

from the Garibaldi Hut, including 1 hr.'s halt. The descent by the ordinary way and back to the hut does not present any difficulties.

Another hut has been built, not so centrally situated for the Gran Sasso group as the Garibaldi, but possessing the advantage of not being liable to complete disappearance under winter snow.

There is a flourishing school of climbers in Aquila, and we were indebted to them for much information and advice.

C. F. MEADE.

[See in general Mr. Freshfield's interesting articles, 'A.J.' 8, 353-375, with an illustration, and 'Below the Snow Line,' pp. 95-115.]

## ALPINE NOTES.

THE ALPINE CLUB OBITUARY :	Date of Election
Farrar, J. P. . . . .	1883
Stutfield, H. E. M. . . . .	1886
Quincey, E. de Quincey . . . . .	1888
Carlisle, A. D. . . . .	1889
Aitken, Samuel . . . . .	1891
Mathews, C. M. . . . .	1899
Arnold, H. J. L. . . . .	1904
Meares, Thomas . . . . .	1908
Fynn, Val. A. . . . .	1911

**ALPINE JOURNAL.**—Index to Vols. 16 to 38. This Index will be ready for publication at the end of June, 1929. Copies may be ordered from The Assistant Secretary, Alpine Club, 23, Savile Row, London, W. 1. Price 10s. 0d. net, or 10s. 4d. post free.

'THE CLOSING OF THE ITALIAN ALPS.'—In the absence of any further report, we must assume that the same deplorable conditions prevail as in the last two seasons. Mountaineers cannot be too strongly advised to avoid expeditions entailing any descent on the Italian side. LATER: See p. 260.

### Music des 80jährigen.

Gluckwunschbriefe, Telegramme :  
 Wüsst ich, wer zurück mir rief,  
 Was vor Zeiten meine Amme  
 Meinte zu dem zarten Knaben  
 Und von seinen künst'gen Gaben.  
 Dachte wohl, ihm sollt gelingen  
 Alles tüchtig zu vollbringen

Von dem ersten Kinderlallen  
 Zu den Werken, die gefallen  
 An des Alters hoher Schwelle  
 Vor der Ewigkeiten Welle.  
 Töricht Herz, wann wirst du lernen  
 Spreu zu sondern von den Kernen  
 Mit Erreichtem dich bescheiden  
 Eitle Ruhmeskränze meiden?  
 Ach, wohin sind sie geschwunden  
 Fene abnungsvollen Stunden,  
 Da an mich der Glaube brannte,  
 Hoffnung keine Grenzen kannte.  
 Jetzt behütet laue Asche  
 Die verglommene Feuertasche;  
 Was in Teilen noch gefunden,  
 Will sich nicht zum Ganzen runden.  
 Besserer Trost ist mir geblieben  
 In dem Beifall meiner Lieben.  
 Also töne leise, leise  
 Einmal noch die alte Weise  
 Bei der frohen Jubelfeier  
 Auf der neugestimmten Leier.  
 Dass um abgedorrte Sprossen,  
 Wie wir sie vordem genossen,  
 Vielleicht frische Triebe ranken,  
 Dafür, Freunde, lasst mich danken.

Bern, am. 25. November 1928.

Dr. Heinrich Dübi.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY MOUNTAINEERING CLUB (Summer, 1928).—  
 The summer meet was held this year at the Vittorio Emanuele  
 Hut at the end of July. The following climbs were done: Grand  
 Paradis, traverse of Charforon, Tresenta, Becca di Monciair,  
 and a party of three descended the N. arête of the Paradis for some  
 way, eventually reaching the Glacier de la Tribulation by the E.  
 face. Considerable difficulties were encountered on this climb, and  
 after several attempts to get back to the hut, the party was forced  
 to bivouac on the glacier and to descend next morning to Cogne.  
 All these climbs were guideless.

After the meet one party proceeded to Courmayeur and climbed  
 Mont Blanc from the Glacier du Mont Blanc, descending by the  
 Glacier du Dôme. They then went to Zermatt and climbed the  
 Täschhorn from the Täschalp. These climbs also were done  
 without guides.

Another Oxford party was at Arolla and did the following climbs:  
 Aiguille de la Tsa, traverse of Mont Collon, traverse of the Aiguilles  
 Rouges, Dent Blanche, and Matterhorn by the Z'mutt arête,  
 descending to Zermatt, all of them with the Arolla guide Joseph  
 Georges *le Grand*. Climbs were also accomplished by members of  
 the Club in the Bernina and in the Oberland.

GRANDES JORASSES, S.E., or Tronchey, arête.—We understand that the route reported in 'A.J.' 40, 403, is *not* by this arête, but is a (?) variation of the Ravelli-Rivetti-Croux route of 1923, *i.e.* by the S.S.E. or Tronchey *face* ('A.J.' 36, 393-4; 'Kurz,' p. 192).

MONTE ROSA, E. face.—Signor Georgio de Wolff has presented a very fine water-colour painting of this face. It is now hanging over the mantelpiece in the Alpine Club. The gift is appreciated deeply by all the members.

MESSRS. T. G. LONGSTAFF and E. L. STRUTT have been elected *Membres d'Honneur* of the G.H.M.

HUTS IN THE MONT BLANC GROUP.—We hear that the roof of the Requin hut has been destroyed during the winter. We also regret to report that there is talk of erecting a new hut near the 'Red Tower' at the E. base of the Aiguille de Grépon. The hut would be constructed by the *Club des Sports*, Chamonix. It would be difficult to choose a more unsuitable spot for a Club Hut, and it is to be hoped that the money will be devoted rather to ameliorating existing huts in the region, many of which are in a deplorable condition of disrepair and dirt.

Monsieur CHARLES VALLOT, the distinguished cartographer and mountaineer, has been elected an Honorary Member of the Alpine Club.

MONT BLANC, Brouillard arête.—*La Montagne*, now much improved in *format*, reports the first descent of this famous ridge, July 18, 1928, by MM. A. Migot and R. Tézenas du Montcel. The times from the Vallot hut to the Col du Brouillard where the party bivouacked, as intended, were from 01.45 till 19.15. Conditions and weather were good, but the descent, from near Pic Luigi Amedeo to the Col Emile Rey, was very dangerous. The return, owing to chronic frontier troubles, had to be made over the Col de Miage to St. Gervais and Chamonix, the total length of the expedition being from 11.45 on July 16 to 10.35 on July 20. *La Montagne*, 1929, pp. 11-20.

MOUNT KENYA, 17,040 ft.—On January 6, 1929, Messrs. E. E. Shipton and P. W. Harris left the 'curling pond' on the left bank of the Lewis Glacier at 07.30 and crossed the glacier to the foot of the rocks of Point NELION, the second highest peak, at 08.10. Point Nelion was reached at 11.15 (first ascent) and the 'Gate of the Mists' crossed to BATION, the summit of Kenya, attained at 13.45 (second ascent). The base of the rocks was regained at 18.30. The same party, together with Mr. G. A. Sommerfelt, repeated the ascent on January 8. The weather and conditions were good.

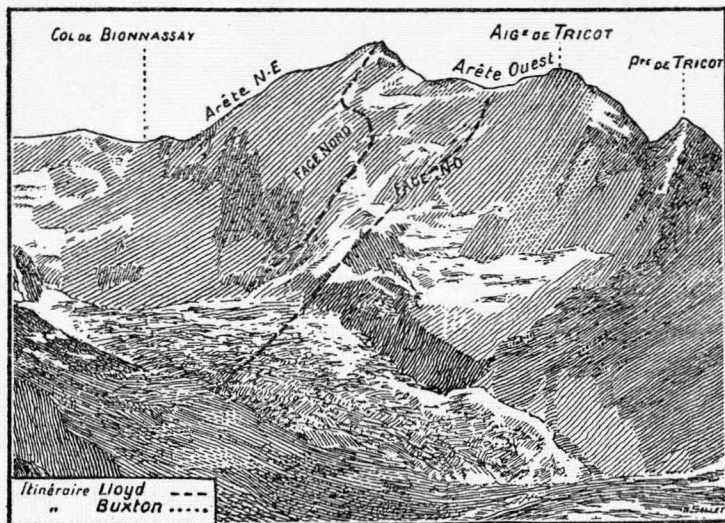
P. W. H.

**MACLEAR'S BEACON, Table Mountain.**—The annual memorial service for S. Africans who fell in the War was held on February 25, in the presence of the Governor-General, Princess Alice and Lady May Cambridge, the latter making the ascent by the Silverstream Buttress. General Smuts, in his opening remarks, referred to the very great loss mountaineers over the whole world had recently sustained in the death in London of Captain J. Percy Farrar, a brother of the late Sir George Farrar. Captain Farrar had been closely associated with South Africa and had made interesting ascents of Table Mountain many years ago. He had been a member of the Alpine Club for almost fifty years, and had attained to the greatest honour in the whole mountaineering world—the Presidency of the Alpine Club. The late Captain Farrar was particularly interested in South African mountaineering and mountaineers.

Many members will like to know that our former President, Bishop FORREST BROWNE is still very vigorous and keenly interested in the Club and its welfare.

To a neighbouring member he lately observed 'At 95 I can still hold myself up—I love the Alpine Club and every mention of it, but unfortunately I cannot attend the meetings now as I have to keep indoors at night.'

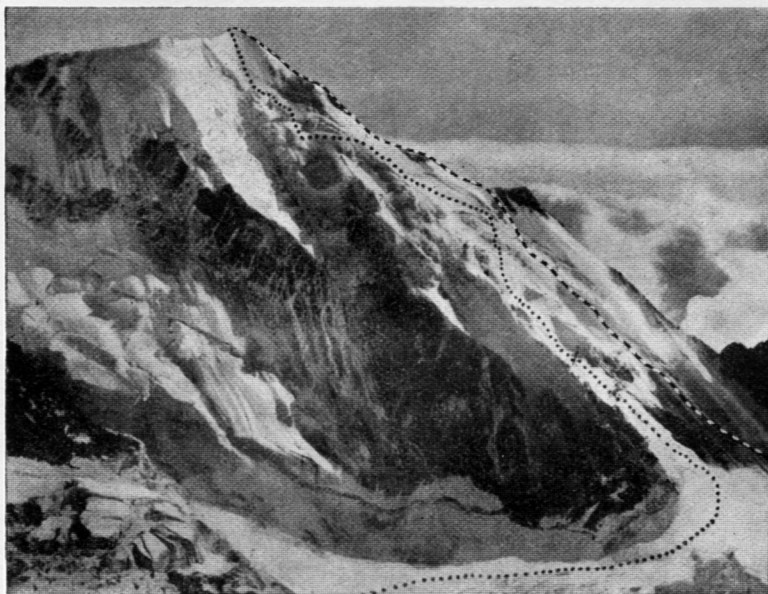
**AIGUILLE DE BIONNASSAY.**—Monsieur le Commandant E. Gaillard in his interesting monograph in the *Revue Alpine*, Vol. xxix, pp. 97–140, on the Aiguille de Bionnassay, gives a drawing



1926 route to left.  
1865 route to right.

showing what he considers to have been Mr. Buxton's route on the first ascent of this peak, and of my route in 1926, and then proceeds to state that mine was not a new route, but a variation of Mr. Buxton's route. Monsieur Gaillard's route for Mr. Buxton's party, as shown on his drawing, is obviously the cause of this statement, but it is quite incorrect, as is proved by Mr. Craufurd Grove's paper, where he describes their ascent by the W. or 'Tricot' arête and the time it took to reach the summit.

It is obvious that Messrs. Craufurd Grove and Buxton gained the 'Tricot' arête at its lowest part and could not possibly have



..... = R. W. Lloyd's route, 1926.  
 - - - - - = Grove-Buxton route, 1865.

taken the route shown by M. Gaillard. Mr. Grove himself describes the impossibility of the route I took in 1926 and obviously went *direct* to the dip in the 'Tricot' arête. ('A.J.' 2, 325-6.)

I give views showing the route taken by Messrs. Craufurd Grove and Buxton's party and proving that mine was not a variation, but a completely new route. There are also several omissions in the list of early ascents of the Aiguille.—R. W. LLOYD.

HUT ON BEN NEVIS.—In memory of their son, Captain Charles Inglis Clark, A.C., who died of wounds in Mesopotamia, an admirably built and equipped hut has been presented to the Scottish Mountaineering Club by Dr. W. Inglis Clark, A.C., a former Presi-

dent of the Scottish Mountaineering Club, and Mrs. Inglis Clark, first President of the Ladies Scottish Climbing Club.

The hut stands at a height of 2050 ft. in Coire Leis at the foot of the great N.E. cliffs of Ben Nevis, and is built of local stone, lined with wood, to accommodate eight persons.

The opening ceremony took place on Monday, April 1, and was performed by Mrs. Inglis Clark, after the dedication by the Rev. A. E. Robertson, Vice-President of the Scottish Mountaineering Club. The cordial thanks of the Club were expressed by their President, Colonel G. T. Glover, A.C.

A large company was present including representatives of the Alpine Club (Mr. W. N. Ling, Vice-President), Yorkshire Ramblers, Rucksack Club, Fell and Rock Climbing Club, Ladies Scottish Climbing Club, Ladies Alpine Club, Pinnacle Club, etc.

Tea was served in the hut after the ceremony and in the evening Dr. and Mrs. Inglis Clark were entertained to dinner in Fort William by the Scottish Mountaineering Club in acknowledgment of their generosity.

'Guida dei Monti d'Italia': ALPI RETICHE OCCIDENTALI. A new edition of Part II, *Albigna-Disgrazia*, is to be prepared by Count Aldo Bonacossa. This was needed very badly, and a happier choice of Editor could not have been made.

The height of the BIETSCHHORN.<sup>1</sup>—M. Montandon writes: 'I have received a letter from the Military Topographical Bureau as follows: "We have remeasured in 1924 and 1926, the height of the Bietschhorn above sea-level. The summit is 3934.2 m., the S. (snow) peak is 3932.4 m., the N. peak is 3914 m.—these are the exact heights above the level of the sea. To bring these sea-level heights in accordance with the Siegfried map (based on the height of the Pierre de Niton, Geneva) there are 3.26 m. to be added. The height on the map (3953 m.) is therefore 15.5 m. too high and was based on a measurement made in 1836 and not properly verified."'

'The height of 4002 m. "quoted by some persons is probably due to individuals in the Lötschenthal desirous by all manner of means to possess a summit of 4000 m."'

Professor ALBERT HEIM attained his eightieth birthday on April 12 last. We wish him many happy returns of the day.

PIZ CENGALO.—It is understood that the guide Walter Risch with a Swiss party repeated the ascent of the great N. face ('A.J.' 37, 149; 152-3), last August. 1928 was one of those exceptional

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<sup>1</sup> Cf. Mr. Thomas's paper in the present number.

summers that *might* render this expedition justifiable, but the summit was reached only at 19.00 hrs.

Risch also made the *first* ascent of the W. buttress of the Ago di Sciora and repeated the ascents of the E. arêtes of the Torrione del Ferro ('A.J.' 39, 316-7) and Ferro Centrale, E. peak ('A.J.' 27, 446).

Mr. H. F. MONTAGNIER, with reference to *Guides de Montagne* by Louis Spiro,<sup>2</sup> requests us to state that the incident described on pp. 128-9 is fantastic. Mr. Montagnier has never crossed the Alt Weisssthor nor any other Weisssthor.

The Editor 'A.J.' gratefully acknowledges receipt of £24 from various members of the Club, old friends of CHRISTIAN KLUCKER, towards the cost of a grave-stone to be erected to his memory by the S.A.C. at Fex.

The new German film of the MATTERHORN DISASTER of 1865.—All mountaineers, and especially the Alpine Club, owe a debt of gratitude to Dr. Heller for his strong and eloquent protest against the exhibition of this film published in *Die Alpen*, March 1929 [pp. 35-6].

GUIDE DES ALPES VALAISANNES—Col du Collon to Col Théodule. This new (French) edition, long eagerly awaited, is being published shortly. M. Marcel Kurz, the editor, informs us that it should be ready in May (1929). The format is the same as for the others of the series, about xxx + 350 pages, but printed on lighter paper. Publishers: Payot & Cie., Rue de Bourg, Lausanne. Price ca. 10 fcs.

The AUSTRIAN ALPINE CLUB, founded in 1878, celebrated its Jubilee at the end of last year. The Club has always contained among its members many of the names best known among the *élite* of mountaineers, past and present. Mindful of the invariable courtesy of its members to ourselves and of the old and tried friendship which has existed between us, the Alpine Club transmits to the Austrian Alpine Club its most cordial congratulations and good wishes.

Mr. Allston Burr writes to Captain Farrar shortly before his decease: ' . . . We feel a lack in our household because we have not heard from you for such a long time. Perhaps I can draw your fire by criticising your beloved "A.J." The last number (an extraordinarily interesting one, I think) has another of those delightful letters of Miss Bell. On p. 240, note 6, is a reference to

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<sup>2</sup> Lausanne, 1928.

“A.J.” 38, 298. This is Colonel Strutt’s obituary notice of Miss Bell. The first line of the last paragraph on p. 298 begins with the words “The LAUTERAARHORN-SCHRECKHORN *traverse* was,” etc. Turning to “A.J.” 21, 270, the account at the time, the descriptive heading used is “THE LAUTERAAR-SCHRECKHORN *arête*.” Now my criticism is that as Miss Bell at the time in question did not climb the Schreckhorn, the phrase “Lauteraarhorn-Schreckhorn *traverse*” is misleading. Colonel Strutt has got this phrase firmly fixed, however, as he uses it again in note 9 at the bottom of p. 243.’

On receipt of this letter, I wrote to Heinrich Fuhrer and received the following (English) reply :

GSTAAD.  
April 16, 1929.

‘ . . . Miss Bell, my brother Ulrich and I climbed the Lauteraarhorn from the Strahlegg up the steep rocks from where we followed the whole *arête* right over into the Schrecksattel without going round a single gendarme. As we had climbed the Schreckhorn in 1901, there was no need to climb it again. . . .’

Mr. Burr is consequently perfectly right and the expedition should have been described as the Lauteraarhorn-Schreckhorn *arête*, or, better still, as the ‘N.W. *arête* of the Lauteraarhorn.’

I was under the impression that Miss Bell had climbed both peaks on July 24, 1902. As Captain Farrar once wrote in the JOURNAL : I am delighted to find such critical readers !—E. L. S.

For distinguished cartographical work in Norway, Mr. HOWARD PRIESTMAN has received from the Norske Turistforening their highest distinction, the ‘Turist-Knappen i Gull.’

RECORDS OF THE ALPINE CLUB.—Herr V. Hassreidter writes : ‘I have been presented with some pages of a very interesting book (strangers’ book of an inn in Switzerland) giving some original inscriptions made by some very well-known English gentlemen (members of the A.C.) in the years 1864-5.

I believe the inn (chalet-hôtel) was situated at (?) Zinal ; this inn has been burnt down, but some pages of the book have been fortunately saved.

For instance, I find the following inscriptions, which I give you in the original text :

1864.

- |          |   |  |
|----------|---|--|
| Aug. 16. | James Fletcher<br>C. D. MacCarthy<br>F. W. Daniel (or Dammel ?) | } From Evolena by the Col<br>de Torrent and Col de<br>Sorrebouis [ <i>sic</i> ]. |
| Aug. 18. | Leslie Stephen<br>F. Crauford Grove<br>Reginald MacDonald       |  |

1864.  
 Aug. 21. The above party ascended the Diablons, leaving this hotel at 8.15, arriving at the summit at 1, and returning to this house at 3.45. The excursion presents no difficulties of any kind whatever. *N.B.*—The summit of the *Gabelhorn* is only just visible from the Diablons. The *Rothhorn* is the conspicuous mountain in the foreground attended to by Mr. Sedley Taylor.
- Aug. 22. Crauford Grove } Ascended the *Rothhorn* (the first  
 Leslie Stephen } ascent).  
 Left this house 1.50 A.M., followed the route to the Triftjoch till above the icefall of the Durand Glacier, then turned by the left, and reached the col overlooking the Moming Glacier at 7.55. Reached the summit by the N. side at 11.15. The last two hours of the route lay over rocks of greater difficulty than either of us remember to have seen elsewhere. Returned to the house at 6.45. Guides: Melchior and Jacob Anderegg of Meyringen, both of whom behaved admirably. (Mr. Macdonald was unfortunately prevented from accompanying us by illness which confined him to the house.)
- Aug. 25–26. P. P. Falkner, A.C., from Sierre to Zermatt.  
 Remarks Ascended the Grand Cornier, the first ascent. Left the  
 by Ed. hôtel at 2.45 A.M. Climbed by the rocks and snow to a  
 Whympfer point in the ridge to the N. of the Cornier, close to the  
 base of the final peak; cut steps up this and passed by some outcropping rocks to the W. of the arête and parallel to it, reached the summit at 9.15. The descent occupied 3½ hrs. Guide: Franz Biener of Zermatt. Mr. Moore found the peak inaccessible when he tried it, July 16. We found new snow but in excellent condition.

[On the left side of this inscription, a year after, Mr. Edward Whympfer makes the following remarks (just one month before his ascent of the Matterhorn.) Mr. Whympfer writes:

‘This ascent, I am told by Franz Biener, has not been made. The peak referred to was the Pigne de l’Allée, a much inferior summit. The party arrived in a cloud, and believed themselves to be on the top of the Grand Cornier, but afterwards found in crossing the Triftjoch that they had been mistaken.

‘(Signed) EDWD. WHYMPER  
 15/6/65.’]

1864.  
 Sept. 7. J. S. Gibson (?) stayed (?) at this place two days, and was satisfied with the hotel as far as the civility of the people went, but found some inhabitants in the bedroom.

1864.

- Sept. 10. Emil Wick von Basel de Luc à Evolène.  
 „ 14. Edmund Fellenberg, S.A.C., Zermatt nach Evolène.  
 „ 14. B. Studer, professeur à Berne. Zermatt à Evolène.

1865.

- June 15. Edward Whymper, from Turtmagne [*sic*] by Forcletta pass. To Evolena.  
 July 6. Lord F. Douglas by Trift Pass from Zermatt. After two unsuccessful attempts upon the Gabelhorn from Zermatt, I came here with Peter Taugwald to attempt it from this side. As we were coming over the Trift and as Peter had just finished examining the Gabelhorn and had said we should get up easily from this side, we heard a noise above us and beheld a flag on the top of the Gabelhorn and three men. I do not know where they ascended from. It was not from Zermatt or Zinal. The first attempt we made from Zermatt was made by mounting the Hinter-Gabelhorn and thence by the arête connecting it with the Obergabelhorn; but after 14 hours' hard work we found it impossible to proceed. In the second we ascended to another peak of the Gabelhorn about 13,000 ft. in height, but the arête connecting it with the Obergabelhorn was found also impracticable. This summit has no name, but why I cannot understand as it is very nearly as high as the Gabelhorn. It lies immediately to one's right in crossing the Trift from here. At the very summit there is an ice wall about 15 ft. high which is very thick and overhangs, which took us 20 minutes to cut through and with a telescope from Zermatt the hole can be seen through which we crawled on to the summit. I should recommend the ascent of this 'mountain without a name'<sup>3</sup> as there is some very nice rock-climbing and a steep ice-slope leading to the summit and a magnificent view.

Guides: Peter Inäbnit (Grindelwald), Peter Taugwald (Zermatt).

- July 7 or 8. Left here to attempt the ascent of Gabelhorn.<sup>4</sup>

These are the most important and interesting original inscriptions on these pages.<sup>7</sup>

[We are very grateful to Herr Hassreidter for his courtesy in sending us these interesting old records.—*Editor* 'A.J.']

<sup>3</sup> Wellenkuppe; the appropriate name was given by Sir Martin Conway.

<sup>4</sup> The attempt succeeded; first ascent from Zinal, July 7, 1865. The *first* ascent, referred to above, was from *Zermatt*, July 6, 1865, by Messrs. A. W. Moore and Horace Walker with Jakob Anderegg.

WINTER ASCENTS. GRAND ROC NOIR (*Graians*). 3584 m. = 11,579 ft. (1:50,000 French map). March 30, 1929. Mr. C. F. Meade with Pierre and Alphonse Blanc. Party left Lanslevillard at 02.35, reached summit at 09.25 (35 mins. halt). Descent over softening snow occupied 3 hrs. 40 mins., including  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. halts. Weather perfect and most of party were in shirt sleeves. Ski not taken.

We learn that Herr H. Hoerlin with companions has accomplished the following climbs during March, 1929:

(1) AIGUILLE NOIRE DE PÉTÉRET.—*First* winter ascent, 31 hrs., including one bivouac.

(2) Dôme Hut—AIGUILLE DE BIONNASSAY—DÔME DU GOÛTER—Vallot Hut.

(3) Vallot Hut—MONT BLANC—MONT MAUDIT—Col du Midi—Col du Géant.

(4) March 21, 1929.—AIGUILLE BLANCHE DE PÉTÉRET, *via* S.E. arête, *first* winter ascent.

Times: Gamba Hut dep. 04.05

Summit arr. 10.30

Gamba Hut arr. 18.10

Courmayeur arr. 21.30

These guideless ascents will be reckoned as among the greatest winter expeditions accomplished in the Alps. The 'times' on the Aiguille Blanche de Pétéret are almost incredibly fast and prove that weather, conditions and party must have been superlative.

MATTERHORN.—M. Montandon informs us that the ascent, this winter, has been accomplished *twice*. (We now hear of at least four more ascents, including one by the Italian ridge and two more at Easter.)

GESPENSTERHORN, 3784 m. = 12,415 ft. Dec. 29, 1928.—Messrs. G. G. Macphee and F. S. Smythe. On ski. Left Jungfrauoch and mounted to Lauithor. Few crevasses and rope unnecessary. Easy slopes to top. Descent in about 20 min. to Jungfrauirn on perfect powder snow. Intense cold, —25° C. to —30° C. and a strong N.W. wind. This little peak is not mentioned in the *Alpine Ski Club Guide*, but it is the best short expedition—2 easy hours—from the Jungfrauoch and is a fine view point.

MÖNCH, 4105 m. = 13,468 ft. Dec. 31, 1928.—Same party. On ski to Ober Mönchjoch. Then on foot: crampons. Summit ridge was heavily iced and corniced. Summit in 3 hrs. from Jungfrauoch. Weather good. View from Black Forest to [?] Appenines<sup>5</sup> and Mont Blanc to Ortler. (Attempts on Jungfrau and Gross Fiescherhorn were frustrated by blizzards.)

<sup>5</sup> Possibly the Ligurian Alps.—*Editor*.

Attempt on EIGER, 3974 m. = 13,040 ft. Jan. 4, 1929.—Messrs. T. Y. Kagami and F. S. Smythe. On foot. Left Eiger Glacier Station at 05.30. Ascended Eiger Glacier to foot of Mönch. Thence up well defined snowy zig-zag corridor leading through ice fall. No difficulty encountered and crevasses safely bridged. North Eigerjoch 10.15. Left 10.45 and climbed steep hard snow to S.W. arête of Eiger, but found rocks hopelessly iced. Traversed on to W. face over steep new snow covering smooth, icy rock slabs—a most dangerous business with no security. Gained snow, but found it in avalanchy condition and were forced to turn back about 400 ft. from the summit. Returned to N. Eigerjoch at 14.30. Left 15.30 and arrived Eiger Glacier station at 17.00. This is the first time that the Eiger has been attempted by this route in winter. In its lower portion the route is much exposed to ice avalanches, and two enormous ones swept the party's tracks in both cases for about 300 yards. It is even more dangerous than the Grépon or Charmoz *via* the Nantillons Glacier. Great cold was experienced on this sunless northern side, and both members of the party suffered from slight frostbite due to too tight crampon straps.—F. S. S.

WEATHER REPORTS IN SWITZERLAND.—Daily reports on the weather and conditions prevailing at a large number of winter resorts in Switzerland, Tyrol, etc., are sent by (?) British correspondents to the London daily press. These make amusing reading, often in direct contradiction with the admirable Swiss reports issued from Zürich every morning at 7 A.M. Since these reports necessarily reach the resorts concerned some 36–48 hours later on arrival of the said London papers, no great harm is done.<sup>6</sup>

The following are taken from the *Times*; January 4, 1929: <sup>7</sup> ANDERMATT Cloudy and *cold*, strong *Foehn* wind, heavy snow falling, 3 ft. of snow on N. slopes, deep *powder* surface, *wind-swept* in patches, 5° of *frost* (*!*).

January 17. SILS. Cloudy and cold, snow *wind-swept* in patches, 2 ft. deep on N. slopes, 29° of frost. SILS MARIA. *Perfect* conditions, 2 ft. of snow, 31° of frost.

(Sils—presumably Sils Baselgia—and Sils Maria are 400 yds. apart and on the level).

THE BRITISH 'THREE-THOUSANDERS.'—Mr. J. A. Parker has just completed the ascent of all the mountains in the British Islands which are 3000 ft. or over in height, his last having been Tryfan in North Wales, which he climbed on April 19, 1929. The total

<sup>6</sup> The 'British' report posted up locally is without any value—so far as our experience is concerned.

<sup>7</sup> The italics are ours.

number of such mountains is, in his opinion, exactly 300, made up as follows :

In Scotland . . .	277	(being 276 as per the S.M.C. List of 1921, plus one which has been discovered recently).
In England . . .	4	
In Wales . . .	12	
In Ireland . . .	7	
Total . . .	<u>300</u>	

As there are no official lists of what should be regarded as individual mountains in the last three countries, Mr. Parker made a point of visiting all the 3000 ft. tops in them and has included in the above numbers only those which he considers should be classified as separate mountains.

WE deeply regret to report the deaths, during March, of Messrs. H. E. M. STUTFIELD (1886) and VAL. A. FYNN (1911), two very distinguished members. Obituaries will appear in the November JOURNAL.

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## HIMALAYAN NOTES.

### THE HIMALAYAN CLUB.

THE May number of the ALPINE JOURNAL contained a copy of the letter that led to the founding of the Himalayan Club. Almost every one to whom the letter was sent responded, and 127 became founder members. Among them were Lord Irwin, Viceroy and Governor-General of India ; Field-Marshal Sir William Birdwood, Commander-in-Chief in India ; Sir Malcolm Hailey, then Governor of the Punjab and now Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh ; the Most Reverend Foss Westcott, Metropolitan in India ; General Sir Alexander Cobbe, G.O.C. Northern Command ; the Surveyor-General of India and the heads of the scientific departments that are interested in the Himalaya ; political officers and soldiers ; survey officers, scientists and forest officers ; painters and photographers ; and many of those whose journeys in the Himalaya and in Central Asia have been distinguished, including Their Royal Highnesses the Duke of the Abruzzi and the Duke of Spoleto, Lieutenant-Colonel F. M. Bailey, Major L. V. S. Blacker, Brigadier-General the Hon. C. G. Bruce, Captain J. G. Bruce, Brigadier-General Sir George Cockerill, Professor J. Norman Collie, Sir Martin