

"At the moment he spoke, we were still sheltered from the worst of the storm by the West arête; but as we mounted higher, we rose above its protection, and the power of the blizzard increased ten-fold. The wind was bitter and blowing from the north, driving the falling snow into our faces until we could hardly see. The lashes of my weather eye froze together and I could not face the storm. The cold became severe, congealing the moisture in our clothes until they were like suits of mail, and although the wind grew more and more powerful, the density of the mist did not relax for a moment. In fact, the veil about us was of such an unchanging whiteness and opacity that to our half-blinded vision, the snow underfoot and the enveloping mist became as one, until often it was only by feeling with our axes that we could ascertain the angle of the slopes we were ascending. When, however, the snow was pierced by the axe shafts, or disturbed by our feet, delicate blue shadows of exquisite and varying tones filled the depression."

Among other noteworthy papers should be mentioned one by Howard and Mumm on "The Whirlpool." Mumm throws an interesting suggestion into the long discussion concerning the identity of the one-time giants, Mts. Brown and Hooker, namely, that the mountains originally named by Douglas are not on opposite sides of the pass, as the Arrowsmith maps had shown them, but are to be identified as twin peaks lying side by side upon the west of the Punchbowl.

A. O. Wheeler continues his study of the motion of the Yoho Glacier, and adds an interesting paper on the Robson Glacier: that huge sheet of ice discharging its waters so deftly on the summit of the watershed that the caprice of spring freshets, shifting their flow erratically from the Pacific to the Arctic slope, or dividing it between the two, changes the provincial boundary and bandies about between Alberta and British Columbia, an area of some score of square miles.

Mt. Natazhat (13,480), a handsome peak of Alaska close to the Yukon border, occupies our attention in an article by H. F. J. Lambart, of the International Boundary Survey.

Significant, also, is an article by the Hon. W. R. Ross on "National Parks as an Asset," representing as it does the attitude of a minister of the crown towards the "potential riches" in scenery. It is well that we should recognize the commercial value of natural beauties. Nevertheless, we shall be able to measure the greatest riches of the mountains, not in the treasury, but in the character of those who have felt the inspiration of the cliff and trail.

Perhaps the most striking excellence of the Journal is in the photographs. Robson lends itself to art. Unlike the vast majority of Rocky Mountain peaks, which Dr. Coleman complains are ill-grouped for individual effect, Robson is singularly well posed, so that from every point of view it appears the culminating feature of the landscape. It is not hidden away deep in