Tents were pitched—on moraine—about 8100 ft., just N. of the ice-falls of the wide Tana glacier which pours off Tsitelli and Laboda.

Leaving the camp 3.45 A.M. on August 1, the party kept N.W. up a long hollow, partly filled with scree, partly with ice. On the left were the ice and partly exposed rock-cliffs of the Tana glacier. This glacier has evidently very much receded of recent years. At the top of the hollow a traverse to left (S.W.) placed them on the glacier above its steepest and most broken part.

They were fortunate in finding without serious delay a good route through a series of very deep crevasses, bridges often long and not too substantial. Higher up the glacier became easier. 7.50, 11,000 ft. The steep E. ridge of Laboda was then attacked and followed to the summit, a high, steep cornice of snow, at 12.45 P.M. The ridge was mainly of rock in the highest part, and gave some interesting climbing. Owing to mist, only partial views were obtained.

Tsitelli, to the S.E., the peak ascended by Messrs. Dent and Woolley with K. Maurer and S. Moor on August 1, 1895, was mostly covered with mist.

In Mr. Freshfield's work 'The Exploration of the Caucasus,' p. 264, it might appear that Laboda is the peak said to have been ascended in 1895, but Mr. Dent's sketch map and description in the ALPINE JOURNAL, vol. xix. p. 397 *et seq.*, makes it clear that it was Tsitelli which his party climbed.

HAROLD RAEBURN.

VARIOUS EXPEDITIONS IN 1914.

Pennines.

LYSKAMM W. SUMMIT (4478 m. = 14,688 ft.) FROM THE N.W.—On July 31, with Joseph Pollinger and Franz Imboden, I climbed the N.W. face of the Lyskamm by the route first made by Christian Klucker with Mrs. Roberts Thomson ('A.J.' xxi. 266), and since repeated by Mr. Meade with the two Blancs ('A.J.' xxv. 85–86).

The weather on the night of July 30 at the Bétemps hut was very bad, first heavy rain, then several inches of snow. In the early morning it was not until about 3 A.M. that it looked better, and we got off at 3.45.

We crossed the glacier and without difficulty made our way up the Felikjoch icefall. Then we debated whether to go for the Lyskamm or Castor, as the new snow made conditions bad. The weather looked so good, however, that we decided to try the Lyskamm, as we had been looking forward to it for weeks.

We turned to our left and soon reached the first steep snow under the lower icefall. Cutting our way up this, we got under the higher and greater icefall, and, passing under this up steep snow, we arrived

at the bergschrund. Joseph, off Imboden's shoulders, managed with an effort to cut two steps on the very steep snow beyond, whereupon we followed. We then cut up very steep snow to the foot of the rocks. We hoped to have cut up the snow couloir on the right, but it was much too dangerous to touch, the new snow of the night before lying on ice and being very treacherous. We had therefore to keep to the rocks as much as possible. These rocks are not a true arête this year, but merely lumps of rock jutting at intervals out of the snow, very flat, smooth, and covered with ice and snow. They had to be very carefully handled, and the greatest care used on the snow between one lot and another. Handholds were very few, and the climbing was largely by balance and flat holds. Although we had 120 feet of rope out, it was not very often that anyone was 'safe' except for himself. Just before the arête the rocks ended in a sort of tower, of a very smooth slabby nature, covered with ice and snow. After a considerable time Joseph managed to balance up the lower portion, and then was forced to take to the bad snow in the very steep couloir on the right.

On reaching this tower one quite appreciated the care he had exhibited, as there were no handholds and one had to balance up most carefully. Joseph went very carefully up the bad snow to some rocks in the middle of the couloir about 70 feet from the arête where he took up Imboden, and I followed into the couloir. Then he advanced to where it was almost perpendicular below the small cornice. The rope being too short, we had both to advance a few steps. Joseph then managed to get his leg over the arête, but the snow was so bad that it would not bear Imboden's greater weight, and Joseph had to hold him tightly with the rope, and then they both had to hold the rope for me to come up hand over hand, for the last few steps had gone, leaving bare ice.

The arête was splendid, and extremely sharp and steep. We found, to our surprise, that it was 11 o'clock, so that we had been going for 7¼ hours.

In another quarter of an hour we were on easy snow, and sat down for the first halt and breakfast. After 25 minutes we went on up the easy steep snow and reached the W. summit at 12.30.

As we had traversed the arête last year, and it was now in very bad condition, full of new snow, we decided to descend by the Felikjoch. We found the snow very hard and had to cut our way down, taking over an hour to do what took us last year ten minutes. We got back to the hut at five, after a splendid day and delightful climb. The snow was bad all day, and sometimes dangerous. The cold on the N. exposure was very considerable, and we found on comparing notes afterwards that we all feared our toes would freeze. Mine were very painful for some time after we got a bit of shelter, and the others were the same. I appreciated the care I had taken to get easy boots in which I could move my toes, otherwise they would have suffered.

In an ordinary year this should be a very pleasant route. I gather from Mr. Meade that he had no trouble on the rocks, which were quite dry and easily climbed. This year, of course, one could hardly find a rock anywhere on a mountain. There was more snow everywhere than can be remembered, and even in the Dolomites I found six to eight feet of snow in places that usually were dry rocks.

R. W. Lloyd.

CASUALTIES AMONG MEMBERS OF THE A.C. IN THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

The regrettable death in action of Major Corry, D.S.O., is dealt with elsewhere in this number.

Captain E. L. Strutt was unfortunately severely wounded on October 14 at Croix Barbée. When in temporary command of his battalion, the 2nd Royal Scots, he left his trench to report to his Divisional Commander Major-General Hubert Hamilton, whom he saw approaching. At that moment a bouquet of six shells burst low in quick succession over the party. The second killed the general, while another blew Captain Strutt several yards, rendering him unconscious and inflicting very severe contusions. For some days he was partly paralysed and stone deaf. He has been invalided home, and save for a troublesome lameness is making a good recovery, but he obviously had a very narrow escape.

Captain L. C. F. Oppenheim, H.L.I., was wounded near Ypres about November 10. He got a shrapnel bullet clean through his thigh, but fortunately no bones were broken and he is doing as well as possible.

ALPINE NOTES.

'Ball's Alpine Guide.' Vol. I. 'The Western Alps.'—Copies of the new edition (1898) of this work, price 12*s.* net, can be obtained from all booksellers, or from Messrs. Stanford, 12 Long Acre, W.C.

'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, 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 N. of the Rhône and Rhine valleys. Price 6*s.* 6*d.*