

PRIZES FOR HOME GARDENS AWARDED BY PARENT-TEACHER ASSOCIATION

Hoffman and Peninsula School Boys Each Win \$10—Nine Other Students Get Books From Superintendent Alderman and Irvington Girl Receives Special Award for Beautiful Flower Plot.



Gordon Wiltshire, Age 14, Hoffman School, Best Garden Grown by School Pupils 13 years of age and over.



Carl Rosser, Age 10, Peninsula School, Best Garden Grown by School Pupil Under 13.



Harry Kinnear, 13, Best in Llewellyn School

THE two \$10 cash prizes offered by the Parent-Teacher Association of Portland for the best home gardens grown by public school pupils have been awarded as follows:

First, best garden grown by pupil 13 years old or older, Gordon Wiltshire, of the Hoffman school; second, best garden grown by pupil less than 13 years old, Carl Rosser, of the Peninsula school.

The competition was close in both classes. About a dozen fine gardens were found. Superintendent Alderman has donated books as special prizes for the others. Each of the following pupils is asked to call at his office, 405 Courthouse, and select one: Miss Alva Gutknecht, Peninsula school; Ralph Winchell, Washington High school; Walter Schnuelle, Woodlawn school; Harry Kinnear, Llewellyn school; best George Dunn, Richmond school; Henry Shafer, Richmond school; Sherman Powell, Arieta school; Herbert Birmingham, Arieta school; and Joe Huffman, Oakley Green.

Miss Madeline Shaw, a pupil of the Irvington school, is also awarded a special prize for a beautiful flower garden.

HOT WEATHER HINTS FOR POULTRY KEEPERS GIVEN

Infertile Eggs Recommended for Summer Sale and Cry of Cleanliness Impressed on All Chicken Fanciers.

BY W. LUDWIG.

TO PREVENT mites keep the house clean and paint the roosts and interior of nests every two weeks with kerosene and crude carbolic acid. Remember that there is no reasonable excuse for a house being infested with mites. If the house is kept clean, sanitary and properly sprayed they will never appear. A "mitey" henhouse is always the sign of a careless poultryman.

See that the young chicks are kept growing every minute of their existence. Give them as much variety as possible. Green feed must be supplied liberally and a limited supply of animal food. An extra feed of stale bread soaked in milk will help to bring along the late brood.

We should sell or kill at once all hens with constitutional weakness, the broken down and abnormally fat. We must head our flocks with male birds from known heavy egg producers, and cull, cull, cull the growing chicks. This will lessen the cost of production, and in a short time increase the amount of profit.

Poultry products must be got on the market in good condition and in neat, attractive packages, to bring the best prices. The poultry producer must use the best methods in fattening and dressing his birds so he will have a good grade of poultry to put on the market. If the producer will always put a uniformly good product on the

market there will always be a demand for it, no matter whether he is catering to a wholesale or a retail trade.

Charcoal is one of the best preventives of disease. Keep it constantly before the young and old stock.

Breeding stock should be so fed as to be kept in robust health, be well nourished, neither too fat nor too lean, so that when the breeding season begins they will be in proper condition to perform all the functions of breeders.

Fresh air night and day is vital to poultry, but drafts are fatal.

Now is the time to buy your breeding birds for next season. Better value can be had now than later because the breeder has more to select from and will not have the additional expense of feeding until later.

Never use wood ashes as a dust bath, as they are strongly alkali and will irritate the skin and bleach the shanks. Road dust is preferable for a dust bath, but sifted soil ashes answer the purpose quite well.

If there is no natural shade, such as trees, bushes and the like, be sure to provide it some way. Chicks just love to crawl under the bushes during the heat of the day or to loaf behind some building out of the sun. It is cruel to attempt to raise chicks in an open space without providing shade. How would you like to stand around in the hot sun all day and drink water

that is almost up to the boiling point? Many a prize winner or an egg basket filler is ruined during the heated season just because the operator is lazy or indifferent, and it is just these small but important things that put so many on the shelf as poultry raisers.

Weed out the crippled chicks and don't try to rear them. They never amount to anything and spoil the looks of the flock. We have noticed time after time breeders hanging onto a few scrawny runts and cripples, hopping along on one leg, and surely one is at a loss to know why this is done. A runt will eat more as a rule than a healthy chick.

Poultry raising on the farm in the past has been dreadfully neglected. Poultry raising in the future is going to be considered a necessity on the farm, but is going to receive just as much attention or more than any other line of farm work.

Caponizing your surplus cockerels should bring you a handsome profit.

Do not let the pullets and cockerels run together. Separate them when eight or 10 weeks old. The pullets must be kept growing and developed for early laying to bring the most profit.

The first yearbook of the Department of Agriculture published under the new Secretary has just left the press of the Government Printing Office. It contains special articles by the department experts and the usual information concerning experiment stations and agricultural societies. The yearbook is distributed solely through Senators and Representatives, to whom application for copies should be made.

The more the hen exercises the more eggs she will lay. So keep her scratching.

The demand for strictly fresh eggs is increasing. The public is demanding it. Gather the eggs frequently. The

majority of the hens lay their eggs before noon. If gathered then they can be stored in a cool place away from the heat of the afternoon and from the molestation of broody hens. Eggs laid in the afternoon can be gathered again. Gathering the eggs in this manner they present a clean and attractive appearance. A dirty egg knocks down the price and actually interferes with the keeping qualities. Dirt is a sign of decay the world over.

The poultryman or woman who knows his or her business has many advantages over the one who does not know, but let no one imagine they know so much that they need not learn anything more. Provide yourself with the best books, papers and magazines. Keep posted on what the other fellow is doing. The laggard must lose.

More than three-fourths of an egg is composed of water, so you can see how necessary it is that the fowls be supplied with an abundance of fresh water.

Government experts estimate that 5 per cent of the eggs marketed have developed chickens and that 3 per cent are rots due to the embryo decaying. All these losses could be avoided by keeping roosters out of the flocks, and having only infertile eggs produced. If breeders would follow this plan they could save millions of dollars annually. Infertile eggs produced by flocks in which there is no male are the only kind that can reach the consumer in good condition during the summer months.

Remove the straw or nesting materials monthly. Always keep the nest filled with fresh and clean materials.

If the methods you have adopted are bringing you good results, stick to them. Success assured is better than uncertain promised results. Let well enough alone.

June 6 of this year was called "Rooster day" in Missouri. On that day "swat the rooster" campaign was begun by the farmer, breeder, buyer and owner of poultry products, who confined or killed their surplus roosters on that date. Millions of dollars' worth of eggs are lost each season and made absolutely unfit for food because the eggs were fertilized, and the germ grows and develops during the hot weather. An egg doesn't have to be in an incubator for incubation to take place. The temperature in the average living-room or the average country store is high enough in hot summer months to render a fertile egg unfit for food long before that egg reaches the consumer. Farmers should now exercise care and save this loss in wasted eggs, and create more confidence on the part of the consumer in market eggs and thus increase consumption.

The United States Department of Agriculture, after conducting tests for a period of five months, has marketed eggs successfully by parcel post. In the course of these experiments the department shipped 931 eggs in 466 lots. Of these 327, or slightly less than 3.6 per cent, were broken, but only 209, or slightly less than 2.3 per cent, were absolutely wasted. The others, though broken, could still be used. Better prices for the producer and a fresher article for the consumer has been demonstrated.

BRITISH ARTIST IS HERE

E. W. CHRISTMAS, OF LONDON, HAS PICTURES ON DISPLAY.

From Now Until Opening of San Francisco Fair Northwest's Scenic Beauty Will Be Depicted.

E. W. Christmas, of London, a member of the Royal British Artists, is displaying 21 of his paintings at a local studio. The pictures are in both water colors and oils, and reveal Mr. Christmas as a globe trotter who records the scenic splendors and beauties of all parts of the world in a wealth of vivid colors.

Mr. Christmas has been literally "round the world and back again" with his brush and palette, and whether it be a peaceful English farmyard that he has painted or the magnificent mountain guarded harbor of Rio de Janeiro, he has painted it deftly and sympathetically. He has no fear of too much color, as he feels that Nature's color lavishes it, well and truly portrayed, cannot be overdone.

Mr. Christmas has just come from California, where he has painted several pictures of the mountains and the sea. He will exhibit at the Pacific Exposition at San Francisco, and until that time will occupy himself in painting the scenery of the Western North American coast.

He is enthusiastic over what he has seen of Western Oregon, and declares that nowhere in the world are there finer cloud effects than in the Columbia Valley. He believes that due to the action of sudden sunshine on the great atmospheric moisture.

THEN—and—NOW.
Progress of Deaf Mutes.

Fifty years ago today the first college for deaf mutes in the United States was founded. It was called the American School for the Deaf, and was located in Washington, D. C. It was the first of its kind in the world, and its success has been a model for other similar institutions.

Today the \$9,000 deaf mutes in the United States are educated in more than 100 institutions. The progress of deaf mutes is a specialty. At Washington, however, still remains the world for deaf mutes. Its name is now Gallaudet College, having been changed to perpetuate the name of the first president of the college, Thomas H. Gallaudet, who was the first deaf mute to be educated in the United States.

On this commemorative day the faculty of the college is instructing the 111 students of both sexes. The graduates from the college, as well as those of the public and private deaf mute schools of the country, are earning their livelihoods in more than 100 different occupations. The college has achieved a record of success in the education of deaf mutes, and its graduates are now active in all the professions, industries and lines of business.

The British Columbia labor commission has recommended a Saturday half-holiday for all stores.

TRAIL TO PEAK OF MOUNT RAINIER WILL BE OPENED BY MAZAMAS

Portland's Famous Mountain-Climbing Club Plans Ascent by Carbon-Winthrop Cleaver on Slope Overlooking National Park Section—Attempt Over Different Route to Be Noteworthy—August 2 Is Date for Start.



BY JOHN H. WILLIAMS.
Author of "The Mountain That Was 'God's' etc."

TACOMA, Wash., June 27.—(Special.)—The most notable event in American mountaineering scheduled for the present summer is the proposed ascent of Mount Rainier by the Mazamas, Portland's famous mountain club, over the north side "cleaver" between Carbon and Winthrop glaciers. This project is of considerable importance in relation to the development of the Rainier National Park, and of great interest to mountaineers and nature lovers generally.

The path proposed is difficult, but probably quite practicable, and it opened it will afford a valuable route to the summit of America's greatest snow peak. This will be the first organized attempt to conquer the mountain from the side nearest the cities of Tacoma and Seattle. Like many mountains that have been deeply gouged by glaciers, Mount Rainier presents a steep face to the north, where the heaviest glaciers have done their work, and this side is as yet unscalped.

Hitherto ascents have been made chiefly over the route discovered by General Hazard Stevens and P. B. Van Trump on their pioneer climb in 1870. This leads up from Paradise Valley, on the south side, across the knee of Gibraltar Rock, climbs the ice-fume west of that huge remnant of the mountain's original surface, and gains the summit over the upper snow fields of Nisqually and Cowlitz glaciers. Altogether several thousand persons have followed this route, which is likely to remain the most popular, as it is the easiest way of reaching the top. The ascents made over all other routes have included little more than 100 climbers. A few parties, mostly small, have climbed the long ice slopes of the White (now officially called "Emmons") Glacier, on the east side. Several expert climbers have scaled the ridges between Nisqually and Tahquamen glaciers, and some years ago Van Trump and Bailey made the summit over the Tahquamen Glacier.

Trail Must Be Built.

On the north side one or two unsuccessful attempts have been made by individuals, but the routes attempted were west of Carbon Glacier. In 1909 the Mountaineers, of Seattle, studied the Carbon-Winthrop cleaver with a view to an ascent, but gave it up as a bad job. Going far around to the east side via St. Elmo Pass, they camped on the south wing of Steamboat Prow, and climbed over White Glacier. In 1912 the same club again planned an ascent by their route of 1909, but the shy White Glacier proved unexpectedly dangerous, and only seven persons got to Columbia's Crest.

Now comes the Portland climbers, friendly rivals in these difficult but desirable undertakings, and propose an assault on the mountain by the route which the Mountaineers rejected in 1909.

In deciding on the Carbon-Winthrop ridge for their 1914 ascent, the Mazamas acted on the belief of experts that this cleaver, though steep, can be climbed. Among these the United States geological survey men who recently mapped the National Park. Another expert who holds that belief is Anselm Curtis, the Seattle photographer and climber, who urged the Mountaineers to adopt this route in 1909, but was overruled by his fellow members. The Geological Survey man did not themselves climb this ridge, as they had previously established the elevations for the summit points by their surveys from the south side. But their work took them above the niche in Carbon cleaver known as "Avalanche Camp," where they measured the steep rock slope which extends up from that point, and which is called "Russell Peak."

Here an elevation of 1700 feet has to be gained in less than half a mile of distance, and at an average grade of 48 per cent. While that is a stiff grade, it would mean little to trained climbers but for the fact that much of it is to be made over loose rocks,

Route of the Mazamas proposed ascent of Mount Rainier. The larger picture, No. 1, taken from the Sunken range, shows Moraine Park below where the club will have its permanent camp, and the great amphitheater of Carbon glacier, more than two miles wide, beyond. The Mazamas will climb the Carbon-Winthrop cleaver (left), which ends in a steep rock slope called Russell peak, leading to the upper snow fields of Winthrop glacier, seen in the distance. The small picture, No. 2, is a near view of Russell peak, as seen from Avalanche camp, a niche in the cleaver, where a temporary camp may be established at an elevation of more than 10,000 feet, preparatory to the ascent. (Photos by Anselm Curtis.)

where a trail must be built. This short slope offers the only possible difficulty of the route, but once it is passed the Mazamas will have comparatively easy climbing over the broad summit snow fields and up the west slope of the peak to the actual top of the peak, 14,408 feet above the sea.

The rocky slope of Russell Peak forms the northeastern skyline of the mountain as seen from Tacoma. At the Mazamas work up toward the cliff that must be rounded at its top, the scene unfolded will well repay the struggle. On the east, across Winthrop glacier, rise Steamboat Prow and the Sourdough Mountains. On the other side, the climbers will look down nearly to the foot of the great ice cascades of Carbon glacier. That glacier fills a basin or "cirque" more than two miles wide—the largest amphitheater now occupied by an active glacier south of Alaska. At its head is "Willis Wall," which rises 4000 feet to an angle of 80 per cent—too steep to hold ice or snow permanently on its slope. Above Willis Wall, a snow-cap some hundreds of feet thick form the margin of the snow-field that also feeds Winthrop glacier. This huge snow-bank drops avalanches every summer to Carbon glacier below. These avalanches will fall far to the right of the Mazamas, climbing ridge, but still near enough to stun the climbers with their roar and shake the ground with the rush of thousands of tons of ice and snow and rock.

Scenic Region Famous.

Across the Carbon amphitheater, on the west, will be seen the minor peaks, valleys, lakes and flower fields, that form Spray Park, between Carbon and North Mowich glaciers. This is the most famous scenic region on the mountain, and viewed from an elevation of 12,000 feet, its glories will be even more impressive than when seen in detail near at hand.

Looking northward from Russell Peak, the Mazamas will see below them Moraine Park, whence they have climbed—a beautiful hanging valley once occupied by a feeder of Carbon glacier. North of Spray and Moraine parks is the imposing range through which that great glacier has cut its way, throwing Sluiskin Mountains to the east, Mother Mountains to the west. Beyond, still other ranges rise in blue, deeply forested waves, a sea of mountains that seems to flow north and west to meet the distant sea of Puget Sound; while far away, banked by a narrow rim of green farms that parts the blue water from the purple forest, lie the cities of the Sound—Seattle, Tacoma and Olympia and still beyond, ghostlike in their distant whiteness, Mount Baker and the snowy summits of the northern Cascades, and westward, the lovely Olympics. All these on a fair day are clearly seen from that wonderful Carbon-Winthrop cleaver above Moraine Park.

Thus the ridge by which the Mazamas propose to scale "Mount Big Snow" is the noblest scenery of the National Park. Its outlook across the carbon amphitheater alone would make their undertaking worth while. Here is the most stupendous picture to be seen in our country of nature at work on a grand scale, sculpturing landscapes with the mightiest of all tools, a monstrous river of ice that is daily cutting back toward the heart of the peak, and digging deeper into its bed of volcanic rock. Everything in sight—valleys, ranges, lakes and flower meadows—tells the fascinating story of glacial action in the past, and the splendid landscape interprets the work of the glaciers still remorselessly eating into the vast peak.

Public Interest Grows.

Public interest in this side of the National Park will follow the Mazamas in their ascent with hearty wishes for their success. For this is the section which Congress is at last about to open with a road up the Carbon River from the northwest corner of the park. Connecting there with county roads from Tacoma and Seattle and the Northern Pacific Railway at Fairfax, skirting the Carbon up to its glacier, and climbing thence to Spray Park on the west, and Moraine Park on the east, this picturesque and long-needed highway will cut off 35 miles of distance between the Puget Sound cities and the mountain, as compared with the existing south side road to Paradise Valley. It will bring those cities within two and three hours' ride respectively of the snow line. No other of the world's important snow peaks with such resources of delight and recreation is so near to cities of equal size. The opening of this road, with good hotels on the adjacent uplands, and connected by good trails with the present south side resorts, will greatly increase the value of the National Park to the public and no doubt multiply tourist travel to it, with profit to the entire Northwest. Our great scenic resources have no value until made accessible.

Early in July the Mazamas outing committee will send a pioneer party into Moraine Park to select a camp site and go over the route of the proposed ascent. The main body of the club will go to the mountain on August 2, via Tacoma and Fairfax, where they will exchange the Northern Pacific trail for the trail. Tramping up the Carbon canyon, they will make the ascent to the top of the mountain, to which an old bridge trail will have been reopened by co-operation with Park Superintendent Allen, as well as with the Interior Department, which is working zealously for the development of the National Park. Mr. Allen is naturally much interested in the outing and will be able to contribute greatly to its success.

The Mazamas have undertaken a bit of mountaineering that combines practical value with enough of difficulty to make it interesting. Whether they succeed in opening this important trail or not, their courage in attempting it will add to the prestige of their organization.

Society Committees Remain Same.

At a meeting yesterday of the Abraham Lincoln Memorial Society standing committees for next year were named. No changes were made in the personnel of the committees as they have existed during the last year.