

papers mentioned in the footnotes. Needless to say, the maps of the Boundary Commission should be thoroughly studied.

A climbing party, working out and carrying through such a program, will deserve great credit and, in addition, will store up unforgettable memories of all that is grandest in the scenery of the Rockies of Canada.

J. MONROE THORINGTON.



#### AIGUILLE SAVOIE (11,900 FEET)

(Second ascent of the southeast ridge, descent by the southeast face)

The first ascent of this ridge was made by Paul Preuss, solo, August 13, 1913, in four hours, from the Triolet hut.<sup>1</sup>

On August 13th, 1931, our party reached the Triolet hut of the C. A. I.<sup>2</sup> from Savojan in two hours and a half. The hut was left at 3 A.M. next day, and following the moraine and glacier, the party reached the base of the ridge at a height of about 10,660 feet. The climb is up open chimneys and very steep placques of solid rock, sometimes along the ridge (gendarmes), sometimes a little to the right of it. The ascent is very interesting and of moderate difficulty.

The summit was reached at 8.15 (five hours and fifteen minutes from the hut) and the descent was begun at 8.45, amidst an extremely violent snowstorm. The southeast face was traversed diagonally, and in the last portion the couloir descending from the Col de Talèfre was followed. This appears to be subject to stone fall. The bergshrund was wide and high, and had to be jumped. Return to the hut at 1 P.M.

The party was made of two ropes, the first with Evaristo Croux, guide, and Max Strumia; the second with Francesco Ravelli, Abrate and Passerin D'Entrèves.

MAX M. STRUMIA.



#### MT. CHANCELLOR (10,761 FEET)—CANADIAN ROCKIES

The second ascent of this peak was made by Miss Georgia Engelhard with the Swiss guide, Ernest Feuz, on July 24th, 1931, almost exactly thirty years after the first ascent by Sir James Outram and party. Leaving Wapta Falls Camp near Leancoil at 2 A.M. by car, they arrived at the base of the mountain about four. In three hours of steady going through timber they attained an elevation of about 6,500 feet near the spot where Outram

<sup>1</sup> *Rivista Mensile*, C. A. I., Turin, 1914, p. 336.

<sup>2</sup> 8,486 feet—in miserable condition, will probably be reconstructed higher up in 1932 or 1933.