

toria to Mt. Whyte." This is the only record of this ascent, and it leaves uncertain whether they proceeded over the point now known as Popes Peak. The summit called Popes Peak in early days is the present Mt. Niblock, and the entries in Kaufmann's book are thought to refer to the latter peak. Tewes, in 1903, spoke of Mt. Huber as "the last unascended peak in the vicinity of Lake Louise," so it may be that the present Popes Peak was crossed by Collier's party. If so, it would antedate the ascent of Popes Peak credited to L. S. Amery with *C. Kaufmann* in 1905.

The Alpine Club of Canada held camps in Cataract Valley at the foot of The Watch Tower in 1913 and again in 1917. In 1913, A. J. Campbell is credited with an ascent of Popes Peak (*C. A. J.* vi, 252), and in 1917 Mrs. E. B. Edwards made an ascent of Mt. Collier (*C. A. J.* ix, 169), both presumably from Cataract Valley and, if so, the first recorded from that side. No details of routes are given. Even in 1917, Mt. Collier is spoken of as a "Peak of the Victoria Ridge South of Popes Peak," and as yet the name has not been approved by the Geographic Board, thus explaining its absence on Sheet 15 of the Boundary Survey.

On S. E. S. Allen's privately printed map the Lake Louise area (1894), Popes Peak was called *Mt. Despine* (Edward Despine, of Geneva, was his companion on the Matterhorn in 1892), while Mt. Collier bears the name *Mt. Nichols* (Rev. H. P. Nichols led their party on Mt. Fox in 1893).

*Mt. Haddo.* Tewes calls this peak "Sheol," but there is no doubt as to the summit which he and *C. Bohren* attained. Crossing Castle Crag, they found the Aberdeen Glacier too steep and therefore took to the face and ridge of Mt. Haddo, of which they made the first ascent. They continued thence to Mt. Aberdeen, descending its southern shale slope to the Lefroy Glacier.

*Mt. Huber.* G. Collier was of the party which made the first ascent in 1903 (E. Tewes, *C. Bohren*, *C. Kaufmann*). Their route, little likely to be repeated, is not given in the Guidebook, but is nevertheless remarkable. Leaving the chalet at Lake Louise at 4.30 A.M. they reached Abbot Pass at 9.00, ascended the Victoria ridge to within 30 minutes of the summit, whence a couloir was descended (bergschrund) to the saddle, and Mt. Huber attained by its N. face. On returning, the party went to the summit of Mt. Victoria. Tewes gives no further times except that they were back in Abbot Pass at 5.30 P.M. and at the chalet at 8.00.

*The Mitre.* On August 13th, 1903, Collier, Tewes and *C. Bohren* ascended Mitre by "a couloir in the south wall and thence over the greatly exposed ridge." This would seem to have been the first ascent by tourists, since the 1901 ascent was by professional guides only (*C. Kaufmann*, *J. Pollinger*).