

now impossible, the marginal lake having drained away, leaving a deep basin of moraine, its glacier side bounded by an almost perpendicular ice-wall about 100 ft. in height.



Freshfield Glacier. Observations made on July 5th, 1937, complete a fifteen-year period since the first measurements were undertaken (1922). Photographs from Camp Station and Station C afford further evidence of the subsidence of the tongue through ablation, about one-third of the total volume of the tongue having been lost in fifteen years.

The total retreat of the tongue since 1922 amounts to 1312 ft., as follows:

<i>Retreat</i>	<i>Feet</i>	<i>Average per day inches</i>
1922-26.....	330	2.67
1926-30.....	253	2.09
1930-34.....	317	2.60
1934-37.....	412	4.50

The great boulder on the ice has advanced 1551 ft. in fifteen years, and is now exactly on the line surveyed in 1922:

<i>Advance</i>	<i>Feet</i>	<i>Average per day inches</i>
1922-26.....	505	4.01
1926-30.....	426	3.52
1930-34.....	345	2.78
1934-37.....	275	3.0

It is apparent that the tongue's retreat, uniform from 1922 until 1934, is now accelerating, seemingly due to additional stream erosion and greater rainfall. The advance of the great boulder diminishes progressively as the ice terminus is approached.

Variations in distance between the great boulder and the glacial erratic marked "1922," due to side-slip from ice-pedestals, are as follows: 350 ft. (1922), 440 ft. (1926), 429 ft. (1930), 410 ft. (1934), 411 ft. (1937).

In 1937 plates 6 and 8 of the 1922 line were still on the ice, just above the upper margin of the terminal dirt-zone of the tongue, and about 1200 ft. below the surveyed line A-B of 1922.



Prior Peak (10,750 ft.) and *Unnamed* (10,150 ft.). July 8th, 1937. First ascents of these were made in a continuous route from camp below the tongue of Freshfield glacier. E. Cromwell, E. Cromwell, Jr., Miss G. Engelhard, F. S. North, J. M. Thorington. From the Freshfield basin the crevassed draw leading to the base of Mt. Nanga Parbat was ascended, turning on the upper snow plateau to pass between Mts. Bulyea and Walker, Prior Peak then being traversed from S. to N. on broken ledges. On returning through the Bulyea-Walker saddle, the snowfield was crossed to

S. E. to gain the unnamed peak on the watershed between Mts. Barnard and Trutch, traversing it from W. to E. "A miniature traverse of Mt. Victoria." Interesting views of frozen Waitabit Lake.

Total distance covered about 22 miles. Ascent from camp to summit of Prior Peak, 7 h.; total time 12.5 h.

J. M. T.



SELKIRK RANGE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Mt. Trident. The opening of the highway along the Big Bend of the Columbia River brings nearer a large number of peaks unclimbed and unnamed. It will not, however, make them readily accessible to climbing parties unless trails are cut through the region. Mt. Trident, 10,141 ft., was seen and named from Kinbasket Lake by Dr. Charles Shaw in 1910. It would seem to be as accessible as any. Miss Kate Gardiner and the writer, with the Swiss guides, Edward Feuz and Christian Häsler, climbed it in July, 1937. Motoring from Banff to Kinbasket Lake at Middle River, we were met and rowed across the lake by Peter Bergenham of Beavermouth, an expert boatman and woodsman. The next day and the morning after, ten hours in all, we spent, fighting our way with packs to the head of the valley, through heavy undergrowth, massive windfalls, devil's club and, worst of all, alder-slides. Much cutting was necessary to get through at all. The distance is probably only four or five miles, but up from 2203 ft., the altitude of the lake, almost to timberline. Camp was made on the moraine on the N. E. side of a lovely glacier cirque inhabited by some forty goats.

Two peaks are visible from Kinbasket Lake and as one proceeds up the valley, a third appears on the left (E.). The middle one is the highest; the right resolves itself into a mere shoulder of Trident and the left proved to be several hundred feet lower. The ridge of Trident from the col between it and the unnamed lesser peak to the E. is a series of jagged rocks, and ascent to the summit cut off by a perpendicular slab of rock. Ascent by our party was made by crossing the col (four hours from high camp) and descending to the W. slope (two hours including route finding), where slabby rocks gave access to a high bench running around the mountain. Following this, we came to the final ridge with some good climbing to the summit (three hours); return to camp in six hours.

The view is extensive. The Columbia Icefield, thirty to forty miles away, is distinguishable best with field-glasses. Mt. Adamant, Sir Sandford, Iconoclast, and the Sorcerer could be recognized easily. The depression of the Big Bend could be traced but Mt. Chapman, unknown to our party, was not noticed probably due to a thunderstorm which struck us as we approached the summit and