

January 1963

Mountain Ear

MONTHLY NEWSLETTER OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINEERS

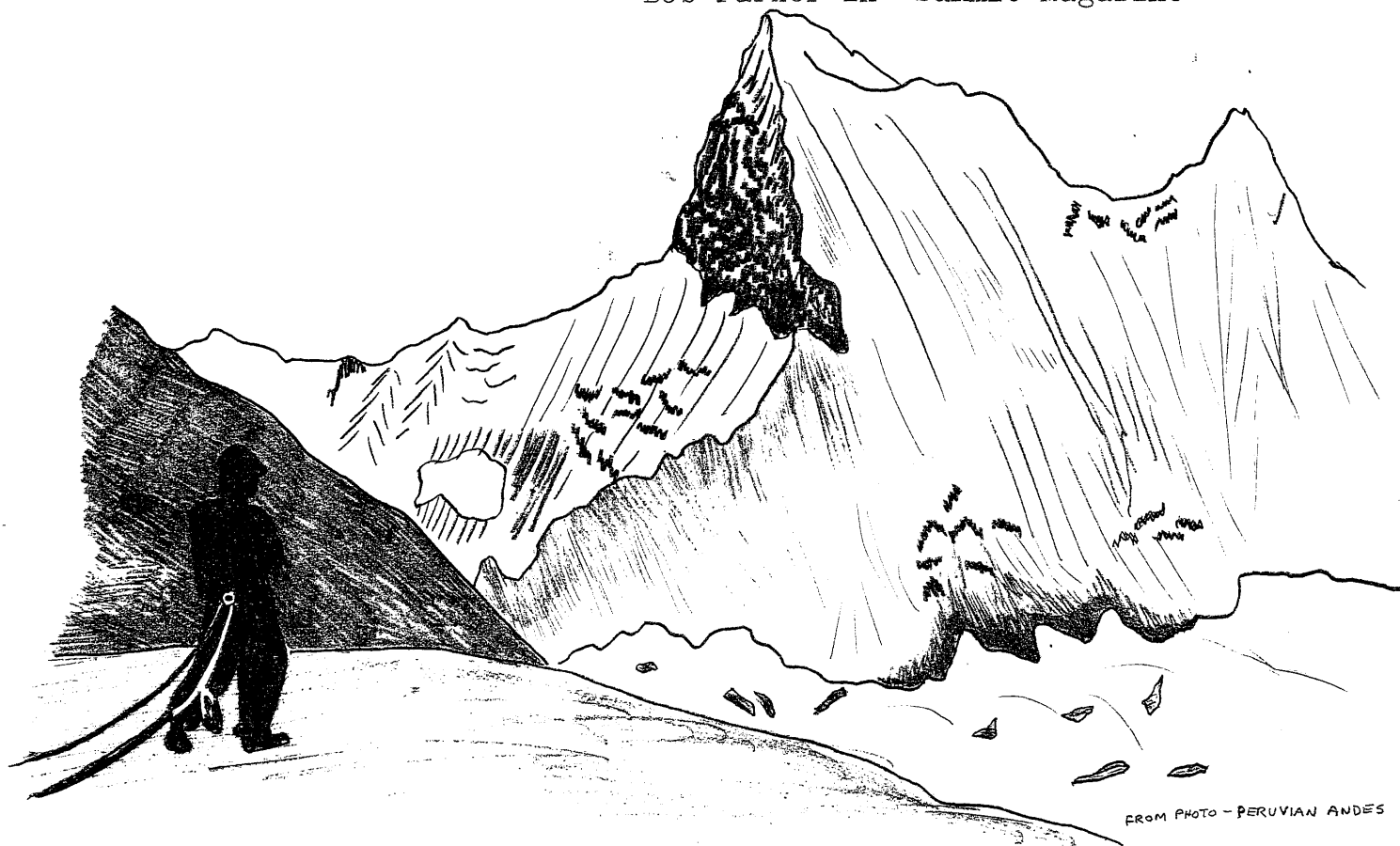
Vol. II No. 3

No man can climb alone
Across the treacherous, boulder-strewn moraine
And up the ice-fall route to col and summit,
And hope to return.

No man can face alone the desperate wind
That tears at his life's moorings on the high
And lonely ridgetop of the world.
The bitter dark of Himalayan dawn
Is more than any man can bear, alone.
Without the warm, electric link of climbing rope
From man to man,
The awful, empty pull of space beneath his feet
Would suck him of his will to struggle on.

It is just here, among the obdurate truths
Of rock and snow and ice,
That one can measure best his helplessness
Before the natural world,
And, lonely in the grasp of wind and height and cold,
His blind dependence on his fellow man.

Bob Parker in "Summit Magazine"



FROM PHOTO - PERUVIAN ANDES

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

NEXT MEETING: Tuesday, January 15, 7:30 pm, MSU Lodge. Program: Two Forest Service movies on snow camping, survival, and avalanches. Planning winter events, study of Mission Mts. topographic map. Refreshments.

FEBRUARY MEETING: Tuesday, February 12, 7:30 pm, MSU Lodge. Program: Display of winter equipment - for touring, climbing, and snow camping. PLUS avalanche slide talk (official National Ski Patrol) presented by Gardner Miller.

REPORTS

Mountaineer Meeting-Monday, December 3, 1962

Gary Hall opened the meeting and presented several business items including shoulder patches, winter climbing training, and mountain rescue. It was decided that meeting night would be the second Tuesday each month to alternate with ski patrol and ski club meetings.

The Sierra Club movie did not arrive (it did the following day), so slides were shown by Tom Choate on climbing in Glacier Park, including the first ascent of the East face of Mount Wilbur (December Mountain Ear). Gary Hall also showed slides of Mount McDonald climbs (see this issue).

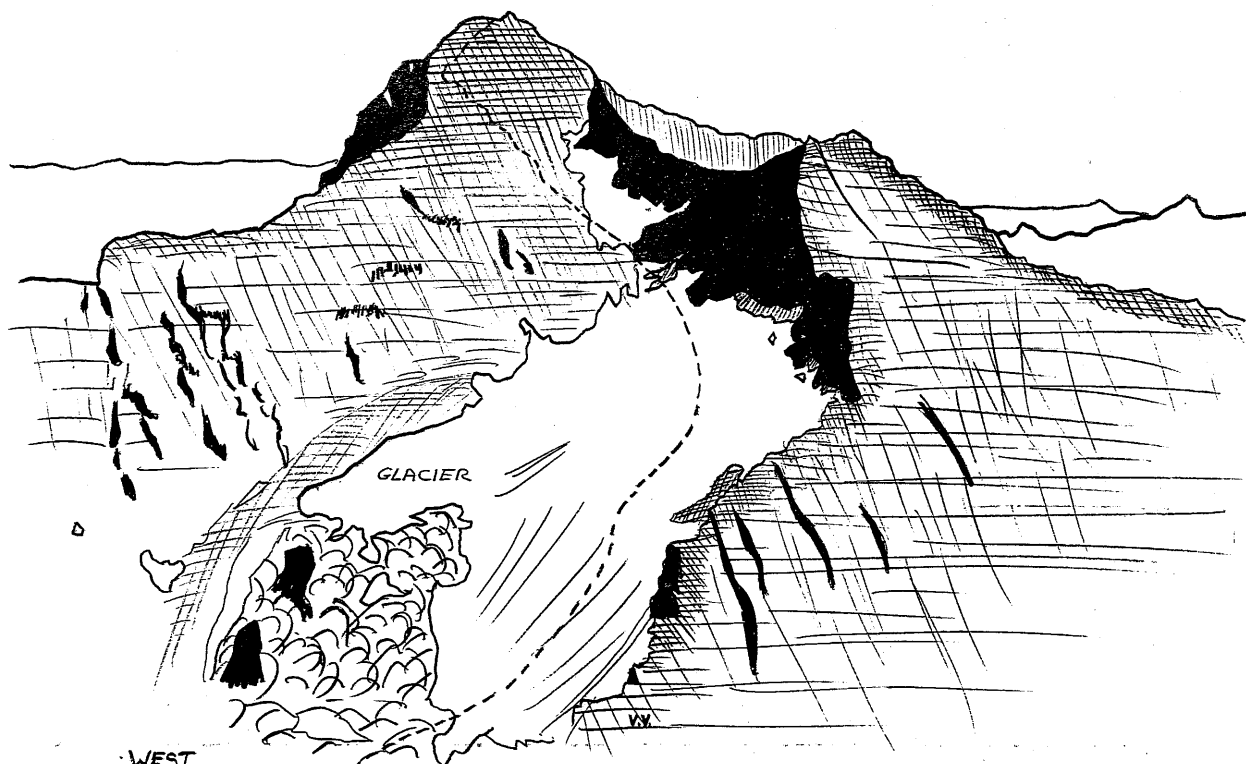
THANKSGIVING IN GLACIER PARK

Your 1962-63 officers joined two members of the Bozeman group for the first ski tour of the season in the Many Glacier region of Glacier National Park. Tom Choate's research on the ptarmigan made the use of an old and breezy, but very welcome cabin possible as a base camp. The first tour and search for ptarmigan was to the southwest, up the Josephine-Grinnell Lake valley and almost up to Grinnell Glacier. About a half mile from the glacier we were stopped by steep snow on the cliffside trail. Ptarmigan were not seen, but Franklin grouse and American mergansers were. More exciting yet was surprising an old bighorn ram at 50 feet and a nanny and kid mountain goat at 100 feet. I doubt if they see many winter tourists!

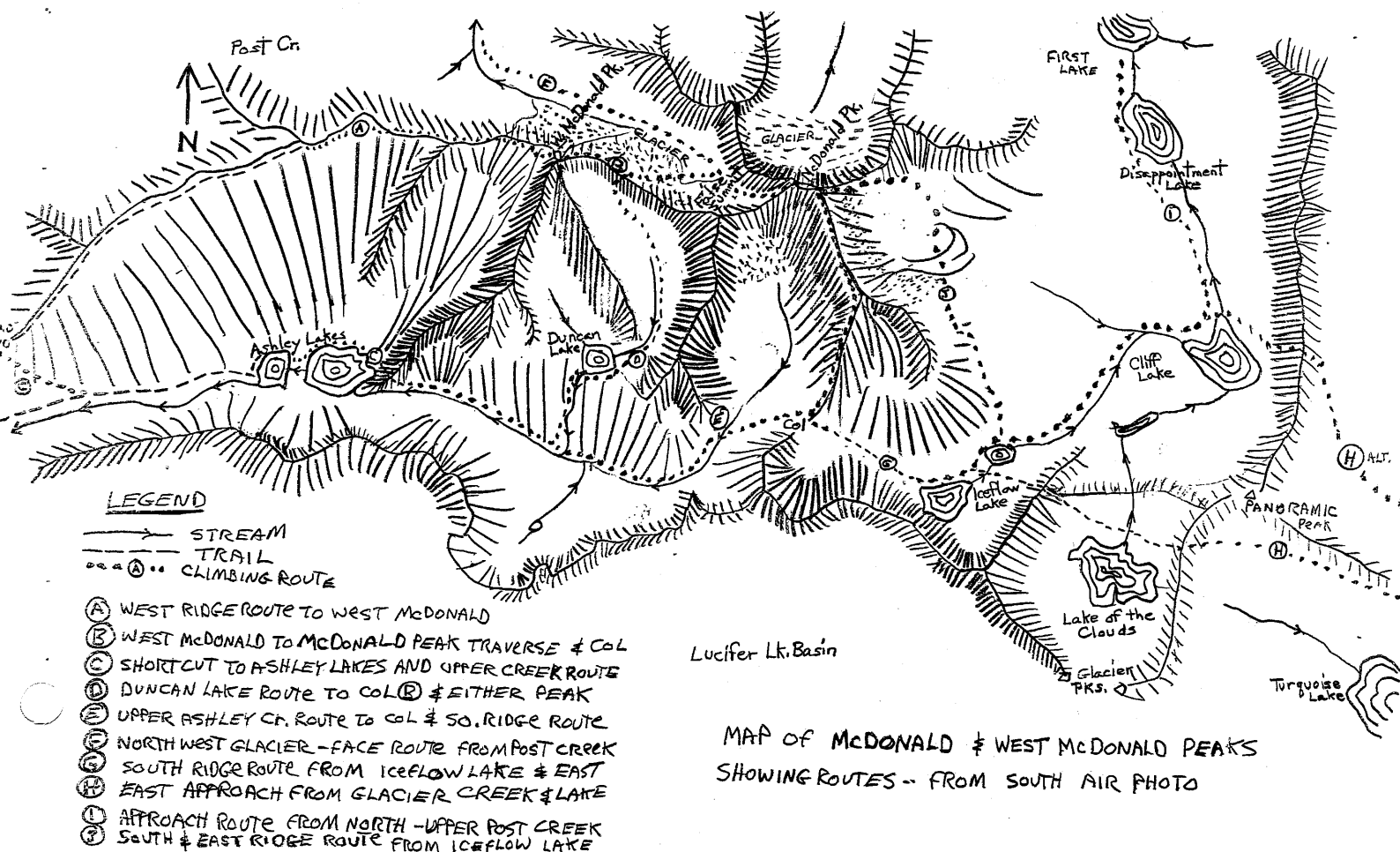
The second tour, also on a windy day, took the five of us up the Ptarmigan Creek drainage to Iceberg Lake. That beautiful 3000 foot high cirque is an even more spectacular sight when frosted with snow. T. Choate

December 1 and 2 - Return trip to the Missions was cancelled due to bad weather.

Christmas vacation Ski tours will be reported in the February Mountain Ear.



WEST
North Face, McDonald Pk., from West McDonald showing route up
from Post Creek



error is that there exists a series of small mossy cliffs which you had to circumvent in order that you would have the easiest possible route. Also you can not keep from losing altitude, except when the snow is covering the downfall, because there exists in the way a downhill strip of impenetrable evergreen brush. Once at the bottom of the falls (1½ hours) you go up the ridge to the east or to your left of the stream until you reach the glacier cirque above you. This ridge is the worst of all due to the buck brush and broken trees scattered from the avalanches and it will require trial and error methods of finding a route up. In many places there exists only one feasible route unless you do some rock climbing and, in one and only one place, the route necessitates climbing up about 20 feet of class 3 rock. About 100 yards up the cirque there is a large boulder on the north side which offers protection from wind for a campsite (2½ hours). There is fire wood near and there is a place cleared down to the bare dirt so that a tent can be pitched. From here you follow the glacier or snow field up to the top and under normal situations is not technical and does not get any steeper than 45 degrees. Gary L. Hall

1. Russel M. Betts, "Mountain Ear", Feb. 1962

McDONALD PEAK, North-west glacier route, June 23 & 24, 1962.

Climbed by Scott Tunnock and Gary Hall

Accepting Scott's invitation, we left Missoula at 7:30 am Saturday, June 23, 1962 and arrived at the reservoir, there leaving the car, at 9:05 am. Taking the trail around the north side of the lake we reached the "Cedars camp" at 10:00 am. Leaving the trail we started up the hill, not keeping to the west far enough as we failed to interpret Thad's description that we were to go to the west instead of going straight up. Therefore we did not find an easy way up and because it did not seem to get any better we kept going east on a diagonal. As we came to the point where we were to traverse, the ridge we were following finally became relatively brushless thus not helping our mood any. At noon we began our traverse, working across four ridges, each time thinking that on the other side would be the drainage of the falls. When we did reach the drainage we were to our dismay blocked by impenetrable evergreen brush from the ridge on the other side of the stream. We had not been prepared for this brush barrier since on previous winter climbs it had been covered with snow and it was not known to be existent. Looking for a route above and deciding that none were practical, we tried to walk on top of it, but about halfway across and 200' down we found that it was not dense enough to support us. Thus we ended up attempting to roll across with our overnight packs. At times like these I began to wonder WHY? it can't be for fun. When we finally succeeded in getting across, we discovered that we were only about 50' higher than if we would have walked around a clear route below the brush.

Reaching the creek we stopped for a rest. Then at 1:30 pm we began up the ridge to the east of the stream finding it difficult due to the brush and downed timber that seemed to cover everything. At this point we had too much invested to think about turning back and kept on smashing our way through only to find that we would have to go back and take a different route as it would lead to nowhere. Finally by 4:00 pm we reached the cirque and made camp under a large boulder in hopes that it would offer some protection from the wind. After an unsuccessful attempt by Scott to dig through the snow to the gurgling stream running underneath and a trip down several hundred yards to get water, we ended up melting snow for water. Also someone was very considerate many years ago as they had broken a whiskey bottle (blue glass) over the area, and it took us several minutes of picking up small pieces of glass before we could lay the tent out.

After the meal, for which we hardly had any appetite, being so exhausted - or maybe it was my stew, we crawled into our sleeping bags. It was only six o'clock but we were planning, at least Scott was, of getting up at two am. Thus getting up at three am, we had breakfast of protein cookies and Logan bread as cold stew just did not look too appetizing that early in the morning. Thus we threw out over a quart and a half of stew. Finally we left camp at four am and for the next several hundred yards I had the problem of trying to attach a pair of borrowed six point crampons to my boots with avalanche cord

which for awhile did not seem to work until I resorted to an imitation of a longthong wrap. From there all went well until we reached the traverse on the side of the ridge connecting McDonald with West McDonald. Here the sixpoint crampons became virtually worthless as the traverse forced me to walk on only a couple of the points near my heel giving me the sensation that the next moment I would be sliding down the hill. Therefore, Scott being in the lead and wearing a pair of Grivel's, was forced into cutting steps while I tried to negotiate with the pair I was wearing. After about a hundred yards we were in position to go straight up the face, thus ending the difficulty with the crampons. The snow, I should have mentioned before, was so hard that you could kick for all you were worth and not even make an appreciable dent. Finally at 6:45 am we reached the summit which was worth climbing up for, as the weather was the only element that had been decent to us.

The descent took three hours less than the time up and by 3:30 pm, sitting in the car, I wished that I had not come down so soon. Gary L. Hall

A Previous Encounter with McDonald Peak

In August 1960, John Streomnes, Dick Holmes, and myself were going to run up the summit and back down in a single day by basically the same route (Northwest Glacier), but instead of staying out of the drainage leading from the glacier, we decided that it would be faster to go straight up it. We spent over eight hours trying to crawl over, under, and through a combination of dense brush, cliffs, old fallen trees from a previous burn, plus all this being on a steep slope. These usually occurred all at the same time to compound the difficulty and make us very pleased with the exceedingly fast pace we were setting as by two pm we had reached an impressive 1500' above the McDonald Creek bottom. Being behind time, the route ahead looking even worse, Dick having no depth perception as he had lost one of his contact lenses, and the motley looking bunch becoming exhausted, we turned back. And in place of our novices' optimism that we had at the lake, we crawled, stumbled, and fell back down the trail below. Thus I do not recommend to anyone that going straight up the drainage will save time. Gary Hall

McDONALD PEAK (From "Appalachia" December 1950) - South Ridge Route

"...We climbed it (M. and R. Underhill, July 25, 1946), doubtless by a well-known route, from a camp near Icefloe Lake. First mounting west to the col leading over into Ashley Creek, we then swung right, north, up the heel of the main south ridge. The Scree slopes ended in a minor summit, from which a short narrow rock ridge, followed by a broad snow one, led a good quarter of a mile without much ascent to the east-west summit ridge; the cairn lies some 100 yards to the left, west, upon this, at no noticeably higher elevation. (2 3/4 hours, Class I). For all its technical ease, however, our climb was not uneventful for we met a mountaineering hazard new to the books. Arrived on the minor summit we were at first amused to see two yearling grizzlies rough-housing on the slopes far below to the left, then considerably more concerned to see a big fellow come up over this slope and promenade the snow ridge in front which were were planning to follow. A few minutes later the unpropitious combination of a mother and cubs broke out from under our ridge, and moved off to the right, the mother, a big silvertip, standing up and sniffing from time to time in our direction. Altogether, before we had traversed that ridge up and back, which we did in record time, we had seen seven grizzly bears at quarters much too close for comfort. The snow all along the ridge, and also that on the summit ridge, was honeycombed with their huge claw marks. Later we learned that McDonald Peak boasts the largest grizzly population of any sopt in the United States. Its high ridges are evidently their preferred summer resort.

"...in general it must be admitted that McDonald is not an attractive peak for the mountaineer, owing to its plethora of grizzlies."

Condensed by Gary Hall

McDONALD PEAK - East Ridge Route and Approach Via Crescent Creek and Cliff Lake Pass.
Hal Kanzler

The end of the Glacier Creek road at the east boundary of the Mission Wild Area cannot be called a scenic spot. The mountaineering enthusiast can here park his car amidst assorted beer cans, egg cartons, broken bottles, and various other discarded insignia of civilization. From this point it is easy to follow the trail to Glacier Lake by sighting-in on discarded gum and candy wrappers, wax paper, and brown sacks which serve as guides for the one and a half miles on the three foot wide trail.

It is indeed a pleasure to take the undecorated right hand fork of the trail a few hundred yards short of the lake and start the ridge climb toward Lagoon Lake. About a mile farther and some 700 feet higher up the ridge, the trail forks again - the left branch being the old trail to Lagoon, Lake and Turquoise Lakes - the right being the new U.S.F.S. trail, built in 1961, up the Crescent Creek drainage.

Continue on the new trail which reaches Crescent Lake's south shore and then on to the outlet of Heart Lake. Cross Crescent Creek at Heart Lake outlet on log jam and proceed around the north side of Heart Lake. Unless the trail has recently been extended, it will end just short of, and about 300 feet below, Island Lake. A few hundred yards of easy bushwhacking is required to reach the north shore of Island Lake. Travel west along the north shore to inlet and observe a long, gentle, open draw to the west which leads upward to the pass on the Mission Divide above Cliff Lake.

Proceed up this draw, following game trails, around the north side of an alpine pond and up to the headwall bowl under the pass. On the south side of this bowl, a well used and well graded game trail goes directly into the low spot in the pass. Facing west in the pass one can observe the entire east face of McDonald Peak. Cliff Lake is directly below about 500 feet down. This is the headwaters of the south fork of Post Creek - a more beautiful hidden mountain valley would be hard to find. Descend to the outlet of Cliff Lake via a good, but steep, game trail. Do not endeavor to save elevation by traversing to the left. When you get on the west side of Cliff Lake and look back, you will understand why.

Cross the outlet stream on a rather precarious log jam directly over a short falls (that wasn't our rusty tin can you saw stuck in the jam). Travel west around the north side of Cliff Lake to the stream entering the long west bay. By staying up above the shore line, a considerable amount of brush can be avoided. Stay on the right hand side of the stream (which is the outlet of Iceflow Lake) and parallel it on up the valley, now traveling southwest. The thread-like waterfall several hundred feet high and about a mile to the south is the outlet of Lake-of-the-Clouds, which used to discharge into Turquoise Lake through what is now Lone Tree Pass. Years ago a rock slide from Panoramic Peak dammed it and forced it to over-flow into the Post Creek drainage where it carved the now existing outlet channel. Thus, the waterfall was born.

Proceed up the iceflow drainage to the two ponds just downstream from Iceflow Lake. There are several easy routes up this 600 foot climb. Both ponds offer good locations for an alpine camp, if the party makes enough human noise to discourage numerous grizzly from desiring to share the groceries.

At the outlet of the lower pond a poorly defined ridge leads upward to the north to the terminal end of the East-face Glacier. Walk up this ridge and continue upward until reaching the solid rock bucket at the foot of the glacier. Continue north along the round topped rim of the bucket and then make a traversing climb to the nose of the east ridge of McDonald Peak. Do not attempt to collect too much elevation until on the ridge. Once the ridge nose is reached, it is an easy walk-up to the crest which is several hundred yards east of the true summit. The easiest traveling is on or near the ridge top all the way. No ropes or axes are required unless the trip is made early and then considerable snow pack may be present. However, both are a comfort to have along for emergencies.

The route described was taken in the middle of August 1962 by Dr. Dave Downey and Jerry Gaiser of Kalispell; Dale Fowler of Missoula; Charlie Fisher, Leo Renfrow,

Lee Beckwith, and Jim Kanzler of Columbia Falls, Gerry Cullen (Sierra Club) of Carmel Valley, California, (who flew up from San Francisco to make the trip) and the writer.

Three days are recommended - one to camp at Iceflow - one for the climb - and one out. We took four, but also climbed the Glacier Peaks and Shadow and visited Lake-of-the-Clouds. Had too much fun boot skiing on Sunrise (Turquoise) Glacier to run the Garden Wall to Mountaineer Peak.

HYPOXIA - Part I MOUNTAIN.FIRST.AID - Part III - G. B. Miller

HYPOXIA (sometimes called 'anoxia')

At elevations of 8,000' and more above sea level, some people will be seriously affected by a shortage of oxygen, or hypoxia. If hypoxia symptoms develop it is essential that the victim rest until they disappear or get to a lower elevation promptly. Severe hypoxia can, and has, caused death; but, strangely, a desperately ill person will often recover completely within a day or so after returning to lower elevations.

Symptoms --- shortness of breath; heart pumping very strongly and rapidly; headache; nausea; dizziness; loss of judgement; 'drunken' behaviour such as over-elation or combativeness.

Many parties have gotten into trouble due to the unrecognized loss of judgement --- some believe this is what caused the accident on Mt. McKinley in 1960 to the John Day party. Therefore, when any of the other symptoms develop, slow down, take it easy, and let your system adjust to the thinner air, or go down to a lower elevation.

FROSTBITE

See 1962 A.A.C. Journal for comprehensive, illustrated article by Bradford Washburn.

1. You cannot determine the seriousness of frostbite until quite a few days after it occurred, except if the flesh has become frozen hard at depth you can be sure it is serious whereas if apparently only the surface is affected it probably is not serious.
2. Serious frostbite will hospitalize you for periods of 2-4 months or more! So, at the first indication of numbness, stop and warm the area before severe damage is done.
3. The experts disagree on details of treatment of serious frostbite---most recommend thawing the member in warm water, but some say the water should be 90-100°F while the Washburn article strongly advocates 108-112°F for only about 20 minutes.
4. The Washburn article strongly urges that if, on the trail, a deep frostbite occurs---the toes, for instance, are apparently frozen solid--no warming should be done until the victim reaches a place where continuing care can be given or where motorized transportation is available. This article asserts that the victim can walk for hours or even days on frozen feet without doing much further damage; but that as soon as the feet, or other body part is thawed out, the victim immediately becomes a litter case.

In view of this well-researched article, it appears that the mountaineer should leave these deep frostbites alone and should make every effort to get to medical care as soon as possible.

From Dr. W. J. Miles article in "Summit" Nov/1962:

The temperature of the water, actually, is quite critical; it should be from 110-115°F. Temperatures less than 110° seem to be unsatisfactory, and when the water gets to 120° it begins to be scalding. Experience indicates that re-warming in a 110-115° whirlpool bath from 20 to 40 minutes will quickly restore nearly normal coloring to the frozen member. Those temperatures applied only to the initial rewarming. For the follow-up therapy - daily or twice daily whirlpool baths - the water is kept at 98-100°F.

WEST McDONALD PEAK (Ca. 9,700') West-Central Mission Range)

"West Ridge Route". Certainly this is the easiest of all routes to "the top of the Missions" and is relatively safe at any season except perhaps the final 1000 feet to the summit. Early winter with Class III ledges and cliffs covered with dry powder snow (1'-3') increases the technical difficulty of the route and the likelihood of the party being caught on the mountain by a sudden blizzard. In that type of snow, ice axe belays are useless and finding suitable cracks for pitons is nearly impossible. Therefore, you could be subjected to some Class IV climbing without the comfort of having a belay system. This is a relative situation and depends on the party's route finding ability. Late winter and spring snow gives good ice axe belays, but there is considerable danger from avalanches on the southwest face and from cornices on the summit ridge.

"Description"

Proceed north from St. Ignatius until you reach the section road about two miles south of the Post Creek Store. Turn right and go straight for four miles until you have crossed over the irrigation ditch. There is a road on the left about a hundred feet past the bridge. Turn left. The road follows the ditch for a short ways and then turns into the hill. About the time you enter forest there exists a Y. Go straight ahead. After approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles you will reach the second Y, but both roads to the same place with the one straight ahead having the easier grade. After about three miles of good logging road from the irrigation ditch you will find the fourth switch back is steep and difficult for cars to negotiate. This point is in a logging area about 1500 feet above the Mission Valley. Therefore, park your car at this point as the trail begins only several hundred yards up the road anyhow. There is a blaze on a tree where the trail begins up the ridge. At this point the trail is poor for about a hundred yards after which you will find a good trail existing for several hundred yards until it comes to an area mutilated by skid roads. When this happens, just stay on the ridge working your way up another couple of hundred yards until where the skid roads quit and the trail again becomes visible. From here to almost the peak itself there exists a good trail with the exception of a few patches of downfall. From the point where the trail ends and the peak begins there exists a fairly decent camping spot located in the trees but there is no water here except for snow. The area is large enough to accommodate four or five tents which should be used as the elevation is about 8500' and the ridge is subjected to some high winds. Time up to here is about four or five hours. From here various routes are possible up to the summit with the time variable with the season. If only a climb of West McDonald is planned, and a "crack of dawn" start is obtained, the summit can readily be attained in a one day climb, weather providing, at any season, thus eliminating the packing of overnight gear. G. Hall and T. Choate

WEST McDONALD PEAK TRIP - November 11 and 12, 1962

Members: Sam Braxton, Gary Hall, Lionel Hall, Ron Berg, Pat Harrison, Rob Erickson and John McCammon.

Party hiked to ridge area (see above) where they set up camp in the cold, windy, and snowy Sunday afternoon. Next morning with the weather being partly cloudy and calmer they tried to assault the peak and got within approximately four hundred feet of the top, where they were turned back because of an approaching storm, the increasing difficulty of the route chosen (due to the dry powder snow), cold feet, and lack of organization. The latter being that they only had one rope on the face for six people.

WORKING OUT THE SOUTHWESTERN APPROACH TO THE McDONALD PEAKS.

The original purpose of the November 11 and 12, 1962 trip which I organized was to work out the approach to Mt. McDonald from the southwest and possibly to make a climb of one or both of the peaks.

Background: In the early spring of 1961 I made a successful ski-climb of West McDonald peak with Dick Rieman acting as guide. Although we had close calls with avalanches on the southwest face and cornices on the summit ridge, we still attained the summit by

2 pm. We went over near the col between the two peaks to make sure a traverse could be made (not easily), even though we hadn't quite enough time to chance it ourselves. We made it back down to the car by dark after an exciting but occasionally tense ski run down the long wooded slopes.

This trip proved several important points: 1. West McDonald, and probably main McDonald could be ascended in one day rather than the traditional overnight. 2. Either peak could be climbed in any season. 3. A road existed on the west slope of the range just north of Ashley Creek which could give the climber over 1000 feet of head start on the mountain, the same thousand feet that is the most difficult part of north side approaches. 4. A trail went all the way up the southwest and west ridges leading to West McDonald from the car, thus eliminating all of the brush-fighting delays that make the peak normally a two-day climb. 5. Dick mentioned at the time that one could get into the basin of the Ashley Lakes from the roadhead. Our reconnaissance had indicated that one could probably follow this drainage around to either Duncan Lake or the creek head on the south side of the main peak and climb from there. I later verified that another climbing party had climbed via the col between the two peaks, starting from Duncan Lake.

This fall: The problem for this trip was to relocate (mentally) the approach road and to find the way from it to Ashley Lakes and up the valley beyond. We found the road all right, but we took the trail up the ridge toward West McDonald. Finding ourselves 1000 feet above the Ashley Lakes at lunch time of a snowy, windy day, I was in a quandry. The main group continued on up the trail with intent to camp and climb West McDonald. Charlu and I decided to descend to the lakes and camp, in order to shed light on the original problem. The descent was steep and required care but not technical climbing.

At the lake the old trail was almost obscured, so the rest of the afternoon was spent finding and marking it (a job not over half completed) and trying to find out what fish life inhabited the two lakes (unsuccessful). We camped at the upper lake. Early the next morning we marked the "trail" (in even worse shape) around this lake and spent several hours finding the easiest route up the 500 feet of cliffs at its head. We were left with only enough time to go another half mile up the valley above these cliffs, but the route from here looks easy.

We completely blazed and brushed out the critical route through the cliffs. When one is at the head of upper Ashley Lake on the north side you see an open avalanche and rock slide area coming down from the face of West McDonald. Ascend this until it ends in solid rock. To your right (southeast) a well-blazed douglas-fir marks the beginning of the route which traverses and then ascends the cliffs.

We followed the "trail" back to the outlet of the lower lake where a fair trail continues down Ashley Creek to the Mission Valley. About a third of the way down the trail makes an abrupt descent. Here we ascended diagonally to the cars on the ridge above. Two partially blazed routes - both animal trails - connect the Ashley Creek trail to the ridge trail, coming out together about 100 yards above where the cars are parked. Do not go above the logged area where the road ends when looking for the blazes that start this trail, otherwise you will be too far up the ridge trail. Tom Choate

SAWDENHOLFS-(Short Skis for Touring)

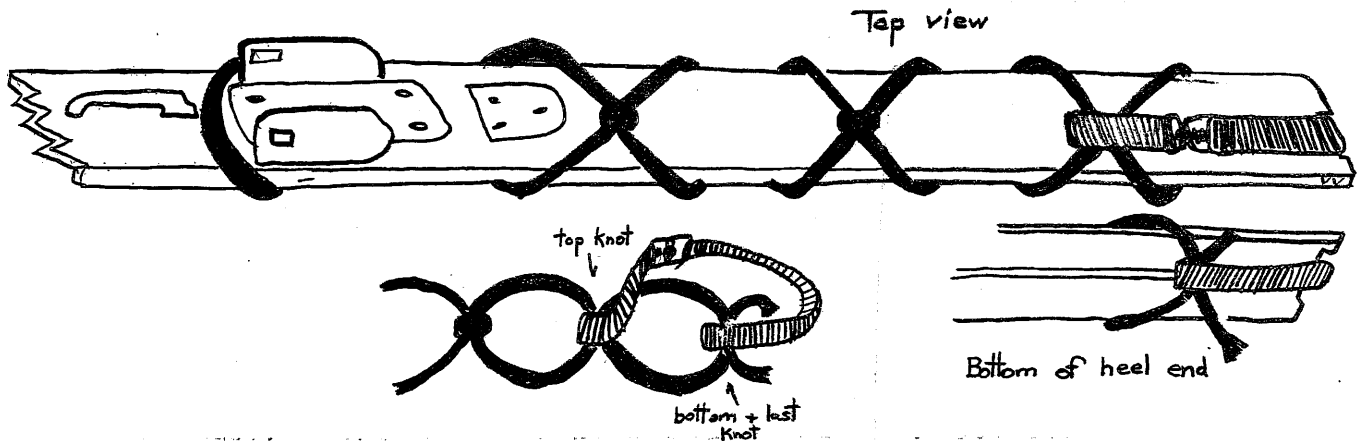
Condensed by Sam Braxton from "Summit" Jan.-Feb. 1961

.....Sawdenholfs are just that - sawed in half skis. They should measure about 42 inches in length and the bindings placed so that your weight is toward the back, eliminating the tendency to fall over the tips. The distance from your boot heel to the heel of the ski should be approximately 1/3 of the distance from the toe of your boot to the ski tip. For instance, if your boot is 12 inches long and the ski is 42 inches, 10 inches should be in back of your boot and 20 inches in front. Bear traps and cables are the best ticket for "sawdenholfs", so climbing boots can be worn with them.

It doesn't matter whether the skis match or not. It's possible to pick up mis-matched skis free. Take off the old bindings and unscrew the steel edges in back of the point where you will saw the skis in half. Bend the steel edges back and out
...can't on page 11

All you need is 2 - 12 ft. lengths of window sash cord and a strap with a spring buckle.

Place center of rope length across ski in front of bindings, or front throw. Tie a square knot immediately under foot (on running side of ski), then knot on top of ski behind heel, then on bottom running surface, etc. ending with 3 or 4 knots along bottom. Use a strap like mail carriers use (spring buckle) or D-rings to cinch up



strap on ski heel. Rope will stretch the first trip out and will need tightening. These climbers can be slipped off ski with knots tied, by loosening strap. In order for ski to slip thru snow with each step, knots cannot be used on forward part of ski. Notch heel of skis or use a notched heel plate, to keep strap from sliding off.

Sawdenholfs - continued from page 7

of the way and saw diagonally so the ski will slope upward at the back. Hacksaw or grind off edges to fit.

Another seemingly trivial, but important point is the color of the skis. If you intend to use them for ski touring and climbing, painting them a bright orange or yellow will save time in locating them again after you have parked them at the end of a snow-field while climbing some peak....

CRITICISM - By Gary Hall

Contrary to popular belief, I have found that they are almost impossible to ski on hard-packed slopes because there exists no lateral stability as found in ordinary skis. Therefore one foot decides to go one way and the other another quickly precipitating a problem. The best snow is about four to six inches of powder over the skis, which seems to counteract the lack of lateral stability. Also ones ability to turn the skis over ninety degrees in the soft powder is out of proportion to his ability to change his direction of momentum causing a tumbling or cartwheeling of the skier. If someone wants to make a comedy movie, here's his chance. But seriously, they have their advantages, mainly being that one will be more inclined to take such "shortees" when the skis have to be toted long distances during the spring where he normally would leave his ordinary skis at home. My experience has been with three-foot skis. The above $3\frac{1}{2}$ or even a 4-foot ski would probably give better control.

CONSERVATION COMMENT

On the wall of a British museum is a bold sign which reads:

The Animal You See Here

Is the Most Dangerous

And Destructive Creature on Earth.

Below these words hangs a large mirror.



~~Postage Due 1 Cent~~

DAVE LINE

Route 3

MISSOULA, MONT

et al