

to get to the top. So far as is known, no one has tried the north sides of the peak. De Brettes says the south side is much less steep than the north side.¹

T. D. C.

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The Salmon Alps of Northern California. A very rugged, although not a very lofty range of mountains are the Salmon Alps of northern California. Situated on the headwaters of tributaries of the Trinity River, they rise in sharp peaks and jagged arêtes to elevations varying from 7,000 to almost 9,000 above sea-level. Although deeply glaciated, there apparently survives but one small residual glacier. There are numbers of tarns, one beautiful cluster of which, high along the crest of the range, has seldom been seen by human eyes, unless it be from aeroplanes. The predominating rock is granite, but metamorphic formations are occasionally encountered.

The serrated peaks contain some interesting, but little actually difficult climbing. Their highest peak, Mt. Thompson, 8,936 feet in elevation, offers a fairly good climb up its northeastern face. The finest ascent is Sawtooth Mountain, across a canyon from its loftier neighbor, a slightly lower, but considerably better rock climb. There are perhaps a score of peaks in the range above 7,500 feet in elevation.

The range is probably best reached from Weaverville, over fifty miles from a railway, but accessible by good auto roads. It is in the heart of an extensive county almost entirely covered with forest, as yet scarcely touched by the axe of the lumberman.

N. C.

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Possible Base for Mountaineers in India. The Himalayan Research Institute of the Roerich Museum, 310 Riverside Drive, New York City, has established a field headquarters in the Kulu Valley, Naggar, Northern Punjab, India. A permanent group of scientists

¹ Authorities:—

Brettes, Comte Joseph de, *Reisen in Nordlich Colombia*, Braunsweig, 1898.

Brettes, Comte Joseph de, *Chez les Indiens du Nord de La Colombia*, Tour du Monde, February et seq., 1898, Paris.

Sievers, W., *Reise in der Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta*, Leipzig, 1887.

Simons, F. A. A., *Proceedings*, Royal Geographic Society 1879, pp. 689, 752 (Map); Dec. 1881; 1885, pp. 781, 840; 1887, p. 705 (Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta Goajira). Maps.

will eventually be in residence here for the study of archaeology, botany, bio-chemistry, astronomy, meteorology and kindred sciences. It will also serve as an advanced field-base for expeditions into the surrounding regions to collect research material. Situated at an elevation of 6,000 feet in the foothills of the Himalaya and at the very gates of a mighty mountain hinterland, this American outpost will form a convenient point of departure and return for mountaineering expeditions. Membership in the Institute, like that of our large scientific museums and institutions, will be only a matter of a small annual subscription. The Institute will assist members in planning and fitting out mountaineering expeditions into the adjoining territory. Dr. George N. Roerich is resident director. Kulu is south of Kashmir and north of Garhwal. The nearest of the great peaks to it are Kamet and Nanda Devi. The district is one of great beauty and fertility—a second Kashmir. See Bruce's *Kulu and Lahul*, Edward Arnold, 1914.

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The Federal Board of Surveys and Maps, representing twenty-two map-making or map-using organizations of the United States Government, maintains in Room 6206, Interior Department Building, Washington, D. C., a map information office with data relating to maps and general geographical information for any part of the world. No maps are furnished, but inquiries about them and where to obtain them are gladly answered. Mr. J. H. Wheat is the Secretary of the Board.

In 1929 the Board of Surveys and Maps published a 31 page pamphlet, "The Mountains of the United States," which gives descriptions of the principal mountain ranges and indicates the relationships between them. The compilation was made in 1910-1912 by Henry Gannett, formerly geographer of the Geological Survey and chairman of the Geographic Board. This pamphlet is distributed free and will prove of much interest and value to those wishing a precise definition of the extent of the various ranges and groups in the United States. There are no less than one hundred of these comprised within the Rocky Mountains alone.

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A newcomer to the fold of Mountain Clubs is the "Dolomite Club" of Winnipeg, founded about a year ago by a group of enterprising members of the American and Canadian Alpine Clubs resi-