

Emin Pasha, Expedition to Lake Albert Edward.
 C. W. White, Sikkim.
 C. Lapworth, Heights and hollows of earth's surface.
 W. M. Conway, Karakoram expedition.
 J. T. Walker, Dauvergne's travels in Turkestan.
 F. D. Lugard, East coast to Uganda.
 F. W. W. Howell, Óræfa Jökull.

Selous, Percy. Travel and big game. London, Bellairs, 1897
 10 × 6½: pp. 195: plates.
Willson, Thomas B. Norway at home. London, Newnes (c. 1910)
 7½ × 5: pp. xi, 228: plates.

Items.

Photograph. Grindelwald and Wetterhorn.
 9 × 11. Presented by Dr Buss of Grindelwald, taken by him.
Postage Stamps. N. Z. 2½z. blue: view of Lake Wakatipo; Ecuador, un sucre,
 black: view of Chimborazo.

ALPINE NOTES.

'BALL'S ALPINE GUIDE.' VOL. I. THE WESTERN ALPS.—Copies of the new edition (1898) of this work can be obtained from all booksellers, or from Messrs. Stanford, 12 Long Acre, W.C. Price 12s. net.

'BALL'S ALPINE GUIDE,' THE CENTRAL ALPS. PART I.—A new edition (1907) of this portion of 'The Alpine Guide,' by the late John Ball, F.R.S., President of the Alpine Club, reconstructed and revised on behalf of the Alpine Club under the general editorship of A. V. Valentine-Richards, Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, can be obtained from all booksellers, or from Messrs. Stanford, 12 Long Acre, W.C. It includes those portions of Switzerland to the N. of the Rhône and Rhine valleys. Price 6s. 6d.

'BALL'S ALPINE GUIDE,' THE CENTRAL ALPS. PART II.—A new edition (1911) of this portion of 'The Alpine Guide,' by the late John Ball, F.R.S., President of the Alpine Club, reconstructed and revised on behalf of the Alpine Club under the general editorship of the Rev. George Broke, can be obtained from all booksellers, or from Messrs. Stanford, 12 Long Acre, W.C. It includes 'those Alpine portions of Switzerland, Italy, and Austria which lie S. and E. of the Rhône and Rhine, S. of the Arlberg, and W. of the Adige.' Price 7s. 6d.

MAP OF THE VALSERSIA.—Some copies of the Map issued with the ALPINE JOURNAL No. 209, and of the plates opposite pages 108 and 128 in No. 208, are available and can be obtained from the Assistant Secretary, Alpine Club, 23 Savile Row, W. Price for the set (the Map mounted on cloth), 3s.

THE ALPINE CLUB OBITUARY.—

- Style, Montague (1861).
 Fairbanks, Arthur (1873).
 Harrison, Richard L. (1883).
 Barrington, R. M. (1886).
 Arbuthnot, Gerald Archibald (1896).

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA TO VOL. XXX.

- p. 233. The portrait of Mr. Hornby dates from 1868.
 p. 274. The plate is from a photograph by Dr. Inglis Clark.
 p. 280. Peter Bischof or Bischoff was born in 1777. S.A.C.J. i. 315.
 p. 299, line 19, read *Hoole*. He and Mr. Secretan, both now dead, were members of Lloyd's, and, it is interesting to learn, retained to the last their interest in mountaineering matters.
 p. 300. The portrait of Lord Wentworth dates from 1870 or 1872.
 p. 324. Mr. Llewelyn Davies died on May 18.
 p. 330, par. 6. Mr. Freshfield's exact words were: 'We have displayed Llewelyn Davies, who, by conquering the Dom in 1858, secured for himself a cathedral our President may well envy.'—'A.J.' xxiv. 54.
 p. 331, line 29, read *Crowder* (Major T. M. Crowder, a constant travelling companion of Tozer's. See 'A.J.' ix. 463).
 p. 340. By a very unfortunate oversight, Dr. Inglis Clark's fine picture of the Valojet Peaks, reproduced in this instance more for its artistic interest, is *reversed*. For topographical interest it should be looked at in a *mirror*.

THE NEW DAMMA HUT on the slopes of the Moosstock (2450 m.) has now been completed by the Pilatus section. It is about two hours above the Göschener Alp and serves a fine series of expeditions, some of considerable difficulty. One of the finest is doubtless the traverse of the Dammastock to the Rhône Glacier, whence the Grimsel can be reached by the Nägelisgrätli or, still better, the Handegg by traversing the Thieralplstock to the romantic Gelmer-See. Major Gask's note in 'A.J.' xxv. 181-3 should be consulted, and the district is very fully described with sketches of routes in the Urner-Alpen Guide published by the S.A.C., as well as, of course, in The Climbers' Guides series—vol. Grimsel to Uri-Rothstock.

THE SCHÖNBÜHL PATH has been greatly improved at a cost of about £450, contributed mainly, it is understood, by Dr. Alexander Seiler and the other members of his family concerned in the management of the Seiler hotels.

THE REFUGE SOLVAY, near the old or upper Matterhorn hut, is now completed. It will be remembered that it is intended and permitted to be used, solely, as an emergency refuge.

THE LOWER MATTERHORN OR HÖRNLI HUT.—This hut, which has been under reconstruction for a considerable time, will be ready for use in the 1917 season.

CLUBFÜHRER DURCH DIE WALLISER-ALPEN (CLIMBERS' GUIDE TO THE PENNINE ALPS).—Vol. III., in 2 parts, of this new Climbers' Guide, covering the country from the Théodule to the Simplon, has just been published (in German). The price of the volume (to members of the S.A.C.) is 5fr. 15c. Post free from the Quæstor of the respective section. The book is so well furnished with route-marked illustrations that a very scanty knowledge of German suffices for its use.

The volume from the Col Ferret to the Théodule is in a forward state.

A full review will appear in the next JOURNAL.

A few copies of Vol. III. have been sent over and can be obtained from the Asst. Editor, Alpine Club, price 5s. post free.

THE ORIGIN OF C.P.—These letters on the platform at the end of the S.W. arête of the Grépon have usually been described as the initials of the guide Pierre Charlet (Kurz, 'Guide de la Chaîne du Mont Blanc,' 2me édition, p. 185, footnote). Whether there was a guide of that name I do not know, but the initials are those of the surnames of the guide Jean Charlet (*dit* Straton) and of his companion, the porter Prosper Payot. M. Charlet, in the seventies, was in the habit of climbing frequently *en amateur*, and made, as mentioned lately in the JOURNAL, the earliest known attempt on the Aig. du Géant. In his attempt on the Grépon by the C.P. route—likewise the first recorded attempt by any route—he states that he and Payot 'sommés montés jusqu'au pied de la Vraie Aiguille,' and that he marked the initials on a rock on the descent. M. Charlet is of course best known for his conquest of the Petit Dru in 1879—a very brilliant piece of work. He is still full of vigour, and actively engaged on his farm at Argentière in the Chamonix Valley. He was born in 1838, and is thus in his 79th year.

THE HISTORY OF SOUTH AFRICAN MOUNTAINEERING.—Mr. G. F. Travers-Jackson gave a lecture at Capetown in September last of which the following is an abstract, for which we are indebted to the columns of the *Cape Times* :—

'The early history of mountaineering in this country naturally centres around Table Mountain, for it was left to Count Antonio de Saldanha, who was sent out by the King of Portugal on a voyage of discovery, to place his feet on the then virgin summit of the symbolic sentinel of South Africa. It was in 1503 that Saldanha landed in Table Bay, and, anxious to get his bearings and a more intimate knowledge of his surroundings, decided on an ascent of the mountain. This he did, accompanied by the necessary caravan of porters, &c.,

with arms, as in those bygone days the mountain was infested with various wild animals. The route taken was by way of the gorge now known as Platteklip; but, unfortunately, early records are somewhat meagre in a fuller description of this first African mountain exploit.

Then, many years later, in 1615, Sir Thomas Herbert informs us that, for their recreation, seamen used to make the ascent. In 1674 a Dutchman named Willem ten Rhyne made an ascent. The route is not mentioned, but I presume it was also made via Platteklip. In 1771 B. de Saint Pierre, with a party of Hollanders, also made the trip. Andrew Sparrman, in 1772, made the ascent from the Constantia side, as far as the lower plateau. But the person who seems to have been a veteran at the craft in those days was Dr. Thurnburg, the Swedish botanist, for between 1773 and 1776 he had made no fewer than fifteen ascents and by four different routes, greatly adding to his store of botanical knowledge.

'In 1797 probably the first lady to make the ascent was Lady Ann Barnard, who did so with a party of friends from the Castle. Then, in 1800, Robert Semple made three trips to the summit, and mentions cases of mountaineers being overtaken by dense fogs. Burchell, who went up with a party in 1811, mentions a case in which an officer fell over some ledge and lost his life. Little is known of the earlier ascents of the country peaks, for, apart from the laudable professional work of the first surveyors, mountaineering was not indulged in for the mere pleasure of the sport, and we to-day are the poorer by the absence of any such records.

'Toverkop (Witch's Head), that mysterious dome situated in the Klein Zwartberg, and some five miles north-west of Ladismith, is an outstanding landmark among our Cape mountains. The summit (7225 feet) is composed of a massive square dome (some 350 to 400 feet), and has been split in two by Nature, forming two summits, known as the Western and Eastern Pinnacles. The fissure between them is 60 feet wide at the top, tapering down to 10 feet at the base. The sides all around are sheer, and appear to offer but scant foot or hand holds. The Western portion is the more difficult; and the Eastern, though less so, has a fair amount of cragwork.

'In 1850 a party led by a Mr. Ziervogel made the first attempt on this stronghold, but were defeated by bad weather, in which some of the party nearly lost their lives. It was then essayed by various surveyors, but with no success. In 1885 a resident of Ladismith, Gustaf Nefdt, was successful in planting his feet on the virgin summit of the western pinnacle—the more difficult one. He and his party camped near the base, and while his companions were still sleeping Nefdt departed for the climb. At the commencement of the actual rockwork he discarded his boots, and was successful in scaling the first sheer pitch, some 50 feet in height. This brought him into a narrow crack. Negotiating this, a small platform of rock was reached, and he was now at the base of another chimney, the top of which landed him on a rock-strewn ledge, from

which he had only to work round to the actual summit. A beacon was built, and he deposited one of his socks therein. Only a mountaineer can realise with what feelings he stood there alone and surveyed for the first time the majestic panorama from his elevated pedestal. The descent was made by the same route, and he told me that he jumped some ten feet from the last pitch to the grassy ledge below. On rejoining his party his joy was somewhat blighted because they refused to believe his story. However, nothing daunted, he agreed to make a second ascent, and this was done two weeks later before some twenty witnesses, and in addition he with the help of a rope managed to get two of the party up. He then recovered his sock and threw it down to the others below as proof of his *bona fides*.

'The summit was not climbed again until 1906, when, accompanied by a cragsman from Ladismith, I made the ascent by an entirely new route on the Laingsburg side, Nefdt's original route on this occasion being covered with ice. The mountain was next climbed by four members from Cape Town, and has not been done since. It may be mentioned that the actual climbing encountered on the Laingsburg side is longer than on the original route. Previous to 1892 the Great Winterhoek (6840 feet), near Tulbagh, was looked upon as the highest peak in the Western Province, but this conviction was dispelled when some members from Worcester and Cape Town made the ascent of Matroosberg, which, after several careful measurements having been taken, was found to be 590 feet higher, and therefore took premier place as regards height.

'In 1889 a party of ladies and gentlemen from the Gardens made the ascent of the Table via Platteklip, and while on the summit a dense fog came over and they lost their bearings, with the result that they had to spend the night on the mountain and make the best of the situation. Next day, however, the mist cleared slightly and they were able to find their way down, being none the worse for their novel experience. It was soon after this event that a party of gentlemen gathered at Kamp's Café, in September 1891, with the intention of forming themselves into a club. Dr. R. Marloth was in the chair, and various proposals were discussed. The result of this meeting was the foundation of our Mountain Club. A small committee was appointed to frame a set of rules and a constitution. One of the first useful works to be carried out was the making of a line of stones along the top of the mountain from Platteklip to Maclear's Beacon. The purchase of an ambulance stretcher and necessaries was among its first assets.

'With the birth of the club the exploration of Table Mountain and country peaks from here to Kilimanjaro, several heights in Katanga, and around Kambove in the Congo Belge has been carried on with ever increasing energy year by year.

'1894 marks the red letter year as regards the rock-climbing branch of the sport, as it was in this year that the first ascents were made of Saddle Face, Silver Stream Ravine, Left and Right Face.

and Kloof Corner, by Messrs. Jim Searls and party. Every succeeding year saw new routes and variations of original ones added to the now formidable list of routes to the summit, and some of these have even passed through the three stages, which are an inaccessible climb, the most difficult climb, an easy day for a lady. Then the country peaks, with the early ascent of Matroosberg, have been climbed by various routes, and one by one have fallen to the bag of eager mountaineers, until some 167 summits in all have been climbed. There is much still to be done, especially in Basutoland and the Drakensberg.

'A large number of exceedingly beautiful slides were afterwards shown. Many of the views showed Table Mountain in various guises and moods. Then there were pictures of Devil's Peak, of typical mountain flora, of the Somerset West and Stellenbosch, Frenchhoek, Wellington, Tulbagh, and Hex River mountains. Particularly interesting were some of the snow scenes, which were quite Alpine. One photograph, taken while a blizzard was raging, might have been mistaken for the Polar regions. The slides of flowers, which were coloured, with one exception, evoked loud applause, as did some sunset and cloud effects round the Peninsula.'

In a subsequent letter in the same paper Mr. J. H. R. De Smidt added the following interesting particulars:—

'An ascent was made in November 1768, by Rear-Admiral John Splinter Stavorinus, who was in the service of the States General. The route chosen was via The Gorge, and its description reads somewhat quaintly to-day: ". . . Farther on (the way) began to be more steep, running along a narrow ridge of the mountain, which ended about halfway up abruptly against the side of a precipice. This the inhabitants of the Cape call The Krantz, or 'Wreath.' . . . This ridge was formed on either side by corresponding steep and profound hollows. On the right hand, murmuring over the pebbles which abounded in the hollow, ran a rivulet, whose source was at the summit of the mountain, and which supplies the town with water. The ridge was almost overgrown with underwood, which was formerly the resort of wild beasts. . . . Hitherto the ascent was not very difficult, but the path now began to be very precipitous, and so narrow, that it was sometimes not above two feet broad. . . . On our left we had a wall of steep rocks, heaped, as it were, in masses upon each other, and on the other side a deep chasm, into which it was both tremendous and dangerous to venture a look. In climbing up we had to hold ourselves fast by the shrubs . . . and the labour and fatigue of the ascent generally obliged us to take breath whenever we came to a place that allowed us leisure. The higher we came, the more difficult we found the path, so that we had in the end much to do to hold fast by the shrubs to prevent our falling down from the dreadful height and being dashed to pieces." Proceeding, he speaks of "the sharp stones and angular

irregularities, which greatly added to the difficulty of the ascent. If one of these was loosened, many others followed it, and rolled away from under the foot, threatening to hurry the unwary traveller down the abyss with them."

'The descent he describes as even more dangerous and difficult than the ascent, "being sufficient to make the steadiest head giddy. The least false step was much more dangerous than before, for while we were clambering upwards, we could secure ourselves by holding on to the bushes, but now we could not do so without going backwards, which, indeed, we were sometimes obliged to do. . . ."

'Another account of an ascent, made in the year 1845, by a party which also made the discovery of a buried bottle containing a document which described a previous ascent on February 25, 1803, and quoted interesting historical facts in connection with the Colony, at that time about to be handed over by Great Britain to the Batavian Republic.

'Coming to later days, we have the unique feat, recorded in a Cape journal, in March 1897, by which an ardent mountaineer succeeded in the ascent of Devil's Peak, Table Mountains, and Lion's Head on the same day. The Johannesburg Hotel, Cape Town, was the starting and finishing point of each climb, and pacemakers accompanied the climber in each case. His time-table was as follows: (1) Devil's Peak and back, 2 hours, 55 minutes; (2) Table Mountain and back, 3 hours 55 minutes. (Note.—The climber suffered from attacks of cramp during this ascent.) (3) Lion's Head and back, 2 hours 15 minutes. A most creditable performance indeed! Total given as 9200 feet.)'

THE CRODA DA LAGO.—It will be remembered that this mountain, now one of the favourite ascents from Cortina, was first ascended in 1884 by Baron R. Eötvös, led by Michel Innerkofler—a feat which caused at the time a great sensation. They were followed immediately afterwards by the two Viennese guideless climbers, Emil Zsigmondy and H. Köchlin.

In the same year the ascent was repeated by Mr. T. W. Wall—well known for the first ascent made with the Rev. A. H. Stocker of Lliwedd by the N. face—with the Cortina guide, A. Lacedelli. Mr. Wall has kindly sent to the JOURNAL a letter to his father, dated Cortina, August 7, 1884, from which the following extracts are taken:

'I hired as guide A. Lacedelli, a famous *Gemsjäger*—considered the best guide here, although he is forty-nine years old—and yesterday at 4 A.M. we started, the weather being beautiful. . . . In three hours we reached the rocks and had breakfast. The rocks at first were fairly easy, and all through afforded excellent hold. I soon demanded to be roped, and in about an hour, work of fairly difficult climbing up a long chimney, we halted to leave there our ice-axes and provisions. . . . Started again up the same chimney.

In about 250 feet Lacedelli went up a really terrible place, the worst I have ever known. It was on the face of the mountain, not in the chimney, and was terrifically steep, about 60 feet long. He took about $\frac{1}{2}$ hour doing it, and in the middle he wanted to give the mountain up altogether. . . . The plucky fellow made another effort and got to a good standing place. . . . From there to the top was magnificent climbing, not easy by any means, but not so bad as the one spot. We went up chimneys, went round ledges. . . . At last we got up at 10.10. . . . After 45 m. on the top we came down again and for $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Lacedelli used the rope for himself [doubled]. . . . We got to the dreaded place I have mentioned, and neither he nor I liked it. . . . "With two ropes," he said, "it could be done—mine is not long enough. I will see if there is another way." So we went off more to the right, and behold there was a beautiful chimney, leading a long way down—this we went down. . . . I remember in two places I found beautiful little caverns where I waited for Lacedelli to come down, his approach being announced by showers of stones. Then we turned to the left by a ledge and came upon our provisions which we left in the morning. The rest was easy. In another hour we got off the rocks. . . . We got into Cortina at 5 p.m. . . . So I had a fine day's work. Lacedelli says it is the most difficult mountain he ever has been up, and I am not sure which is the hardest—this or the one in Wales.'

The Mauvais Pas is a traverse between the two chimneys by which—roughly speaking—the top is reached. Apparently it is not the one now generally followed. Signor Sinigaglia, in his book, 'Climbing in the Dolomites,' p. 133, says that we 'kept too much to the right of the principal chimney and only with serious difficulty gained the proper route much higher up.' In the same passage he writes that these 'deviations were found by Mr. T. W. Wall, rather against his will, indeed, in his ascent with the guide Lacedelli.'

I don't know what grounds Signor Sinigaglia may have had for inserting the words 'rather against his will.' I am glad to have this opportunity of stating that he was quite mistaken, as the extract from the letter now published goes to prove.

T. W. W.

DEATH OF M. ROSTISLAV AFANASIEFF.—The 'Rivista' announces, on the authority of Dr. Ronchetti, that M. Afanasieff met with a fatal accident in July last, in the course of an expedition among the mountains of the Val Teberda in the Western Caucasus. M. Afanasieff is well known as the author of a climbers' guide to the Caucasus, '100 Kaukasus-Gipfel,' published in Munich in 1913. This book was the first to collect and summarise in a very convenient and workmanlike form the extremely scattered records of mountain expeditions in the Caucasus. In the very modestly

written preface the author gives much useful information, while the book itself is invaluable to the intending traveller. The Alpine Club, through some of its best-known members, is so intimately connected with the exploration of the Caucasus that the death of a valued coadjutor cannot fail to arouse its deep regret.

THE FIESCHER GLACIER.—The Rev. F. C. Bainbridge-Bell writes to Capt. Farrar :

‘I was much interested in reading your notes on the Fiescher Glacier, for I descended it with Christian Bohren and an Engelberg porter in 1897. I have not kept any notes of the expedition, but I retain a vivid recollection of it, as the difficulties of the successive icefalls impressed themselves on my mind.

‘We were going from the Grimsel to the Eggishorn ; we stayed the night at the hut on the Oberaarjoch, and climbed the Oberaarhorn the next morning. As it was a fine day and we had plenty of time, Christian suggested that it would be interesting to attempt the descent of the Fiescher Glacier, as it had not been done for some time. We kept to the right side of the glacier during the whole of our descent ; we found it very broken, and at one point where we were faced by an impassable crevasse we were forced on to the right bank, which we reached by a small chimney. We returned to the glacier almost immediately, and finally left it at a point somewhat below the path to the Eggishorn Hotel ; we scrambled up the bank, and finally struck the path which led to the hotel.

‘I cannot say definitely how long we were on the glacier, but we did not take long over our ascent of the Oberaarhorn, and we reached the hotel in the late afternoon. I was very much struck with Bohren’s icemanship.’

AN EARLY ASCENT OF MONTE ROSA.—Mr. F. S. Goggs sends us a copy of the following letter :

‘Monte Rosa, Switzerland, 12 noon, Friday, Aug. 28, ’57.

‘MY DEAR MR. GALL,—Here we are on the top of Monte Rosa, 15,500 feet above the sea. The view is extraordinary—Italy and the Tyrol and its lakes and towns on one side, and the whole of Switzerland on the other. It is more than a fairy scene. We started at 2 this morning.

‘Yours truly,
R. INGLIS.’

AN IRRESISTIBLE INVITATION!—‘Cher Monsieur et Collègue, O Clubiste ! plus ou moins clubistant, ami des régions arides ou se dressent les pics altiers et les coupoles de neige élatante, ou commensal des sapins qui ornent les croupes paresseuses de notre

Jura, ton Comité te prie à dîner le samedi 2 Décembre, à 7 h. $\frac{1}{2}$ du soir.

‘Comme le voyageur fatigué, qui laisse avec bonheur tomber pour quelques instants le sac qui lui meurtrit les épaules pour goûter un peu de repos et pour se délecter du frugal repas préparé dans l’hospitalière cabane, abandonne aussi pour quelques heures le fardeau des soucis et des tristesses de l’heure présente. Viens reprendre quelque force, morale et physique, dans la compagnie de tes pairs et te retremper dans la chaude et douce atmosphère de la camaraderie clubistique et de la fumée des pipes.

‘AU NOM DU COMITÉ.’

SEPP INNERKOFER.—From the Ö.A.Z. just received it appears that he was shot dead on July 4, 1915, in attempting with four comrades to dislodge a party of Alpini who were holding the Paternkofel. The attempt was made by the N.E. Kamin and his body lies on the N.E. face, 150 feet below the summit.

Sepp had previously distinguished himself in several skirmishes, and by laying the telephone wire up the N. face of the Kleine Zinne and had been awarded two medals for valour. No doubt particulars of his mountaineering career will be available in due course.

THE ZSIGMONDY HUT was set on fire by shell-fire and burnt to the ground in July 1915.

MR. PHILPOTT'S WORD ‘TRÄLT’ (A.J. xxx. 238).—M. Paul Montandon is good enough to point out that the correct word is *trölt*, from a patois verb *trölen* = to roll something with the hands (or feet).

FROM THE AUSTRIAN ALPINE PAPERS.—The numbers of the Journal of the Austrian Alpine Club from January 1915 to September 1916 have now been received.

Among the better-known members the following casualties are recorded :

Dr. Heinz von Ficker, the Caucasian and Central Asian traveller, lieutenant, fortress artillery, captive balloon section, served first in Servia, then in Galicia. On the surrender of Przemyśl he attempted to escape in a balloon, which, however, was forced to descend, when he was taken prisoner by the Russians.

Dr. Günther, Frh. v. Saar, taken prisoner by the Russians and interned in Siberia, recently exchanged.

Dr. Oskar Schuster was arrested in Russia on the return journey from the Caucasus and interned. Reported suffering from malaria.

Dr. Richard Weitzenböck, joint author of the ‘Mont Blanc Führer’ published by the Austrian Club, and a very distinguished mountaineer, lieutenant 7th Infantry, was slightly wounded at Lemberg

and subsequently killed on December 19, 1914, at Jablonica, in the Carpathians, aged 32.

Lieutenant Eduard Pichl, the Dolomite climber, a former president of the Ö.A.C., was severely wounded in 1914, in the arm, in Galicia, and taken prisoner by the Russians.

Herr Hans Holzgruber, member of the Committee of the Austrian Club, volunteer, was killed in the Carpathians in March 1915.

Dr. Fritz Edlinger, Oberleutnant, was killed in Galicia in May 1915.

Herr Karl Kirchhof, lieutenant 3rd Tirolese Sharpshooters, was killed in Galicia in March 1915.

Herr Hans Dülfer, probably among the very best of the young Munich climbers and well known for his desperate climbs on the Totenkirchl and other peaks of the Kaisergebirge, was killed on June 15, 1915, before Arras, serving as volunteer in the Bavarian army, aged 22.

Dr. Jenö Serényi, the well-known Hungarian mountaineer and authority on the Hohe Tatra, was killed on the Italian front on July 14, 1915, aged 27. He had been awarded the silver medal for valour.

THE EDWARD MEDAL of the Second Class has been awarded to MR. GEORGE SANG, a well-known member of the S.M.C. and the A.C. for great presence of mind and courage in rescuing two munition girls at a fire caused by an explosion at an Explosives Factory.—*Times*, January 1, 1917.

REVIEWS.

Summer Holidays in the Alps, 1895-1914. By W. E. Durham, Prebendary of Exeter, Member of the Alpine Club. T. Fisher Unwin. 1916. Price 15s. net.

FOR the necessarily middle-aged reviewer the most comforting facts about the story of Mr. Durham's summer holidays are that he began them—if his references have been rightly calculated—when he was about forty; that he put into the years between forty and fifty-six not, it is true, very much fancy work or many new routes but activity enough for most men between four-and-twenty and forty; and that he is quite reasonably sanguine of a fresh start when the world drops on to its feet again. He wrote the book out of his old diaries because he was hungry for the Alps, in the hope that some other hungry people would turn it over and have their memories stirred. Your professional critic might say some rude things about it. There are a shocking lot of misprints. There is one page on which *gare* is twice spelt with two *r*'s. The *u*'s in Dévouassoud Gaspard's name (fine fellow; I wonder if he is still alive?) both become *n*'s twice over, and the last *a* in his surname becomes an *o*. These are samples.