

Canada.

'MOUNT CONRAD,' *ca.* 10,300 ft. (The highest point of the Bobbie Burns³ Range.) September 8, 1933. Dr. and Mrs. I. A. Richards with the late Conrad Kain. Left camp in Bugaboo Creek 03.20 and crossed the pass between Snow Patch and Bugaboo Spire, 08.20 (see 'A.A.J.' 1931, vol. i, No. 3, pp. 292-97). Bore N.W. across to the basin of the Warren Glacier (breakfast 09.00 to 09.45 by the big medial moraine near a remarkable glacier lake draining by a canal formed of crevasses for over a mile to the N.). Proceeded N.W. and descended into the head of a glacier basin draining S. into Howell Creek. Up again on to the northern névé slopes of a chain of minor peaks, from which a second considerable descent to the W. had to be made in order to mount to the foot of the N. ridge of 'Mount Conrad,' by which, over easy snow slopes, the summit was gained at 16.00. A sharp rocky peak entirely surrounded by large glacier systems.

The name Mt. Jeannie, from Robert Burns's wife, was suggested in a note left on the summit; but, since this was Conrad Kain's final expedition, the name Mt. Conrad is being proposed to the Geographic Board of Canada.

The route was retraced to the breakfast place and a descent to a timber-line bivouac made down Warren Glacier. It is pleasant to recall with what fine energy and high spirits Conrad Kain enjoyed this the last of his innumerable first ascents.

I. A. R.

ALPINE NOTES.

THE ALPINE CLUB OBITUARY :						Date of Election
Tatton, R. G.	.	.	.	.	.	1885
Mead, C. W.	.	.	.	.	.	1887
Baker, H. C.	.	.	.	.	.	1891
Brooke, Rev. Canon H. S.	.	.	.	.	.	1907
Foot, H.	.	.	.	.	.	1909
Koetser, D. H.	.	.	.	.	.	1925
Merkel, Willy	.	.	.	.	.	1934

³ We fail to see the slightest connection between Robert Burns and this massif. It is, however, the first mention of 'Robbie' under the pseudonym of 'Bobbie' that we have yet come across! —*Editor.*

KING ALEXANDER OF JUGOSLAVIA.—Although His late Majesty cannot be described as a mountaineer in our Alpine sense, a few words may be dedicated to the memory of a trusty Ally and Commander-in-Chief of the illustrious Royal Serbian Army, pre-eminently the most splendid example of a 'mountain' fighting machine known in all history. In the British Salonika Force the names of Putnik, Michitch, Stepanovitch, Boyovitch will be held in admiration, while to Prince Alexander—as the King then was—a special tribute of reverence and affection will be paid. Courteous, quiet, capable and fearless, he was a true representative of that nation which, while unquestionably suffering most, gained perhaps more glory than any other. In the almost continuous campaigns of 1912–1919, King Alexander shared the hardships of his troops—from the victories of Monastir and the Bregalnitsa, the Jadar, the miracle of the Kolubara to the horrors of the Albanian retreat culminating in the memorable triumphs of the 8000 ft. Kajmakalan, the Moglenitsa, Nish and Belgrade.

In post-war days King Alexander's strong will, his determined and iron rule, above all his intense devotion to Greater Serbia, enabled him to cope successfully with endless problems. His reward on earth was the murderous assault by a foul member of that 'minorities' race which had *demandé* incorporation with Serbia. And together with His Majesty, there fell dangerously wounded, his friend General Georges, one of France's noblest soldiers and among the writer's closest friends in the *Armée d'Orient*.—E. L. S.

GIFT TO THE A.C.—We have received from Her Majesty Queen Elisabeth a portrait of the late King Albert I of the Belgians, signed by herself. The portrait represents His Majesty as Colonel-in-Chief of the 5th Inniskilling Dragoon Guards: it is reproduced as the frontispiece to this number. Coming from the Queen, herself the bravest and most sympathetic figure of the period 1914–1918, the Club is deeply appreciative of Her Majesty's gracious gift.

THE LATE FRANZ LOCHMATTER.—On July 26 the tombstone erected on the grave of Franz Lochmatter in the cemetery of the church at St. Niklaus was consecrated by the Curé. A number of Franz's relatives, guides and inhabitants of the valley were present. A few of his intimate friends also attended, among whom were Frau Kuhn, M. Charles Gos, Mr. Geoffrey Winthrop Young, Herr

Karl Imboden, and Mr. Sydney Spencer, Honorary Secretary of the Alpine Club. The last four mentioned made speeches bearing testimony to the great personal affection with which was regarded a man who was one of the greatest guides of all time.

‘WINGS OVER EVEREST.’—For nearly twenty years the Royal Air Force has been engaged in unostentatious flights over the Himalaya in those portions immediately contiguous to India and the British Protected States. Everest, on the Nepal-Tibetan frontier, has naturally been omitted. In the course of these Himalayan flights countless photographs, oblique and vertical, have been taken. The R.A.F. have not found it necessary to advertise the daily flights, the photographs, the numbers of each formation, not even the names of pilots and observers!

Whatever may have been the shortcomings of the ‘Houston-Everest’ flight in performance, it has not suffered from want of publicity. ‘Wings over Everest,’ the film of the flight, requires no lengthy review; the prospectus and the narrative, oral or printed,¹ have supplied the necessary information. The film takes considerably over an hour to show, the flight itself being contained in the last five minutes, of which the interesting part is confined to forty-five seconds or less. We see and hear the fairy-godmother reclining in state in Scotland, we contemplate a factory and the manufacture of aeroplanes, we listen to the pilots and workmen discussing their achievements, we see plans sliding about tables in the manner of a kaleidoscope. We behold the bow-wave of the ship conveying the machines packed in cotton wool to Karachi, we can study the sea route of the ship to India by means of a map doubtless provided by that topographical authority, *The Times*. We see the elaborate landing of the crates on the jetty, just as if aeroplanes had never been so handled before, and at each successive stage we can listen to the conversation of those concerned, supplied by unlimited relays of ‘talkie’ cameras. Arrived in India, we witness the patient *byle* hustled by road-hogs, the natives disturbed in their ploughing by the passing of the magic ‘Pegasi.’ We arrive at Purnea some time in March and are at once informed that Everest must be tackled forthwith, as the monsoon breaks early in *April*.

More conversation follows while the ‘hardships’ of the comfortable aerodrome are duly exploited. Two of the party, still accompanied by a talkie, visit Darjeeling, presumably with the view of making sympathetic remarks on the victims of 1924; Kangchenjunga and Kabru act as backgrounds. An elementary map is shown, the sole names on which are Purnea, Kangchenjunga, Everest, the very secondary Chamlang, which latter, together with Makalu, are the peaks identified so wondrously by *The Times* as ‘Everest—the climbers’ route.’ The flight now starts with

¹ Pp. 229–32; *H.J.* vi, pp. 54–66.

lowering clouds to 16,000 ft. and brilliant weather above. Strength of wind at 32,000 ft. is 120 miles per hour. The films give mostly the appearance of having been taken through a keyhole covered with sheep netting. For this the hopeless construction of the otherwise excellent machines seems responsible. With few exceptions, the successful shots are ruined by wing and stay obstruction. Kangchenjunga—followed immediately by Makalu—are identified easily, the rest is chaos. In the meantime one of the observers treads apparently on his oxygen pipe, nearly severing it through. He ties up the hole with a handkerchief and we are relieved when a triumphant eye-glass appears above his gas mask.² Now follow a few moments of intense interest: the machines soar above the E. and N.E. arêtes of Everest; there is for a wonder no obstruction, the great ridge, sharp as a knife in its upper part, falls with terrible abruptness to the S.E.; its vertical hanging glaciers are clear. To the right, N., the very steep upper slabs appear *perfectly dry*, save for the ribbon of snow forming the famous high-water mark of 1924 and 1933, Norton's couloir. The machines seem to hang motionless, to dive into space, then again to zoom upwards, giving two distinct close-up views³ of the N.E. ridge and summit—the latter badly defined. These are thrilling moments indeed for those who know the great peak, but the mountaineers of 1921, 1922, 1924 or 1933, in May or June never beheld the mountain in the condition of April 3, 1933. We see little more but the return of the machines to Purnea.⁴ They land: 'What was it like?' 'All right.' Four smiling faces—an admirable finish.

With all its faults, the screen depicts a noteworthy achievement. The inevitable talkie is far superior to that which defaced the 'Kamet' and other films.

THE MOUNT EVEREST COMMITTEE, 1934.—This committee has now been reconstituted as follows:—

Major-General Sir Percy Cox (Chairman)	} R.G.S.
Lt.-Colonel Kenneth Mason	
L. R. Wager	
Colonel E. L. Strutt	} A.C.
Hugh Rutledge	
Colin G. Crawford	
Sydney Spencer (Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Sec.).	
Arthur R. Hinks (Hon. Sec.).	

² A remarkable feat of X-ray cinematography, this—taken from an aeroplane cruising in echelon formation, at a distance of at least 200 yards!

³ A 'still' photograph of this view appears in *H.J.* vi, facing p. 63.

⁴ Much of this appears to have been 'arranged' in a studio provided with miniature aeroplanes.

S.A.C. HUTS IN 1933.—The total number of visitors to 115 Club huts amounted to 84,981, an increase of 9229 over 1932—a satisfactory number, considering the depression in Switzerland: the season, however, was one of the finest on record. The Corno hut with 3099 visitors is top of the roll, while the Oberaletsch with only 24 is last by over 100. The percentage of S.A.C. members works out as 37·5 compared to 37·7 in 1932.

THE MONSOON.—The south-west monsoon reaches Ceylon before it reaches India. In the ordinary course of events, the said monsoon generally bursts in Ceylon on or about June 3 each year. I have served in Ceylon for thirty-three years and this has been my experience.

In 1933 this south-west monsoon broke with exceptional severity on May 21. A most violent gale swept the whole island: trees were blown down, rivers were flooded, bridges broken, and landslides blocked the roads. I have never known such a violent burst of the monsoon, and I have never known the south-west monsoon break so early. In 1934 the same monsoon came in very quietly, without any particularly strong wind, on June 6.

It would appear from this, that had the Everest Expedition been climbing Everest in 1934 instead of in 1933 they might have had an extra fifteen days' time to climb the mountain before the south-west monsoon made further climbing impossible.

H. L. DOWBIGGIN.

Mr. Shipton, however, informs us that the monsoon broke in Garhwal and Kumaon nearly a fortnight earlier than expected.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE ETON MASTERS, 1933.—On the occasion of the Assembly of the U.I.A.A. at Pontresina in September 1934, wreaths were placed on the graves by delegates of the said Association.

The Alpine Club appreciates the honour very deeply.

THE LATE MR. F. F. URQUHART.—We much regret to hear of the death of the well-known senior Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, which occurred on September 18, after a long illness. Born in 1865, Mr. Urquhart has been associated with mountaineers for many years past both at Oxford and in his chalet above St. Gervais. His influence at Oxford was very great, while, like the late Mr. A. F. R. Wollaston at Cambridge, Mr. Urquhart possessed countless friends, but never one single enemy. 'Sligger,' by which nickname he was affectionately known, was not a climber in the modern sense; he had, however, made the ascent of Mont Blanc with Miss Gertrude Bell, as well as that of other peaks in the Pennines.

As an instance of Mr. Urquhart's popularity it may be stated that when forced by his last illness to resign from two London Clubs,

both these refused to accept his resignation and continued to carry his name on their list of members. R.I.P.

HEREDITARY MOUNTAINEERS.—Miss Diana Moinet (aged 20), granddaughter of Dr. Claude Wilson, accompanied by several decrepit members of the Club, made among other climbs the ascent of the Zuckerhütl and traverse of the Spiegelkogel–Firmisan Schneide.

CAUCASUS.—The S.A.C. expedition of 1934 has returned to Switzerland. The party—Herren L. Saladin (leader), O. Furrer, H. Graf and W. Frei—was very successful despite much bad weather. The following first ascents were made mostly in the Central Group: Skattükom Khokh (4450 m.), Karagom Khokh (14,805 ft., *Freshfield*), 'Pic Schuroski' [*sic*], 4200 m.; Mishirgitau (16,408 ft., W. peak,⁵ *Freshfield*) from the S., descent by the W. face. It is stated that [??] '124 previous unsuccessful attempts are recorded.' A foodless bivouac had to be made at 4700 m.

Eleven peaks, including new routes on 'Bashchaul,' 4480 m. [? Bashiltau, 13,615 ft., *Freshfield*], and Vologata, 4175 m., besides Elbruz and Kasbek were climbed and 'innumerable' passes traversed. Ski were not used. One very narrow escape during a midnight descent is also recorded. An attempt to give proper burial to the body of Paul Bühler on Doppachtau⁶ was also made, but the final scene of the accident was covered by a 20–30 ft. deep snow and ice avalanche.

Leaving Zürich on June 10, the party returned there on September 15.

From *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*.

SOLVAY HUT IN 1934.—Mr. F. S. Smythe writes: 'When traversing the Matterhorn this summer *via* Schönbühl–Col Touranche and the Italian ridge, Macphee, Parry and I got caught by a storm and had to shelter at the Solvay hut. We found the outer door and shutters open, two panes of glass broken, nearly all the spirit-fuel gone and the hut in an indescribably filthy condition. Tourist litter lay all over the floor and bunks and, worst of all, every bit of emergency food was eaten. As the hut had not been used by a party in a similar situation to ours, it is obvious that those not in trouble had consumed the food and fuel, besides making the hut a pigsty. When, after two nights of blizzard, we managed to descend to the Hörnli hut, the guardian stated that trippers use the hut and consume the emergency rations. . . . I think one reason is that the present Belvedere inn is so expensive that many people in defiance of the regulations stay at the Solvay.'

⁵ The lower, E., peak (16,350 ft.) was climbed by Mr. Hermann Woolley with Christian Jossi, August 5, 1889.

⁶ See pp. 362–3.

. . . In any case, had not the weather improved we should have been in a nasty situation; as it was, getting down the Swiss side in $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. of fresh snow was bad enough. Incidentally, many parties, including *guided* parties, have entered their names in the Solvay book and, as we all know, no one is supposed even to *enter* the hut without being in real need of its shelter. Most of these parties make a point of mentioning the fine weather! It would appear as though the guides are partly to blame; this is borne out by the presence of sandwiches and other hotel refuse in the hut, showing that it must be a regular stopping-place for tourists. . . .

'Some years ago, I met three persons (*not* Swiss) in the Silvrettas, who were boasting of their cheap Swiss holiday, which consisted in not paying at the huts and in living on the emergency food.'

C.A.F. HUTS.—A new Club hut has been constructed on the Tête Rousse to facilitate ascents of Mont Blanc *via* the Aiguille du Goûter. It is situated close to the ancient 'inn.'

CAV. GUIDO REY.—Our member has been awarded the *Croix de la Légion d'Honneur* for his writings and long services in the cause of mountaineering.

A GREAT TRAVERSE.—On *July* 28, 1934, Herren A. Göttner, L. Schmaderer and F. Krobath ⁷ left the La Noire hut, scaled the MONT NOIR DE PÉTERET and followed the ridge towards the AIGUILLE NOIRE; bivouac at about 3650 m. On *July* 29 they attained (*via* the S. arête) the summit of the said Aiguille, which they left at 08.30. They descended by continuous *rappels* the crest of the N. arête to the snowy shoulder, 14.30. They then turned on to the Fresnay slope and bivouacked at *ca.* 3770 m., 20.30. On *July* 30 they attained the *brèche Sud* des Dames Anglaises, 11.00. The Dames Anglaises were turned on the Fresnay side and they slept in the shelter-hut near the *brèche Nord* des Dames Anglaises, attained at 17.00 hrs. Leaving at 05.15 on *July* 31, they reached the summit of the AIGUILLE BLANCHE at 08.15, the Col de Péteret at 10.15, MONT BLANC DE COURMAYEUR at 17.00 and the Vallot hut over MONT BLANC at 20.00.

Storm from the Col de Péteret onwards.—L. D.

One of the greatest expeditions in the Alps, first jointly conceived by Messrs. Geoffrey Young and H. O. Jones in 1912 and, independently, by Paul Preuss in the latter part of that or the following year, has thus been accomplished. But doubtless a later party will *include* the Dames Anglaises in this 'mere half-day stroll'!

⁷ The two first named were foolish enough to make the (third) ascent of the Grosse Zinne by the N. face. This ascent had up to October been repeated no fewer than *seven* times.

MONT BLANC, 'Brouillard' ridge.—Messrs. Crawford and Brocklebank traversed Mont Blanc by this route during the summer; they consider the difficulty to be greater than what is commonly stated.

ORTLER GROUP.—In August-September last a veteran of the A.C. and his wife having crossed the Stelvio, spent three weeks in the Trafoi, Suldén and Furva-Forno valleys, beautiful glens which they were ashamed not to have visited before. It appears that in recent years ⁸ travellers have been subjected to certain vexations. Passports were required at any moment, photography was strictly forbidden, and so on. All this, in fact, seems to have changed completely. Passports need only be shown on arrival at an inn, and nowhere, to our knowledge, are there any restrictions on photography. On our return to Switzerland by the Bernina railway no control of exported *lire* was exercised. As was to be expected, almost all the names of localities and mountains have been translated or changed, *vide* the fine new map, *Gruppo Ortles-Cevedale* (Touring Club Italiano, Milan, 1:50,000, price 10 *lire*). The former D. & C.E.A.V. huts, Bergr, Baeckmann, Düsseldorf, Schaubach, Hallesche, the C.A.I. Cedeh, have been rebuilt mostly and are now renamed respectively—Rifugi Borletti, Costone, Serristori, Milano, Casati, Pizzinni. Suldén is now Solda, the Schöntaufspitze is P. Beltovo, etc., etc.

The splendid Königsspitze, without a single dark spot after the great snowfall of September 2 and resembling a Himalayan giant, is now Gran Zebrù! Why should it not have remained as Cima Reale?

The Post at Trafoi, the Grand Hôtel Suldén and many others are quite good, as especially the most attractive Albergo Buzzi, 2176 m., high up on the S. side of the Val Forno amidst completely Alpine surroundings. There is a new Rifugio Branca, 2493 m., built near the Forno Glacier, a real *bijou* (24 beds, running water, stoves, a little lake in the vicinity, etc.), from which a lot of ascents in the Taviela-San Matteo-Tresero groups—all exceeding 3600 m.—can be made.

As elsewhere in the Alps, the guides in the different valleys had little work and less earnings during this bad August. As usual the snowy Monte Cevedale, 3778 m., was a great favourite. It lies some 1650 ft. only above the Rifugio Casati. On a certain day there were no fewer than six parties together on the summit, some on ski. Among these were many women as also an old man of 75, whose arthritic infirmities were conquered by using two sticks. This constituted a kind of record, differing somewhat from that of the present Editor, 'A.J.', who in 1894 ran up Cevedale from

⁸ *A.J.* 43, 383-4.

Sulden in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.,⁹ *i.e.* at the rate of 576 m. per hour! The snowy peak except when icy offers no 'sport,' although boasting of two crevasses. Consequently, is not worthy of the attention of certain male (or female) Alpine heroes. But the few still surviving old-fashioned mountaineers who have visited it will not readily forget a view extending from Monte Rosa to the farthest Austrian Alps.

Ortler and Königsspitze were of course also visited, the latter from the Casati hut over the ridges, but we did not hear of any ascents by the more difficult routes.

P. M.

GROSS GLOCKNER.—Peter Rupitsch, from Heiligenblut, and I made the *descent* of the Gross Glockner by the N.W. arête to the Unter Glockner Scharte, and then the traverse of the southern half of the Glocknerwand to Point 3719 (D. & O.E.A.V. map 1 : 25,000, 1928) on September 9, 1934. Our times were as follows :

Erzh. Johann's Hütte	.	3456 m.	dep. 04.15
Klein Glockner	.	3783 m.	05.10
Gross Glockner	.	3798 m.	05.30
Teufelshorn, base of S. side			09.45 (30 mins. halt)
Glocknerwand, Point	.	3719 m.	13.20 (40 mins. halt)
Romariswandkopf - Teufel-			
kamp, Point	.	3426 m.	17.15
Teufelkamkees	.	—	—
Hofmann's Hütte	.	2444 m.	arr. 20.30

I believe that our rather slow time on the N.W. arête was due partly to the state of the snow, new from recent storms. We sent down enough freezing mixture on to the Pasterzen Glacier, and the three lower snow corniches required great platforms. The rock of the Glocknerwand is rather interesting, except for one reach that required a Chamonix guide, and we failed, but instead turned Point 3719 m. by a short traverse above the steep E. wall, and then up an exposed chimney. We roped down the W. face, as we had not time to make the complete traverse of the four other points, 'official Points,' less the unofficial ones. Point 3719 m. appeared to be about the most difficult; a snow slope leads almost to the summit of the Hofmannsspitze, which is 2 metres higher than 3719 m. We lost a good deal of time at 'pendulum tactics' on the Teufelkamkees, which is almost impregnable; it appears that people seldom go that way in summer. As a matter of fact, the best way to do the whole traverse would be from N. to S., say, from the Oberwalder Hütte. Then, as far as the Glocknerwand is concerned, one could

⁹ Together with a young German student. On that occasion the glacier from the Eisse Pass to the summit was black with continuous parties, all coupled up two and two and armed with 7-ft. alpenstocks.—*Editor*.

climb with the strata of the rock instead of having to go against it ; and then one would go *up* the N.W. arête instead of down ; lots to be said for that.

Incidentally, the traverse was new to myself naturally, and to Peter Rupitsch as well.

A. E. GUNTHER.

LAQUINJOCH.—With reference to 'A.J.' 45, 384, I was able to consult 'A.J.' 1, and sure enough Messrs. Jacomb and Chester describe a climb up what they call Laquinjoch, 'between the Rossbodenhorn and the Laquinhorn.' This is nowadays known as the 'Fletschjoch,' and Dübi gives them credit for it on p. 350 of *Alpes Valaisannes*, iii. It must be a good climb, and I meant to repeat it this year, but weather prevented this. But our climb up the *real* Laquinjoch seems to be as new as anything ever is nowadays and, in fairness to Alfred Supersaxo, I must say so.—G. W. M.

JUNGFRAU.—Our member, Herr G. Hasler, who at one time pretended to have retired from mountaineering, made his fourteenth ascent of the peak accompanied by his old companion, Fritz Amatter.

FRENCH HIMALAYAN EXPEDITION.—A C.A.F. and G.H.M. party is starting in 1935. M. Jean Escarra (A.C.), ex-President C.A.F., will be the leader ; our member, M. de Ségogne, will be second in command. The party will consist of from twelve to fifteen persons, including the guide Armand Charlet and the distinguished artist M. Samivel, but we regret to learn that they are encumbering themselves with 'professional' cinema equipment. The Press announcement that the objective is Mt. Everest is, of course, purely imaginary, but we understand that a 'twenty-six-thousander' will be attempted.

GRANDES JORASSES, W. arête.—With reference to 'A.J.' 42, 342 ; 43, 63–69, *Alpinisme*¹⁰ is responsible for the statement that the guide Alfred Couttet now asserts that the Fitz-Gerald-Bozon-Alfred Couttet party of 1930 did *not* follow the (W.) ridge between *Pointe Young* and *Punta Margherita*, but took the SAME route by the S. slope as was followed by the Young-Jones-Knubel party in 1911—'A.J.' 25, 739 ; 26, 245–6.

NANDA DEVI.—A barely legible letter from Badrinath (August 3, 1934) informs us that Messrs. Shipton and Tilman with some 'Everest' and eleven 'splendid' Dhotyal (from Ranikhet) porters, together with eight Saurai Thota (? Bhutia) men, explored with tremendous labour the Rishi gorge, 'but failed utterly to get out of the basin to the N. and E. We reached the rim of that basin at three separate places, each of over 20,000 ft., but found it impossible on the other side.'

¹⁰ *Loc. cit.*, No. 35, p. 506.

We hope to publish a full account, as well as a narrative of the party's further explorations in the next number.

MOUNT CRILLON, 12,725 ft.—The first ascent of this peak in the Fairweather range of Alaska was accomplished during the last week of June 1934 by Mr. Bradford Washburn's party. The ascent was made twice and, we understand, with unexpected ease. See 'A.J.' 45, 135-40.

THE KARAKORAM EXPEDITION, 1934.—All four peaks of 'Queen Mary' were climbed by Professor Dyhrenfurth's international party last August. The greatly increased height (more than 1000 ft.!), above the original 24,350 ft. triangulated altitude, now claimed by the party cannot be accepted for a moment. It is impossible for a mountain to grow in a day from a *triangulated* height of 7426 m. to no less than 7775 m., especially when that summit has been seen and known from *both* sides for years. But Madame Dyhrenfurth certainly reached a greater altitude than any other lady before her.

HEIGHT OF NANGA PARBAT.—In some German accounts of the 1934 attempt, we have seen it stated that Nanga Parbat, 26,620 ft., is the 'fifth highest peak in the world.' This statement is of course sheer nonsense. Nanga Parbat occupies the *tenth* (perhaps only the eleventh or twelfth) place.

A DESERVING CHARITY.—*Where the Clouds can go*. The autobiography of Conrad Kain. Edited, with additional chapters, by J. Monroe Thorington.

Early in 1935 the American Alpine Club will publish this book for its membership. A limited number of additional copies will be placed on sale at \$3.00 each, post paid. All orders must be accompanied by check or money order, and should be sent to Dr. J. M. Thorington, 2031 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

The book will consist of approximately 500 pages, bound and illustrated, and contains the entire life of this well-known guide, including his expeditions in the Alps, Corsica, New Zealand, Canada, and elsewhere. Many of his stories, including 'The Millionaire Guide,' are recorded.

By the conqueror of Mt. Robson, this book is probably the most important ever written by a guide, and deserves the support of all mountaineers.

All receipts in excess of expenses will be used to assist Kain's mother, who is now destitute in Austria.—J. M. T.