'(2) MM. Main and Plossu in 1919.[2]

'(3) J. P. Loustalot and Mlle. Y. Millière in 1922.[3] They followed the crest throughout.

'(4) Jean Vernet and R. Toumayeff in 1926. They followed a route between Verne's and Loustalot's.

'Verne's route is not always excellent on account of its N. exposure.

'Loustalot's, although very impressive, seems preferable. It does not appear to be very difficult. Loustalot in conversation compared the difficulties as equal to those of the S. wall below the Glacier Carré. Every ten or fifteen metres there is a little platform where one is all right. At the same time Loustalot's great skill must not be forgotten.'

Die Alpen (the monthly issue of the S.A.C.) for August 1927 contains a very striking picture of the La Grave side of La Meije by Dr. Cav. B. Acquasiati, but I confess my inability to reconcile the topographical details.

J. P. Farrar.

Note on the Viro Valley Peaks, Corsica.

In the event of any members of the Club intending to climb in Corsica during the Christmas or Easter vacations the following brief notes on the Viro valley may prove to be of interest. This is without doubt the finest mountaineering centre in the island, and as such would keep even a very active party busy for at least a month.

The Grotte des Anges (about 4500 ft.) provides sufficient shelter to enable a tent to be dispensed with. It is about 4½ hours above Calacuccia. The surrounding scenery is magnificent and other amenities (such as bathing, fishing, plenty of firewood) are equally attractive.

The Grotte des Anges is surrounded by mountains in the form of a horseshoe—the toe pointing W. Beginning at the S. end of the horseshoe heel (Punta Scopiccia) and working round the whole chain to the Cinque Fratri at the N. extremity of the heel, I have first-hand knowledge of the following mountains :

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[2] Mr. Raeburn's paper, *A.J.* **33,** 215 *seq.*

[3] *La Montagne*, 1922, p. 228.

Punta Scopiccia (1510 m.). Easy of access direct from Grotto. Affords a splendid survey of the group.

Punta Castelluccia (2231 m.). Easy from Col de Foggiale (1965 m.), passing over Point 2186 m. Descent by N.E. ridge and face affords good climbing.

Capo Tafonato (2343 m.). One of the most attractive climbs in the district. Go *via* the Col de Foggiale to the Col de Tafonato, between the latter peak and Paglia Orba. Thence in 1½ hours moderately difficult, very exposed climbing to the N. (the higher) summit. The ridge thence to the S. summit provides one hour's magnificent climbing. Descent over the S. ridge is difficult but short. Tafonato is pierced by an enormous tunnel easily gained from the foot of the S. ridge, or from the Col de Tafonato. The view down over the tremendous precipices to the W. is extraordinary.

Paglia Orba (2523 m.). The Corsican Matterhorn. Go from the Col de Tafonato by steep snow gullies, or from the Col de Foggiale by long snow slopes, involving step-cutting at one place (very difficult climbing in summer in the absence of snow). The summit ridge of the mountain carries an enormous corniche. The ascent of Paglia Orba by the N.E. face is long and exceedingly difficult.

Col de Paglia Orba lies between the latter peak and Point 2350 m. This is an enjoyable but not difficult climb from the Grotto. The descent on the Filosorma forest side is long and difficult and the rock is unreliable in places.

Points 2350, 2205, and 2170 are three bold pinnacles. They were traversed together in 1926 by two Austrian climbers, who reported the climb as being long, difficult, and very exposed, but that the rock was excellent.

Capo Ucello and Capo Tighietto (2241 m.). The former is gained in moderately easy climbing by the E. face. The ridge thence to Tighietto offers no outstanding difficulty. Descent of the latter peak *via* the N.E. ridge and E. face. A most enjoyable 10 hours day.

Col de Minuta, between Punta Minuta and Capo Tighietto. Easy from the E., but the long descent into the Filosorma valley is complicated.

Punta Minuta (2591 m.). A magnificent viewpoint. The ascent by the S.W. ridge is a difficult and fine climb. Descent by E. ridge is easy. The much be-pinnacled N.W. ridge has not been climbed.

Capo Larghia (2520 m.). Has three bold summits, only one of which has been climbed (difficult).

Monte Falo (2549 m.). Easy from almost any direction. Can be picked up on the way to the *Monte Cinto* (2780 m.), the highest of the Corsican mountains.

Monte Albano (2093 m.) *and the Cinque Fratri.* Start at the depression due E. of the lowest of the Fratri ; thence along the ridge and over all five summits. A splendid, long and often difficult climb.

The possibilities of new routes in this district are numerous. To mention the more important outstanding problems, we have :

(i) The individual Cinque Fratri summits from the S.W.
(ii) Paglia Orba, N. ridge } Two exceedingly tough pro-
(iii) Paglia Orba, N.W. face } positions.
(iv) E. ridge of Paglia Orba.
(v) Col between Ucello and Tighietto.
(vi) Pass through tunnel on Tafonato.
(vii) Unclimbed pinnacles on ridge between Col de Paglia Orba and foot of Paglia Orba, N. ridge.

The above list by no means exhausts the possibilities.
I hope that the above notes may prove to be of service.

G. I. Finch.

Exhibition of Pictures at the Alpine Club.

THE Exhibition of 1926, an unusually good one, took place during the General Strike, and, as a consequence, was not visited by the customary number of Alpine devotees. This year it was probably seen by more than the usual number of visitors, but the quality of the exhibits as a whole, we think, did not reach quite so high a standard.

Mountain scenery is admittedly a difficult subject, and particularly so when the impression of the majestic grandeur of the Alps has to be conveyed. Artists are apt to declare that they dislike painting the Alps, that the lack of atmosphere and the immense scale of the peaks defeats all efforts to bring the imagination into play. To assert that there is no atmosphere at dawn and evening or when the mountains are swathed in everchanging mists, seems to us sheer nonsense and to indicate a lamentable lack of imagination. In summer the quickly changing lights and shades, the blending of peaks and clouds, the wonderful mystery of sunrise and sunset may well escape the powers of a budding Turner; but what better material can