeeded in making the republication nearly as enchanting as the original. This was unanimously passed.

The PRESIDENT announced that Mr. Whymper had presented to the Club a panorama of the Kumaon Himalayas painted by T. S. Kennedy, that Mr. Chater had presented an enlarged photograph of Mr. Adams-Reilly, and Major Moore an interesting print of the Leasowes, in which house the proposed formation of an Alpine Club was first discussed.

Mr. CHARLES PILKINGTON read a paper entitled 'A Sketch of the last Fifty Years of Mountaineering.'

Dr. CLAUDE WILSON thought the paper had been most charming and admirable. He had no criticism to suggest, but having just returned from Grindelwald, he could report two fresh developments in mountaineering which perhaps carried Mr. Pilkington's record one step further. Occasional winter ascents were no new

thing, but during the third week of January the Gleckstein hut had been occupied almost every night by one or more parties, who had completed the ascent of the Wetterhorn and returned to Grindelwald as quickly as was common in the summer. The combination of conditions which rendered this possible—full moon, little snow, and absence of wind—had not, he learned from local sources, existed in midwinter since 1892. The other matter he wished to allude to was that skiers had made use of the tunnel to ascend to the Eiger-joch, and had skied down to Grindelwald in the afternoon.

Dr. LONGSTAFF said that he had climbed a good deal two on a rope, but he admitted that it was a reprehensible practice. The best climbing he had ever had was with Rolleston in the Caucasus, when they were a party of two only. They were only once in danger from this cause. It was not always easy to make up a guideless party of three. In a properly constituted guideless party each must always consider the others better than himself, and it was not easy to find such a party. It is also necessary to have people that one can get on with, as in dangerous places quarrels are best avoided.

Mr. READE said that his experience was the same as Mr. Longstaff's with regard to the difficulty of getting a third man. He quite agreed that the ideal party was four, roped in twos on rocks. Guideless climbing now was of course quite a different thing from what it used to be before the days of guide-books and good maps, when a party attacked a practically unknown district. They of to-day could never hope to emulate, in the Alps, the feats of the early guideless climbers, to whom they would always look up. On a minor point he would like to say that he had a sack one quarter ounce lighter than that of Messrs. Hope and Kirkpatrick, and that it had lasted three seasons well, though it was not altogether satisfactory in keeping out rain.

Mr. SOLLY pointed out what slow progress had been made in attacking difficult ice-work without guides as compared with attacking rock-work.

The PRESIDENT said that in looking through the pages of 'Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers,' he had been struck by noticing how many of the early members of the Club were 'excentrists.' While many were engaged in conquering the great peaks round the present centres, a large number were visiting and exploring outlying districts, finding new and useful passes and ascending less known peaks. As an instance, the high level route from Zermatt to Chamonix was worked out in 1860-1, whilst in the spring of 1861 the Schreckhorn, Weisshorn, Lyskamm, and the Viso were still unclimbed, and the Dent Blanche, Dent d'Hérens, Rothhorn, Gabelhorn, Aiguille Verte and Grandes Jorasses were climbed later in the sixties. It was singular that Monte Viso was climbed before the Gabelhorn and the Rothhorn. The tendency now was probably to try the higher peaks first and then the smaller ones. In the Caucasus the early parties of Mr. Freshfield and Mr. Grove, having

been trained in the old school, were excentrists, but the later parties, since 1886, had as a rule gone for the highest unclimbed mountains on the map. One great change affecting mountaineers had been the great increase in the number and size of the club huts, especially on the Eastern Alps, but perhaps the greatest change of all was the attitude of the Press. The Press first ridiculed the mountaineer, then lectured him, then applauded, and now welcomed him with open arms to its columns. Mr. Pilkington's paper had been most interesting, but must have entailed a serious amount of preparation and arrangement. They could, however, congratulate the author on having treated the subject so ably and successfully, and would congratulate the Club on a valuable addition to its literature.

A very hearty vote of thanks was then accorded to Mr. Pilkington.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Club was held in the Hall on Tuesday evening, March 3, 1908, Mr. Hermann Woolley, *President*, in the chair.

The following candidates were balloted for and elected members of the Club: Messrs. J. E. le Strange Dawson, F. W. Drake, J. W. F. Forbes, J. W. Jardine, H. E. Newton, P. R. Parkinson, C. D. Robertson, G. O. H. Smith, E. R. Taylor.

The PRESIDENT read a letter from Mr. Yeld in which he returned his heartiest thanks to the Club for the vote of congratulation and thanks which was passed to him at the previous meeting.

Dr. LONGSTAFF read a paper entitled 'Mountaineering in Garhwal,' which was illustrated by lantern slides.

Mr. MUMM said he felt that the subject he had most to say about that evening was 'Mountain Lassitude.' The phrase belonged in a peculiar degree to their party—Major Bruce had invented it, Dr. Longstaff had approved and adopted it, and it was left for him to be the exponent, or victim, of its ravages. An eminent climber had proposed to form a Himalayan Club, the members of which should be under a vow never to attack a peak of more than 18,000 ft. He would like to join that club. Yet he was convinced that, if he ever got back to Garhwal, he would have to commit perjury or resign. It was at once a most fascinating and a most exasperating country, and the most exasperating part of it was the Rishi Valley, so difficult to get into, to get along, and to get out of. His advice to future travellers was either to devote all their time to the Rishi Valley or to leave it severely alone. Practically he did no climbing at all in Garhwal, but the interest of the place was so absorbing that it did not much matter whether one climbed or not. The very process of getting there was delightful, especially to one new to Indian travel; it was a journey in and out of valleys of wonderful beauty, like the 'High-level Tours' of Mont Blanc and Monte Rosa, which people used to write about fifty years ago. He felt that it was intensely worth while to have been there, even though he had not accomplished, in the technical sense, a single expedition.

The PRESIDENT said: We are honoured to-night by the presence of Lord Curzon, who, when he was Viceroy of India, as members will remember, showed his sympathy with the cause of mountaineering by suggesting and offering his support to an expedition which it was hoped might yield valuable results. The fact that our hopes were blighted by the course of subsequent events does not lessen our gratitude to Lord Curzon for the interest he took in the question.

Lord CURZON said: I cannot, of course, resist an appeal addressed to me by your President. At the same time I feel that I have not the smallest right—in fact, it is almost an impertinence on my part, to speak here. I have never been over 17,000 ft. myself, and that not for science or even for the aimless object of altitude, but in pursuit of *ovis Poli*, which I secured. Yet in a small and humble way I had some connexion with Dr. Longstaff's expedition. When I was at Simla I afforded some assistance to his party, and the arrangements that I was able to make proved helpful to him in his first tour. To-night we have listened to his lecture on his second tour with the greatest interest and admiration. I was particularly struck by the manner and the method of his address. I understand from what he told us that he had already practised upon another Society—the Royal Geographical Society. As one of its Vice-Presidents I suppose that I ought to object to that, but as an honorary member of the Alpine Club I must congratulate you on the success of the experiment. There was something very attractive in the easy way in which Dr. Longstaff explained his route on the screen. Perhaps the most attractive feature was his extreme modesty. You would think that he had been merely strolling along a Highland valley. When a beautiful photograph appeared he told us that it was Mr. Mumm's, but Mr. Mumm whispered in my ear that the next more beautiful one was Dr. Longstaff's. As regards the country depicted to-night, I can bear out what Mr. Mumm said as to the extreme loveliness of the lower valleys. I do not believe there is anything to exceed the beauty of their scenery, with its rich vegetation and rivers, and the tall peaks and snow in the background. You see a certain amount of cultivation and a certain amount of life consisting chiefly of the pilgrims on their way north to the sacred shrines. When Dr. Longstaff referred to the Indian Government I noticed that he looked at me. I do not know if he objected to my stopping the basket operation described by him before he went out. I was not at the time an honorary member of the Alpine Club, or I should not have been guilty of an offence of which I am now incapable. I remember from one of my camps looking up at the mighty bulk of Trisul. It appeared quite easy, as though one could climb it in an afternoon. But how different was the reality Dr. Longstaff has shown. Being no mountaineer myself, my attitude, while I was in India, to mountain climbing was a very different one from his, but all the same I regarded it as the duty of the Englishman if possible to win the tops before anyone else. As I sat daily in my room at Simla and

saw that range of snowy battlements uplifted against the sky, that huge palisade shutting off India from the rest of the world, I felt it should be the business of Englishmen, if of anybody, to reach the summits. From that point of view I was delighted when Dr. Longstaff came out to conquer. But all the time I had an ulterior object in view. As you pass along the Himalayas to the east towards Sikkim, there comes a point where over the ranges you see the mighty frame of Kangchenjunga, and a little to the left the three noble cones of Everest. I always thought that Kangchenjunga, being within our territory, and Everest only a little way outside it, and the English being the first mountaineering race in the world, an Englishman ought to be the first on the top of Kangchenjunga, and, if possible, of Everest also. This was not a mere sporting instinct, for I felt that the scaling of those great mountains would teach us many scientific lessons of value, if only the expedition were conducted by properly equipped parties, and my object in the plans which the President was good enough to allude to, was to assist in an enterprise which would produce these results by an attempt, if not upon Everest, at any rate upon Kangchenjunga. Mr. Freshfield knows much more about those subjects than I can pretend to do, and he always assured me that Kangchenjunga could be conquered; and bitterly do I regret the opportunity gone. But another Pharaoh has arisen, *i.e.* the present Secretary of State for India, who knows not Joseph, by which I mean myself, and who has no love for scientific expeditions on the Tibetan frontier. For the present, therefore, the idea has had to be dropped. In conclusion, let me say that it has been a great pleasure to me to come here and to express your sentiments of gratitude to Dr. Longstaff.

Mr. Rubenson said that he was not prepared to give any account of their expedition on Kabru. He would only like to express his own thanks and that of his companion for the kindness they had received from members of the Club, among whom they did not feel strangers any longer.

Mr. Freshfield said: I desire in the first place to draw attention to the extraordinary exploit of our Norwegian friends who are with us to-night, Mr. Rubenson and Mr. Monrad-Aas. Without Alpine guides or Gurkha soldiers, without any official aid, and without any experience in mountain exploration beyond climbs in their own country, they attacked a Himalayan summit of 24,000 feet; they forced their way, and cut a passage for their coolies, through a formidable ice-fall at a height of over 20,000 feet. They persuaded two of their coolies to camp with them at about 22,000 feet, one of the highest bivouacs yet made. Next day they forced their way up the final slope in a high wind by step-cutting, the snow being so hard as to require three or four strokes for each step. And, like Dr. Longstaff, they anticipated scepticism by taking photographs all the way.

They were, I think, unlucky in the state in which they found the snow. Otherwise there can be little doubt that they would

have gained not only the culminating ridge of Kabru, but one of its two highest crests, which rise very slightly—less than 200 feet—above the point actually reached. They have proved once for all, what has often been disputed, that Kabru is not a very difficult mountain, and when well known, may probably, in favourable conditions, prove a relatively easy one.

With regard to Dr. Longstaff's expedition, Lord Curzon and I stood to it somewhat in the position of godfathers; he, as Viceroy, started the idea, and I found the men. At the last moment, however—as so often happens in stories—there appeared a malignant fairy who was not invited to the christening. His Majesty's Government discovered reasons why no British expedition could be allowed to approach Mount Everest. It was unfortunate, perhaps, that the matter came before them after they had lost their colleague and geographical referee, our former President, the author of the 'Access to Mountains' Bill. It is naturally not a little vexatious to see a Swede, Dr. Sven Hedin, even though he is one of our honorary members, wandering at his will in territory forbidden to Englishmen. Our chief consolation lies in the reflection that the agreement made with Russia to prohibit all scientific exploration in Tibet only holds good for three years, and that it is more than probable that its originators will not be in a position to renew it, even should they have the will to do so. In view then, of future possibilities, we ought, in the interval, to give our best attention to the steps to be taken to make such an expedition successful. On that point Dr. Longstaff's experience has thrown a certain light by showing that men can climb at heights of 23,000 ft. to 24,000 ft. at a relatively good pace. To be able to go up 600 ft. an hour indicates that Mount Everest need not prove altogether beyond human powers. No doubt there will be strain on the climbers. It would be a good thing to have an expedition strong enough to include an advance party to prepare bivouacs, and a light and fresh party to make the final dash at the last 4,000 ft. A great deal might be learned by studying the records of the recent Antarctic expedition, in which much mountain travel was undertaken in extreme temperatures. The frost-bite difficulty must not be forgotten. Great attention should be paid to footgear and food. At the present day there are devices for keeping tents and bodies warm, which should be utilised. The party should provide themselves with all the luxuries possible. They will endure quite enough hardships. Their object must be to keep their physical powers in the highest state of efficiency possible. Meantime there is the Kangchenjunga group to practise on.

In Kumaon and Garhwal the difficulty is to get at the peaks, but there is no such difficulty in regard to Kangchenjunga. There are good paths to the very foot of the southern glaciers. On the other hand the climate in Sikhim is perhaps worse than elsewhere in the Himalaya, and except in late autumn, when the cold becomes severe, it is very difficult to get a fortnight of settled weather. Kangchenjunga is, I think, a difficult and perplexing, but not an impossible

mountain. I believe there are routes to the top. These I have already indicated in the 'Alpine Journal' (vol. xxii.).

The PRESIDENT said: Dr. Longstaff has given us a very interesting and graphic description of his expedition, and, as regards photographs, one of the best illustrated papers we have had. He passed rather lightly over the difficulties encountered, but I think we shall find when the paper is printed that the party covered a quite remarkable amount of very difficult country. We now know that up to the height of 24,000 ft., the various difficulties in the Himalayas can be overcome, and every one must feel deeply interested in the problem as to what a mountaineer may reasonably hope to accomplish above that height. The various travellers who have ascended to 21,000 ft. and upwards are not unanimous in their views on the effect of reduced air-pressure, but I believe that Dr. Longstaff and Dr. Pfannl, who took part in the expedition to Kangchenjunga in 1902, are the most hopeful of success. Dr. Pfannl asserts that a healthy man in good training soon becomes accustomed to the effects of diminished pressure. Dr. Workman, on the contrary, says that the power of resistance diminishes rather than increases with the length of time spent at a high level, and also lays great stress on sleeplessness and the loss of will power due to a deficient supply of oxygen. When Dr. Longstaff and Mr. Mumm started for India last spring they carried with them our hearty wishes for their success, and we are now glad to congratulate them on the results of their expedition. We owe very cordial thanks to the reader of the paper and also to Mr. Mumm for the excellent photographs we have had the pleasure of seeing.

A vote of thanks was agreed to unanimously.

Dr. LONGSTAFF was afraid that he had not made it clear that Major Bruce was in command of the party, as far as anyone could be said to be in command. They were a peculiar party, as they were together for six months without quarrelling. They all worked hard, but Bruce, who had taken great care in the organisation of the party, the hardest of all. With regard to the effects of low atmospheric pressure, he had been about ten times to 20,000 feet, and had always felt the effects more than the others who had been with him, but had never been incapacitated. The two Brocherels never showed any ill signs, and Karbir also went very well on Trisul. On the last 2,000 feet of Trisul Henri was actually pulling on the rope. He thought that Europeans were better than natives, as they had more resistance to cold and fatigue. He preferred the society of Gurkhas to that of professional porters or guides, but for the higher altitudes he thought Europeans were required. As to ski, he did not think that in Garhwal there were six feet of snow flat enough for them. As to acclimatisation, he was strongly of opinion that it did not exist. The longer the average human remained at low pressures the worse he got. That was the reason he rushed Trisul. The two nights at 20,000 feet were very trying. As to sleeplessness, he certainly did not sleep as well at high as at

low altitudes, but the guides slept too well and snored abominably. He believed that Mr. Rubenson found difficulty in waking in the morning.

He did not know any perfect foot-gear. He had outside his boots a covering of raw hide with the hair on and large crampons over all. On Everest he would be surprised to find the snow lower than 20,000 feet. The Tibetan side would, he thought, prove easy of access. It was just a question if there was a technically easy route up the north side. There was none up the south or the west. A camp should be placed on stones—not on snow—at about 20,000 feet; the base camp should be an easy day below where existence was tolerable; the working party should establish the 20,000 feet camp, and also another 4,000 feet higher. The party for the actual event, say four in number, could go up there fresh and make a dash for the summit, which perhaps two might reach.

With regard to Kangchenjunga, judging only from his own experiences of two seasons in Kumaon and Garhwal, and from Messrs. Rubenson and Monrad-Aas' brief account, September and October appeared to be much too cold for the high peaks. He would prefer to go before the rains set in and trust to getting a week's fine weather occasionally. He had not accepted Lord Curzon's invitation to go there in 1905 because another party of climbers were already engaged in an attempt on it.

A GENERAL MEETING was held in the Hall of the Club on Tuesday evening, April 7, at 8.30, Mr. Hermann Woolley, *President*, in the chair.

Messrs. R. P. Cockburn and J. Hardwicke Lewis were balloted for and elected members of the Club.

The accounts for 1907 were presented by the Hon. Secretary and approved.

The PRESIDENT, after alluding to the deaths of Dr. Pierre Jules Janssen, the distinguished French scientist and founder of the observatory on Mont Blanc, of the Abbé Amé Gorret, of Matterhorn fame, and of Dr. Michel Payot, of Chamonix, said: Another death comes nearer home to us. Some of you may not have heard that our excellent housekeeper, Thomas Wilson, died on March 17. He had been so long here that he seemed to be an essential part of the establishment. It was very pleasant to be always met by his hearty greeting, and even those who came here only occasionally had learned to appreciate his cheerful, kindly nature; while those of us who came frequently into contact with him always found him to be the same loyal and obliging servant.

The HON. SECRETARY said: It is nearly three years since I first became well acquainted with Wilson. Previously to that time he was to me, as no doubt he was, until his last illness, to most members in this room, merely a familiar figure on the nights when this Club held its general meetings. And yet Wilson was a real feature of this place, a man of character and marked personality. One of the old school, he had earned his own living from a child

of eight years old, and had grown up brave and independent, a hard worker, always cheerful, never grumbling, simple in his ways, yet thoughtful and possessed of hard common sense. One always felt as one left these premises and the door closed behind one that their custody was in good and loyal hands. Indeed the interest and pride that he took in this Club, its members and doings, was almost pathetic, and so familiar had he become with these rooms that he almost looked on them as his own. It is very difficult, without appearing either to flatter or to be insincere, to give any but a faint idea of the sterling qualities of such a man as Wilson; but, speaking for myself and Mr. Mackintosh, I can truly say that for Wilson we had a great respect and a real affection; and, humble though his work may have been, this Club has lost a very faithful and devoted servant whom it will find most difficult to replace.

Mr. MUMM said: It is difficult to add anything to what Mr. Bradby has said so well, but I do not like to let this occasion pass without saying a few words as to Wilson's worth and value to the Club, and the regard and esteem in which I held him. He had a position of considerable responsibility here, for during a large part of the day he was in sole charge. It often happened that people came and that questions arose which he had to deal with at once, without having anyone to refer them to. He never shrank from that responsibility; he made mistakes sometimes, as everybody does, but he always had a sensible reason for what he had done. I agree most heartily with every word said by Mr. Bradby.

Mr. H. V. READE read a paper on 'Some Oberland Climbs in 1907,' which was illustrated by lantern slides. Messrs. Farrar and Gask and the President made a few remarks, and a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Reade for his paper.

SOCIAL MEETINGS of the Club were held on the evenings of February 18 and March 17.