lens of Mr. T. R. Dallmeyer. We should, however, have liked to see a few more photographs from the Caucasus, Norway, and Scotland. As there is a very flourishing Scotch mountaineering club surely some of the members might send a few specimens of the splendid effects so characteristic of the land of mist and finely-shaped hills. We regretted the absence of the beautiful atmospheric effects from Mr. Eccles which last year charmed so many people. N. C.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ALPINE CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING was held at St. Martin's Town Hall on Monday, December 18, at 8.30 P.M., Mr. Douglas W. Freshfield, *President*, in the chair, when the following candidates were balloted for and elected members of the Club:—Messrs. E. Aves, M. Black, H. C. Bowen, H. Downes, E. Mackenzie, H. Priestman, A. H. B. Reynardson, H. J. C. Runge, R. Williams, and J. J. Withers.

On the motion of Mr. C. E. MATHEWS, seconded by Mr. C. T. DENT, the *President*, Mr. Douglas W. Freshfield, was unanimously re-elected.

On the motion of Mr. H. G. WILLINK, seconded by Mr. M. CARTEIGHE, the Vice-Presidents, Messrs. W. M. Conway and H. Pasteur; the Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. H. Wicks; and the other members of the Committee who were eligible—viz. Messrs. G. Chater, G. H. Morse, Alfred Williams, J. A. Luttman-Johnson, H. Woolley, and Dr. W. A. Wills—were all unanimously re-elected.

On the motion of Mr. S. F. STILL, seconded by Mr. J. CURTIS LEMAN, Messrs. Henry Cockburn and G. P. Baker were unanimously elected new members of the Committee, in place of Messrs. T. H. Carson and P. W. Thomas, who retired by rotation.

The PRESIDENT then briefly reviewed the more interesting Alpine events of the year. Amongst travels undertaken by members outside the Alps, he mentioned the expedition to the Caucasus of Messrs. Woolley, Cockin, Solly, and Newmarch without guides; that of Mr. Cozens-Hardy to Montenegro, where he explored mountain districts hitherto unknown, and produced a map for which he had received the thanks of the Foreign Office; and the series of expeditions made by the Rev. Walter Weston in the highlands of Japan. With regard to glacier observations, he read a communication from the Indian Government, showing that it had directed copies of the Club's circular to be printed and circulated amongst its officers, with a request that the desired information should be collected; a similar satisfactory reply had been received from the Canadian Government; thus foundations had, he hoped, been laid for reports which would be of great scientific interest. He regretted to have to announce that Mr. A. J. Butler found his literary engagements were so heavy that he was unable to continue to edit the 'Alpine Journal.' The Committee had requested Mr. W. M. Conway to undertake the arduous duties of Editor. For the same reason Mr. Butler was unable to carry to completion the revised edition of Ball's 'Alpine Guide,' but he congratu-

lated the Club on the fact that the Rev. W. A. B. Coolidge had consented to edit the first two volumes, and fully expected to produce the first volume in the spring of 1895, and the second volume very shortly afterwards. He was sure that the unrivalled practical and literary knowledge which the Rev. W. A. B. Coolidge possessed of the Western and Central Alps made him the most competent member to complete the work in a manner that would do justice to Mr. Ball's memory. The third volume, dealing with the Eastern Alps, would be dealt with subsequently. He expressed a hope that some member might before long take in hand a Climber's Guide to the Caucasus, and that the Club would make a grant towards the publication of such a work. He next called the attention of members to Mr. Conway's map of the Karakoram Glaciers, which was hanging on the wall, together with the previous official map of the region he had surveyed, so that everyone might judge for himself of the extent and character of his work. The thanks of the Club were due to Mr. E. Whymper for presenting to the Club a copy of the new edition of his 'Scrambles amongst the Alps.' In conclusion, whilst congratulating the Club that no accident had happened to any member during the summer, he referred in sympathetic terms to the Club's losses through death, and in especial to the 'loss of one of whom we are all thinking at this moment, a name for ever connected with the Matterhorn and Weisshorn. John Tyndall was one of our earliest members, and lately came back to us as an honorary member. Elsewhere his fame will be celebrated as a natural philosopher and as a brilliant expositor of science, but here we look on him most of all as an enthusiastic climber and a friend. Tyndall was an eminently lovable man; whatever he did and wherever he was, he brought with him a spirit of energy and brightness. The Alps did not interest him only as a man of science, they appealed to the imagination and reverence which were among the fine qualities of his character. The mountains had had no more faithful worshipper from the day in 1856 when Sir Joseph Hooker put his first alpenstock into his hands at Interlaken. One of his fears was that a time might come when illness would prevent him visiting his Alpine home. In the sad circumstances of his death it might be permissible to remember that he spent his last summer, as he would have wished, among his beloved mountains. The Committee have requested me to convey to Mrs. Tyndall an expression of their sorrow at the loss of one of the most distinguished men the Club has numbered amongst its members and of their most sincere sympathy with herself.'

On the conclusion of his address Mr. F. O. SCHUSTER proposed, and Dr. CLAUDE WILSON seconded, the following resolution:—'That the best thanks of the Club be presented to Mr. A. J. Butler for his great services to the Club as Editor of the "Alpine Journal" during the period of four years.' This was carried by acclamation, and Mr. BUTLER returned thanks.

Dr. J. NORMAN COLLIE read a paper on a new ascent in the chain of Mont Blanc, which is printed in the present number. Dr. Collie illustrated his paper, not only by lantern slides, but by several admir-

able diagrams and excellent photographic enlargements, showing in a most clear manner the position of the mountain and the details of his route.

Mr. WICKS heartily congratulated Dr. Collie and his companions on their success; he with Mr. Morse and generally one other companion had made not less than seven attempts to climb this Aiguille. On the first occasion, in 1890, after some very bad weather, he started with Mr. Morse and a porter, intending simply to cross the Col du Géant to Courmayeur, but the day being a gloriously fine one they thought it a pity not to combine some peak with the pass, and in their innocence attacked it. They reached the final pinnacle (where Dr. Collie commenced to descend), but finding the walls of the chimney coated with ice they continued their journey to Courmayeur, thus probably making the first passage of the Col du Géant from the Montenvers without either passing through the ice-fall or traversing the lower slopes of the Aiguille Noire. Two days later found them back again at the same spot, Mont Fréty being almost as good a starting-point as the Montenvers. The final pinnacle is probably about one hundred feet above the point reached by them, and may be said to consist of three enormous slabs planted endways; the chimney between the two higher ones cannot be climbed in its lower portion, but a position some fifty feet up can be reached between the middle and lowest slab, when a very difficult traverse to the main chimney can be made, and a small ledge reached; beyond this, so far, no one has been. He stated that above this ledge there was thick, hard ice, and that the chimney was not wide enough to wield the axe so as to be able to cut up it. Several times he had been forced to return owing to bad weather, and although Dr. Collie's route had been often discussed, he and his companions always tired themselves first by endeavouring to climb the pinnacle direct, and so were disinclined to try it. On two occasions they attempted to climb straight up the face of the Aiguille, but on both were unfortunate in having misty days. They proved, however, that the nearest routes were the most impracticable, and that the arête on the extreme left (that nearest to the Glacier du Requin) was easy at first, and, though more difficult higher, gave the best chance of success. It was late in the day when they tried this arête, and they had to return when about one hundred feet below Dr. Collie's traverse. In conclusion he thought that, whatever might be the opinion as to the name, it would be a great pity to change Dent de Requin after it had appeared in the November Journal.

Dr. WILSON said that the mountain was one which had interested him for many years. The first attempt upon it had been made by Mr. C. H. Pasteur and himself some years ago, accompanied by a well-known Chamonix guide; they, however, lost so much time in the ice-fall that they abandoned the expedition, and never reached the rocks. Since then he had been three times on the peak, in each case in the company of Messrs. Wicks and Morse. The final rocks were certainly very formidable, and it was doubtful if they were possible. Perhaps the most interesting day he spent upon the peak was when they attempted to join Dr. Collie's route by climbing straight up the face.

This they failed to do, but they learned so much during the day as to feel pretty confident that the point which Dr. Collie referred to as the 'cocked hat' could be reached from below; from this point a traverse could almost certainly be effected. If this route proved possible, the peak could be traversed if ample spare rope were taken to descend the final rocks, and the expedition would be a very fine one. He congratulated Dr. Collie on the graphic manner in which he had expounded the topography of the district.

Mr. MUMMERY and Mr. SLINGSBY added a few words, the latter explaining that he had received very numerous suggestions as to the naming of this peak, but there were objections to all of them. Finally Dent de Requin was proposed; this seemed to him to be appropriate, and he had adopted it in the short record of the ascent which was given in the last number of this Journal (pp. 512–3).

The PRESIDENT said that of course names of mountains to be of real use must be adopted by the Government Survey, and published in their maps. He proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Dr. Collie, which was carried by acclamation.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION of Alpine paintings and photographs was held at the Whitehall Rooms during the afternoon of Tuesday, December 19, when the Bijou Orchestra played a selection of music, and throughout the following day. The display was exceptionally large and good; it attracted, as usual, a large attendance. For detailed notice see p. 78.

THE WINTER DINNER was held at the Whitehall Rooms on Tuesday, December 19, the chair being taken by Mr. Douglas W. Freshfield, President of the Club. Upwards of 260 members and guests were present, the latter including Viscount Cobham, the Dean of Westminster, Professor F. W. Maitland, Sir Charles Rugge-Price, Bart., Professor G. Forbes, Mr. Onslow Ford, A.R.A., Dr. Robertson, C.S.I., &c.

An unexpected but very popular toast was given, viz. that of Melchior Anderegg on his retiring from active service as a guide, after being known to members of the Club for at least thirty-eight years. This toast was proposed by Mr. LESLIE STEPHEN, and responded to by Mr. HORACE WALKER, SIR REGINALD CUST, Mr. F. C. GROVE, and Mr. C. E. MATHEWS.

Errata in Last Number.

Page 510, line 24, *for* flank, very steep, a slope *read* flank, a very steep slope.
" " " 3 from bottom, *for* 2,010 *read* 4,010.
" 511, " 2, *for* 700 m. = 2,300 *read* 4,080 m. = 13,380.