



THE BRITISH COLUMBIA  
MOUNTAINEERING CLUB

Founded 1907. :: Incorporated 1912.

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**SUMMER CAMP**

Attractions of the region in which the annual summer camp is to be held have been dealt with at considerable length in these columns on several occasions, as well as illustrated with excellent slides at the annual dinner, so that there is little point in any further description along this line.

In the next world perhaps camp committees will have their reward in the shape of people who will let them know at the appointed date whether or not they will attend camp—in this world it seems too much to hope for. If you intend to go, get your deposit in at once, and give the committee a chance.

If you miss going to camp you miss the outstanding event of the year's activities of the Club.

The trains run so that one may spend five, eight or the full fourteen days. The first party will leave Saturday, August 9, at 9.15 a.m. Trains go up Saturday, Tuesday, and Friday; coming down Monday, Tuesday, and Friday.

In spite of all that has been said on the subject, some members seem unaware that it is the intention to have a cook for camp.

**EDGE NAILS.**

Edge nails are obtainable from the Treasurer, 64 Canada Life Building, at 20 cents a dozen. This announcement is repeated for the benefit of new members. The number required for a pair of boots is a matter of individual taste—anything up to six dozen. Maclachan-Taylor Co., who advertise in *The Mountaineer*, put these nails in boots in a satisfactory manner, as well as making good boots.

**MOUNTAINS OF THE UPPER  
COQUITLAM.**

By T. FYLES

A group of mountains which has called for considerable comment, but has otherwise been neglected, are set on the eastern horizon, somewhere between the Golden Ears and Indian Chief, when viewed from the local mountains. Looking backwards from the top of the long gully on Mt. Bishop, this group is especially prominent.

It had been assumed that this position was near the head of Coquitlam Lake.

On June 15, six club members, Messrs. E. Fuller, H. O. Connor, B. C. Cayley, H. D. Foster, J. B. Spieby and T. Fyles, set out with a week's provisions.

Coquitlam Dam was reached by auto where, through the courtesy of the B. C. Electric Rly., a launch was waiting to convey the party to the head of the lake eight miles away. An hour later, at six p.m., the launch was left behind and one and a half hours were spent following the western bank of the Upper Coquitlam river to the first fork. During the night rain fell heavily, so Sunday was spent packing along the main valley. An old trail was found which, though very much overgrown was quite helpful.

The sun broke through in the afternoon and a watch was kept for a second fork to the east, to give access to the peaks believed to lie behind the wooded hillside which continued to shut off our view on the opposite side of the river.

Camp was made at 5 p.m. after eight hours going. A bulky mass on the west side of the river with snow showing amongst its summit rocks seemed almost

to block the valley ahead, and on Monday morning at 5.30 a start was made to climb it. Working around a series of bluffs, views began to develop across the valley, and soon the whole of the desired peaks came into view. Those furthest north standing above the head of the second fork of the valley seemed most attractive. The ridge separates the two easterly branches of the valley and appears to connect with the whole of the range. We continued the climb, speculating with interest as to our position with regard to Indian Chief and other points of interest. The North Arm appeared over a shoulder of the mountains and a valley ran from beneath us out to Granite Falls over what developed into a snow covered ridge we found ourselves on an extremity of a horseshoe-shaped granite ridge, with a lake in a basin 500 feet below still covered with snow. Gathering clouds had caused us to hurry to catch the views, and it was only as they rose and fell that other details were determined.

Reaching the highest point, 5,700 feet, we found ourselves looking across the deep basin containing Ann and Joseph Lakes, with Indian Chief, whose summit remained enveloped in clouds, on the other side; whilst from another point of the ridge Dunlap Lake and Norton Lake with its cabins came into view. Desolation Lake, marked as the source of the Coquitlam river on the map, appeared below on the eastern side, a larger sheet of water than suggested by the map. A cairn was found containing a weather-worn piece of paper, but all that could be deciphered was the name Gordon.

That night we retired early in high hopes. Rain, however, pattered on the tent in the early hours and developed into a regular downpour. Starting at 9.30 a.m. the log at the crossing was found to be six inches under water, and the trip over was rather a delicate operation. Wet woods were traversed, the bluffs streamed with water, the bushes on the ridge showered water upon us, but an altitude of 3,800 feet was reached, where, on a patch of heather amongst the snow the tent was pitched. Late in the evening the rain ceased, a good

fire was started, and the bundles of wet garments were scorched and dried by turn. Several articles of clothing suffered from the flames, including a purse of money. After the rain we felt sure of a good day for Wednesday and rose early to welcome patches of blue sky. Starting at 6 a.m. the weather continued promising and at 4,600 feet we had a glimpse of Coquitlam Lake. At the head of the valley of the first fork, a lake about two-thirds of a mile long appeared; probably of glacial origin. New snow lay around as we climbed higher. At 5,200 feet the main ridge was reached, but the mist was so thick that it was impossible to determine whether snow or mist lay ahead, without prodding with the ice axe. An effort was made to reach the peaks furthest north. The first attempt took us up to 5,800 feet, then led us downward into space so that route was abandoned. We retraced our steps, struck out over what appeared to be an extensive snowfield, roped together, and went north with the aid of the compass. We tried to get echoes to help out, and by these means were able to follow from one rocky outcrop to another, until about 2 p.m. a somewhat larger mass grew upon us out of the fog. A detached pinnacle and the main mass a rocky peak whose sides fell away to snow slopes and nothingness were both climbed; the peak giving an altitude of 6,050 feet. It was thought useless to try to do more under existing conditions. Wet weather continued on the return trip; 150 inches is the average fall at the lake.

It was suggested that as the peaks so far had no names they might be called the Memorial Group; and the peaks named after the members of our own club who lost their lives in the Great War.

It is suggested that the highest point reached be called Mt. Carr after Frank Carr who was on the club's executive for several years.

#### MEMBERSHIP DUES

The Treasurer has not yet received the annual dues of \$3.00 from a number of members. This is to remind them that the 1924 dues should have been paid long ago.

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**ENTERTAINING MEN OF THE  
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An invitation was extended to the men of H.M.S. "Hood," "Repulse" and "Adelaide" to make mountain climbs under the guidance of Club members, and several of them availed themselves of the offer, Mr. F. W. Johnson and Mr. N. E. Martin taking them to the cabin and up Grouse Mountain. They got the keenest enjoyment out of the trip, and some of them tried to repeat it, but were unable to get away.

**ALPINE CLUB CAMP**

Several members of the Club are attending the Second Mt. Robson Camp of the Alpine Club of Canada, which as usual extended an invitation to the B. C. M. C. to send several members on the same terms as A. C. C. members. The district is one to be remembered, if only for the close views of such a mountain as Mt. Robson.

**ADDRESSES WANTED**

Addresses for mailing purposes are wanted for the following members: Miss G. May, Mr. E. J. Bloomfield, Mr. A. A. Shipp, Mr. G. P. C. Bosdet. Mail for them from the Club is being returned from the last addresses the Secretary has. Members knowing their present addresses are asked to notify the Secretary, or to draw this to the attention of the members concerned.

**A UNIQUE TIME SIGNAL**

Mr. Neal Carter, who spends most of his time at Boundary Bay now, states he has taken to setting his watch by the glare of evening sunlight reflected from the windows of Alpine Lodge, Grouse Mountain Plateau. In spite of the distance being 30 miles the light is very bright. Of course it is necessary to allow for the earlier setting of the sun every day.

**BADGES.**

Club badges may be obtained from the Treasurer, Mr. B. C. Cayley, 64 Canada Life Building. A considerable number of them are being worn, but there are still a number of members to whom the Treasurer will be glad to sell them at the modest price of 50 cents. Those introducing new members might take advantage of the occasion to inform them that badges are available.

**NEW BOOKS FOR THE LIBRARY**

**NATURE IN AMERICAN LITERATURE**—By *Norman Foerster*. (Mac-Millan Co., New York; Toronto; \$1.75.) A carefully compiled record of nature references made by leading American authors such as Bryant, Emerson, Lowell, Muir, Burroughs, etc., together with biographical notes such as would pertain to the subject. Numerous quotations and a topical index make it a valuable reference book.

**CANADIAN ALPINE JOURNAL, 1923.** Interesting accounts of the Everest Expedition, the second complete ascent of Mt. Robson, the Freshfield Group, the Royal Group, etc. The usual Scientific Section, and in the Miscellaneous Section, of special interest is an account by Don Munday of explorations made in 1922 in our own Garibaldi Park.

**THE SOUTH AMERICAN TOUR**—By *Annie S. Peck, F.R.G.S.* (George H. Doran Co., New York.) 380 pp. A descriptive guide to South America. Miss Peck has attained the highest point yet ascended on this hemisphere (Mt. Huascarán, 21,812 ft.) Her book combines a popular account of South American life and travel with details of accommodation, costs, and incidentals not usually found in such a book. Photographs by the authoress, together with topical and place index with map.

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**MOUNTAINEERING AS AN AID  
TO MINING**

It is somewhat unique in the history of mountaineering for climbers to be asked to turn their ability along that line to use for the benefit of miners, but this was done recently by the owners of the Eureka-Victoria Mine which is about eight miles southward from Hope. Mr. and Mrs. Don Munday were the climbers. Eureka Mountain is about 6,100 feet high, the mine camp being at 5,000 feet on the north slope and commanding a magnificent view up the Fraser canyon from Hope, and of the surrounding mountains, the nearest, Mt. Holy Cross, being probably close to 7,000 feet. The south peak of Eureka Mountain is unclimbed. The rock seems to be something of a geological puzzle, an agglomerate or conglomerate composed of a variety of small stones cemented together so solidly that the mass usually breaks through them rather than around them. Where well-weathered, the rock affords fairly good footing, but the cleavage planes produce mostly overhanging faces or excessively steep ledges.

The ore vein which they were particularly wanted to explore contained silver, and was visible high in the cliffs in the centre of "Snowslide Gulch," so named because of an avalanche which so nearly proved fatal that further exploration was left to mountaineers. The gulch is comparable to Crown "Crater," but is on a much grander scale, with added difficulties in the way of steepness, smoothness of the rock, belts of cliff, and lesser gullies with sheer walls. This was on the southeast of the mountain, and two traverses of the mountain were made in the day, necessitating some stiff rock climbing.

The miners were sceptical about what people calling themselves mountaineers could do, but it may be fairly said that their unbelief disappeared when they saw the ore and learned how it had been obtained—chiefly by dangling over a cliff on the end of a rope.

A great deal of useful information about the ore bodies was secured in the course of a day and half of climbing. The trip to

the mine camp, made on horses, took three and a half hours from Silver Creek (four miles from Hope); the descent to the creek took two hours, shelter being taken several times from showers. The weather on the long climb was good except for smoke and a thunderstorm which hurried the climbers into camp, but the second day was spoiled by thick clouds on the mountain, followed by thunderstorms and hail.

In addition to being the first quartz mine in British Columbia, the mine has a romantic history. The present development work is being done by Mr. William Irwin who drove the tunnel which uncovered the ore that made the Premier Mine famous the world over.

To the eastward of Eureka are a number of attractive peaks which appear to be close to good trails; several must exceed 7,000 feet considerably. No record exists of their having been climbed.

**ABSENT MEMBERS**

Mr. C. T. Townsend will be glad to hear from any members of the Club who care to spare the time to write to him, c/o Dairy Branch, Regina, Sask.

The same holds good with regard to Mr. Douglas Beasley, 1132 Oakland Ave., Piedmont, Calif. In a recent letter to Mr. Tom Fyles he relates having climbed the Half Dome, Yosemite Park, in his bare feet at a time when the cable had broken away. He also made an ascent of Mt. Shasta, 14,444 feet, which he describes as a stiff but not dangerous climb, but considering Mt. Baker a finer mountain.

Mr. A. L. Kendall, c/o the Geological Survey, Ainsworth, B. C., is climbing in the course of his work in a district bristling with virgin peaks, and reports it is a fine part of the Kootenay country from the climber's point of view.

**CLUB LIBRARY OPEN.**

Members are reminded that the Club library is now open in Mr. Toon's Bookstore, Granville Street. The simple rules governing the use of books will be found there—a summary of them has already appeared in The Mountaineer.

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