halted for 10 minutes they followed the ridge to the point where it articulates with the N. snow arête, and so reached the summit (1.49 P.M.). Halting till 2.45 P.M. they descended by the S. arête (the ordinary route), but, owing to many halts and the necessity for cutting steps down an ice ridge from the Wandfluh, Ferpècle was not reached until 12.55 A.M. on the 5th inst. The mountain was probably in as good condition as it is ever likely to be, but the party cannot recommend that part of the climb on the slabs in the great couloir.

New Zealand.

ST. DAVID'S DOME (10,410 ft.) AND MOUNT STOKES (10,034 ft.).—We learn from Mr. Malcolm Ross that these peaks have been climbed by Dr. Teichelmann and Messrs. Newton and Dow.

Ruwenzori.

New climbs on Ruwenzori will be found described in 'Further Attempts on Ruwenzori,' pp. 141 foll. They have been placed there for convenience of reference.

ALPINE NOTES.

'THE ALPINE GUIDE.'—Copies of Vol. I. of the new edition of this work, price 12*s.* net, and of 'Hints and Notes, Practical and Scientific, for Travellers in the Alps' (being a new edition of the General Introduction), price 3*s.*, can be obtained from all booksellers, or from Messrs. Stanford, Charing Cross.

THE LIBRARY CATALOGUE is now printed and may be obtained, bound in cloth, on application to the Assistant Secretary, 23 Savile Row. Price 3*s.*; postage, 4*d.*

THE ALPINE CLUB OBITUARY IN 1906.—G. E. Foster (1864).

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE CHARLES EDWARD MATHEWS.—A movement has been started among the friends of the late Charles Edward Mathews to raise a fund for the purpose of setting up a monument to his memory. His life-long devotion to the Alps, his close connection with the Alpine Club as one of its founders, one of its Presidents, and one of its most active and esteemed members, his connection also with other confraternities of mountaineers, both British and foreign, combine to indicate some mountaineering centre as a suitable place for such a memorial. The name of C. E. Mathews is closely associated with two renowned mountains, Mont Blanc and Snowdon, the former of which he ascended a dozen times, the latter upwards of a hundred. A memorial at the foot of either, where his friends would be likely to see it from time to time, might serve to keep his memory green amongst future generations of mountaineers. The nature of the monument must be determined by the response made to this appeal, whilst the opinion of subscribers will be the safest indication of the position to be chosen.

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The following gentlemen have agreed to act as a committee: the Lord Bishop of Bristol, President of the Alpine Club; the Right Hon. James Bryce, M.P.; Sir Martin Conway; C. T. Dent, Esq.; Rev. H. B. George; F. Morshead, Esq.; Charles Pilkington, Esq.; and it is on their behalf that I invite you to become a subscriber to the Charles Edward Mathews Memorial Fund. It has been suggested that the amount of any subscription should not exceed one guinea.

HORACE WALKER, *South Lodge, Prince's Park, Liverpool.*

THE DUKE OF THE ABRUZZI'S EXPEDITION TO RUWENZORI.—This expedition sailed from Naples on April 16. It consists of twelve Europeans: H.R.H. the Duke, Captain Cagni, Dr. Cavalli, Lieut. Winspeare, Dr. Roncati, a geologist, Signor Vittorio Sella, two Alpine guides, two porters, an assistant photographer, and a cook.

ALPINE CLUB DINNER IN DUBLIN.—The first dinner of members of the Alpine Club resident in Ireland was held at the University Club, Dublin, on January 26, 1906. The members of the latter Club having invited their fellow 'Alpinists' to meet the Right Hon. James Bryce, ex-President of the A. C., the following party assembled to welcome him to Ireland: H. de Fellenberg Montgomery (senior member), in the chair; Sir F. J. Cullinan, C.B.; Hon. G. Fitzgerald, Rev. W. S. Green, H. Warren, G. Scriven, R. M. Barrington, Rev. P. S. Whelan, H. Synnett, W. J. Kirkpatrick, G. B. Tunstall Moore.

THE MS. GUIDE TO AROLLA.—It is proposed to print Mr. Larden's MS. Guide to Arolla. Members of the Club are invited to help. A subscriber of ten shillings would receive a subscriber's copy. Mr. Larden has undertaken to edit and revise the book for press. All communications on the subject should be addressed to T. Brushfield, Esq., M.D., Church Road, St. Mary's, Scilly, Cornwall.

MOUNT RACHEL. CORRECTION.—The foot note in 'A. J.,' vol. xxiii. p. 33, should read, 'Summit of Mount Rachel, 17,600 ft., Basha valley, a knife edge falling away 1,500 ft. sheer on one side and on one end, where the aneroid alone could be used, and that only by a person free from giddiness.' On p. 83, line 14, for 'In the Himalaya' read 'Among the Himalayas.'—W. H. W.

THE SIMPLON TUNNEL.—The official inauguration of the Simplon Tunnel by the King of Italy took place on May 19 ult.

THE NORD END IN 1872.—There seems to have sprung up an odd little legend as to my route up the Nord End on July 5, 1872, and, as it appears once more in Mr. Broome's 'Monte Rosa' article in the November 'Alpine Journal' (p. 574), it is as well to set it finally at rest. My short note in 'Alpine Journal,' vol. vi. p. 145, was really intended to record what I then supposed to have been the second ascent of one of the highest peaks in the Alps; but it was soon after pointed out* that it was only the

* *Bollettino* of the Italian Alpine Club, 1873, No. 20, p. 446.

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third, as the second had been effected in 1864 by Signor Veggiotti. Now in my note I said we 'emerged on the upper snow-fields, and only struck the ridge at the base of the final rocks.' Notice that I spoke of 'the ridge,' not of 'the N.W. buttress.' By 'the ridge' I meant that which runs up from the Silbersattel and forms the S. arête of the Nord End. That this is the case is shown by the entry in my diary that 'we got on the arête between the Höchste Spitze and the Nord End, whence half an hour up some rather difficult rocks took us to the top.' We thus struck the S. arête just at the foot of the last rocks, and so much higher than the 1861 party, which reached the arête between the two peaks 'at a point about three-quarters of the distance from the Nord End, which was the highest point reached on the preceding Saturday by my companions.' * The aforesaid legend appears in 1881 in the 'Zermatt Pocket Book' (pp. 46–7), which makes me reach and ascend the N.W. buttress. But I have never been there in my life, so I caused the text to be altered in 1891 in the 'Climbers' Guide to the Eastern Pennine Alps' (p. 58), wherein the reference to my 1872 ascent is rightly placed under the route by the S. arête, while the way by the N.W. buttress is attributed to its real owner, Mr. Morshead, in 1877.†

On p. 577 of the November 'Alpine Journal' there is a misprint of 'Fulton's' for 'Hulton's.' The reference is to Mr. E. Hulton's well known 1874 route 'by the rocks,' ‡ which had been taken by at least eight other English parties before 1881; § it was 'discovered' by Signor Guido Rey in 1886 and is called by the Italians the 'Strada Rey,' or the way by the 'Crestone Rey,' though it is now allowed that this route is identical with Mr. Hulton's route.‖

W. A. B. Coolidge.

Mont Blanc de Seilon. Descent of N.W. Arête. *July* 25, 1905.—Mr. H. M. Gardner, with Antoine Bovier fils (who in 1896 made the first ascent with Mme. Gallet) and Antoine George, the latter as porter, left Arolla at 3 A.M. and arrived on the summit by the east arête at 9 A.M. After an hour's halt they began the descent, and keeping to the arête the whole way reached the glacier at 3 P.M. The rocks were loose and of the worst description, the difficulties being increased by a considerable fall of snow the previous day.

Dents des Bouquetins.—On July 20, 1905, Messrs. J. Allen and H. M. Gardner, with Antoine Bovier fils and Antoine George as porter, left the Bertol Hut at 1 A.M. with the intention of effecting the traverse from the central to the southern point.

Owing to the treacherous nature of the rocks slow progress was made after leaving the central point, and on reaching the lowest depression between the two points time and prudence called a halt.

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* *Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers*, 2nd Series, vol. i. p. 420.
† See *Alpine Journal*, vol. viii. p. 339.
‡ *Ibid.* vol. vii. p. 107. § *Ibid.* vol. xv. p. 454.
‖ See the discussion in the *Rivista Mensile*, 1903, pp. 258–9.

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The difficulties ahead appeared almost insurmountable, and to proceed would have meant a night near the top. Two courses were left—to force a descent down the face to the Arolla glacier or return the way they had come.

They decided on the former, unwisely as it turned out, the whole face being raked with falling stones, but by keeping as much as possible to the rock ribs the glacier was gained without mishap at 4 P.M.

THE POINTE DE CERESOLE.—The time given in the new 'Ball' for the ascent of this peak from the Victor Emmanuel Hut seems to be rather long, as its ascent is said to take 2½ hrs. from the Noaschetta glacier, which is equivalent to 4½ hrs. from the hut, allowing 1½ hr. to the Col du Grand Paradis and ½ hr. for the passage of the glacier to the foot of the rocks. On September 7, 1905, the Pointe de Ceresole was ascended by this route in exactly 3 hrs. from the hut by Miss M. T. Meyer and A. E. Field, with Clément Gérard, of Cogne, and a porter.

THE ASCENT OF THE AIGUILLE DU GOÛTER.—In the ascent of Mont Blanc by the Aiguille du Goûter one is led to suppose, on reading the description in the 'Climbers' Guide' and in Ball, that it is necessary to cross stone-swept couloirs. In making this ascent last August my party followed the arête which overlooks the Griaz glacier from its foot to the summit of the aiguille without any serious difficulty, and it is certain that this route must have been frequently followed on other occasions. My object in mentioning this is to show that it is quite unnecessary and most undesirable to cross the couloirs which are on either side of this ridge, both of which are (as we observed on the occasion above referred to) frequently swept by falling stones. OLIVER K. WILLIAMSON.

REVIEWS AND NOTICES.

Zeitschrift des Deutschen und Oesterreichischen Alpenvereins. Vol. xxxvi. 1905.

IN accordance with the custom observed in recent years the 'Zeitschrift' for 1905 begins with a series of papers, chiefly of scientific interest, and the first hundred pages furnish reading of a rather substantial character. In the first paper Dr. O. Ampferer discusses the original formation of the Achensee by a dam of moraine matter, and the subsequent geological history of the district. The addition of a sketch map would have been useful. Herr Max Eckert also contributes a geological treatise, reviewing the various changes in mountain forms brought about by erosion and taking his examples mainly from the limestone formations of the Eastern Alps.

Herr E. Oberhummer brings his series of articles on the development of Alpine cartography to a close with an instructive chapter on French and Italian maps; the author deals chiefly with the

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