

After returning to Base Camp, we abandoned it permanently and moved down the Brabazon and up Wood Glacier to the col east of Mount Wood on the Wolf Creek Divide. From here we ascended Peak 10,000 by its west ridge, but lack of time and deteriorating weather forced us to abandon an attempt on Mount Wood. Returning down Wood and Klutlan glaciers to the source of the Klutlan River, we recovered the airdrop there, which contained a rubber life-raft and jackets, and floated cold and wet on an occasionally thrilling ride down the Klutlan and White rivers to the Alaska Highway. We hitchhiked back to Whitehorse in time for our return flight home on August 31.

BARBARA LILLEY

*Mount Northover, French Military Group.* On June 29 a Calgary Section party of the Alpine Club of Canada, about 25 people, left the power dam at Upper Kananaskis Lake and walked around the lake to camp about a mile above Fossil Falls. On June 30, Isabel Spreat, Peter Rainier, Sev Heiberg, Pat Duffy, and I left camp at 7 A.M. to make the first ascent of Mount Northover (9600 feet). We followed the south ridge and reached the summit at 11 A.M. One knife edge, inclined at 40°, and a pitch of slabby rock of about 50 feet formed the only difficulties. Descent was by the same route.

R. C. HIND

*New Routes on Monkhead and Llysfran, Maligne Lake.* The Iowa Mountaineers' 1957 summer climbing Base Camp was held at Maligne Lake August 13 to 28, 76 persons participating in the outing. A new route on Monkhead (10,535 feet) was led by Toni Messner, with Hans Gmoser and Allen Auten. The ascent was made by the prominent couloir in the north face, which is visible from Mount Paul. Delicate climbing over a shaly band above the couloir (mud and scree) was required to reach the shelf above the imposing cliffs which surround the peak. They climbed the north glacier and traversed on the east side of the peak to the snow slopes of the southeast side, which led to the summit plateau. Auten suffered a minor knee sprain at this point and waited while Messner and Gmoser completed the ascent. On the return the party skirted the shelf above the lower cliffs in order more completely to scout the peak and to avoid the descent over the shaly band. In this way they reached the gradual slopes near the moraines of Brazeau Glacier. The final return was through woods at the base of the cliffs. The descent was probably the same as that used by the Gibson party in 1950. The round trip time was 14 hours, by a very fast party.

The new route on Llysfran Peak was made by Toni Messner and Warren Pagel, the former leading. They climbed past the lake, called Ultramaligne Lake in the 1939 AAC account, between Mount Julien and the unnamed outlier of Mount Mary Vaux. They then ascended the steep wall between Julien and Llysfran, northeast of the peak. The climbing was difficult, but the rock was sound. A piton was used at one point for security. The ridge was then traversed south over the summit of the peak as a storm was approaching. The descent was made by the headwall southeast of the peak over sections of rotten rock. The round trip time, including the boat trip to the approach point, was 161½ hours, by a very fast party.

JOHN EBERT

*Homathko Snowfield, Coast Range.* On July 27, 1957, Richard H. Beatty and I arrived in Princeton, B. C., where we met our friends Alistair Morrison and John Rucklidge, of Cambridge University, England, and with some difficulty continued by car to the head of Chilko Lake. From there we had arranged boat transportation to the end of Franklin Arm, 50 miles down the lake, but beyond we were solely dependent on backpacking. Ten miles of dense burned-over bush in the steep valleys of Dechamps and Nine Mile creeks and a high ridge and glacier still separated us from the deep north-south valley on the eastern edge of the snowfield. So great were the obstacles on this approach that it took us nearly two weeks to complete the two trips required to bring the necessary supplies into that valley.

Measuring about 15 by 20 miles, the Homathko Snowfield lies at 7000 to 8000 feet south of the Waddington group, between the Homathko and Southgate rivers. Although the highest peaks about its periphery, such as Mount Queen Bess (10,700 feet), and Mount Grenville (10,200 feet), have been climbed, the snowfield itself is difficult of access and has been penetrated only a very short distance on one or two occasions. Its undulating arctic-like surface is studded with nunataks and peaks, rising from a few feet to 2000 feet above it. From the basin-like snowfield numerous glaciers radiate between these outer peaks and fall into the great valleys surrounding it. After ascending to the snowfield by one of these glaciers, we established camp two miles in from its edge. After climbing a nunatak here, we continued across the snowfield and with one intermediate camp reached the large icefalls of Jewakwa Glacier on the western side, thus accomplishing the first crossing of the snowfield. We placed a cairn on a nearby nunatak and returned to the eastern edge by a more southerly route. Just inside the eastern rim we climbed a jagged peak of 9500 feet, which we called Cambridge Peak. The route lay along a ridge barred by many gen-