Pyrénées: C. Decomble, Chemins de fer.
Railways: C. Decomble, Pyrénées.
Schneeberg: F. Benesch.
—— *S. A. C. Echo.*
Ski: Under Club Publications.
—— E. F. Benson, Winter sports.
Snow: H. Coupin, Neige jaune.
Somvixertal: *S. A. C. Jahrb.*
Strahlihorn: *S. A. C. Alpina.*
Suldenferner: Zeits. f. Gletscherk.
Switzerland: A. Dauzat, Suisse illustrée.
—— G. Bettex, Alpes suisses.
Täschhorn: *S. A. C. Echo.*
Tête N. d. Fours: *S. A. C. Jahrb.*
Teufelsgrat: *Deutsch. Alpenz.*
Ticino: *S. A. C. Jahrb.*
Tirol: *D. u. Oe. A.-V. Zeits.*
—— B. Galli-Valerio, Cols et Sommets.
—— R. Merkh, Es war einmal.
Tschingelhorn: *S. A. C. Alpina.*
Verstanklahorn: *S. A. C. Jahrb.*
Wandfluh: *S. A. C. Jahrb.*
Weisshorn: *S. A. C. Alpina.*
Winter Sports: E. F. Benson.
—— W. Hammer, Davos.
—— Public Schools.
—— P. C. Visser.
Zugspitz: *S. A. C. Alpina.*

The Camps of the Alpine Club of Canada in 1913 and Mr. A. O. Wheeler's Exploratory Work.

THE Alpine Club of Canada's Eighth Camp, organised and superintended by Mr. A. O. Wheeler, was held in the valley of Lake O'Hara directly below Cathedral Mt. from July 15 to July 25. This camp is known as the Cathedral Mt. Camp. Nearly two hundred persons were in attendance, most of them for the full period of two weeks, and climbs and expeditions were in full swing every day.

The following peaks were climbed by a number of parties—namely, Cathedral Mt. (10,454 ft.), Mt. Odaray (10,165 ft.), Mt. Huber (11,041 ft.), Pope's Peak (10,202 ft.), Mt. Victoria (11,335 ft.).

This camp was followed by the camp for active members held at Robson Pass, directly below Mt. Robson, from July 28 to August 9. Sixty-nine persons were in attendance for the full period. The first complete ascent and traverse of Mt. Robson (13,068 ft.) was made by one party. A number of other peaks were ascended, notably Mt. Resplendent (11,173 ft.), Mt. Whitehorn (11,101 ft.), Lynx Mt. (10,471 ft.), besides other climbs and expeditions. Messrs. A. L. Mumm, Haskett-Smith, G. Howard and C. S. Thompson of the Alpine Club and Professor Chas. C. Fay, one of its Hon. Members, were present.

Mr. Wheeler was engaged between June 3 and October 20, upon the Interprovincial Boundary Survey between the provinces of British Columbia and Alberta, being in charge of the topographical work of the Survey as Commissioner for British Columbia.

The topographical mapping data are obtained by the method of photo-topography, which necessitates the climbing of many high peaks during a season. The boundary line is the watershed between the Pacific and Arctic Oceans, and lies along the highest part of the

main range of the Rockies. The work last summer necessitated the climbing of some thirty peaks, the majority not yet named. Over three hundred photographs were taken from these high stations. On the passes the boundary line was established by concrete monuments built on the ground; on the peaks by brass bolts sunk in the rock and cairns of rock 5–7 ft. high erected over them. The maps which are now being prepared will give a graphic delineation of the ground.

The Chamonix Faces of the Aiguille du Plan.

WHEN preparing the note in the last number of the JOURNAL (xxvii. 446–9) with a view to clearing up the history of this side of the peak, a letter of inquiry was addressed to Franz Lochmatter for particulars of the ascent made by Mr. V. E. Ryan and brought a prompt reply of which the following is a translation:

'St. Niklaus. October 20th, 1913.

'In my guides book I see that the ascent of the Aig. du Plan was in the year 1905 and my brother [Josef] and Mr. Ryan were one party. Then there followed us a party consisting of M. Beaujard with the guide Joseph Simond of Chamonix and some porters whose names I do not know. The ascent is between the Aig. du Plan and the Aig. du Midi and so must be from the Gl. des Pèlerins. It led through a narrow chimney or couloir on to the arête which leads direct from the summit of the Aig. du Plan in the direction of Chamonix and finally along the arête itself which lies between the Gl. de Blaitière and the Gl. des Pèlerins.'

M. Beaujard's ascent is recorded in *La Montagne*, 1905, p. 539, as follows:

PIC DES DEUX AIGLES (3500 m. environ), Massif du Mont Blanc—15 juillet 1905—M. E. Beaujard avec Joseph Simond, des Tissourds.—Départ du Plan de l'Aiguille à minuit. Remonter le Glacier des Pèlerins par sa rive droite. Prendre à votre gauche, au N.O., le dernier couloir (celui-là même par lequel Mummery réussit son ascension de l'Aiguille du Plan, traduction Paillon (p. 170 et suiv.). Escalader d'abord les rochers rive gauche du couloir (4 h. 30 mat. environ). Entrer dans le couloir au point le plus élevé où l'on puisse y pénétrer. Tailler en montant vers les rochers rive droite. Quitter le couloir le plus tôt possible : danger de chutes de pierres. Continuer à monter les rochers rive droite (pénétrer une ou deux fois dans le couloir, mais le moins de temps possible). Au point où la glace cesse, attaquer le rocher à pic sur votre droite. Surmonter deux mauvaises cheminées: eau, verglas. De là, sans difficulté,