in three hours. For hours we followed a broad ridge up and down, losing 1500 ft. in one place. Easy rock, snow-covered glacier, and more rock scrambling brought us unroped to the summit, a distance of perhaps fifteen miles, involving about 10,000 ft. uphill. My aneroid showed 7850 ft. and checked back to Pacific, on the return, within 50 ft. The Seven Sisters, twelve or fifteen miles to the N. E., whose ice-mantled S. face had been visible from lower down, were hidden by clouds, but all else was clear. Howson Peak (ca. 9000 ft.) stood out 25 miles to the S. W. There appeared to be no peaks over 10,000 ft. in any direction for perhaps 100 miles.

On the return, goats were seen and plenty of fresh evidences of bears. Stopping in a sheltered nook from 8.30 p.m. to 4 a.m., we returned to the Skeena by 10 in the morning, and soon attracted our Indian on the N. bank by yodeling.

Dr. and Mrs. Carter, with Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Martin from Vancouver, reached 8275 ft. on the highest Sister on August 26th. Had weather favored they would probably have been successful, and Dr. Carter hopes to return in 1940. The Seven Sisters resemble the Ten Peaks near Lake Louise, from the N., where they rise 8700 ft. above the railroad, just across the Skeena. They are visible from Hazelton.

H. S. Hall, Jr.

GUATEMALA

We climbed two volcanoes, Tajumulco (13,810 ft.) and Picaya (9000 ft.), the latter semi-active, both easy climbs. One rides a mule to within a few hundred feet of the top of each and walks the rest of the way. Tajumulco is the highest mountain in Central America. The climb is a beautiful trip through park-like uplands and we thought we could see both oceans from the top, although the Atlantic was rather uncertain. In climbing Tajumulco, we left San Marcos (7600 ft.) at 3 a.m. by motor, left San Sebastian (8500 ft.) at 4.30 on horseback, left our horses at treeline (about 13,200 ft.) at 7.30, and arrived on top at 8.15. We spent half an hour there, stopped a few minutes to see some Mayan pictographs on the way down, and were back in San Marcos shortly after noon.

T. D. C.

HIMALAYAS

A Swiss expedition was active in the Himalayas this summer (1939). A small party consisting of André Roch and Ernst Huber with the guides Fritz Steuri and David Zogg made several noteworthy climbs in Garhwal and surveyed the mountains around
the Kosa and Rataban Glaciers. On July 5th, Roch, Zogg, and Steuri made the first ascent of Dunagiri (21,170 ft.). A month later, on August 7th, Huber, with two Sherpas, Nima and Muchulia, made the ascent of Rataban (20,100 ft.). Later in August the climbers effected the ascent of Ghor Parbat (22,027 ft.), profiting from a previous reconnaissance made by Huber and his party earlier in the summer. Early in September, while exploring the Badrinath Glacier, one of the advanced camps was destroyed by an avalanche and despite prompt rescue attempts, two native porters were killed. The expedition returned shortly afterward.

A small Polish expedition of the High Mountain Club of the Polish Tatra Society made the first party of that nationality in the Himalayas. The party consisting of A. Karpinski (leader), S. Bernadzikiewicz, Dr. J. Z. Bujak, and J. Klarner was also operating in Garhwal. Botanical and entomological aims were carried out and the party made a fine collection of butterflies and flowers. On July 2nd the first ascent was made on the E. peak of Nanda Devi, the objective of the expedition. On July 19th, Karpinski and Bernadzikiewicz, assisted by three porters, established a high camp above the Milam Glacier, the porters returning to the lower camp the same day. The following day the other two members of the party came up in support and found the campsites covered with a thick layer of ice and snow, the location having been swept by an avalanche during the night. They found no trace of the first two men although they searched for two days and discovered a few articles of equipment.

A small German party again was in the vicinity of Nanga Parbat. The object of this summer's trip was to reconnoitre the approaches to the mountain from the Diamirai Valley with the objective of using this line of attack if it were found feasible for an attempt on the summit next summer. The leader of the party, Peter Aufschaiter, planned to make an attempt on Rakaposhi afterwards if possible.

Another German party consisting of Ernst Grob, Herbert Paidar, and Ludwig Schmaderer was active in Sikim, where they effected the first ascent of Tent Peak. Although this climb was successful, the margin of safety was exceedingly slender. The party had first to climb Nepal Peak (ca. 22,600 ft.), descend to the gap beyond and thence reach the summit of Tent Peak (ca. 23,200 ft.). The party was favored with reasonably good weather, but when they returned to their advanced camp they had no food left and had to descend immediately to their base.

German Expedition in Sikkim. Grob, Paidar and Schmaderer ascended 4600 m. peaks from camp on Hidden Col on Nepal border, and climbed to within 150 m. of Lampo Peak (S. summit, 6900 m.).