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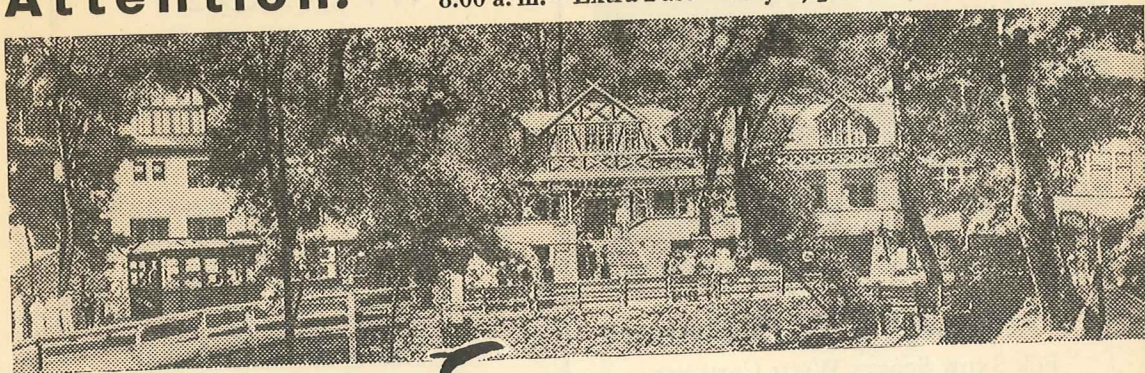
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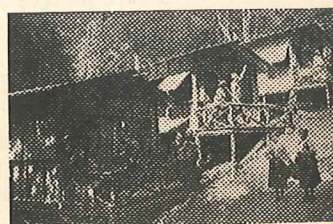
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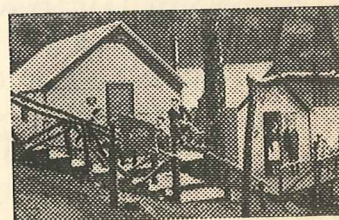
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## Trails Magazine

VOL. 1 WINTER, 1934 NO. 1

Published Quarterly by  
THE MOUNTAIN LEAGUE  
of Southern California

A non-profit organization of representatives of Public Departments and Outing Clubs, formed for the purpose of stimulating the development and use of mountain trails and other facilities for outdoor recreation in Los Angeles County.

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The Los Angeles County Department of Recreation  
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## Greetings

To the thousands who travel the mountain trails on foot or horseback we extend greetings.

In bringing to you this little magazine it will be our purpose to make you better acquainted with our greatest source of healthful, economical recreation and the many wonderful opportunities to enjoy it in Los Angeles County.

To make you acquainted also with those fine people and genial hosts who guard so well our interests in the back country, the owners and managers of the Trail Resorts.

To furnish a medium by which the several outing clubs may inform each other of activities past and planned.

An agency through which all of you who love and visit the mountains may learn of the many changes taking place in areas, roads and trails and the many interesting places you may be overlooking.

This is to be your magazine and it will be our aim to make it of the greatest possible service to you.

## Winter

To the youth of most of the world and to many of the older folks, winter means snow, snow sports, tobogganing, skiing and skating.

To the youth of sunny Southern California, strange as it may seem, it means just that, too: wonderful week-ends in the snow, a change in two or three hours from the citrus groves, flowers and fresh green beauty of the valleys, to the snow-filled forests and snow-covered peaks of a mountain wonderland.

Snow sports have been growing in popularity so fast that we can scarcely keep pace. Winter week-ends have outstripped Summer week-ends with the multitudes who throng our mountain parks and resorts, and tax the road and traffic departments to keep the roads open and the traffic moving.

Each year shows a tremendous increase in facilities and equipment to meet the demand, and this winter practically every resort high enough to be in the snow, whether on road or trail, is ready with facilities and equipment for one or all of the three major snow sports.

The mountain resorts of the Southwest, in developing snow sports, have made a big addition to the outstanding attractions of Southern California.

## A Clearing House for Outdoor Information

We will appreciate it, and we are sure your fellow hikers will also, if you will report to this department any interesting or unusual places which you may find on your trips. Outstanding views, forest areas, waterfalls, canyon gorges, wild flower displays when about to be at their best, interesting geological areas, anything which may be interesting or instructive in the out-of-doors of Los Angeles County, so that we may give pleasure to others by passing it along.

## Warning to Hikers From One Who Knows

Never travel snow-trails in the high areas and on precipitous slopes alone.

Trails covered with snow and ice are very dangerous and often a few inches is more so than deeper snow.

This applies particularly to trails of the north slopes where it is frozen throughout the day and safe footing is impossible.



## Magnificent Panoramas

*Climb the mountains and get their good tidings;*

*Nature's peace will flow into you like sunshine into the trees.*

—John Muir.

As I think back over the many years spent on the trails of Southern California, of the many wonderful views from high places, there are four which stand out in my memory above all others. Only two of these are from mountain peaks, and the other two are easily reached in our own Angeles forest.

It would be difficult to express a preference, each is so distinctly different from the others I would not attempt it, so I will tell of them in their order of location, and you who have seen, or you who will see, can make your own selection.

Standing at the summit of the divide between the head of Eaton Canyon and the west fork of San Gabriel, and just east of Mt. San Gabriel, looking into that great amphitheatre, we can see the 220 square miles of the San Gabriel watershed, 30 miles on an air line to Mt. San Antonio on the east, and entirely rimmed by ranges and peaks from 5,000 to 10,000 feet high. It is a magnificent vista of canyons, ridges and towering peaks that will never be forgotten, and without doubt, takes its place with the best.

Eight miles southeast from Big Pines park at the extreme eastern end of the Blue Ridge mountains, as you stand between that great slash of the San Andreas fault and the equally deep gorge of upper Lytle creek, there, spread in a semi-circle before you is another great view.

To the northeast is the eastern half of the Mojave desert with its weird buttes and great dry lakes, its little settlements and scattered squares of cultivation, and beyond, range after range of saw-tooth ridges breaking the skyline. Directly in front is the whole grand sweep of the San Bernardino range rising in the distance to the lofty summit of Mt. San Gorgonio, 11,485 feet high; while across the great trough of the San Gorgonio pass, the towering mass of Mt. San Jacinto lifts its granite head 10,805 feet; and on the south, until they blur in the distance is range after range of the mountain area of Riverside county. Looking through the pass, we see a scrap of the desert near Indio, and in the middle distance look down

on the cities and citrus groves of the San Bernardino plains. On the west is that wall of splendid peaks starting with the 8,000 foot Cucamonga range, Telegraph, San Antonio, Dawson and Pine Mountain, while cutting across the picture directly at our feet, is the great tourist gateway of Cajon pass.

Then we can stand on the summit of that jagged and jumbled mass of granite, Tahquitz peak. If you love, as we did, the big, fine places of our wonderful out-of-doors, you cannot help an exclamation of delight and a tightening of the throat as this great panorama opens before you. Stretching away to the south, a hundred miles or more, to the Mexican border and beyond, is a beautiful region of mountains and valleys, lakes and streams, almost uninhabited, except for a few small indian tribes who are the last of the primitive west.

And, last, we come to Palomar. As we stood on this beautiful peak one winter morning, it seemed as though Palomar mountain was the exact center of the world, and the encircling edge of that world the most beautiful rim imaginable. The air was so clear and crisp it fairly sparkled. From the coast-line at Ventura to the coast-line at Ensenada, Lower California, we were encircled by a ring of gleaming white ranges, the snow reaching well down towards the valleys. Completing the circle, is the horizon line of the dark blue Pacific, broken here and there by the island groups—the Coronado Islands below San Diego, San Clemente and Santa Catalina to the south, and the islands of the Santa Barbara group to the north.

We stood there in the middle of the world, with that world at our feet, on one of the most glorious mornings that the world ever saw and said to each other, "This is the best."

But as I am still in doubt, you had better go and see for yourself and tell me what you think.

—Will H. Thrall.

It is easy to hike too hard, especially with a jolly party. Often we go too far to make our trip on account of faulty or insufficient information before the start.

An average of two miles per hour on the trail is enough, and if only 1½ miles is made, don't be discouraged. You are seeing more than those who hurry.

## Trail Trips

### 1. Bear Canyon—Big Spruce Camp Ground—1 Day

By Waterman Ranger Station: Drive Angeles Crest Highway to Waterman Ranger Station, then down Arroyo Seco Canyon road to last public parking place. Hike road from here to Switzers Camp, ½ mile, then trail down ladders and through the Royal Gorge to forks of Arroyo Seco—Bear Canyon, 1½ miles, then east (left) up Bear Canyon trail to second Forestry Camp Ground near San Antonio Club headquarters, 2 miles, and have lunch. Return by same route. Water all the way. Secure fire permit at Waterman Ranger Station on way in. This is an *easy and beautiful* trip. Total hiking distance, 8 miles.

### 1a. Royal Gorge—Arroyo Seco

Same as above to forks of Arroyo Seco and Bear Canyon, 2 miles. Total hiking distance, 4 miles.

### 2. West Fork—From Mt. Lowe Tavern—1 Day

Park auto in Pasadena or at public parking place on Pacific Electric near Rubio Canyon and take car to Mt. Lowe Tavern. Hike trail around east side of Mt. Lowe and west side of Mt. Markham to trail forks at head of Eaton Canyon. Here take trail to right across head of Eaton Canyon to road from Mt. Wilson, 3 miles. Go east on road ½ mile to trail down heavily wooded slope through Opids Camp to West Fork of the San Gabriel, 2 miles, and stop for lunch at public picnic ground or have lunch at Opids Camp as preferred. May return by same route No. 1—or follow road from Opids Camp back to junction with trail No. 2—or follow trail up West Fork to Red Box at top of divide and trail south (left) around west side of Mt. San Gabriel back to Mt. Lowe Tavern, affording some wonderful views through mountains No. 3—no water between Mt. Lowe Tavern and West Fork. Secure fire permit at Federal Forestry Office before starting. Total hiking distance: No. 1, 10 miles; No. 2, 11 miles; No. 3, 12 miles.

### 3. Mt. Wilson Road to Oakwilde from Turn Out No. 14—1 Day

Take transportation to T. O. No. 14 near Half Way House and have transportation meet you at Oakwilde on the Arroyo Seco. Hike Idle Hour Trail from T. O. No. 14 west to Eaton Canyon, 2 miles, turn up Canyon, ½ mile, to trail turning west (left) to Mt. Lowe Tavern, 3½ miles, 200 yards above Tavern take Bear Canyon trail turning west (left) around the mountain to Bear Canyon, 3 miles, then down Bear to Arroyo Seco, 2 miles and up that canyon and up the west slope to the Switzer Trail, 1½ miles, and turn south (left) on this trail to meet transportation at Oakwilde, 3½ miles. On this trip, Mt. Lowe Tavern makes a good stop for lunch. A cold lunch may be taken to eat on the way, or may use fire at Camp No. 16 on Bear Canyon. If fire is used secure permit before starting. A small canteen for water desirable but not necessary, as longest distance between water is 3 miles. Total hiking distance, 16 miles. This trip may be shortened to 13½ miles by going up the Arroyo Seco through Switzer Camp and meet transportation at Switzers Inlet on Angeles Crest Highway.

### 4. Bear Creek, by West Fork of the San Gabriel—1 Day

Drive up San Gabriel Canyon and West Fork, passing the road to Crystal Lake, to Bear Creek, or as near as allowed to drive, and park auto. Hike up Bear Creek Trail to West Fork of Bear, the first large branch entering on the left, 5 miles, or 2 miles farther up Bear to another beautiful camp ground. Have cold lunch as no fires allowed in this canyon. Return by same route. This hike is particularly interesting for unusual rock formations and many enormous boulders and beautiful pools in stream channel. Water all the way. Total hiking distance, 10 to 14 miles.

### 5. Sunset Peak from Camp Baldy—Wonderful View from the Summit—1 Day

Hike the road from short distance below Bear Canyon Ranger Station to summit of Cow Canyon divide, 1 mile. Here turn south (left) by road and trail to Lookout Tower on summit, 4 miles, and eat lunch. Return by same route—round trip, 10 miles. Or return to Hogback trail, 1½ miles, and turn south (right) to the Canyon road, 2 miles, and follow road back to Camp, 2½ miles—round trip, 11 miles. Carry water, as there is none on this trip, and cold lunch, as no camp fires are allowed. Total hiking distance, 10 to 11 miles.

### 6. Mt. San Antonio Elevation 10,080 feet. Up by Devil's Backbone—Down by the Narrows and Bear Flat—1 Day

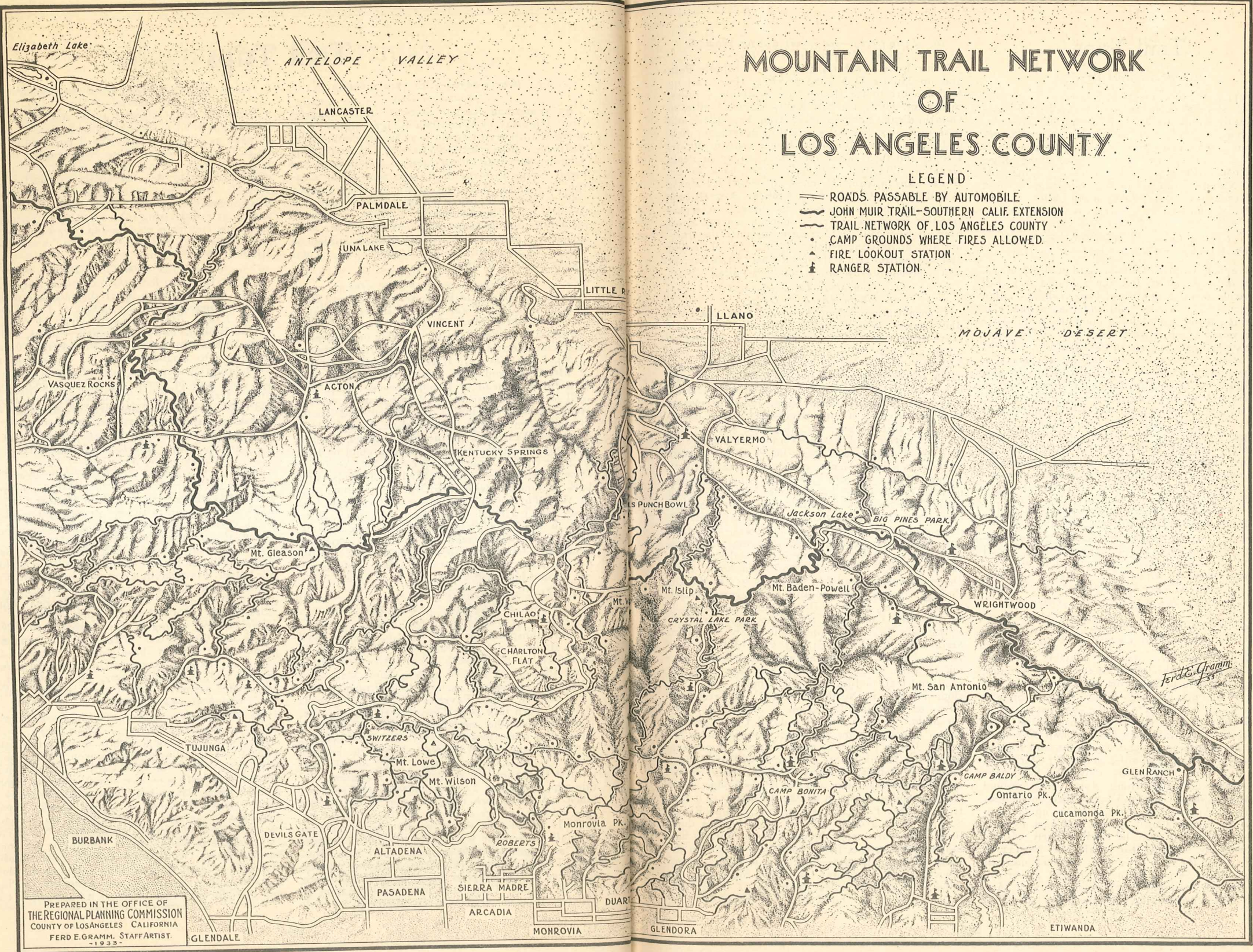
Drive up San Antonio Canyon road to Bear Canyon Ranger Station near Camp Baldy and park auto. Hike either road or trail to Manker Flat, 3½ miles, then by trail to summit of San Antonio-Lytle Creek divide, 2½ miles, and stop for lunch at the spring at old cabin site nearby. After lunch take trail north (left) up ridge and across Devil's Backbone to summit of Mt. San Antonio (Old Baldy), 3½ miles. Magnificent view of all Southern California. Returning, take trail down west slope of peak and across the Narrows through Bear Flat 6 miles, down Bear Canyon to auto 1½ miles. No water between spring at San Antonio-Lytle Creek divide and Bear Flat. Camp grounds with fires permitted at both of these points. Water at frequent intervals balance of trip. *This is a hard one-day trip, but is often done.* If intending to use fire, secure permit at Bear Canyon Ranger Station. Total hiking distance, 17 miles.

### 7. Wright Mountain, by Oak Canyon Trail Return by Nature Trail—1 Day

From Big Pines Lodge follow along foot of range on east side of valley to Oak Canyon Trail, 3 miles, turn south (right) up Oak Canyon about ½ mile, then leaving canyon on east side up slope to summit of Blue Ridge, 2½ miles. Here turn east (left) on ridge, across the head of Sheep Creek Canyon, gradually swinging to right until you reach a point on about 7,000 foot contour overlooking North Fork of Lytle Creek, about 2 miles. Southeast see Stockton Flat Camp Ground and above it a short section of road to Camp Baldy. This point, gentle slope, forested with scattering growth of big Jeffery Pines, and to right near edge of flat is a big Juniper tree.

(Continued on Page 10)







## Trail Trips

(Continued from Page 7)

Returning, take a steady raise of about 10% around a gentle slope to meet trail coming up from Prairie Fork-Lytle Creek divide, turn north (right) on this trail back to meet trail at head of Sheep Creek Canyon, then west (left), passing Oak Canyon Trail, 2 miles, by trail and old road along ridge, over Lookout Point, to Nature Trail, 3½ miles, and down Nature Trail to Lodge, 2½ miles. Eight miles each way—total hike of 16 miles. Carry water and cold lunch. This trip is hard to beat.

8. Crystal Lake and Mt. Islip, from Cold Brook Camp by Soldier Creek—1½-2 Days

Drive San Gabriel Canyon road to Cold Brook Camp and park auto. Hike up Soldier Creek trail (not road) to forks of Crystal Lake trail, 2½ miles, and turn west (left) by trail and road to the lake, 1½ miles, turn west (left) around the south shore to the west end, then west (left) over a low ridge to Wawona Basin, an ancient lake bed now covered with beautiful forest. Returning to the lake turn left, around the north shore to a trail from the east end to a camp ground in the County Park. Second day leave equipment at camp and hike the Mt. Islip trail to the summit of Mt. Islip-Mt. Hawkins divide, 3½ miles, and on over to Little Jimmy Springs, ¼ mile, and fill canteens, then on ¼ mile to trail branching west (left) to Mt. Islip Fire Lookout, 1 mile, and eat lunch. Return to Camp by same route, 5½ miles, pick up equipment and from near center of East Pine Flat, take Soldier Creek trail back to Cold Brook Camp, 4 miles. The only water between the Park and Mt. Islip is at Little Jimmy Springs. Plenty of water balance of trip. Secure fire permit at Ranger Station at Park entrance. Hiking distance, first day, 6 miles; second day, 15 miles; total hiking distance, 21 miles. This trip may be made without equipment by spending night at Cold Brook or at Haidlee's La Cienega Camp, making day's hike 20 miles. Often done.

9. Arroyo Seco—West Fork—Mt. Lowe Tavern—Bear Canyon—2 Days

Drive Arroyo Seco road to Oakwilde and park auto. Hike trail through Switzers Camp, 4 miles, on to Arroyo Seco-West Fork divide, 4 miles, and down West Fork to Opids Camp, 1 mile. Stop at Opids Camp for night or make camp at Forestry Camp Grounds near Ranger Station on West Fork. Second day take trail from Opids Camp up beautifully forested slope to road, 1½ miles, and turning ~~west (right)~~ on road ½ mile, take trail to Mt. Lowe Tavern, 3 miles, 200 yards above the hotel take Bear Canyon trail, turning west (left) around mountain to Bear Canyon, 3 miles, then down Bear Canyon to Arroyo Seco forks, 2 miles, up the canyon to the Switzers trail, 1 mile, and back to auto, 4 miles. This trip may be made entirely without equipment by stopping for meals and lodging at Resorts along the way. Water at frequent intervals all the way. Secure camp fire permit at Arroyo Seco Ranger Station. Total hiking distance, first day, 9 miles; second day, 15 miles; total, 24 miles.

10. Lytle Creek—Ice House Canyon from the Forks of Lytle Creek—2 Days

Drive Lytle Creek Canyon road to Middle Fork and up Middle Fork road to end. Hike trail up Middle Fork to Ice House Canyon divide, 7 miles, turn south (left) through Kellys Camp, 1 mile, to Ontario Peak, elevation 8752 feet, 1½ miles, and back to Kellys, 1½ miles, and stop for night. Second day, from Kellys to Ice House Canyon divide, 1 mile, and turn east (right) to Cucamonga Peak, elevation 8911 feet, 1½ miles, then back to Ice House Canyon trail, 1½ miles, and down Ice House to San Antonio Canyon road, 4 miles. A small canteen is all that is necessary as there is water at frequent intervals. Carry cold noon lunches as no fires allowed. Will need transportation to the starting and at finishing points. This is an interesting and a beautiful trip. Hiking distance, first day, 11 miles; second day, 8 miles; total, 19 miles.

11. John Muir Trail—Acton to Glenn Ranch—7 Days

Transportation to junction of Arrastre and Soledad Canyon roads, 1.5 miles south of Acton. *First Day*—Hike Mody Canyon road south to end, 4 miles, and trail on south through Messenger Flat 3.5 miles to Deer Spring Camp 0.5 miles and make camp for the night. *Second Day*—Hike trail east to summit of Mt. Gleason, 1 mile, on east by trail and road, crossing Edison Road, 3.2 miles (water at Little Gleason, County Camp 200 yards northwest of Edison Road), east along the summit trail to Tie Canyon road, 6.2 miles, over Mt. Pacifico by trail or around south slope by road to Sulphur Springs junction, 8 miles, and turn north (left) to Sulphur Springs Camp, 1.5 miles, and camp for night. *Third Day*—Take Horse Flat trail south from Camp to Buckhorn Flat road, 2.5 miles, then east (left) road and trail to Buckhorn Flat, 8.5 miles and camp for night. *Fourth Day*—Take trail east from camp through Cedar Spring, 3.5 miles, over summit of Mt. Williamson, 3.5 miles to Little Jimmy Camp, 5 miles and camp for the night. *Fifth Day*—On east around Mt. Hawkins to Mt. Baden-Powell, 6 miles, down to Big Rock-Vincent Gulch divide, 4 miles, north on Blue Ridge road to end of the big loop, 1 mile, and trail from here, northeast, to Jackson Lake, 2.7 miles, and camp for night. *Sixth Day*—East through Big Pines Park to the Lodge, 3 miles, by Nature Trail southeast to summit of Blue Ridge, 2.5 miles, then east (left) by road and trail to Juniper Point, 5 miles, then down slope to trail in North Fork of Lytle Creek and down to Stockton Flat Camp, 5 miles, and camp for night. *Seventh Day*—On down Lytle Creek to Glenn Ranch, 8 miles, and meet transportation for home. Carry 1 quart of water for each 2 persons. Secure fire permit before starting or at Russ Ranger Station on Soledad Canyon. Supplies may be obtained at Crystal Lake and Big Pines Lodge. One of the grandest views in Southern California is that from Juniper Point at the east end of Blue Ridge. Several camp grounds on this route besides those listed, but only camp between Deer Spring and Sulphur Spring is a Dry Camp on Tie Canyon divide. Hiking distance—First day, 8 miles; second day, 20 miles; third day, 11 miles; fourth day, 12 miles; fifth day, 14 miles; sixth day, 16 miles; seventh day, 8 miles. Total hiking distance, 89 miles.

## 500,000,000 Years and More

The John Muir Trail in its extension from the High Sierras south into Southern California will bring more prominently to public attention some outstanding and very unusual features of our interesting Southwest. One of the most interesting of these, particularly to students of geology, will be the very old formations exposed to view along this trail route between Bouquet and Soledad Canyons.

The Sierra Pelona Range, in ancient times one of the higher and more important mountain ranges of Southern California, has, by erosion down through the ages, been lowered many thousands of feet, exposing at its present level some of the most interesting geological formations to be found in the Southwest.

In its numerous ups and downs, the faulting and folding of the earth's crust which have made the contour of the Southern California we know, many shifts of that crust have taken place until on the Sierra Pelona, we find exposed outcropping ledges of the oldest known thing in this world today, the metamorphic schists of the Pre-Cambrian formation.

About seven miles east of the big Bouquet Canyon dam, now building for an immense reservoir of the city of Los Angeles water supply, and on the very crest of the range, is perhaps the most interesting example of Pre-Cambrian schist which has been exposed to view.

Standing some forty feet above the surface, this mass, viewed from the north has the appearance of an immense stack of old newspapers, weathered and brown; viewed from the east, anyone would say, "Surely a petrified log; was ever a tree so big?" There are the growth rings, the grain, and in places still the bark, but it was never wood, just a part of the original shell of this planet we call the earth.

How do we know it is 500,000,000 years old? We don't. We take the word of those who know more about these things, those great geologists of the world who have made it their life study, but we do know that whatever its age, no one who visits this rock can fail to be interested.

This great trail in its extension across Los Angeles County will pass many other objects and scenes of outstanding appeal to those who love the great out-of-doors.

## All the World is Hiking

Do you hike? If you don't, you soon will. We are roller-skating and bicycling by the thousands—millions will soon be hiking. In many parts of the United States and particularly on the Pacific Coast, we have the best hiking areas in the world.

Let us tell you how the rest of the world is hiking. Scotland, Ireland and England have always been enthusiastic hikers, but lately this has received a great impetus; in Wales nearly the whole population are using their legs. In Eastern France, Northern Italy, and, of course Switzerland, it has always been a leading recreation and is increasing.

Germany today is beating the world. The nation's leaders have recognized the value, especially to the youth, and have encouraged it in every possible way. The number of hikers has increased from about 100,000 in 1920, to over 6,000,000 in 1933.

Trail hotels have been built throughout their forest areas and along the trail systems which in some cases will accommodate 500 or 600, and equal in architectural beauty and accommodations many of our best resort hotels. These hotels have increased from less than 500 in 1920 to 2,114 in 1931, with a patronage of over 4,300,000 persons.

Along the Atlantic Coast of the United States, through the activities of the Appalachian Club, an organization similar to our Sierra Club, 1,200 miles of major trails have been constructed connecting the trail systems of the several mountain and hill areas. This is called the Appalachian Trail and will eventually extend 1800 to 2000 miles from the northernmost corner of Maine to the Gulf of Mexico.

Many of the Atlantic and Middle States are encouraging hiking in a big way, and today, Pennsylvania is probably first in the United States in trail systems, accommodations for hikers, and State and County support.

Hiking the trails of our canyons, forests and towering peaks gives the most in living for the least in cost. There is no outing so economical, no exercise so beneficial, and no spot in the world where the natural conditions are so favorable.

Will we of Southern California let the rest of the world walk away from us?



## A Message from the Forestry Department

With the increase in the number of automobiles and resultant demand for more roads, it had seemed to us that the urge toward hiking as a simple, healthy outdoor recreation had become extinct. However, there have always been a few "misguided" individuals who thought it healthier to use "shank's mare" for exercise rather than to occupy a seat in an automobile touring the country.

During the past year, we have watched with a great deal of interest the organized efforts of various groups to redevelop the popularity of hiking in our Southern California mountains and other interesting spots of natural beauty. We wish to express our good wishes to the TRAILS MAGAZINE, which is devoted to the publicity of our mountains and trails, and hope it may expand into a leading influence in developing a renewed interest in outdoor life. It is through such efforts as these that more people come in contact with nature, and in so doing, gain a better understanding of the need for conservation and the vital necessity of fire prevention and control.

We realize that the true lover of outdoors is naturally careful, and at all times cautious in his use of fire in any form. There are those who do hike, however, that have no conception of the hazards, or seem to care very little. It is in the education of these people, if possible, and the apprehension, if not, that we ask you and all true lovers of outdoors to assist.

We wish to remind you that the person who does not obey conservation laws when hiking in areas of high fire hazards, brings disgrace on all those who use the mountains. Although at first skeptical as to the advisability of supporting hiking activities in our Southern California mountains because of these apprehended possibilities, we now feel that if properly controlled and with the necessary correlated educational activities, the hiking movement in Southern California may be an aid to us in our work of fire prevention and control; a developing ground for future conservationists, coming in closer touch with nature, and a splendid opportunity for health and happiness.

We offer our support and co-operation in this movement, and wish it all success.

—Spence Turner.

## The John Muir Trail from Canada to Mexico

The recently completed John Muir Trail crosses the United States from Canada to Mexico in one continuous pathway 2,500 miles long, passing through the states of Washington, Oregon and California. A true wilderness trail keeping close to the main summit divides of the mountain ranges of these states, it traverses all the principal scenic wonderlands that make the Pacific Slope world-famous.

Located almost entirely within National parks and National forests, it is under the control and the protection of the United States Government and can not be commercialized. Of the 2,500 miles, only 260 are outside the five National Parks—Rainier, Crater Lake, Lassen, Yosemite, and Sequoia—and the twenty National forests that have located and built this marvelous pathway.

Just beneath the summit crests of the great mountain walls of the Cascade Range in Washington and Oregon, and the Sierra Nevada in California, runs this trail through the finest and most varied mountain region in the United States. Though avoiding developed regions almost entirely, so well is it routed that it crosses a main motor road on an average of every hundred miles—except the 300 miles south of the Yosemite—thus being easily accessible. Located in primitive mountain country, yet the only sections requiring mountaineering skill are those in northern Washington and along the crests of the High Sierra Nevada.

For convenience in administration, the 2,500 miles of trail are divided into five divisions: Washington, 528 miles; Oregon, 453 miles, California Northern, 478 to Lake Tahoe, Central, 511 to the Mojave Desert, and Southern, 460 miles to Mexico.

Twenty-four of the most famous mountain peaks of the west are located on the trail. It crosses forty spectacular mountain passes, and visits twenty-two of the most notable mountain lakes. Who will be the first hiker to cross the United States over this marvelous pathway, through the land of romance and adventure, the nature-lover's refuge, the explorer's paradise?

—Clinton C. Clarke.

## Clinton C. Clarke and the John Muir Trail

The John Muir Trail for horsemen and hikers has been brought close to a realization by the untiring efforts of Mr. Clinton C. Clarke of Pasadena, who has traveled up and down the Pacific Coast, contacting and interesting Forest Supervisors, Forest Rangers and mountain enthusiasts, forming organizations similar to the Mountain League of Southern California, of which he is president.

Mr. Clarke has finally interested the National Parks Department at Washington, D. C., to a point of sponsorship. Mr. Horace M. Albright, retiring director, was reported very much in favor, and the newly appointed Director of National Parks, Arno B. Cammerer, will, without doubt, give it his support.

In Los Angeles County and throughout most of its length, this trail will be the backbone of the trail network. For those who only travel on it for a few miles, it will furnish the means of getting from one canyon system to another.

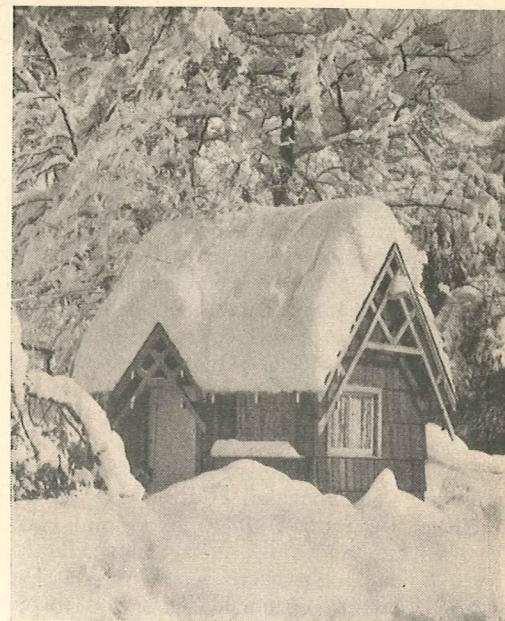
The principal points of contact from Los Angeles and the Foothill Cities will be by Bouquet, Mint Canyon or Soledad roads beyond Saugus, Angeles Crest Highway and Arroyo Seco trail system, Mt. Lowe Electric Road, San Gabriel Canyon to Crystal Lake Park, San Antonio Canyon through Camp Baldy, and Lytle Creek Road to Glenn Ranch.

## The Joy of Living

One who has not known the taste of a dinner cooked over the camp fire at the end of a day's hike to some remote and lofty mountain glade, who has not lain on a deep bed of pine needles and viewed the stars through lofty tree tops, who has not reached the heart of friend and comrade around some glowing camp fire far from civilization, has missed a lot of the joy of living and the beauty of the land in which he lives.

There are wild and beautiful spots, hidden in the nooks and corners of our mountain back country, which will match the scenery of any part of the world, and though often difficult of access, richly repay the effort in reaching them.

Those who live only in the valleys and go only where the auto goes do not know Southern California, for to really know it one must learn of it as the padres did, on foot.



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## Outing Club News

### Sierra Club

ERNEST DAWSON, *Vice-President*

The depression has not affected the activities of the Sierra Club. Week by week these past years, groups of twenty to a hundred have donned hiking clothes and made for the mountains or desert. Under capable leaders, trips of one day to a month have been scheduled and have been well attended. Not only have our nearby mountains been explored and enjoyed by these groups, but trips to Arizona, Mexico, the High Sierras, and the Channel Islands have been included.

Two fine club houses are maintained in the mountains of Southern California: Muir Lodge in Big Santa Anita Canyon, and Harwood Lodge, four miles above Camp Baldy. Every Friday night there is a dinner at the Clifton Cafeteria attended by from 100 to 200, and usually there are motion pictures, lectures, group singing or games following the meal. Every Tuesday evening is Sierra Club night at Winter Garden Ice Palace, and most of the members have become ice skating conscious.

But the big aim of the Sierra Club is the conservation of our mountain forests and natural playgrounds. John Muir was the founder and first president. About 1890 he gathered about him a group of men, including Joseph Le Conte and David Starr Jordan, to secure Yosemite as a National Park. This accomplished, the group became a permanent organization in 1892, and was named the Sierra Club. Since that time numerous projects have been launched, or had their inception in the Club such as the John Muir Trail, the enlargement of Sequoia National Park, the Save the Redwoods League, and the State Parks movement.

There are four chapters located at San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Jose and Riverside. There is no age limit for membership. All who believe in our aims are invited to join. A junior section provides trips, especially rock climbing, skiing and ice skating, for high school and college ages.

*Overloading is the greatest discouragement to hiking, and by patronizing the mountain resorts you will many times add greatly to the pleasure of the trip.*

### Roamer Hiking Club

EARL E. DIXON, *President*

Included in the winter activities of the Roamer Hiking Club is a 14-mile round-trip hike on Sunday, January 28, to the summit of Monrovia Peak, via Madrone Flats and Spring Camp. Meet at the park, corner of Sixth and Olive Sts., Los Angeles, at 7:30 a. m. Leader, Walter Tischhauser; Assistant leader, Francis Olaine. The anniversary party, with Helen Kane as hostess, will be held this year at the Jonathan Club. Details not yet complete, but a splendid time is anticipated. A ten-mile hike to Rocky Peak in the beautiful Santa Monica mountains is scheduled for February 18th. Walter Tischhauser, leader; Francis Olaine, Assistant leader. Meet at Sixth and Olive Streets, at 8:00 a. m.

Roamer Hiking Club trips and social events are open to all. Visitors are invited and will find a cordial welcome. Members of committees are alert to see that those attending are made to feel at home. Schedules are printed covering a six months' period in advance and a copy will be mailed to any one desiring them by communicating with Jack Armstrong, MICHigan 2711.

### Trojan Outdoor Club

H. W. ANDERSON, *Faculty Supervisor*

During the Christmas holidays, our club held open house at the club cabin in Little Santa Anita Canyon with an invitation to all University of Southern California students to make use of the cabin and its facilities. Since there are many students here who were unable to spend the holidays at their homes, the cabin was generously used. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson acted as official chaperons.

Through friends of fellow member, Milo Harrison, the club will have use of a cabin at Wrightwood. This is considered an exceptional privilege and the club is making enthusiastic plans to make use of it at the time of the ski jumps, and also on February 3 and 4 for the Junior Chamber of Commerce Annual Winter Sports Carnival at Big Pines.

## Outing Club News

### San Antonio Club

WILL H. THRALL, *President*

A mountain hiking organization for men only. Established November 11, 1919. City headquarters, 400 South Garfield, Alhambra. Mountain headquarters, Big Spruce Cabin, Bear Canyon. Works under an interesting constitution, and its declared objects, which follow, are well worth while:

To make men better, physically, mentally, morally. To bring them together in good fellowship in the big, fine places of our wonderful out-of-doors. To show them what can be had of real value in the mountains of Southern California. To encourage in every way possible the calling of Southern California landmarks by their proper names.

A hiking schedule, published each December for the following year, lists trips of one to three days through the most interesting scenery of Southern California.

### Rules of the Trail

Do not build any fire of any kind without first securing a camp fire permit from a Forest Service Officer.

Do not build a camp fire in any dangerous place or at a dangerous time even if you have a permit. Do not leave any fire unattended at any time or for any reason. *Put it out.*

Do not build a large fire, a small one will serve you better.

Do not leave camp without first drowning your fire with water and then covering with earth.

Do not smoke except in posted camp grounds, at places of habitation, or at places where there is a sign "Smoking Permitted."

Do not leave a dirty camp. Leave it as clean as you would like to find it.

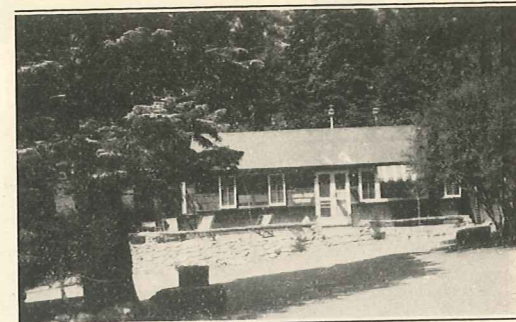
Do not short-cut trails; they cost on an average of \$700 per mile, and short-cuts damage them. Besides there's usually a reason for going around and those who short-cut are often in danger.

Do not bathe or wash in streams or springs. Dip the water and wash on land.

Do not disturb the property of others. Some day you may leave something unprotected.

Do not camp on any National Forest land without being equipped. Each automobile or pack train should have the following fire-fighting tools: one axe with handle not less than 26 inches in length and head weighing not less than 2 pounds; one shovel with handle not less than 36 inches in length and blade not less than 8 inches wide.

If you find a fire, *put it out* if possible; if not, get word to the nearest Forest Service officer at once and help all you can. It is *your* playground that is burning.



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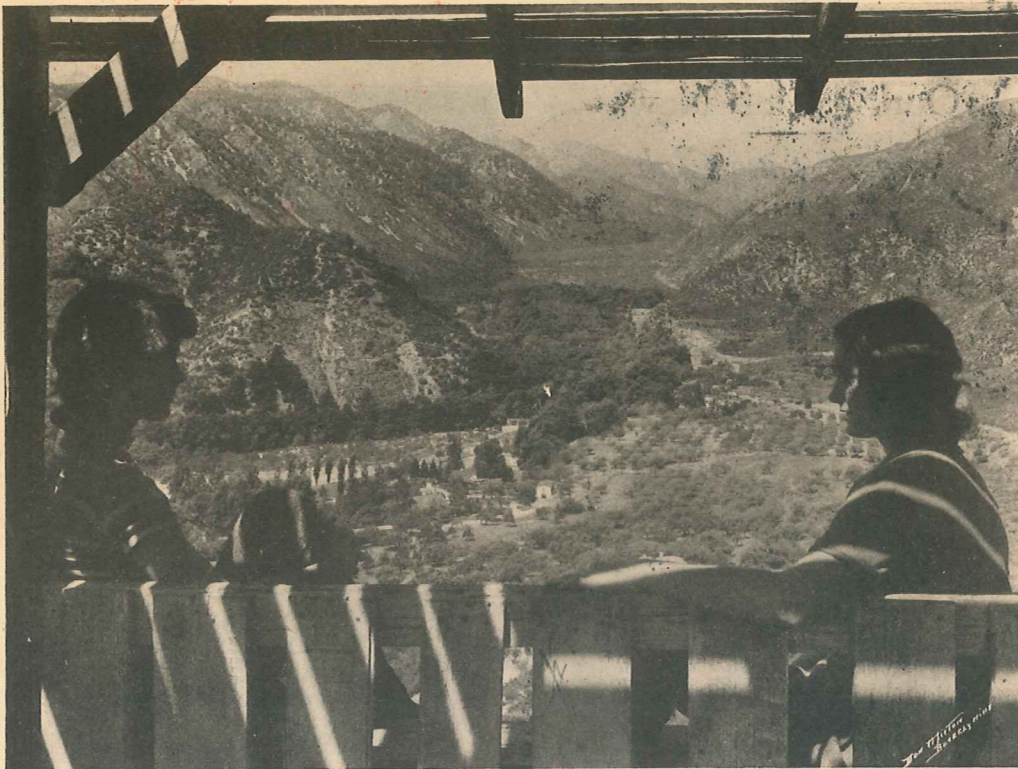
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## « « ELEVEN OAKS » »



# TRAILS MAGAZINE

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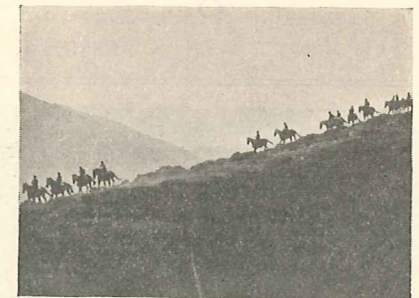
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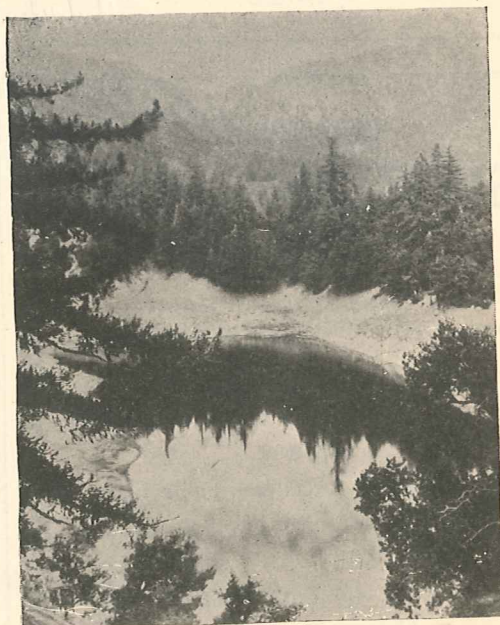
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## Trails Magazine

VOL. 1

SPRING, 1934

NO. 2

*Published Quarterly by  
THE MOUNTAIN LEAGUE  
of Southern California*

A non-profit organization of representatives of Public Departments and Outing Clubs, formed for the purpose of stimulating the development and use of mountain trails and other facilities for outdoor recreation in Los Angeles County.

*Sponsored by  
The Los Angeles County Department of Recreation  
Camps and Playgrounds,  
JAMES K. REID, Superintendent*

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Clinton C. Clarke; Spence D. Turner, *County Forester*; Wm. V. Mendenhall, *Superintendent Angeles Forest*; Edgar H. Hunting, *L. A. Junior Chamber of Commerce*.

Price, 10c per copy; by subscription, 40c per year.

### Spring

A magic word the world over! A wonderful season everywhere and in no place more so than in our own Southern California.

Canyon streams singing, canyon trees bursting out with a new canopy of green; wonderful wild flowers everywhere over the foothill slopes; great fields of California poppies, little valleys ablaze with purple lupine and scarlet bugler; canyon washes and semi-desert slopes white with that queen of blooms, the yucca.

The season when the urge for change is strongest, when everyone who has ever hiked the blossoming hills and forested ranges has an almost irresistible urge for the feel of the old pack-strap on shoulders, the feel of the trail under foot, a look at the stars through towering tree tops, a good night's sleep in the open on spruce or pine needles, a campfire breakfast in the crisp morning air.

I love a roof that is sown with stars

The fragrant spruce for a bed;

The splash of water that lisps and lulls,

The campfire flickering red.

I love the nip of the crisp night air,

The gold of the morning light;

The smell of bacon that fills the camp

And challenges appetite.

—D. D. Stephenson.

Come on, you Gypsies, it's time to go!

### The Extra Hours

Leisure time, the extra hours, will be an ever increasing problem from now on as long as civilization lasts.

That leisure must be wisely guided and must be made to a certain extent educational; its proper guidance is causing grave concern to our public officials and is engaging the minds of our greatest leaders.

In Southern California the greatest aid in the solution of that problem is our wonderful out-of-doors, the parks, trails and campgrounds of our mountain areas; and what better way to make good citizens, to make men better physically, mentally and morally than on our mountain trails, out in the open with nature, studying the structure of this old earth, its flowers, trees and wild life, learning first hand of those problems confronting our public officials, forest protection, flood control, soil erosion, water conservation.

Our mountain playground and the wonderful opportunity it affords for a beneficial use of leisure, may easily be the greatest factor in building, in Southern California, the greatest civilization the world has ever known.

### Proving a Slight Mistake May Cause a Lot of Trouble

Those of you who have copies of the first issue of TRAILS MAGAZINE, please turn to "Trail Trips."

Trip No. 2, seventh line, change "go east" to go west.

Trip No. 9, ninth line, change "west (right)" to east (left).

Both refer to the same half mile of trail between Mt. Lowe Tavern and Opids Camp at a point which affords one of the finest mountain views to be found in Southern California.

We are sorry we made the mistake, but you who go and see will thank us if by it we have called your attention to a beautiful trip.

### Our Cover Picture

What could be more typical of our glorious high country in spring?

Fast disappearing snow banks, sparkling crystal clear air and a group of happy hikers going places and seeing things.

The location hardly needs a title, for thousands in Southern California will recognize "The Narrows" on the Bear Flat trail to Mt. San Antonio.



## Will the Desert Always Win?

*It's Your Mountains and Your Southern California, and It Is Up to You!*

A beautiful morning in June we stood on the summit of Monument Peak, 6400 feet above the Salton Sea, and watched the sun rise over the Colorado desert and light up a picture which is called the most wonderful desert view in the world, but when one thinks what that may have been in the distant past and what it might now be, it is the most terrible picture which can be conceived in the mind of man, and all the more terrible for the great contrast at our backs.

In front of us as far as the eye could reach, a vast expanse of mountain slope and foothill ridges gradually falling to the level of the desert plain, furrowed and seamed and gouged by thousands of years of erosion, almost destitute of vegetation, rocks and soil burned to a brown glaze in the terrible heat of the unchecked sun of centuries, nothing to keep the life in man or beast, an awful inferno of desolation and destruction.

Back of us the beautiful back country of San Diego County covered with beautiful forests, carpeted with beautiful flowers, traversed by sparkling streams and right at our feet the twin lakes of the Lagunas. The line between as sharp as a knife edge, one side our beautiful Southern California, as near heaven as can be found on earth, and on the other a region damned.

I am not telling you all of this to urge you to go and see, though a look at the two sides of that mountain as we saw it that June morning would be the best object lesson a careless mountain traveler could have, but every time I see fire in our mountains I see my loved Los Angeles County and all Southern California coming closer to the condition of that picture, and it makes me shudder, and I feel that I must make others see what I see, to keep it from becoming a fact.

We would not think of putting up a fine building, nor would the law allow us to do so, without a sufficient foundation; we would not put millions into great industries without proper protection of the law, but we leave our most priceless possession almost without help and treat our mountains as though fireproof.

We travel along in our own gay way, spending millions for valley improvements and comparatively nothing for mountain protection, when two weeks of forest fire, which we could

never stop if started under certain conditions, would wipe us out.

We pay for thousands of officers of the law for the protection of the population and property of the valleys and in a mountain area extending from Newhall to the Whitewater, 110 miles long, about 2000 square miles in area, containing thousands of summer homes and visited annually by over 3,000,000 people, we expect a ranger force of 100 or so to guard a treasure far greater than the valleys hold and without which we could not live.

If it were not for the wonderful personnel of that little force of Rangers and Fire Guards it would be just too bad for us, but we can not expect the impossible.

Now let me appeal to everyone of you who frequent our wonderful mountains to make of yourself a committee of one to see that every fire rule is complied with to the letter. No matter how foolish it may sometimes seem to you, there's a reason for it, do it and see that it is done by those around you.

Keep always in mind this motto, which was removed from the trails to Sturtevant Camp and Idle Hour because some objected to the harshness of its phraseology, but which, once read, was not soon forgotten:

*Be careful of matches and burning tobacco. This is God's country—don't make it look like hell!*

—WILL H. THRALL.

## Vasquez Rocks

Probably best known of the many interesting rock areas of Los Angeles County, one of which history tells us too little and legend shrouds in mystery, is Vasquez Rocks or Robbers Roost, fabled impregnable stronghold of that picturesque bandit of the early days, Tiburcio Vasquez.

As one traverses the maze of narrow passages, twisting and turning in all directions between towering rock walls, many too narrow for even the passage of a horse, some leading entirely through, some to little pocket glades, many ending abruptly against a sheer rock wall and others at the edge of a cliff high above the road, it is easy to believe even the most extravagant tales of its defense and of the daring and defiance of its master.

## Trail Trips

### 1. Dillon's Ranch—By Pacoima Canyon Trail—1 Day

Drive to Pacoima Dam and park auto. Hike Pacoima Canyon Trail to top of Dam, 6/10 mile, around the reservoir above high water line, crossing Maple Canyon, 2 miles; to the stream 1/2 mile, and up the stream, 2 miles, to posted Forestry Camp Ground near Dillon's Ranch for lunch. Return by same route. Entire hike beautiful and interesting, but a level head and a sure foot needed on the first 2 miles. No water between the stream below and the Dam and Maple Canyon; plenty the balance of the hike. If intending to use fire, secure permit before starting as there is no Ranger Station on this trail. Total hiking distance, 10 miles.

### 2. Colby's Ranch from Waterman Ranger Station—1 Day

Drive to Waterman Ranger Station on Angeles Crest Highway and park auto. Hike marked trail leading north to summit of Strawberry divide, 3 miles; and around north slope of Strawberry Peak to Colby's Ranch, 3 miles. Have lunch at Ranch or cold lunch in forest before reaching it. Carry small canteen as not always sure of water until Colby's is reached. No fires allowed. Return by same route. Total hiking distance, 12 miles.

### 3. San Gabriel Peak—Elevation 6152 Feet— from Red Box—1 Day

Drive Angeles Crest Highway to Switzer's Inlet and turn east up Arroyo Seco over good mountain road to the Arroyo Seco West Fork Divide and park auto. Hike down the road to Opid's Camp, 1 mile, then south (right) up beautifully forested slope to Mt. Wilson road, 1 1/4 miles; then left on road to trail to Mt. Lowe, 3/4 mile; and right on this trail across the cliffs at head of Eaton's Canyon, 3/4 mile; at first trail junction turn north (right) 3/4 mile to summit of San Gabriel Peak, 3/4 mile. Returning again to the trail junction, turn north (right) back to auto, 3 miles. Wonderful views of mountain, valley, and ocean. Carry water from Opid's Camp and cold lunch as no fires allowed. Total hiking distance, 8 miles.

### 4. Big Santa Anita Canyon from Arcadia—1 Day

From north end of Santa Anita Avenue, Arcadia, drive new mountain road to the end. Hike trail down to First Water Dam, 1/2 mile, and up Santa Anita Canyon, passing Roberts Camp, Fern Lodge, and Sturtevant Falls to Sturtevant Camp, 3 1/2 miles. From Sturtevant Camp cross the stream and take a trail around the mountain to Hoegee's Camp on Winter Creek, 3 miles; then down Winter Creek to Roberts Camp, 1 1/2 miles, and back to auto, 1 mile. Carry water between Sturtevant's and Hoegee's. This is a beautifully forested area with good streams. Total hike not over 10 miles.

### 5. Monrovia Peak—Elevation 5261 Feet— By Big Santa Anita Canyon—1 Day

From north end of Santa Anita Avenue, Arcadia, drive new mountain road to the end. Hike trail down to First Water Dam, 1/2 mile; then up Santa Anita Canyon, passing Roberts Camp to junction with the Monrovia Peak Trail, 1 mile. Here turn east (right) up the East Fork, passing through

Madrone Flat, 1 1/2 miles, to Monrovia Peak, 3 1/2 miles; then turn west (left) along the fire-break trail over the other part of the double peak and down to Spring Camp, 1 1/2 miles. From Spring Camp take nearly level trail around beautifully forested slope to meet the trail followed coming in, 1 mile; and return to auto by the same route, 5 1/2 miles. Carry water between Madrone Flat and Spring Camp; there is plenty the rest of the trip. This is a very interesting and beautiful hike. Total hiking distance, 14 miles.

### 6.—Telegraph Peak and Head of Ice House Canyon—From San Antonio-Little Creek Road—1 Day

Drive up San Antonio Canyon road to summit of San Antonio-Little Creek divide and park auto. Take trail south (right) to Telegraph Peak, elevation 9008 feet, 3 miles; and on to head of Ice House Canyon, 2 1/2 miles, and have lunch. If desired may continue on to Kelly's Camp Resort, 1 mile. Return by same route. Carry water from spring near auto as none on this trail after leaving auto. Total hiking distance to head of Ice House Canyon, 11 miles. Total hiking distance to Kelly's Camp, 13 miles.

### 7. Head of Fish Fork from Big Pines Park—1 Day

Drive east Blue Ridge and Prairie Fork road to locked gate in Prairie Fork and park auto. Hike the road down Prairie Fork to Fish Fork trail, 1.7 miles; turn south (left) on this trail to summit of Fish Fork divide, 2 miles; cross Cedar Canyon, 1 1/2 miles, to Fish Fork, 3/4 mile; and down Fish Fork a short distance to its junction with Cedar where there is a beautiful place to stop for lunch. Return to auto by same route. Carry cold lunch as no posted camp ground after leaving Prairie Fork. Canteen not needed as good spring on trail 3 miles from gate and good streams in Cedar and Fish Canyons. Total hiking distance, 12 miles. This is a wonderful trip into high, wild country, good forests, canyon gorges and high peaks. Good trails and easy to make in one day.

### 8. Big Oak of the Sierra Pelona—1 1/2 Days

Drive through Saugus and up Bouquet Canyon road to camp ground No. 4, and camp for the night. Next morning, drive up past new Jackson Ranch Dam, mammoth earth fill dam being built for City of Los Angeles, and park auto at point just above dam where Sierra Pelona trail meets the road. Hike from here up Bouquet Canyon road to Biddleston Ranch, 2 1/2 miles; and take Big Oak trail starting south (right) directly opposite the road to ranch. Take this trail past Big Oak, 1 1/2 miles, to summit of divide, 1/2 mile. Here turn west (right) on Forest Service road to Sierra Pelona camp ground, 3 1/2 miles; and from here take trail north (right) to down slope and back to auto, 2 miles. Water at Big Oak spring and Sierra Pelona camp ground. Carry small canteen and cold lunch. Camp No. 4 is a beautiful camp ground, the dam is very interesting. Big Oak is the largest and oldest in Southern California and the view from the three mile hike along the summit is fine. Total hiking distance, 10 miles.







## Trail Trips

### 9. West Fork by Newcombs Pass—From Mt. Wilson—1½ Days

Drive up Mt. Wilson toll road and park auto at Mt. Wilson Hotel. Explore some of the interesting country near by; visit the observatory. Stay over night at the hotel, viewing the valley lights and a mountain sunrise and getting an early start on the hike. Hike the Rim Trail, beginning directly back of the 100-inch Observatory, to Newcombs Pass, 3 miles; then turn left down to West Fork, 2½ miles; then left again on trail up stream to Opid's Camp, 4 miles; then through Opid's Camp, up forested slope to road 1½ miles; then left on level road back to Mt. Wilson, 3½ miles. There is no water between Mt. Wilson and West Fork or between Opid's and Mt. Wilson on return trip. Stop for lunch at Valley Forge or Opid's Camp or carry lunch and stop at any of several good camp grounds between. Total hiking distance, second day, 15 easy miles.

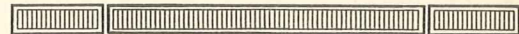
### 10. Weber's Camp—Coldwater Canyon—From Camp Baldy—2 Days

Follow the road down to Sunset Peak trail, ½ mile; and take this trail west (right) to summit of divide, 1 mile; straight ahead down Cow Canyon, 4 miles; and on to Coldwater Canyon, 1 mile. Here turn north (right) up Coldwater through Thompson's Ranch to Weber's Camp, 3½ miles. Stop for the night at the resort or camp at Forestry Camp Ground 1 mile above. Second day continue up Coldwater from Weber's to high trail to Camp Baldy, 1 mile; turn east (right) over the mountain, crossing Cattle Canyon, 3½ miles, to Sunset Divide, 4 miles, and back to Camp Baldy, 1½ miles. On this trip a nice place to stop for lunch the first day is the crossing of Cattle Canyon stream and on the return trip the crossing of the same stream several miles higher up. There is always water at these crossings, and on the return trip an interesting gorge near the crossing where some time may be pleasantly spent. Carry water between Camp Baldy and Cattle Canyon both ways. Plenty of water the balance of the trip. Hiking distance, first day, 10 miles; second day, 10 miles; total distance, 20 miles.

### 11. Big Pines Park and Mt. San Antonio—From Camp Bonita—6 Days

Drive from Glendora by Dalton Canyon road to Camp Bonita and park auto. *First Day*—Hike trail up main fork of San Gabriel River, passing Devil Canyon, 5.3 miles; and Iron Fork, 2.5 miles to Fish Fork, 1.3 miles, and make camp at the forks or 200 yards up Fish Fork, both fine camp grounds. *Second Day*—On up the river to Prairie Fork, 4 miles; Vincent Gulch trail to Vincent Gulch-Big Rock Creek divide, 3.8 miles; road and trail to Jackson Lake in Big Pines Park, 3.7 miles; and camp for the night. *Third Day*—East through the park to Big Pines Lodge, 3 miles; Nature Trail to the summit of Blue Ridge, 2.5 miles; then east (left) on the crest of Blue Ridge to Lytle Creek-Prairie Fork divide, 5 miles; and east (left) down North Fork to Lytle Creek to Stocton Flat camp ground, 4.5 miles; and make camp for the night.

*Fourth Day*—West by road and trail to summit of San Antonio divide, 5 miles; leave packs, taking only water and lunch, to summit of Mt. San Antonio, elevation 10,142 feet, 3.5 miles; return to divide, 3.5 miles; secure pack and take trail, not road, down west to Manker Flat camp ground, 1.5 miles; and make camp for the night. *Fifth Day*—By trail and road to Camp Baldy, 4 miles; then turn west (right) short distance below Camp Baldy on road to summit of Sunset divide, 1.3 miles; then northwest (right) to Coldwater Canyon, 7.5 miles; and make camp at camp ground near where trail crosses the stream. *Sixth Day*—Down Coldwater Canyon, passing Weber's Camp, 1 mile, to Cattle Canyon, 3.3 miles; and turn west (right) on road to Camp Bonita and auto, 3.5 miles. Water most of the day and 1 quart canteen for 2 persons all that is needed. Secure fire permit before starting or at Ranger Station near Camp Bonita. A very wonderful day may be added by making a side trip through Prairie Fork to the trail to upper Fish Fork, 4 miles; and take this trail south (right) around Pine Mountain to Fish Fork, 4 miles. Return by same route to Vincent Gulch. Numerous camp grounds on this route besides those listed and supplies may be obtained at Camp Bonita, Big Pines, Snow Crest Camp, Ice House Canyon, and Camp Baldy. Hiking distance, first day, 9 miles; second day, 12 miles; third day, 15 miles; fourth day, 14 miles; fifth day, 13 miles; sixth day, 8 miles. Total hiking distance, 71 miles. This hike may be made in four days by traveling light and stopping at resorts conveniently spaced along the way.



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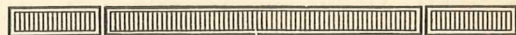
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## Recreation Policy of Angeles National Forest

By WM. V. MENDENHALL  
Forest Supervisor

The major portion of mountain recreation areas, usable in Los Angeles County, are inside the boundaries of the Angeles National Forest which is administered by the U. S. Forest Service. In fact, the Angeles National Forest has the highest recreational use of any Forest in the United States. This recreation is enjoyed in many different forms such as hiking, and horseback riding over many miles of trails, motoring on scenic roads, fishing in the streams, hunting in the area open to it, camping and picnicking, snow sports, and vacationing in summer homes built on government lots leased from the Forest Service.

To accommodate users of the Angeles National Forest and lessen the hazard of fire, the Forest Service has established numerous free public campgrounds on desirable sites at convenient points. Many of these camps have been improved with fireplaces, tables, water supplies, sanitary conveniences and have been fireproofed. Some are small overnight camping places for hikers, located convenient distances apart where water and firewood can be had at the end of a day's hike.

Campfires can be built only in designated campgrounds. Smoking during the fire season must also be confined to either these designated campgrounds, places of habitation, or fireproofed "fag" areas.

Owing to the proximity of the Angeles National Forest to large centers of population, an unusually large number of people are able to take advantage of its facilities, of which summer homes are very popular. The Forest Service has already surveyed and subdivided a number of tracts in which summer homesites may be leased. These tracts are surveyed and subdivided only after careful consideration has been given first to the priority of watershed protection and other uses.

In the Angeles National Forest the Forest Service has set aside 36,200 acres in the form of the Bear Canyon—Devils Canyon Primitive Area. It is located in one of the most scenic areas in Southern California. The object of this area will be to maintain the primitive conditions of transportation, subsistence, habitation and environment to the fullest degree. Fire protective improvements required

to give the area adequate fire protection will be installed as in other similar national forest areas, but with due regard to the preservation of primitive values. This area will not be opened to summer residences, but will be open to hikers and fishermen. Thus provisions have been made to maintain nature in its primitive state.

We may summarize the recreational policy of the Angeles National Forest as follows:

To allocate the various forms of recreational use to the areas best adapted for their development.

To correlate the recreational use with other forest uses in such ways as will avoid conflicts.

To lay down a general plan for recreational improvements or avoidance of improvements.

To determine by what agencies recreational development will be undertaken or allowed on National Forest lands.

*The resources of the Angeles National Forest are for your use and enjoyment. Help protect them from damage and destruction by fire.*

## Hits the Spot

We were much interested in the article by Spence Turner, County Forester, published in the "County Employee's Reporter" of February 8.

The following paragraph which we are glad to quote, states better than we could do it, one of the main objectives of the TRAILS MAGAZINE:

"A persistent, everlasting educational program to drive home the necessity of fire prevention must be continued. The danger of the careless, thoughtless, uncontrolled use of fire must be emphasized to every individual in this southern empire. The warnings of those who have gone through fires and floods in the past must be heeded. Every individual, boy or girl, man or woman, will have to develop a "fire conscience" or an instinct that will be as strong as the one for self-protection, so that the chance of fires starting is brought to a minimum. Unless this is done, we predict and give warning that the catastrophes of last November and January will occur again."



## The John Muir Trail

*California—Southern Division.*

The John Muir Trail crosses Southern California from the Sierra Nevada to Mexico, a distance of 460 miles. The mountain area covered by the Trail is divided into three rather distinct sections: the 85 miles in the Mojave Desert area, the 250 miles over the summit divides of the Sierra Madre, San Bernardino and San Jacinto Ranges, and the 125 miles of almost tropical, hilly, oak-dotted, developed country to Mexico.

Leaving the Sierra Nevada at Tehachapi Pass the Trail crosses the Tehachapi Mountains to Willow Springs, descends to the Mojave Desert, which it crosses for twenty-five miles to Hughes Lake, crosses Boquet Canyon, over Sierra Pelona Ridge, crosses Mint Canyon, passes Valesquez Rocks, and enters the Sierra Madre near Revenna in Soledad Canyon. It rises to altitudes over 9,000 feet, ascends Mt. Gleason, Mt. Pacifico, Mt. Waterman, Mt. Islip, and over the summit of Mt. Baden-Powell to Big Pines Park, it descends via Stockton Flat to Glenn Ranch and crosses the Cajon Canyon at Cosy Dell. It then rises to Cajon Mountain and goes through the recreation camps to Lake Arrowhead and Big Bear. Passing Baldwin Lake it rises via Holcomb Creek to Mt. San Bernardino, crossing just beneath the summit of Mt. San Geronio, and dropping down to Banning via Raywood Flat. It ascends Mt. San Jacinto to Idyllwild, Lake Hemet, then through Terwilliger and Chihuahuas Valleys over Palomar Mountain to Cuyamaca Lake, Laguna Mountain Park, Moreno Reservoir, and so to Campo and to Mexico.

The entire 460 miles are in good condition and though there is little pasture feed for animals, there are good camps with fine water every 15 miles, even across the Mojave Desert. Explorers must provide their own camping equipment, commissary, and pack animals, and as most of the Trail is through rough primitive mountain country, some knowledge of mountaineering and woodcraft is required.

The map folders of the Angelus, San Bernardino and Cleveland National Forests of the National Forest Service which are provided free by the U. S. Government contain detail maps of this region.

CLINTON C. CLARKE.

## Our Trail Survey

At the request of some of the Scouts and other organizations who constantly are using the trails in the County Recreational Parks and elsewhere in the mountain areas, we are reproducing again in this issue of TRAILS the map which was contained in the first issue, showing the network of trails that covers the mountains of Los Angeles County.

In the compiling of this map and in making available much information of a supplemental nature for all who use it in making trips along the various trails, a great amount of work has been done in the way of a trail survey by the Los Angeles County Department of Recreation Camps and Playgrounds. We believe that many readers who study the map will be interested in a summary of what has been accomplished in connection with this trail survey.

There has been compiled an indexed card file of 130 hiking trips in the Angeles Forest, of from one to eight days each, with full information on trails and water conditions, including the more interesting forest areas and varieties of trees, waterfalls, canyon gorges, interesting rock formations, best view points and point-to-point mileage, so catalogued and arranged that one can turn at once to any kind of a trip of any length desired.

The compiled catalog of point-to-point mileage, registered in miles and tenths, covers 80 per cent of the 1250 miles of mountain trails in the county.

There has been laid out a complete recreation trails system for the Big Pines Park area for present and future needs, and arrangements have been made for the immediate construction of the most needed units.

Furthermore, this Department has laid out and secured all necessary agreements for rights-of-way, as well as agreements from the Federal and County Forestry Departments, for the improvement of existing trails and camps and construction of new trails and camps for the southern extension of the John Muir Trail, a distance of 140 miles across Los Angeles County from Fairmont, in the West Antelope Valley, to the head of Lytle Creek. This route includes many points of outstanding interest, and much of it has a distinctive scenic beauty.

With the information this Department has

now available, we can direct hikers into safe and interesting areas and away from those which, for various reasons, are unsuitable.

We have reported to the Federal and County Forestry Departments the details of needed new trails and camp grounds and new fire breaks, as well as repairs of existing trails and campgrounds that are necessary, this program involving from 15,000 to 20,000 days' work. These have been suggested as projects for C.C.C. and other relief groups. Many have been completed, others are now under construction and it is expected that the remainder will soon be started.

It may also be of interest to readers to know that, in the progress of this survey work, 4,200 miles were covered by automobile, 1,800 miles of this being over mountain roads, and that 600 miles of trails were covered on foot.

## Obey the Rules of the Forest

A seasonable word of warning on the matter of fire hazards is contributed to this issue of TRAILS by Frank A. Schilling, chairman of the Conservation Committee of the Nature Club of Southern California. Mr. Schilling says:

"Within a few short weeks vacation-land will beckon, and hundreds of thousands of people will be on the move; some to the seashore, some to the mountains, and others to parts beyond the borders of our beloved state. By far the greater number will tune up their faithful "Old Henry" and follow the highways and byways in quest of the great adventure. Unusually heavy rains in the southland during the latter part of December, followed by warm weather, have resulted in an early heavy vegetal growth, and a long, long dry spell has increased the fire hazard very materially. Unless our visitors to the mountains and chaparral are exceedingly careful with their camp fires, smoking, and other fires, we will have one of the worst fire seasons in our history. Roads have been improved everywhere, and many thousands will take advantage of the ease with which our forested areas can be visited. And, it is to these that we wish to extend an earnest appeal to obey the rules of the forest—Do not Smoke, except in camps or inhabited areas; and see that your camp fire has been extinguished with water, and then buried and covered with earth free of inflammable material."

## Federation Natural Sciences

*The following announcement comes to us from Dr. H. J. Andrews, Vice-President of the Nature Club of Southern California:*

The 1934 Convention of the Federation of Natural Sciences will convene June 22-28, inclusive, at the Pacific Palisades, Los Angeles, California.

The purpose is to combine in one convention all the natural science organizations in Southern California. The remarkable program which is thus unfolded will fill daytime and evening sessions throughout the seven-day period with a wide range of unusually interesting subject material. The papers, lectures and pictures to be presented will interest not only the scientists who specialize in particular lines of research but will also be of great value educationally to teachers and all lovers or students of natural science.

Three of the largest universities in the southwest, the staffs of our principal museums, and several government departments have contributed outstanding speakers for the occasion and among them we find Dr. Robert Millikan, Judge Ben Lindsay, Col. John R. White, Dr. Ransome, Dr. Clements, Mr. Robert S. Stacy-Judd, Dr. Edison Pettit, Mr. S. J. Barnett and Dr. L. J. Muchmore.

These splendid scientific men are offering this program not only for their colleagues but as a gift to the public for the cause of popular education and to popularize scientific education. It is being arranged that there shall be no admission fees or other charges for any of the events.

There are ample accommodations on the grounds, beneath the great oaks and sycamores in very pleasant surroundings, for all who may wish to stay a few days or during the entire convention.

The full program will be available after June 1st at the universities, headquarters of scientific clubs, and at the office of the Los Angeles County Recreation Department, 240 South Broadway, third floor.

A quart canteen is sufficient for two people. Where that will not take you from one watering place to the next, it is best to stay off the trail.



## Outing Club News

### Junior Section of Southern California Chapter of Sierra Club

Another achievement has been added to those of the Sierra Club. It is the Club's constitutional amendment establishing a Junior membership with a special rate for those under twenty-one. The amendment was passed in April, 1934.

The purpose of forming such a section was to promote friendship among the youths who appreciate the mountains, the forests and all the recreational and educational opportunities that California's out-of-doors contain—opportunities which have been made the more accessible and enjoyable through the continued achievements of the Sierra Club since its organization under the leadership of John Muir in 1892.

The Junior Section has conducted several scheduled events since last October, including the scaling of the faces of Eagle Rock and Bee Rock in Griffith Park, with the aid of ropes and under the direction of expert peak-climbers; hikes into our local mountains; ski trips under the leadership of Dr. Walter Mosauer to San Antonio, San Geronio, Big Pines and even to Bishop Pass in the High Sierra. As skiing has fast become the most popular of winter sports in California, it is pertinent to say that the Junior Section is well represented with able ski enthusiasts.

During the summer months some of us will be fortunate enough to be in the High Sierra with the Club's annual outing. The rest of us will seek the beaches where salt water, surf boards and aquaplanes will be substitutes for skis and snow. The fall and winter will again find us hiking and skiing.

The meetings and events of the Junior Section are open to all who are interested. These activities are listed in the Schedules of the Southern California Chapter of the Sierra Club.

DICK M. JONES,

Junior Section Chairman.

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### The Tropher Club

The Trophers at present have a membership of fifty, and they seek physical and mental health through the medium of natural (un-fired) food, outdoor exercise, clean living and maintaining a cheerful mental attitude.

Meetings are held at present at a downtown cafeteria on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, and on the Sunday following each regular meeting a hike is made to some spot of interest in the hills around Los Angeles.

Some interesting trips are planned during the next few weeks. If you would like to join them on one of their outings, call Arthur Scruggs, FEderal 1898, any evening after 7 o'clock.

### Roamer Hiking Club

With the trend toward a return to normal conditions, our members are entering into the Club's scheduled events with more enthusiasm than has been shown for some time past. Inquiries regarding our activities from non-members are also increasing.

Our 1934 schedule, made up twice a year, has given us so far such hikes as Colby Springs, Corkscrew Canyon after a night at Palm Springs, San Gabriel Peak and Opid's Camp, and Saddle Peak in the Santa Monica Mountains, with our last hike to Telegraph Peak on May 20th.

Over Decoration Day we are to have a moonlight hike from our clubhouse in Dark Canyon after a "depression bridge party," a hike to Hoegees Camp June 10th, a hike to Cucamonga Falls June 24th, Mt. Hollywood hike July 3rd in the evening, Mt. San Geronio over July 14-15, beach parties July 28th, August 5th and August 19th. We have also various social events scheduled for the summer, details of which may be had on request.

The two climaxing events for the schedule are a trip to Mt. Wilson some Friday night (date not set) and our annual three-day trip to Catalina Island with a hike to the top of Mt. Orizaba, Catalina's highest mountain peak.

Schedules will gladly be mailed to anyone interested. Call Jack Armstrong, MIchigan 2711. You and your friends will always be welcome at any Roamer event.

### Women's Athletic Club

The Women's Athletic Club of Glendale was organized in August, 1924, for the purpose of promoting efficiency in all lines of physical culture and the advancement of sportsmanship in competitive physical activities. An active interest is maintained in the physical wellbeing of the community. The Club sponsors no teams, but all of its more than two hundred members are active in one or more of the sports represented by the seven departments of the Club.

One of the most popular of these sports is hiking in our local mountains. During the current Club year, which is now drawing to a close, there have been forty members in the Hiking Department under the able leadership of Mrs. Caroline Joos.

The women gather each Thursday morning at 8:30 o'clock at the corner of Harvard and Louise Streets in Glendale. From there they motor to the beginning of the trail for the day's outing. The average attendance for the year has been nineteen, though on a popular trip this number is often increased to twenty-five or thirty. The majority of the trips are from seven to nine miles long with an occasional one of fifteen or more miles to satisfy the more ambitious hikers.

The Club year extends from the last week of September until the first week of June. During the summer all sports activities are suspended. Since October 5, 1933, to the present date there have been twenty-six hikes totaling above one hundred and seventy-five miles.

As hiking is not a competitive sport the Club trophy for hiking is awarded to the woman who has hiked the greatest number of miles with the department group during the Club year.

The outstanding trips for this year have been the ones to Barley Flats, Colby's Ranch, Mt. Lowe from the Red Box, Valley Forge and Mt. Wilson.

The membership of this hiking group is composed of Glendale housewives. Many of them are young matrons who see the children safely off to school before they leave for the day's outing. Others are grey haired grandmothers. But wherever you may meet them on the trails, with their knapsacks bearing the red and white Club emblem, you will find them all seasoned hikers full of enthusiasm.

MRS. SADIE K. ESTABROOK.

### The San Antonio Club

The San Antonians are looking forward with eager anticipation to the Blue Ridge hike of June 16th and 17th, when the sliding terraces of Wright Mountain and the magnificent views from Juniper Point and the head of Prairie Fork will furnish added attractions to a wonderful forest trail.

The July hike will be one day only, Sunday the 15th, from the Dam to the Narrows of the Big Tujunga. A good all-year stream, since the building of the dam, has made a wonderful change in the lower canyon and the narrows, five miles by trail above the dam, is one of the mountain beauty spots of Southern California.

### Glendale Community Hikers

The Glendale Community Hikers had its origin about four years ago, being an offspring of the Glendale Recreational Leaders' Club. The hike attendance varies and is made up of people of all ages. Sometimes as many as fifty hikers turn out. The class of hikes, also, is arranged to suit all types of hikers, ranging from short sunset and early morning trips to all-day hikes and overnight camps. Moonlight hikes once a month are popular with the young people.

Overnight trips to mountain or desert spots are arranged for Saturday and Sunday near the full of the moon, when campfire activities are enjoyed, followed by a short moonlight hike and a Sunday morning hike to some point of interest.

This group operates under a general chairman, who calls the leaders together quarterly to plan schedules for the ensuing quarter. Copies of the schedules of events can be obtained from O. J. Renfrew, Glendale City Department of Parks and Recreation.

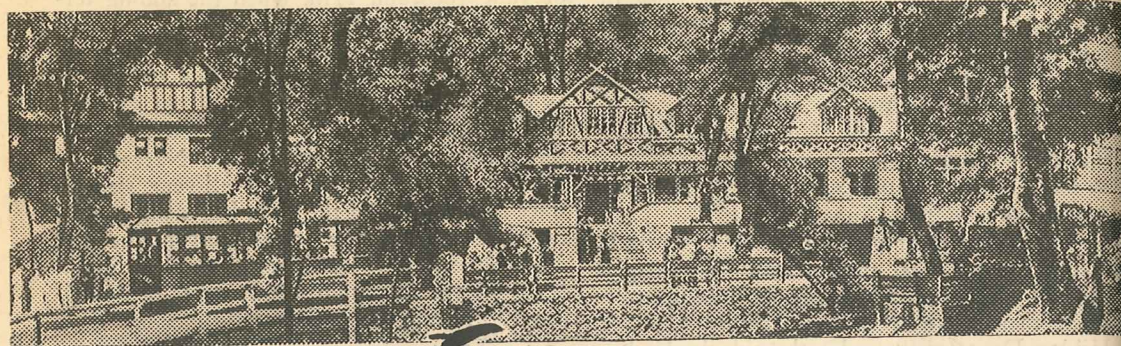
### Colbys

Hidden away in a mountain glen on the north slope of Strawberry Peak, is a group of little green meadows, like a string of emerald beads; an apple orchard, a cherry orchard, a little garden of berries and vegetables and a half dozen old log cabins, on a little stream of the coldest and best water we know of.

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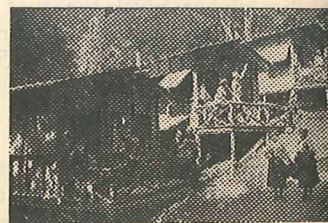
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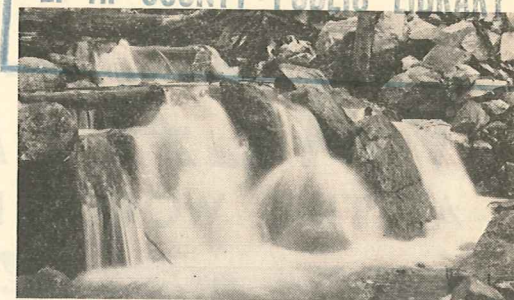
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## PACIFIC ELECTRIC RAILWAY

H. O. MARLER, Passenger Traffic Manager

### Trails Magazine

VOL. 1

SUMMER, 1934

NO. 3

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THE MOUNTAIN LEAGUE  
of Southern California

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### Summer in the Mountains of Southern California

A wonderful opportunity right at our door to escape the dust and heat and sometimes too bright sunlight of the valley.

Cool nooks to be reached by short hikes where one may fill the lungs with soft, good air, may drink good water, may spend the heat of the day in the shade of beautiful trees, may rest tired eyes in the soft light which sifts through a natural canopy of green.

We can start in the light of early dawn for those places higher up or farther away or better still spend the night under the stars on a bed of pine needles and come back after the sun has set; and as we come down the mountain in the gathering dusk it would be a cold soul indeed that would not thrill to the sight in the valley below as the lights of City after City break out until the whole plain is a blaze of jewels from mountains foot to the blue Pacific thirty miles away.

"Afar across a City's wide expanse,  
A thousand twinkling lights begin to dance;  
And then a thousand more, while as you gaze

The whole horizon seems to be ablaze."

—Daisy C. Breeden.

### We Court the Fate of Babylon

And still the fates have spared to Los Angeles County a part of her vast inheritance of forested hills. Many times in the big fires of the past, with the red demon running wild, it was a change of wind or a timely rain which decided the battle when all human agencies were powerless to control. Time after time we have had our warning and refused to heed.

Thousands of grand trees that had defied the storms of hundreds of years, had struggled through many dry seasons, had met and conquered almost impossible conditions that our water might be conserved and our playgrounds made more beautiful, that their strength and majesty might give character to a people and fineness to their ideals, creating hundreds of beautiful spots that as years pass would have become more beautiful, have been destroyed.

Thousands of acres of mountain slopes have been denuded of their cover of brush to be eroded by winter storms and pour their accumulations of rock, sand and debris out over our valleys and we let it happen because we would not understand.

In the Mt. Lukens fire of last November and the terrible flood from those burned slopes which snuffed out 45 lives on New Year's day, we had a warning of what can happen to many of our beautiful foothill communities.

With an ill-advised program of false economy in our public schools we have curtailed or entirely eliminated those courses which train our youth to appreciate and protect our trees, plants and wild life, we have stopped training our boys and girls in things vital to the very existence of Southern California.

Our people, both young and old, must be taught an individual responsibility for their own personal playground which they will fight to protect. We must not curtail but expand every worth while program which teaches forest conservation and protection, both for adults and growing youth.

Through the mountains, mountain work and play, mountain education, they will gain a knowledge and appreciation of the problems confronting the Southwest, a respect for the rights of others, and, in environment physically, mentally and morally beneficial, a love for God's great out-of-dors.

There is only one hope for beautiful forest playgrounds for our children's children. The answer and the only answer is E'D U C A T I O N.



# John Muir Trail Through Los Angeles County

By WILL H. THRALL

The great John Muir Trail from Canada to Mexico, down across Washington, Oregon and the length of California, 2500 miles along the crest of those great mountain ranges which parallel the Pacific, without doubt the greatest trail through the grandest scenery in the world, has been happily named "A Wilderness Trail Through Wonderland."

But when it drops down out of the High Sierras and the Mount Whitney region and passes Tehachapi into the so-called Desert Division our "wise" ones smile and say, "what about the next 100 miles" and "the San Gabriel Range isn't much better."

Well, let's not take the word of those who have only travelled this area on the black ribbon of desert pavement;

"Their thought is all of time and speed,  
Their word of miles per gallon."

but rather let's get close and intimate with this much maligned division, travel on foot its winding trails, and sleep with it under the stars; we will be surprised and delighted, many times in every day's travel, with its different and distinctive beauty and will find many interesting things not met in other divisions.

## And We Have Called It Desert

At Tehachapi we enter the so-called Desert Division, 84 miles, but by no means desert in the true meaning of the word. There are fair to good camp grounds, good water every few miles, fine trees in many places, and at elevated points along the way many wonderful views, a wealth of semi-desert vegetation and at no place the barren sandy areas which we usually associate with desert. Around Double Mountain, across the head of Oak Creek, where we camp the first night, and on through th Tehachapi's the scenery is not so different from that farther north, but as we swing over the last divide and down the long slope to Cottonwood Creek the scene changes and spread before us is the great expanse of Mojave Desert, rimmed about with mountains—dotted with dark green patches of Joshua forest, its great dry lakes showing plainly in the distance and here and there, rising like great castles from the level plain, those weird desert buttes, their perpendicular walls and flat tops constantly changing in the desert haze.

Directly ahead on our route is an arm of

the desert, some 12 miles across, the hills on the farther side dotted with groves of live oak and digger pine, while in between and scattered over the plain, are great groves of Joshua or Tree Yucca, covering miles, with here and there the pear orchard or alfalfa field of some adventurous farmer.

## The Clown of the Desert

Dropping down from this open slope into Cottonwood Canyon we follow the stream for a few miles until it finally disappears in the wider, more open bottom and here we get our first close-up of that clown of the desert, the Joshua, with its grotesque trunk and tufts of dagger-shaped leaves, apparently a relic of the vegetation of the past ages. Passing for two miles through a forest of these interesting trees we reach the Owens River Aqueduct of the City of Los Angeles and a group of buildings housing caretakers and their families and here we make camp.



Through Joshua Forest

The next morning we are soon out of the canyon and as we travel across the plain through typical semi-desert vegetation, mesquite, juniper and cactus, we again pass through four miles of fine Joshua forest and finally reach Fairmont Store and a chance to replenish our stock of food, clothing or anything necessary; also, if you are in the mood, chat with the store-keeper who likes to visit, is the Justice of the Peace, Notary, Postmaster and Librarian and takes an interest in those travelling his way.

Two miles from here we reach Fairmont Reservoir, a beautiful body of blue-green water, its surface rippling in perpetual breeze

and fed by a rushing, roaring river which belches from the earth under our feet, the Owens River Aqueduct.

Swinging to the east and around the shore to the south we again take to the hills by easy grades over Portal Range to a little settlement on the shore of Lake Hughes and a campground near by. The view is fine from all high points on the trail, and if you are fortunate enough to make the trip, as we did, when the West Antelope Valley poppy fields are in bloom, they are best seen as a mass from the Portal Range.

Looking back we see most of the route of the past two days, the straight white line of the trail across the plain, the windings of Cottonwood canyon, the steep grass covered slopes above, thickly dotted with groves of pine, bare granite cliffs jutting out here and there and towering over all the bold outline and forested summit of Double Mountain.

We make a lazy start in the morning, after the long trip of the day before, as this day's hike is to be a short one. A mile east of Lake Hughes at the Munz Ranch we again turn south on a new forest road over the range and down into South Portal Canyon where a short distance after reaching the canyon floor we come to a new camp ground built especially for this trail.

Another mile down South Portal we reach San Francisquito Canyon and have a choice of road high up on the canyon wall or trail through the bottom, both passing under the great aqueduct syphon, two miles to Cherry Canyon and here take a winding road up Cherry Canyon to the Big Boquet Reservoir and around the shore of this beautiful lake to the dam. Crossing on the crest of the dam we turn back on the road around the south shore a half mile to the trail again up through a wooded canyon to Artesian Spring Camp in a beautiful grove of oaks on the Sierra Pelona Range.

## A Geological Treasure House

The Sierra Pelona over which we will travel for the next eight miles is all that remains of a mighty range of past ages, probably the oldest and greatest mountain of Southern California, and will furnish a treat for those interested in geology. Here lie exposed some of the earliest formations of the earth's crust, Pre-Cambrian schists shot through with silica, great boulders of milk white quartz, mica schists in white quartz which sparkle like

gems with the colors of the rainbow. Two and one-half miles east from camp we pass an enormous oak, the largest and oldest in Southern California, 45 feet around the smallest part of its trunk, probably 1500 to 2000 years old.

A half mile further on and just below the crest of the range is perhaps the most interesting example of pre-cambrian metamorphic schist in existence. Towering some 40 feet above the trail which passes along its base this rock has many times been reported as a petrified log, but scientists tell us that it was never wood and that its probable age is more than 500,000,000 years.

As we top the divide at an elevation of 4500 feet there at our feet lies the Sierra Pelona Valley with the famous Vasquez Rocks in plain view, along the farther side and stretching across the back of the picture the whole grand sweep of the San Gabriel Range from Newhall to the Cajon, to the east a part of Mojave Desert and in between several ranges of lower, rolling hill country. Looking back we have a panorama of our trip of the past four days with a shoulder of Double Mountain cutting off the view of Tehachapi.

As we leave this crest on the down trail we pass immediately into the best of the miccas with colors ranging from white through the yellows, reds and greens to deep blue. The trail and surrounding slopes are covered with sparkling bits and we secure some beautiful specimens.

## We Dip Into California's Romantic Past

A hike of a few miles brings us to Vasquez Rocks, and we camp for the night under an overhanging cliff in the fabled impregnable stronghold of Vasquez the Bandit, amid surroundings which vibrate with the mystery and tradition of early California.

The next day's trip is a short one, so we have a few extra hours for exploring this historic area and the no less interesting Escondido Canyon, a two-mile gorge cut through the rocks of its south side.

Moving picture companies have long known its possibilities and many a covered wagon journey of the pioneer days has been reproduced in the wild gorges, in the caves and under the overhanging cliffs of Escondido Canyon.

Leaving this district which looked so barren and has proved so tremendously interesting, we proceed under a towering cliff up the south



fork of Escondido Canyon, on over a low divide and soon see, on ahead, what appears to be three enormous boulders balanced on the crest of a narrow ridge. These great masses of red sandstone and conglomerate, though over 300 feet high are small chunks of a strata of similar formation 8400 feet thick, which, overlaying this area ages ago was broken up by tremendous convulsions and upended to a 45° angle. It is the erosion of this broken, tilted strata that has made the interesting formations seen for miles along the north base of the San Gabriel range from Cajon Pass to Newhall, the best known probably Vasquez Rocks but the greatest the Devil's Punch Bowl which we will pass later on.



*In Escondido Canyon*

Our trail swinging around the head of the canyon, passes along the base of these great rocks and following a natural shelf along the face of the southermost turns through a little pass to the opposite side and down a little canyon to the Soledad.

Here for a short distance we tread the path of that desert hero of '49, William Lewis Manley, the Jayhawkers and the Bennett Death Valley Party, and at Indian Canyon enter the San Gabriel Range where a hike of two miles brings us to a campground for the night.

As we sit and talk under the stars we ask each other "what of the desert", we didn't find it; instead we have had many interesting experiences, have seen many interesting and beautiful things and as we roll up in our blankets to sleep it is with eager anticipation of the 90 miles of mountains which lie ahead. (To Be Concluded in the Autumn Number)

## God's Country

I love to away from the "roaring town,"  
Far from its stress and strife,  
To another world, a wonderful world,  
To the hills and a simpler life.

To follow the trail 'long a canyon stream,  
Make camp in a ferny dell,  
To search out the meadow the mule deer love  
Or the glade where the blue-jays dwell.

To watch the squirrel unravel a cone  
At the top of some lofty tree,  
Or where the yucca blooms on the mountain slope,  
Study the butterfly and bee.

I love to travel a forest trail  
Through a fragrant tunnel of green,  
Or the path that clings to a towering cliff  
Hanging heaven and earth between.

Over upland meadows on springy sod,  
'Tween banks of fern like lacy walls,  
Through rocky gorge whose cliffs resound  
With the music of water-falls.

Along open, rolling mountain side  
Aglow with gorgeous flowers,  
Through elfin forest with scented bloom  
To rival fairy bowers.

I love the light of the glowing camp-fire  
As seen flickering through the trees,  
The call of the owl or the coyotes howl  
As they float in on the breeze.

To watch for the stars through the pine tree tops  
As the curtain of night unfurls,  
To fling wide my arms to the force of the wind  
That blows over the top of the world.

To lay my head on a pine needle bed  
On some wooded mountain height,  
And greet the sun when the night is done  
From the loftiest point in sight.

For there's character and majesty  
To be gained from a love of trees,  
There's more wonderful scents than of the Orient  
Afloat on a mountain breeze.

There's physical, mental and moral strength  
To be found on a mountain peak,  
A wealth of health and happiness  
All there for those who seek.

It's good to know of the wonderful life  
That springs from the lowly sod,  
Where mid scenes of master artistry  
You're living close to God.

—WILL H. THRALL.

## Our Cover Picture

Here is a spot which few of you know, but which is well worthy of your attention. The beautiful gorge of the San Gabriel, where for eight miles, from Prairie Fork to Devil Gulch, the river has cut through the mightiest mountains in Southern California.

## Fire Protection of the Angeles Forest

WM. V. MENDENHALL, *Forest Supv.*

The forest problem of Los Angeles County is primarily water conservation and flood control with game and recreation in close relation.

Of the 3,880 square miles in the County 1,072 lie within the Angeles National Forest, and in this are found all the principal drainage areas. These areas are vital to the future of Southern California, and it is these the Federal Forestry Department is protecting to the extent of its ability.

In order to make this protection as complete as possible, the department, after years of study, has planned and is now building a system of roads, trails, firebreaks, telephone lines and lookout stations which will, so far as is humanly possible, keep mountain fires to the minimum. This system is still in the making and, though materially helped by the Federal Relief program of the past year, will take several years to complete.

Through studies of accurate and complete reports of many fires over many years, we are able to anticipate what may happen in any given area under changing conditions, to designate the zones of forest in which the various classes of fires are most likely to occur, whether camper, smoker, lightning, or railroad, and to plan protection accordingly. Visibility studies of the present and proposed lookout stations show the portions of the forest that are under the eyes of our observers and determine those areas which must have the most intensive patrol.

In patrolling the mountain trails, particularly along popular streams, we often find little burned dots indicating the starting of fires in forbidden places by campers or smokers, and when the humidity is under 10 and the temperature around 100 the thought of those little careless fires creates anything but an easy feeling.

Sometimes changing temperature conditions will, within a few hours, make an ordinarily safe area an extremely hazardous one, and its immediate closing to public use, for a brief period, becomes necessary. We plan ultimately the development and fireproofing of every area in the National Forest that is used for camping, and if possible, the centralizing of camping in areas of low fire hazard.

In the final analysis it is the cooperation and understanding of those who use them which will do most to reduce the mountain fire hazard. It requires publicity and public relations work such as we are now receiving from many organizations and publications to so educate those who are using the mountains that each and every one will be an individual fire prevention agency.

## A Hazardous Year in the Forest

By SPENCER D. TURNER, *Forester*  
*Los Angeles County Forestry Department*

We all know or should realize that not only California but a great part of the entire United States has entered a period of fire control conditions of the most hazardous type that we have had in many years. Life as well as property and water supplies will be at stake until the winter rains come. We are sitting on a powder keg and it will not pay to light a match. The grass and brush is as dry now as it usually is in August, and because of this, as well as low humidities and high temperatures, we are entering the worst period of fire hazard that Los Angeles County has had since 1924 and 25 when there were over 500 fires costing approximately \$200,000.00 to extinguish and with values destroyed running into millions.

In order to get prompt action on large fires, cut down losses and avoid loss of life in their control, the Forestry Department is depending on S.E.R.A., C.C.C. and other fire road construction camps for extra labor. If the regular forces are unable to control a major fire these camps will be called out. This will provide a reservoir of available trained man power in the event of such a major disaster. They have been given proper instructions in fire fighting methods, organized into small crews in charge of experienced fire suppression foremen and all of them given instructions in how to take care of themselves under hazardous conditions. With such trained men under adequate leadership the danger to the fire fighters is reduced to a minimum. By using this reservoir of trained man power there will be little need for hiring other fire fighters and no persons will be so hired. This policy will aid greatly in eliminating incendiary fires set to get jobs fighting them and far more important, will eliminate the hazard of inexperienced men on the fire line.



## Outing Club News

### Roamer Hiking Club

The activities of the ROAMER HIKING CLUB are attracting attention among lovers of out door recreation. Our guest list has become quite large and our membership is steadily increasing. We welcome guests on our events as it has been proven that a satisfied guest is our best advertisement.

Our hike to Mt. San Geronio (Greyback) over the week end of July 14th and 15th proved to be a real he-man trip. Spending Saturday night at Elkhorn Inn on Barton Flats, we got an early start Sunday morning and hiked to Dollar Lake. Several spent the day at this beautiful spot, while the more ambitious continued on to the Summit, Elevation 11,485 feet.

During the summer months we turn to the beaches. A moonlight beach party is scheduled for July 28th, Saturday night. We spend the day, Sunday, August 5th, at Long Beach. A dancing party at one of the beach ball-rooms takes place August 11th. Another day at the beach August 19th. This time at Manhattan Beach. We have scheduled a Friday night trip to the Mt. Wilson observatories, to enjoy one of the world famous "Friday Night Lectures", and a view of the stars thru the 60-inch telescope, third largest in the world.

The grand finale on the present schedule is a three-day trip to Catalina Island over Labor Day, Sept. 1st, 2nd, and 3rd. We will take the Saturday boats, spend Saturday night at Avalon, hike to Mt. Orizaba Sunday and Monday, enjoy the many attractions at Avalon, returning home on the Monday evening boat.

### Glendale Community Hikers

The Glendale Community Hikers have just issued their quarterly schedule for the months of July, August and September. This schedule lists many interesting events, among which are Moonlight hikes, Sunset hikes, early Sunday morning hikes followed by breakfast cooked in the open; all day hikes and overnight camp, and hikes including Old Baldy and Palomar Mountain. Also a Saturday afternoon and evening Beach party and a get-together frolic and dancing party.

Although interest in hiking wanes some-

what during the summer months, it is nevertheless surprising and at the same time most gratifying, to note the interest and enthusiasm that prevails and to see the number of persons taking advantage of these outings.

Everyone, young and old alike, is welcome, and if interested, a copy of the schedule may be had by writing or telephoning to R. W. Haight, General Chairman, 420 So. Lincoln Avenue, Glendale.

### Junior Section of the Southern California Chapter of the Sierra Club

By DICK M. JONES, *Chairman*

Perhaps the most outstanding events of the Junior Section's hikes and climbs since the first of the year are the climbs up and down the sheer northwest face of Eagle Rock, and the "rope downs" over the northeast face of Bee Rock, which overlooks Griffith Park Zoo.

Those of us—boys and girls of high school and college age—who have climbed or "roped down" the sheer faces of these rocks know that such a stunt is not foolishness, for we have experienced keen fun and thrills with perfect safety. Our attacks on the steepest sides of these huge rocks have been pre-planned with the help and advice of experienced mountain climbers, young men who have made first ascents and have found new routes up important peaks in the High Sierra during the past several summers.

It takes real skill and a knowledge of climbing technique to achieve the top of a nearly vertical wall. In climbing the face of Eagle Rock, some 150 feet up, the climber is disqualified if he or she intentionally makes use of the "belay rope" which is tied around the climber's waist to prevent a fall in case he should slip. While climbing, the person is "belayed," that is, the slack of the rope is taken up by a second person who is so located on top of the rock as to have absolute control of the rope at all times.

The next rock climb is scheduled for Sunday afternoon, September 30th, at Bee Rock, in Griffith Park, back of the Zoo.

"Roping down" over this sixty foot overhang is somewhat similar to parachute jumping, the difference being that in "roping

down" one may stop in mid-air at one's will.

Other week-end events of the Junior Section, both recreational and social, may be found in the Schedule of the Southern California Chapter of the Sierra Club. Such events are open to all who are interested.

### The Sierra Club

By SAMUEL MERRILL

*Chairman Southern California Chapter*

There is no better way to know your Southern California than by joining and taking the weekly trips of the Sierra Club. Membership also entitles you to join on that wonderful annual outing, the High Sierras trip.

John Muir, founder and first president, said: "I care to live only to entice our people to look at nature's loveliness," and himself led many a trip through that most magnificent scenery in the world.

The club maintains two comfortable well-furnished mountain lodges: Muir Lodge at Sturtevant Falls and Harwood Lodge on Manker Flat on the slope of Mount San Antonio, both of which are open at all times to members and their friends. In addition to communing with nature in agreeable company, these outings have a delightful social side and lead to many life-long friendships.

We welcome visitors and prospective members to the Friday Evening Dinners of the club at Clifton's Cafeteria, 618 South Olive Street, where you may meet and know the officers and members.

### The San Antonio Club

The August outing of the San Antonians will be an easy week-end, the 11th and 12th, at Big Spruce Cabin, the club's mountain headquarters.

The biggest trip of the Club year will come over Labor Day, September 1, 2, 3, and instead of the usual "Top-O-The-World" hike to some peak of over 10,000 feet elevation they will, this year, go to Buckhorn Flat.

They anticipate a wonderful time in that beautiful forest area and among hikes planned are the triangle trip east through Cedar Springs to the head of Little Rock Creek, down that stream to Cooper Canyon and back to Buckhorn, also a hike to the summit of Mt. Waterman.

City headquarters of the Club are at 400 So. Garfield Avenue, Alhambra, Calif.

### A Few of the Many

*From Colton, California—*

"As a resident of Southern California for 27 years, a member of the Sierra Club, who has hiked the Sierra Madres for 20 years, who has climbed most of the peaks of Southern California and several of the High Sierras, I most heartily endorse your little magazine. More power to you. I enclose a check for 5 copies to distribute among my friends.

"H. R. STURDEVANT."

"Everyone who sees my TRAILS MAGAZINE wants it; here are 5 more subscriptions. (He has sent in ten.) Your magazine has answered our greatest problem 100 percent. No Scout Leader or any person interested in the wide open spaces should be without it. The best is, you give us the information we need of the mountains in which we are most interested, the San Gabriel Range.

"KENNETH WALKER, *Scout Leader.*"

*From Chattanooga, Tenn.—*

"Please let me thank you for your handsome little magazine. I should like to have it for the Club regularly. With greetings and best wishes from the Cumberland Hiking Club. "ROBERT SPARKS WALKER, *Pres.* "(Author-Naturalist. Organizer of 40 hiking clubs in the Cumberlands.)"

"This is a much needed work for those of us who like to get back to what of nature is left to us. "WELDON F. HEALD."

"Please send 40 copies each of Spring and Winter numbers, as we want them for our Scoutmasters. "GEORGE BERGSTROM, "Scout Executive San Fernando Valley Council, Boy Scouts of America."

*From Nature Magazine—*

"Much interested in TRAILS MAGAZINE; section devoted to information on Trail Trips immensely valuable, and that devoted to activities of Outing Clubs equally important.

"RICHARD W. WESTWOOD, *Editor.*"

"The Los Angeles County Library acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the TRAILS MAGAZINE. In cooperating thus with the Library's efforts to preserve and make readily available for reference use all such materials, members of various County departments, as well as the public at large, may receive a valuable service."

"HELEN E. VOGLESON, "County Librarian."



## Los Angeles County A Geological Wonderland

*Attracts Attention of Scientists.*

It is not only the forests of our mountain slopes, the wonderful gorges of our mountain streams and the beautiful wild flowers to be found in profusion in certain spots and at certain times which make our trails so attractive, but the beauty and mystery of the exposed shell of this old planet we call the Earth. Exposed by fault shifts and cut by erosion, stratas which were once 10,000 to 20,000 feet below are now on the surface, and at many points along the trails the Earth's past for hundreds of thousands of years lies before our eyes.

## Angeles Forest - Our Greatest Mountain Playground

The mountains of Southern California have become the greatest playground in the world and the number who visit them annually runs into millions. They are exercise, relaxation, health to a multitude of people; a great, wonderful playground in Summer's heat or Winter's snows. They have a lure all their own and as a hikers paradise are supreme.

Of all our mountain area the Angeles National Forest draws the strongest and more people visit the mountains of Los Angeles County than all the National Parks of California combined. From July 1, 1932, to December 30, 1933, 2,411,463 persons visited

this area either to hike, picnic, occupy their cabins, or camp for a while. This does not include those just passing through on the highways which, if it were added, would double the total.

Registered visitors to the County Parks of Big Pines and Crystal Lake for May, 1934, numbered 33,741, or more than double those of May, 1933.

## WEBER'S CAMP

*On Beautiful Coldwater Canyon  
A Favorite of the Early Days*

QUIET RESTFULNESS  
IN RUGGED GRANDEUR

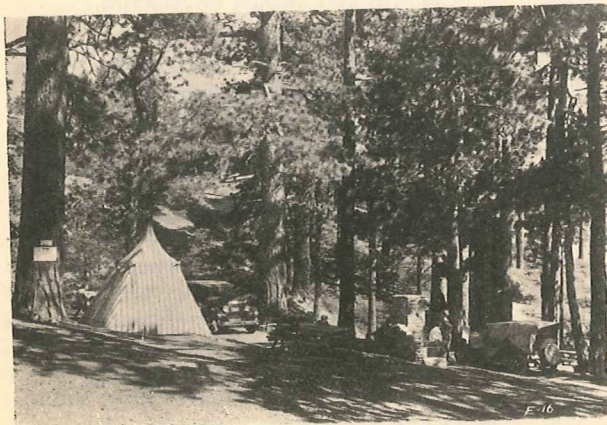
Good fishing on three streams  
Comfortable cabins and tent-houses  
Board if you wish

50 miles from Los Angeles; 44 miles of pavement by Glendora and the Dalton Canyon high-gear road to San Gabriel river; then 4 miles Forest Service road (locked) thru beautiful canyon scenery and 2 miles easy trail to camp. Saddle horses and pack animals if you wish.

*Ask the Forest Ranger to unlock the gate to paradise*

W. E. HIVELY, Manager  
GLENORA, CALIFORNIA

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For information call at Los Angeles County Department of Recreation Camps and Playgrounds, 240 South Broadway, Los Angeles, or phone MUTUAL 9211, Station 2829.

## Our Trail Resorts Must Be Maintained

Mountain and canyon resorts in the back country have a vital part in our forest protection system as they supplement our fire lookout stations with many vitally interested observers, furnish canyon telephone stations, and have a general restraining and beneficial effect on those who travel their way. They are the front line emergency stations in case of fire or accident and the base of many a searching party.

You will eliminate the hardship and add greatly to the pleasure of many a hiking trip if you patronize the Trail Resorts.

## Hiking Correctly

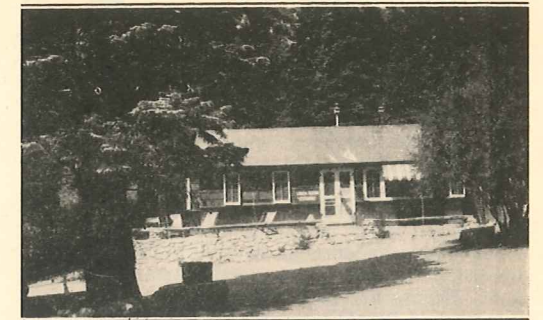
*From the National Recreation Association Bulletin, with some additions by the Editor.*

There's a knack in this walking business that means a lot on nature trips. Watch the good walker with his even stride and how he elevates himself on the balls of his toes. Notice, too, that he swings forward the shoulder opposite the advancing steps as he makes each step.

A regulation hiking pace under all conditions is unknown in club circles and probably always will be. After all, a wilderness hike is not a walking marathon.

It is best to take a steep hill or mountain at a slow even pace as though stepping to slow music. You will soon acquire a sense of rhythm, and then the all-essential measured tread. If unaccustomed to climbing, a two-minute rest every ten minutes will prove desirable. Two short steps are preferable to one long step, and this also applies to the later descent.

How often we hikers hear "the climbing gets my wind, but it's the down-grade that makes me lame for days after a trip." There is a right and wrong way to hike down-grade, and if the right way is used, you won't be crippled in hip and knee joints the next day. If you take no longer steps in going down than in going up, your foot will strike the ground at the same angle, your body balance will be a little ahead of your step, your knee a trifle bent as the other foot swings ahead and with that slight angle at hip and knee your muscles instead of your joints take the strain and eliminate the jar. It takes practice for perfection but it works.



## Snow Crest Camp

Altitude 6300 feet  
Accessible by Trail or Motor Road  
In Beautiful Pine Forest on  
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(Old Baldy)

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## DANCING

Saturday — Sunday — Holidays  
Orchestra Broadcasts  
Saturday—1 p.m.—KGER

Drive north from Arcadia on Santa Anita Ave. and new mountain road to end. Park car and follow Government Trail one-half mile to camp.

Phone Sierra Madre 213-F-2  
P. O. Address, SIERRA MADRE, CALIFORNIA



## Trail Trips

### *Big Tujunga Narrows—1 Day From Flood Control Dam*

Drive Big Tujunga Canyon road to parking place near the dam and leave auto. Hike trail up east (right) slope around the dam and reservoir, dropping to stream level at Josephine Creek,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles, then follow trail up canyon to Edison Road crossing, 2 miles, and if intending to use fire, lunch here. If carrying cold lunch go on to Big Tujunga Narrows, 1 mile, and lunch here. Return by same route. Secure fire permit at Tujunga Ranger Station on road in. Water most of the way. Josephine Falls one-tenth mile east of trail on Josephine Creek, 150 foot sheer drop, in high water one of most beautiful in Southern California. Total hiking distance, 10 miles.

### *Bear Canyon-Arroyo Seco Forks from Mt. Lowe Tavern—1 Day*

Pacific Electric Cars to Mt. Lowe Tavern; 200 yards above Tavern take Bear Canyon trail leading around the mountain to west (left) to stream in Bear Canyon, 3 miles, then trail down the canyon (left) to forks of the Arroyo Seco, 2 miles, and have lunch. Return by same route. No water between Mt. Lowe Tavern and Bear Canyon. Secure fire permit before starting as no Ranger Station on this trip. This is an easy and beautiful hike. Total hiking distance, 10 miles.

### *Bear Canyon-Big Spruce Camp Ground*

Same as above to Forestry Camp Ground opposite San Antonio Club headquarters on Bear Canyon. Total hiking distance,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles.

### *Eaton Canyon from Mt. Lowe Tavern—1 Day*

Hike trail starting from Inspiration Point trail at Proposal Arbor to Eaton Canyon, 3 miles, then down stream to Rocky Flat Camp ground,  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile, or on down to Sugar Bowl Camp Ground at the head of the gorge, 1 mile. Return by same route. Water at convenient intervals. Total hiking distance, 10 miles.

### *Big Santa Anita Canyon from Arcadia—1 Day*

This canyon, untouched by fire, has kept its forests and streams, its freshness, and was never so beautiful as now. A day or a week may be enjoyably spent there. Take Santa Anita Avenue north from Arcadia and the new mountain road to a parking circle at the end. Hike  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile on trail to First Water Camp and either up or down the stream for several miles is equally fine.

### *Pine Mountain from Camp Rincon—1 Day*

Hike the Rincon Trail starting up Rincon Canyon to junction with trail to Monrovia,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles, then west (right) to summit of Pine Mountain, elevation 4541 feet,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile, and have cold lunch. Return by same route. Sometimes water at spring near junction of Rincon-Monrovia trails but best to carry it from Camp Rincon. No fires allowed in this area. Total hiking distance, 10 miles.

### *Bear Creek and Return from Cold Brook Camp—1 Day*

Hike west from near Cold Brook Ranger Station over Smith Mountain divide to Bear Creek, 5 miles, and have cold lunch. Good views from the divide and Bear Creek Canyon worth while. Return by same route. Usually water at spring  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles be-

fore reaching Bear Creek, but should carry from Cold Brook. No fires allowed in this area. Total hiking distance, 10 miles.

### *Crystal Lake by Soldier Creek Trail—1 Day*

By road from Azusa, up San Gabriel Canyon to Camp Cold Brook and park auto. Hike up Soldier Creek trail to County Park on Crystal Lake Flat and follow trail to Spring Camp picnic ground at extreme east end of flat and stop for lunch. After lunch follow trail west across flat to Crystal Lake, go to right around Lake and at extreme west end follow trail west over low divide to Wawona Basin. Returning to Lake go on around half way of south side to trail leading south (right) over rocky ridge and down to road in South Flat. Follow this road to right,  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile, to trail to Soldier Creek and back to auto on Soldier Creek trail. This is an easy and beautiful hike. Water most of the way. Fire permit at Cold Brook Ranger Station. Total hiking distance, 10 miles.

### *Cedar Canyon from Camp Baldy— $\frac{1}{2}$ Day*

Hike or drive to Ice House Canyon,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles, hike Ice House trail, 1 mile, and turn north (left) through Cedar Flat to the big spring, 1 mile. Here go over the low ridge to the east (right) into a beautiful forested area and up through this to the head of the canyon,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile. No trail after passing the spring, but so little brush one is not necessary. This is an interesting half-day trip. Total hiking distance, from Camp Baldy, 8 miles; from mouth of Ice House, 5 miles.

### *Mt. San Antonio—Elevation 10,080 ft.*

*Up by Devil's Backbone, Down by the Narrows and Bear Flat—1 Day*

Drive up San Antonio Canyon road to Bear Canyon Ranger Station near Camp Baldy and park auto. Hike either road or trail to Manker Flat,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles; then by trail to summit of San Antonio-Lytle Creek divide,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and stop for lunch at the spring at the old cabin site near by. After lunch take trail north (left) up the ridge and across the Devil's Backbone to the summit of Mt. San Antonio (Old Baldy),  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles. Magnificent view of all Southern California. Returning take trail down west slope of the peak and across the Narrows through Bear Flat, 6 miles, down Bear Canyon to the auto,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles. No water between the spring at San Antonio-Lytle Creek divide and Bear Flat. Camp grounds with fires permitted at both of these points. Water at frequent intervals balance of the trip. *This is a hard one-day trip, but is often done.* If intending to use fire secure permit at Bear Canyon Ranger Station. To make easier and more enjoyable stop for the night at one of the several resorts along the way and start early in the morning. Total hiking distance, 17 miles.

### *Lookout Peak from Camp Baldy—1 Day*

From Ranger Station hike Bear Canyon to Bear Flat,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles, then turn west (left) on trail to Lookout Peak, old location of the fire lookout, and over the summit to the road on the divide, 6 miles, and road back to Camp Baldy,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles. Carry cold lunch and small canteen as probably no water after leaving Bear Flat. Fine view and some nice forest. Total hiking distance, 9 miles.

### *Big Santa Anita and West Fork from Mt. Lowe Tavern— $2\frac{1}{2}$ Days*

Hike the trail, starting from the trail to Inspiration Point a short distance east of the Tavern, to Eaton Canyon,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles, down that Canyon  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile to old site of Idle Hour Camp and stop for the night. Second day take trail east from camp around the slope to the Mt. Wilson Road, 2 miles, up the road to the Sierra Madre trail, 3 miles, and down this trail a short distance to a trail leading east (left) down to Hoeges Camp,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles, on down to the Santa Anita Canyon Trail,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles, turning up this trail (left) to Forestry Camp Ground just below Sturtevant Camp and near Junction of trail to West Fork, 3 miles. Third day take trail over the range to West Fork, 5 miles, turn west (left) by Valley Forge Lodge,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles, to Opids Camp,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  miles, and up a beautifully forested slope to the Mt. Wilson Road,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles. Follow this road east (left) to the Mt. Lowe Trail,  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile, and the trail back to Mt. Lowe Tavern, 3 miles. Take small canteen as three times on this trip it is 5 miles between water. Secure fire permit before starting. Hiking distance, first day, 4 miles; second day, 12 miles; third day, 14 miles; total distance, 30 miles. This trip may be made much easier and more enjoyable without equipment by stopping at resorts on the way. An afternoon car to the tavern, a sunset from Mt. Lowe, the lights of valley from Inspiration Point and an early morning start from the tavern, stopping the second night at Fern Lodge or Sturtevant's and the late car from Mt. Lowe to the valley, or dinner at Opids Camp and an evening ride out on Angeles Crest Highway.

### *San Gabriel Canyon-El Encanto to Camp Rincon—2 Days*

There are many beautiful and interesting sights along the main San Gabriel and a leisurely hike from El Encanto to Camp Rincon, 10 miles, will be found different and desirable. The Morris Dam and the beautiful lake above it; Flood Control Dam No. 1 now under construction to be 300 feet high, 1670 feet long, 1100 feet thick at the bottom with a bulk of nearly 6,000,000 cubic yards; and the rock formations of the canyon wall, will all prove tremendously interesting. Stop for the night at Camp Rincon and return by Rincon Trail, starting directly back of the resort, keeping to the high country, around the mountain to Roberts Canyon and back to El Encanto, 14 miles. Carry water on return trip. Total hiking distance, 24 miles.

### *The Gorge of the San Gabriel and Coldwater Canyon—from Cattle Canyon Ranger Station— 2 or 3 Days*

Drive from Glendora by Dalton Canyon Road to Cattle Canyon Ranger Station, park auto. Hike east up Cattle Canyon to Coldwater Canyon,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and up Coldwater to a camp ground in beautiful forest 1 mile above Webers Camp,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles, or stay at Webers Camp. Second day—drop back a short distance to the Allison Trail and turn west over the mountain to the San Gabriel above the Narrows,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and back to auto, 7 miles. Water all the way except the  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles over the mountains. Narrows not passable but good trail around the cliff on west side. Fire permit at Cattle Canyon Ranger Station. First day, 8 miles;

second day, 14 miles; total, 22 miles. A wonderful day may be added by turning up the San Gabriel from the Allison Trail, passing Iron Fork, 1 mile, and Fish Fork,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles, to Prairie Fork, 4 miles, and make camp, a total of 13 miles. Third day return down stream to auto, 14 miles. Making the 3 days total of 36 miles.

### *Prairie Fork and Falls of Fish from Big Pines Park—2 Days*

Hike the Nature Trail to East Blue Ridge road,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles, turn east (left) a short distance to Prairie Fork trail, then south (right) to Prairie Fork Ranger Station,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and down Prairie Fork to Vincent Gulch, 3 miles. Here turn south (left) down the main San Gabriel, passing Alder Gulch 2 miles, to Fish Fork, 2 miles, and up Fish a short distance to a fine camp ground for the night. Second day, leave equipment and go on up Fish Fork to the Falls,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and return, pick up equipment and retrace the trip of the day before to junction of Vincent Gulch and Prairie Fork trails, 4 miles. Here take the trail up Vincent Gulch to the Big Rock divide, 4 miles, and trail east (right) up the south slope of Blue Ridge and road and trails back to Big Pines,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles. Water on all of this trip except the first and last 5 miles. Secure fire permit before starting or at Prairie Fork Ranger Station. Hiking distance, first day, 12 miles; second day, 16 miles; total distance, 28 miles. This is a beautiful trip into wild country.

## Rules of the Trail

Do not build any fire of any kind without first securing a camp fire permit from a Forest Service Officer.

Do not build a camp fire in any dangerous place or at a dangerous time even if you have a permit.

Do not leave any fire unattended at any time or for any reason. *Put it out.*

Do not build a large fire, a small one will serve you better.

Do not leave camp without first drowning your fire with water and then covering with earth.

Do not smoke except in posted camp grounds, at places of habitation, or at places where there is a sign "Smoking Permitted."

Do not leave a dirty camp. Leave it as clean as you would like to find it.

Do not short-cut trails; they cost on an average of \$700 per mile, and short-cuts damage them. Besides there's usually a reason for going around and those who short-cut are often in danger.

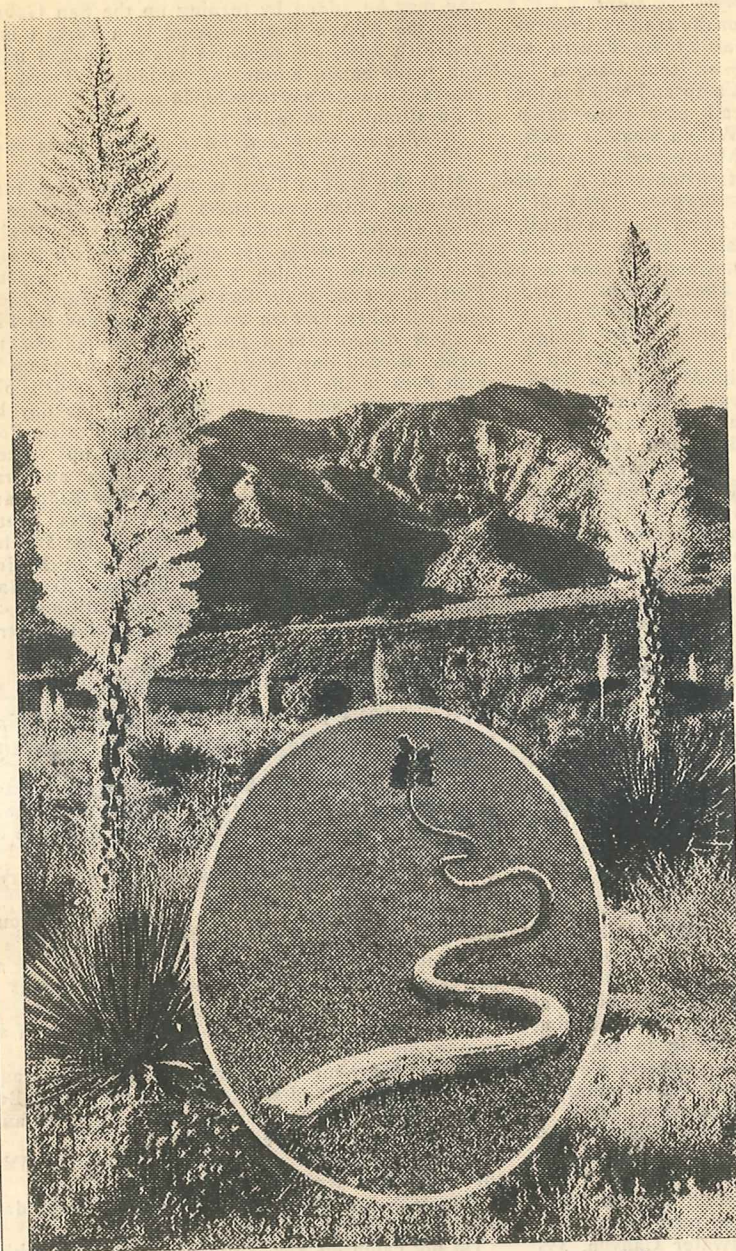
Do not bathe or wash in streams or spring. Dip the water and wash on land.

Do not disturb the property of others. Some day you may leave something unprotected.

Do not camp on any National Forest land without being equipped. Each automobile or pack train should have the following fire-fighting tools: one axe with handle not less than 26 inches in length and head weighing not less than 2 pounds; one shovel with handle not less than 36 inches in length and blade not less than 8 inches wide.

If you find a fire, *put it out* if possible; if not, get word to the nearest Forest Service officer at once and help all you can. It is *your* playground that is burning.





"Believe it or Not"—This is a Yucca Snake, found by Mrs. Foster Curry on Yucca Flats, near Camp Baldy.

49 miles from Los Angeles via Foothill Boulevard to Claremont, thence 10 miles north; or, Pacific Electric to Upland to meet Camp Baldy Stage.

MRS. FOSTER CURRY  
Managing Owner

UPLAND 1F4

## Yucca Time *at* CAMP BALDY

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# TRAILS MAGAZINE



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