Cascade Range of Washington
Glacier Peak, Mount Baker, and Mount Shuksan
Cascade Range of Washington, Glacier Peak, Mount Baker, and Mount Shuksan
CONTENTS

Greeting ........................................................................ M. Lyle Spencer
Summer Outing of 1928 ................................................ A. H. Denman 7
Members of the 1928 Outing ................................................ 19
Climbing Mount Robson with the Sierra Club..........Norman Clyde 20
The Mountaineers Climb Mount Shuksan ...................... C. A. Fisher 25
Commercial Tree Species of Western Washington ..........Burt P. Kirkland 28
Brief Dictionary of Alpine Terms ........................................ Edmond S. Meany and Edmond S. Meany, Jr. 35
A Climb of Mount Etna ............................................... Winona Bailey 43
Skiing and the Ski Hut ................................................. Mrs. Stuart P. Walsh 45
To the Canadian Rockies in 1929 .................. Christian H. Lehmann 48
To My Ski (Poem) .................................................... Edna Flexer Walsh 51
Reports—Monthly Meetings ........................................... 51
  Club Room Activities ................................................. 51
  Kitsap Cabin .......................................................... 52
  Record of Trophies .................................................. 52
  Summary of Seattle Local Walks ............................... 52
Financial Reports—Everett ........................................... 52
  Tacoma ................................................................. 53
  Seattle ................................................................. 54
  Officers and Committees ........................................... 57
Members ........................................................................ 58
# LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Illustration Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hanging Glacier on Mystic Mountain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On Main Divide</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cascade Pass</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Map of Outing Route</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Side of Cascade Pass</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Side of Cascade Pass</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferrying the Skagit River</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ascent of Mount Baker</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>View from Boston Peak</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>View from the Sierra Club Camp</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On the Summit of Mount Robson</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Ramparts</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On Summit Ridge</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Shuksan</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On Mount Shuksan</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On Shuksan</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree Species</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver Fir</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veteran Douglas Fir</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest Group</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Along the Boulder River</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver Fir and Hemlock</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glacier Peak</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Shuksan</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloudy Pass</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Baker</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meany Ski Hut</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mazama Dome</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Greetings:

Year after year I have noted the enthusiastic purpose and the activities of the organization you so modestly call the Mountaineers. I may confess that I have envied you the enthusiasm in that it is yours as you climb to the heights in this region of ours that is so abundantly blessed with towering peaks and their accompanying forests, lakes and rivers.

Please be assured that all others who love the beauties of the region of these uplifted peaks appreciate your work in clearing the trails, bringing the songs, and increasing the love for our mountains. We all follow you in spirit, and may we hope we may yet have the good fortune of entering the magic circle of one of your famous campfires.

W. Douglas Stone

HANGING GLACIER ON
MYSTIC MOUNTAIN

Clarence A. Garner
ON MAIN DIVIDE

Redick H. McKee

ON MAIN DIVIDE
South of Buck Creek Pass, Southwesterly View

SUMMER OUTING OF 1928
A. H. DENMAN

An outing for the mountain traveler as well as the climber. In the three weeks commencing July 29 and ending August 19, the footing from camp to camp, exclusive of all side trips and comings and goings from base camps to peaks climbed, required scarcely less than one hundred and ten miles. The walking was supplemented by forty-five miles auto truck riding from Leavenworth to Phelps Creek, twenty miles by bus from Marblemont to Concrete, and eight miles by truck up Baker River. Finally came the long bus ride home from Austin Pass. The climbing included two major peaks of more than ten thousand feet altitude and two other peaks which were more difficult and almost as high.

Leaving the railroad at Leavenworth, the party rode upon trucks with the baggage, the route being through the Chumstick Valley to the pretty valley of the Wenatchee near the outlet of the lake, thence up the Chiwawa, the mountains closing in about us more and more as we progressed. The road above the Chiwawa was so narrow in spots that the overhang of the trucks extended at times over the down side of the canyon. The whipping inflicted by roadside brush brought home the force of the term "duck wagons" applied to the trucks. To escape a whipping the obvious thing to do is to duck.

At Phelps Creek, where impedimenta was transferred to the pack horses and the walk started, a logging camp boded destruction to the fine mixed growth of western yellow pine and Douglas fir. The dry, invigorating air of Eastern Washington was not excessively warm, yet the toil of dusty sheep trails made it feel so, and developed perspiration to mix with dust. Beyond the sheep range the trail was pleasanter
but steeper. One thousand feet rise in the last mile was plenty for good measure and made camp at Buck Creek Pass very welcome. The view back down Buck Creek Valley in the pauses on the last steep turns of the trail was a recompense.

Morning of a day decreed for rest and enjoyment of our camp site and its surroundings broke gloriously out of parting mists. Standing on Flower Hill in the blooming meadows of the pass, we contemplated Glacier Peak, our objective, from top to bottom. Breadths of forest cover the long descent to the Suiattle and extend upwards from the opposite river bank to far-extending snow fields crowned by the dazzling peak. This sight alone was well worth all the toil of the trip.

The climbing party, starting next morning, traveled the nine miles from Buck Creek Pass to Camp Nelson in one day, the horses carrying dungage over the new trail, five miles to and across the new bridge over the Suiattle, 2,300 feet lower than the pass. Here the loads came off the horses’ backs, and onto our own, to carry upstream and through some very troublesome down timber and undergrowth, and up the mountain side for the remaining distance of four miles and four thousand feet elevation to Camp Nelson. Guided by the blazes of 1910 and 1921, we came to the torrent from the Chocolate Glacier. This crossed, we mounted the ridge beside stream and glacier, reaching Camp Nelson late in the afternoon.

The climbers groped through the mists in the morning and did not escape cloud until the summit was reached. Returning from a successful ascent, we paused at Camp Nelson for a short rest and to resume our packs, and descended to camp for the night at the Suiattle bridge. The pack train in the morning relieved us of our loads and we ascended leisurely, arriving at main camp about noon. A tantalizing sight on the way back was the mountain revealed in all its glory, stripped of the clouds which obscured our vision on the day before.

Cloudy Pass was picked for the next halt of the onward march. The route lay along the west slope of the main divide and through Suiattle Pass, the next north of Buck Creek Pass. Cloudy Pass is on the east slope, and is the gap at 6,500 feet elevation in the mountain spur extending east from the main divide, and forming the watershed between the Agnes and Railroad Creeks. Abrupt mountains preclude a
The rugged scenery of Cascade Pass was new territory to The Mountaineers and proved beyond expectations in scenic grandeur.
route on contours above the forest. The trail from Buck Creek Pass drops more than 1,000 feet and into the timber, only to rise steeply 1,500 feet mostly through a burn, then down again 2,000 feet to a fork of the Suiattle, then, bending east, rises gradually 1,500 feet along the side hill of Miners’ Ridge and enters Suiattle Pass. All this in a distance of six miles. Cloudy Pass requires another mile, a drop of 500 feet, followed by a rise of 1,000. The new ropes binding the loads to the horses stretched, causing labor and delay of repacking, so that the added distance with its grades were more than the train could stand. The party on foot, already gone ahead to the proposed camp, was reluctantly recalled and conducted back by the head packer on foot leading his tired riding horse to our old camp ground east of the Suiattle Pass, at the head of the Agnes Valley.

Down Agnes Creek to the Stehekin was a beautiful walk of fifteen miles from flowery mountain meadows, down through fir forests, and from firs to lodge pole pines and yellow pines of the drier and more open woods of the eastern slope, all the time beside the constantly growing stream. Good catches of trout were made by some in the limited time allowed for the march. We passed above some interesting box canyons, one spanned by a handsome log bridge far above the waters in the dark depths below, and guarded by log railings high and strong enough to hold against the push of any wild cayuse. Also looking back, when well down, near the Stehekin, was the vista of Agnes Peaks, a strikingly beautiful group of snowy rock pinnacles.

At Stehekin Camp we were down to 1,900 feet altitude to sleep on ground somewhat rocky and dusty, lulled by the powerful torrent pouring through its rock gorge twenty to thirty feet deep. Joined here by members who came by way of Lake Chelan, we followed upstream for a while the new road under construction, designed to extend from the Skagit, through Cascade Pass, down the Stehekin, and along the shore of Lake Chelan. If realized, few other lands will be able to boast of a highway so long and affording so much of continual varied interest, beauty or grandeur at every turn.

Seven miles brought us to camp in dense woods, and next morning's walk to a sight of Horse Shoe Basin with numerous falls pouring over its semi-circular cliff, above which was a wide glacier, and, above that, another high semi-circular palisade of dark rock. It was the intention to end the day at Doubtful Lake, deep and blue, a veritable ‘crag-locked mere,’ save for the meadow at the gap where its waters escape through a rift in the mountain. The trail to this wild and interesting site was found impracticable by the pack train, and Cascade Pass was substituted. The slope at the pass was steep and, like cliff dwellers, the party perched their tents and flies on the little terraces.

Boston Peak was climbed August 8. The promise of an easy ascent
EAST SIDE OF CASCADE PASS

Clarence A. Garner
offered by the ridge leading upwards from the pass was not fulfilled. Higher up difficulties increased, calling for technical mountaineering on rocks, steep snow and ice and consuming much time.

We left the pass in the sunlight of a bright morning. Our lungs expand and spirits rise at the mere recollection of the scene. High, snow-clad mountains flanked the deep valley below through which our route lay. Occasional masses of snow and ice would break loose from hanging glaciers on the steep heights and, flashing in the sunlight, go crashing down to the talus and old moraines below the cliffs. Farther down, in strong contrast with the brilliancy of the heights above, was the somber forest of the western slope. We were at the sources of the Cascade River, where the mountains at the head and sides of the valley sent down their contributions to make the powerful torrent whose company we had all day, seldom out of sight of its turbulence or sound of its sullen roar. At first its waters came from melted snow only, and ran bright and clear. Farther down certain tributaries gave it the milky color of a glacial stream. In the morning, well down from the pass, and into the forest, looking back through its vistas, the view of the heights above was of dazzling beauty, especially several waterfalls coming from snow fields, leaping from the tops of sheer precipices, out into the open air, some shot through with sunlight and some reflecting and refracting the direct rays.

The footing on the forest trail was soft and easy, making the walk a delight. The woods were dense, containing an unusual proportion of very large red cedars among Douglas firs and hemlocks, often 250 feet high, together with occasional yews and profuse undergrowth. The trail was banked with bright red bunch berries, elk-horn moss, the glossy leaves of the twin flower vines, the small, creeping raspberry vines running close to the ground, their tiny clusters of fruit-like little bunches of bright red beads peeping from beneath pretty decorative leaves. No light can be more grateful to the eyesight than the mellow green shades diffused and falling through the exquisite foliage of the groves of vine maple. No sacred edifice ever obtained such satisfying light effects from stained glass. After a walk of about twelve miles through such scenes we camped in a forest glade about thirteen miles from the Skagit. Next day's walk brought us to the spot reached in road construction designed to be continued across the mountains. Two or three miles on the road as completed brought us to the chosen camp site in an open grove of alders on the bank of the Cascade River, here no longer a torrent, but a broad river flowing with gentle murmur and ripple towards its nearby junction with the Skagit.

It was a short walk next morning to the bank of the Skagit, Marblemont just across. Here the river emerges in a broad, yellow stream
Near Marblemount The Mountaineers left trails for a primitive ferry. Wires at the left were guides but a strong current disputed the route.
from the depths of the dark valleys of the mountains close by on the north and east. On account of low water the large ferry boat could not be brought close enough to the bank, and a smaller one made the several trips necessary to carry the party and their packs. The ferry was the usual type for such rivers, operated by cable and trolley, the strong current furnishing the power. There was great sport in its operation. Marblemont was our Twickenham Town, and the strong, young ferryman was there. If he was not especially gallant to our fair maidens, or any one of them in particular, like the ferryman of the song, it was because our young swains kept him too busy. The day before the pack horses, stripped of loads and grouped in sections, each in charge of a mounted man, had been driven into the river. It was difficult to keep the heads of the animals pointed upstream while swimming across the current, and some were carried too far down the river to be easily rounded up and brought back. It all afforded plenty of excitement with whooping and yelling.

The dunnage was loaded on trucks and the party filled the busses for the twenty miles to Concrete over a road very hilly, with steep grades and short turns. Those in one bus, amid the jeers of others better mounted, had to get out and push the conveyance over one or two hill crests. At Concrete our numbers were increased by those joining us here for the remainder of the trip. Eight miles of truck riding north, up Baker River, over a steep, winding road, and we camped on Bear Creek. Here the horses, after a day of twenty-eight miles, came in to resume their burden-bearing.

Sunday, August 12, commenced with divine service at sunrise. Everybody attended, responding reverently to higher spiritual impulse. Ten miles north brought us to camp at Morovits Ranch, a prairie-like opening of about ten acres in the forest valley of the Baker River, and revealing mountains close on all sides. It afforded views of Shuksan and the east side of Baker, where the climb was made in full view from the ranch. The abandoned ranch buildings afforded welcome shelter to many from the rain which poured down in the late afternoon and through the night. Our evening songs were sung about the hearth fire in the log house living-room, unusually spacious for a dwelling in the wilderness.

The climbing party approached Baker by the Boulder Creek route. There are two easy routes to the summit, both beneath our dignity. The chosen route was not easy. Although progress was slow, the ascent proceeded with precision, owing to the good scouting and guidance of Fisher. Clouds rolled about and little could be seen from the top, although the slope was not seriously obscured. The climbers were favored with a rare sight never before seen on any of our climbs. It was the specter of the Brocken, being an enlarged, shadowy image of the
ASCENT OF MOUNT BAKER

Probably no mountain in the Northwest has more interesting crevasses and ice formations than Mount Baker.

Albert Remmen
spectator projected upon the mists near the summit and enclosed in a complete circle of rainbow.

At Morovits we had the added luxury of a hot water pool, sulphurous, but perfectly clear, of a temperature well above 100 degrees F., bubbling with gas, breast deep and big enough to hold three or four persons at a time. It was most appreciated by those returning from the climb.

The march from Morovits to our last camp on Mazama Lake, near Chain of Lakes, proved very hard on the horses. It was fourteen miles and through Austin Pass 3,800 feet higher, the latter part of the trail steep, wet and spongy, giving way under the hoofs of the laden horses in their upward lunges. The animals could have stood no more.

While the main party was proceeding to the last camp, the sixteen forming the Shuksan climbing party parted from the rest and made camp for a night in a spot familiar to the 1916 party, being by the pond in the gap in the ridge west of their objective, the deep gorge intervening, and there the pack train delivered their dunnage. Fisher’s enterprise found the place where the climb started through successive chimneys directly across the gorge from the camping place, an improvement over the round-about approach used in former years. The peak was much the most difficult of the trip. The last stages of the climb were visible and eagerly watched by guests through the telescope at the hotel near Austin Pass, whence came into camp the cheering news that the entire party, sharply profiled against the sky, was seen to stand in triumph upon the summit. After a day of spectacular climbing, the climbers still had energy enough left to cover the distance of four or five miles, with all its ascents and descents, necessary to reach main camp, arriving after nightfall.

Our last camp site was admirably suited to the party. It was on the west end of Mazama Lake, near Chain of Lakes, and two and one-half miles west of Austin Pass. The meadow by the lake contained springs and ample space for commissary and assemblage. Our campus was rimmed about by a semi-circular timbered ridge of higher ground, comfortable for sleeping quarters. The space in the bend of the ridge chosen for the camp fire had rise sufficient to afford everyone a comfortable seat about the fire. Before us to the east was the rocky face of the crag topped by Mazama Dome, perfectly mirrored in the lake in the glow of the afternoon sun. Beyond the dome were the palisades of Table Mountain, while the huge bulk, challenging crags, pinnacles and snows of Shuksan, caught the reflected afterglow at sunset and closed the view to the east.

Two days were left for enjoyment of the surroundings of our last
camp. There was swimming and fishing and many places to go, the region being wonderfully scenic. Best of all, perhaps, were the connected heights of Mazama Dome and Table Mountain, affording a wholly unobstructed view of the north side of Baker, the west side of Shuksan and mountains to the north, and immediately below, the numerous charming little lakes set in rock basins, the hotel miniaturized from the height above, and the autos creeping up and down the grades of a devious road.

The last evening in camp was a grand summing up, shared by other club members who came in their cars to Austin Pass and walked in from there. Reserves of commissary, no longer needed, were drawn upon for a bountiful repast. Six peak pins were fastened with ceremony upon the bosoms of the neophytes. Reserves of talent also were let loose for camp fire entertainment, while the spirit and zest of the audience inspired some new talent to reveal itself. All the favorite songs and hits of the trip were repeated, and then it was not enough, for the party, reluctant to separate, sang on and on in chorus, heedless of the passing hours of the night.

Next morning the buses awaited us at Austin Pass. Here, where we camped in the solitudes in 1916, is a fine hotel, and an hour's ride on an auto road covers the distance we once toiled to make in two days. And yet we sighed. A cougar, a time ago, followed the footsteps of the writer on a wild mountain trail where autos now pass over a highway, and yet he prefers the cougar.

The editor, having the last word and a big blue pencil, will not let us make personal comment favorable or otherwise. No, not even about the cook! Nevertheless we have briefly recorded a highly successful outing. All agree that its smooth running reflects great credit upon the Outing Committee, whose hard work and forethought for months in advance brought about such happy results. Its work will live in the good it has done to the lasting benefit of our fine organization.
MEMBERS OF THE 1928 SUMMER OUTING

OUTING COMMITTEE

AMOS W. HAND, Chairman
WILLIAM W. KILMER
GEORGE R. RICE
EVA SIMMONDS, Secretary

RECORD OF ASCENTS

For convenient reference the letters indicate the names of the peaks.

A—Glacier Peak, 10,439 ft.
B—Mount Baker, 10,750 ft.
C—Boston Peak, 8,850 ft.
D—Mount Shuksan, 9,038 ft.

McCullough, Emma K., Seattle
McGregor, P. M., Seattle
McKee, Redick H., Seattle
Meany, Dr. E. S., Seattle
Meany, E. S., Jr., Seattle
Miller, Ralph B., Seattle
Neikirk, Lewis T., Seattle
Nelson, Eva, Portland, Ore.
Nelson, Valdemar, Seattle
Nettleton, Lulu, Seattle
Newman, Cornelia, Seattle
Osborn, F. A., Seattle
Paine, Paul, Beverly Hills, Cal.
Price, Betty, Seattle
Price, Billy, Seattle
Price, W. Montelius, Seattle
Remick, Dorothy M., Seattle
Remmen, Albert, Astoria, Ore
Rice, Geo. A., Puyallup, Wn
Robertson, James, Seattle
Rowntree, Harry, Columbus, O.
Rowntree, Mrs. Harry, Columbus, O.
Simmonds, Eva, Tacoma
Small, Lloyd, Bethlehem, Pa
Small, Mrs. Lloyd, Bethlehem, Pa
Swenson, Harold C., Grand Rapids, Mich.

PACKERS

Brown, Dude, Leavenworth, Wn
Cook, Edw., Entiat, Wn
Dobson, Jack, Leavenworth, Wn
McPhersen, H., Cashmere, Wn
Roundy, Gilbert, Leavenworth
Tichenal, Ray, Cashmere, Wn

COOKS

Nye, Ansel, 635 N. State St., Tacoma
Feig, Robt., 708 14th Ave., Seattle
Garner, C., 2110 S. 12th, Tacoma
Editor's Note—During the memorable summer of 1927 the Mountaineers became enthusiastic over Robson Park as an ideal field for activities of any mountaineering organization. The following summer, 1928, the Sierra Club of California chose Robson Park for the summer outing, with the difference that a wonderful week in Jasper Park preceded the Robson Park trip. A camp was arranged in Tonquin Valley, at the base of the Ramparts.

This wall of fascinating peaks was the mecca of many expeditions, chief ascents being Mount Bastion, Geikie, Drawbridge and others.

Although the Californians were unaccustomed to the snow and ice of the northern mountains, they attacked them unflinchingly. Thus Mount Edith Cavell, Mount Whitehorn fell before them.

The crowning success of the outing from a mountaineer’s standpoint was the successful ascent of the almost unconquerable Mount Robson by three members under the able leadership of Hans and Heinie Fuhrer.

Mr. Norman Clyde, known as one of the most active and indomitable of American climbers, has given us the story of the ascent.
An ascent of Mount Robson was regarded as the most difficult feat to be attempted by the Sierra Club in its outing in the Canadian Rockies in the summer of 1928. From information gathered from various sources—particularly from correspondence with The Mountaineers—some knowledge of the mountain was obtained, especially of the obstacles to be overcome in climbing it. From a study with binoculars of the route to be followed there seemed a probability of there being a way around the second ice-wall—the chief difficulty of an ascent—or one up a crevasse in its front. In the hope, therefore, that one or the other of these possibilities would materialize, a party of some fifteen members was organized for the ascent.

Leaving the ranch of Denison and Brittain in the afternoon, we proceeded leisurely up the trail to Kinney Lake, where camp was made. On the following day we slowly made our way up the forested lower elevations of Mount Robson on past "timberline camp" to the crest of a ridge immediately below the lower ice-wall, where we prepared to bivouac. The afternoon and evening were very enjoyable as the weather was perfect and the view magnificent, embracing, as it did, a great area of deep, verdant valleys and lofty snow-clad mountains towering above them.

By dawn on the ensuing morning we were on our way up the ridge of disintegrating limestone above the first ice-wall. By 9 o'clock, or thereabouts, we were halted by the second. To our disappointment the ice covered the ledge by which we had hoped to flank the wall and no crevasse opened a way up its almost vertical front. Fortunately we had with us Hans and Heinie Fuhrer, well-known Swiss guides. The former immediately set about endeavoring to find—or rather make—a way over the obstruction. After several futile attempts he succeeded in cutting steps around a projecting shoulder, along a very narrow ledge—a precarious piece of work, as a slip would almost certainly...
THE RAMPARTS, TONQUIN VALLEY, JASPER PARK

Walter Huber
mean a fatal fall—and over a bulging acclivity. He then called to his brother, who followed him. Together they soon reached a crack in the ice where they anchored a rope, and then shouted to us to come up. Even with the rope stretched, the route was somewhat hazardous, partly because of the narrowness and slipperiness of the icy shelf, but more because of the possibility of an avalanche occurring at any moment. After some hesitation, three worked along the ledge and up the steep face to the anchor. The party of five then continued up the wall, encountering no especial difficulty until confronted by an overhanging cornice at its upper edge. This surmounted, we walked for some distance along an easy gradient.

After stopping a short time for luncheon—it was about midday—we continued up the face of the mountain, bearing somewhat to the right. Our course was a rather devious one, zigzagging upward, now to avoid a yawning crevasse, now to go around a threatening ice-cliff. In several places considerable time was consumed in cutting our way up steep ice slopes. When nearing the summit we found ourselves in a chute filled with loose snow up which we burrowed, ploughed and squirmed. Emerging from this, we came out on a narrow arete, which from below appeared to be the summit, but somewhat to our disappointment we found the latter to be several hundred distant to the west. As it was already 3 o'clock, we pressed on hastily toward our goal along a snow-sovered ridge, that in places narrowed to a knife-edge and was everywhere heavily corniced to the north.

Within a half-hour we reached the mound—or mounds—forming the actual summit. Although the view was superb, we had little time to admire it. In a few minutes we began the descent. Except for occasional ice-cutting no especial difficulty was encountered until we came to the dangerous ice-wall. It was already dusk. Dropping over the cornice, we picked our way down to the anchoring place. Heinie then went down the rope to test the way, and all followed except Hans, who remained at the anchor. All safely down, except himself, withdrawing
On July 4, 1927, C. A. Fisher led a scouting party over a new route to the summit of Shuksan. The ascent was made through the cliffs in the center of the picture. This was the route he followed on the Club climb.
the ice-ax from the crack, he doubled the rope around a projection of ice and slowly made his way down the precipitous declivity to the narrow shelf. There he found himself in a dilemma. He had reached the end of the rope on the worst part of the shelf, and it was so dark that he could scarcely see his footing, a precarious situation. We called to him from around the projecting shoulder, to pull down the rope and throw it to us. As it came down he was almost forced from the ledge by its weight of impact. Eventually Don Woods, after fitting on a pair of crampons, edged around the protruding ice and threw Hans a light rope, which he attached to the heavier one. We then drew in the latter, anchored it, and called to Hans who, with its assistance, safely traversed the remainder of the shelf.

Having gotten down the wall safely, we began to move slowly along in the darkness, toward camp. Fortunately we had two flashlights, but even with their aid it was a long and tedious descent to camp. Eventually arriving there at about 1 o'clock in the morning, we began immediately to imbibe huge quantities of the tea and soup which other members of the party had prepared for us. On the following morning we leisurely dropped down the mountainside and again camped at Kinney Lake. After the strenuous and perilous trip of the preceding day, it was a pleasure to relax for a time.

THE MOUNTAINEERS CLIMB MOUNT SHUKSAN

C. A. FISHER

Spread out before us lay the Mountain, towards which our thoughts had been turning the past weeks—Mount Shuksan, the kingpin of our trip, and looking every inch her 9,038 feet of elevation. It stands a granite mass, so different from the crumbling lava slopes of Mount Baker.

No view of the mountain compares with that which we enjoy from our camp just above Lake Ann. To the north of us is Shuksan Arm, an abutment to the mountain. To the east is the mountain itself, with the ice of her hanging glaciers aglitter in the afternoon sun. To the south and below us lies the lake, beyond and to the left of which we look down into what is known in Mountaineer circles as the $2.00 gorge of Shuksan Creek. The route of former climbing parties led down into this canyon and up under Curtis Falls to a camp site on the far shoulder of the peak. Turning towards the west, we have the best possible view of our old friend, Mount Baker.

We sat enjoying the view of the mountain while recovering our breath after our climb to camp. An hour before we had left the common herd where the Baker Lake trail passed the foot of Paul Bunyan's Wood Yard and had struck out through the open meadows with our pack horses, while the others continued on to their base camp at Chain
A bit of snow work was welcome after a long descent of rock chimneys.
Lakes. At this season of the year the ground was free of snow, so that Ed Cook, the climbing dude wrangler, found good pasturage for his horses by the lake, but water was a scarce article and washing soon became a lost art.

After a good rest, camp was made; then followed a wonderful meal of Garner stew, after which a camp fire was enjoyed, ending in true Mountaineer style. Prayers were sent up for good weather on the morrow, and all hit the hay (or heather).

The next morning we were up with the sun, and by 5:30 were off, fifteen strong, on our way. Our route led towards the mountain across the scree slopes at the base of the cliffs on our left. At the far end of this wall of rock we swung a bit to the left, up a dried stream-bed to a heather-covered slope studded with trees. Beyond this another bit of scree had to be crossed in order to reach the base of the chimney or series of chimneys leading to the top of the upper Hanging Glacier. This chimney, being marked at the base with a white cross painted on the rock, was easily located. Here the real climb began, but after all had passed safely by Fat Man’s Misery and other steep bits with ease, members of the party began to complain that the climb was not so difficult as it had been painted. However, great care had to be taken at all times with so large a party, on account of the loose rocks lodged in the chimneys. The chimneys led to the upper glacier, where the party left the rocks for snow work. The glacier, being broken up badly at this time of the year, had caused us some doubt as to the success of our climb, but these doubts vanished on seeing that our way was not blocked by crevasses. At this point in the trip the party paused long enough to furnish action for our movie man in the person of Amos Hand.

We picked our way across the snow, swinging towards the south, keeping up towards the base of the cliffs until we came to the large gap or chute leading to the snow field on the roof of the mountain. Here we found our hardest going, as the snow was badly crevassed so we must work through the crevasses while at the same time traversing snow at a steep angle. By chopping steps in the hard snow and ice we worked our way up, keeping to the base of the rock on the left. On gaining the upper snow field, we turned again to the north toward the pinnacle marking the summit.

The rock pinnacle is usually climbed along the left arete, but as it would be necessary to work along the upper edge of a crevasse in order to reach the rocks, we chose a route to the right. This took us up a chimney running up to the summit. Others had also climbed by this route, and the empty jam tins proclaimed that the others were from Canada. This last pinnacle of rock had been described as dangerous, but after the work up the chimneys on the first part of the climb, no
difficulty was experienced in working up to the top, which was reached after a half-hour scramble.

Arriving at the summit, the cairn was explored and the bronze tube left by the Club in its climb of 1916 was located. The tube appeared a bit the worse for wear, due to its being hit on many occasions by lightning. The names of the party were soon recorded in the register, along with the fact that it was a hundred per cent climb from the lake in seven hours.

Here on the narrow edge making up the top, the party took its rest before starting the descent. The view of the surrounding country was not the best, due to a low-lying bank of cloud, but the party caught glimpses of the nearby peaks and the hotel located in Austin Pass. Before leaving this high perch of granite, the party finished up what bits of lunch remained and posed for its picture, that they might prove to their friends that they had conquered Shuksan.

The return to camp was not so rapid as one might imagine, due to the snow conditions and the loose rock. The slow descent allowed ample time for Ed and Clarence to reach camp, get the horses in and saddled, and eats prepared, by the time the main party arrived.

After a hearty meal the party broke camp, returning to the Baker Lake trail, and thence to Austin Pass and the base camp at Chain Lakes. The climb had been enjoyed by all; full of thrills but with a fair margin of safety for able climbers.

COMMERCIAL TREE SPECIES OF WESTERN WASHINGTON

DURT P. KIRKLAND
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SHOULD we think only of today just a small part of our magnificent conifer species might be considered in the category of commercial species. Changing requirements of wood-using industries such as introduction of the pulp and paper industry on a large scale, make it impossible to affirm that the leading commercial species today will always be so. In this brief discussion it is, therefore, assumed that all our conifers are valuable. The red alder, big leaf maple, western birch and black cottonwood are also used commercially, but are relatively unimportant as compared with the conifers.
Reproduction on an area logged under the writer's supervision before 1912, now 25 ft. in height. Contains a mixture of (1) Western White Pine, (2) Western Red Cedar, (3) Western Hemlock, (4) Sitka Spruce, (5) Douglas Fir. Within ten years thinnings of Hemlock and Spruce for pulpwood can be removed. Cedar will be saleable for posts and poles soon after, while Douglas Fir and part of other species should be held until sawtimber size.

About 75 per cent of Western Washington or 12,000,000 acres remains for forest use after industry and agriculture, highways and railroads, cities and towns, etc., have appropriated all that is required or adapted for their purposes for many years to come. The state is fortunate indeed to have a large assortment of rapid growing coniferous species which, if nature is given some assistance, will not only
Silver Fir (Abies Amabilis) some 400 years old surrounded by its own shade enduring progeny and young hemlocks.
Veteran Douglas Fir (Pseudotsuga Taxifolia), with smaller Hemlocks and Cedars. Its offspring will grow only where shade has been reduced by cutting or fire or natural openings.
Forest group comprising (1) Douglas Fir, (2) Western Red Cedar, (3) Western Hemlock and (4) Silver Fir.
Forests help perpetuate the scenic and economic values of the mountain streams.
Along the Boulder River in Snohomish County, Washington.
Silver Fir (1) and Hemlock (2) group left after fires which destroyed in excess of three thousand acres of such growth ten years ago, while in the seedling stage. The continuing loss of growth is in excess of 3,000,000 ft. B.M. annually. The cumulative loss to industry by the time maturity occurred fifty years hence will approximate 180,000,000 ft. B.M. The loss from one "brush fire."
keep this huge area from becoming waste land, but will permanently sustain the economic life of the state.

Of the thirteen genera of American conifers eight are found in Western Washington. These are Pinus, the pines, with four species; Larix, the larches, with one species; Picea, the spruces, with two species; Tsuga, the hemlocks, two species; Pseudotsuga, Douglas fir, one species; Abies, the true firs, four species; Thuya, western red cedar, one species; Chamaecyparis, cypress, one species; and Juniperus, the junipers, one species. Of these seventeen species all are of present or future commercial value except the juniper and possibly the alpine larch and white bark pine. Some such as the Douglas fir lead for use as lumber; others, such as hemlock and the true firs, perhaps are best adapted for pulp and paper, while the Sitka spruce is in demand for both lumber and pulp wood. The pines, so important in other regions, are here present in limited quantities. The western red cedar is supreme for manufacture of shingles and important for lumber to be exposed to weather or soil moisture. The nation’s telephone and electric light wires are also mostly supported by it.

At least 50 per cent of the industry of Western Washington depends directly on the raw materials supplied by these species, while probably half the remainder depends on these as a market for goods and services. Other resources may add to industry here, but these other industries will also depend in large measure on the market afforded by the wood-using industries. The use we make of these coniferous species as producing agents in connection with our twelve million acres of land, otherwise waste, will determine in large measure the future industrial aspects of Western Washington. Since the forest is also one of the most important aspects of landscape beauty, this use will also determine whether resident or tourist traveling over Washington highways will be greeted by expanses of cool, green beauty or burned and blackened wastes. Space does not permit full description of these species, but the accompanying illustrations show the characteristics of some of the more important.

BRIEF DICTIONARY OF ALPINE TERMS

Edmond S. Meany and Edmond S. Meany, Jr.
wise clear and in a proper position as to the rays of the sun. It had been seen, and hence the oft-repeated question.

"What is Specter of the Brocken?"

On our return home the Standard Dictionary quickly solved that problem, and we then concluded to assemble definitions of a few other terms that should be of interest and use to The Mountaineers and to illustrate them from the literature of alpinism. The research involved has convinced us that the technical terms in alpinism have been derived largely from the French and a few other European languages.

A complete dictionary of this kind would require much more space than is here available, but it is hoped that this beginning may be of some service.

AIGUILLE (e-gwee, first e as in met). A familiar term in the Alps for needle-like rocky peaks.

ARETE (a-rét, a as in final, e as in met). A sharp mountain ridge or spur. "Thus far the northwest arete (Mount Assiniboine) and the north face had been unsuccessfully approached."—Outram, In the Heart of the Canadian Rockies, page 45.

AVALANCHE (av'-a-lanche). The fall of great masses of snow or ice down a mountain slope frequently from overhanging cornices. Avalanches are started by change of weather, by earthquakes or by other disturbances. Similarly, masses of rock and earth are sent sliding downward, but the better name for these is landslides. The word is derived from the French verb avaler, meaning to descend. "Within an hour after the rain started, a large crag near the top of the peak (Mount Coxcomb) fell and came crashing and rumbling down the slope. During the next two hours I counted the rumbling crash of forty others. I know not how many small avalanches may have slipped during this time that I did not hear. The next day I went about looking at the new landscapes and the strata laid bare by erosion and landslide."—Enos A. Mills, Wild Life on the Rockies, page 247.

BERG (burg). A term more familiar in Arctic than in mountain experiences. In some countries, like South Africa, it refers to mountains. Some compounds are used in all regions of high mountains, as berg-lake. Berg-stock is a German term for alpenstock. Berg-till is also a German term for the deposit of rocks, mud and sand by bergs in lakes near ice-sheets or glaciers.

BERGSCHRUND (berh'-shrunt). Large fissures or a series of fissures where a glacier breaks from a mountain, usually in a snow-field at the head of the glacier.

CHIMNEY. This common, old household word comes from the Greek kaminos, furnace, by way of the Latin and French languages. It has been adapted to practical uses for geological and mining terms. In mountaineering literature it has also found a place as defining a cleft.
Just beyond 'The Mountaineers' Camp at Chain Lakes lay Mount Shuksan rivalling Mount Baker in beauty and interest.
in steep mountain cliffs. True chimneys in that sense may sometimes
be ascended by pressure of the body against opposite walls of the
narrow cleft.

CIRQUE (surk). Where glaciers have eroded the side of a mountain,
leaving nearly perpendicular walls in a semi-circle, the formation is
called a cirque. At the bottom of a cirque there is usually found a
lake. The excavations are sometimes mistaken for craters. Mowich
Lake, on the shoulders of Mount Rainier, was named by Bailey Willis
"Crater Lake" in 1883. Years later he wrote: "The amphitheatres
which the young geologist mistook for craters are now known to be
glacier basins eroded by ice."—Edmony S. Meany, Mount Rainier, a
Record of Explorations, pages 306-307.

COL (kol, o as in not). A depression or pass in the mountains lead­
ning over a ridge or from one valley to another. "Thus the third
attempt ended in a tragedy. Evidently the party ought not to have
ventured on the North Col slopes."—Younghusband. The Epic of
Mount Everest, page 147.

CORNICE. Overhanging banks of snow, especially when such forma­
tions at the summits of mountains are the sources of avalanches.
"Streich cut up to the cornice (Resplendent), while the rest of us
crouched down in the driving snow and anchored. Each of us had a
look over the edge, and then we beat a retreat to the western snow-col
at the head of Robson Glacier."—Thorington, The Glittering Moun­

COULOIR (ku lwar). A deep gulley or gorge frequently filled with
snow or ice. It is derived from the French verb, couler, to flow.

CREVASSE (kre-vas'). A deep fissure in a glacier. Smaller cracks in
the ice should be called by some other name such as crevice. "After
an hour or two of this work we came to a series of longitudinal crevasses
of appalling width, and almost straight and regular in trend, like im­
mense furrows."—John Muir, Stickeen, the Story of a Dog, page 39.

ESKAR (es'ker). Gravel deposited by a glacier between walls of ice,
It is derived from the Irish word eiscir, meaning ridge. "Sometimes
the hole, or tunnel through the ice where the stream flows, gets clogged
with its own debris and the deposit finally appears as a long ridge of
gravel and small boulders. This is called an esker."—Van Dyke, The
Mountain, page 151.

Fissure. Frequently used as a term for clefts in glacial ice which
are less than crevasses; and also for cracks or clefts in rocks.

FUMAROLE (few'-ma-role). A small vent or hole from which sul­
phurous or volcanic mists and odors are emitted. The name comes, by
way of the Italian, from the Latin diminutive of fumarium, meaning
chimney. Fumaroles are frequently found near the summits of the
higher peaks of the Cascade Range.

GLACIER (glay'-shur). Ice in the region of perpetual snow, usually
river-like in form. There are abundant glaciers on the slopes of the
peaks in the Olympic Mountains and the Cascade Range visited so frequently by The Mountaineers. "A general exploration of this instructive region shows that to the north of California, through Oregon and Washington, groups of active glaciers still exist on all the high volcanic cones of the Cascade Range . . . some of them of considerable size, though none of them approach the sea."—John Muir, The Mountains of California, pages 21-22.

GLISSADE (gli-sayd'). To slide or slip down a slope of snow or ice. It is not always applied to the delightful human exercise. "The Alpine avalanche descends with a sound and fury that signify danger and destruction. Again, the glissade of light snow that a chamois' hoofs may start, and that slips with a hissing sound down some steep slope, may knock a mountain-climber's feet from under him and carry him over a precipice."—Van Dyke, The Mountain, page 155.

Moraine (mo-rain'). Deposits of earth and rocks made by glaciers. The word has many compounds indicating different sorts of moraines. The ones in most common use are lateral moraines, along the sides of the glacier; terminal moraine, at the foot of the glacier; medial moraine, where two glaciers merge and their lateral moraines join. "One of the moraines is probably the largest and certainly one of the most interesting in the Rockies. It occupies about ten square miles on the eastern slope of the mountain."—Enos A. Mills, Wild Life on the Rockies, page 243.

MOULIN (moo-leng). A well worn in a crevice of a glacier and into which surface water flows often in great volume and thunderous roaring. "And the streamlet runs but a very short distance before it plunges headlong down a crevasse. This makes what is called a well, or, from its churning sound, a moulin."—Van Dyke, The Mountain, page 150.

Névé (nay-vay'). Usually and properly applied to snow-fields on high mountains from which snow-fields glacier ice is being formed. "The upper part of a snow-covered glacier."—Outram, In the Heart of the Canadian Rockies, page 100.

Pass. A depression in a ridge or between peaks, enabling one to travel or pass over a ridge or range or from the head of one valley to that of another. See Col, which is another term for the same thing in Alpine literature. The shape of an occasional pass has given rise to the term "saddle," but usually that name is applied to a feature of the sky-line rather than to a depression or pass through which people may travel.

Range. Technically a mountain range or mountain chain is spoken of as a "polygenetic series of associated mountains."—Standard Dictionary. In practical use the term is applied to a row or line of mountains having a well-defined axis as the Cascade Range. The Olympics have no such axis and it is more correct to call them Olympic Moun-
tains than Olympic Range. This is more apparent to those who have visited those mountains than to those who only view certain of the peaks from the shores of Puget Sound.

Seracs (say'-raks). Ice pinnaeles formed where glaciers cascade down steep inclines. "A splendid hanging-glacier clings to the northern flank of the mountain's (Mount Bryce) topmost pinnacle, a wild
MOUNT BAKER
View from ridge above temporary camp. From this spot The Mountaineers made their first ascent of the mountain twenty years ago.

Clarence A. Garner
chaos of gaping fissures, ice-towers and séracs.’’—Outram, *In the Heart of the Canadian Rockies*, page 424.

**SPECTER OF THE BROCKEN.** On rare occasions an observer, at or near the summit of a mountain, has seen the image of himself reflected on a nearby cloud of mist. Such experience was recorded by members of The Mountaineers’ party ascending Mount Baker in the summer of 1928. The name was derived from the first record of such an observation being reported from the peak of the Brocken in Northwestern Germany. The occasional rainbow coloration surrounding the reflected image has been called Brocken-bow. ‘‘On reaching the summit (Mount Logan) we encountered that strange apparition known as ‘the specter of the Brocken,’ the weird phenomenon seen on the tops of very high mountains under certain conditions of light and atmosphere, whereby the figure of each observer is seen silhouetted against the fog banks in the center of a complete circular rainbow of miniature size.’’—H. F. Lambert, ‘‘The Conquest of Mount Logan,’’ in *The National Geographic Magazine* for June, 1926, page 626.

**TALUS** (tay’lus). A slope of rocks lying at the base of a cliff from which they had fallen. The name is also sometimes applied to slopes of rocks on mountain sides without a cliff or other apparent source being near.

**VOLCANO.** An opening in the earth from which heated matter is, or has been, ejected forming usually a hill or mountain. The materials ejected by volcanoes are frequently observed in this region, especially by those who climb the mountains. These materials are classed under such general terms as igneous rocks, lava, basalt, pumice and volcanic ash. In geology many subdivisions are recorded under highly technical names.

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**A CLIMB OF MOUNT ETNA**

*WINONA BAILEY*

(Editor's Note—Some four weeks before the recent volcanic activity of Mount Etna, Winona Bailey made the ascent of the mountain. She has been thoughtful enough to send to The Mountaineer her account of the climb.)

STRAIGHT in front was the pole star, and in the dim light of the moon at first quarter, outlined against the uncertain horizon, a mass more regular in shape than the grotesque lava rocks was barely discernible. Could it be the Observatory? So my mind questioned as the wind cut cruelly and the mule boys trudged more slowly because they were now above 9,500 feet on Mount Etna and had been climbing steadily for seven hours. The guides had faded into the night some time ago. Yes, the Observatory at last, and presently a few faggots glowing in an open pan gave welcome warmth.

It was now 9 o’clock and we had been traveling since 1:30 from
Nicholosi (2,290 feet), a small town near the south base of Mount Etna, reached by automobile from Taormina. (Catania is a nearer base.) There had been a half-hour’s rest for the mules and for lunch about 6 o’clock at a refuge hut at 6,175 feet. Not only an excellent guide service but both this refuge hut and the Observatory are maintained by the Italian Alpine Club. A fee is charged for their use. Mattresses and blankets are furnished at the Observatory and we got such rest and sleep as we could before 3:30 in the morning. About 11 o’clock, however, came a heavy pounding at the door and a raucous Sicilian voice demanded admittance. It was another guide accompanying an Englishman who had come from Nicholosi on foot, leaving at 4. He reported that he had been on the verge of quitting from exhaustion a few hundred feet below the Observatory.

About 4 o’clock, resuming the way on foot, for a short time in darkness, we climbed, veering to the west of what appeared a truncated cone 1,100 feet higher than the Observatory. Suddenly, startlingly, with no warning up to the last step, we gazed down, down into a vast pit, smoking and steaming at a thousand vents. What had appeared to be a cone was a mere shell. The circumference of the irregular rim was said to be something over a mile and a half. The depth of the crater varies greatly from time to time, but surely we looked down as far as we had come up that morning. It is not a single big pot hole, but like the hollow inverted cast of a great rugged mountain peak. Its brown and gray sides are all streaked and coated and stained with white and yellow chlorides and sulphates.

And then the red sun rose. We proceeded along the outer ridge of the rim. Jets of steam and vapor everywhere, particularly from crevasses near to and parallel with the rim, made the footing wet and slippery and gas fumes irritated the throat so that everyone began to cough. Pictures in the early morning light and through the shifting vapor proved no great success.

On the north side we passed cautiously a hundred feet or more above the crater from which occurred the last great eruption, that of 1923, now filled with one seething, rolling, billowy white cloud. Nowhere did one see on this mountain hot or glowing lava. From any innocent looking little hole in the ground, though, the heat was such as to cause the hand to be quickly drawn back. Down on the side near the Observatory is a big steaming fumerole said to be full of hot water near the boiling point.

Mount Etna (10,742 feet) which dominates the entire eastern coast of Sicily is twenty-five miles in diameter at the base. In every direction radiate great lava streams, some even reaching to the sea. The rough ridges in cooling have assumed all sorts of fantastic shapes. A trail has been built for a long distance across the rough rocks, a trail with a traffic quite unique. Every day dozens of donkeys are driven
up some seven thousand feet to snowbanks buried under protecting layers of ash, and there loaded with packs of granular ice wrapped up in bracken and dry leaves. This is transported to Catania and other towns and sold, preferred, it appears, by the natives to so-called artificial ice.

Vegetation on the mountain practically ceases at about six thousand feet, after successive belts of lemons, grapes, apples and chestnuts that fill the fertile depressions between the lava ridges. Once above these all is desolate, but one gets a far-reaching view of scores of subsidiary cones and awe-inspiring craters formed in the course of the eighty or more eruptions that have taken place within the period of authentic history.

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**SKIING AND THE SKI HUT**

**MRS. STUART P. WALSH**

RAY, snow-prophesying clouds overhead, white-tipped, undulating hills for a background, the Club and national colors waving joyously from the freshly hewn flagpole, a hundred people grouped about, happily aware that the new ski hut was an accomplished fact, Doctor Meany towering like one of the pine trees nearby, expressing for these other Mountaineers the ideals of all outdoor lovers—such was the dedication of the Meany Ski Hut on Armistice Day, 1928.

Twice before have Mountaineer shelters been dedicated, one as a base for forest exploration, one for climbing peaks. This third is unique in that it is to be devoted to the sport of skiing and its existence but eight years after the first ski trophy was offered is nothing short of remarkable.

Its presence indicates further the leadership The Mountaineers have assumed in promoting this virile sport in the Puget Sound country. This is no more than fitting; traditionally The Mountaineers have been pioneers. First, by opening up mountain climbing exploration as a sport, they paved the way to enlarged enjoyment of similar activities by the public. Second, in penetrating Paradise Park in winter and year by year proving the practicability of such an outing, they created the groundwork for the later opening up of the Park to winter tourists. Now, rightfully, our organization assumes and recognizes its leadership in a third field, skiing. How greatly our promotion of it will affect skiing in general can only be estimated by the scope of the Club’s influence already proven in other Mountaineer fields.

Eight years ago the building of a shelter cabin for ski enthusiasts was unthinkable. So unknown was the sport in the Northwest that the few men and women indulging in it were regarded as veritable superhumans by their sure but clumsy-footed brethren. To none but
The Mountaineer

the most poised and daring did it occur that they, too, might master the art. It was therefore a happy shock to Club members in general when in 1921 the then devotees offered two cups, one to women skiers, one to novices, men or women.

These trophies suggested the surprising idea that ordinary humans—even you and I—might not only succeed in standing upright on the treacherous footwear, but in addition might exhibit sufficient prowess to win a tournament, to possess a ski cup!

A revolutionary bomb! Almost immediately enthusiasm kindled, the meager stock of skis in Seattle shops fell short, and ski-mindedness became normal to Mountaineer psychology. Year by year the ratio of skis to snowshoes shifted until the season 1927 found snowshoes almost as rare as were skis a few years back.

With the popularity of the ski came a larger fulfillment of the object for which The Mountaineers was founded: "to explore and study the mountains, forests and water courses of the Northwest...to encourage a spirit of good fellowship among all lovers of outdoor life." In the "good old days" little indeed were the winter mysteries of mountain, forest, water course pierced by enterprising Mountaineers; the maximum distance via snowshoe forbade it. From the Lodge, on the one (sometimes two) outings scheduled for the Club per month, trips to Lookout Point or to the lakes or the Summit were the sufficiently exhausting bill of fare. Between Club outings, small, exclusive private parties absorbed the hospitality of the big stone fireplace at the Lodge. In addition, there was, of course, the unsurpassable New Year's trip to Paradise. But compared with the season 1927-1928, winter alpine activities were rather slim.

Behold now the year just ended: the Lodge full to capacity nearly every week-end from December to April; special, well-patronized outings to Stampede Pass; private trips to Mount Rainier, in addition to the regular New Year's outing; cross country ski trips and climbs worthy of record; not to mention the fact that novices after several week-ends on burn and Lodge rockslide managed the trip to the lakes, former high goal of tortoise snowshoers.

A long list of creditable achievements these by ski artists! A party of six encircled Mount Kathryn, going via Surveyor's to Rockdale Lake, to Mystery Lake and back via Oolalee Meadows. Two men skied the Big Loop from Stampede to Martin, a total of fourteen or fifteen miles. Another group went to Mirror Lake. A party of four cross-countryed from Denny Creek to Melakwa lakes over the divide to Melakwa Pass, to Snow Lake and back to the Lodge, and reported this to be the finest trip in the Lodge country.

Silver Peak was twice conquered and the cirque below its summit frequently visited. Three men traipsed from the Lodge to Keechelus
The Mountaineer

The Moiinta ineer via Oolalee Meadows, Twin Lakes, Gold Creek and Keechelus. Six took the trip from the Lodge to Stampede via Stirrup Lake (this trek necessitated an overnight bivouac in the snow near the lake, but with a blazed trail put in over this route, it should be a successful one-day trip for athletic ski artists).

Perhaps the most noteworthy climb on skis was the attempt at the north side of Mount Rainier via Camp Curtis made in April, 1928, by seven Mountaineers. Skis were used up to 12,000 feet, after which ice conditions compelled their abandonment in favor of crampons. Three men reach the summit successfully. Although skis were not of service for the whole ascent, their use up to the 12,000-foot level made the trip practicable at so early a season.

It is evident, then, that the sport of skiing is responsible for a greatly increased enjoyment and exploration of our mountains in winter time. That it has fostered a 'spirit of good fellowship among all outdoor lovers' is quite as apparent to anyone who has watched the gay camaraderie of a hillside of skidding, tumbling, flying Mountaineers as merry as their costumes! Not only has our own organization benefited but the joys of winter alpine activities have been introduced through Mountaineer leadership to many other groups, to young people in school clubs, to Camp Fire Girls, Boy Scouts and others.

MEANY SKI HUT
NEARS COMPLETION

So greatly has the enthusiasm for skiing grown that in 1927 plans began to formulate for a second club base to care for the overflow from Snoqualmie Lodge, perhaps the forerunner of several shelter huts scattered at a day's trek from one another, as in ski-wise Europe and the Appalachians. At any rate, the new site happens to be a day's journey from the Lodge. The location at Martin on the east and colder side of Stampede Pass guarantees a month longer skiing sea-
son than at Snoqualmie, and it has many other advantages. It is as adjacent to Tacoma as to Seattle, and the convenient N. P. schedules make it at least as accessible to Everett as is Snoqualmie. It is an easy five minutes’ walk from the railroad. The transportation cost is little more than for the Lodge and less than for Rainier. It resembles Paradise in that it has long, unbroken hillsides where novice can gain confidence and artist mile-long runs and everyone find the slope of his choice.

Scenically, the location at Martin is pleasing. The Hut nestles in a little grove of young evergreens, pine, hemlock, fir and yew, while close by is a hill affording sweeping views into Keechelus and Kachess country. Encircling the close-by horizon are friendly, rounded, forested mountains, while from a point within easy walking distance one can see the sharp white silhouettes of the jagged peaks beyond Keechelus already gleaming in virginal snow.

A frame building, is the ski hut, comfortable, serviceable. It is primarily a shelter cabin, a sort of storage battery where weary skiers can recharge their energy and, renewed, go forth to further adventures. One enters the front door and discovers a long, well-lighted, spacious room with easy staircases running up either end leading to dormitory quarters on the second story. An open kitchen at the far side sends out intriguing whiffs of bounteous feasts under way. Tables and benches sprawl about the room and canvas-back easy chairs invite one to sit for a bit near the round-bellied heating stove. There is no fireplace to lure one away from the outdoors. There is, instead, creature comfort—warmth, rest, shelter, always subservient to the major interest—the white, swift slopes outside.

The lofty dormitories are equipped with fifty-two spring double-decker bunks and new mattresses. There are sinks with hot running water, mirrors aplenty and hooks to one’s heart’s content.

A good beginning, the Meany Ski Hut of Armistice Day! A promise of widened interest in skiing for the whole Northwest!

TO THE CANADIAN ROCKIES IN 1929

The 1929 summer outing to the Canadian Rockies will take the form of a Gypsy Tour or Auto Caravan, visiting the three Canadian National Parks, Kootenay, Yoho, and Rocky Mountain. Those going for the full period will leave Seattle by automobile, drive to Spokane, then north to East Port and Kings Gate, and on to Cranbrook, B. C. The course will then follow along Columbia Lake, the headwaters of the Columbia River, and along Lake Windermere. At Sinclair Radium Hot Springs a stop will be made so all those desiring can enjoy a plunge in the swimming pool.

The roads through the Canadian parks are so well constructed that
there is no cause for fear, and so well located that every mile presents a new panorama. From the Hot Springs the road is carved out of the brick red walls of Sinclair Canyon and then drops down into the Kootenay Valley. In following up the Kootenay and Vermilion Rivers there are many view points marked. Mount Assiniboine, the Canadian Matterhorn, can be seen in the distance. Helmet and Storm Mountain and Mount Ball are visible close at hand. A stop will be made at Marble Canyon. This is a very interesting sight. The waters of Tokunn Creek have cut a canyon some two hundred feet deep and so narrow that the stream is lost from sight in places. Several natural bridges cross the canyon, which starts with a waterfull of some seventy feet.

Dropping down to the Valley of the Bow, the caravan will pass just below Castle Mountain. There will be an opportunity to visit the town of Banff, then back track to Lake Louise, "The Pearl of the Canadian Rockies," and then on to Moraine Lake and the Valley of the Ten Peaks. Moving over to Wapta Lake, the cars will be parked and an eight-mile hike will bring the party in to Lake O'Hara, where a permanent camp will be established. Although the little lake is only three-quarters of a mile long and half a mile wide, it is one of the most perfect gems of the Rockies. The waters are of a remarkable blue color, so intense and yet so clear as to suggest nothing but jewels, while the curiously shaped pinnacles of the Wiwaxy Peaks and Mount Schaffer form a superb background. Close by are many peaks to satisfy the climbing appetites of the most ambitious Mountaineers.

A two-day trip known as "The Passes Trip" will bring the hikers over Opabin Pass, into Prospector Valley, over Wenkchemna Pass, into The Valley of the Ten Peaks and Larch Valley, over Sentinel Pass, into Paradise Valley, over Mitre Pass, down Lefroy Glacier, up Victoria Glacier, over Abbot Pass, 9,598 feet high, down to Lake Oesa and back to Lake O'Hara. With Swiss guides in charge, climbs of Victoria, Lefroy or Hungabee will be planned. After leaving the permanent camp, auto trips will be made to Takakkaw Falls, Emerald Lake, and the Natural Bridge. The return trip will be through Field, Golden, Cranbrook, and Spokane. Those who cannot spend the entire three weeks will be able to join the outing at Lake O'Hara, traveling on the train.

This trip should appeal to every Mountaineer. For those who like a restful trip, the auto ride over the scenic roads is planned. The ambitious climbers are offered some of the best peaks in the Canadian Rockies, and the kodak artists can take pictures all day long.

Christian H. Lehmann,
Chairman 1929 Outing Committee
Mazama Dome towered high above the beautiful Mountaineer Camp at Chain Lakes.

*Mabel Farry*
TO MY SKI

EDNA FLEXER WALSH

Here's to thee,
Friend, my ski!
You do make of mortal me
An erstwhile winged Mercury.
A demi-god the nonce am I
With earth-born feet which now may fly.
The wide white wilderness domain
Is mine if I but choose to claim,
So up bold mountainsides I climb
While wind and snow make tuneful rhyme.
A moment poised on high hill top,
The next, to vale beneath I drop,
A god of speed that flashes by
To meet the snowscape whirling nigh!
And when at last the outing's o'er
And I must pack you down once more,
Long will the pleasant times I had
Make duller days in mem'ry glad.
So here's to thee,
Friend, my ski!

REGULAR MONTHLY MEETINGS
December 1927, to November, 1928

Chamber of Commerce Auditorium, Unless Otherwise Stated

December 9, 1927—Winter sports, skiing in particular; moving pictures, "The Chase."
January 6, 1928—Musical program in charge of Snoqualmie Lodge Committee.
February 3, 1928—Dinner, commemorating the twenty-first anniversary of The Mountaineers. Plymouth Congregational Church. President Meany, Toastmaster.
March 9, 1928—Experiences of a Teacher in Armenia and Russia. Illustrated lecture, Miss Phyllis Brown.
April 6, 1928—Fujiyama, the Sacred Mountain of Japan. Illustrated lecture, Doctor Frederick Starr from the University of Chicago.
July-August—No meetings.
September 7, 1928—A Trip With the Canadian Alpine Club in 1928, and a Good Word for Lake O'Hara, Lulie Nettleton. Scouting Trip for 1929 Summer Outing; Gypsy Tour to Lake O'Hara, Canadian Rockies. Talk by leader of scouting party, Ben C. Mooers.

REPORT OF CLUB ROOM ACTIVITIES

From October 31, 1927, to October 31, 1928, forty-one meetings were held with an average attendance of fifty-nine. A total of 2419.
Talks were given on the following subjects: South Sea Island; German Prison Camps; European Trips; New Zealand; China; Totem Poles; Birds; Madonna in Art; Skiing at Mount Rainier; Floating University; Mammoth Cave; Bees; Major Peaks; Book Chats; Flowers of Mount Rainier.

DORIS SUNDLING, Chairman.
The Mountaineer

KITSAP CABIN, 1928

Early this year the Committee completed the much-needed new women's quarters, with water piped into the building. This should stimulate future attendance. All hot water connections at the main building have been completed, thus making the Cabin thoroughly modern and convenient.

Professor Fleet has been constantly improving old trails and extending new ones. Each year's work makes the Cabin more attractive. It is to be hoped that the coming year will see greatly increased patronage.

The past year's attendance has been very gratifying, thus proving the ever-increasing popularity of our Cabin.

H. P. WUNDERLING.

RECORD OF TROPHIES

Acheson Cup ....................... .
Harper Cup ............................... .
Women's Skiing Trophy .................

SUMMARY OF SEATTLE LOCAL WALKS

October 31, 1927, to October 31, 1928

Walk  Date  Distance  Route—  Leader—  Attendance  Cost

1927—
541  Nov. 6  8  Maple Valley-Ravensdale  Josephine Sonmor  31  $1.40
542  Nov. 20  7  Mission Lake and return  A. H. Hudson  104  1.50
543  Dec. 4  9  Harper-Manchester  Clarke Marble  54  .65
544  Dec. 15  7  Elwood-Chico (Xmas greens)  Laurence Byington  56  .90
545  Dec. 26  4  Cowen Park-Pershing  L. W. Committee  23  .25
546  Jan. 8  10  Renton-Maple Valley and return  Frank Stannard  33  .30
547  Jan. 22  8  Green River Gorge  L. S. Lewis  87  1.50
548  Feb. 5  8  Auburn-Redondo  L. E. Neikirk  40  1.25
549  Feb. 19  8  Port Madison-Winslow  Madeline Ryder  78  .80
550  Feb. 22  5  Golden Gardens-Bitter Lake  L. W. Committee  20  .20
551  Mar. 4  9  Eglon-Kingston  Fred Ball  74  .80
552  Mar. 18  20  Harper-Gig Harbor  Norval Grigg and Elsie Clason  23  1.05

1928—
553  Apr. 1  8  Mystery Walk  The Red Pirate  54  1.00
554  Apr. 22  6  Vicinity of Spanaway Lake  Annie L. McCullough  131  1.70
555  May 6  10  Renton-Maple Valley and return  Frank Stannard  53  .50
556  May 27  7  Chico-Chico via Kitsap Cabin  S. E. Paschall  117  .90
557  June 3  9  Columbia Beach-Glendale  (Whidby Island)  Ellen Jenkin  58  1.35
558  June 24  6  Union River-Mission Lake  A. H. Hudson  39  1.35
559  Sept. 5  10  Fletcher's Bay-Port Blakely  Claire McGuire  57  .90
560  Sept. 22  8  Maple Valley-Ravensdale  Josephine Sonmor  35  1.50
561  Oct. 7  7  Vicinity of Suquamish  Louis Nash  33  .80
562  Oct. 21  10  Harper-Port Orchard  Martin Wright and James Robertson  54  .87

Total Attendance—1279  Average Attendance—58  Average Cost—.71
11 Wednesday night beach fires at West Point. Total attendance—462

ARTHUR R. WINDER, Chairman Local Walks Committee.

THE MOUNTAINEERS—EVERETT BRANCH
Treasurer's Report
Year Ending September 20, 1928

RECEIPTS:
Cash on hand October 7, 1927 ........................................ $ 278.01
Local Walks ...................................................... 31.35
Special Outings .................................................. 22.95
Refund Members Dues ............................................... 60.00  114.30

TOTAL  ............................................................. 392.31

DISBURSEMENTS:
Local Walks ...................................................... 12.60
Miscellaneous ...................................................... 4.45
Social .............................................................. 16.15
Trustee's Expense .................................................. 6.50
Camp Fire Girls .................................................... 100.00
To Savings Account ................................................ 200.00— 339.70
Balance in Checking Account ....................................... 52.61

RESOURCES:
Cash in Checking Account ........................................... $ 52.61
Cash in Savings Account .......................................... 592.30
Liberty Bonds, Par Value ........................................... 100.00

TOTAL  ............................................................. 744.91

NAN THOMPSON, Treasurer.
**THE MOUNTAINEERS—TACOMA BRANCH**

**Treasurer's Annual Report**

**Year Ending October 11, 1928**

### Receipts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bank Balance, Nov. 1, 1927</td>
<td>$174.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit Plus $50 Advanced to 1926-27 Cabin Committee</td>
<td>$118.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit Plus $25 Advanced to 1926-27 Special Outings Committee</td>
<td>$35.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit Plus $25 Advanced to 1926-27 Local Walks Committee</td>
<td>$38.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entertainment Committee Profit</td>
<td>$5.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Membership Refund from Seattle</td>
<td>$151.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Club Rooms Committee Surplus</td>
<td>$8.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit from Winter Outing</td>
<td>$46.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent of Club Snow Shoes</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surplus from Seymour Party</td>
<td>$4.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Wm. W. Seymour for Rug</td>
<td>$31.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refund on Premium on Cancelled Bond</td>
<td>$2.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>$4.60</td>
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<tr>
<td>Song Books</td>
<td>$7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit on Special Outings, 1927-28</td>
<td>$10.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit Plus $25 Advanced to 1927-28 Local Walks Committee</td>
<td>$31.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit Plus $25 Advanced to 1927-28 Cabin Committee</td>
<td>$93.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit on Card Parties</td>
<td>$50.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from Investments</td>
<td>$214.00</td>
</tr>
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</table>

$1,031.86

### Disbursements:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rental of Club Rooms at $22 per month</td>
<td>$264.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mimeographing</td>
<td>$22.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rug for the Club House</td>
<td>$31.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced to Cabin Committee</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage and Supplies</td>
<td>$40.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses of Entertainment Committee</td>
<td>$16.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rental of Chairs</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Purchase of Chairs</td>
<td>$33.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flowers</td>
<td>$17.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premium on Bonding of Treasurer</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Year's Subscription to &quot;Mountain Magazine&quot;</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donation toward Ski Cabin at Martin</td>
<td>$100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library Books</td>
<td>$35.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manley Moore Lumber Co.</td>
<td>$7.62</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$602.65

$429.21

### Assets:

- *Mountain States Power Co. Bonds (Par)* $1,000.00
- Interest to October 11, 1928 $17.00
- *United Public Service Bond (Par)* $1,000.00
- Interest to October 11, 1928 $1.83
- United Public Utilities Co. Bond (Par) $100.00
- Interest to October 11, 1928 $.18
- Furniture and Fixtures Irish Cabin $65.00
- Supplies on hand $170.00
- Rent Paid in Advance $22.00
- Item Receivable No. 1, 1928 Membership Refund $250.00
- General Fund in Bank $429.21

**Net Worth as of October 11, 1928** $2,997.72

CHRISTINE HERMANS, Secretary.

*Includes permanent Cabin Fund, $318.01.*
THE MOUNTAINEERS—SEATTLE

TREASURER'S REPORT

For the Year Ending October 31, 1928.

RECEIPTS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash in Bank</td>
<td>$1,110.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>$350.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulletin</td>
<td>$49.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Withdrawn from Puget Sound Savings &amp; Loan</td>
<td>$2,300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>$323.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dues, Seattle</td>
<td>$3,014.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dues, Tacoma</td>
<td>$498.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dues, Everett</td>
<td>$224.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initiations</td>
<td>$357.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest, Seymour Bond</td>
<td>$60.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts Receivable</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expense, Miscellaneous</td>
<td>$45.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Six Peak Pines</td>
<td>$7.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snoqualmie Lodge Return</td>
<td>$405.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stationery Sale</td>
<td>$5.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King County Road Bond, Called</td>
<td>$500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Club Room Return</td>
<td>$6.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summer Outing Return, 1927</td>
<td>$168.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitsap Cabin Return, 1927</td>
<td>$371.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snoqualmie Lodge Return</td>
<td>$76.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summer Outing Return</td>
<td>$323.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entertainment Committee Return</td>
<td>$8.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donation, Dr. Meany</td>
<td>$125.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donation, Everett</td>
<td>$100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donation, Tacoma</td>
<td>$100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reconciliation</td>
<td>$10,541.47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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DISBURSEMENTS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annual, 1927</td>
<td>$1,020.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulletin</td>
<td>$696.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rentals</td>
<td>$676.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Printing, Postage, Stationery</td>
<td>$179.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assistant Secretary Salary</td>
<td>$180.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bills Payable</td>
<td>$6.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deposit, Puget Sound Savings &amp; Loan</td>
<td>$1,900.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous Expense</td>
<td>$24.12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Summer Outing Loan, 1929</td>
<td>$100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flowers</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>$35.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associated Outdoor Clubs of America</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meany Ski Hut</td>
<td>$1,706.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonds Purchased</td>
<td>$983.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest Seymour Bond</td>
<td>$60.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>$5.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premium, Protection Bonds</td>
<td>$62.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditor, 1927</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountaineer Players Film</td>
<td>$17.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summer Outing Advance</td>
<td>$550.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary Stenographer's Services</td>
<td>$27.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Walks Advance</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snoqualmie Lodge Advance</td>
<td>$405.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Outings Advance</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entertainment Committee Expense</td>
<td>$47.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitsap Cabin Advance</td>
<td>$759.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tacoma Refund of Dues</td>
<td>$151.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Everett Refund of Dues</td>
<td>$60.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reconciliation</td>
<td>$10,094.91</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

H. WLFORD PLAYTER, Treasurer.

THE MOUNTAINEERS, INC., SEATTLE, WASH:

Gentlemen:

At the request of your Treasurer, I have made an examination of his records of receipts and disbursements for the year ending October 31, 1928, and find that an accurate account of all moneys received and disbursed has been kept, and the balances of cash on hand in the various deposits coincides with his records.

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 of the opinion that the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account present an accurate picture of the present condition of the organization and the result of its operations during the past year.

Dated November 19, 1928.  

CHARLES E. WICKS, Auditor.
(Treasurer's Report, Continued)

Balance Sheet as of October 31, 1928

ASSETS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash in National Bank of Commerce</td>
<td>$ 446.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash on Hand, Kitsap Cabin</td>
<td>7.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash on Hand, Meany Ski Hut</td>
<td>2.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash on Hand, Special Outings</td>
<td>113.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash on Hand, Snoqualmie Lodge</td>
<td>.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash on Hand, Local Walks</td>
<td>105.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Cash on Hand</td>
<td>$ 1,727.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petty Cash, Meany Ski Hut</td>
<td>48.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts Receivable, Kitsap Chairman</td>
<td>52.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventory</td>
<td>50.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture and Fixtures</td>
<td>835.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent Fund Investment</td>
<td>5,721.32</td>
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<tr>
<td>Summer Outing Permanent Investment</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance Unexpired</td>
<td>107.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest Accrued</td>
<td>131.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitsap Cabin</td>
<td>2,631.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snoqualmie Lodge</td>
<td>3,440.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meany Ski Hut</td>
<td>1,649.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advance to 1929 Summer Outing Committee</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library Fund</td>
<td>$ 25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent Fund Summer Outing</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent Fund Winter Outing</td>
<td>5,693.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surplus, October 31, 1927</td>
<td>$ 9,435.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credit from 1927 Summer Outing</td>
<td>13.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance from Profit and Loss Account</td>
<td>1,072.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Assets</td>
<td>$17,540.98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LIABILITIES CURRENT:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accounts Payable</td>
<td>$301.41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CAPITAL SURPLUS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Library Fund</td>
<td>$ 25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent Fund Summer Outing</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent Fund Winter Outing</td>
<td>5,693.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surplus, October 31, 1927</td>
<td>$ 9,435.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credit from 1927 Summer Outing</td>
<td>13.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance from Profit and Loss Account</td>
<td>1,072.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Liabilities</td>
<td>$17,540.98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PROFIT AND LOANS ACCOUNT

Year Ending October 31, 1928

DEBIT:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bulletin</td>
<td>$37.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Club Room Maintenance</td>
<td>6.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Entertainment</td>
<td>38.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance General</td>
<td>131.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitasap Cabin</td>
<td>234.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pilchuck Camp</td>
<td>131.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King County Bond</td>
<td>2.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing and Stationery</td>
<td>186.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rentals</td>
<td>676.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summer Outing</td>
<td>535.02</td>
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<td>Salary</td>
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CREDIT:

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<td>Dues, Everett</td>
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<td>Initiation Fees</td>
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<td>Interest Earned</td>
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<td>55.37</td>
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<td>Snoqualmie Lodge</td>
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<td>Special Outings</td>
<td>88.94</td>
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<td>Total</td>
<td>$3,233.05</td>
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THE MOUNTAINEERS, INC., SEATTLE, WASH.
At the request of your Treasurer I have examined the bonds securing the Permanent Fund and find the aggregate total of the various issues to be $7,000.00.
Seattle, Wash., November 20, 1928. W. H. ANDERSON.
The Mountaineer

REPORT OF OUTING COMMITTEE

Financial Statement—1928 Summer Outing

RECEIPTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>Fees</td>
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<td>Saddle Horse Hire</td>
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<td>Excess Baggage</td>
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<td>Advertisements</td>
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<td>Seymour Bond</td>
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<td>Initial Fees</td>
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<td>Song Books</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Sales of Stationery</td>
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<td>Refund on Traveling Expenses</td>
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<td>Rebate on Stage Fares</td>
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<td>Sales of Commissary</td>
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<td>Refund on Spoiled Vegetables</td>
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<td>Cash from Club Treasurer</td>
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<td>Refund—Gen. Treas. (for overpaid postage)</td>
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<td>Interest on Bank Balance</td>
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<td><strong>Total Receipts</strong></td>
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DISBURSEMENTS:

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<td>Miscellaneous</td>
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<td>Remittance to Treasurer</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Disbursements</strong></td>
<td><strong>$5,927.00</strong></td>
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KITSAP CABIN


Receipts $1,804.92

Disbursements $1,804.92

HERMAN P. WUNDERLING, Chairman.

SNOQUALMIE LODGE


Receipts $3,479.90

Disbursements $3,479.77

Balance on Hand $.13

Signed, WALTER C. BEST, Chairman, MATHA IRICK, Secretary.

SPECIAL OUTINGS


Receipts $714.60

Disbursements $625.46

Balance on Hand $88.94

Signed, LLEWELLYN S. LEWIS, Chairman, EULALIE E. LASNIER, Secretary.

LOCAL WALKS


Receipts $785.85

Disbursements $720.48

Balance on Hand $65.37

ARTHUR R. WINDER, Chairman.
THE MOUNTAINEERS
TRUSTEES AND COMMITTEES, SEATTLE

Edmond S. Meany, President
Edward W. Allen, Vice-President
Harry M. Myers, Secretary
P. O. Box 122, Capitol 5020

Winona Bailey
Laurence D. Byington
F. B. Farquharson
Amos W. Hand, Tacoma

Mrs. Joseph T. Hazard
P. M. McGregor
Ben C. Mooers
George Russel Rice

Mrs. Llewellyn S. Lewis, Financial Secretary
Mrs. Harry M. Myers, Recording Secretary

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES
Outing, 1929
Christian H. Lehmann, Chairman
3327 Hoyt Avenue, Everett, Wash.

Kitsap Cabin
Arthur B. Young
Local Walks
Arthur R. Winder

Meany Ski Hut
Herman Philip Wunderling
Snoqualmie Lodge
Laurence D. Byington

Special Outings
Robert H. Hayes
Future Summer Outings
F. B. Farquharson

Geographic Names
C. G. Morrison
Acheson Cup
A. H. Hudson

Legislative
Frank P. Heisell
U. of W. Summer School Trips
F. B. Farquharson

Custodian of Club Room
Clayton Crawford

Custodian Lantern Slides
H. V. Abel

Custodian Moving Picture Equipment
Laurence D. Byington

Membership
Frances Zimmerman

Club Room
Doris Sundling

Entertainment
Redick H. Mckee

Finance and Budget
H. Wilford Playter

National Parks
Edward W. Allen

Custodian Record Tubes
Ben C. Mooers

Record of the Ascents of the Six
Major Peaks
Lulie Nettleton

Librarian
Mrs. Herman Philip Wunderling

Reporter
Edmond S. Meany, Jr.

Publicity for Summer Outings
S. J. Fosdick

EDITORIAL BOARD, 1928
Winona Bailey
Edith Page Bennett
Mildred Granger
Mrs. Joseph T. Hazard

Lulie Nettleton
Agnes E. Quigley
C. F. Todd
Mrs. Stuart P. Walsh

TACOMA BRANCH
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Mont J. Downing, President
Stella Scholes, Vice-President
Amos W. Hand, Trustee

A. H. Denman
Eva Simmonds
Dana Roberts

CHAIRMAN OF STANDING COMMITTEES
Local Walks
Clarence A. Garner

Special Outings
Clarence A. Garner

Irish Cabin
Robert Brewer

EVERETT BRANCH
OFFICERS
Christian H. Lehmann, President
Nan Thompson, Treasurer

Local Walks
Paul Gaskill

Irma Pelz, Secretary
O. A. Torgerson, Trustee

Entertainment
Margaret Randall

MEMBERSHIP OF THE MOUNTAINEERS
November 1, 1928

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seattle</td>
<td>671</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tacoma</td>
<td>112</td>
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<tr>
<td>Everett</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>844</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## The Mountaineer

**THE MOUNTAINEERS**

List of Members, October 31, 1928

### HONORARY MEMBERSHIP

- Mrs. Naomi Achenbach Benson
- Rodney L. Olsan
- A. S. Kerry
- Edmond S. Meany

### LIFE MEMBERSHIP

- Edmond S. Meany, Jr.
- Reginald H. Parsons
- Robert Moran

### COMPLIMENTARY MEMBERS

- C. R. Caldwell
- H. R. Denzine
- Arthur E. Overman
- Arthur Rooks
- Ted Rooks

### SEATTLE

(Place is Seattle unless otherwise stated.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abel, H. V.</td>
<td>1462 38th Ave., PR 1255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjudant, Dorothy</td>
<td>4417 W. Charles St., WE 4989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander, Phyllis</td>
<td>2209 White Bldg., EL 6588</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allen, E. May</td>
<td>151 Home Ave., Rutherford, N. J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allen, Edward W.</td>
<td>care right, Froud P., Allen &amp; Hilen, 402 Burke Bldg., EL 3429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anderson, Andrew W.</td>
<td>949 19th Ave. No., EA 4403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anderson, Carl R.</td>
<td>708 E. Denny Way, CA 1301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anderson, George</td>
<td>217 Orcas St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anderson, Mrs. Mimi D.</td>
<td>New Richmond Hotel, MA 3153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anderson, Myron</td>
<td>949 19th Ave. No., EA 4403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anderson, Carl R.</td>
<td>Route 9, Box 414, GL 2110 J 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anderson, George</td>
<td>217 Orcas St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anderson, Mrs. Mimi D.</td>
<td>New Richmond Hotel, MA 3153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anderson, Myron W.</td>
<td>949 19th Ave. No., EA 4403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anderson, Wm. H.</td>
<td>4464 Fremont Ave.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Andrews, Clarence L.</td>
<td>Deering, Alaska</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anglin, E. A.</td>
<td>6310 22nd Ave. N.E.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Angus, Dulcie</td>
<td>5103 Adams St., RA 501</td>
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<tr>
<td>Angus, Helen B.</td>
<td>6071 Harper Ave., Chicago, Ill., Dorchester 9706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asher, Katharine</td>
<td>4706 17th Ave. N.E., KE 0702</td>
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<tr>
<td>Atkins, Dorothy F.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Auzaas de Turenne, R.</td>
<td>1205 E. Prospect St., CA 2191</td>
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<tr>
<td>Babcock, Edna E.</td>
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<td>Bailey, James M.</td>
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<td>Bailey, Winona</td>
<td>1426 Warren Ave., GA 3889</td>
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<tr>
<td>Baker, Mary N.</td>
<td>93 W. College Ave., Westerville, Ohio</td>
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<td>Ball, Fred W.</td>
<td>305 Jefferson St., Apt. B-4, EL 8219 or EL 2600</td>
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<td>Balser, Mary A.</td>
<td>2124 8th Ave. No., GA 2844</td>
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<td>Barr, Mark</td>
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<td>Barrett, Gordon S.</td>
<td>1811 21st Ave. No., WE 6848</td>
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<td>Barto, Harry</td>
<td>2312 18th Ave. So., RE 3648</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beach, Katherine B.</td>
<td>405 W. Highland Drive, GA 0089</td>
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<td>Bearse, Margaret</td>
<td>900 Leary Bldg., MA 0091</td>
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<td>Beaton, Jessie A.</td>
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<td>Bedinger, Margery</td>
<td>Public Library, or Piedmont Hotel, EL 0188</td>
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<td>Beede, Alan F.</td>
<td>5206 20th Ave. N.E., KE 1497</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beede, J. Frank</td>
<td>5206 20th Ave. N.E., KE 1497</td>
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<td>Beginn, Matthieu</td>
<td>2525 Yale Ave. No., MA 5605</td>
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<td>Belt, H. C.</td>
<td>4733 19th Ave. N.E., KE 3440</td>
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<td>Women's University Club, EL 3748</td>
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<td>Bennett, Prof. H. B.</td>
<td>Maryhill, Wash.</td>
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<td>Bennett, M. Pearl</td>
<td>Pearl, Sorrento Hotel, MA 0125</td>
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<td>Benson, Mrs. Naomi A.</td>
<td>2531 E. Grand, Everett, Wash.</td>
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<td>Bentley, Dr. Frederick</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beraneck, John G.</td>
<td>605 Spring St., MA 0624</td>
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<td>Berg, Anna M.</td>
<td>1102 9th Ave.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Berg, Mrs. Clarence</td>
<td>405 The Humphrey, 2205 2nd Ave., EL 7444</td>
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<td>Best, Walter C.</td>
<td>1121 Post St., EL 6552 or ME 4659</td>
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<td>Bigford, E. L.</td>
<td>First National Bank, Napa, Calif.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bigelow, Alida</td>
<td>1603 Central Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.</td>
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<td>Bishop, Lottie G.</td>
<td>Yale Station, New Haven, Conn.</td>
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<td>Bissell, Abbe V.</td>
<td>1125 W. Harwood, Vancouver, B.C.</td>
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<td>Blackmore, E.</td>
<td>359 Simpson Ave., Aberdeen, Wash.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blake, J. Fred</td>
<td>2918 Magnolia Blvd., GA 6936</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blake, Maxine</td>
<td>1835 Ravenna Blvd.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blake, Emily, M. D.</td>
<td>358 Wayne St., Sandusky, Ohio</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blanch, E. Margaretta</td>
<td>1255 Snoqualmie St., GL 0145</td>
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<td>Blum, John R.</td>
<td>2716 N. Broadway, CA 1532</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blum, John R.</td>
<td>2716 N. Broadway, CA 1532</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boeing, E. Lois</td>
<td>4820 14th Ave. S. W., WE 0177</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
HARDENBERG, George K., 3150 E. Laurelhurst Drive, KE 0705
HARLEY, Katrina, 4802 E. 39th St., Laurelhurst, KE 4863
HARDEN, E. W., 1118 Barristers Hall, Pemberton Square, Boston, Mass.
HARPER, Harold, P. O. Box 3003
HARPER, Paul C., 678 W. Prospect St.
HARPUR, E. A., 1123 Marion St., MA 3568
HARRIS, Ernest N., care Dredging Contractor, Ltd., 11 Sault Au Sable St., Quebec, Canada
HARRIS, Mildred, 328 Skinner Bldg., MA 3274
HARRISON, W. I. Wilfrid, 103 E. 125th St., New York, N. Y.
HART, Helen T., 211 Raymond Hall, Va­sar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
HAUCK, Floyd E., 5011 17th Ave. N.E., KE 4386
HAUCK, Hazel M., Box 284, Presbyterian Hospital, New York, N. Y.
HAWTHORNE, Rebecca, 1215 E. Lynn St., CA 1182
HAYES, Robert H., 1114 Valley St., CA 0100
HAYES, Rutherford B., 328 E. 69th St.
HAZARD, Joseph T., Box 234, ME 3236
HAZARD, Mrs. Joseph T., Box 234, ME 3236
HELBELG, Elvira, 1203 James St., No. 201
HELL, Frank P., P. O. Box, Hunts Point, Bellevue, Wash.
HESTER, Myrtle, 124 15th Ave. No., MA 6554 or EA 4869
HEUSTON, Alfred N., 14 Wall St., New York, N. Y.
HIGMAN, Chester, 1320 East 63rd St., KE 4815
HIGMAN, H. W., 1320 E. 63rd St., KE 4815
HILZINGER, Julia M., New Richmond Hotel, MA 3153
HINCKLEY, Kathryn, 5030 19th Ave. N.E., KE 1330
HINDMAN, Edna, 4515 16th Ave. N.E., KE 0716
HOPF, Frances, Frye Hotel, MA 2680
HOPF, Dr. W. F., 817 Summit Ave., BL 3454
HOLMES, Kate M., 215 23rd Ave. No.
HOLMES, W. K. Jr., 605 Spring St.
HOOVER, Amy B., 903 Summit Ave., MA 7644
HOPPOCK, Gertrude, 401 Northcliffe Apt., 1119 Boren Ave.
HORNING, J. R., 7002 18th Ave. N.E., KE, 3239
HOUCK, M. M., Piedmont Hotel, MA 5788
HOUSTON, D. H., 520 Lumber Exchange Bldg., EL 2312
HOWARD, Grace E., 23 Denton Road W., Wellesley, Mass.
HOWARD-SMITH, L., College Club
HOWELLS, Charlotte
HUBER, Fred, 6239 33rd Ave. N.E., KE 7924
HUDSON, Augustus H., Box 393 Bremerton, Wash., 1039 J. or Bus. Navy Yard 997
HULL, R. E., P. O. Box 714, Yakima, Wash.
HULTIN, C. A., Virginian Hotel, 804 Virginia St., EL 4641
HUTCHINS, Lewis, 7517 32nd Ave. N.W., SU 2230
IMPECOVEN, Helen, 1431 Minor Ave.
IRICK, Matha, 7433 Boylston Ave., Min­ nesota Inn, MA 9641 or Bus. EL 6018
ISAACS, Ruth Fulton, Hotel Clark, EL 1922
ISRAEL, Bergina, 1631 10th West
JACKSON, Kirby E., Bagley Hall, U. of W., KE 4400

JACOBSEN, Meta, General Delivery, Kirk­land, Wash., Black 344
JOHNSON, Jennie M., 1914 No. 48th
JOHNSON, Margie, 322 10th Ave. No. Apt. B-3, CA 3612
JONES, Nance E., Women's University Club, EL 3748
JOSEPHANS, Sarah C., 4522 Brooklyn Ave.
JOUBERT, Betty, 747 16th Ave. No.
KAHAN, Dr. O. E., 320 Cobb Bldg., EL 3423
KASSERBAUM, Emma, 1714 Summit Ave.
KAYE, Abram L., 4111 W. Othello St., WE 5314
KECK, H. W., College Club, MA 0624
KEENE, Mildred Y., Women's University Club
KEENEY, B. Dale, 124 W. 83rd, MA 6000
Loc. 30
KELLETT, Gwendolyn, 1633 Boylston Ave., EA 9839
KELLOGG, Lucien, The Oregonian, Portland, Ore.
KELLY, Clara J., 144 32nd Ave., BE 2058
KERRY, A. S., 1139 Henry Bldg., EL 1882
KAESSLER, N. M., 467 Electric Bldg., EA 9668
KETCHAM, Laura, 5225 15th Ave. N.E., KE 3956
KIDD, Jessie A., 1005 White Bldg.
KIERENAPP, Hortense, 5104 48th Ave. So.
KING, Gora Smith, 1222 N. Vermont Ave., Hollywood, Calif.
KRIBY, C. May, 118 17th Ave. No., EA 4816
Kirk, Howard S., 2283 E. 60th St., 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, or EL 4025
KNUDSEN, Edith, 1615 13th Ave.
KOPFELT, E. E., 630 W. 62nd St. SU 0735
KOHLER, Ines, J., 7217 36th Ave. S.W., WE 1517
KRATSH, Ida Rose, 2103 Queen Anne Ave., Apt. E. or Children's Orthopedic Hospital, GA 7950
KRAUS, Ethel M., 6041 Beach Drive, WE 4031
KRAUS, Minnie L., 6041 Beach Drive, WE 4031
KRETIECK, Anna, 210 McDowell Bldg.
KUHN, Mrs. Lenore Shelton, Box 205, Shelton, Wash.
LAFOLETTE, Frances, 6220 Ingleside Ave., Chicago, Ill., Midway 8546
LAMB, Frank, Cleveland & Wheeler Sts., Hoquiam, Wash., Phone 328
LAMPERT, Mrs. Harold G., Northgate Apts.
LARGENT, Anna, Ortig, Wash.
LARSON, Gladys Alida, 707 W. Pine St., Yakima, Wash.
LASSNER, Eulalie E., 1817 Raveh Bldg., KE 5899
LAURIDSEN, M. J., 717 1st Ave., EL 8165
LA VELLE, E. Lester, 4119 12th Ave. N.E., ME 3757
LAW, Martha, 1604 E. 47th St., KE 0978
LEAR, H. B., University National Bank, ME 1212
LEBER, Ralph E., 1634 22nd Ave. No., EA 9815
LEE, Fajrman B., 1531 41st No., EA 0190, or EL 4818
LEEBE, Carl S., 1627 Medical Bldg., MA 1824
LBIGHTLY, Charles M., 3727 Grand Blvd., East Chicago, Indiana
LEITCH, Harriet E., Public Library
LEWIS, Llewellyn S., 1817 Madrona Drive, EA 3800
LEWIS, Mrs. Llewellyn S., 1817 Madrona Drive, EA 3800 EL 1505
LEWIS, Theodore C., 5114 Arcade Bldg., or 1503 E. John St., Apt. 9, EA 9758 or EL 4713
LIDDELL, Ada, 1743 Boylston Ave., EA 9464
LINDSTEDT, O. H., 4326 University Way, ME 5021
LITTLE, Dorothy V., 923 49th Ave. N.E., SU 0368
LOMBARDINE, Margarette, 4308 Meridian Ave., ME 4223
LOVELESS, Arthur L., 711 Broadway No., EA 0571
MACDONALD, Robert T., 5704 University Way, KE 5804
MACMULLAN, Rita, 4119 Wentworth Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
MAGAARD, Mabel, 2611 41st Ave. S.W., WE 3217
MARBLE, Clarke F., 8316 Dayton Ave., ME 1709
MARSHALL, Arthur H., 321 Leary Bldg., EL 3690
McCULLOUGH, Emma K., 3820 Wallingford Ave., WA 4716
MACDONALD, Martha C., 720 L. C. Smith Bldg., WA 3404
MACGREGOR, P. M., 302 Cobb Bldg., WA 5799
MCGUIRE, Claire M., 1736 Summit Ave., EA 0571
MCINTOSH, Eleanor, 1919 Terry Ave., ME 0071
OAKLEY, June, 5261 16th Ave. N.E., KE 3223
OAKLEY, Mary, 5261 16th Ave. N.E., KE 4221
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OLIVER, J. A., P. 0. Box 983, San Francisco, Calif.
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OLIVER, J. A., P. 0. Box 483, Santa Ana, Calif.
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OLIVER, J. A., P. 0. Box 1383, Palo Alto, Calif.
TACOMA

(Place is Tacoma unless otherwise stated)

ALLARD, Wm. J., 5809 S. Alaska Ave.

ANDERSON, Claude J., 1121 S. 9th Ave.

ANDERSON, Mrs. Claude J., 1121 S. 9th Ave.

ARNOLD, Ruth, 8300 32nd Ave. N. W., Seattle, Wash.

BABARE, George, Day Island, Proctor 230

BACKUS, Evelyn, 1701 N. Steele, Main 8103

BARNES, Mary, Ingleside Apts., Main 8126

BARRY, Mrs. Cornelius, 9th St. and 9th Ave. S. E., Puyallup, 1534

BASSET, A. H., 1902 N. Prospect, Proctor 1832

BICK, Edith C., 1110 East 62nd, Madison 5160

BENJAMIN, Rial, Jr., 1110 N. Alder, Proctor 1884 J

BILLINGS, Mrs. M. E., 205 No. Tacoma Ave., Main 6832

BLAIR, Homer O., 524 N. Cushman Ave., Main 6555

BILLINGS, Prudence, 205 No. Tacoma Ave., Main 6832

BRECKENRIDGE, Faye, Eagle Gorge, Wash.

BREWED, Robert R. F. D. 1, Box 191

BROENKOW, Mrs. Wm. C., 1307 Puget Sound Bank Bldg., Main 1611

BROWNIE, Chaas. B., 2917 So. K St.

BRYAN, Mary M., 115 So. G St., Main 6696

CAMERON, Crissie, 1014 No. 8th, Main 9507 J

CLAUSSSEN, Elsie, Gig Harbor, Wash.

COOLEY, Beth, 5923 So. 1st, Madison 1489

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CRAIG, Mildred, Box 172, So. Tacoma, Wash., Madison 3184 L

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WINN, Ralph E., 2317 10th Ave. W., GA 2361

WINSHP, Florence, 21 E. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

WINSLOW, Catharine, Stowell Cottage, Beloit College, Beloit, Wis.

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WOLFE, Harry K., 2115 E. 55th St. KE 0471

WOLFE, Katharine A., 2115 E. 55th St., KE 0471

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WOOLSTON, Howard, U. of W.

WOOLSTON, Agnes Bell, 516 9th, Bremerton, Wash.

WOOLSTON, G. B., Geneva, N. Y.

WOOLSTON, Dr. Geo. T., 1100 Cobb Bldg., IA 5757

WOLSTON, Theresa M., Whittier Hall, 1230 Amsterdam Ave., New York, N. Y.

WOLFE, Mrs. Beatrice, 2218 No. 41st St., ME 6376

WOLFE, Harry F., Jr., 4800 Fremont Ave., Apt. 120, ME 6159

WHITE, W. F., 410 Liggett Bldg.

WHITE, William F., Jr., 2218 No. 41st St., ME 6376

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WILLIAMSON, Frances, 802 Seneca St., Apt. 7, EL 1279

WILLIAMSON, Houghton H., 933 17th Ave. No., EA 3375

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WILL, Helen, 310 White Bldg., EL 2446

WILLIAMS, G. B., Geneva, N. Y.

WILLIAMS, Mrs. Beatrice, 2218 No. 41st St., ME 6376

WILLIAMS, Theresa M., Whittier Hall, 1230 Amsterdam Ave., New York, N. Y.

WILLIS, Cecil D., 1215 8th Ave. West, GA 0519

WILLIS, Ellen, Assembly Hotel

WILSON, Geo. S., 4114 10th Ave. N. E.

WILSON, Gladys, Biltmore Apts.

WILSON, Horace A., 425 Lyon Bldg., EL 1340

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WRIGHT, Marie R., 904 21st Ave. No.

WRIGHT, Martin A., 904 21st Ave. No.

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WRIGHT, Marie R., 904 21st Ave. No.

WRIGHT, Martin A., 904 21st Ave. No.

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HAND, Amos W., 1942 So. E. St., Main 2646
HAND, Elsie M., 1942 Favcett Ave., Main 2646
HARTMAN, Lois K., Apt. 201, Victoria Apts., Main 9167 J
HAYDEN, E. M., 523 Tacoma Bldg., Main 7546
HAYWARD, Clare, Annie Wright Semi-navy, Main 67
HEILIG, Mr. Mary Mudgett, 3001 No. 29th St., Proctor 2490
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HOLGATE, Elsie M., 603 No. Grant Ave., Main 3831
KELLEBERGER, A. G., 3502 So. 11th St., Main 293
KEMP, J. S., 6600 Alaska Ave., Main 1047
KILMER, Chas., 710 No. L St., Main 9427
KILMER, N. W., 710 No. L St., Main 9427
KIZER, R. B., 701 South 1 St., Main 5576
KUDSEN, Hans, 1531 So. 42nd St.
LILLY, Jessie I., 417 No. L St.
LIND, T. A., 3717 No. 21st St., Proctor 3228 J
LITTLE, Willard G., 2219 No. Washington Ave., Proctor 559
MACEK, Mary, 1540 Market St., Main 283
MARTIN, E. B., 312½ So. K St., Main 8331 R
MARTIN, Minnie B., 312½ So. K St., Main 8331 R
MARTIN, Norman (Mrs.), 3204 Pacific Ave., Main 7306
McCulloch, Laura, Hamilton, Montana
MILLIS, Col. M. D., 4205 No. Madison Ave., Proctor 3212
MURRAY, Etha, 6325 Favcett Ave., Madison 4533
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PORTMANN, Frieda, It 6, Box 294, Walla Walla, Wash.
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RICE, George R., R. F. D. 3, Box 262 A, Puyallup, Wash., 4978 or (Tacoma) Main 1055
ROBERTS, Davis, 609 No. 9th St.
ROBINSON, Doris, 908 So. 5th St.
SCHENCK, Fred B., Route 6, Box 162A, Main 6188
SCHOLE$), Josephine T., 411 No. M St., Main 5727
SCHOLE$, Stella, 411 No. M St., Main 5727
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SEABURY, Catherine, 3310 No. Washington St., Proctor 2972
SEYMOUR, Wm. W., 423-24 Tacoma Bldg., Main 6250
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STYREK, Mabel B., 608 So. Adams St., Proctor 3006 J
SULLIVAN, Ralph K., 824 So. L St., Main 8379 L
SUTHERLAND, Agnes P., 803 So. Union
SVIPT, Dorothy, 3717 No. 29th St., Proctor 3466 J
TAYLOR, A. A., 3416 No. 28th St., Proctor 3006 J
TUGBY, E. E., 1206 No. Alder St., Main 1055
WHITACRE, H. J., 704 No. Helens Ave., Proctor 2313
WHITACRE, Mrs. Horace J., 3803 N. Monroe
WHITMORE, Julia, 5672 So. I St.
WITBECK, Allen L., 157 Scottswood Road, Riverside, III.
WOOD, Dr. B. L., Caswell Optical Co., Main 4748
WOODB, Mrs. B. L., Caswell Optical Co.
WRIGHT, Preston F. Jr.
WRIGHT, Stacy C., 824 No. K St., Main 3758
WRIGHT, Mrs. Stacy E., 824 No. K St., Main 3758
YOUNG, Clarence M., 118 13th & Meridian, Puyallup, Wash.
YOUNG, Ethel M., 1713 No. Prospect, Proctor 1090
YOUNG, Margaret S., 1713 No. Prospect, Proctor 1090

EVERETT

(Place is Everett unless otherwise stated.)

ACKERMA RN, Chris, Monroe, Wash.
ALBERT, Bruce, 3421 Tulalip Ave., Black 626
ARMANTROUT, C. E., 3014 Rucker Ave., Main 258
ASHTON, Dean S., The Herald, Main 351
BAILEY, Arthur, Monroe, Wash.
BALLEIY, Bernice E., Bell's Court, Blue 612
BERNARDS, Margaret M., 1195 Hoyt Ave.
CADDY, Vernon E., care Post Office, Black 582
CHURCH, Geo. A., 3009 Hoyt Ave.
CLARK, Whit H., Monroe, Wash.
COLLINS, Opal H., 2415 Rucker Ave.
GASKILL, Paul L., Y. M. C. A., Main 120
GLEASON, Hildred, 2519 Grand Ave.
GOLDBERG, B., 3315 Hoyt Ave., White 1083
HINMAN, H. B., 320 Stokes Bldg., Main 301
HUDSON, Mabel C., 2032 Wetmore Ave., Black 639
JENKIN, Clara, 4126 Wetmore Ave., Blue 1080
JENKIN, Edna, 4126 Wetmore Ave., Blue 1081
JENKIN, Ellen, 4126 Wetmore Ave., Blue 1081
JETER, Thos. E., care Security National Bank, Black 50
LEHMANN, Christian H., 2916 State St., Main 187
LEHMANN, J. F., 3527 Hoyt Ave., Red 982
LOVE, Harry D., 1306 Rockefeller Ave., Blue 1234
LUCUS, Helen, 2415 Rucker Ave., Red 654
MADDEN, A. J., 3301 Norton Ave., Blue 540
McBAIN, Mabel E., Windsor Apts., Cor. Hoyt & Everett, Red 391
MELLEMA, Alice, 2332 Hoyt Ave., Red 1474
MELVIN, Belle, 1221 Colby Ave., Black 128
MOORE, Hattie F., R. F. D. 2, Box 33 A
MORK, Claudia, Apt. 7, Bell's Court, Blue 612
NICHOLAS, Mrs. Winifred, Box 344, Monroe, Wash.
OLSON, Ellen E., Monroe, Wash. 1203
OSBORN, H. Lee, R. F. D. 2, Box 154, Monroe, Wash. 10 F 4
PELZ, Irma, 2414 Hoyt Ave., White 955
RANDALL, Margaret, 2232 Hoyt Ave., Blue 708
RHODE, Ellis G., 111 Loma Vista, Los Gatos, Calif.
RIGGS, Earnestine, 2220 Cascade View, Blue 1115
RUCKER, W. J., Lake Stevens, Wash.
RUMBAUGH, O. A., 1612 25th St., Red 1182
SHELDEN, C. G., 1431 Grand Ave., Black 1173
SMITH, Marvin W., 419 Commerce Bldg.
SPECK, Gordon, 1906 Hoyt Ave.
STARLUND, R. Fay, 2519 Grand Ave., Blue 1251
TAYLOR, Jane E., No. 30 Windsor Apts., Blue 82
THOMPSON, Evaline H., 2607 Everett Ave., Main 151 R
THOMPSON, Geo. D., Granite Falls, Wash.
THOMPSON, Nan, No. 4, Madrona Apts., Red 562
TORGerson, O. A., care Security National Bank, Black 50
VARLEY, J. A., 832 Hoyt Ave., Blue 1336
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