

summits accessible from Sta. Caterina. Herr Ad. Gstirner also concludes his treatise on the Julian Alps, giving considerable attention to the routes up Montasch (Montasio), one of the highest and finest peaks which excited Mr. J. Ball's admiration nearly forty years ago.

The continuation of Herr Doménigg and Dr. v. Saar's 'Karnische Voralpen' treats of the peaks grouped round the head of the Valle Toro—Castellato, Cima Toro, Cima Monfalcone, &c.—and, like its forerunners, is remarkable for Mr. E. T. Compton's striking illustrations. It seems strange that a district so near to the Ampezzo Dolomites and so rich in attractions to the lover of the picturesque as well as to the climber should have remained so long neglected.

Herren H. Barth and A. v. Radio-Radiis resume their articles on the Brenta Dolomites and give a stirring account of the third ascent of the formidable Guglia di Brenta, while Herr A. Witzemann begins a monograph on the Sexten Dolomites with a lucid and well-illustrated description of all the various ways of climbing the Grosse Zinne and Westliche Zinne.

The illustrations are, as usual, numerous and excellent, and it is pleasing to see an increased proportion of the full-page views reproduced on matt-surfaced in place of the usual glossy paper. The maps issued with the Year-book are two sheets of the Algan and Lechtal Alps (1 : 25,000) by Herr L. Aegerter.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE MAP OF THE BREGAGLIA GROUP, IN THE FEBRUARY NUMBER OF THE 'JOURNAL.'

*To the Editor of the ALPINE JOURNAL.*

SIR,—My attention has been called to the fact that the portion of the Disgrazia shown in the S.E. corner of this map is inaccurate. I regret it was not stated in the text that any pains bestowed upon the map were limited to the area with which the paper dealt. On insufficient grounds I had concluded that this would probably be self-evident. The position of the Disgrazia was indicated merely to show its relation to the Bregaglia Group, and the few details needful for this purpose were roughly copied from the Siegfried map with any inaccuracies which might there exist.

With regard to the map proper, I may say that it underwent several stages of revision, the final corrections being made after it had been submitted to Christian Klucker, who now considers it accurate in essentials.

C. WILSON.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE ALPINE CLUB.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Club was held in the Hall of the Club on Tuesday, February 2, 1909, at 8.30 P.M., Mr. Hermann Woolley, *President*, in the chair.

Messrs. G. H. Bullock, C. Candler, T. H. Fitzpatrick, H. Foot,

E. L. Hartley, W. P. Ker, and F. A. M. Noelting were balloted for and elected members of the Club.

The PRESIDENT informed the Club of the death of Mr. J. Jardine, K.C. He also mentioned that Monsieur Loppé had been seriously ill, but, after an operation, was now happily recovering. The Meeting authorised him to send a message to Monsieur Loppé on their behalf expressing their hope of his speedy recovery.

Mr. E. A. BROOME read a paper on the Rosengarten Dolomites, which was illustrated by lantern slides.

Sir EDWARD DAVIDSON said that some of the groups described were only known to him from distant views, but he wished to say that he had found it a most interesting paper on a most fascinating subject. He had gone to the Dolomites some years ago, when many of the peaks had not been thought of. He would like to ask about the Pichl-Riss, on the north side of the Delagothurm. In 1897 Mr. Corry had been one of the first up this peak, which had always appeared in German accounts as specially difficult. He believed that Mr. Broome must have descended by the Pichl-Riss, and perhaps it had made some impression on him. Personally he had found the Winklerthurm as hard as the Delagothurm. One thing he would like to suggest to the younger members of the Club, and that was that they were neglecting a great opportunity in neglecting the Dolomites. They were in many places very suitable for persons to climb without guides. There were easy and there were difficult climbs. He was sure all members of the Club were very careful in climbing and could be trusted to choose which could and which could not be done without guides. He had listened with great pleasure to a charming paper.

Mr. D. W. FRESHFIELD pointed out that the first ascent of the Rosengarten Spitze by Messrs. Comyn Tucker and Carson, with François Dévouassoud, was made from the east, and not, as had been erroneously stated, from the west side.

Captain FARRAR said that it was interesting to him to hear of the district to which Mr. Broome had transferred his energies, but there was one great omission in his paper. He had failed to give a Greek or even a Latin quotation! He was not himself an authority on the Dolomites, but had ascended the Rosengarten from the S.E., and had found it a very difficult expedition, and indeed there was no doubt that it was one of the hardest to be found. He did not wonder at Mr. Broome's attachment to the Dolomites, and he knew no rock view more impressive than that from the Karersee. They were exceedingly indebted to Mr. Broome for the great trouble he had taken in preparing so interesting a paper.

Mr. STEWART had enjoyed several pleasant days in the Rosengarten chain (including the Vajolet Thürme and E. face of the Rosengarten), which he thought well worth visiting. The S. face of the Marmolata was very difficult and steep, but the rocks sound and the climb fairly safe. They must all admire Mr. Broome's courage in tackling such expeditions.

Mr. CORRY said he had made the second ascent of the Delagothurm, and perhaps it was remarkable only in that it was the first

time that two well known guides, Herr Weigel's and his own, had climbed together. When they came to the celebrated chimney one had to get on the other's shoulders and head, and Herr Weigel on the top of both, and then he himself had to come underneath, below Herr Weigel. He had got up by the rope; he did not know how the others got up. Their party had traversed the Winklerthurm. If the Winklerthurm were taken first and the finish made by the Delagothurm it would be more difficult to climb than the Grépon.

Mr. READE wished to know how the Dolomites compared with the Chamonix Aiguilles.

Mr. R. W. LLOYD had been on the Delagothurm, and found it very difficult going up, but easier coming down on the rope by the side facing the Stabeler, but did not remember the Pichl-Riss. The Delagothurm itself was the hardest mountain he had been on.

The PRESIDENT was sure that all had listened to the paper with the greatest enjoyment. He sympathised with Mr. Broome when he spoke of the charms of Dolomite-climbing. The little that he had done had left very pleasant recollections. He had read accounts in the 'Mitteilungen' and the 'Zeitschrift,' and certainly these were not very attractive, describing as they did chiefly dark chimneys, water and ice, and summits reached only to find that the porter had not turned up with the food. He congratulated Mr. Broome on resolving old problems, and on finding new ones on groups so popular and so much visited. They might all take for granted that new routes in the Rosengarten and Latemar only escaped being climbed by reason of their great difficulty. Dr. Christmannos had referred in 1897 to a possible climb on the N. face of the higher Diamantidi Thurm, and said it would be a foolhardy one; but Mr. BROOME remarked that this was impossible to get up, for it overhung considerably.

The PRESIDENT, continuing, said he was sure the members felt they had listened to a most interesting and enjoyable paper, and would give the reader a most hearty vote of thanks.

This was unanimously accorded.

In reply Mr. BROOME said he thanked the Club most cordially for their flattering remarks. He was sorry he could not reply fully to Sir Edward Davidson's remark on the Pichl-Riss chimney of the Delagothurm, as he did not remember the names of all the chimneys. They went up it by the steep face towards the Laurinswand, and down again a goodish way by the E. face close to the Stabeler, and then jumped from one to the other across a gap, in order to save going down further. Mr. Freshfield had raised an important question about the first ascent of the Rosengarten Spitze, and he was not quite certain that he had been right in saying it was from the W., but would look into the matter again.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Club was held in the Hall of the Club on Tuesday, March 2, 1909, at 8.30 P.M., Mr. Hermann Woolley, *President*, in the chair.

Messrs. C. F. Bennett, J. Llewelyn Davies, H. M. F. Dodd, W. A.

Gillett, and M. Ross were balloted for and elected members of the Club.

The PRESIDENT, having referred to the deaths of Count Henry Russell (1864) and Sir John Bamford Slack (1904), said that M. G. Loppé had written to express his thanks for the message of sympathy he had received from the Club, and added that his convalescence was now almost complete. Mr. A. O. Wheeler, President of the Alpine Club of Canada, had also written to say that the Annual Summer Camp would be held this year at Lake O'Hara, Canadian Rockies, towards the end of July, and that he would like to know how many members of the Alpine Club were likely to accept the invitation to join the camp. All those members, therefore, who intended to accept the invitation were requested to send their names to the Assistant Secretary as soon as possible.

Mr. E. RUSSELL CLARKE read a paper on 'Mountaineering on Ski,' which was illustrated by lantern slides.

Dr. SAVAGE said that forty-two years ago, in Cumberland, he had used articles very similar to skis, and it was locally reported that they had been used on the spot a hundred years before. He recommended the sport heartily.

Mr. A. L. MUMM offered some remarks on Zermatt as a ski-ing centre, and, on the whole, thought that it was not a very good place to begin in, as there were few suitable slopes.

Mr. L. S. AMERY described a simple device for rising, namely, the placing of the hands on the back of the skis.

Mr. TATTERSALL stated that he had ascended the Wildhorn and Wildstrubel on skis, and he deprecated the use of the rope.

Mr. TRIER spoke in support of adventitious aids in ascending, especially skis. He said the danger of avalanches was underestimated by the reader of the paper. He made certain suggestions in the case of avalanche accidents, and advocated the stick being kept in a perfectly upright position.

Mr. STEIN advised that in the case of an avalanche the skis should be got rid of at once.

Mr. PROTHERO stated that probably the curious lights in the photos shown, which appeared to rise above persons represented in the photographs, was due to the steam arising from their bodies into the cold air.

The PRESIDENT said that during the first three months of 1906 the number of fatal accidents—mostly caused by avalanches—to ski-runners had been surprisingly large. It had been frequently pointed out that dangerous slopes on the higher Alps, formerly almost inaccessible in winter, were now easily attained on ski. Mountaineering experience gained in summer alone seemed insufficient to enable the ski-runner to judge with certainty as to when some winter slopes were quite safe or otherwise, and every beginner should treat all steep slopes with great respect until he had acquired some knowledge of snow conditions in winter.

He proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the reader of the paper, which was unanimously accorded.