

to the gap between the summit and Torre de Pozzolo. From the gap—reached with difficulty high up—turn on to the W. arête and, sometimes by its N. slope, attain the summit. Descent over débris-strewn slabs towards the S. till level with the gap, which is then easily attained over a ledge (3 hrs.).

TORRE POZZOLO, 2440 m. Same date and party. From a gap to the E. descend a few feet to the S. to a snow-patch by which the arête is reached. Go over this ridge to a rope's-length under the summit, attained with difficulty from the N. (1 hr.).

PUNTA CODA, 2470 m. Same date and party. Go up the farthest N. chimney till the middle of the face, then take a chimney to the left and over this and a step attain the summit (2 hrs.).

TORRE DE ROTONDO, 2450 m. Same date and party. By the S. arête and its E. slope, followed by a gap to a crumbling wall. Then over a terrace and a crack to the top (1½ hr.).

MONTE SPICIÉ, 2560 m. By the N.W. face. August 18, 1927. Herr W. Fendt. Attain a conspicuous snow-patch under the 650-ft. high face, and by this and small steps, turned to right or left, attain the summit. Descent by the W. arête; a *rappel* is needed for the descent of a 30–40-ft. overhang (1¾ hr.).

Although these Corsican peaks cannot be compared to the Alps, yet the beauty and loneliness of the region, as well as the charm of the climbs, will appeal to any visitor desirous of quiet combined with scenery.

WILHELM FENDT,
A.A.V.M.

VARIOUS EXPEDITIONS.

Bernese Oberland.

JUNGFRAU, 4166 m. = 13,670 ft. By the N.E. arête. September 6, 1927 Mr. R. L. M. Underhill, with Adolf Rubi, one of the young Grindelwald guides, made the third ascent of this fine ridge (first ascent,¹ cf. 'A.J.' **26**, 344–5; second ascent, 'A.J.' **35**, 169–171). Following a week of perfect weather there had been a storm on the 4th and morning of the 5th; conditions were not good.

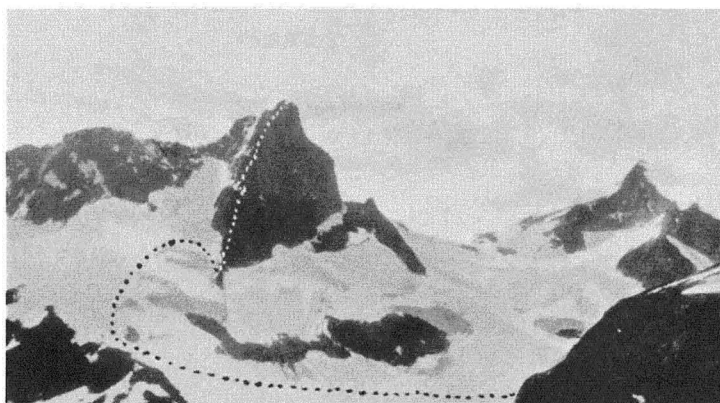
The ascent of the very difficult first gendarme was exactly like that described in the account of the first traverse of the ridge, with the addition that the steep climb at the end of the delicate ice traverse out upon the N. face was up rocks set in ice and sprinkled

¹ The first traverse, taken in the *descent*, was accomplished on September 2, 1903, by Mr. C. F. Meade, with Ulrich and Heinrich Fuhrer (*A.J.* **21**, 559; **22**, 566–72).



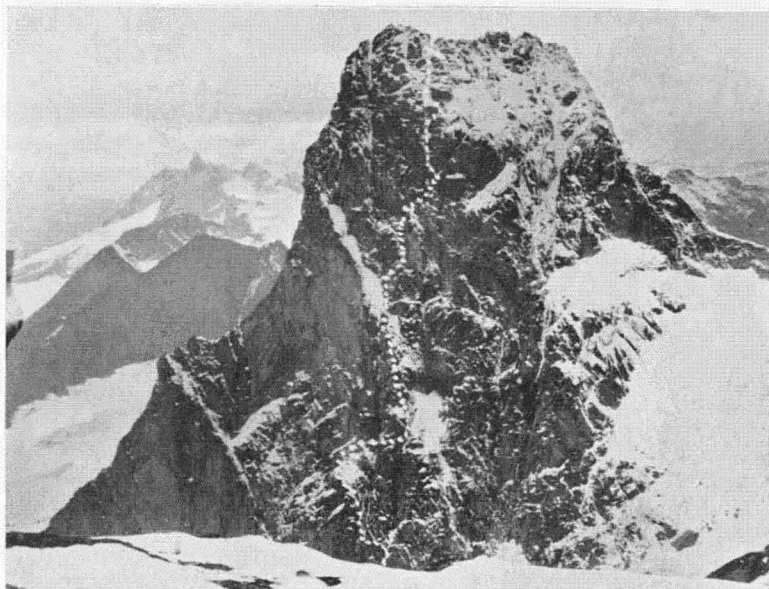
Phot. A. Gunneng.

KJÆRRINGA
from Maradalsskar.



Phot. H. Tonsberg.

STORE AUSTABOTTIND
from Gravdals Glacier.



Phot. P. K. Murray.

STORE SKAGASTÖLSTIND
from Slingsby Glacier.



Phot. A. Gunneng.

STORE SKAGASTÖLSTIND, S. FACE,
from Slingsby Glacier.

with snow. Rubi, in a splendid effort, eventually mastered this step, much the hardest of the whole climb, by the adroit use of an ice-axe hold. The abominably loose rock dwelt upon in the account of the second ascent was not in evidence, due very likely to the ice consolidation.

Beyond this gendarme the party kept strictly to the ridge, as powdery snow made any traverse out upon the N. face unsafe. At two points a human ladder was necessary. The climbing up to the 'secondary summit' was in the main rock work of a high degree of interest, though one snow-covered gendarme, of wicked appearance but little power of real resistance, remains in memory. There were no serious difficulties upon this stretch.

After the secondary summit sections of icy cornice began to appear, and had to be traversed, as untrustworthy snow forbade any descent upon the N. face. These sections, interpolated between gendarmes, were however regularly short, and one of the party could always be anchored on rock. There followed more fine rock work, ending in the tall smooth-faced gendarme emphasized in the preceding accounts. The ascent of this, an affair of delicate face-climbing upon small but adequate holds, was rendered difficult by a band of ice across its middle; Rubi's work in passing over from the small rock-holds into ice-steps, and again on to the rock face, was of a very high order. From the Wengern Jungfrau a broad snow-ridge, followed by easy rocks, leads to the summit.

Left Jungfrauojoch 05.00, Point 3788 m. about 08.00, summit 13.25. This rapid time was due chiefly to the fact that, owing to the constant threat of bad weather (clouds settled down during the ascent of the first gendarme, and light snow fell from time to time later on), the party pushed regularly ahead, making but one halt (of 5 mins.) at Point 3788 m.

This splendid ridge deserves far more attention. After the first gendarme the rock improves rapidly, eventually becoming unimpeachable. The climb is of unflinching interest and better, it was thought, than, for instance, the *Schalligrat* or *Viereselsgrat*. If really caught by bad weather a party can descend in a couple of places to the Jungfrau firn, and the brief return from the summit to the Jungfrauojoch by the ordinary route always holds out the prospect of an easy finish.

Norway.

KJÆRRINGA from Maradalsskar. August 5, 1927. Messrs. Ola Furusest, Asbjörn Gunneng, and Boye Schlytter.

This route was first climbed in 1908 by F. Schjelderup, with Knut and Arne Fortun, and has since not been repeated until last summer. The height of the rock wall from the Maradalsskar to the summit is only about 350 ft., but the wall is extremely steep.

The party left the Skagastølshut at 05.30, descended to the Midtmaradal and reached the Maradalsskar after 3½ hrs.' walk.

The climb up the wall is very severe on account of its steepness, and also partly owing to the rock in some places being dangerously loose. The climb is considered the most difficult one in the Horungtinder.

The summit was reached at 15.00 after 3½ hrs.' climb from the gap. Descent was made on the opposite side by Jernskarrenden to Midtmaradal, up to the Skagastölshut, and Turtagrö was reached at 19.00.

BOYE SCHLYTTER.

ALPINE NOTES.

THE ALPINE CLUB OBITUARY :	Date of Election
Crossman, A.	1871
Wainwright, J. H.	1875
Bainbridge-Bell, Rev. F. C.	1889
Mumm, A. L.	1889
Tribe, Wilberforce N.	1891
Monro, Rev. C. G.	1892
Neame, G. H.	1903

BOW LAKE (*see frontispiece*) in the Rocky Mountains of Canada forms the most northerly Continental Divide source of the South Saskatchewan River. Well stocked with trout, the lake is frequented by travellers *en route* to the Freshfield, Lyell and Columbia Icefields. The foreground shows the stream from Bow Pass entering the lake, the adjacent meadows forming a delightful camping ground which may be reached in a day and a half, with horses, from Lake Louise. The mountain wall in the background supports the Crowfoot glacier, and mountaineers, in a single day, can climb from the lake, traverse the expanses of the Waputik Icefield and descend to the camps in Yoho valley.

The illustration is from the painting by Carl Rungius, well known for his Canadian landscapes and studies of big game. It is copyrighted by Harper & Brothers and reprinted with their permission.

We express our warm thanks to Dr. J. Monroe Thorington for generously presenting the print to the ALPINE JOURNAL.—*Editor*.

AN ITALIAN COMMISSION ON THE DIVISION OF THE ALPS.—A new arrangement of the Alps in a series of arbitrary regions and districts is the subject of the report of a military commission, appointed in 1924 by the President of the Italian Geographical Society, which has been recently analyzed and commented on by Mr. Douglas Freshfield in the January number of the 'Geographical Journal.' Such an arrangement, it is obvious, would, if it met with general acceptance, be of great value to writers on Alpine science as well as to travellers and handbook compilers. Mr. Freshfield