

Criteria.	Actual Amount.	Tolerance Allowed.
6b. Maximum difference at Normal Pressure between corrections at 0° and 20°, or 20° and 40° C.	0·02	0·06 Inch
7. Scale Value at 0° C.	1·01	
Scale Value at 20° C.	1·00	
Scale Value at 40° C.	0·99	
Greatest Difference in Scale Value in the Range 0°-40° C.	0·02	0·05 ,,

MOUNT MALLORY AND MOUNT IRVINE.

THE Mount Everest Committee have received, through the courtesy of Mr. Edward Arnold, the following extract from a letter of Mr. Edward Rainey, Executive Secretary to the Mayor of San Francisco :—

‘ Last summer Mr. Norman Clyde, of Independence, Inyo County, California, climbed two peaks in the vicinity of Mount Whitney (14,501 ft.), the highest mountain in the United States. No record exists of a previous climb of these peaks.

‘ He suggested to the Sierra Club that the Club sponsor the naming of these peaks after Mallory and Irvine. The Club so recommended to the United States Geographic Board, and the Board has given its approval.

‘ Mallory (13,870 ft.) is on the main crest of the Sierra Nevada, about five miles S.E. of Mount Whitney. Irvine (13,790 ft.) is about a mile E. of Mallory. These peaks are in a wild and very beautiful region, and the altitudes equal or exceed those of our most interesting peaks.’

THE AMERICAN MEMBERS OF THE ALPINE CLUB.

Précis of Minutes of Meeting held October 10, 1925.

THE Autumn Dinner of the Association was held at the University Club, Montreal, Canada, on Saturday evening, October 10.

The attending members were Messrs. Charles E. Fay, *Chairman*, Allen Carpe, A. P. Coleman, Henry S. Hall, Jr., J. W. A. Hickson, Howard Palmer, Norman H. Read, H. B.

de Villiers-Schwab, Horace Westmoreland and William Williams. The guests were Messrs. H. F. Lambart, Robert Morgan, J. A. Wilson and H. H. Worsfold.

At the conclusion of dinner the Chairman made a short address and everyone heartily joined in the toast to the President of the Club. Dr. Hickson, as Canadian Vice-Chairman, added a special greeting to the visiting members from the U.S.A.

The first speaker of the evening was Professor Coleman, whose subject, 'Happenings on the way to Mt. Brown,' was of particular interest to a number of those present, in that it described his trip to Fortress Lake in 1892 and his discovery of the Pyramid (Mt. Clemenceau). The talk was illustrated with a number of slides made from colour sketches drawn at the time.

Captain Westmoreland next described a number of difficult 'Climbs in the English Lake District and in the Dolomites.' Accompanied by some splendid slides showing many of the choice bits on these climbs, his talk, including an account of one serious accident, fairly thrilled the assembled members, but few of whom have had experience with sensational rock climbing of this kind.

Howard Palmer followed with a description of the 'Maligne Lake District' visited by Allen Carpe and himself in 1923, which included their first ascent of Mt. Brazeau. In addition, he gave an account of his 'First Ascent of Mt. Bastion' (Rampart Range) made in 1925 with J. W. A. Hickson. Slides of his usual high standard were shown in illustration.

The feature of the evening, Carpe's movies of the Mt. Logan Expedition, concluded the programme. These pictures were taken with small hand cameras (a Bell and Howell 'Filmo' and a Sept), most of those shown having been enlarged from narrow-gauged films, and despite their vicissitudes, including a submersion of two hours or more in the Chitina River when one of the rafts overturned on the way out, the results were excellent. The movies depicted the various stages of the trip; first by pack-train to the glacier, the back-packing over the interminable moraines and the laborious advance up the long glacier and névé slopes, first by man-hauling sledges and later by renewed back-packing. Many scenes about the successive camps were shown, and there was even a glimpse of the victorious group on the very summit of Mt. Logan. The fine scenery along the route was also abundantly screened, the most impressive views being those of glorious King Peak,

whose precipitous sides and terrific arêtes would seem to defy hope of conquest.

The gathering was the most interesting and notable yet held ; it did not break up until almost 1 A.M., everyone feeling that Montreal should have its full share of A.C. meetings in the future.

THUNDERSTORMS IN THE ALPS.

By F. S. SMYTHE.

MOST of those who read this have been caught in a thunderstorm on a mountain. It is an impressive experience and not a little uncanny, for this is a mood of nature of which we know but little. Wind, hail, snow, and rain we can understand both in origin and effect. These we can combat, though the fight is sometimes a stern one. Should one be in the focus of a thunderstorm there is also a feeling of a very near danger, which feeling is at times not unjustified by events as on the Schreckhorn referred to below.

Thunderstorms are primarily due to unequal air temperatures. Hot air rises and in doing so generates an electrical charge or potential by virtue of its frictional contact with the cooler and stiller air. Hot air, except over an inland desert, is usually moist. This moist air coming in contact with cooler air or a cold mountain side condenses in the form of mist. In the case where the air is electrically charged each tiny suspended drop of water holds an electrical charge. The cumulative effect of these numberless little water batteries may result in an enormous stress between the cloud and the earth which can only be relieved by a flash. In certain conditions, however, the discharge from a cloud to earth may occur without any flash-over taking place. In parts of Norway thunderstorms were unknown prior to the deforesting of large areas. This was doubtless due to the countless pine needles which acted as conductors to the electrical fluid. Thus a cloud discharged its energy as soon as it generated it, and long before it had time to become charged enough for the energy to pass as a flash. In the Alps, and in particular the Eastern Alps, thunderstorms are far more common in some localities than in others ; local conditions have, however, a great deal to do with it. The Oberland is