not alone. He was an example and was willing to take the responsibility. It will not be denied that the quality thus described, which may be called recklessness, is a quality essentially English. It is the quality which has made our race the pioneers of the world, which in naval warfare won for us the command of the sea, which by exploration and colonisation has given the waste lands of the earth to Anglo-Saxon enterprise, and the loss of which, if we ever do lose it, will bring our leadership to an end. Whilst Englishmen possess this quality they will manifest it in their sports. Public opinion may censure, but individuals will imitate, and amongst those who follow will not be the weaklings of society. Face to face with the giant Nanga Parbat Mr. Mummery wagered and lost. If the wager were blameworthy the result should not influence the apportionment of blame. Had he won, would the Alpine Club have censured? Assuredly not. The Himalayas have their victim—one worthy of their pre-eminence among the high places of the earth—but he too has his monument. So long as English rule abides in India, so long will those who from Gulmerg, in fair Kashmir, behold in the far north the glittering dome and spires of Nanga Parbat relate, as they wonder at its beauty, 'There Mummery was killed—the great climber!'

MADAME SEILER.

THE death of Madame Seiler snaps one of the pleasantest links that united the climbers of the present day with the period of Alpine conquest. If the enterprise and foresight of Monsieur Seiler made Zermatt what it became, the womanly kindness of his wife formed no mean attraction. Many old members of the Alpine Club have had occasion in time of sickness or accident to experience the warmth of Madame Seiler's sympathy and the utterly uncommercial nature of her friendship. To see her again was one of the expected pleasures that made Zermatt so attractive. The loss of her greeting will be a deprivation that many will experience in summer holidays to come.

CORRESPONDENCE.

EMILE REY.

To the Editor of the ALPINE JOURNAL.

THE death of Emile Rey, the great guide of Courmayeur, is generally felt as an irreparable loss; and the cause from which he perished is surrounded by a veil of mystery. Rey died in the fiftieth year of his age, on the descent from the Aig. du Géant, in the afternoon of August 24, 1895, by a fall that began at a level of about 3,700 m. and ended 600 ft. to 700 ft. below. The expedition consisted only of Mr. Carson Roberts and his guide. The report says that they were unroped, and that Rey, who was leading, lost his foothold and came to death.

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very well. It is a duty I am fulfilling towards the dead in giving his portrait as it appears to me.

In the history of mountaineering Rey's name will hold a lofty place; no man was more faithful to his duty nor did it better than he. What he was to me I expressed by the following inscription, attached to a wreath on his grave:

'A la mémoire d'Emile Rey, mon vaillant et incomparable guide, à jamais regretté, en signe d'amour et de douleur.'

PAUL GÜSSFELDT.

ICE FIORD, SPITZBERGEN.

To the Editor of the ALPINE JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to Mr. Nathorst's criticism of the sketch map accompanying my paper on 'Ice Fiord' in the 'Alpine Journal' for February, I may perhaps be allowed to disclaim for it any pretension to accuracy beyond what could be attained by the aid of memory, a few photographs, and the Admiralty chart. I had not the advantage of having seen Mr. Nathorst's map, and was, therefore, unaware of the shelters he names—Tempel Bay and the Harbour of Bjona—but I fancy mariners will need no caution against relying too much upon the accuracy of the production in question.

As illustrating the extreme mildness of the summer climate of W. Spitzbergen for its latitude, I may mention that 17° further S. in August this year (in Norway), at an altitude of under 7,000 ft., I observed a temperature of 4° F. below freezing point at midday, or 14° F. lower than on the summit of Lusitania Mountain, Spitzbergen, in the same month last year. Yours faithfully,

VICTOR H. GATTY.

NEW EXPEDITIONS IN 1895.

[Contributors of 'New Expeditions' are requested to observe the following rules:—(1) To forward their accounts in the form in which they are to appear. (2) To prefix the name of the peak or pass from the best map, and the altitude both in mètres and feet in a parenthesis after the name. (3) To give the date of the ascent, and the names of the party. (4) To give exact references to any previously published descriptions of allied routes to which they may have occasion to refer. (5) To write the description with the best existing map before them, and to quote the figures of any measured point their route may touch. (6) To use always the points of the compass instead of the misleading words 'right' and 'left.' (7) To record their 'times' exclusive of halts. (8) To make their descriptions as brief as possible consistently with the above considerations. (9) To write on one side of the paper only, leaving a large margin, and to begin a new sheet for each expedition.]

Dauphiné District.

PIC GARDINER (*c.* 3,400 m. = 11,155 ft.). *July* 15.—MM. A. Reynier and C. Verne, with Maximin Gaspard and Joseph Turc, made the first ascent of this point. Starting from the Refuge Cézanne, they

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