The traverse of the Piz Argient by the S.W. arête can be strongly recommended as a fine expedition offering no special difficulties in favourable weather.

KASHMIR.

MT. HARAMUKH (16,900 ft.).—On September 4 Major the Hon. C. G. Bruce and Mr. A. L. Mumm, with Moritz Inderbinnen, of Zermatt, and three Gurkhas belonging to the 5th Gurkha Rifles, ascended this peak by the glacier which descends from it to the Gungabul lake. The route by which the few previous ascents have been made was joined at the head of the glacier.

SHIKARA, KAGHAN (about 16,600 ft.).—On September 22 the same party [as on Haramukh], with the exception of one of the Gurkhas, made the first ascent of this peak, by the N.W. arête, from the head of the Batti Kundi valley.

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, 12 Long Acre, W.C.

'THE ALPINE GUIDE,' THE CENTRAL ALPS. PART I.—A new edition 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, is now ready, and can be obtained from all booksellers, or from Messrs. Stanford, 12 Long Acre, W.C. It includes those portions of Switzerland to the north of the Rhône and Rhine valleys.

GIFT TO THE ALPINE CLUB.—Mr. T. Howse has presented to the Alpine Club a very valuable collection of dried specimens of alpine flowers and mosses, carefully classified and arranged by him.

MEMORIAL TO CHARLES EDWARD MATHEWS.—This Fund now stands as below :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
First list of Contributors as announced in the 'Alpine Journal' of August 1906	136	3	6
C. T. Dent	1	1	0
Whitworth Wallace	1	1	0
Bank interest to September 1907	4	13	3
Unaccounted for	1	14	0
	£144	12	9

Of these subscriptions 16*l.* 16*s.* have been specially marked for a memorial at Chamonix, and 14*l.* 14*s.* for one in the Snowdon district.

Forty-eight pounds have been paid in respect of the memorial

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erected at Chamonix, which leaves a balance of 96*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*, the disposal of which will be speedily decided on.

The Climbers' Club and the Yorkshire Ramblers' Club also opened lists, and some of our members have subscribed through them.

Should anyone find that his subscription has been omitted it will be issued in a supplementary list on notice being sent to C. Pilkington, Esq., The Headlands, Prestwich, Manchester.

The Memorial to François Dévouassoud.—Members of the Club will be glad to know that after considerable delays a most suitable site has been obtained for the monument erected to the memory of François Dévouassoud by a few of his old friends and employers. It stands to the right of the church door in entering, on the platform in front of the parish church, and at the top of the village street. François's grave, which is close by among those of his family at the back of the churchyard, is marked by a single stone with his name and dates.

A description of the monument with the inscription, which was kindly revised and approved by the late Sir Richard Jebb, will be found on pp. 245-6 of the present volume.

The Measurement of Himalayan Glaciers.—In 1905 Mr. Douglas Freshfield, on behalf of the Commission Internationale des Glaciers, called the attention of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir S. G. Burrard, F.R.S., Superintendent of Trigonometrical Surveys in India, to the importance of recording data for the determination of the secular movements and oscillations of Himalayan glaciers. In vol. xxxv., part 3, of the 'Records of the Geological Survey of India,' we have the firstfruits of the action which, with the sanction of the Government of India, has been taken by that Department. It contains an introduction by the Director of the Survey, Mr. T. H. Holland, F.R.S., and 'Notes on Certain Glaciers in N.W. Kashmir,' by Mr. H. Hayden, F.G.S., illustrated with many admirable photographs, maps, and diagrams. The glaciers examined were in Hunza, Nagir, and Bagrot. Many glaciers in Lahaul and Kumaon have also been examined, and the results will be published in the next part of the 'Records.' The glaciers of Kangchenjunga will shortly be attacked. The Director of the Geological Survey has earned the warmest thanks of all interested in glacial science for the promptitude and energy with which he has taken up a difficult task. We hope to deal with the results of his and his staff's labours in our next volume.

Mr. Larden's 'Guide to Arolla.'—Unforeseen difficulties have arisen in the publication of Mr. Larden's 'Guide to Arolla,' but it will be printed and in the hands of subscribers about Easter 1908.

Ski-Running.—Mr. W. R. Rickmers will be in Kitzbühel during January.

Watch Found on Pointe de Zinal.—When descending the Pointe de Zinal towards the Col Durand on August 13 Backwell, Collins, and I found a broad black belt containing a watch. It was lying in a small niche in the rocks some 200 ft. below the summit.

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The spot would hardly be chosen as a resting-place. The belt is weather-worn, but the watch goes well. If the owner will communicate with me the rights of treasure-trove will be waived in his favour. J. M. Archer Thomson.

The Girdle Traverse of Lliwedd.—The traverse of the central zone of the N. face of Lliwedd is a climb of exceptional length, beauty, and interest. The four buttresses, the Far East, the East, the West, and the Slanting, present an intricate labyrinth of slabs and projecting arêtes, the formation resembling a half-opened book set upright on a table. Thus the distinctive feature of the climb is the combination of problems in rock-climbing with the constantly recurring difficulty of finding a fresh line of advance, and the appetite for novelty and variety is fed with perpetual gratifications. The climb indeed affords, with obvious limitations but in a more liberal measure than any other south of the Tweed, the exquisite pleasures we seek in ascending without guides the peaks of the Alps. A 40-foot interval of rope is convenient, but this is best lengthened to 60 ft. for crossing the east and central couloirs and for the ascent of the cave pitch of the Slanting gully. A party of three should allow 9 or 10 hrs. from the Gorphwysfa.

It may interest those who visit the Welsh mountains at Easter to add that a new route awaits them up the Slanting buttress and the east peak of Lliwedd.

These climbs were made in September last with E. S. Reynolds.
J. M. A. Thomson.

Titlis Joch.—On August 29 last I crossed from the Engstlen Alp to Stein by the Titlis Joch with Sebastian Gasser. As far as the so-called Breakfast Place we followed the frequented route to the Titlis, and then turned westward over an intervening elevation to the head of the couloir leading down to the Klein Gletscherli. Here we found an angle at the top of the chimney closed by a jammed boulder, by the side of which was a vertical drop of some twelve or fifteen feet to the floor of the chimney. I looked at it, and did not quite see how I was to get down, but Gasser said cheerfully, 'Oh, you go down; there is a step on this side; and then you can stretch across to the other side.' Thus encouraged I went over the edge, but, as I thought, the step was only a sloping projection which would not hold the boot, and, although I am over 6 ft. high, neither arm nor leg would reach the opposite side of the gully. The result was that I was lowered practically altogether by the rope. Then it was Gasser's turn, but when he came to the point my light-hearted friend found no more resting-place for the sole of his foot than I had, and recoiled. Eventually a yard or two further down the gully, he found a place where he could get a sort of sideways hitch for the rope, and with the help of this and a projection or two on which he could put one toe and his fingers he got down; but if the rope had slipped he must have fallen, and I was much relieved when he landed beside me.

He said the place was worse than it used to be, as a rock over which the rope could be secured had disappeared, and talked of

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having an iron holdfast driven in to take its place. The rest of the couloir was easily descended, partly on steep snow and partly in the hollow between the snow and the rock wall. We found no difficulty either in descending the rocks at the foot of the Klein Gletscherli along or close to the watercourse at the extreme S.E. corner of the glacier. E. CLAYTON.

REVIEWS AND NOTICES.

Den Norske Turist Forening's Aarbog for 1907.

ONCE more the lovers of the wild mountain tracts in Norway welcome the 'Aarbog' and find that the present number fully sustains the high reputation gained many years ago. The success of the 'Aarbog' is a reflection of that of the Turist Forening, which now has a membership of 2,301. Each annual edition, from the small but excellent issue for the year 1868, which treated principally of the three great waterfalls, the Skjæggedal, the Vöring, the Rjukan, to the present number has its own individuality and special interest.

This year there are several papers of unusual interest. Notably so one on ski-running—the true national sport. The scene was in Glitterheim, amongst some of the highest mountains in Norway, and the writer, H. Tönsberg, is one of the greatest exponents of the craft. The paper, which is beautifully illustrated, should lead many votaries of the sport into Jotunheim in the winter. It is indeed rather strange that so few have done this before, though it has been often suggested. The present writer tried it in 1880 under rather unfavourable conditions of weather, and wrote a paper about it in English in the 'Aarbog' for that year.

A paper on the Rondane, a lovely mountain range which suffers from having loftier neighbours, will well repay the reader.

The ascent of Skagastölstind by a new route, the N.W. ridge, forms the subject of a most interesting and modestly-written paper which will some day be considered a mountain classic, and which it is to be hoped will sooner or later be translated into English. The climb, which was one of exceptional severity, was of nearly 4,000 ft. in height from the glacier to the cairn on the summit; it occupied 7½ hrs., and is not likely to be done in less time, as the two men who made the ascent, Herr Egill Rostrup and Kr. Tandberg, are first-rate mountaineers, and the former had carefully reconnoitred the route with the aid of telescope and camera from near and far during five previous summers. Though the route in the main was up difficult rocks, there was yet a sufficiency of ice to be encountered to render the use of ice-axes a *sine qua non.*

The conclusion arrived at by Herr Rostrup is as follows:—'The expedition, which is indescribably interesting, should only be attempted by absolutely safe, very experienced, strong and careful

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