THE MOUNTAINEER

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Number One
December 15, 1927

Mount Robson Park

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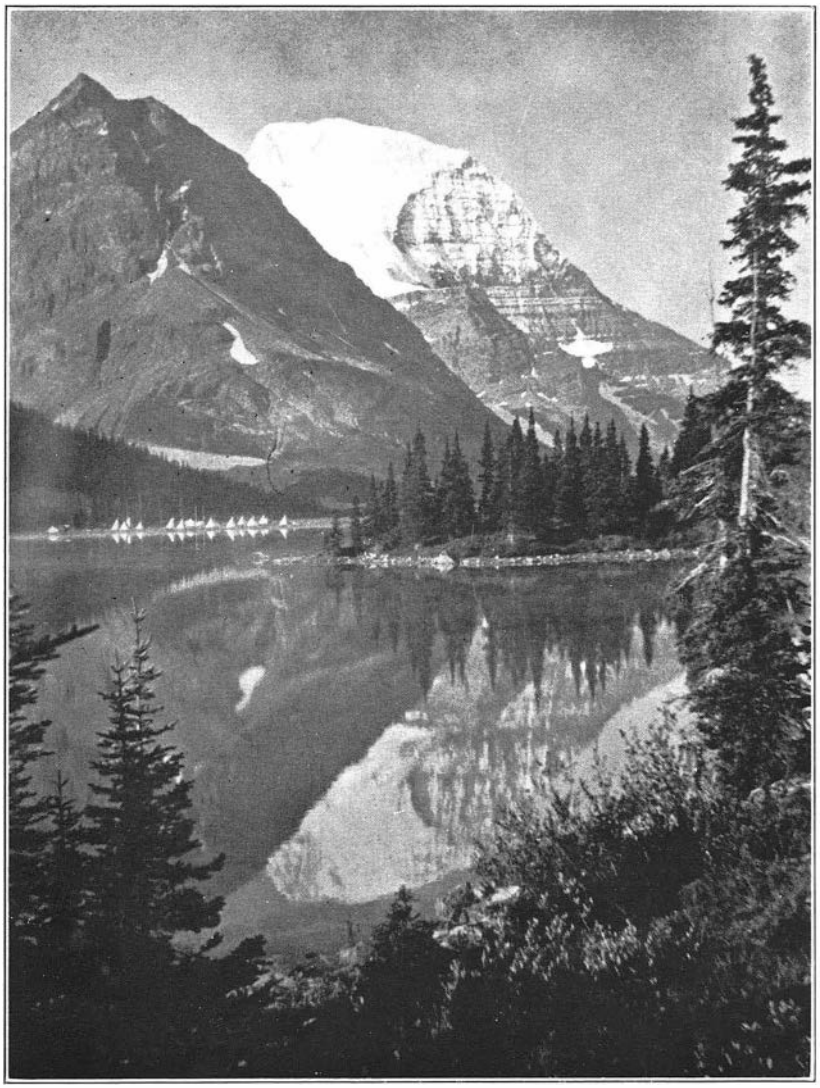
Seattle
March 15, 1927

To the Mountaineers:

I bring greetings from Mongolia, a land of painted deserts dancing in mirage; of limitless grassy plains and nameless snow-capped peaks; of untracked forests and roaring streams. Mongolia, a land of mystery, of paradox and promise; a treasure house waiting to be unlocked by those who can find the keys.

Faithfully yours
Roy Chapman Andrews



Geo. R. Rice

As friends we bore twin flags afar
To lake and camp, to Northern Star,
To heights where daring eagles fly,
To snows eternal near the sky.

Edmond S. Meany

The Mountaineer

Vol. XX. No. 1 Seattle, Washington December, 1927

THE 1927 SUMMER OUTING

FRANCES PENROSE

UP in the North country, beyond the border of British Columbia—up where the snowy peaks of the Canadian Rockies seem to touch the sky—eighty-five Mountaineers disported themselves from July 23 to August 8, and thus celebrated the twenty-first annual Mountaineer Summer Outing.

In several respects the 1927 Outing was different from previous outings, and in some of these differences lay its greatest novelty. To those who were used to going on from day to day, always to new scenes, a permanent camp was a decided diversion. To have the outing handled—under the careful direction of the Outing Committee—by Mr. Denison and Mr. Brittain of the Denison-Brittain ranch at Mount Robson Station, was also out of the ordinary. "Denny" and "Brittain" accompanied the party on the entire outing, supplied the food, the cooks, the packers and the horses, and consequently relieved the party itself of much of this responsibility. Lastly, while every summer outing brings back memories of unforgetable beauty, the vastness and the sheer splendor of the Canadian Rockies on the 1927 Outing could not be surpassed.

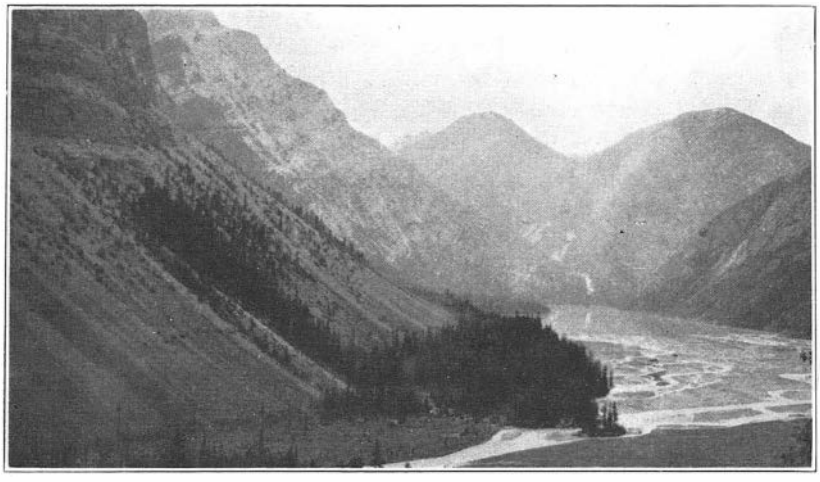
It was the sunny Saturday afternoon of July 23 when the party embarked, via the Great Northern Railway, from the King Street Station. For some hours they baked in the July heat and got acquainted. At New Westminster, just outside of Vancouver, they changed to the Canadian National Railroad, and in special cars (of the colonist variety) they continued their journey until they arrived at Mount Robson Station the following evening.

Few members of the 1927 Outing will ever again hear the words "colonist car" without pricking up their ears. Such poignant memories arise! Eighty-five Mountaineers, spreading out their sleeping bags on the cordial wooden seats of the colonist cars, seeking repose! A solicitous train crew, anxious to leave no detail of their night duty untouched, stalking through the cars on an average of every ten minutes! Heat such as made those sleeping bags feel like furnaces! And notwithstanding, a deal of humor in the situation!

The ride on Sunday followed the Fraser River northward through territory made noteworthy by the Fraser River gold rush in 1858. By six o'clock that night we arrived at Mount Robson Station, there to find Mr. and Mrs. Denison and Mr. Brittain to welcome us. Nor was that all, for Mount Robson itself, superbly clear in the late sunshine, rose before us as if to give full measure of the task which lay ahead of us.

Everyone was out of the train in a jiffy. Bags were hoisted onto the wagons, alpenstocks were brandished in the air, and the party drew a long breath of good fresh air after the twenty-five hours on the train, and set out down the road, a mile and a quarter to the Denison-Brittain ranch. There we found the much-anticipated tepees up, an appetizing dinner awaiting us, and in the evening we had our first campfire. Plans for the following day were outlined and the names of those chosen to make the first climb of Mount Robson the following morning were announced. We turned in early that night on the sweet-smelling hay of our tepee floors, and arose betimes the next morning to see what the day would bring forth.

For two reasons it seemed wise to send a party up Mount Robson the first day after we had arrived. In the first place weather conditions were



CAMP SITE NEAR KINNEY LAKE *Winona Bailey*

ideal, and secondly, the climb to High Camp, where the party would spend the night, was best begun from a place on the first day's trail, not far from the ranch. Thus while the main group proceeded on to Permanent Camp, nine men were to make an immediate attempt on the mountain. They numbered: Happy Fisher, leader; Amos Hand, Russel Rice, Peyton Farrer, E. J. Hughes, Gus Hudson, E. F. Peterson and Don Peters. It was also planned that a second party should follow the same route to High Camp the second day, meet the first party as it returned from the top, and in the event of a successful first climb, the second party should attempt the summit under the guidance of one of the first party.

Having wished the best of luck to the nine men from whom we parted early on the trail, the rest of us moved on to Kinney Lake, about eight miles from the ranch. The trail was a beautiful one, with glints of sunlight through the green, the sound of rushing water from mountain streams, and a distant view of some snowy peak up the valley. The excitements of

the morning lay chiefly in the crossing of the ever-present streams. Vaulting rose immediately to the rank of a major sport. One vaulted with form, or without it; some vaulted in graceful parabola and hit the other shore; some vaulted and missed it.

Undoubtedly the Kinney Lake Camp was one of the loveliest spots on the entire outing, though to be accurate it wasn't on Kinney Lake at all, but about a half mile beyond it. There we camped on the edge of a crystal pool, its quiet bottom clear through the pale green water. Velvety moss covered the rocks on the opposite shore. For brief and chilling intervals the placid depths of the lake were disturbed by swimming enthusiasts, but to the great majority the lake was most enjoyable from the bank.

The next morning the second climbing party, led by Harriet Taylor, started back on the trail to make High Camp. It was necessary for the rest of the camp to start onward immediately, for several streams had to be crossed before the morning sun had caused them to rise too high to be passable. The trail led along the Valley of a Thousand Falls, from whose high cliffs on the left, tiny streams of water fell for hundreds of feet. On the right, Mount Robson rose austerely. A long climb, gaining about two thousand feet in elevation, brought us to a superb view of Emperor Falls, whose tremendous volume of water rushes magnificently over the rocks.

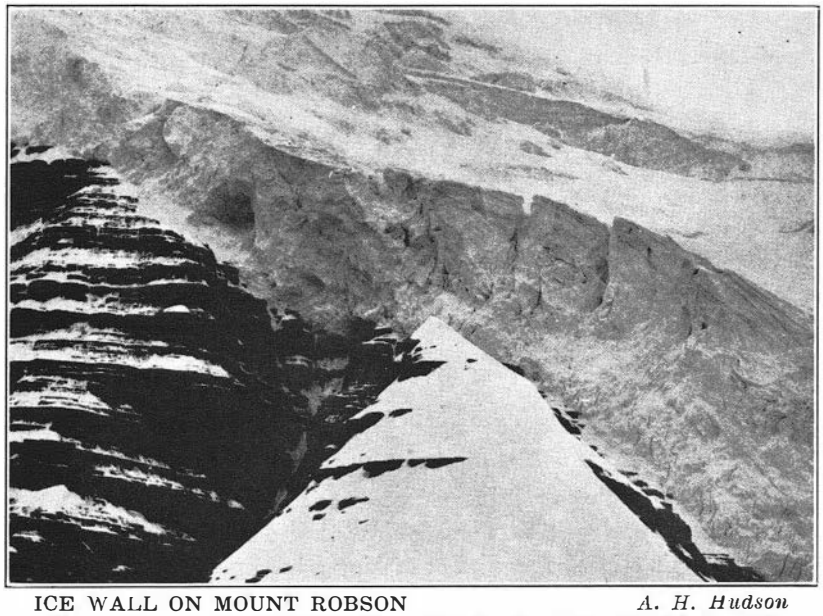
Onward the path led to Berg Lake, along slopes that were bright with Indian paint brush, red and white, blue asters, yellow arnica, and prince's pine. Columbine, a lovely apricot tint, grew in graceful clusters. Wild strawberries also caused rejoicing along the way. Beyond the lower end of Berg Lake we caught our first glimpse of Tumbling Glacier, and following the lake till we crossed the line marking the boundary between British Columbia and Alberta, we finally sighted our own tepees in the distance.

O, the joy of getting settled in camp, especially in a drizzling rain! O, that non-absorbent clay surface on which we had pitched our tepees! Also, there is a certain scientific method of making a bough bed which forces one, indisputably but not inaudibly, to re-make it the next day. And those cozy tepee fires—how we had looked forward to them! In order to get the proper draught one leaves the top of his tepee open. In leaving the top of his tepee open, one gets wet. As to that, you get wet anyway, for with the tepee closed, your smarting eyes soon drive you blinded out into the rain. In all fairness to the tepee, however, it must be added that within a few days these seeming disadvantages had vanished, and we had become adepts at tepee life.

In spite of the first day's grey beginnings, the next morning's sun revealed the real beauty of the place. Lake Adolphus, with its strangely blue-green water was beside us; beyond it rose the gaunt shoulder of Mount Mumm; down the valley snowy peaks rose on either side; and our tepees, their smoke curling upward, added to the picture. What more fitting ceremony for our first morning in camp than that we should raise the United States and the Canadian flags over Camp Lake Adolphus? Two tall poles were placed

side by side, and in the presence of the whole camp the two flags were raised. "Denny," stalwart Canadian that he is, hoisted the United States flag into place and spoke fittingly of the significance of the occasion. Mr. Montague of The Mountaineers raised the Canadian flag to an equal level, with equally fitting remarks, and together the two flags floated in the breeze during the days that followed.

Late that afternoon it was a welcome sight to see the Robson climbers, both parties, coming into camp. Around the campfire that evening they told their experiences—how the first party, after spending the night at High Camp (a ledge about forty feet wide) had gone on the next morning, had struck a blizzard, had struck worse than a blizzard in the wall of ice which had proved the same barrier as on the last year's scouting trip, and in consequence, about a thousand feet from the top, had had to turn

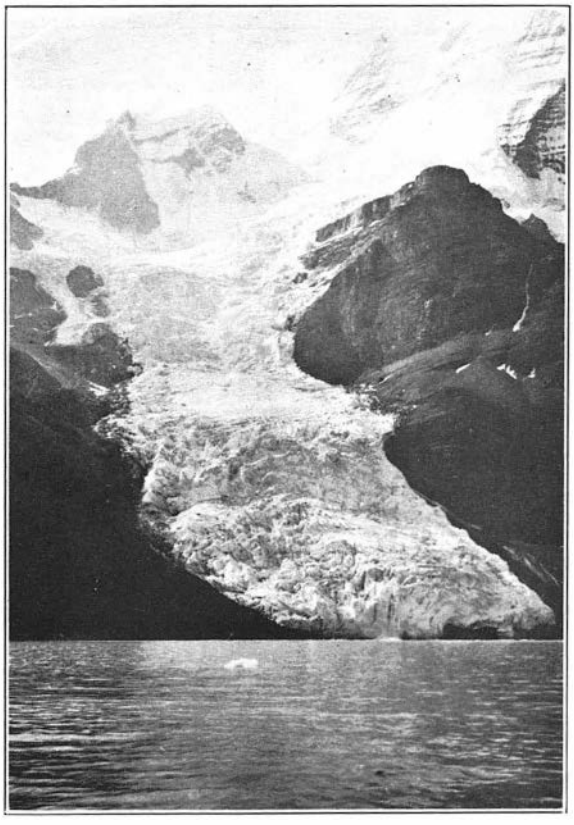


ICE WALL ON MOUNT ROBSON *A. H. Hudson*
This wall has proved an impassable barrier for every attempt to climb Mount Robson in recent years.

back. The second party was waiting for them when they returned to High Camp, and as it was useless to try a second climb unless a week were allowed in which to cut ice steps up that seemingly perpendicular wall of ice, both parties had come down together and had hiked the eighteen miles into Permanent Camp.

Imagine the week in camp that followed! The early morning bugle, the morning plunge in Lake Adolphus (the lake was not crowded), breakfast in the sunlight, and afterwards, each party assembling beside the flag poles and starting off for the day. One of the very popular climbs was Mount Mumm (9,718 feet). A large party, attracted by the fact that it was supposedly an easy climb, requiring about four and a half hours, started out

MOUNT MUMM *Winona Bailey*



P. M. McGregor
TUMBLING GLACIER AND BERG LAKE

the day after we had settled in camp. Up they went, through brush, over loose rock, over more loose rock and still more, until they finally struck snow. With alpenstocks and rope they crossed a fairly steep snow field and reached a battlement of rock chimneys. The last thirty feet of the climb was made, via the rope, up a chimney of loose rock. The view from the top was superb, an awe-inspiring vista on every side. To be sure, by the time the party reached camp again, it had taken them eleven hours to make the climb. But it was a worthy expedition. Two more parties climbed Mumm, though neither was as fortunate in the weather conditions.

Two parties climbed Resplendent (11,240 feet), a long climb and an unusual one in that it is entirely a snow climb. The first party ran into a blizzard near the summit and found it hard and unpleasant traveling in the terrific and icy wind. But they reached the top in spite of a variety of weather conditions, although they had no view when they arrived there. The second Resplendent party made the climb under more favorable conditions. Starting in the gloom of 4 a. m. they were well on their way up Robson Glacier by broad daylight. The view from Resplendent was one of the finest of the whole outing. On the far side you could look down in the direction of the

EAST SIDE OF MOUNT ROBSON *Clarke Ewing*

View taken from saddle between Mount Robson and Mount Resplendent.

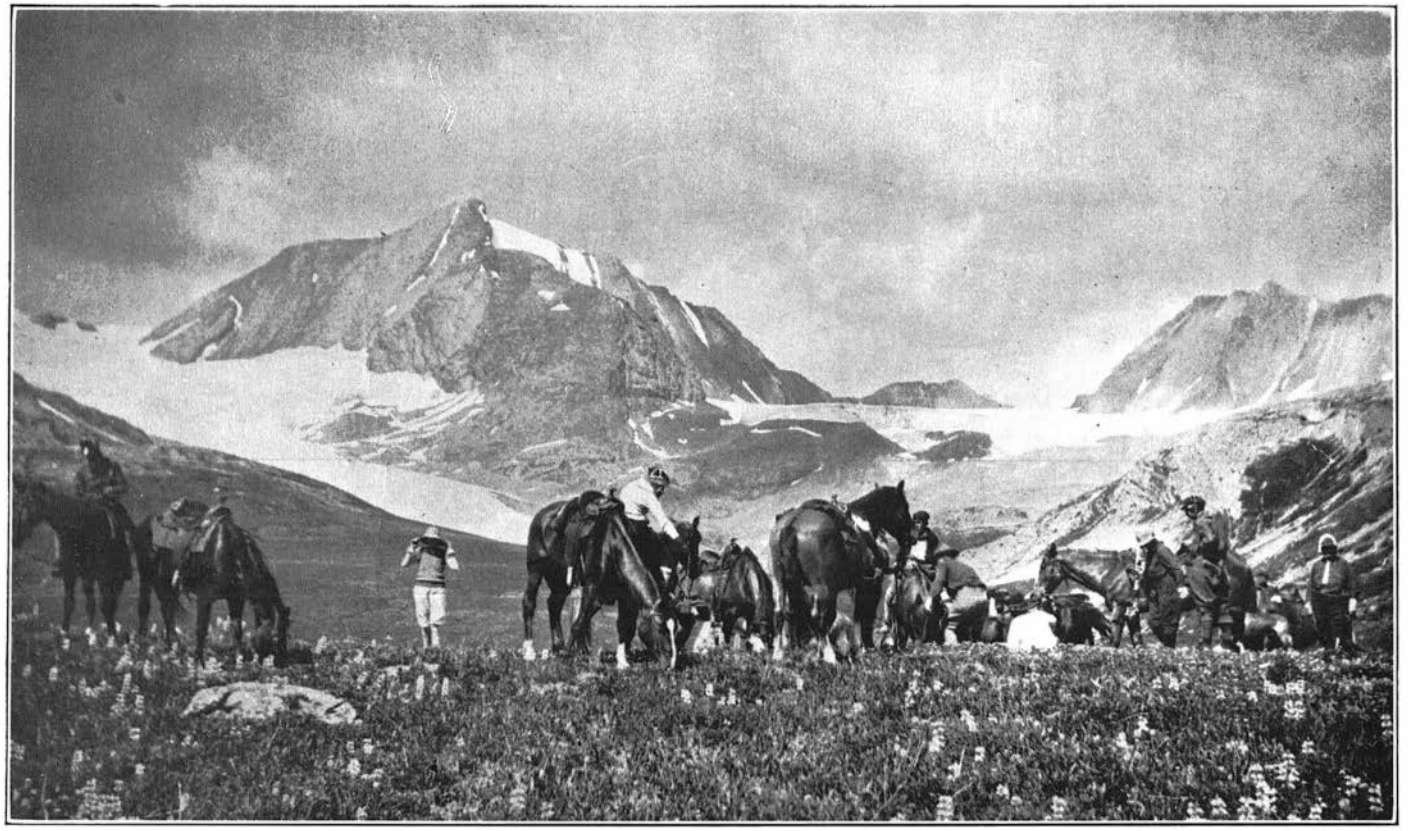
Denison-Brittain ranch, back of you lay Robson Glacier, Rearguard, Titkana, Gendarme, Mumm, and range upon range of other peaks, while Robson and the Helmet, at one side, seemed almost near enough to touch.

The climb of Rearguard (9,000 feet) by way of Robson Glacier was an interesting one for several reasons. It gave an opportunity to climb in and out and up and over the field of seracs which lay at the base of Rearguard; it furnished, part way up the side of Rearguard, an icy pool into which certain ardent swimmers had the fun of glissading off the snow. At the top of Rearguard, a cairn was ceremoniously erected. Each member of the party put a rock in place, the tube was put inside, and Professor Meany with appropriate words, dedicated the structure.

The climb of the *face* of Rearguard, made by Burt Farquharson, Happy Fisher, Amos Hand, and Peyton Farrer, was the most difficult of the whole outing. A narrow chimney runs from the rounded shale base of the mountain all the way to the top. Toward this chimney they climbed, up its right side first, and then into the chimney itself, where a narrow snow finger lay between two rock walls six or eight feet high. Without ice axes or rope they proceeded up a slope which was so steep that a man standing upright could touch the ground in front of him with an arm stretched out at full length. The greatest difficulty was in keeping their hands from getting numb with cold. Finally adopting a caterpillar formation, each man rested his hands on the heels of the man ahead, thus giving security of foothold and warming his own hands at the same time. Had the snow been crusted, it would have been impossible to climb without ice axes; as it was, the snow was simply hard packed. The climb required about four hours, and having reached the top, the climbers came down the "back way" of Rearguard, the longer but easier slope which led round by way of Robson Glacier.

Five men climbed Lynx (10,471 feet), a difficult ascent. Titkana (9,283 feet) was also climbed, as was also Gendarme (9,586 feet). Trips on Mural and Colman Glaciers provided variety in the sighting of wild game and the finding of fossils. The ice caves on Robson Glacier were also noteworthy, especially one of them at whose far end a tremendous waterfall gushed forth. Reflecting the tint of cerulean blue from the ice cave itself, this waterfall was a sight worth seeing.

The trip which seemed most popular was the famous one to Moose Pass, reputed to be the loveliest spot the country round. Early on the outing it had been discovered that the trail to Moose Pass was impossible on foot, and the ten or twelve horses which had been brought along on the remote possibility that a Mountaineer would consider riding, were immediately at a premium. They were booked for days in advance, and every morning the whole camp proceeded to the corral to watch the riders of the day start forth. Despite the hazards of the horse and the pertinent after-effects of riding twenty miles in a stock saddle in one day, Moose Pass was more than worth the price. There, in a meadow of wild flowers, surrounded by range



MOOSE PASS

Florence Winship

after range of snowy peaks, the riders revelled in sheer beauty. On several trips caribou and other wild game were seen. By the end of the outing, through the careful planning of the Committee, the major portion of the crowd had been able to get to Moose Pass on horseback.

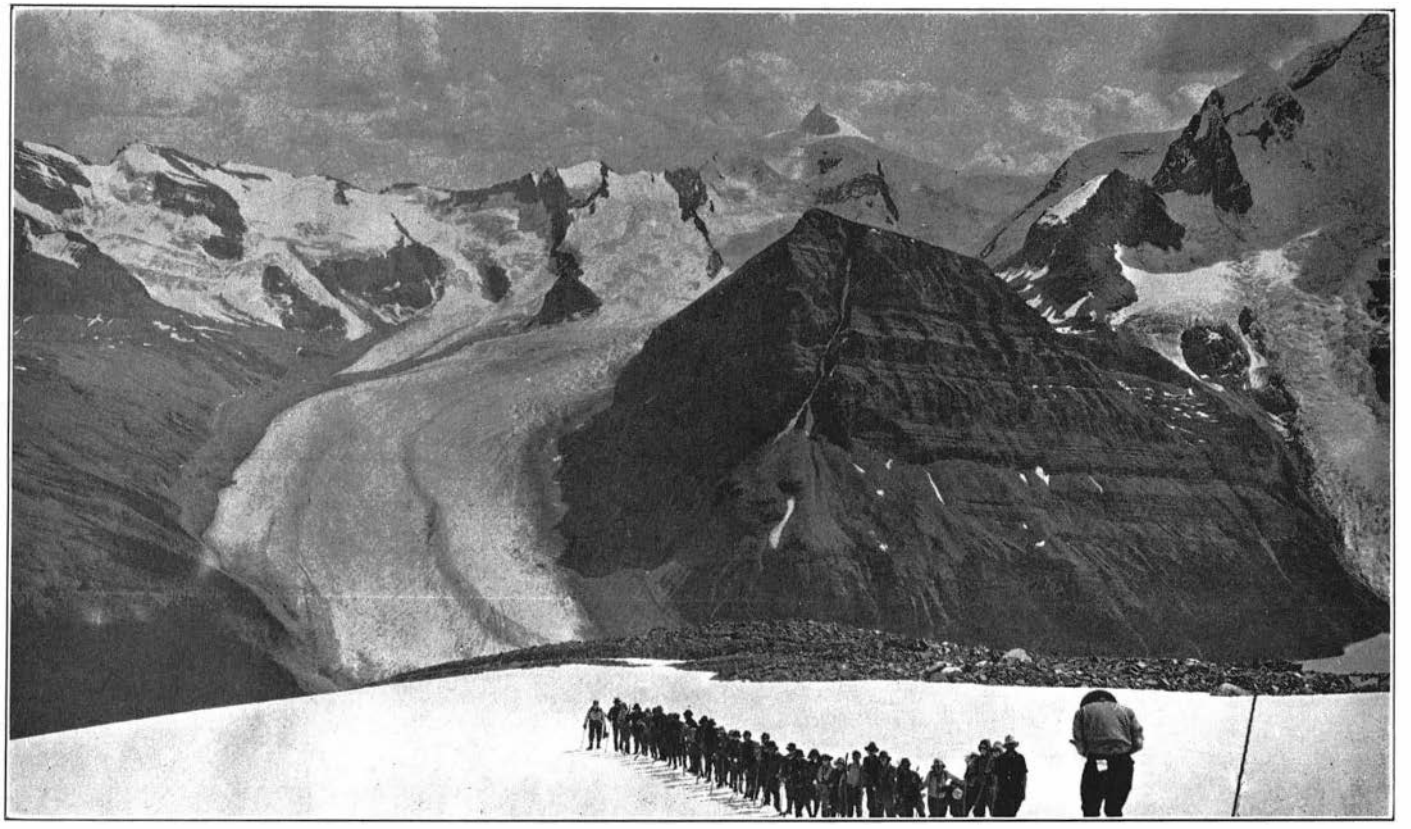
And then there were those odd moments in camp, when baseball rivalled mountain climbing in popularity, when pitching horseshoes proved a pleasant diversion, and when playing "crack the whip" on the shore of Lake Adolphus was found a most effective method of beginning one's afternoon plunge. In the evening around the campfire entertainment was equally varied. Songs, stories and a recounting of the day's trips were usually a part of the program. One particularly interesting talk on the birds around camp was given by Mr. Bidwell of Portland, Oregon. The geological background of the region was described by Mr. Flagler, the geologist of the Outing. A glance around the fire after the goodnight song had been sung showed that camp was far from settled for the night. Here, a group was pointing out its favorite constellations in the starry sky, or watching the waves of northern lights which were often visible; there, a handful were making plans for the next day's trip; a third group was still harmonizing on favorite tunes; while from the tepees the crackle of the bonfires sounded cheerily.

The week in Permanent Camp seemed all too short, and the day of departure was soon at hand. Down came tepees, the dunnage was packed, and as we started down the valley, only the barren flag poles and the smoke from the last fires were left to tell the tale of the past week.

A day's march brought us back to the Kinney Lake Camp where we again spent the night. The next day found us at the ranch once more, and the following morning we set out for the railroad station, bade good-bye to Mr. and Mrs. Denison, Mr. Brittain, and the packers who had done us such valiant service, and greeted once more our cherished colonist cars. We travelled de luxe this time, however, for we had real mattresses. Dusty, dirty, but jubilant in spirit, we reached Seattle the next afternoon.

It had been an unforgetable summer outing, captained by the best of leaders, and enjoyed by one and all. What cared we if we were sunburned! We were, as few outings before us had been. What cared we if we were dirty! We were, as few outings not made via the "colonist car" had been. We had tasted the joys of good fellowship, we had seen Nature at its finest, we had gone on the 1927 Robson Outing, and we had found it good.

ON REARGUARD *Otto D'Algodt*



ON THE CLIMB OF MOUNT MUMM *Clarke Ewing*

Across the valley one saw Robson Glacier skirting the east side of Rearguard, behind which glistened the pinnacle of Mount Resplendent.

MEMBERS OF THE 1927 SUMMER OUTING

F. B. FARQUHARSON, *Chairman* BLANCHE VANNUYS, *Secretary*

1. Resplendent, 11240 ft. 2. Lynx, 10471. 3. Mumm, 9718 ft. 4. Gendarme, 9586 ft. 5. Titkana, 9140 ft. 6. East Whitehorn, 9059 ft. 7. Rearguard, 9000 ft. 8. Rearguard by the Chimney, 9000 ft.

Adjutant, Dorothy, Seattle 3
Armantrout, C. E., Everett 3 7
Armantrout, Mrs. C. E., Everett
Bailey, Winona, Seattle 1 3 7
Baker, Mary N., Westerville, O. 3
Beggs, Mrs. Geo. J., Portland 3 7
Bennett, Edith P., Seattle 3
Bidwell, Edmund, Portland 2 3
Bonebrake, Harold, Portland 1 3 6 7
Bonebrake, Mrs. Harold, Portland 3 7
Bonell, Aura M., Fall City 1 3
Cameron, Crissie, Tacoma 7
Claussen, Elsie, Tacoma 1 3 7
Coleman, Linda M., Seattle 1 3
d'Algodt, Otto, Seattle 1 2 3 7
Davis, Fidelia G., Seattle
Derry, Faye, Seattle 3
Dodge, Florence, Tacoma 1 3 7
Dunning, Mary E., Seattle 1 3 7
Ewing, Clarke, Seattle 1 2 3
Farquharson, F. B., Seattle 1 8
Farrer, P. M., Seattle 1 8
Firmin, Kate M., Seattle 3
Fisher, C. A., Bellingham *1 8
Flagler, C. W., Seattle 4 7
Foran, Lester, Seattle 1 3
Gardiner, Evelyn, Seattle
Gavett, G. Irving, Seattle 3 7
Gavett, Mrs. G. I., Seattle 7
Gorham, Elizabeth, Seattle 3
Granger, Mildred, Seattle 3 7
Grill, Carl G., Milwaukie, Ore. 1 3 7
Haley, Lucia, Corvallis, Ore. 7
Hall, Ann E., Seattle
Hand, Amos W., Tacoma *1 3 8
Hazard, Mrs. J. T., Seattle 7
Hermans, Mildred, Puyallup 3
Hinckley, Kathryn, Seattle 1 3 7
Hudson, A. H., Bremerton 1 3 7
Hughes, E. J., Portland 1 2 3
Josenhans, Sarah, Seattle 1 3 7
Keck, H. W., Seattle 1 3 4
Kirkwood, Elizabeth, Seattle 3 7
Kratsch, Ida Rose, Seattle 1 3 7
Kraus, Ethel M., Seattle
Lasnier, Eulalie, Seattle 3 7
McCullough, Emma K., Seattle
McDowell, Ella R., Seattle 1 3
McGregor, P. M., Seattle 1 3
Martin, E. B., Tacoma 3 7
Maxwell, W. J., Seattle 1 3 4 5 7
Meany, Prof. Edmond S., Seattle 7
Meany, Edmond S. Jr., Seattle 3 7
Miller, Ralph B., Seattle 1 3 4 7
Montague, Richard W., Portland 3
Mooers, Ben C., Seattle *1 3 7
Morganroth, Mrs. E. R., Seattle 3 7
Oakley, Mary, Seattle 7
Olson, Karen M., Kitsap
Peltz, Irma, Seattle 1 3
Penrose, Frances S., Seattle 3
Perry, Leta, Seattle 3
Peters, Don, Seattle
Peterson, E. F., Portland 1 2 3
Ravasse, Yvonne, Walla Walla 3 7
Reid, Wm. J., Portland *1 2*3 6
Rice, Geo. R., Tacoma 1 3*7
Rose, Frances D., Seattle
Rumbaugh, Orrel A., Everett 1 3
Shelton, Mary E., Seattle 1 3 7
Simmonds, Eva, Tacoma 7
Smith, Ilo M., Seattle
Streator, Gertrude I., Seattle 1 3 7
Sundling, Doris, Seattle 3
Taylor, Harriet M., Seattle 1 7
Torgerson, O. A., Everett 1 3
Van Nuys, Blanche L., Seattle 1
West, Hubert S., Seattle 1 5
Wilke, Helen N., Seattle
Williams, Charl, Washington, D. C.
Winship, Florence, Chicago 1
Witbeck, Allen, Deer Lodge Montana 1 7
Young, Margaret Scott. Tacoma 3 7

OUTFITTERS

Denison, Geo. M.; Brittain, Harold, Red Pass Junction, B. C.

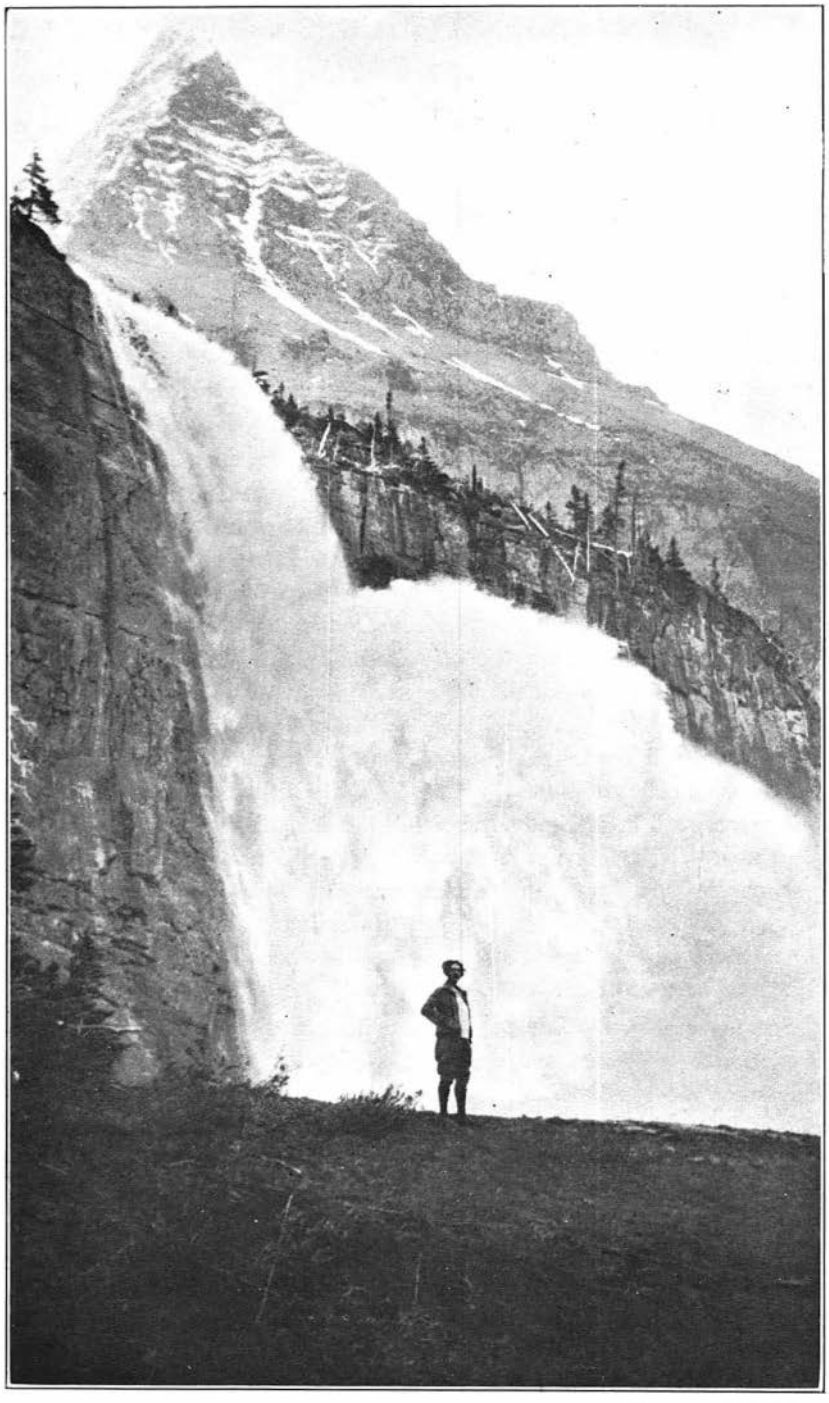
PACKERS

Bowlen, Dan, Jaspar, Alta.
Robbins, Clay; Moon, Frank, care Mrs. Bellany, Dudsbury, Alta.
Anderson, Stewart, Jaspar, Alta.

COOKS

Wilcox, Harvey, Jasper, Alta.
Ryan, Frank, Jasper, Alta.

* in front of number denotes two ascents.



Florence Winship

EMPEROR FALLS AND WEST END OF MOUNT ROBSON

A FEW GEOLOGICAL FEATURES OF MOUNT ROBSON PARK

C. W. Flagler

THE Rocky Mountain system or Cordillera is one of the most prominent physiographic features of the North American continent. This Cordillera extends from southern Mexico northwestward through Mexico, the United States and Canada to Alaska. It does not consist, however, of a single range which is unbroken and of a similar geologic history, but of many ranges of great diversity in form and origin, running in a general north-west south-east direction. Intermountain valleys within the ranges are common features. For the most part the mountains are extremely rugged and in their northern part attain irregularity comparable only with certain parts of the Alps.

Mount Robson peak is a part of this system. It rises to an elevation of 12,972 feet and is the highest peak of the entire range. The ridges and peaks within Mount Robson Park maintain the same general north-west south-east trend as the main range, and the major and many of the minor streams necessarily bear a similar relation. The region is drained through two main channels, the Smoky River Valley and the Valley of a Thousand Falls. The continental divide crosses the transverse Berg Lake—Lake Adolphus Valley a short distance south-west of Lake Adolphus. Water flowing from Lake Adolphus enters the Smoky River and subsequently Peace and Slave rivers and thence the Arctic Ocean. Drainage water entering Berg Lake flows to the south-west and through the Valley of a Thousand Falls, swings eastward into Kinney Lake and thence south-westward, later joining the Fraser River. The latter enters the Pacific near Vancouver. Figure I shows the continental divide looking south toward the nose of Robson Glacier. The gravel fan on the left was built to such a height during the last advance of the glacier that the entire drainage is now diverted to the right into Berg Lake as shown in the picture.

The topography has been greatly modified in more recent geologic times by glaciation, the work of the glaciers during Pleistocene time, the ice age, and minor modern modifications, being everywhere apparent. During the ice age immense glaciers thousands of feet in depth filled the valleys and were the chief agents in shaping the present main channels. When we realize that the hills upon which the greater part of Seattle is built are capped or are entirely built of material carried here by glaciers coming from the north, some idea of their magnitude is appreciated. A brief description of the glacial evolution of some of the more common forms to be found around the Mount Robson district may be of interest to those who visited the region during the summer.

In regions where the climatic conditions permit the gathering of snow during the winter in quantities exceeding the amount lost by melting during the summer, snow and ice fields accumulate. The first accumulations are

found in stream valleys or other depressions and generally on the lee side of ridges where snow would naturally drift in large quantities. During the summer with the daily change in temperature the snow melts back a short distance and leaves a highly saturated zone around the margins. At night the water freezes and where it has penetrated fissures and cracks in the rock it exerts great pressure, thus rupturing and disintegrating the material in the zone around the snow field. This action continues throughout the summer months. In the winter more snow is added and through the increased pressure the underlying snow becomes converted into ice. With increased vertical pressure a lateral movement is initiated and the glacier gradually begins to creep down the valley. In doing so it pulls away from its upper contact with the valley head and carries with it large quantities of material previously loosened by the above action. A lateral crevasse along the contact develops where the ice pulls away from the valley and the new covering of snow. This marginal crevasse is known as a bergschrund. The action whereby loosened material is incorporated in the ice through freezing is termed "plucking," and rock debris thus firmly cemented along the floor and sides of the moving glacier acts as cutting tools and is the chief agent in scouring the valley floor and walls. Rock debris in varying quantities exists upon the surface of every glacier. Long ridges of broken rock run parallel with the margins and large masses of similar material are to be found piled at the ends of the glaciers. The surface material and the material of the lateral ridges, or moraines, is derived from the breaking down through frost action and weathering of ridges, horns, and other prominences. The terminal moraines are formed from this material along with that incorporated in the ice through plucking along the bottom and sides of the glacier.

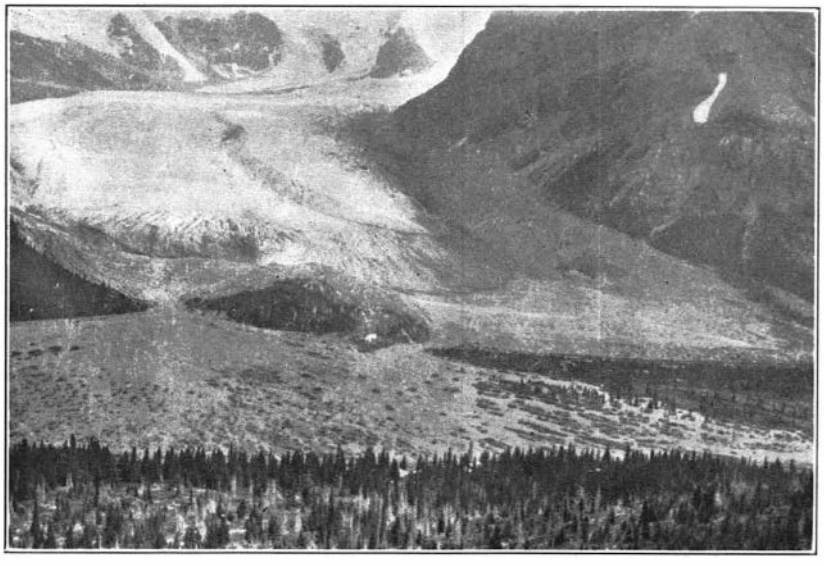


FIGURE 1 *C. W. Flagler*
Continental Divide at the nose of Robson Glacier.

As the above processes continue the natural tendency is for the glacier gradually to widen in its upper limits, continue to cut back into the valley walls and to widen and deepen its channel. The cirque developed at the valley head is semi-circular in its early stages and receives new snow uniformly over its surface, but in its later stages more snow tends to accumulate around the margins and its tendency is to flatten and spread. Glaciers are seldom left to work alone however, and the physiographic features present in any glaciated region are generally the result of the work of many glaciers combined. A series of glaciers occupying parallel valleys along the face of a mountain will in time widen and carve back their valley heads and eventually join near their upper limits and along their margins. In doing so they leave a lateral, knife-edged ridge with steep walls on either side. The three north-west south-east ridges directly to the north of Berg Lake are lateral ridges and a glance at the topographic map makes the feature readily apparent. The cirques of parallel glaciers approaching from opposite sides of a mountain range join when the action has been continued for a great length of time and give the crest line a scalloped or fretted outline. Calumet Ridge when viewed from the vicinity of lower Mural Glacier exhibits an example of this stage of glacial erosion. In so joining, many triangular shaped remnants remain along the divide and to these the term Horn has been applied. Mount Whitehorn, East Whitehorn and the Helmet are typical examples. Many other terms such as Gendarmes, comb ridges, etc., have been applied by various writers to glacial remnants of various modes of origin. Hanging glaciers and hanging valleys are numerous in the region. Prior to the melting of the glaciers in the main valleys, the side glaciers enter the main channel accordantly, but on the retreat of the main glacier they are left with their bottoms well above the level of the new valley floor. With the movement of these glaciers downstream during periods of advance large masses of ice tumble from the cliffs and give rise momentarily to spectacular spray falls. The diversity in form and the ruggedness of topography resulting from glacial erosion is well appreciated after spending a short time in such a region as Mount Robson Park.

The rocks of the region are entirely of sedimentary origin, that is, they have all been formed through the accumulation under water of gravels, sands, muds, silts, marls, lime deposits, and their subsequent hardening. Volcanic activity of any type is entirely lacking within the district. However, to the south intrusions of igneous material become an important factor.

The distribution of land and water upon the North American Continent and the sea ways in which the material was deposited during Cambrian time is shown in figures II and III. The vertical shading represents the position of the oceanic waters during the early Cambrian. As time progressed a long shallow basin developed northward through the downwarp and consequent submergence of the land. Depressions of this type are termed Geosynclines. The Mediterranean is a present day example of such a

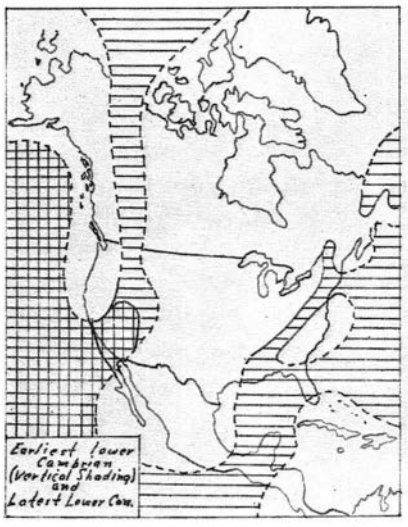


FIGURE II.

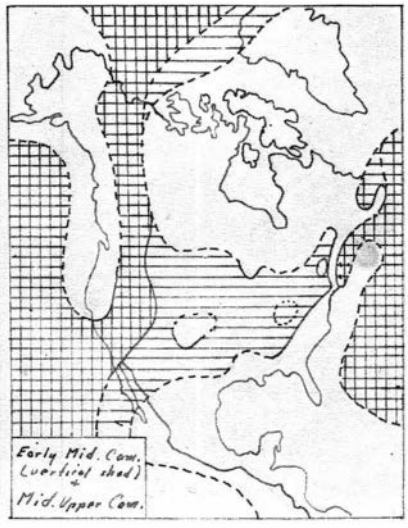
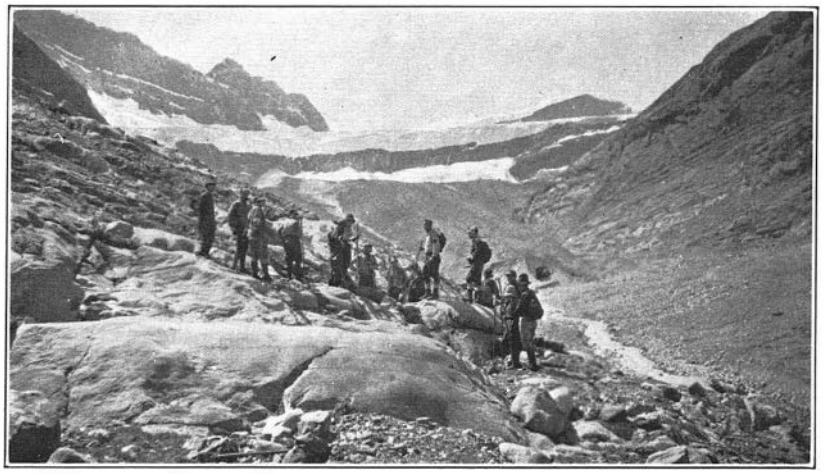


FIGURE III.

After Schuchert.

trough. Land masses existed on either side of the Cordilleran Geosyncline and streams flowing upon them were continually bringing in material and depositing it within the basin. The floor of the trough was continually undergoing oscillation, but the movement was predominantly downward. This movement continued for many hundreds of thousands of years and during this time the land was gradually being lowered through erosion, and the material removed was being deposited upon the basin floor. In this manner many thousands of feet of material slowly accumulated. The total thickness of the Cambrian series in the Mount Robson district has been measured by C. D. Walcott and is approximately 12,200 feet. A moment's contemplation regarding the time necessary for that amount of material to be deposited layer by layer quickly shows why the age of the earth is spoken of in terms of hundreds of millions of years. The Cambrian is but one of many such periods and the time for its accumulation is but a small fraction of the total. It has been estimated by Joseph Barrel through measurements on the rate of decomposition of certain radio active minerals that the Cambrian rocks were deposited approximately 710,000,000 years ago. This figure is higher than that estimated on the basis of present rate of deposition of sediments but is undoubtedly nearer the correct figure.

Record of deposition in this region after the rocks of the lower Ordovician were laid down is not to be found, and the region probably remained one of low relief until the close of the Cretaceous. At this time great mountain making movements began and the Rocky Mountain Cordilleran was uplifted high above sea level. This uplift was accompanied by folding and faulting or differential movement of sections or blocks of the earth's crust. Movements of this type are generally very slow and require geologic periods for



FOSSIL HUNTING ON MURAL GLACIER *Geo. R. Rice*

their completion. It was at the time of this deformation that the major drainage lines in evidence at the present time were laid out. It is known that Moose Pass occupies the position of a great overthrust fault of over 9,000 feet displacement.

The prevalent animal remains found in the marine Cambrian sediments are those of the phylum Arthropoda. Of this phylum the sub-class Trilobita is perhaps the best known and best represented fossil group.

The Cambrian is the lowest division of the great Paleozoic era and is the first period in which identifiable remains of animal life are found. It is undoubted by most geologists that life began and reached a high degree of development millions of years before the opening of the Cambrian period. This hypothesis is substantiated by the fact that the Trilobites, which belong to the highest order of the invertebrates, are so numerous and well defined in the opening chapters of Paleontologic history.

There is no close relative among recent forms to the extinct order Trilobita, but in some ways it shows affinities with the class Crustacea of which the common crab is a representative.

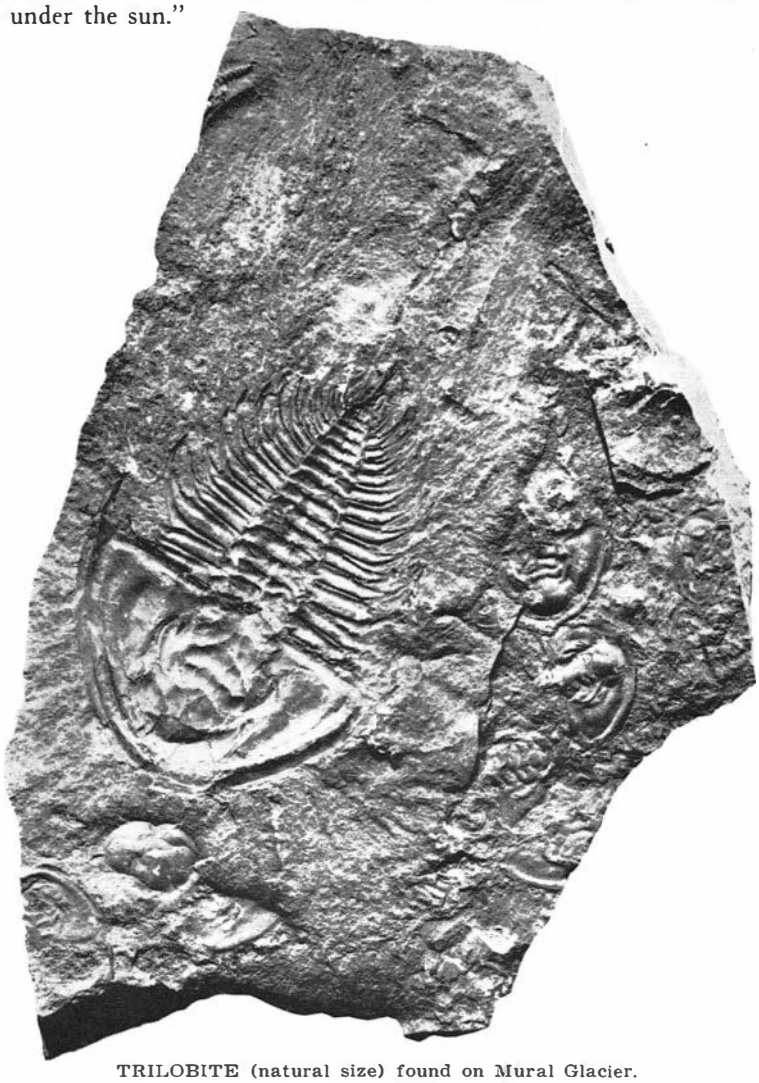
The Trilobite is made up of three portions, the head piece or cephalon, the middle section or thorax and the abdomen or pydigium. The cephalon is usually bluntly rounded and is of one piece. It possesses the eyes and antennae. The pygidium is likewise of one piece, while the thorax is made of a number of jointed segments. In times of danger this peculiar construction allowed the Trilobite to curl up, with the softer under side protected by the cephalon and pygidium in the manner of the wood-louse or armadillo. The Trilobites were equipped with leg-like appendages on the under side which allowed them to creep or swim.

The Trilobites for the most part were bottom creepers, living on such life or refuse as could be grubbed out of the mud. However, there are

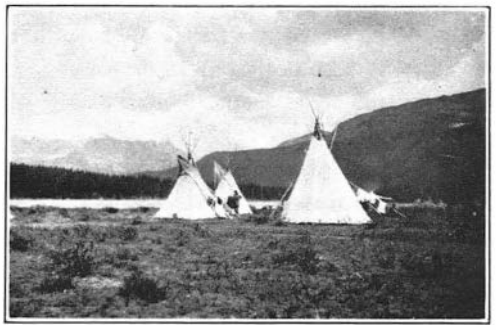
forms which were free swimming or lived on sandy bottoms close to shore.

The growth of the Trilobites is well shown by fossil remains. These remains show that from the possible beginning in an egg, the animal grew, not by extending his chitinous covering, but by simply casting it aside and growing a new one.

Associated with the Trilobites which were found by members of this summer's outing, were primitive gastropods and pelecypods. These last remains were found by Doctor Meany and are the ancestors of the modern snail and clam. From such findings by geologists in the Mount Robson Park region and in other parts of the world, it is seen that all phyla except the vertebrates are represented in the Cambrian formation. Thus possibly we have found a *partial* justification for the old saying that there is "nothing new under the sun."



TRILOBITE (natural size) found on Mural Glacier.



TEPEES, LAKE ADOLPHUS *Hubert West*

BIRDS IN THE VICINITY OF MOUNT ROBSON

EDMUND BIDWELL

Ornithology is an interesting branch of nature study during the first six months of the year when migration northward, bird songs, nesting and the raising of the young keeps older birds busy until the end of June. September is also a good month for observation as the birds are again active, flocking together or migrating southward. But in July and August, the months when Mountaineers must take their vacations, there are no songs to help locate and identify the birds.

In the vicinity of Mount Robson during the recent outing there were the usual birds that are common to the mountains. Chickadees, nuthatches, ruby crowned knights and juncoes were plentiful. The chippy and nuttall sparrow, several of the warblers, the olive-sided fly-catcher and the hermit thrush were seen on the various trips from camp. The winter wren would occasionally burst into song near the cook's tent, and the parent and baby solitary sandpipers were near us at the edge of the lake.

Both turkey vultures and several of the hawks were seen at different times hovering above the base of Mumm, and at one time we watched a pair of golden eagles circle around this peak and then glide downward in a straight line seemingly for miles in the direction of White Horn with hardly a perceptible movement of their wings.

Several broods of grouse were in the woods adjacent to the lakes and the Clarke's crow or nut-cracker was as busy and as noisy as ever with his "Karr, Karr" as he crossed and recrossed our camp. This bird should not be mistaken for the mountain jays which are homely grey birds and are the real camp robbers of the Cascades and Rockies.

Some of our party saw the ptarmigan and the rosy finch. These birds frequent the snows at timber line and above it, and afford pleasure to the Alpinist climbing the snow peaks.

The pipit is next in order as a bird of the high altitudes. Several of them were noticed at Moose Pass. I have seen their nest on Mount Hood

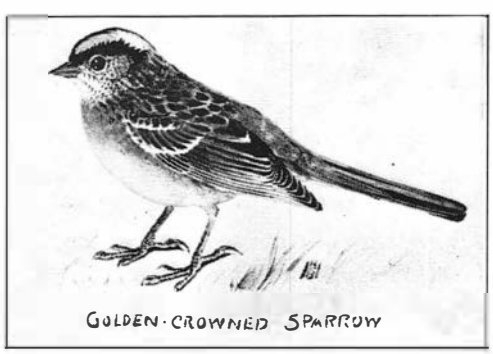
at an altitude of 6,500 feet. They remind one of the English skylark with this difference that the skylark rises from the meadows singing as it ascends, hovers in the sky still singing, then ceases singing and quickly descends. The pipit rises silently and then hovers and sings, continuing its song during descent. They can be seen on our ploughed fields in the fall.

A number of female humming birds were seen, but definite knowledge is lacking regarding the disappearance of the males in midsummer. One writer advances the opinion that they migrate early to the south. This is plausible as they precede their mates in their migration north early in March. One need only loiter around a wild currant bush in blossom to see them in their gorgeous plumage at its best.

Perhaps the most interesting bird around camp was the buffalo or cow bird. It belongs to the family "Icteridae," which includes the blackbirds and orioles. This bird, like the European cuckoo, constitutes a remarkable exception to the rule of conjugal affection and fidelity among birds. They are care-free, laying usually a single egg in the nest of smaller birds for foster parents to hatch and raise. As these eggs hatch out a couple of days earlier than the others, the young buffalo bird gets a start which results in its getting most of the food to the injury and frequent death of the smaller birds. Nevertheless, we liked the buffalo bird. It was very tame and amusing and would alight on the back of a horse or stand by his nose as he munched at the grass, ready to grab any insect he disturbed, and it would take flies from our hands when offered.

The finding of the nest and young ones of the golden crowned sparrow was of scientific interest. Writers of bird books in the States have vaguely referred to them as nesting in Alaska. The book, "Western Birds of Canada," recently published by the Canadian Department of Mines, is the first to include Alberta and British Columbia as their breeding places. Like the pipits they seem to prefer the open spaces of the high altitudes. They are our largest sparrow and are with us along the Coast in winter.

Mountaineers can always be of service to the ornithologist if they will check on disputed points in relation to birds. Birds vary as do people in their ways and habits. Few bird students venture into the almost inaccessible places that the Mountaineer loves to visit and much is yet to be learned about nesting habits and migration.



GOLDEN-CROWNED SPARROW

VEGETATION AND GLACIERS

WILLIAM S. COOPER, PH. D.
University of Minnesota

WITHOUT question the greatest part of the average person's joy in a mountain excursion is of a purely aesthetic nature: it is the sheer beauty of the hills that constitutes their irresistible attraction for us. And yet there are other features which, when understood and appreciated, add tremendously to our satisfaction. Scientific knowledge of the rocks, the glaciers and the plant life each contributes its quota to our enjoyment; all the more so because they are the very materials from which the beauties of mountain scenery are formed. Each of these lines, followed separately, gives pleasure in abundance, but the interest is multiplied when one considers their inter-relations. My title is thus explained. I wish to suggest to lovers of the mountains a field of observation and study that may be new to many—one crammed full with interest, movement, even excitement—namely, the mutual relations of two elements that at first sight seem totally incongruous—glaciers and vegetation.

And in truth their relations are mainly of opposition. In the unceasing struggle between them the ice is dominant, and vegetation exists on sufferance. When a glacier chooses to advance, so far as any forest in its path is concerned the jig is up. But when, under stress of climatic change, the ice is forced to relinquish a portion of its territory, that ground is seized upon at once by plants, and before long is densely populated by them. So the contest goes on, back and forth. Sometimes things change so rapidly that one may observe profound transformations within the space of a single lifetime; in other cases the processes move so slowly that they may be made out only by a wide comparative study. Slow or fast, however, here as in all nature, change is the universal rule.

In spite of the natural antagonism between vegetation and glaciers, the two may exist in the most intimate proximity. If the ice retreats slowly, plant invasion follows close behind. In a number of places in southeastern Alaska one may find forest growing upon thin moraine that actually overlies glacial ice. If the retreat of the ice be relatively rapid, the advance of vegetation necessarily lags far behind, and great bare areas come into being, which very gradually become clothed with plants. In such localities it is plain that vegetational invasion is by no means an irregular, hit-or-miss affair, but that, on the contrary, it proceeds in definite and orderly fashion, and according to laws which may be readily formulated. We note that in front of the glacier edge the vegetation exhibits a rough zonation. Nearest to the ice the ground is totally bare. Next we find a zone of hardy pioneers, beyond them belts of successively more luxuriant vegetation, and finally the forest. This horizontal arrangement is of course merely the expression in space of a developmental process. The pioneers, the only

species which can tolerate the difficult conditions of the primitive habitat, prepare the way for a group of less hardy and more requiring species, by adding organic food to the soil, increasing its water-holding power and providing shelter for delicate seedlings. Each group builds upon the dead bodies of the preceding and sacrifices itself for the next. Finally the dominant forest of the region establishes itself, and with this event comes relative stability. Such a series of stages is known as a "succession," and the community which brings it to a close is called the "climax."

Our treatment so far has been unduly simple; naturally this great developmental process is full of complexities and variations. Retreating glaciers leave many sorts of primitive habitats and upon each of these there arises a particular type of succession. The whole process will be clear if we analyze it somewhat in detail, at the same time offering concrete examples.

When a glacier retreats from a mountain valley it leaves behind it two sorts of surfaces: bare rock, often highly polished, and rock debris, disposed in the various types of accumulations which we know as moraines. Other agencies work upon these surfaces and generate from them two more of secondary origin. The processes of weathering break up the solid rock, gravity commonly adds its effort, and great masses of "talus" accumulate at the bases of cliffs. Streams issuing from the glaciers, and already bearing a heavy load of pulverized rock, attack the moraines and redeposit the materials of which they are composed in the form of outwash and river flood plains. We thus find presented for invasion by plants four primitive habitats: bare rock surface, talus, moraine, and stream deposit. Let us consider the manner of vegetational development upon these in the order given.

Rock surfaces, especially if highly polished, present the worst possible conditions for vegetable life. There is but a single group of plants that is,

W. S. Cooper

Bare rock and thin moraine. Plants have already invaded the latter, while the rock surfaces are still uninhabited. Glacier Bay, Alaska.

at all adequately fitted for the job—the crustose lichens. These become firmly attached and very gradually decompose the surface rock, at the same time as they die adding a minute but all-important quantity of organic material. Upon their dead bodies grow other more requiring lichens, and also mosses and other plants. Gradually the rock comes to possess the scanty beginnings of a soil and a vegetation-cover. In the meantime another line of advance has begun in the cracks and crevices. Herbs, shrubs, even trees germinate therein. Mats of vegetation, anchored in the crevices, spread over the intervening surfaces and coalesce with the masses covering them. The trees (nearly all conifers in our northern mountains) increase in size and number until true forest comes into being. Naturally the degree of surface slope has much to do with the rapidity of invasion, but, given time enough and favorable climatic conditions, even the steepest rocks will finally become clothed with forest. Upon the islands of southeastern Alaska one may observe densely forested slopes of such amazing steepness that one expects at any moment to see the whole living mass slide into the fiord. In such cases, of course, the long tough roots that penetrate deeply into the crevices are the agencies that bring about such effective anchorage.

Talus presents great diversity of conditions to invading vegetation. If the constituent material be fine, a soil is already present, and the process is speeded up. If the talus be composed of large boulders, conditions are nearly if not quite as severe as upon rock surfaces, and the establishment of vegetation in quantity must await the filling in of interstices by the addition of new materials and the weathering of the boulders themselves.

The great thousand-foot talus at the south base of Mount Robson, in the Canadian Rockies, is made up of fragments of moderate size. The pioneers, strange to say, are trees—birches and alders mostly, perhaps because they have the power of growing finally from out the dark crevices in which they must germinate, while herbs and small shrubs would be compelled to spend all their lives under conditions of insufficient light. These long-suffering trees are compelled to withstand a severe buffeting from fresh additions to the talus, which occasion many casualties; but they are well prepared for such a post of danger, having the power to sprout from the stump if the trunk be killed. Conifers spring up in their shade, protected by them from the furious bombardment; and luckily so, for they do not possess the ability to sprout. Finally, the interstices being by this time pretty well filled, herbs and shrubs spring up and the boulders acquire a thick covering of moss: the forest has at last attained maturity.

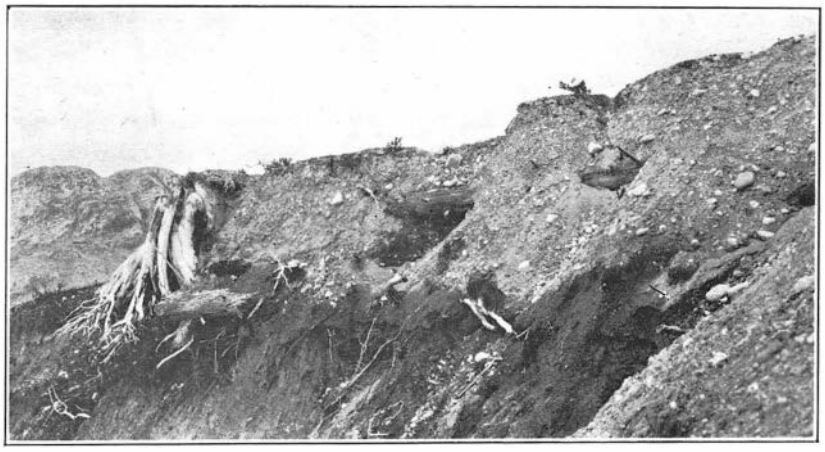
An ordinary moraine is altogether favorable for plant invasion, for, no matter how large boulders it may contain, the bulk of it is commonly of fine material, so that from the very first a soil is present, containing abundant moisture, though deficient, it is true, in organic food materials. It is thus not surprising that successional development upon moraines is often rapid. In a number of places in our northwestern mountains I have found that

three rather well marked stages may be distinguished. First come the pioneers—perennial herbs and low, often densely matted shrubs, whose mission it is to add to the soil the organic matter which is its only lack. In the Canadian Rockies and in Alaska the most important of these plants are creeping willows and a mat-forming species of the Rose family, *Dryas drummondii*. The pioneers prepare the way for the second stage, in which tall shrubby willows and alders make a dense thicket. Devil's club is a common companion to these, most unfriendly to the explorer. The conifer trees, which so far have been unable to make much of a start, now germinate successfully and abundantly in the shelter of the bushes. Increasing in size and number they over-top the willows and alders, which soon perish because of insufficient light. Again we see the climax in control.

Sediment derived from the moraine and from beneath the glacier is carried by streams and laid down upon their flood plains, some of it at great distances. Such deposits are peculiar in their moisture characteristics, being saturated and even under water during part of the year and dry, at least near the surface, for the remainder. Very few plants can live under such conditions, and of those that can, trees of the cottonwood genus are most important. Cottonwood seeds germinate under soil conditions of practical saturation and often in enormous numbers at the same time. Thus, upon the river sand bars, cottonwood forest is the first stage in the characteristic succession. In the valley of the Stikine River, in Alaska and British Columbia, there is an imposing display of this type and of those that follow it. In a short distance one may see every stage in the flood plain series. There is pure cottonwood forest ranging from dense growths of seedlings to fine stands of mature trees. Other areas support a type of forest similar except that alders have come up beneath the trees to form an understory. Since further reproduction of cottonwood is impossible, due to lack of sufficient light and other causes, the trees of this species gradually die out, leaving the alder in temporary control; one sees areas of alder thicket with here and there an aged cottonwood towering high above them. Beneath the alders the conifers start, and in time supersede the thicket as upon the moraine; so that once more the climax is established.

This account applies in a fairly satisfactory way to all our glaciated mountains from Montana westward to the coast and north to Alaska. There are of course a multitude of local variations, and interesting details in many regions still await investigation.

One point of importance must have been evident from my story: that all four successions terminate in the same climax. In more general terms, within a given region of tolerably uniform climate all the various successions, no matter how diverse their beginnings, tend toward the establishment of a single final plant community. In our northern mountains this is made up entirely of conifer trees, the species differing from place to place. Many things may happen to prevent attainment of the goal, but the tendency

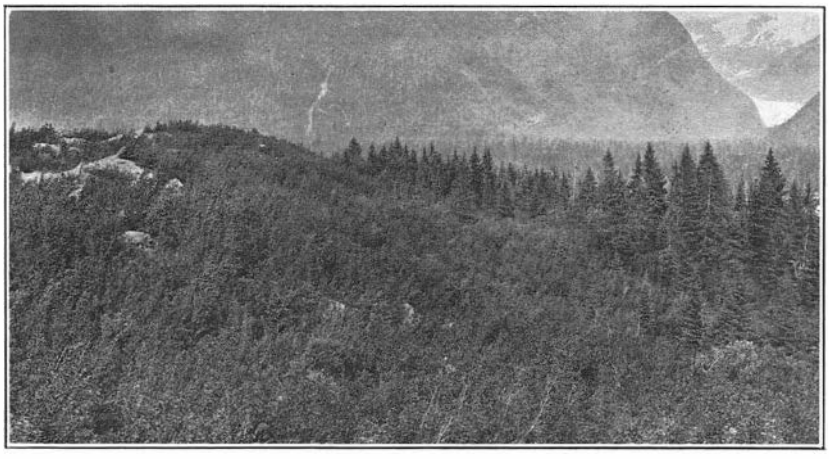


W. S. Cooper

Remnants of forest buried in the course of a recent glacial advance. Below the substratum upon which the forest grew. The dark band is a layer of peat representing the ancient forest floor; stumps are rooted in it. Above, the gravel which buried the forest; upon them willow bushes are growing, the forerunners of a new vegetation cycle. Glacier Bay, Alaska.

is always there, and in glaciated mountains the process is more than usually easy to observe.

We have given nearly all our space to the phenomena attendant upon glacial retreat, because they embody a far higher degree of complexity than those accompanying the contrasted process. Glacial advance, so far as vegetation is concerned, means certain death, and nearly always destruction. To the latter rule there are, however, some interesting exceptions. For example, at Glacier Bay, in southeastern Alaska, five hundred or a thousand



W. S. Cooper

Succession upon the terminal moraine of the Great Stikine Glacier, British Columbia. The entire series is displayed, from left to right: bare ground with pioneers; alder thicket; climax forest of spruce and hemlock.

years ago, a tremendous extension of the ice fields took place. The fine forests that covered the mountain slopes were almost totally destroyed, but in certain parts of the lowlands rivers laden with silt, sand and gravel invaded the forests ahead of the glaciers and buried them beneath enormous accumulations of sediment. Three thousand feet of ice added itself to the load. The climate changed, the ice melted away, streams cut into the sediments, and there today one may find trunks of hemlock and spruce, cones, needles, quantities of forest mosses, all in a state of preservation so perfect as to be almost unbelievable. From these remnants it is possible to reconstruct in detail that ancient forest, and it is interesting to discover that the climax of that day was identical with the climax of our own.

In this brief account I have endeavored to present a picture of two familiar elements of our mountain universe, not as isolated, inert, lifeless entities, but rather as actors in an age-long drama engaged in unending struggle for supremacy. If I have succeeded in converting one or two of my readers into interested and understanding spectators, or better still, into students of the fascinating details and complexities of the great conflict, I shall look upon my effort as assuredly well spent.

TYPICAL WESTERN MUSHROOMS

MAUDE E. MORRIS

Photos by C. F. Todd

"He that high grouth on cedars did bestowe,
Gave also lowly mushrumpes leave to growe."
Robert Southwell, 1595.

Mushroom is probably derived from the French, *mousseron,* and toadstool from the idea held by some of our ancestors that all mushrooms and toads were cold, damp, and venomous. Minsheu in his Dictionary says mushrooms are called toadstools "because all toades doe greatly loue them." A toadstool, then, is a mushroom and a mushroom, a toadstool. The terms are interchangeable.

Mushrooms are a division of the fungus class which in some form is found wherever there is moisture. Mushrooms are either saprophytic or parasitic, incapable of manufacturing their own chlorophyll, and must have organic matter either dead or alive upon which to feed. The plant itself, the mycelium, we do not see as it is hidden in the ground or in vegetable matter. What we see is the fruiting portion.

Toadstools love the autumn. Some are found at all seasons but after the first fall rains they come in myriads and in every hue except the chlorophyll green. They do not grow in a night, but a large mushroom will develop in two or three days under right conditions.

From the earliest times mushrooms have had their place in history and literature, loved by some and detested by others, surrounded by superstition,

and used for crime. The mushrooms of the Fairy Ring so frequently alluded to in literature were supposed to spring up in the meadows where the fairies had danced. The explanation of the rings destroys the romance. The mycelium starts at a central point expanding equally in all directions if conditions are equal, eating out its food as it goes. We have many varieties of toadstools that grow in circles but Marasmius oreades, the true fairy ring fungus, has not been reported found in western Washington. There is one frequently seen in the fall growing in rings on lawns. It is whitish in dry weather, dingy drab in wet, with dingy gills and stem, and white spored. The margin is incurved when young and irregular and upturned when mature. It is the Clitocybe sudorifica, an unwholesome species causing profuse perspiration when eaten and should be avoided.

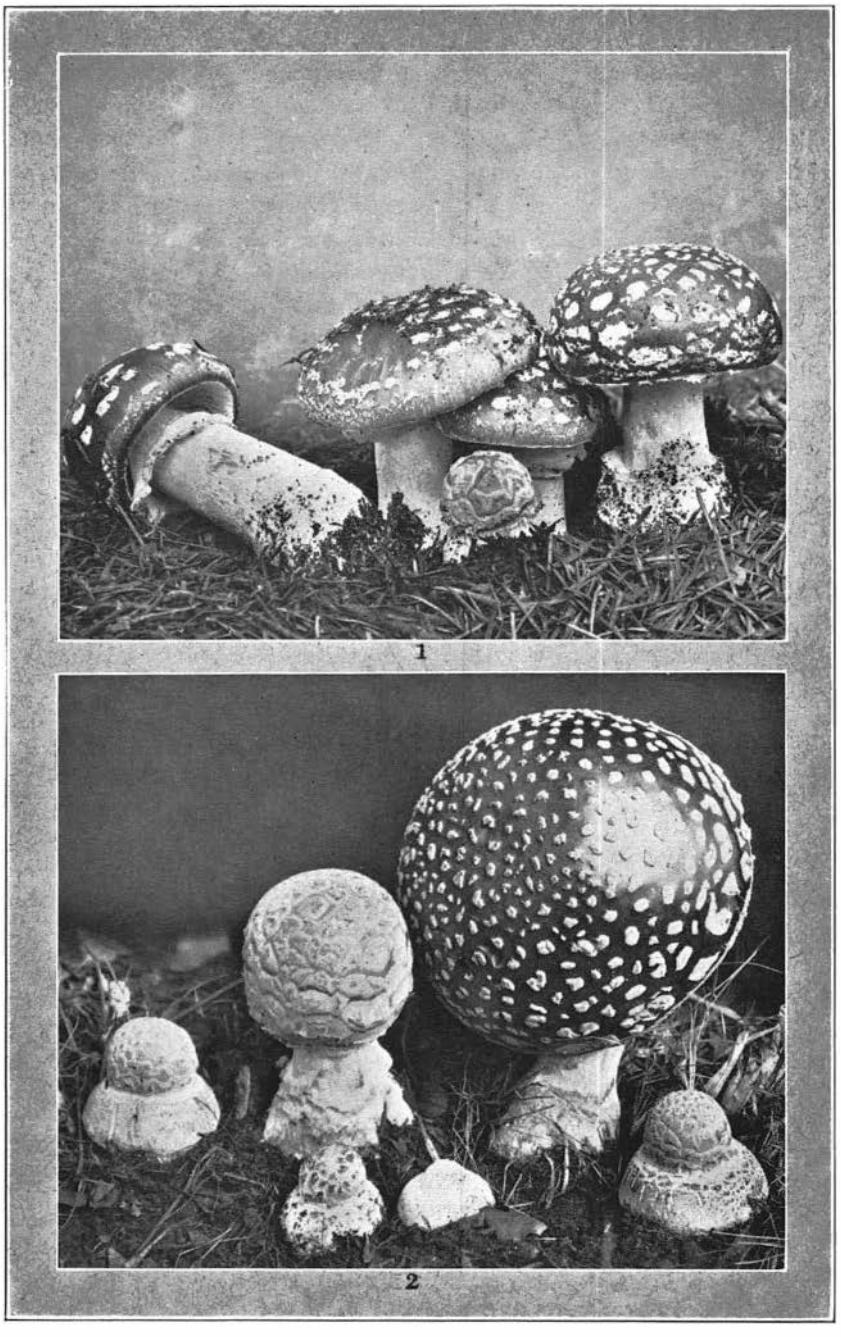
As early as the third century B. C. we have a record of mushrooms being eaten and also exported by the Greeks. Truffles seemed to have been particularly favored by them as they have been ever since in countries where they grow. Fame awaits the finder of the commercial truffle in America. Inasmuch as they grow from six to forty-eight inches under the ground, trained pigs or dogs will be needed to locate them.

America uses fewer wild mushrooms for food than any other country. In Munich 1,800,000 pounds are marketed annually, comprising thirty-one varieties; in Paris, twenty-two varieties, in England about six, and in the United States only four are sold.

Mushrooms are classified according to the color of their spores which may be white, clay, pink, rust, brown, purple-brown, or black. To obtain spores lay the caps—gilled side down for the gilled species—on paper and allow to remain several hours. The resulting powder is the seed or spawn, of microscopic proportions.

Amanita muscaria (musca, fly) (fig. 2-3). This is the aristocrat of mushrooms, a large beautiful plant from three to eight inches across. In color the cap varies, yellow, tan, scarlet. Numerous white patches or warts, decorate its top; the gills are gleaming white, as is the stem; the ring on the stem is large and soft; the volva or death-cup, pronounced. All Amanitas, some deadly and some edible, have warts or patches on cap, gills not attached to stem, ring on stem, volva or death-cup, at the base of stem. All have white spores. No other mushroom has all these characteristics and no other mushroom is so poisonous. If these distinguishing marks of this genus were permanent the group could readily be learned. But, rain may wash off the warts, a twig lacerate the ring, or the volva be so fragile it is obliterated in uprooting the fungus. Then too, the plant may not develop true to type.

And there is no test to detect a poisonous mushroom. Cooking with silver, peeling, mild smell and taste, are no tests. The most deadly fungus known, the Amanita phalloides, rare but occasionally found around Seattle, does not tarnish silver, has a mild odor, and peels easily. The Amanitas,



1—Amanita pantherinoides. 2—Amanita muscaria.

however, have an individuality that once learned will betray all their species.

The A. muscaria has a romantic history. Agrippina used it to poison her husband, Claudius. Nero used it to poison his tribunes, centurions, and his mother, Agrippina. Agrippina, however, being somewhat suspicious, carried antidotes, so he had to make away with her in another manner. The muscaria resembles the A. Caesarea, "the agaric of the Caesars," which is edible and was greatly esteemed by the Romans. They were not unanimous in their praise, however. Seneca declared mushrooms were not food but only tickled the palate causing those already full to eat more. Because of the resemblance between these two Amanitas, Pliny declared the muscaria to be "conveniently adapted for poisoning."

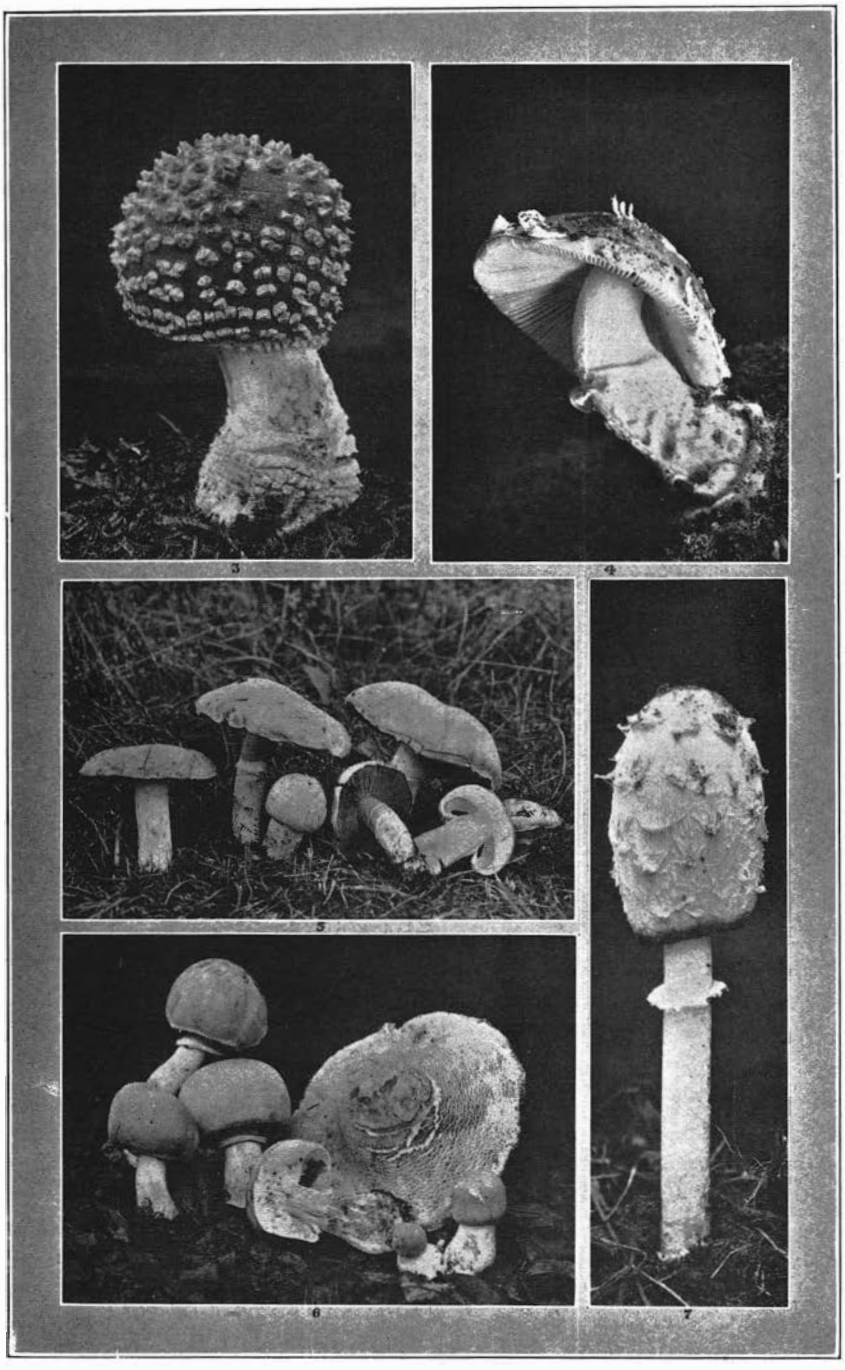
The muscaria is common in this locality. The group (fig. 2), scarlet capped, was found growing on the University campus, and fig. 3, tan capped, was found growing at the Lodge.

Amanita pantherinoides (spotted like a panther) (fig. 1). Found in April, May and June. This is our commonest spring Amanita and grows at edges of woods and may be found in quantities on the Tacoma prairies. The young plant is olivacious umber, fading in age. Its near relative, the pantherina, is variously called poisonous and non-poisonous. The pantherinoides is poisonous in this locality being eaten every spring with unhappy results. Often a first symptom is drowsiness, followed by cramps, nausea, distorted vision, headache, etc. Some patients develop a species of intoxication that may last a day or so. If eaten, the stomach should be emptied immediately but salt should not be given as an emetic, as it dissolves the poison making it more easily assimilated.

A woman near Olympia prepared pantherinoides for her family and while doing so, ate two pieces the size of a dime, raw. Soon her head began aching and by the time dinner was ready she was too ill to sit up, suffering greatly with cramps. Her eyes, throat, and heart were also affected. Her husband, who had eaten a bowl of the cooked fungus, although ill, was able to go for help. Their four-year-old child barely tasted the dish and only fell asleep in his chair. Next day the husband had recovered but the wife was still feeling the effects a year later.

Amanita cothurnata (the booted Amanita). (Fig. 4.) A fall growing yellowish-capped Amanita with no report upon its edibility. This fungus is fairly numerous in the woods around Seattle.

Lepiota naucinoides (Fig. 6). A white spored agaric that is interesting because it is becoming so plentiful in this state within the last few years. The cap is usually smooth and white, sometimes breaking up into brownish scales; the gills, pale-pinkish white, remote from stem as are many of the Amanitas; the stem is white with a ring but *no volva*. This last together with the absence of warts on cap are the distinguishing features for the



3—Amanita muscaria. 4—Amanita cothurnata. 5—Agaricus campestris.
6—Lepiota naucinoides. 7—Coprinus comatus.

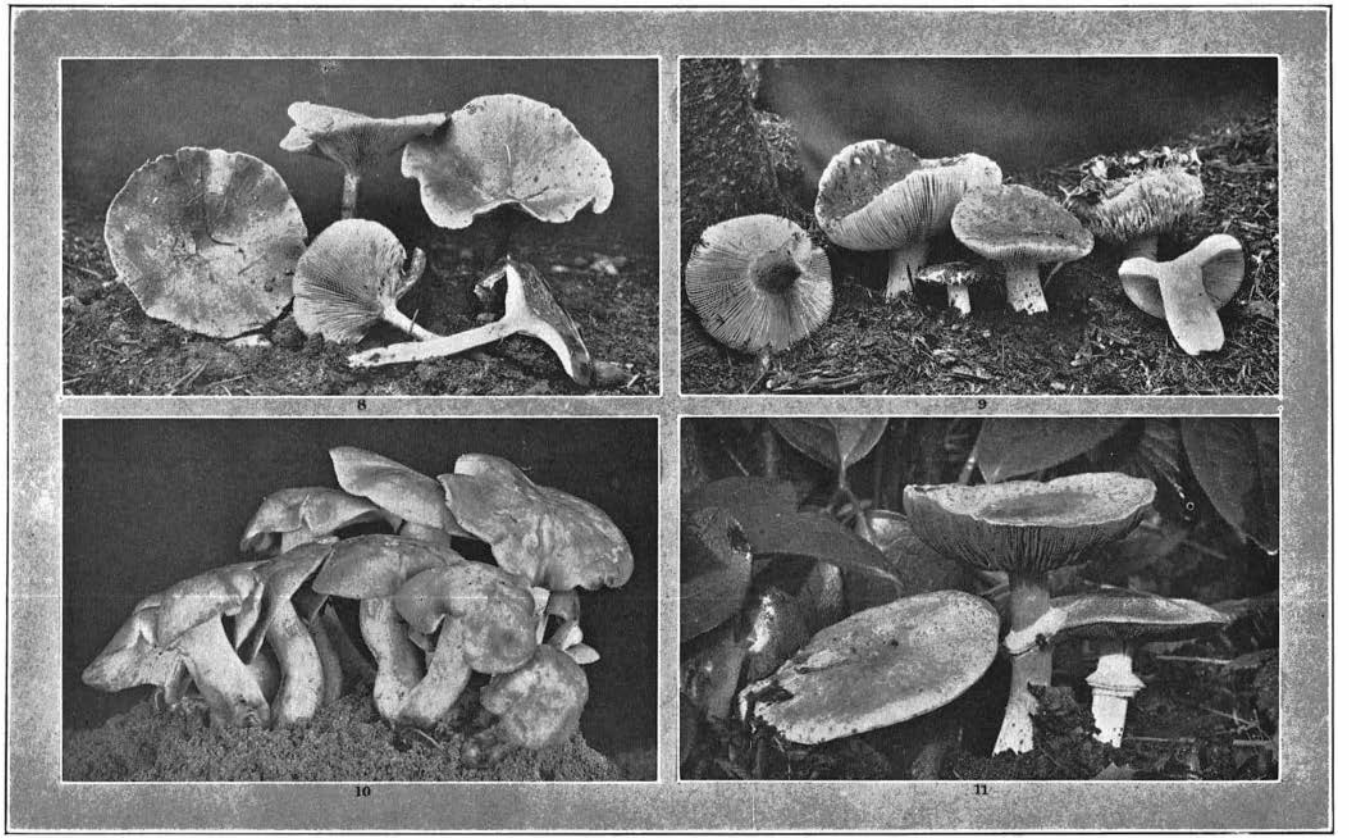
amateur. Found in gardens, grassy places, edges of woods. Widely distributed, and edible.

Agaricus campestris (campus, field). (Fig. 5.) This is the common pink gilled mushroom of the fall. It is placed with the preceding genera for purposes of comparison only, as it is purple-brown spored. The Amanitas are white spored with white or yellow gills. The gills of the A. campestris are pink at first, becoming brown from the ripening spores. The stem is usually tapering, sometimes bulbous, and with a ring. The young unexpanded cap is the button mushroom. There are four woods-growing cousins of the campestris adjacent to the Lodge, two of which are here pictured. A. silvaticus (belonging to the woods). (Fig. 11.) Gills are whitish at first, becoming pink, then brown from spores. It is edible but of strong flavor. A. silvicola (silva, woods, colo, to inhabit). (Fig. 19.) The silvicola in Washington is a large white plant with a distinct flavor of almonds. The gills are whitish at first, then pink, then brown from the purple-brown spores. Neither of these agarics can be confused with the Amanitas if care is taken to obtain their spores. All grow in fall and are edible.

Coprinus comatus (coma, hair). (Fig. 7.) This is our old friend the shaggy-mane, and C. atramentarius (atramentum, ink) (Fig. 20), its equally good, but lesser known, cousin. Both come after the first fall rains and persist until frost. Their caps deliquesce into ink made black by the spores, and this fluid can be used for ink if boiled, strained, and a preservative added. The comatus delights in grassy places and the atramentarius likes old skid roads in canyons. The comatus is white with tannish scales and the atramentarius grey.

Clitocybe infundibuliformis (funnel shaped). (Fig. 8.) This fungus grows in woods usually in circles, after the first fall rains. The entire plant is pinkish tan and the spores are white as are all the Clitocybes. It is excellent.

Russula roseipes (rosy footed). (Fig. 9.) One of the most common fall fungi and found everywhere in the woods. The cap is some shade of red, fading in age; the stem is white tinged with rose; the gills white becoming creamy in age from the spores which are inclined to pale ochraceous in mass, white when but a few. The taste is *mild* while the taste of the R. emetica is peppery. As the name would indicate, the Russula emetica has a bad reputation. McIlvaine insists it is undeserved and that he and his "friendly helpers have eaten it for eighteen years with nothing but pleasurable sensations." The emetica is also red or reddish, with a rosy stem. The Russulas form one of our largest groups and there is but one that is disagreeable, the foetens (stinking) which has a dingy yellow cap and a bad odor. The Russulas are characterized by their brittleness, white spores, absence of both ring and volva. Some will cook in five minutes, some require one-half hour.



8—Clitocybe infundibuliformis. 9—Russula roseipes. 10—Clitocybe multiceps. 11—Agaricus silvaticus.

Clitocybe multiceps (many headed). (Fig. 10.) This species and the horsetail rush require similar habitats and are frequently found growing together. The stems are white, smooth, fibrous; the caps, honey-colored, hence "honey agaric." Roasted with meats or made into fritters it is excellent. The caps alone should be used. White spored.

Boletus edulis (edible clod). (Fig. 12.) This fungus has tubes underneath instead of gills to bear its spores. The cap of the young plant is dark brown, velvety with a yellowish margin; becoming reddish-brown, scaly, cracked, showing reddish in the cracks, in age. The stem of the young plant is enormous, reticulated above, reddish, becoming equal as the cap expands. It is estimated that 800,000 pounds of this fungus alone are sold annually in the Munich markets.

Pholiota praecox (early). (Fig. 13.) This is an edible spring mushroom that grows anywhere if there is sufficient moisture, from early spring until frost. The cap is creamy-tan, stem lighter and with a ring that frequently shows only as a brownish mark. The spores are rusty brown.

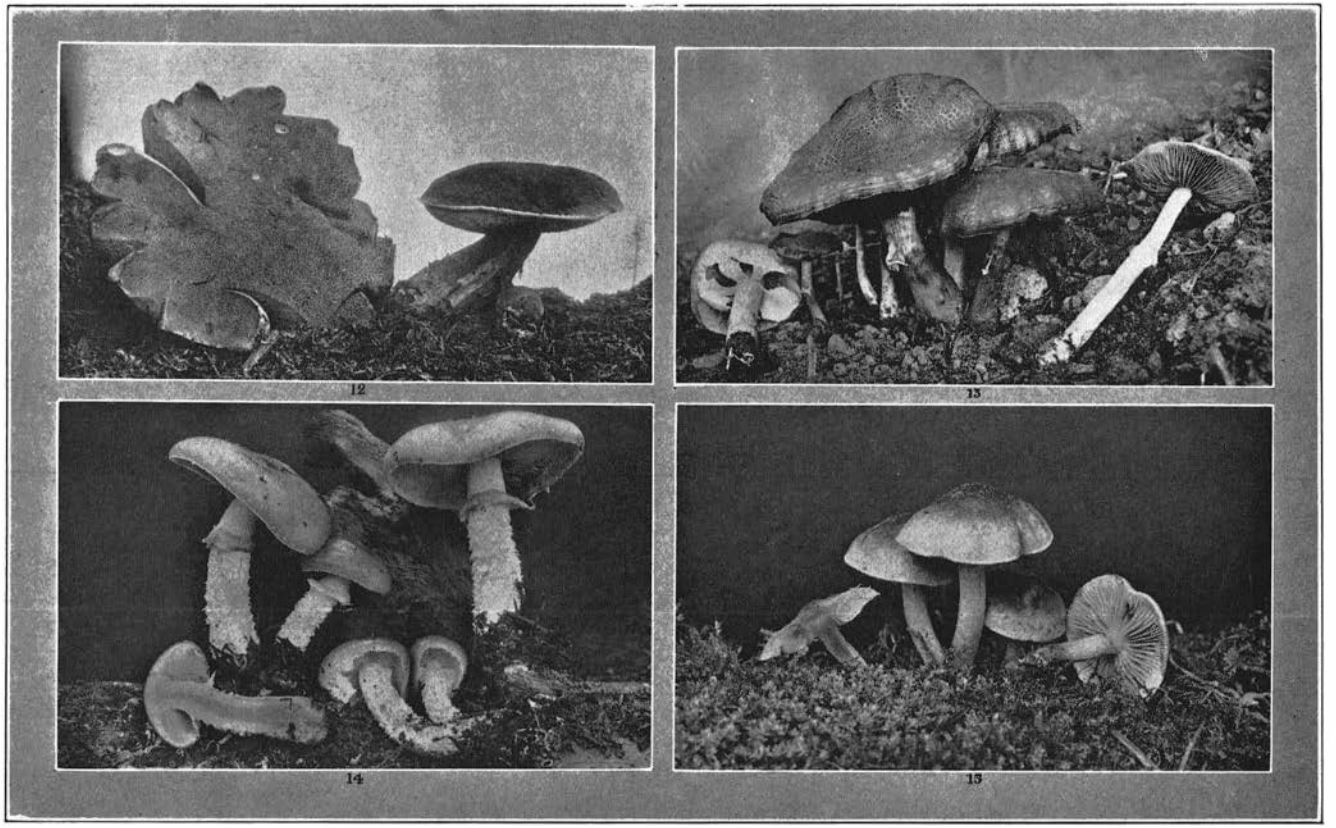
Stropharia Sp.? (Fig. 14.) Like so many of our western fungi this Stropharia is unlisted in the eastern publications and we have none of our own. Its cap is yellow, viscid; the stem, white, sheathed. The purple-brown spores can be seen in lines on the ring. Autumn.

Hypholoma capnoides (like smoke, from the color of gills). (Fig. 15.) This is one of six closely allied species none of which are poisonous. They all grow in groups, some members of which may be bitter and the next sweet. McIlvoine in his "One Thousand American Fungi," suggests that the bitter ones have become infested by insects. The mushroom lover will be paid if he learns this group as they will supply him with a bountiful repast from early fall until heavy frost. Seen through the leaves their reddish or yellowish caps are not unlike nasturtiums. The spores are purple-brown or intense purple.

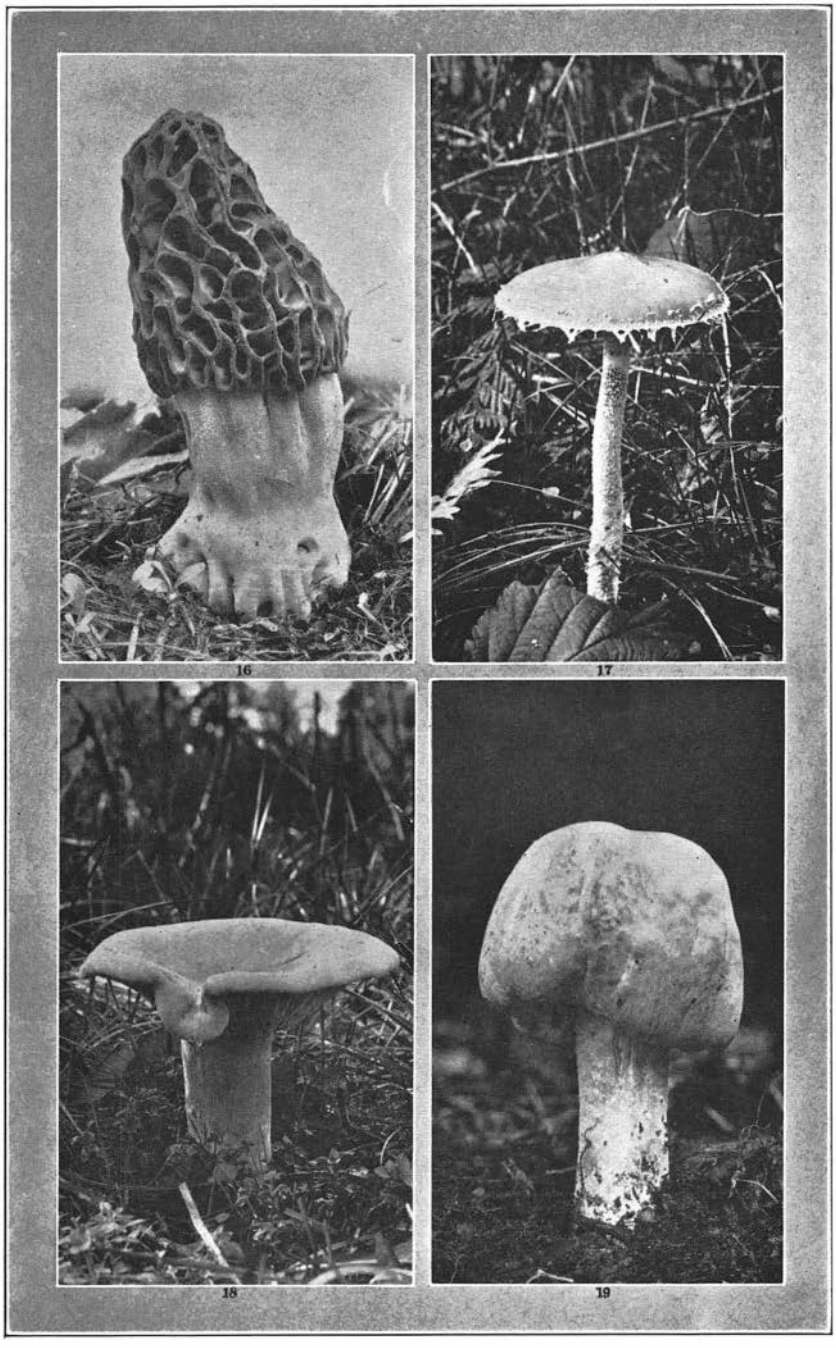
Morchella esculenta (morel). (Fig. 16.) This spring mushroom is edible as its name implies and has no poisonous counterpart. It comes with the cherry blossoms and loves old orchards. The color varies, whitish, brownish, greyish, or nearly black. The cap is *pitted,* not folded like the Gyromitras (Fig. 23 G. brunnea). Of the Gyromitras one, the esculenta, is doubtful although many people eat it and pronounce it good. It may be slightly poisonous to some, however, in spite of the fact the ancients named it "esculenta," also having found it good. The Gyromitra esculenta grows in the spring, favoring old skid roads, and the G. brunnea comes in the fall under trees. The G. esculenta has a bay-brown top and whitish stem; the G. brunnea is entirely bay-brown.

Stropharia ambigua (Fig. 17). The cap is yellow, viscid, the gills and spores purple, the stem, white, floccose. Remnants of the veil adhere to the cap giving it a lacy appearance. Edible but with a swampy flavor. Common in woods in the fall.

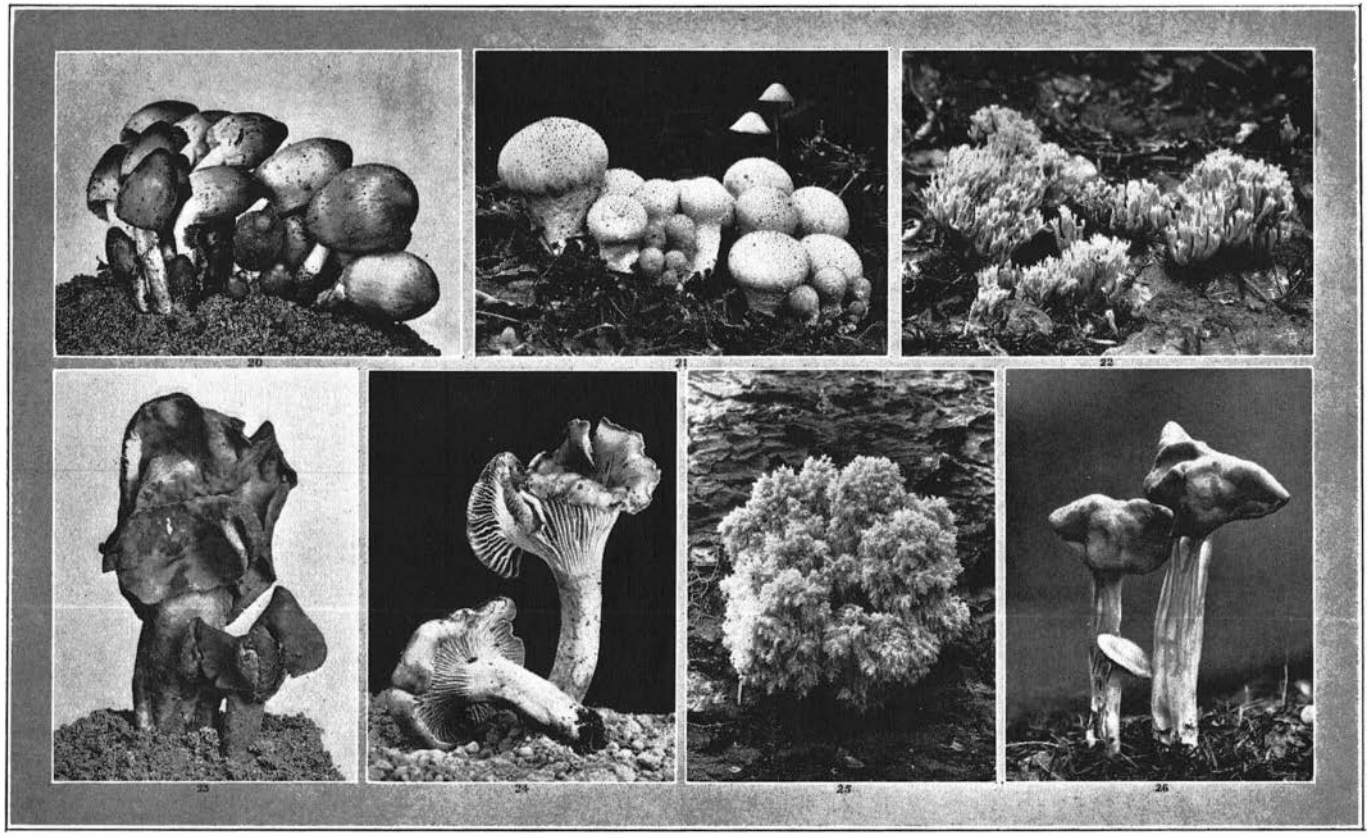
Tricholoma personatum (loma, fringe; personata, masking). (Fig. 18.)



12—Boletus edulis. 13—Pholiota praecox. 14—Stropharia (Sp. ?). 15—Hypholoma capnoides.



16—Morchella esculenta. 17—Stropharia ambigua. 18—Tricholoma personatum. 19—Agaricus silvicola.



20—Coprinus atramentarius. 21—Lycoperdon gemmatum. 22—Clavaria stricta. 23—Gyromitra brunnea. 24—Cantharellus cibarius. 25—Hydnum coralloides. 26—Helvella lacunosa.

The entire young plant is some shade of lilac, fading to tannish, and has no ring nor volva; spores are white, pale salmon in mass. In England it is known as Blewits, "blue-hats," and is one of the few the English eat. It is widely distributed here, growing in open woods. There is a Cortinarius, the violaceus, resembling it and with similar habitat, but its spores are brown. As both are equally good, cooked in any way, it does not matter which is gathered.

Lycoperdon gemmatum (Fig. 21), a puffball, common, humble, and numerous. None of the puffballs are poisonous and all are good to eat if pure white when cut through the center. Some varieties grow to enormous size, the writer having seen one that weighed over thirty pounds. Puffball is a corruption of puckball, denoting elf.

Clavaria stricta (Fig. 22). One of the coral mushrooms, the members of which vary in shape and color, some shades are blue, white, yellow, grey, brown, lilac. None are poisonous and some are tender and good. Many are bitter.

Cantharellus cibarius (Fig. 24). This is the Chanterelle, a fungus very popular in Europe where it is expensive. The entire plant is egg yellow with distant, blunt gills, and white spores. Reported growing in quantities around Kitsap Cabin.

Hydnum coralloides (Fig. 25). McIlvaine says: "Dame Nature has made many exquisite decorations for herself and this is one of them." This fungus grows in the fall upon decaying timber. It is creamy-white, becoming yellowish in age. Edible and good.

Helvella lacunosa (small pot herb). (Fig. 26.) The cap is dark grey, lighter underneath; stem, whitish tinged with cap color and *pitted*. Fall, in woods. All the Helvellae are esculent and resemble the Morel in flavor. Very popular in Europe.

HOW TO USE YOUR KODAK

MAURICE P. ANDERSON

This article is written for the benefit of those who consider it possible that there may be opportunity to improve their photography. Besides assisting the novice, the remarks regarding exposure may be of some assistance to those more experienced amateurs who are photographing under the peculiar light conditions of the Puget Sound country for the first time.

We have all held a reading glass between the sun and a piece of paper in order to demonstrate that the paper can really be made to burn in that fashion. We know that to get the quickest action we must move the glass back and forth until the bright spot of light formed on the paper is very small. This operation is exactly the same as that of "focusing" a camera or kodak. The reading glass takes the place of the camera lens, the small round bright spot formed on the paper by the reading glass is actually an

image of the far distant sun, and the paper occupies the position of the photographic film. To carry the parallel a little further, if the image of the sun were allowed to fall on the paper but a brief period, we might succeed in just scorching a small round circle on the paper which in reality would be a "picture" of the sun.

Now by means of a very sensitive film and accurately focusing lens, we can make a record of any object at all which is reasonably well lighted. But, in order to do this, the lens must be just the right distance from the film so that a clear and distinct image may be formed on the film. This is the reason that all cameras having lenses of any appreciable diameter must be accurately set for distance. However, if the lens is used at a small opening, one setting will suffice for all objects no matter what their distance from the camera may be. This fact—that any kodak can be used as a universal focus one—is not generally known or taken advantage of by kodak users. Did they use it, they could save many films which are spoiled through failure to estimate distance accurately enough. Indeed, in the making of scenic pictures in the Puget Sound country there is but little need of "guessing" distance at all. This is due to the fact that any camera up to and including the three and a quarter by four and a quarter size will be universal focus if the diaphragm opening is set at 16 and the distance scale at 25 feet. Don't overlook this last figure—twenty-five feet—then everything from eight or ten feet on to infinity will be clear and distinct.

In order that we may judge when it is possible to use an opening as small as 16 and when it is not, we must investigate the matter of exposure, but in doing this, keep in mind the fact that the smaller the lens opening, the sharper or more distinct the image will be and the more different distances will be brought into focus at the same time. Let us return again to the reading glass and the piece of paper held in the sun. If the glass is held focused on the paper too long, the paper takes fire; if held just long enough, the paper may scorch but not burn; if held but a brief time, the paper may not even scorch. If you cover up part of the reading glass, it will take longer to scorch the paper than if the whole glass is utilized. So it is with the camera.

Because of the extreme sensitiveness of the film, cameras are provided with "shutters" which are simply mechanical contrivances usually located close to the lens and constructed to open and close to permit the image to be formed and recorded on the film. Now, if the shutter stays open too long, the film receives "too much light" and turns black all over in place of burning up as the paper does when exposed to the rays of the reading glass too long; if the shutter remains open approximately the right length of time, the image of the object is recorded on the film; and if the shutter does not stay open long enough, the image is only faintly recorded or is not recorded at all. It is also obvious that if a large lens diameter or opening is used, the shutter will not have to remain open so

long in order to effect the film a given amount as it would if a small lens opening were used.

This brings us to another important point. It happens that 1/25 of a second is the slowest length of exposure on which the kodak may be held in the hand without danger of moving the instrument and blurring the picture. Consequently, exposures of 1/25 of a second or less are ordinarily held in the hand and called "snap shots," while slower ones are made from a tripod or other solid support and called "time exposures."

Now to put into practice what we have learned, we will enumerate four kinds of pictures which are of particular interest to outdoor people and then consider each separately.

1. The outdoor distant view.
2. The outdoor close-up in sunlight.
3. The outdoor close-up in shadow or on cloudy days.
4. The cloud effect.

THE OUTDOOR DISTANT VIEW

Objects viewed at a distance are lighter in color than the same objects are when viewed close-up. What does this have to do with it? Just as it is possible to burn a paper with the aid of the sun and the reading glass, while it is impossible to accomplish it if the moon is substituted for the sun; so it is that the brighter or lighter object affects the photographic film more readily than the darker one. Thus a green tree when viewed at a distance of a mile or two is blue. Blue photographs very readily while green photographs slowly. Consequently, distant views, which are almost always made in direct sunlight, may be made with a small lens opening and quick shutter speed—say a lens opening of f16 and an exposure 1/50 of a second. As a matter of fact, if you use nothing but this setting on all views where the principal objects are a quarter of a mile or more away, you will spoil very few pictures. Just remember those two figures, 16 and 1/50, and set your distance or focusing scale at twenty-five feet.

CLOSE-UPS IN DIRECT SUN

As explained above, near objects affect the film less readily than distant ones. Therefore, for close-ups in the sun, we will increase the lens opening to 11, twice the diameter of 16, and the exposure to 1/25, twice as long a time as 1/50. If we do that, we will be admitting four times the light that we would admit at 16 and 1/50; and, because a near object is only about one-fourth as bright as a distant one, we will affect the film approximately the proper amount.

SLIGHTLY CLOUDY OR SMOKY

When it is possible for you to look at the sun without discomfort, such as is the case on hazy or smoky days, you should assume that any photographs taken under such conditions fall under the head of pictures in shadow, rather than pictures in sunlight. Such pictures, that is those taken with the sun almost but not quite out, will require approximately

the same exposure as those which are made on cloudy days in places where a large portion of the sky is visible from the position of the object. Obviously, such views have almost as much light as views made in direct sunlight, and while it is necessary to increase the length of time or increase the lens opening, or both, it is not necessary to increase either very much. If you have no tripod, it would be advisable to set your lens on the largest opening and use an exposure of 1/25 of a second. If the clouds are not too heavy, or if the smoke is not exceedingly yellow, this should prove sufficient. However, if you have a tripod or solid support, it will be safer to use an opening of f16 and an exposure of 1/5 or 1/2 a second. In a case where the 16 opening is used, the focusing scale can of course be set at 25 feet, the universal focus point. If your shutter does not provide for exposure of 1/5 or 1/2 a second, you may set it on the "B." When used on the "B," the shutter stays open as long as you press the release and closes immediately when you let go of it. If you do this as quickly as possible without moving the camera, you will give approximately the proper exposure for pictures under this condition.

When the sky is completely overcast with very dark clouds, or before sunrise, or after sunset when the light is very poor, or during a hard rain, or in the deep woods even on sunny days when practically no sky at all is visible, the shutter can be set on f16 and "B," as just described, but the release held a trifle longer, say one or two seconds, or even five seconds in very dense timber. This will prove ample, and good pictures are made under such conditions. There is one very important point to bear in mind, however, and that is that it is absolutely impossible to hold a camera still in the hand on any such time exposure, and to attempt to do so is merely to waste the film. Use a tripod when you use "B."

CLOUD EFFECTS

Cloud effects fall into two classes: those which are made toward the light, and those which are made with the light. In order to determine which classification your cloud effect comes under, simply notice whether the clouds are dark or light in color. If they are light in color with blue sky back of them, assume that you are photographing with the light. If they are dark in color either with or without blue sky back of them, assume that you are photographing against the light. The cloud effect that is made against the light which ordinarily gives a moonlight effect is very easy to make. With the sun hidden behind a cloud, set your lens on the largest opening and give 1/25 of a second. This picture will have to be printed dark in order to bring out the clouds and will not show any detail in the foreground. For a sunset or moonlight effect such detail is not essential.

Cloud effects made with the sun behind you introduce some difficulty. Normally at sea level the blue of the sky is not very deep so that white clouds and light blue sky both photograph white. Thus many photographs

made under such conditions show no clouds at all, although by using even less exposure than that recommended under the first classification, such clouds may be made to show on the film. A good trial exposure under such circumstances would be 1/50 of a second and a 22 stop. Such an exposure will, of course, show only objects in the extreme distance and will not give any detail in the foreground. It is, however, possible to make excellent cloud effects under these conditions by using a screen or filter. The filter ordinarily used for cloud effects is a yellow one: as the blue sky, when viewed through a yellow filter, is changed to green which photographs dark while blue photographs light. Such a filter will render the sky dark enough to give contrast with the white clouds. However, as the film is not so sensitive to yellow as it is to white light, it is necessary to increase the exposure somewhat. Consequently, when a distant view in sunlight is made with a filter, an exposure of f11 and 1/25 of a second would be advisable instead of 16 and 1/50 of a second.

If you have been getting results satisfactory to yourself, do not attempt to change your exposure to conform to any of the above suggestions. If, however, you have experienced disappointments, it might be well to follow the table given below, which is a summary of this article.

		Stop	Time	Distance Scale
Sun	Distant objects	16	1/50	25 feet is universal focus on cameras 3¼x4¼ or smaller.
Sun	Distant objects with a filter	11	1/25	100 feet. Objects 50 feet or more will be sharp
Sun	Close-ups	11	1/25	Set distance scale accurately
Slightly shady or cloudy or hazy	Close-ups	Wide open	1/25	Set distance scale accurately
		16	B	Use tripod. 25 feet is universal focus
Very cloudy or deep shade	Close-ups	16	B	Use tripod. 25 feet is universal focus

HIGH ADVENTURE IN WINTER

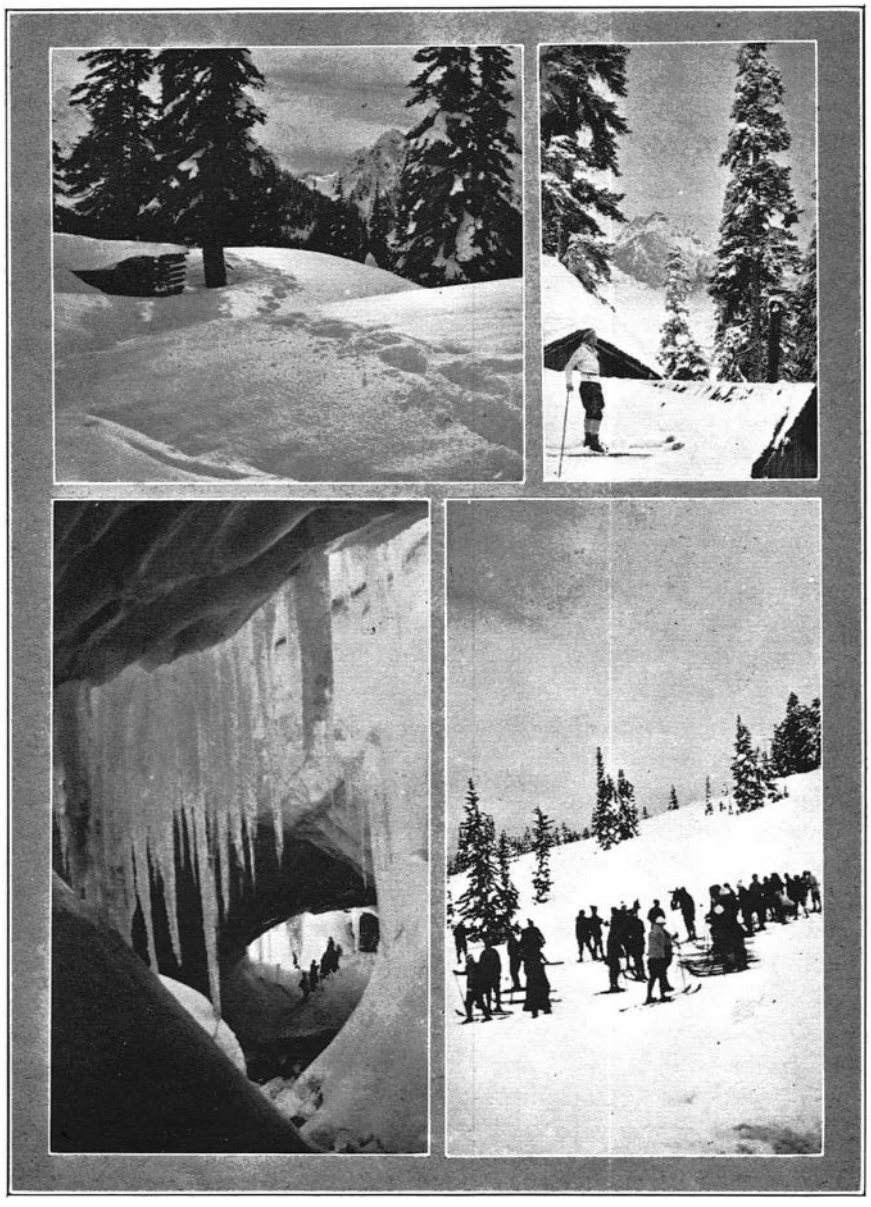
MRS. STUART P. WALSH

"Ho, Winter! Thou art a friend!"—Any Mountaineer.

When the chill rains of winter spray the city with coal bills and galoshes, the Mountaineer blossoms out with his choicest smile. He translates sea level downpours to feathery snow storms on wind-swept ridges and knows that the highest adventure of the year is about to be his.

Out come the skis! Reverently, he runs his fingers over the surfaces roughened by a hundred gay tumbles. Sandpaper, oil, wax, and the foot wings for a snow god are ready. Snowshoes, too, lumbering, tortoise affairs which nevertheless often win the race to spots of rare beauty inaccessible to the novice ski artist.

Then the gladsome togs permissible in a white world. Out come the reds and rollicking plaids of his suppressed color desires. Gay scarfs, caps,



WINTER SPORTS

Toward the Tatoosh *Mabel Furry*
Ice Cave on Paradise Glacier *E. Lester LaVelle*
On the Roof of Snoqualmie Lodge *Norval Grigg*
In Paradise Valley *E. Lester LaVelle*

gloves, socks transform the forester's green Mountaineer into an animated magazine poster expectant of adventures ahead.

What adventures! He is a Boone or a Davy Crockett with a virgin fastness to explore; to kick the first human imprints across the stretching

white land of Winter in the mountains. He can go anywhere unafraid; his tracks shadow him and form a life line back to the cheer of Lodge or Inn. He can hunt his favorite haunts, little lakes tucked under protecting firs and hemlocks, and marvel at their new glistening beauty. Sometims he finds them; often he does not; they hide behind old ridges camouflaged to unfamiliarity and he scuffs by unsuspectingly only to discover fresh loveliness, breath-taking vistas of jeweled peak and opal sky to reward his search.

On such treks via snowshoe or ski, frequently he crosses footprints of rabbit and wildcat and he becomes a sleuth therewith, hoping fearfully to interview a tawny beast but resigning after a few maneuvers with prone logs and stubborn slippery slopes where animal tracks leap in glorious ease.

Always he comes upon dazzling homes of muffled creeks and is reminded of the lines:

"The little brook heard it and built him a house
'Neath which he could house him winter proof."

Noisy waterfalls he discovers to be mute pipe organs which by moonlight or flashlight sparkle their icicle splendor in myriad rainbows. Alpine firs pose as statues bent 'neath their weight of ermine draperies, or kneel in their white cathedral to a Creator whose world is too beautiful to be real; yet it exists.

And hence, the winter Mountaineer usually girds himself with a camera, for nowhere can you "kodak as you go" to better advantage.

Sports there are a-plenty! What thrill can equal the zest of a ski flight down the Golden Gate cirque, a ballet of snow dervishes whirling around you, wind whipping your eyes to joyful tears, tang of high mountain air piercing your lungs, the ground zipping away beneath you—stopping *upright!* Or—well, it doesn't matter! Sixteen feet of snow is a feather bed. Perhaps there is one thrill better than that—the *first time* you slide down the Toboggan Course and keep your feet and so leave the ranks of the beginners!

Paradise with its open, treeless spaces where artists or novices can find their own slopes, where daring souls can essay to conquer the screaming ice ridges to Muir and beyond, where snowshoe addicts can tramp to vaulted cave and Tatoosh peaks,—Paradise Park of the Winter Outing is incomparable as a sports base. And always—nearly always—there is the Mountain in a lonely majesty never rivaled in a tourist summer season to form the "piece de resistance" for an outing of marvels.

New Year's Eve at Paradise! Can one ever forget the red flares across the glistening snow, answered perhaps by a far signal flash from moon-bathed Pinnacle Peak, the merry camaraderie of Auld Lang Syne sung in a weaving circle in the drifts, while Rainier, a pearly wraith, looms benevolently?

Our own Lodge, however, offers cozy inducements. Its easy acces-

sibility makes it ideal for week-end or day trips. Its rock slide, justly famed for ski acrobatics, its cross-country treks, the great open amphitheater below Silver Peak grant boons of rare sport to all adventurers. And here around the roaring hearthside hung with steaming socks and mittens gather the friends of many a tramp. Here fellowship warms while shins toast and knees dry out. Here odors of delicious stew from the kitchen assure giant appetites of full belts to come. Here a friendly library yields treasures for lazy fireside reading. Here games hold forth, music, dancing, what you will. Here no one leaves, a stranger.

"It's always fair weather
When good fellows get together."

It is never fairer weather to a true Mountaineer than near zero in the mountains.

TO MY SKIS

PATIENCE PASCHALL

Sandals of Mercury,
Winged and treacherous,
Leaping ahead of me,
Ever impetuous!

Luring me, mocking me,
Ready to slay me,
Yet do I love you
Who wait to betray me!

Who rides the wind with you
Giving fear laughter,
Knows a keen ecstasy
All his life after!

SKIING NEAR RAINIER'S SUMMIT

W. J. MAXWELL

Finding that skiing on small hills was extremely pleasant and that higher hills were even more alluring, our ambition was aroused to ski as high as possible on our nearest large hill, namely, Mount Rainier. Accordingly, on April 30, 1927, A. W. Anderson, E. Lester LaVelle and the writer left Seattle about two in the morning to drive to the White river entrance of Mount Rainier National Park. Four hours later we began our eleven-mile hike on skis to the cabin of the mining company at the foot of Interglacier. Our packs weighed nearly fifty pounds each, and we were tired when we reached our shelter about mid-aftrnoon.

We retired early in the evening as our plan was to leave about midnight. We finally started in a blinding snowstorm at 1:00 a. m., and climbed for three hours. As a regular blizzard was raging, we turned back and, two hours later, were at the cabin.

At two-thirty the following morning, we again set out in a snow storm which gradually abated. However, the fog was very dense and it was

necessary to sense our direction by echoes from Ruth mountain on our left or St. Elmo's ridge on our right. At seven a. m. we reached Camp Curtis, the barren, windy ridge which separates Interglacier from Emmons glacier. The fog had lifted and a wonderful panorama of majestic, rugged mountains, winter-clad in all their icy grandeur, entranced our eyes. The view would delight anyone; to us it was indeed compensation for our efforts. A short interval for a cold sandwich and then two hours of step cutting to descend to the Emmons glacier, and we were again on the summit route. We climbed steadily until three p. m. to an elevation of 12,500 feet, or nineteen hundred feet below Columbia Crest. The weather had been alternately foggy and bright. During the bright intervals we took many pictures.

E. Lester LaVelle

SKI CLIMBING ON MOUNT RAINIER

Suddenly a wind storm swept down from the summit with such terrific force that it was impossible to continue upwards. No arguments were necessary about the return. Spontaneously came the idea of shelter as quickly as possible. The line simply reversed and a long series of zigzag turns to avoid crevasses ensued. After a short time our climb rope was unfastened and we descended in a few minutes, with a wild ecstacy of letter S turns, the distance which had taken hours to climb. Soon we had crossed Camp Curtis ridge and Interglacier and reached the shelter cabin. The Emmons and Interglacier possess ideal snow fields for skiing, and we believe that soon some one, under favorable conditions, will ski to the summit of Columbia Crest.

Those who visit the mountains in summer see much of the beauty and majesty of nature, but in winter, after a fresh fall of snow, the view that unfolds is indescribably grand. At the moment we turned back the almost perfect circle of a wide rainbow, caused by the reflection of the sun on wind-blown flakes, rested with flattened edges on Liberty Cap; while, as we descended, Little Tahoma, Tamanous mountain, Governors ridge, Summerland, and all the valleys and ridges that have delighted Mountaineers on summer outings, spread forth in fantastic array. The wild, rugged beauty and, withal, the sense of isolation from the conventional things of life made of it a trip not quickly to be forgotten.

EVERETT'S SPECIAL OUTING TO GLACIER PEAK

The following day by day account of the eight-days' trip to Glacier Peak, August 14 to 21, 1927, under the leadership of Mabel McBain and C. Lehman of Everett, is furnished by Dana Roberts:

Sunday, August 14. Leaving Everett in busses, the party reached Darrington in time for lunch. From there, by unexpected good luck, they were given a glorious ride through wonderful country on the Sauk River Lumber Company's speeder, as far as the logging company's box-car city, a place which proved so interesting that some were almost left behind, inspecting it so thoroughly. After that came a walk across the burning sands of a fire-swept area, then the relief of a new shady trail, opened for the first time this season, a gentle grade through tall virgin timber. The first camp was at Stujack Creek, a beautiful spot, where soft beds could be found on velvety moss amid pretty ferns.

Monday. A 5:30 rising call, ideal weather, a trail so soft that many wore low shoes, a first glimpse of Glacier Peak from a bend in the Whitechuck River, an early afternoon arrival at Kennedy Hot Springs, baths in water or in sun, made the second day enjoyable. The campfires, too, got under way under the peppy leadership of R. R. Ruddiman, with his music.

Tuesday. A hike of about nine miles over unusually beautiful trails, through tall timber, past gorgeous waterfalls to a series of mountain meadows, where base camp was made at Glacier lean-to, about 5,800 feet elevation.

Wednesday. The climb of Glacier Peak. With a rising call at 3 a. m., and a hasty breakfast, the first thousand feet was climbed by moonlight, and at sunrise the party was half-way up the long Whitechuck Glacier. This was crossed to the Suiattle Glacier under the able guidance of George A. Church. The way next wound up crumbling rocks and a very steep snow slope to a shoulder of Disappointment Peak, with a view of the summit close above. The summit, elevation, 10,436 feet, was reached a little before one o'clock after a final ridge of pumice rock and steep snow. The far-away views were hazy, with a wide waste of sharp mountains to the east. In near view stood Sloan, Monte Cristo, Pugh and Whitechuck mountains. Everybody was in perfect condition, and, after enjoying their lunch, began the descent to a steep snow slope which afforded good sliding. The way was slushy across the glaciers, which had become soft under the hot sun, but all were in camp before six o'clock after a round trip of about fourteen miles.

Thursday. A day of rest. Some went swimming in Iceberg Lake at the foot of Chocolate Mountain, with snow banks for spring-boards. The campfire on this evening was a joyous affair.

Friday. With an early start we climbed over Red Pass and descended the north fork of Sauk River to Sloan Creek camp, a distance of fourteen

miles. On this day a flock of 2,800 sheep were seen grazing. Late in the afternoon came rain for the first time, so that campfire consisted of two candles on a mess-kit under Claude Anderson's fly tent.

Saturday. The trail followed the wonderful Sauk River with its shaft-like trees and profusion of foliage to Elliott's Creek camp.

Sunday. A hike of four miles brought us to within a half mile of Barlow Pass. Here gay graduation festivities took place, C. L. Anderson getting his degree. At Barlow Pass we boarded the gas engine train of the Hartford Eastern Railway, and later transferring to busses, reached Everett about 6:00 p. m.

The members of the outing, all of whom, except the last two, made the ascent of Glacier Peak, were:

H. V. Abel, C. L. Anderson, Claude Anderson, Filmore Calhoun, G. A. Church, Emily Cornelius, William Degenhardt, Florence Dodge, Howard Fuller, E. E. Fitzsimmons, Matha Irick, Clara Jenkin, Ellen Jenkin, Thomas Jeter, Lucien Kellogg, C. Lehman, C. E. Lungreen, Mabel McBain, Lydna Mueller, Ruth Pangborn, Irma Pelz, Earnestine Riggs, Dana Roberts, E. E. Royer, R. R. Ruddiman, Don Woods, Margaret Hargrave, H. O. Stone.

ANNUAL OUTING 1928

GLACIER PEAK, MOUNT BAKER, AND MOUNT SHUKSAN

The annual outing for 1928 will be in the region between Glacier Peak and Mount Baker. Tentative plans are to go in by way of Leavenworth and climb Glacier Peak from Buck Creek Pass, then through Suiattle Pass to South Fork of Agnes Creek, following this creek to the Stehekin River, then up to Doubtful Lake. From here a climb of Boston Peak will be made with camp at Cascade Pass. The route from here leads down Cascade River to Marblemount from where visits may be made to the City of Seattle power plant on the Skagit River.

From Marblemount a train will be taken for Concrete and the Baker River followed to Austin Pass from where climbs of Baker and Shuksan will be made. Return will be by Mount Baker Highway.

This trip should appeal both to the most ambitious climbers and to members who prefer to stay on trails. The opportunity will be given to add two major peaks to your record. The trip will be arranged on both a two and three week schedule.

A. W. HAND,
Chairman of Outing Committee.

MOUNTAINEERS' FOREST THEATRE *Ochi Studio*

Players and audience at the performance of "Alice in Wonderland," June 5, 1927.

ALICE AND THE WHITE RABBIT *Ochi Studio*

KITSAP CABIN, 1927

In making a brief resume of the activities at Kitsap Cabin during the past year first mention is quite naturally made of the two presentations of the spring play, "Alice in Wonderland." First presented in our own Forest Theatre early in June, an audience of over 600 Mountaineers and their guests were charmed with the finished acting, beautiful costumes and grotesque masks of this most delightful of outdoor plays. As a courtesy to the National Education Association the play was repeated July 10, before another audience of 400 members of the National Education Association and Mountaineers.

It had long been felt that the cabin was too small to properly accommodate the increasingly larger number attending the scheduled trips. Work was therefore started in December on an enlarging and remodeling project. Under the direction of Otto Voll the work was carried out with such expedition that the new cabin was formally opened in the latter part of January with an old-time "housewarming party."

With money donated by the Bremerton Mountaineers the installation of a hot water system has recently been completed. So passes the last duties of the "wood and water" committee.

Through the efforts of Professor J. B. Flett several new trails have been opened up to points of interest near the cabin and many of the old trails have been brushed out.

It is hoped that during the coming year it will be possible to construct a permanent semi-enclosed Women's Quarters Building large enough to take care of our largest parties.

The scheduled monthly trips and small unofficial groups have attracted the largest number recorded at the cabin during the past year.

As a quiet restful forest retreat or as a starting point for the most strenuous cross-country hikes, Kitsap Cabin has a place that is all its own.

L. D. BYINGTON.

SNOQUALMIE LODGE

A few salient facts regarding the fiscal year of 1927 at the Lodge: Thirty-three scheduled trips were led from the Lodge or were held at the Lodge, in which 1,112 people took part, and to whom 4,750 meals were served.

Of this attendance 459 were women and 653 were men, 1,049 being members and 63 non-members. These figures represent the most successful year in the history of the Lodge in attendance, and financially as well, as is shown by the financial report given elsewhere in this publication. WALTER C. BEST.

TACOMA BRANCH

The past year in the Tacoma Mountaineers has been marked by unusual progress. We have embarked upon two new enterprises under the leadership of Leo Gallagher as president, which are proving very successful.

The first was our acquisition of Irish Cabin, which is located in virgin timber about one hundred yards from the road, near the Carbon Glacier entrance of the Park. It is a deserted mining cabin very substantially built of shakes, and has been made very liveable by dint of much hard labor on the part of enthusiastic Mountaineers both from Tacoma and Seattle. Among other improvements we have a hot and cold water system. A proof of the Cabin's popularity lies in the fact that six hundred and fifty people visited it last year. Much credit is due to Amos Hand and his committee for the work accomplished during this first year. Leo Gallagher now has the Cabin in charge and is making plans for still greater improvements.

A long felt need in the Tacoma Mountaineers has been met in the opening of new club rooms. They have already proved their worth as a general headquarters and we are finding them very useful as a meeting place for Club activities. Donations in the form of pictures, books, maps and even a beautiful rug have been made, and the place promises to rival the Cabin in the affection of our members. Miss Josephine Scholes has charge and in her capable hands we are confident that the destinies of our newest enterprise will be secure.

The usual delightful winter outing in Paradise Park, Mount Rainier, December 29, 1926, to January 2, 1927, was under the direction of the following committee: Claude J. Anderson, chairman; Ruth F. Pangborn, secretary; Charles B. Browne. Attendance, 96.

There can be no doubt that Tacoma Branch is entering a new era of growth and extended activities. Both old and new members are enthusiastically working for continued progress in the coming year.

CHRISTINE HERMANS, Secretary.

SUMMARY OF SEATTLE LOCAL WALKS

October 31, 1926, to October 31, 1927

Walk	Date	Route—		Leader—	Att.	Cost
	1926					
521	Nov. 7	Olalla to Southworth	12	Norval Grigg	50	$0.90
522	Nov. 21	Newport — Lake Sammamish to Bellevue	12	Elsie VanNuys	33	.50
523	Dec. 5	Kirkland to Kirkland	8	T. D. Everts	52	.25
524	Dec. 12	Elwood to Kitsap Cabin and Chico	7	Hugh McKenzie	52	.90
525	Dec. 26	Cowen Park to Ravenna Park	6	Winifred Coe Skelhorne	45	None
	1927					
526	Jan. 16	Near Issaquah to High Point via Lake Tradition	8	Ida Wold	35	1.35
527	Jan. 30	South end of Mercer Island	9	Boy Scouts	63	.30
528	Feb. 6	Summit to Seattle Heights(Everett)	12	Louis A. Nash	76	1.00
529	Feb. 22	Golden Gardens to Cowen Park	7	None	23	None
530	Feb. 27	Bremerton to Mission Lake and ret.	7	Gus Hudson	70	1.25
531	Mar. 6	Vicinity of Ames Lake	6	Otto Strizek	59	1.25
532	Mar. 20	Vicinity of Camp Sealth	7	Anne Simmons	75	.90
533	Apr. 3	Vicinity of Green River Gorge (Co-ops)	7	E. A. Harper and W. A. Marzolf	144	1.50
534	Apr. 24	On Prairie near Spanaway Lake (Tacoma)	5	Frances Reedy Benjamin	142	1.75
535	May 8	Mystery Walk (Westwood-Fletcher Bay)	8	Phantom Phew	81	.90
536	May 22	Chico to Cabin to Elwood (Rhody)	6	P. M. McGregor	91	.90
537	June 19	Port Ludlow to Mats Mats and return	12	Eulalie Lasnier	89	1.25
538	Sept. 11	Rolling Bay to Yeomalt	6	Maude Stewart	44	.90
539	Oct. 2	Vicinity of Illahee	8	Hortense Schindler	40	.90
540	Oct. 23	South End of Seattle—Vicinity of Taylor's Mill	7	Claire McGuire	57	.10
				Total Attendance	1321	

Eight Picnics Wednesday evenings.....Total Attendance 328

LLEWELLYN S. LEWIS, Chairman Walks Committee.

REGULAR MONTHLY MEETINGS

December, 1926, to November, 1927

Chamber of Commerce Auditorium, Unless Otherwise Stated

December, 1926. No meeting.

January 7, 1927. Bright Eyes and Wild Hearts of Our Northern Woods. Illustrated lecture by Dr. Chauncey J. Hawkins.

February 4, 1927. Dinner, commemorating the twentieth anniversary of The Mountaineers. Plymouth Congregational Church. Speakers: Dean Landes, first president of the club, and Doctor Meany, president since 1908.

March 4, 1927. Women's University Club. Three plays by The Mountaineer Players: "Trifles," by Susan Glaspell; "Three Pills in a Box," by Rachel Lyman Field; "A Dollar," by David Pinsky.

April 1, 1927. The Kingdom of the Clouds, the Hermit Range. Illustrated lecture by Dr. Cora Johnstone Best.

May 6, 1927. The Coming Outing in Mount Robson and Jasper Parks. F. B. Farquharson.

September 9, 1927. The Land of Eskimo and Reindeer. Illustrated lecture by C. L. Andrews.

October 7, 1927. The Summer Outing of 1927. Illustrated. F. B. Farquharson.

November 4, 1927. Our Recent European Trip. Illustrated talks by Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Seymour.

REPORT OF CLUB ROOM ACTIVITIES

From October 13, 1926, to October 26, 1927, 43 meetings were held with an average attendance of 51.9, or a total of 2,233. Of this number, about 150 were visitors. The entertainment included talks, some illustrated, on South America, Hawaiian Islands, plants along the trail, flowers and trees, the Grand Canyon, Japan, South Sea Islands, climbs in the Canadian Rockies, Navajo rugs, Old Pioneers, and a First Aid demonstration by the Red Cross.

ILO SMITH, Chairman.

RECORD OF TROPHIES

Acheson Cup.....No award

Harper Cup.....Paul Shorrock, Seattle

Women's Skiing Trophy.....Christine Hermans, Puyallup

TACOMA MOUNTAINEERS

TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT

Year Ending October 13, 1927

RECEIPTS:		
Bank balance as of October 5, 1926	$ 257.66	
Profit, 1925-26 Special Outings	36.10	
Profit, 1926-27 Winter Outing	69.14	
Refund from 1926 Membership	104.00	
Interest on investments	126.00	
Dues received in cash	46.50	
Refund of advance to 1926-27 Local Walks	23.72	
Profit, White Elephant Party (Irish Cabin)	60.56	
Profit, Mr. Kemp's Valentine Party (Irish Cabin)	20.00	
Rental of club snowshoes	2.00	
Refund from 1926-27 Entertainment Committee	2.05	
Sale of song books	8.00	
Profit, 1927 beach parties	2.85	
Receipts, Card party of October 4, 1927	3.60	
Receipts—Subscription fund	3.00	
		$ 765.18
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Advance to 1926-27 Cabin Committee	$ 50.00	
Advance to 1926-27 Local Walks Committee	25.00	
Advance to 1926-27 Special Outings Committee	25.00	
Advance to 1926-27 Entertainment Committee	10.00	
Advance to 1927-28 Local Walks Committee	25.00	
Cash dues checked out to General Secretary	46.50	
Rooms Committee—Clubroom furnishings	150.00	
Premium—Treasurer's fidelity bond	5.00	
Postage and printing	28.48	
Telephone and telegraph tolls	2.23	
Hall rental	10.00	
Clubroom rental	77.00	
Flowers	16.00	
Music for annual dinner, 1926	10.00	
Irish Cabin funds checked out to Cabin Committee	80.56	
Sundry supplies	3.60	
Cabin supplies	4.40	
Rental of folding chairs	4.50	
Boy Scout dues	6.50	
Expense—Trustee to Seattle, 1926-27	11.20	
		$ 590.97
BALANCE ON HAND October 13, 1927		$ 174.21
ASSETS:		
*Mountain States Power Company Bond (Par)	$1,000.00	
Interest to October 13, 1927	17.00	
*Southern Cities Utilities Bond (Par)	1,100.00	
Interest to October 13, 1927	24.20	
Advance to 1927-28 Local Walks Committee	25.00	
Item Receivable No. 1—1927 Membership refund	113.00	
Item Receivable No. 2—Advance to Local Walks Committee—1926-27	25.00	
Item Receivable No. 3—Profit, 1926-27 Local Walks Committee	13.69	
Item Receivable No. 4—Refund of advance to Special Outings Committee—1926-27	24.23	
Funds on hand—Card Party Committee	1.32	
Funds on hand—Cabin Committee	118.89	
Funds on hand—Rooms Committee	8.33	
Funds on hand—Entertainment Committee	9.11	
Furniture and Fixtures—Irish Cabin	25.00	
Furniture and Fixtures—Clubroom	150.00	
Miscellaneous supplies on hand	10.00	
Rent paid in advance	11.00	
General Fund in bank	174.21	
		$2,849.98
LIABILITIES:		
Item Payable No. 1—Letter Ad Shop Invoice		$ 8.50
NET WORTH as of October 13, 1927		$2,841.48

* Includes Permanent Cabin Fund of $250.20.

JULIA F. RAYMOND,
Treasurer.

Irish Cabin Financial Report

Year Ending October 13, 1927

RECEIPTS:

Advanced from Treasurer	$ 50.00	
Proceeds from White Elephant Party	60.56	
Cash donations	10.00	
Proceeds from Valentine party	20.00	
Meals and Cabin fees	194.15	
		$ 334.71

DISBURSEMENTS:

Commissary, drayage and supplies	$ 185.32	
Transportation refunds	28.00	
Photograph album	2.50	
		$ 215.82
Cash on hand		118.89
		$ 334.71

AMOS HAND,
Chairman.

Tacoma Special Outings 1926-27

Date	Location	Attendance Men	Women	Received	Expended	Net
1926 Nov. 29, 30	Irish Cabin	9	7	$ 22.75	$ 21.48	$ 1.27
1927 May, 29, 30	*Irish Cabin	11	10	67.75	66.54	1.21
July 2, 3, 4	Little Tahoma	14	5	38.40	36.03	2.37
September 3, 4, 5	Natural Bridge	25	15	200.00	205.62	(5.62)
October 15, 16	Sawtooth Ridge	23	15	82.25	70.45	11.80
				Paid to Treasurer		$11.03

* Snow prevented trip to Sawtooth Ridge.

THE MOUNTAINEERS—EVERETT BRANCH

Treasurer's Report

Year Ending October 7, 1927

RECEIPTS:

Cash on hand October 13, 1927	$ 241.21	
Local Walks	26.60	
Special Trips	4.02	
Monroe Branch	16.71	
Refund Members Dues	52.00	
		$ 340.54

DISBURSEMENTS:

Pilchuck Camp Lease	$ 10.00	
Trustees Expenses, 1926-27	28.60	
Boy Scout Membership	6.50	
Local Walks	5.89	
Social	11.54	
		62.53
Balance cash on hand		$ 278.01
		$ 340.54

RESOURCES:

Cash in Checking Account	$ 278.01
Cash in Savings Account	104.99
Liberty Bonds, par value	200.00
TOTAL	$ 583.00

NAN THOMPSON,
Treasurer.

THE MOUNTAINEERS—SEATTLE

Treasurer's Report

For the Year Ending October 31, 1927

RECEIPTS:		
Cash in bank	$ 535.28	
Annual	226.50	
Bulletin	88.00	
Withdrawn from Washington Mutual Savings Bank	550.00	
Interest	398.75	
Life Membership	100.00	
Dues, Seattle	3,017.00	
Dues, Tacoma	508.00	
Dues, Everett	237.00	
Initiations	370.00	
Snoqualmie Lodge return	112.37	
Local Walks return	103.57	
Purchasing Committee return	22.90	
Special Outings Committee return	76.12	
Summer Outing Committee return	217.95	
Entertainment Committee return	19.93	
Membership Committee return	.50	
Stationery sale	5.15	
Refund	4.00	
Miscellaneous	.91	
Six Peak Pins	24.00	
Summer Outing Committee 1926 return	.82	
Special Outings Committee 1926 return	55.03	
		$6,673.78
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Deposit, Washington Mutual Savings Bank	$ 600.00	
Bonds purchased	413.02	
Rent	676.00	
Kitsap Cabin donation	100.00	
Bills payable	153.95	
Alaska Scouting	150.00	
Assistant Secretary salary	180.00	
Annual 1926	944.82	
Bulletin	819.00	
Printing, Stationery, Stamps	363.14	
Professor Flett's salary	90.00	
Stenographer's services	43.55	
Donation, Big Trees	25.00	
Association dues	15.00	
Book-case	22.50	
Interest, Seymour's Bond	60.00	
Kitsap Cabin advance	69.00	
Snoqualmie Lodge advance	403.31	
Purchasing Committee advance	21.60	
Local Walks advance	50.00	
Summer Outing Committee advance	215.20	
Entertainment Committee	34.00	
Library	25.63	
Refund, Mrs. Stewart	6.50	
Expense, general	82.30	
		$5,563.52
Cash in bank		1,110.26
		$6,673.78

H. WILFORD PLAYTER, Treasurer.

Balance Sheet as of October 31, 1927

ASSETS:		
Cash in bank, Treasurer's account	$1,110.26	
Cash in bank, Summer Outing account	163.32	
Cash in bank, Kitsap Cabin account	371.33	
Cash in bank, Snoqualmie Lodge account	76.75	
Cash in Puget Sound Savings & Loan Association	1,362.99	
Cash on hand, Rooms Committee	6.27	
Total Cash		$3,090.92
Accounts receivable		55.00
Inventory, Pins		21.00
Interest Accrued		115.33
Insurance Unexpired		176.41
Bonds, Permanent Fund Investment		5,239.17
Bonds, Permanent Fund Investment, Summer Outing		1,000.00
Furniture and Fixtures		835.40
Kitsap Cabin		2,203.22
Pilchuck Lodge		131.94
Snoqualmie Lodge		3,374.22
		$16,242.61

LIABILITIES, CURRENT:			
Accounts payable		$ 232.12	
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS:			
Permanent Fund		5,550.12	
Permanent Fund, Summer Outing		1,000.00	
Library Fund		25.00	
Surplus Account, Oct. 31, 1926	$7,603.52		
Balance from Profit and Loss Account	1,831.85	9,435.37	
			$16,242.61

Profit and Loss Account
Year Ending October 31, 1927

DR.			
Bulletin		$ 183.00	
Secretary Clerk Expense		43.55	
Assistant Secretary's Salary		180.00	
Donations		25.00	
Expense, general		296.59	
Club Room Maintenance		34.30	
Printing and Stationery		352.99	
Rentals		676.00	
Bad Debts written off		14.25	
Snoqualmie Lodge		315.43	
Membership Committee		4.50	
Entertainment		14.70	
			$2,139.68
Profit for Year			1,831.85
			$3,971.53
CR.			
Annual		$ 100.93	
Dues, Seattle		2,005.00	
Dues, Tacoma		119.00	
Dues, Everett		57.00	
Initiation Fees		220.50	
Interest Earned		474.93	
Sale of Pins		24.00	
Cash from previous Outings account		.99	
Profit on sale of Bonds		48.10	
Pins located from previous years		21.00	
Rooms Committee		6.27	
Summer Outing		590.62	
Kitsap Cabin		173.32	
Special Outings		75.00	
Local Walks		53.57	
Purchasing Committee		1.30	
			$3,971.53

THE MOUNTAINEERS, INC., SEATTLE, WASH.:

At the request of your Treasurer I have examined his record of receipts and disbursements for the year ending October 31, 1927, and find that an accurate record of money received and disbursed has been kept and the balances of cash on hand as shown by the records are substantiated by the bank statements.

The reports of the various committees have been received and consolidated with the Treasurer's records.

Bonds securing the Permanent Fund were not examined.

From the information supplied I am satisfied that the Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet reflect accurately the result of the operations and present condition of your organization.

Dated November 17, 1927.

CHARLES E. WICKS,
Auditor.

Local Walks Committee Financial Report
Year Ending October 31, 1927

RECEIPTS

Local Walks		$1,268.40	
Picnics		15.70	
Advance from Treasurer		50.00	
			$1,334.10
DISBURSEMENTS			
Transportation		$1,128.96	
Scouting		8.00	
Commissary		35.76	
Equipment		3.00	
Printing of Local Walks Cards		25.00	
Miscellaneous		22.39	
Treasurer's Loan Returned		50.00	
			$1,273.11
Picnic Expense			7.42
Profit turned into Treasurer			53.57
			$1,334.10

LLEWELLYN S. LEWIS,
Chairman.

Kitsap Cabin Financial Report

Year Ending October 31, 1927

Cash on hand November 1, 1926		$ 229.60
RECEIPTS		
Cabin Fees	$984.50	
Appropriations	100.00	
Refund by Board from general fund on amount advanced during caretaker's illness	90.00	
Sale of Commissary	.50	
Transportation	469.20	
Fees collected for Mountaineer Players	216.25	
Adjustment on check	1.40	
Total Receipts		$1,861.85
Total Cash		$2,091.45
DISBURSEMENTS		
Commissary	$431.73	
Transportation	299.83	
Hauling	25.95	
Labor	350.72	
Replacements and Repairs	11.60	
New Equipment	69.04	
Permanent Improvements	168.18	
Paid fees collected for Mountaineer Players	216.25	
Taxes	51.85	
Miscellaneous Expenses	94.97	
Total Disbursements		$1,720.12
Balance		$ 371.33
Cash	$ 17.90	
Committee Check	353.43	
	$371.33	

Insurance on Kitsap Cabin Paid by Treasurer:

April 6, 1927, Insurance Premium, three years	$ 60.00
July 29, 1927, Insurance Premium, three years	9.00
Total	$69.00

Attendance, total 2089; overnight 787.

KITSAP CABIN COMMITTEE,
LAWRENCE D. BYINGTON, Chairman.

Snoqualmie Lodge Financial Report

Year Ending October 31, 1927

RECEIPTS		
Receipts from Outings	$2,268.20	
Advance	200.00	
Donations	2.00	
Guests' Fees	6.00	
Miscellaneous and Bus Fares	257.90	
		$2,734.10
DISBURSEMENTS		
Caretakers' Salaries	$1,060.00	
Accident Insurance	29.25	
Meats and Groceries	1,033.57	
Miscellaneous Supplies	26.90	
Freight and Express	42.38	
Stove-Men's Quarters	11.90	
Chairs	35.00	
Maintenance and Equipment	64.46	
Committee Expense	13.17	
Miscellaneous Expense	48.42	
Horse and Saddle	50.00	
Bus Transportation	242.30	
		$2,657.35
Balance on hand		76.75
		$2,734.10

DISBURSEMENTS BY TREASURER

Ground Rent	$ 25.00
Fire Insurance	165.00
Taxes	13.31
	$203.31

Attendance for year (Paid Guests) 1,112

SNOQUALMIE LODGE COMMITTEE,
MATHA IRICK, Secretary.

Report of Outing Committee

Financial Statement—1927 Summer Outing

RECEIPTS

Trip	$7,799.15	
Prospectus Advertising	200.05	
Bank balance forwarded from 1926	12.82	
Seymour Fund	60.00	
Surplus for use on train	25.00	
Shoe till	3.30	
Saddle Horses	145.00	
Stamps	2.42	
Check returned by bank, redeposit	50.00	
Excess Dunnage	12.25	
Total Receipts		$8,329.99
Balance, October 28, 1927		$ 170.92

DISBURSEMENTS

Denison & Brittain, packers	$4,544.82	
Equipment replacement and repairs	59.54	
Security Bond, premium	10.00	
Groceries, extras	7.00	
Great Northern—transportation	486.20	
Canadian National—transportation	2,035.00	
Prospectus	207.95	
Breakfast on train, entire party	17.75	
Reunion	32.00	
General committee expenses	78.84	
Dues	15.00	
Stationery	8.00	
Cash, surplus for use on train	25.00	
Press clippings	2.85	
Lantern, motion picture camera, etc	397.30	
Refunds to members	169.00	
Check returned by bank	50.00	
Last year's bank balance paid to Treasurer	12.82	
Total Disbursements		$8,159.07

Bills Receivable:

Prospectus Advertising:		
J. F. Currier	$ 10.00	
Ideal Bedding Co.	30.00	
Federal Shoe	10.00	
	$ 50.00	

Bills Payable (estimated):

Summer Outing Album	$17.75	
One enlargement for Clubroom	2.25	
	$20.00	

BLANCHE L. VAN NUYS,
Secretary.

Special Outings Committee Financial Report

Year Ending October 31, 1927

RECEIPTS

Total Remittances	$ 440.70	
R. R. Ticket refunds	1.50	
Beef Sale	1.80	
		$ 444.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Transportation	$ 138.45	
Commissary	153.22	
Long distance calls	1.80	
Cook	19.00	
Freight	4.90	
Refunds	43.16	
Equipment and Supplies	5.45	
Miscellaneous	1.90	
		367.88
Balance on hand		76.12
		$ 444.00

Attendance for year 128
Number of Outings 4

GLEN F. BREMERMAN, Chairman,
ELLEN C. JENKENS, Secretary.

The Mountaineers

TRUSTEES AND COMMITTEES

SEATTLE

Edmond S. Meany, President — H. Wilford Playter, Treasurer
Edward W. Allen, Vice-President — Gertrude I. Streator, Historian
J. Frank Beede, Secretary
P.O. Box 122, KEnwood 1497

Winona Bailey	F. Burt Farquharson	Ben C. Mooers
Walter C. Best	Amos W. Hand, Tacoma	Harry McL. Myers
Glen Bremerman	Mrs. Joseph T. Hazard	Arthur Winder
George A. Church, Everett	P. M. McGregor	H. P. Wunderling

Mrs. Llewellyn S. Lewis, Financial Secretary
Agnes Frem, Recording Secretary

CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES

Outing, 1928
Amos W. Hand, Chairman
Eva Simmonds, Secretary,
311 South Ninth Street, Tacoma

Special Outings
Llewellyn S. Lewis

Local Walks
Arthur Winder

Kitsap Cabin
Herman Phillip Wunderling

Snoqualmie Lodge
Walter C. Best

Membership
Eulalie E. Lasnier

Club Room
Madalene Ryder

Entertainment
Ilo M. Smith

Finance and Budget
H. Wilford Playter

National Parks
Edward W. Allen

Future Summer Outings
F. B. Farquharson

Geographic Names
C. G. Morrison

Acheson Cup
A. H. Hudson

Legislative
Raymond C. Hazen

Custodian of Club Room
Clayton Crawford

Custodian Lantern Slides
H. V. Abel

Custodian Moving Picture Equipment
Laurence D. Byington

Custodian Record Tubes
Ben C. Mooers

Records of the Ascents of the Six Major Peaks
Lulie Nettleton

Librarian
Katherine Schumaker

Reporter
Edmond S. Meany, Jr.

TACOMA BRANCH

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

George Russel Rice, President — Christine Hermans, Secretary-Treasurer
Claude J. Anderson, Vice-President — Amos W. Hand, Trustee

A. H. Denman	W. W. Kilmer	Stella Scholes

CHAIRMEN OF STANDING COMMITTEES

Membership
Anne Crapser

Special Outings
Clarence Sperry

Irish Cabin
Leo Gallagher

Local Walks
Clarence A. Garner

Entertainment
Ruth Pangborn

EVERETT BRANCH

OFFICERS

Christian H. Lehman, President — Nan Thompson, Treasurer
Thomas E. Jeter, Secretary — George A. Church, Trustee
Chairman Local Walks Committee—O. A. Torgerson

Membership of the Mountaineers

November 1, 1927

Seattle	653
Tacoma	121
Everett	62
Total	836

MEMBERS

October 31, 1926

HONORARY MEMBERS

J. B. Flett S. E. Paschall

LIFE MEMBERS

Mrs. Naomi Achenbach Benson
Rodney L. Glisan
Aurelia Harwood
A. S. Kerry
Edmond S. Meany
Reginald H. Parsons
Robert Moran

SEATTLE

(Place is Seattle unless otherwise stated)

(Names of members who have climbed six major peaks of Washington are printed in boldface.)

ABEL, H. V., 1462 38th St., PR 1255
ADJUTANT, Dorothy, 4417 W. Charleston St., WE 4989
ALBERTSON, Charles, First National Bank of Aberdeen, Aberdeen, Wash.
ALLAN, James, 725 Leary Bldg.
ALLEN, E. May, 151 Home Ave., Rutherford, N. J.
ALLEN, Edward W., care Wright Froude, Allen & Hilen, 402 Burke Bldg., EL 3429.
ALLEN, Georgia V.
AMSLER, Rudolph, 917 Cherry St., MA 0873.
ANDERSON, Andrew W., 949 19th Ave. No., EA 4403.
ANDERSON, C. G., 322 Central Terminal Bldg.
ANDERSON, C. L., 708 E. Denny Way, EL 4884, or EA 1301.
ANDERSON, Carl R., Route 9, Box 414, GL 2110-J-4.
ANDERSON, George, 217 Orcas St.
ANDERSON, Mrs. J. Preston, P. O. Box 1034, MA 3153.
ANDERSON, Wm. H., 4464 Fremont Ave.
ANDREWS, Clarence L., care Lowman & Hanford.
ANGLIN, E. A., R. F. D. 7, Box 231C GL 2066-R-3.
ANGUS, Helen B, 6071 Harper Ave., Chicago, Ill., Dorchester 9706.
ASHER, Katharine, 4706 17th Ave. N. E., KE 0702.
ATKINSON, Dorothy F., 4125 Brooklyn, ME 9647.
AUZIAS de TURENNE, R., 1205 E. Prospect St., CA 2191.

BABCOCK, Edna E., 208 E. 47th St., ME 5369.
BAILEY, James M., 1215 Hoge Bldg., EL 8450.
BAILEY, Winona, 1426 Warren Ave., GA 2889.
BAKER, Mary N., Seattle Public Library, MA 3995.
BALSER, Mary A., 2124 8th Ave. No., GA 2844.
BARCLAY, Lloyd, 5604 16th Ave. N. E.
BARR, Mark, 2905 E. Cherry St., EA 8985.
BARRETT, Gordon S., 1811 23rd Ave. No., EA 6844.
BEACH, Katharine B., 72 Bruce Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.
BEATON, Jessie A., 400 Hinkle St., Clovis, New Mexico.
BEEDE, Alan F., 5206 20th Ave. N. E., KE 1497.
BEEDE, J. Frank, 5206 20th Ave. N. E., KE 1497.
BELT, H. C., 4733 19th Ave. N. E., KE 3440.
BENNETT, Edith Page, Women's University Club, EL 3748.
BENNETT, Prof. H. B., Maryhill, Wash.
BENNETT, M. Pearl, 5269 17th Ave. N. E.
BENSON, Mrs. Naomi A., Toledo, Iowa.
BENTLEY, Dr. Frederick, 406 Cobb Bldg., MA 2587.
BERG, Anna M., 1102 9th Ave.
BEST, Walter C., 1121 Post St., EL 6552 or ME 4659.
BICKFORD, E. L., First National Bank, Napa, Calif.
BIGELOW, Alida, care American Red Cross, East Chicago, Indiana.
BISHOP, Lottie G., Yale Station, New Haven, Conn.
BISSELL, Abbie V., 4513 University Way, ME 6918.
BIXBY, C. M., R. F. D., Charleston, Wash.
BIXBY, Wm., R. F. D., Charleston, Wash.
BLACKBURN, Quin A., 2329 No. 59th St., KE 2245.
BLAINE, Fannie, 505 Simpson Ave., Aberdeen, Wash.
BLAKE, J. Fred, 2918 Magnolia Ave., GA 6936.
BLAKE, Lillian C., Orting, Wash. 253.
BLAKESLEE, Emily, Sandusky, Ohio.
BLANK, E. Margaretha, 1525 Snoqualmie St., GL 0145.
BLUM, Alan, 2716 No. Broadway, CA 1532.
BLUM, John R., 2716 No. Broadway, CA 1532.
BOEING, E. Lois, 4820 14th Ave. S. W., WE 6197.
BOLD, Edmund C., 2502 34th Ave. So., BE 1302.
BONELL, Aura M., 418 Boyer Ave., Walla Walla, Wash., 1745.
BOOTH, Laurence S., 816 Second Ave., MA 1534.
BORDSEN, Carl W., 312 Green Bldg., EA 3049 or EL 5794.
BORDSEN, Dr. T. L., 702 Joshua Green Bldg., EL 1426 or EA 3049.
BOREN, Arthur C., 907 Boren Ave., MA 1272.
BOWERMAN, B. B., 4820 14th Ave. S. W., WE 6197.
BOWMAN, J. N., 1845 Francisco St., Berkeley, Calif.
BOWMAN, Mrs. J. N., 1845 Francisco St., Berkeley, Cal.
BREMERMAN. Glen F., 5834 Woodlawn Ave., ME 9114 or MA 7584.
BREYEN, Gertrude M., 1411 State St., Salem, Ore.

BRINCARD, J., 512 Washington Ave., Bremerton, Wash.
BRITTON, Hazel M., 604 Central Bldg.
BROWN, H. E. D., U. S. Forest Service, Darrington, Wash., or 102 Valley St., GA 0203.
BRYANT, Mrs. Grace, 1914 No. 48th St., ME 4089.
BUELL, Jesse H., 610 New Medical Bldg., Asheville, N. C.
BUNKER, Edna, 348 No. 72nd St., SU 4891.
BURCKETT, Douglas M., College Club, MA 0624.
BURFORD, W. B., 414 Maritime Bldg., MA 3335
BURNETT, Harold H., 1016 Union St., MA 7390.
BURNS, Lillian W., 1644 Taylor St., San Francisco, Calif.
BURR, Wallace H., 8202 14th Ave. N. E., KE 8185.
BURTON, Clara Belle, 4045 Brooklyn Ave.
BUSH, John K., 133 Dorffel Drive, PR 3487.
BUTLER, William L., 9733 Arrowsmith Ave., RA 2682.
BYINGTON, Laurence D., 5034 15th Ave. N. E., KE 1545 or MA 7305.

CARLSON, Albert, Camp 4, Chelan Falls, Wash.
CARPE, Allen, 195 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
CARSSOW, Elsie, Waterville, Wash.
CHAMBERS, Eva, 900 Leary Bldg., MA 0091.
CHAPMAN, Effie L., Seattle Public Library, EL 3748 or MA 3995.
CHENOWETH, Iris M., Hyder, Alaska.
CHILD, Elsie I., 311 Douglas Bldg., EL 5359.
CHISHOLM, Dorothy M., 5030 Sixth Ave. N. E.
CHURCH, Anna, 4125 Brooklyn Ave.
CHURCH, Richard A., 516 Malden Ave., CA 2058.
CHUTE, Lionel, 8607 14th Ave. So., GL 0566.
CISSKI, Z. Irving, 3641 Burke Ave., ME 5078.
CLARK, Irving M., care American Express Co., Montreaux, Switzerland.
CLARK, Mrs. Irving M., care American Express Co., Montreaux, Switzerland.
CLARK, Leland J., R. F. D. 1, Bellevue, Wash., Lakeside 69J.
CLARK, Leland J. Jr., R. F. D. 1, Box 116, Bellevue, Wash., Lakeside 69J.
CLAVERN, Flora A., 3941 1st Ave. N. E., ME 2958.
CLEVERLEY, Maude, Apt. 201, 1736 Summit Ave., MA 9712 or EA 4349.
CLISE, J. W. Jr., College Club, EL 2105 or MA 0624.
COLEMAN, F. R., P. O. Box 478, Weed, Calif.
COLEMAN, Linda, 510 Broadway, EL 6515.
COLLINS, Dan M., 4323 Thackeray Place, ME 0944.
COLLINS, Lee R., 4323 Thackeray Place, ME 0944.
CONWAY, Mrs. T. R., 608 Schuyler Place, Portland, Ore.
COOK, Harry A., 802 Central Bldg., EL 4160.
COPELAND, May, Whittier Hall, 1230 Amsterdam Ave., New York, N. Y.
COPESTICK, Edith, 208 Walker Bldg., or Apt. 808, 1705 Belmont, MA 4755 or EA 3102.
CORBET, Darrah, 1915 L. C. Smith Bldg.
CORNELIUS, Emily, Women's University Club, EL 3748.
COSTELLO, W. J., 316 West 3rd St., Cle Elum, Wash., Main 911.
COURSEN, Edgar E., 658 Lovejoy St., Portland, Ore., Broadway 5608.
COYLE, Mary A., 114 W. 81st St., SU 6248.
CRAVEN, Inez H., 4719 15th Ave. N. E., KE 2423.
CRAWFORD, Clayton, 408 Marion St., MA 1463 or CA 1412.
CRAWFORD, Edward I., 6857 17th Ave. N. E., KE 5647.
CRITTENDEN, Mrs. Max D., 220 E. Lodi Ave., Lodi, Calif.
CROOK, C. G., 1927 Calhoun St., EA 9831.
CROSON, Carl E., 900 Leary Bldg., MA 0091.
CROWELL, Eva L., 3410 Cascadia Ave., RA 4905.
CUMMINGS, Mariana, 310 19th Ave. No., MA 3995.
CUMMINS, Frances, 1712 Summit Ave., EA 0440.
CUNNINGHAM, H. B., 2314 E. Lynn St., EA 4666.
CURRIER, Mrs. Irene K., 1000 Cobb Bldg.
CURTIS, Leslie F., 162 Springfield St., Springfield, Mass.

D'ALGODT, Otto, 159-18 84th Road, Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.
DALLY, Mrs. S. W. R., 1307 E. Boston St., CA 2434.
DANIELS, Bess, 924 34th Ave., PR 0354.
DARLING, Wm. C., 916 No. 61st St., SU 3388.
DART, Agnes McRoberts.
DAVIDSON, Dr. C. F., 1024 Medical Dental Bldg.
DAVIDSON, Ora, 2021 4th Ave., Apt. 607.
DAVIS, Fidelia G., City Engineer's Office, MA 6000, Local 15.
DEARBORN, Derce, Box 113, Cle Elum, Wash.
DEGENHARDT, Wm. A., 509 Thompson Bldg., EL 8258.
DE MOSS, S., 1746 W. 59th St., SU 0309.
DENNIS, Ruth A., 5800 15th Ave. N. E., KE 6016.
DERRY, Faye G., 1226 Bigelow Ave., GA 8387.
DICKERSON, Elizabeth. Woodinville, Wash.
DIMOCK, Dorothy, 424 35th Ave., PR 2674.
DIXON, Marjorie F., U. of W., 250 Educational Hall.
DODGE, Mildred L., County Charity Commission, County-City Bldg., Yakima, Wash.
DUBUAR, Paul S., 903 31st Ave., PR 0728.
DUCKERT, William C., 329 6th St., Bremerton, Wash., 16L.
DUNCAN, Frances, 2108 East 54th St., KE 2075 or EA 0013.
DUNMORE, Della, 1705 Belmont Ave., Apt. 608. MA 3995.
DUNN, John J., 431 County-City Bldg., MA 4236.
DUNNING, Mary, 5218 17th Ave. N. E., KE 3625.
DUPUIS, Frederick, 1760 E. 62nd St., KE 3454.
DUPUIS, Margaret, 703 W. Pioneer Ave., Puyallup, Wash.
DURR, Max F., 907 Summit Ave., MA 1272.
DYER, Ralph L., 937 20th Ave. No., EA 9723.

EDRIS, Roy W., 901 E. 43rd St., ME 7450.
EDSON, Molly A., 807 4th Ave., BE 5038.
EHRENCLOU, O. A., Northern Life Ins. Co., MA 2794.
ELLIS, R. E., 2730 30th Ave. So., BE 1066.

EMERSON, G. D. (Deceased), Cocoanut Grove, Florida.
ENGLE, Norman W., 6266 19th Ave. N. E., KE 5335.
ENTZ, Ruby, 5631 15th Ave. N. E., KE 5761.
ERICSON, Rudolph, Plymouth Church, MA 4865 or SU 4836.
EVERTS, A. B., 613 Hoge Bldg., MA 9406.
EVERTS, T. D., 613 Hoge Bldg., MA 9406.
EWING, Clark, 200 Alaska Bldg., MA 5341.
FALING, L. Ruth, 617 W. Walnut St., Kalamazoo, Mich.
FARQUHARSON, F. B., 4203 55th St. N. E., KE 1347.
FARRER, C. M., 561 Empire Bldg., EL 7314 or RA 1624.
FARRER, Peyton M., Concord, Calif.
FARWELL, Hollis, 1107 Grand Ave., PR. 1626.
FENTON, Fred, Newhalem Power Plant, Rockport, Wash.
FIRMIN, Kate M., Seattle Public Library, or 203 West Comstock St., GA 3456.
FISHER, Clarence A., 2309 Eldridge Ave., Bellingham, Wash., 3189W.
FITZGERALD, Roy G., 117 Forest Ave., Dayton, Ohio.
FITZSIMMONS, Ernest E., 1514 16th Ave. No., EA 4653.
FITZSIMONS, Ruth, 712 Thompson Bldg.
FLETCHER, Blanche, 6009 10th Ave. N. E., KE 0821.
FLETCHER, Mira M., R. F. D. 7, Box 324, GL 2012-J-1.
FLETT, Prof. J. B., R. F. D. 1, Charleston, Wash.
FLOYD, Ruth M., 5518 Holly St., RA 0552.
FOLTZ, Edith, 916 E. Mercer St., CA 2192.
FORAN, Lester, 200 Alaska Bldg., MA 5341 or KE 0262.
FORSYTH, Lydia E., 2250 37th Ave. S. W.
FORSYTH, O. M., Room 820, Calhoun Hotel, MA 9160.
FOSDICK, S. J., 4009 15th Ave. N. E., ME 2411.
FOX, Alex, 3846 N. Leavitt, Chicago, Ill.
FRANKLIN, Floyd E., 4667 Lake Washington Blvd. So., RA 3458.
FRASER, Mrs. Daisy A., Mercer Island, Wash., BE 4389-R-11.
FRAZEUR, Laurie R., 5234 Woodlawn Ave., Chicago, Ill.
FREM, Agnes, 5517 University Blvd., KE 3162.
FRENCH, Boyd E., 470 E. 57th No., Portland, Ore.
FRIELE, Haakon B., 212 Central Bldg.
FROELICH, John F., 204 County-City Bldg., MA 6000 Local 324.
FULLER, H. A., 717 Spring St., EL 9367.
FURRY, Mabel, 1217 2nd Ave. No., GA 1772.

GASTON, Louis, 5815 17th Ave. N. E., KE 5182.
GAVETT, Geo. Irving, 5613 12th Ave. N. E., KE 1883.
GEHRES, L. F., 111 Telephone Bldg., EL 9000.
GEITHMANN, Harriet, 5608 15th Ave., N. E., KE 8266.
GERRY, Chas. A., Hotel Lewis, 5725 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.
GILBERT, Edwin H., 503 E. 72nd St., MA 1505.
GILES, Roy M., P. O. Box C., Mount Vernon, Wash.
GILLETE, Cora M., 213 12th Ave. N.
GLEASON, Fred E., 1304 E. 62nd St., KE 1628.
GLEISSNER, Eva, 310 Leary Bldg.
GLISAN, R. L., 612 Spaulding Bldg., Portland Ore., Main 1514.
GOFF, Mattie, 197 27th Ave.
GORHAM, Elizabeth H., 5717 16th Ave. N. E., KE 2424.
GORHAM, Wm. H., P. O. Box 263, KE 2424.
GORTON, F. Q., 5012 California Ave., WE 3901.
GOURLAY, Kathryn, care Mills College, Oakland, Calif.
GRANGER, Mildred, 507 County-City Bldg., or Clark Hotel, MA 6000 Local 234.
GRANT, L. R., 2323 No. Broadway, CA 3054.
GREENLAND, Nora E., Apt. 5, 1044 Pine St., San Francisco, Cal.
GREGG, Marjorie V., 937 Henry Bldg., EL 0758.
GREINER, Dr. F. W., 5223 Ballard Ave., SU 0205.
GRELLE, Elsa, 895 Northrup St., Portland, Ore., BE 2826.
GRIGG, Norval W., 6223 Greenwood Ave., SU 1830.
GRIGGS, W. J., 313 E. 18th St., Olympia, Wash.
GUENTHER, Julius J., 2317 12th Ave. No., CA 3275.
GUENTHER, Stuart H., 904 Miller St., CA 4087.
GUPPY, Taliesin, P., East Seattle, Wash.

HACK, E. M., 1431 Medical Bldg., MA 1762.
HAGER, Alfred J., 1531 Belmont Ave., EA 7150.
HAGMAN, Reuben, 1120 Great Northern Railway Bldg., St. Paul, Minn., Nester 2406.
HALEY, Lucia, 226 No. 30th St., Corvallis, Ore.
HALL, Anne E., 2017 Ravenna Blvd., KE 1194.
HALL, L. Glenn, 1054 E. Galer St.
HAMEL, F. R., 556 Stuart Bldg.
HAMILTON, Edwin L., 1120 9th Ave.
HANNAH, Eleanor V., 437 No. Meridian St., Puyallup, Wash.
HANSCOM, Zac, 85 Atlantic St.
HANSON, Alice C., 4747 16th Ave. N. E., KE 1704.
HANSON, Corrine, 3118 22nd Ave. So., RA 0518.
HANSON, Helen, 4747 16th Ave. N. E., KE 1704.
HARBY, Horace, 1508 E. 62nd St., KE 4215.
HARBY, Sam, 1508 E. 62nd St., KE 4215.
HARDENBERGH, George E., 3150 E. Laurelhurst Drive, KE 0705.
HARLEY, Katrina, 4802 E. 39th St., Laurelhurst, KE 4682.
HARNDEN, E. W., 1118 Barristers Hall, Pemberton Square, Boston, Mass.
HARPER, Harold, P. O. Box 3002, or New Richmond Hotel, MA 3153.
HARPUR, E. A., 1123 Marion St., MA 3568.
HARRIS, Ernest N., 605 Spring St., CA 2422.
HARRISON, E. Wilfred, 103 E. 125th St., New York, N. Y.
HARTMAN, Harry C., 3303 Denny Way, PR 3458.
HARWOOD, Aurelia, Box 548, Upland, Calif.
HATFIELD, Lois, 1004 E. 61st St., KE 3224.
HAUCK, Floyd E., 5011 17th Ave. N. E., KE 4386.

HAUCK, Hazel M., care Home Economics Dept., University of N. Dakota, Grand Forks, North Dakota.
HAWTHORNE, Rebecca, 1215 E. Lynn St., CA 1182.
HAYES, Robert H., New Richmond Hotel, MA 4080 or EL 3795 or MA 3153.
HAYES, Rutherford B., 828 E. 69th St.
HAZARD, Jos. T., P. O. Box 234, ME 3236.
HAZARD, Mrs. J. T., P. O. Box 234, ME 3236.
HAZEN, Raymond C., 1472 Dexter Horton Bldg., EL 4964.
HAZELHURST, Charles, 1600 Liberty Trust, Philadelphia, Pa.
HELBERG, Elvira, 1018 9th Ave., Apt. 217.
HELSELL, Frank P., R. F. D., Hunt's Point, Bellevue, Wash.
HESTER, Myrtle, 124 15th Ave. No., EA 4869 or EL 1239.
HEUSTON, Alfred N., 14 Wall St., New York, N. Y.
HIGMAN, H. W., 1320 E. 63rd St., KE 4815.
HILTZINGER, Julia M., New Richmond Hotel, MA 3153.
HINCKEL, H. H. Jr., 7748 Seward Park Ave., RA 2736.
HINCKLEY, Kathryn, 5030 19th Ave. N. E., KE 1330.
HINDMAN, Edna, 4515 16th Ave. N. E., KE 0716.
HOFFMAN, Frances, Frye Hotel, MA 2680.
HOFFMAN, Dr. W. F., 817 Summit Ave., EL 2454.
HOFFMAN, Walter, 1911 25th Ave. No., EA 8090.
HOFFSTETTER, Mrs. R. E., North Cove, Wash.
HOLMES, Kate M., 215 23rd Ave. No.
HOLMES. W. K. Jr., care Fleischman Co., Spokane, Wash.
HOOVER, Amy B., 903 Summit Ave., MA 7644.
HOPPOCK, Gertrude, 401 Northcliffe Apts. 1119 Boren Ave.
HOUCK, M. M., Piedmont Hotel, Summit and Spring, MA 5788.
HOUSTON, D. H., 520 Lumber Exchange Bldg., EL 2312
HOWARD, Grace E., 11 Hampden St., Wellesley, Mass.
HOWARD, Henry C., Jr., 1304 Bass Ave., Columbia, Missouri.
HOWARD-SMITH, L., 4838 Pulaski Ave., Germantown, Pa.
HOWELS, Charlotte, 811 Cambridge Apts.
HUBER, Fred, 6239 33rd Ave. N. E., KE 7924.
HUDSON, Augustus H., Box 393, Bremerton, Wash., 1039-J or Navy Yard 397
HUDSON, Margaret L., 680 6th St., Bremerton, Wash., 1039J
HUGDAHL, Paul, 2012 King St., Bellingham, Wash., 3035.
HULTIN, C. A., Virginus Hotel, 804 Virginia St.. EL 4541.
HUNT, Gertrude, 5010 Bowen Place, RA 3222
HUTCHINS, Lewis, 7517 32nd Ave. N. W., SU 2290.

IMPECOVEN, Helen, 1431 Minor Ave.
IRICK, Matha, 903 Summit Ave., EL 6018 or MA 7644
ISRAEL, Bergina, 1633 10th Ave. West.

JACKSON, Kirby E., Bagley Hall, U. of W., KE 4400
JOHNSON, Harold, 2914 Mayfair Ave.
JOHNSON, Jennie M., 1914 North 48th St.
JONES, Nancy E., Women's University Club, EL 3748
JONES, Stephen Barr, 4705½ Brooklyn Ave., KE 7654.
JOSENHANS, Sarah C., 4524 W. Othello St., WE 4980.
JOSENHANS, T., 4524 W. Othello St., WE 4980.
JOST, Carolina A., 1423 21st Ave., PR 1475
JOUBERT, Betty E., 1120 Broadway, EA 9657.

KASSEBAUM, Emma, 1712 Summit Ave., EA 0440.
KAYE, Abram L., 4411 W. Othello St., WE 5314.
KECK, H. W., College Club, MA 0624.
KEENE, Mildred Y., 4706 17th Ave. N. E.
KEENEY, B. Dale, 124 W. 83rd St., MA 6000 Local 30
KELLETT, Gwendolyn O., 1609 E. Columbia St., EA 6215.
KELLOGG, Lucien, Elks Club, EL 0089
KELLY, Clara J., 144 32nd Ave., BE 2058.
KERRY, A. S., 1139 Henry Bldg. EL 1862
KESSLER, N. M., 407 Electric Bldg., EA 8668.
KIEKENAPP, Hortense, 5104 48th Ave. So.
KING, Cora Smith, Hollywood Hospital, 1322 No. Vermont Ave., Hollywood, Calif.
KIRBY, C. May, 118 17th Ave. No., EA 4816
KIRK, Howard S., 6209 10th Ave. N. E., KE 4051.
KIRKMAN, Elsie, 816 2nd Ave.
KIRKWOOD, Elizabeth I., 5030 17th Ave. N. E., KE 1667.
KMENT, Emma, 1615 15th Ave., Apt. 31, EA 1137.
KNAAK, Lydia, Evangeline Hotel, EL 7650.
KNUDSEN, Edith, 1615 13th Ave.
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HOLGATE, Elsie M., 603 No. Grant Ave., Main 3831

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KEMP, J. S., 6600 Alaska Ave., Main 1047
KEYES, Helen, Sands Hotel, Main 50 or Main 101
KILMER, Chas., 710 North L St., Main 9427
KILMER, W. W., 710 North L St., Main 9427
KING, Dorothy, 941 Meridian St. S. E., Puyallup, Wash., Red 87
KIZER, R. B., 701 South I St., Main 5576
KNUDSEN, Hans, 1531 So. 42nd St.

LANGLOW, Wesley A., 805 Rust Bldg., Madison 3081-Y
LILLY, Jessie I., 123 N. Yakima Ave., Main 5922
LILLY, Stella A., 123 N. Yakima Ave., Main 5922
LIND, T. A., 3717 N. 21st St., Proctor 3228-J
LITTLE, Walter S., 2121 N. Washington St., Proctor 2838-J
LITTLE, Willard G., 2219 N. Washington St., Proctor 589
MACEK, Mary, 1540 Market St., Main 293
MARTIN, E. B., 312½ South K St., Main 8331-R
MARTIN, Minnie, 312½ South K St., Main 8331-R
MARTIN, Mrs. Norma, 3024 Pacific Ave., Main 7306
McCULLOCH, Laura, 711 North L St., Apt. A, Main 6080
MILLS, Col. M. D., 4205 N. Mason St., Proctor 3012

NORMAN, Percy A., 3131 East K St., Main 7134
NOVINS, J. K., 416 Washington Bldg.

ODEGARD, Mrs. Thomas, Jr., Lauan Apts.
OXLEY, Ruth, 333 W. Fourth, Long Beach, Cal.

PANGBORN, Ruth, 324 N. Fourth St., Main 5806
PITZEN, John G., 1021 N. Oakes St., Proctor 3033-R
PORTIR, Lillian, 3811 N. Madison, Proctor 2882-R
PORTMANN, Frieda, Route 6, Box 294, Walla Walla, Wash.
PUDOR, O. M., Puyallup, Wash., Black 279

RAYMOND, Julia, 3572 South D St., Madison 990-J
RICE, George A., R. F. D. 3, Box 262A, Puyallup, Wash., 4978
RICE, George R., R. F. D. 3, Box 262A, Puyallup, Wash or 1306 A St., Tacoma, Main 1055
ROBERTS, Dana, 902 N. Tacoma Ave.

SACKETT, Alice, 3592 East I St., Madison 2882-L
SCHENCK, Fred B., Route 6, Box 162A, Main 6168
SCHOLES, Josephine T., 411 North M St., Main 5727
SCHOLES, Stella, 411 North M St., Main 5727
SCOTT, Clara, 207 Volk Apts., Main 7680-J
SEABURY, Catherine, 3810 N. Washington St., Proctor 2972
SEYMOUR, Wm. W., 423-24 Tacoma Bldg., Main 6350
SHEIDENBERGER, Florence R., Sands Hotel, Main 50
SIMMONDS. Eva, 311 South 9th St., Main 1067
SMITH, Earle D., 3633 South M St., Madison 649
SPERRY, Clarence E., Apt. 46. 902 Fawcett Ave.
STAHL, Hulda L., P. O. Box 53, Orting, Wash.
STRYKER, Mabel B., 608 S. Adams St., Proctor 3062
SUTHERLAND, Agnes P., 803 S. Union
SWANSON, Ruth E., R. F. D. 3, Box 163
SWIFT. Dorothy, 3717 No. 29th St., Proctor 3466-J

TAYLER, A. A., 3416 No. 38th St., Proctor 3000-Y
TIBBITS, Harwood, 916 North L St., Main 2780
TUGBY, E. E., P. O. Box 38, Main 1055

WALKER, Gile H., 1515 W. 8th, Spokane, Wash.
WALKER, Jane, 214 South I St.
WHITACRE, H. J., 704 St. Helens Ave., Proctor 2313
WHITACRE, Mrs. Horace J., 3803 No. Monroe
WHITMORE, Julia, 5672 South I St., Madison 2531
WILCOX, Wm. H., 516 No. Cushman Ave., Main 9911
WITBECK, A. L., 153 Sheetz St., West Lafayette, Ind.
WOOD, Dr. B. L., Caswell Optical Co., Main 4748
WRIGHT, Stacy C., 824 North K St., Main 3758
WRIGHT, Mrs. Stacy E., 824 North K St., Main 3758

YOUNG, Clarence M., Route 6, Box 229
YOUNG, Ethel M., 1713 No. Prospect, Proctor 1090
YOUNG, Margaret S., 1713 No. Prospect St., Proctor 1090

EVERETT

(Place is Everett unless otherwise stated)

ACKERMAN, Chris, Mooroe, Wash. 6F4.
ARMANTROUT, C. E., 3014 Rucker Ave. Main 258 or Main 672.
ASHTON, Dean S., The Herald, Main 351 or Black 1010

BAILEY, Arthur, Monroe, Wash.
BAILEY, Bernice E., Bells Court, Blue 612
CADY, Vernon, 2209 Cedar St., Black 181
CHURCH, George A., 3009 Hoyt Ave., White 382, Main 1010
CLARK, Whit H., Monroe, Wash.
COLLINS, Opal H., 2129 Rucker Ave.
CRAYTON, Catherine, 2414 Hoyt Ave., White 955
CROGSTAD, Alvina, 1610 Pacific Ave., Black 60
CUTHBERTSON, W. L., 1818 Hewitt Ave., Main 148, Blue 638

DAVIDSON, Robert L., 3529 Rockefeller Ave., Red 294
DENSMORE, Cora, 3126 Colby Ave., Black 1764
ERIKSEN, Walter, 1611 24th St., White 1077
GASKILL, Paul L., Y. M. C. A., Main 120
GLEASON, Hildred, 2519 Grand Ave.
GOLDBERG, Bernard, 1301 Hewitt Ave.

HINMAN, H. B., 318 Stokes Bldg., Black 1525, Black 1534
HUDSON, Mabel C., 2032 Wetmore Ave., Black 639

JENKIN, Clara, 4126 Wetmore Ave., Blue 1081, Main 1.
JENKIN, Edna, 4126 Wetmore Ave., Blue 1081, Main 178
JENKIN, Ellen, 4126 Wetmore Ave., Blue 1081, Main 134
JETER, Thos. E., 1008 Rockefeller Ave., Blue 1437, Black 50

KING, Lewis, 2125 McDougall, Red 495

LEHMANN, Christian H., 2916 State St., Main 187
LEHMANN, J. F., 3527 Hoyt Ave., Red 982, Main 187
LINDQUIST, Frances, 4012 Colby Ave., White 1163
LOVE, Harry D., 1306 Rockefeller Ave., Blue 1234

MADDEN, A. J., 3301 Norton Ave., Red 1593, Main 134
McBAIN, Mabel E., Windsor Apt., Red 921
MELVIN, Belle, 1221 Colby Ave., Black 128
MOORE, Hattie F., R. F. D. 2, Box 33A
MORK, Claudia, Apt. 7, Bell's Court, Blue 612

NELSEN, Geo. M., 1431 Grand Ave., Black 1173
NEUMEISTER, Ray C., 2432 Maple St., Blue 148W
NICHOLAS, Mrs. Winifred, Box 344, Monroe, Wash.

OLSON, Ellen E., Monroe, Wash. 1203
OSBORN, H. Lee, R. F. D. 2, Box 154, Monroe, Wash. 10F4

PELZ, Irma, 2414 Hoyt Ave., White 955

RHODE, Ellis G., Monroe, Wash. 1222
RIGGS, Earnestine, 2220 Cascade View, Blue 1115
ROBERSON, Verna, 3131 Wetmore Ave., Main 1197
ROSEN, Elsie, Route 1, Monroe, Wash.
RUCKER, W. J., Lake Stevens, Wash.
RUMBAUGH, O. A., 1612 25th St., Red 1182, Main 1043

SHAFFER, Harry, 3732 Rockefeller Ave., Main 432
SHELDON, C. G., 1431 Grand Ave., Black 1173
SWANSON, Carl M., 1804 Broadway, Main 194

TAYLOR, Jane E., 30 Windsor Apts., Blue 82
THOMPSON, Evaline H., 2607 Everett Ave., Main 151R
THOMPSON, Geo. D., Granite Falls, Wash.
THOMPSON, Nan, Madrona Apts., Red 562
THORESON, Mabel A., 3220 Wetmore Ave.
TORGERSON, O. A., care Security National Bank, Black 50

VAN DUZEE, Jeannette E., 105 W. Fern Ave., Redlands, Calif.
VARLEY, J. A., 832 Hoyt Ave., Blue 1336, or Main 508

WHITE, Ruth I., 1321 Colby Ave., Black 46
WYCOFF, Ethel, 6 Madrona Apts.

YEAKEL, Nirom J., Box 226, Res. 38th St. and Kromer Ave., White 242

ZELENY, George P., Apt 5 Bell's Court, Red 615
ZINDORF, Edward L., 3128 Broadway, White 768

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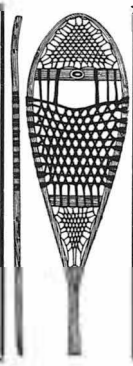

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