

*Waterfall Peaks* (9600 ft.). Poboktan-Jonas divide, S. W. of warden's cabin on Poboktan Creek. These sharp little peaks present a steep face on the E. but like the nearby Poboktan Peak have interminable scree slopes on their W. sides. In 1938 the Waterfall Peaks were climbed by Miss L. Gest, Miss P. Prescott, who found on the summit a record of a party led by *J. Weiss*. Cross the shallow Poboktan stream from the warden's cabin and follow the N. side of the waterfall stream to the small glacial basin at the base of the peaks. Thence via E. face to N. peak, traversing to the higher S. peak.

*Unnamed* (10,150 ft.). Ten or 12 miles N. E. of the Big Bend bridge (Columbia River), from which it is seen prominently; 5 miles E. of Canoe River, the highest in its group. 1940 first ascent by H. S. Hall, Jr., *E. Feuz, Jr.* A lumber road with bridge across Wood River leaves the main highway a half mile E. of the Columbia bridge. This road, although partially blocked by windfalls and washouts, can be walked for 15 miles. The climb is made from the junction of the first important creek (known locally as Harvey Creek) with the Canoe on its E. side about 9 miles along the lumber road at an elevation of 2200 ft. From old lumber camp at this point ascend through timber on N. side of Harvey Creek to treeline (7300 ft.; 5 h.), thence crossing ridge at 7700 ft. and down 500 ft. to small stream from glacier on S. face. This stream flows to Harvey Creek. Thence a long narrow crack (5-20 ft. wide and without difficulty) through cliffs otherwise forbidding for 1200 ft. Above this the slabs are not difficult but rope was used. Easy rock and scree from 9000 ft. to summit. Ascent 11 h.; descent to treeline 3.5 h. Mt. Clemenceau is visible about 25 miles E.

*Rundle's Journal*. In the Banff museum, attached to a photograph of R. T. Rundle, the Wesleyan missionary to the Indians, is a statement to the effect that he reached the vicinity of Banff in the summer 1841 and camped for five weeks at the base of Cascade Mtn. That this is incorrect is shown by his detailed Journal, a copy of which Rundle's daughter made for the late Mrs. Warren.

Rundle arrived at Edmonton in the autumn of 1840, and met Sir George Simpson near Battle River in July of the following year when the governor was on his journey around the world. Rundle went several times to Rocky Mountain House, and was up Bow River as far as the site of the Old Bow Fort on June 8th, 1842. It was not until June, 1847, however, that he proceeded above this point into the mountains. He reached the site of Banff on June 28th, 1847, but did not stop, continuing at once to Lake Minnewanka where the Indians were camping. He proceeded E. along the lake on June 30th, and carved his initials and the date on a tree on the following day. The party then left the mountains through the valley of Ghost River to Bow, Rundle going back