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Imp. 8vo, pp. xvi, 455; maps, plates. London, Murray, 1910. 21/- nett.

NEW EXPEDITIONS IN 1910.

Eastern Graians

MONTÉ RUJE (3174 m. = 10,414 ft. *New Italian Map*). **MONT FAVRET** (3167 m. = 10,390 ft. *New Italian Map*). August 6, 1910. Mr. G. Yeld with Benjamin Pession of Val Tournanche reached the Col de Mesoncles or Charbonnière (9567 ft.) between the Gran Nomenon and the Mont Favret in company with Mr. G. P. Baker. Mr. Baker then remained on the Col for purposes of photography while Mr. Yeld and Pession after reaching the west side of the Col proceeded across various gullies and ridges always gradually ascending till they came to an arête of the Monte Ruje, which falls into the Val Savaranche; by the flank of this ridge, and for the last bit by the ridge itself, they reached the summit in about 2 hrs. walking from the Charbonnière Col—view fine. They then passed from this summit to that of the Mont Favret, where they found a much ruined cairn. The Monte Ruje was first ascended in 1832. Of the Mont Favret no ascent seems to be recorded; 'Del M. Favret non conosco alcuna ascensione' says the *Bollettino del C.A.I.* Num. 72, page ii., so that the builders of the ruined cairn are unknown. The party then descended the E. ridge of the Mont Favret for

some distance and then traversed across the N. face, generally descending, till they reached a sort of ridge from which they were able to traverse the E. face and so rejoin their morning route to the Col Charbonnière. The traverse of the N. face was not altogether easy, as in one or two places steps had to be cut in steep ice. There was much more snow everywhere than would be met with in an ordinary season.

PUNTA ROM OR POINTE DE TRAJO (*New Italian Map*, 3119 m. = 10,233 ft.). **PUNTA LAVINCUSSE** (2863 m. = 9393 ft. same Map). August 8, 1910.—Messrs. G. P. Baker and G. Yeld with Benjamin and Henri Pession made a new ascent of the Punta Rom by one of the ridges on its N. face. There were no difficulties except from the rotten character of the rocks. When the party reached the summit Mr. G. P. Baker and Henri Pession stayed to photograph, and afterwards descended to the Col Trajo and so returned to camp at Gran Nomenon. Mr. Yeld and Benjamin Pession climbed, they believe, all the points in the long ridge which runs E. from the summit of the Punta Rom. These points were twelve or fourteen in number and included the P. Lavincusse of the New Map. They did not try to climb the Becca Dentavu, the last and lowest point in the ridge, as the hour was too late. They descended into the Trajo valley from which the numerous points in the ridge looked quite formidable, and so reached Epinel and Cogne. Storms threatened several times but the weather did not break till late in the night. The views were of great beauty—effects of sun and cloud being exceptionally fine. The times taken by the party would be misleading, as so much time was spent in halts and searching for flowers.

COL TO THE NORTH OF THE CIMA DI LEVIONA (*New Italian Map*) (3333 m. = 10,935 ft.). August 12, 1910.—Rev. E. A. Aldridge and Messrs. G. W. Lloyd and G. Yeld with Benjamin Pession reached this Col in about 3 hrs. 50 min. (halts included) from the King's Hunting Camp on the Col de Lauzon route. The ascent was made by the Glacier del Tuf of the New Map, and was almost entirely over snow. The party descended a little way on the Val Savaranche side of the Col and then climbed the Cima di Leviona in 48 min. by the ridge by which Mr. Yeld and Benjamin Pession had descended in 1909. ('A. J.' vol. xxiv. p. 676.) They descended by the N. ridge for a short distance and then by the flank of the N. ridge over snow in perfect condition till they rejoined their morning's route on the Glacier del Tuf. The end of the glacier was reached in 1 hr. 14 min. (halts included).

NORTH PEAK OF THE PATRI (3558 m. = 11,674 ft.). **SOUTH PEAK OF THE PATRI** (3581 m. = 11,748 ft.). August 15, 1910.—Messrs. G. P. Baker and G. Yeld with Benjamin and Henri Pession made the first ascent of the N. Peak and a new ascent of the S. Peak from the N. Peak. From a camp close to the Monei chalets they went up to the Colle Patri, 3382 m. = 11,096 ft. (*New Italian Map*), which was reached from the W. by S. G. Bobba, with the porter

V. Jeantet, on July 25, 1890. (*Rivista Mensile*, 1890, p. 196.) The pass does not seem to have been traversed. Some of the rock work on the (true) right of the snow couloir, which leads from the lower glacier of the Patri to the Col, was by no means easy. Time, 5 hours (halts included). The party then worked round to the Valeille side of the N. Peak of the Patri and reached the summit over snow and rocks in places requiring much care in 1 hr. 40 min. (halts included). From the North Peak they descended to the depression between it and the South Peak, and so in 30 min. gained the latter by a very steep snow slope in excellent condition. They descended by what the New Map calls the Glacier of the Pène Blanche to the Glacier of the Coupé di Monei, of the same map, and so regained the Monei Chalets. On the rocks between the two last mentioned glaciers, they found a wonderful number of plants of *Eritrichum nanum* in full bloom, growing under damper conditions than usual, as there was much water from melting snow falling in many places; in fact the party had once or twice to traverse under miniature waterfalls.

Mont Blanc Group.

AIGUILLE ROUGE DE ROCHFORT (name given to the point marked '3096' = 10,216 ft. on the Imfeld map). July 14, 1910.—Messrs. W. A. Wills, E. H. F. Bradby, and C. Wilson ascended this point, by way of the Rochfort Glacier and the W. face, to a col on the arête just N. of the summit, which was easily gained thence. They believed the peak to have been hitherto unascended, but found a cairn on the top. There was nothing to show by whom, or by what route, the first ascent had been made, but the many loose stones in the difficult chimney leading up to the arête seem to indicate that this route is a new one.

MONT DE JETOULA (Height on the Imfeld map '3345' = 11,038 ft.). July 19, 1910.—The same party ascended this peak by the S. arête. The cards of three parties were found on the top, the ascent in two cases being stated as made from the north. The third party did not mention the route by which they had ascended, but probably they also had come from the Col du Géant Cabane by way of the Marbrées ridge. It is believed that an ascent was made, many years ago, by Emile Rey, by way of the S. arête, but no record has been traced.

MONT ROUGE DE GRUETTA (name given to the point W. of Gruetta, marked '3457' = 11,408 ft. on the Imfeld map). July 28, 1910.—The same party, with Mr. J. H. Wicks, made the first ascent of this point, by the Gruetta Glacier and the S. arête. The climb was a long one, and full of varied interest.

MONTS ROUGES (DE TRIOLET). SOUTH SUMMIT (3274 metres 10,742 ft.).—On August 1, 1909, Mr. H. O. Jones with Laurent Croux, starting from the Triolet Hut, reached the rocks on the south side of the broad couloir between the two peaks in 20 minutes. These

rocks were ascended, bearing gradually to the south until the south-west ridge descending from the peak was reached and followed to the summit in two hours. One passage only, an overhanging crack, offered any difficulty. No feasible route from this point to the higher summit could be seen, so a descent was made to a terrace, running round the east face of the peak, and this was followed until, owing to a recent rock fall which had cut the terrace and barred further progress, the party were forced to descend and reached the Glacier de Pré de Bar in five hours from the hut.

NORTH SUMMIT (3311 metres = 10,889 ft.).—On August 24, 1910, Mr. H. O. Jones with Miss Jones and Henri Brocherel, after having been forced to retreat, when near the summit on August 22, by a sudden storm, started from Courmayeur and reached the broad couloir at the base of the peaks at 8 A.M. The rocks on the south side of the couloir were ascended, the couloir was then crossed and the rocks on its north side mounted, near a waterworn channel, to a well-defined gap in the ridge descending from the higher peak in 40 minutes. The steep slabs of a subsidiary ridge slightly north of the main ridge were now followed for 20 minutes, until an easy traverse of about 25 yards to the south-east led to a well-marked, grey, waterworn channel. This and the difficult slabs on its (true) left side were ascended until the channel could be regained by a short traverse and a slight descent. The route now bore slightly to the right until the main south ridge overlooking the couloir was reached, and this was followed to the summit in 1 hr. 20 minutes from the easy traverse. It was then found that it would be possible to reach this peak from the lower peak ascended last year.

The ridge leading from the north summit of the *Monts Rouges* to the *Aiguille de Triolet* was then followed over two smaller peaks to a well-defined couloir leading down towards the *Triolet Glacier*, and the descent was made by this couloir and the rocks on its right side to the screes whence the hut was reached in three hours from the summit.

This expedition is interesting and the climbing is more difficult than that involved in the traverse of the *Charmoz*.

ROCHER DU MONT BLANC (3873 m. = 12,707 ft.).—**TRAVERSE OF THE RIDGE FROM SOUTH TO NORTH.** The mountain forms a long ridge running from north to south, on which there are five well-marked peaks differing little in height; for convenience of reference these will be numbered from south to north.

The south summit (No. 1) was ascended on June 27, 1907, by Messrs H. O. Jones, O. Eckenstein and A. E. Bellars ('A. J.' xxiii. 647).

Summits Nos. 2 and 3 were ascended by Dr. Carl Blodig and Mr. Eckenstein on July 15, 1907, while the north summit (No. 5), the highest, was ascended by Dr. Blodig and Mr. E. T. Compton on July 12, 1908 (*Zeit. d. D.Ö.A.V.* 1909, xl. 160), direct from the upper basin of the *Glacier du Mont Blanc*.

On August 19, 1910, Mr. H. O. Jones, with Henri Brocherel and a porter, starting from the Quintino Sella Hut, ascended directly to the S. foot of the peak in 1 hr. 20 min. The rocks on the west of the couloir, which descends from the ridge to the glacier in a S. direction, were ascended until the summit ridge was reached and followed to the foot of the first summit, which was climbed direct (leaving the route of 1907 on the right) in 30 minutes from the snow. The second peak was reached in 20 minutes, and the third in 10 minutes more. The north face of peak No. 3 is very steep for about 90 ft., consequently, though the holds are adequate, a supplementary rope was used by the last man to descend. The small peak No. 4 was then climbed and descended by the same route, on its west side, and the foot of the north summit (No. 5) was reached in 40 minutes from the third summit. The rocks of the north peak are entirely different from those forming the rest of the mountain; its steep, grey slabs were ascended for about 90 ft. to the ridge, the broken crest of which was followed to the summit in 20 minutes. The weather, which had been very threatening and had caused the party to move as rapidly as possible, now improved. The descent was made by the rocks on the north of the couloir, descending from the north peak, and then by the couloir itself to the glacier in 25 minutes, whence the hut was reached in 30 minutes and Courmayeur in 4 hours more.

This expedition presents no particular difficulty, but the climbing is interesting throughout and the rocks are sound for the greater part of the route.

Pennine Alps.

FROM THE WEISSHORN HUT TO THE UPPER BASIN OF THE BIES GLACIER.*—On August 13, 1910, Messrs C. F. Meade and L. W. Rolleston, with the guides Pierre Blanc of Bonneval and Josef Lochmatter of St. Niklaus, left the Weisshorn Hut at 4.15 A.M., their object being to see whether climbs on the N. side of the Weisshorn could be conveniently made from there. The direction was at first parallel to that of the usual route up the Weisshorn, and led over gentle snow slopes in bad condition to the higher and more westerly of two passes. These passes lead across the lower portion of the E. arête of the Weisshorn. The higher pass was crossed, and its N. somewhat crevassed slope was descended till an easy gully led, in 2 hrs. 25 min. actual going from the Hut, up on to the plateau of the Bies Glacier above its formidable icefall. The top of the Bieshorn was reached in a blizzard in 5½ hrs. actual going from the Hut.

MATTERHORN (4505 m. = 14,781 ft.).—TRAVERSE OF THE UPPER PART OF THE TIEFENMATTEN FACE.—On August 19, 1910, Miss M. T. Meyer, of Girton College, Cambridge, with the guides Christian Jossi the younger of Grindelwald and Dévouassoud Gaspard of St.

* See note A. J. xxv. p. 275 *seq.*

Christophe, left the Italian Hut at 6 A.M. Arrived at the N. end of the Tyndall arête, they saw that the conditions would probably prevent their reaching the summit by the ordinary route. They accordingly, at Jossi's suggestion, proceeded about 100 yards further and then traversed nearly horizontally the Tiefenmatten face to the Zmutt arête which was reached at a point 'more than an hour from the top.' The snow on the face was good, but care was necessary and only one moved at a time.

[This route is a variation of Carrel's *Galerie* and crosses the face at a lower level. Carrel's *Galerie* starts from the *Col Félicité*, a point on the Italian ridge about 25 to 30 min. above the *Enjambée* and about 20 min. below the foot of the *Echelle*. It follows, roughly horizontally, the base of the final cliffs in which the face ends and which offer some handhold, whilst the angle of the face on one's left hand is not nearly so steep as an inspection from below leads one to expect. The *Galerie* is interrupted at a point not far from the Zmutt arête, so that it is necessary to make a short descent to a lower ledge sloping up to the Zmutt arête whence the summit is reached without any great difficulty in about 30 minutes.

It will be remembered that Carrel, when making the first passage of this face in 1865, gained the *Galerie* by a difficult, apparently ascending, traverse, but on the return followed the *Galerie* throughout.

Sir Edward Davidson in 1895 quitted the Italian ridge 'about 20 minutes very easy going' from the *Enjambée* and gained, by a difficult ascending traverse, the *Galerie* about half way across and which he then followed. When crossing this face in 1906 the same mountaineer appears to have followed the ordinary *Galerie* route described more fully above. Other ascents by this route have been made under the leadership of the late Daniel Maquignaz and by Miss Brodigan, under the guidance of the late Jean Baptiste Pélissier. When the rocks are dry the passage of the *Galerie*, although requiring great care, is certainly not one that need be avoided by a party of capable mountaineers.]

ZINAL ROTHORN (4223 m. = 13,856 ft.).—THE SOUTH-WEST WALL, WITH THE PASSAGE OF THE ROTHORN GABEL-JOCH.—From the Dent Blanche, on August 19, we had noticed the snow-covered condition of the slabs on the W. face of the Rothhorn. That the snow was sound we deduced from the fact that on the corresponding face of the Dent Blanche an ascent or descent could have been made with care at any point between the *Ferpècle* arête and the *Wandfluh*. We were encouraged therefore to attempt the passage of, possibly, the most unreasonable pass between Zinal and Zermatt, the Rothhorn-gabel-joch, with the added charm of following a new line up the Rothhorn, as our final climb for a successful season. On August 24 we—Marcus Heywood, Josef Knubel, and myself—left the *Hôtel Monte Rosa* at 1.15 A.M. Climbing from Zermatt direct was frequent in this season's uncertain weather. We reached the top of

the Trifthorn, by the South arête, in $5\frac{1}{4}$ hours. Affixing irons, we traversed the icefall and contoured round below the W. face of the Rothhorn, reaching a point on the bergschrund below the 'Gabel' and, roughly, midway between the S. arête and the rib ascended by Sir Martin Conway * in $\frac{3}{4}$ hour. Thence we chipped steps directly up the snow-covered slabs of the S.W. face. The snow was excellently hard, with only occasional flakes of ice. Here and there the smooth granite broke through and suggested how unattractive would be this face in a fine season. Protected from the sun we could enjoy the ascent without afterthought or hurry. Our only peril came from a party far above us, who were clearing the ice off the awkward traverse from the Gabel on to the W. face, on the ordinary route from Zermatt. Falling an indefinite number of thousand feet, the small ice fragments gave us a few anxious minutes. One spinning particle, not the size of a waistcoat button, struck Knubel on the head, stunning him for the moment. There was no other incident, except a delicate slanting traverse up slabs and ice-pockets that met us a few hundred feet below the ridge. We emerged exactly on the Gabel, in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hours from the bergschrund. Leaving a sack and the irons here, to bind us to return and complete the crossing of the pass, we made for the summit, finding even this familiar ridge in none too easy humour. Even the usual comfortable summit rocks were covered with nine feet of old snow. From the hotel over the Trifthorn and back to the summit took in all $8\frac{3}{4}$ hours. The descent to Zermatt took $4\frac{3}{4}$ hours, the snow requiring very careful treatment and the rocks being much covered.

The route offers a pleasant variant for a snowy year. It can be followed at a time when the ridges are closed with ice or unpleasant with wind.

G. W. YOUNG.

HÖHBERGHORN (4226 m. = 13,863 ft.).—ASCENT BY N.E. FACE. July 29, 1910.—Two parties, Dr. O. K. Williamson with the guides Jean Maître and Heinrich Fux, and Mr. H. Symons with Franz Lochmatter, accomplished this climb together. Having left the Mischabel hut at 5.10 A.M. they reached the Windjoch at 6.25 A.M. Leaving this col ten minutes later they traversed snow slopes proceeding more or less in a W. direction. After five minutes' halt among some séracs they reached at 7.35 A.M. the foot of the N.E. face of the peak at a point immediately beneath some séracs which are high up on the S.E. portion of the face. They started the ascent of the face at 7.52 A.M. Having easily crossed the bergschrund, they ascended the slope by good snow, which gradually became steeper and at its steepest point was at an angle of fully 50° . Having ascended directly towards the séracs they bore slightly to the right and had

* A. J. ix. p. 108; and *Climbers' Guide to the Central Pennine Alps*, p. 103.

to cut a few steps in the underlying ice. Having reached a point a short distance above the séracs they halted from 8.52 till 9.5 A.M. Thence they continued practically straight up the face, the angle being slightly less steep than below, and had again to cut steps for a short distance in ice beneath the snow. They reached the summit at 9.28 A.M. Leaving it at 10.7 A.M. they traversed the ridge to the Stecknadelhorn (10.49 A.M.) whence they descended to the col between that peak and the Nadelhorn (Oberstecknadeljoch), 11 A.M.

OBERSTECKNADELJOCH.—Descent on N.E. side.—At about 11.30 A.M. the two above-mentioned parties descended the snow slope in this direction. The slope soon became extremely steep (very good snow) so that for a hundred or two feet they descended backwards. Below the bergschrund they traversed the snow slopes to the right and so reached the N.E. arête of the Nadelhorn at 12.15 P.M. Thence they descended to the Windjoch and after a five minutes' halt proceeded to the Mischabel hut (reached at 1.35 P.M.).

The Oberstecknadeljoch seems to have been first reached from the S.W. in 1882 by Messrs. Ellerman and Passavant,* but the N.E. slopes do not appear to have been traversed previously to the above-described expedition.

The route up the N.E. face of the Hohberghorn was probably a safe one on this occasion as the snow was in remarkably fine condition, but it is emphatically not an expedition which can be recommended save under exceptional conditions.

STECKNADELHORN (4235 m. = 13,896 ft.).—ASCENT BY N.E. ARÊTE.—August 22, 1910. Dr. O. K. Williamson with Jean Maître and Heinrich Fux after leaving the Mischabel hut at 5.14 A.M. reached the Windjoch (having halted five minutes) at 6.40 A.M.; five minutes later they started up the N.E. arête of the Nadelhorn, on which they halted from 7.8 till 7.16 A.M. They then turned to the right from the arête and traversed the snow slopes on the whole in a W. direction. They passed beneath the bergschrund and some séracs and above a large overhanging sérac. From here they crossed horizontally a very steep ice slope in order to reach the N.E. arête of the Stecknadelhorn. They ascended the arête. This was first of all of rock, steep and difficult. Some loose rocks were then met with. Good snow followed, then another steep portion of the arête with sharp rock edges jutting out from the snow was met with. Some snow at an easier angle, on part of which underlying ice exacted step-cutting, and then easy rocks led to the summit, which was reached at 9.38 A.M. After half an hour's halt falling snow followed by a snow and thunder storm drove the party down to the col between the Stecknadelhorn and Hohberghorn, whence by the Festijoch they descended to Randa. The snow during the ascent of the actual peak was good, and the climb a very fine one, which under good conditions, such as those experienced, can be most strongly recommended.

* *Alpine Journal*, xi. 175; xiii. 413.

Arctic Norway.

I have received the following notes from my friend Schjelderup, and it is no small pleasure to know that the three most remarkable ascents which were made were planned at the table where I am now writing, with the aid of maps, photographs taken by Dr. Collie and Dr. Ouston, and rough sketches of my own. Apparently perfect weather prevailed the whole time.

I quote the following from a letter which I wrote to Hr. A. Aars, the president of the Norske Turist Forening, which club he represented at the A. C. Jubilee. This letter he inserted in English in the leading Christiania Paper 'Aftenposten,' September 8.

'Stedtind, the first mountain climbed by our friends this summer in Nordland, is probably the most remarkable natural obelisk in the world, especially when seen from Stedfjord. It is not beautiful, and, with the exception of a narrow shore of loose stones, probably a lateral moraine of an ancient glacier, this wicked-looking monolith rises to the stupendous height of 5200 feet* out of the blue waters of the fjord. I maintain that the word 'monolith' is correct, though it is not easy to imagine the existence of one single stone being 5200 feet in height. Some two-thirds of the height there is certainly a ledge or a crack, which runs diagonally up and across the face of the rock; so the captious critic may, if he likes to do so, claim that the mountain consists of two stones—I prefer the term one stone with a crack across it.

Further description must be left to those who have ascended it, and by so doing have gained the greatest mountain prize in all Scandinavia.'

WM. CECIL SLINGSBY.

STEDTIND (5200 ft. 'A. J.' xxii. 396-9 and 624-5, also 'N. T. F. Aarbog,' 1883, 1889, 1893 and 1905).—On July 30 C. W. Rubenson, Alf. B. Bryn and Ferdinand Schjelderup, members of the 'Norske Tinde Klub,' made the first ascent of this mountain. The party left their camp at Storelv at 10 A.M., and reached the shoulder on the S. arête at 2 P.M. The well known 'steps' beyond the 'bridge' were circumvented by a ledge on the West side terminating in a narrow sloping crack which leads to the main ridge behind, and above, the obstacles. Along this crack a difficult and an extremely exposed hand-traverse was necessary. All the rest of the ascent was easy scrambling, and the summit was reached at 3 P.M. The hand-traverse was discovered in 1904, by Dr. J. Norman Collie, and W. E. and A. M. Slingsby, when W. E. S. climbed the first of the two 'steps' mentioned, but a gale of wind prevented the party from utilising the hand-traverse. The ascent of Stedtind depends wholly upon the weather.

SVOLVÆR GJEITA.—This well-known sharply pointed rock needle

* This height was given me by Mr. H. Priestman, who has had unique opportunities of surveying it.

above Svolveær was climbed by the same party on August 1, and again on the succeeding day. It afforded some exceptionally fine and partly difficult dolomite-like climbing, and took about $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours from the foot of the needle.

RÖRHÖPTIND (Tragta) c. 1100 m. N. of Röropvatn, 'A. J.' xxi. 100 and xxii. 331.—On August 3 this dominating peak was climbed by the same party. The ascent was made by the N. arête, which had been tried in horrible weather in 1901. One extremely difficult place was met with, which needed the greatest care and attention. The party spent $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours in all from the seashore to the summit, the last $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours of which were occupied in most interesting climbing. It consisted of a series of rounded slabs, each some 50 feet high, and placed on the extreme left hand of the ridge, some 400 or 500 feet below the summit. More than two hours were spent in overcoming them.

NAVEREN (Moskenæsö) 703 m. ('N. T. F. Aarbog,' 1907).—This pyramidal outlier of a mountain massiv was climbed on August 7, by A. Bryn and F. Schjelderup by the ridge from Reine in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hours.

KLOKKETIND (866 m.) ('A. J.' xxii. 332) was climbed by the last-named party on August 9. They left Reine at noon, rowed up the Norfjord, and walked westward round the foot of the peak and then struck the gully ascended by Messrs. Woolley, Collie, Baly, and the three Slingsbys. At the head of the gully they turned up the eastern arête and found this part of the climb to the two lower peaks difficult and most sporting. Thanks to Mr. Slingsby's advice the party had brought an extra rope with them, which enabled them to descend into 'the Rubicon,' into which the two young Slingsbys had descended, but beyond which they were not allowed to advance by the elders of this pioneer party on account of the exceptional difficulty of the ascent of the opposite wall of rock, which was increased by the wind. On this last and successful attempt, the ascent of this wall seemed—to the ideas of the party—extremely difficult. It included a steep, smooth slab, where the leader wished he had velveteen trousers on, and at the top of the slab, an overhanging boss of rock in which was a crack. The party left the top of the northern gully at 4 P.M., and reached the highest peak of Klokkeitind at 7.30. They descended by the S. and E. arête, a route suggested by Dr. Collie, which was easier, but a much less sporting route than that by which they had ascended. They reached Reine at midnight.

FESTHÆLSTIND (389).—This low peak has got a splendid situation. It was climbed by the same party on August 11 from the gap N. of the peak. Care was needed at one place.

Canadian Rocky Mountains.

MT. ASSINIBOINE (11,860 ft.), FIRST ASCENT OF N.W. FACE. July 4, 1910.—T. G. Longstaff with Rudolf Aemmer left Outram's camp

at 4.15 A.M. Crossed Outram's 'first col' at the base of the N.W. arête ('A. J.' xxi. 105), and traversed névé under N.W. face to 'second col' ('A. J.' xx. 545) at foot of main W. arête (7.45 A.M.). From second col traversed back up steep snow of N.W. face, commencing step-cutting at once. Followed a succession of steep ice-couloirs, being constantly forced to our left, that is towards the middle of the face. Step-cutting continuous with the exception of two vertical bands of rock about 15 feet high. Reached foot of final cliff about 1 P.M. Climbed with great difficulty along line of almost vertical ill-formed crack 60 feet in height. By short steep snow-slope direct to summit (2.15 P.M.). Descent by N. ridge greatly delayed by deep snow, cornices, and iced rocks. Lowest 'band' cleared 9.45 P.M. Camp 1.15 A.M.

The long outlying northern spur which is separated from Mt. Assiniboine by the 'first col' was traversed by the same party with the addition of Miss Longstaff. None of its peaks appear to have been previously climbed. On July 8 the terminal peak, christened Goat's Tower (c. 9500 ft.), was ascended by the steep rocks of its S.E. face. On July 9 the spur was followed from its commencement at the 'first col' over several minor summits, and the highest peak, christened Mt. Katharine (c. 10,000 ft.), was traversed from W. to E. From this point the resemblance of Mt. Assiniboine to the Matterhorn is most striking.

VARIOUS EXPEDITION

Pennine Alps.

DENT BLANCHE (4364 m. = 14,318 ft.), BY THE E. ARÊTE.—Reverting to Mr. Raeburn's paper in 'A. J.' xxiv. 627 seq., Louis Theytaz of Zinal, the leader of the second ascent by this route, has informed Mr. Raeburn that the actual date was September 21—not September 28—1898, and that the summit was reached at 2 P.M.—not 2 A.M. The date and time quoted by Mr. Raeburn were taken from the account in 'A. J.' xix. 248. Thus this expedition was in reality one of the speediest recorded.

A few days after the expedition of Messrs. Raeburn and Ling, viz. on August 11, 1908, the guides Louis Theytaz and Felix Abbet of Zinal led Mlle. Marie Bruneton and her nephew M. Philippe Kreiss up the Dent Blanche by the original Viereselgrat. The Mountet Hut was left at 1 A.M. and the summit attained at 6.20 P.M. An account of this expedition, from the pen of the lady, appears in 'La Montagne' Janvier 20, 1910.

A further ascent by this route, but with an important variation, was made on July 27, 1910, by Mr. R. W. Lloyd with Josef Pollinger and Franz Imboden; full details of this ascent will appear in the next number.