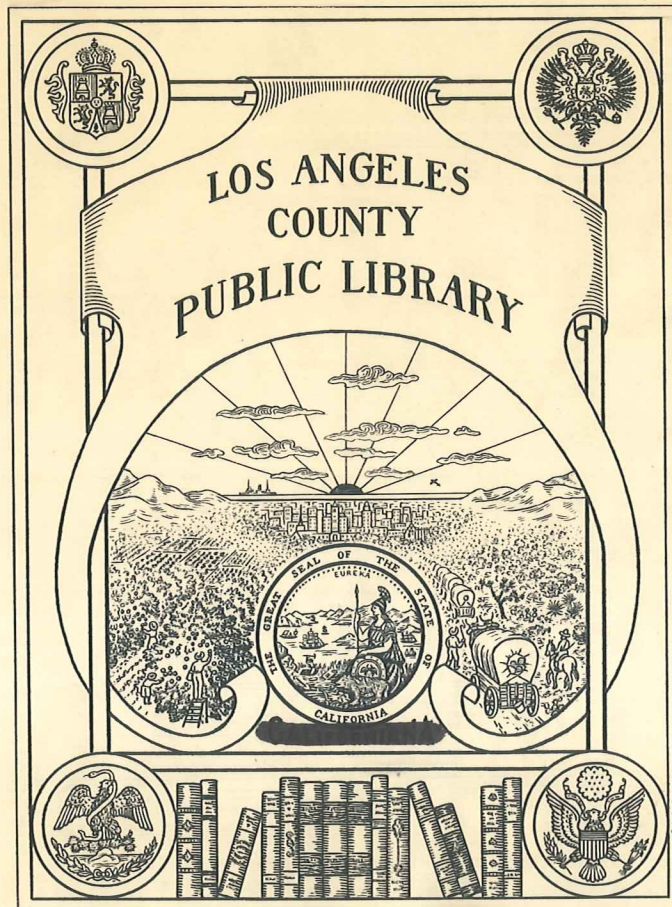


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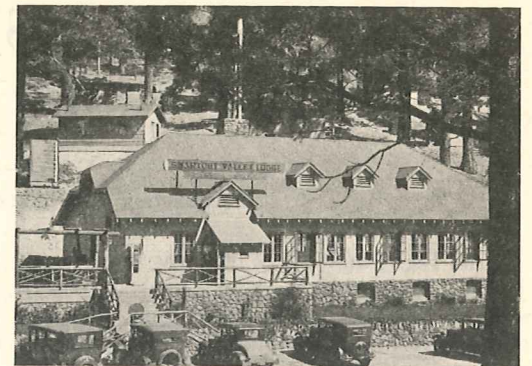
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# BIG PINES SKI CLUB YEAR BOOK

Introduction by HARLON DORMER, Secretary

The Big Pines Ski Club was formed on January 2nd, 1932, by a group of ski enthusiasts at Big Pines Recreation Camp at Swartout, California. The purpose of its inception was, and still is, to promote a healthy interest in activities taking place in the great out-of-doors, particularly in the winter.

In order to keep an accurate record of the accomplishments of the club and to place this record in the hands of the members, we have taken advantage of an offer to use the TRAILS MAGAZINE for our annual publication. This magazine is published quarterly by The Mountain League of Southern California in the interests of outdoor recreation, particularly in Los Angeles County. Since our mission in life closely follows that of the League, it was

but a matter of time until we should become more closely associated. Their very generous offer to allow us to incorporate our Year Book in the Autumn issue of the Magazine, was taken with alacrity and we present to you our first annual publication.

It is our aim, in publishing this year book, to provide members of the club an accurate history of its achievements and operation. To include articles, written by authorities, on different phases of skiing and equipment, and, when possible, information relative to skiing contests throughout the west. In short, we plan to make this year book a guide from which the members may obtain a well rounded knowledge of skiing and skiing activities.

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## Trails Magazine

VOL. 2 AUTUMN, 1935 NO. 4

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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Price, 10c per copy; by subscription, 30c per year.

## AND IF YOU WOULD STAY OUT OF THE SNOW

Just because this magazine is mostly Winter Sports, don't think that there are not many beautiful trails for those who would stay out of the snow.

In the front ranges and lower areas many of the trails are most beautiful in the rainy season with their larger streams and booming waterfalls and in Southern California there are few days so wet that one cannot make a trip.

Our readers will find hikes outlined in the section devoted to "Trail Trips" in this and earlier editions which will just fit every need, or our Trail Scout will gladly help to plan an outing which will match your mood and weather.

### OUR COVER PICTURE

For the first time we are using a drawing instead of a photograph. We are rather proud of this cover and hope our readers will like it as well. It is by Will G. Norris, talented young artist with the County Department of Recreation, who also did the art work on the Summer number.

## PLAY FAIR WITH OUR MOUNTAINS

To you perhaps this reads like a Summer Headline, but we assure you it also applies when they are buried deep in snow and ice.

We have this year made the Autumn Number "Snow Sports Number," so that you may have the story of good times to come in advance of Winter snows. Numerous stories in this issue by well known writers on Winter Sports will tell you of the joys of skiing, skating and tobogganing, so the Editor will here add the word of caution.

In snow countries we would properly prepare for our trip into the wilds, but here in sunny Southern California we feel that it is just a lark, and so it is for those who only go to our parks and resorts where roads are kept open, shelter is provided and our sport supervised by experts.

But when we go beyond all those, into our high areas and onto precipitous slopes, the situation changes and the ease and rapidity with which we make the change from green lawns, flowers and citrus fruits to Arctic temperatures and glassy crusts adds to the danger.

We must realize that freezing temperatures and slopes deep in snow are the same everywhere; that ice is just as slippery in Southern California as in New England. We take chances on precipitous slopes covered with snow which we would not take if they were bare because the snow looks soft and safe, but a tree or rock is just as hard and even the sharp angle of a canyon bottom may kill when hit at high speed.

There were six killed and many seriously injured in the snow covered areas of Los Angeles County last winter, all through carelessness and poor judgment; we're giving our mountains a terrible reputation; let's play safely.

I've stood in some snow mantled hollow  
That's plumb full of hush to the brim;  
I've watched the big husky sun wallow  
In crimson and gold, and grow dim,  
Till the moon set the pearly peaks gleaming,  
And the stars tumbled out, neck and crop;  
And I've thought that I surely was dreaming,  
With the peace of the world piled on top.

Contributed by ERNEST E. FLOYD.

## TRAILS MAGAZINE

yearly subscription 30 cents postpaid  
1936



# WHY DO WE HAVE WINTER SPORTS?

By JAMES K. REID, Superintendent

Department of Recreation, Camps and Playgrounds,  
County of Los Angeles



This question is well put, especially before a group of this kind. Winter sports to me, mean just one thing—health and happiness to those who, in their leisure time, participate in them. In these days of hardship and stress, we need outdoor sports more than ever. Our people have been well taken care of in the summer with the beaches and the mountains at their command, but we must not stop there. We must continue recreation during the winter months.

I have read that the people of northern Finland were called "Skridfinns," meaning "the gliding Finns." These people, I presume, were actually the pioneers in winter sports because they used skis. I hardly think they realized this, but you know the Finlanders and the Laplanders are a hardy race and brought skiing into Scandinavia.

We are told that, at least once a month, every school child in Norway must make a trip to the mountains on skis. Scandinavia, without doubt, leads in organizations promoting winter sports and has one club of over 125,000 members. They also have over one hundred thousand spectators at the Holmenkollen, a winter classic of Europe. The Ski Club of Great Britain has five thousand members, Japan's clubs have over one hundred thousand members, and Italy over two hundred thousand. It is interesting to know that during a winter sports season in Europe, Switzerland receives over one million dollars in revenues.

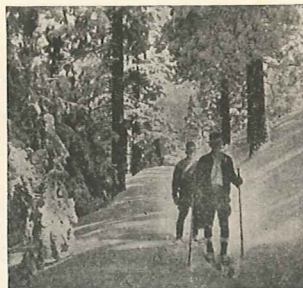
Of course, skiing is not all of winter sports. I recently read that there were two hundred and ninety-one cities and counties in this country that had one hundred and six ice rinks; thirty-nine cities and counties have fifty-nine ski jumping hills, and eighty-nine cities and counties have two hundred and twenty-one toboggan slides. However, even that is not all of winter sports. We have snow shoeing, hockey, curling, and many others, but, I believe, it is recognized the world over that skiing is the king of them all.

The early history of skiing in the United States reads like a romance. Naturally the sport was pioneered by the hardy people of

Minnesota and Wisconsin, because of their ancestry. We find that in 1840 skis were used for cross-country traveling, and in our own California during the gold rush of 1849. We find them used during the Civil War to carry mail in Minnesota, and they have been used with success in many great emergencies when snowbound areas could be reached in no other way. While yours is a group organized to promote skiing, and no doubt it is your first activity, as I have said, it is only one part of the enjoyment of the outdoors. One of the first winter sports groups was organized in Minneapolis in 1885 and the result of that organization was the great ice carnival held that year.

The winter sports centers, geographically speaking, are far between. They start in Massachusetts, where Dartmouth University has done much to carry on the work, extend into Connecticut where Salisbury is the center, then to the Adirondacks with Lake Placid region as the center of activity, then to Chicago and adjacent territory, which has developed enormously during the past few years; then to St. Paul and Minneapolis, where winter reigns supreme. Then there are, of recent years, the Dakotas, the Black Hills and down to Denver, the great Rocky Mountain Playground, then the Pacific Northwest, which has been developing its facilities until the section is alive with sports. However, California leads them all and many in the past thought that winter sports in California were an impossibility. During the last two years I have noticed a great change has come in the publicizing of this movement over the entire state.

Really, winter sports in California only date



1935-1936

## PROGRAM WINTER SPORTS BIG PINES RECREATION CAMP

Dec. 28-Jan. 1—Winter opening ceremony and snow festival; conducted programs on Ski Hills and Skating Rink.

Jan. 4-5—Big Pines Ski Club competitions; ski jumping, slalom, and cross country racing, exhibition skating, all snow sports.

Jan. 11-12—American Legion Day; competitive ski jumping in all classes, cross country and slalom races, competitive skating events, snow shoe races, ice carnival.

Jan. 18-19—Invitational Ski Meet; ski jumping, slalom and cross country racing, skating and ski tours.

Jan. 25-26—10th Annual Winter Sports Carnival of the Los Angeles Jr. Chamber of Commerce; competitive ski jumping in all classes, cross country races, combined events, competitive skating events, inter-collegiate competition, ice hockey, snow shoe races.

Feb. 1-2—All Organizations Snow Day—(churches, scouts, clubs, etc.).

Feb. 8-9—Old Baldy Annual Ski Tour; conducted under the auspices of the Big Pines Ski Club; competent guides in attendance; all skiers invited to participate.

Feb. 15-16—4th Annual Big Pines Snow Pageant; competitions in skiing all classes, exhibition skating.

(Continued on Page 24)

back to 1929. At that time the total attendance was only one hundred and sixty thousand and but four resorts had a program of any kind. In 1935 we had over one million in attendance in this state. The California Ski Association has fifteen groups, and possibly as many more outside. From all the records, California has shown the greatest growth of all. We have just started at Big Pines, but from the enthusiasm this group has shown, I feel that we are assured of success.

I feel that we have a challenge before us. We must carry on with a diversified program. We want greater participation by the masses. This means that we must sell our people on the value of outdoor recreation. The program that will make winter sports more pleasant and diversified should be our aim. In order to do this, we must plan carefully and continue to make Big Pines the outstanding winter sports section in California. This assembly can do all that is desired. We have the facilities, but we must improve them, and when the people visit our area, we must give them something to keep them busy and happy. I pledge you the support of the Department of Recreation Camps and Playgrounds, and know that by all pulling together, we can reach any desired goal.

Big Pines Ski Club now a member of the California Ski Association.



Skating on Jackson Lake.



## CLIMBING MOUNT SHASTA

By TED REX

*(Ed. Note: This trip was made by three of the most prominent ski jumpers in the country, Ted Rex, Mt. Lassen Ski Club; Steffan Trostad, Utah Ski Club; and Halvor Halstad, Big Pines Ski Club. It was not done as a stunt, for these men fully realize the harmful effects these dangerous stunts leave upon young skiers, but was done to ascertain whether skis could be used to good advantage in major mountain climbing. In every instance, except where it was dangerous to life and limb to do so, the skis were worn, as one can readily calculate by the remarkable time they made on the descent).*

To scale the summit of Mt. Shasta on skis, had it ever been done before? Could we do it and return alive or could we do it at all? All these thoughts and many more raced through our minds the night before we had decided to start on this perilous climb. But then, nothing ventured, nothing gained, and mountains cannot be climbed except by trying.

Mt. Shasta, one of the most glorious mountains one ever witnessed, although not the highest nor the most difficult to climb, is situated in Northern California near the town of Mt. Shasta, and towers to a height of 14,161 feet. Known to many devotees of mountain climbing during the summer months, its crags and sheer stone faces at the summit present a problem that would tax the ingenuity of the most daring of climbers and, should they be covered with glare ice, as was quite probable, we felt certain that it would be a long and hard fight.

We left Mt. Shasta City March 30th, 1932, for Alpine Lodge, which is eight miles away and located at the base of the mountain. Planning to start for the top the next day, we arrived early and proceeded to catch up on our sleep. Upon awakening the next morning, however, we were disappointed to find the weather unfavorable for the trip.

Since skiers cannot resist making use of snow no matter what the weather, we decided to do a little skiing around the lodge for the day. While skiing here and there with no particular destination in mind, we noticed Halvor continually eyeing the lodge. At first it did not bother us and nothing was said, but finally our curiosity overcame us and we asked what he hoped to prove by looking in the one direction all the time. There must be something in every Norwegian's blood that makes him desire to be in the air, or perhaps it is because he gets a better look at things while

looking down upon the rest of the world, for Halvor said, very unassumingly, "Let's build a take-off and jump over the Lodge." After a few gulps and a chance to get our breath, we looked at him to see if, by any chance, there was that peculiar light that comes into one's eyes when things are not just clear.

Seeing nothing to be alarmed at, we decided that perhaps there was some merit in the idea and proceeded to help him build the take-off. In a short time it was pronounced perfect by the "Master" and Halvor proceeded up the mountain to give it a try. We were doubtful as to whether he could attain enough speed to give him the required altitude. It was also necessary for him to make a linear jump of about one hundred and twenty-five feet to clear the front of the hotel. But it was too late to worry about things like that now, for Halvor was shouting for "track" and waving his arms that he was ready to start. We waved him down.

From a small speck way up on the side of the mountain he began appearing larger and larger, but not as fast as we thought he should, and the fear grew that he could not get enough altitude. At last, reaching the take-off, he gave a mighty leap and went soaring over the hotel with but a few inches to spare above the peak of the roof and landed about twenty-five feet in front of the building on the flat ground, immediately doing a nose dive. To say that we were relieved would be putting it mildly, and since we had a mild case of the jitters we decided that perhaps it might be good skiing to hit the feathers, for tomorrow might be the day to start for the top.

The next day, April 1st, dawned clear and brilliant, so we decided to make the climb. We had before us an ascent of more than six thousand feet, and since there are no hotels atop Mt. Shasta, we must return the same day to our starting place. At 8:10 a.m. we left the lodge with a good preparation of wax for crusted snow on our skis and started the long trek. The trip up was uneventful. Just pushing on and on with the temperature dropping all the time as we gained altitude, reaching a point somewhere near fifteen degrees below zero at a point just below the main peak itself.

At last, about 2:30 p.m., we reached that point where only twenty-five feet in altitude

(10)

separated us from the summit and the register where we were to sign our names. To be so near our goal, and yet not be able to scale this seemingly short distance made us feel, for the moment, that all our efforts had been wasted. There we were, facing straight, sheer walls of granite, covered with ice, and which, without ropes, we could not hope to climb. In addition to all this, the wind was blowing with such force that we could scarcely stand against it. We knew that, should we attempt to scale this last rock face, the slightest slip of the foot, or misplaced weight, would precipitate the three of us to the jagged rocks below.

Forcing ourselves to abandon the attempt at last, we looked around for some means of proving our prowess to those who might make the trip up the next summer. Finally we decided to leave a ski pole as evidence that skiers had been there and then placed our names in a carton as close to the top as we were able to get. While the trip up was dangerous enough to satisfy the cravings of any hardy mountaineer, the trip down was the most dangerous piece of territory that any of us had ever seen. A continual stream of falling rocks coming down the slopes, gathering speed as they went along, attaining the velocity of bullets and endangering all of us every minute of the time. On several occasions a warning cry by one saved the others from immediate death.

Coming down was a mixture of experiences that we do not want again. At times we walked, ran, slid and rode the skis, crossing places that the least misstep meant a non-stop ride to the bottom and not much chance of enjoying it either. While it took us a little over six hours to make the ascent, we made the trip down to Alpine Lodge in one hour and fifteen minutes, and from there to the town of Mt. Shasta in forty-five minutes, or, what we believe is a record for a drop of eleven thousand feet—two hours flat.

## YOSEMITE—THE WEST'S LEADING WINTER SPORTS CENTER

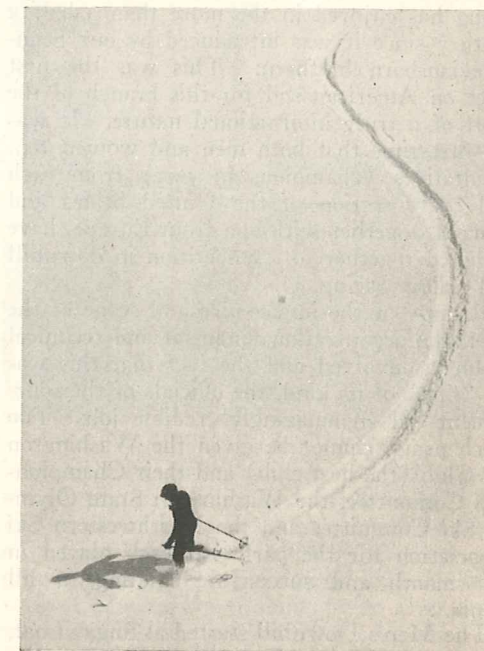
By J. F. ALLEN

Following the most successful season in the history of Yosemite winter sports, preparations are under way for a still bigger year.

At the famous Monroe Meadows ski slopes, a few miles from the Valley, work has been started on a huge new ski lodge. A two-story, rustic building, its main room will be a lounge, 50 by 18 feet, with a tremendous fireplace. Other rooms planned include a kitchen and

dining room for the serving of light lunches, a ski rental room, a ski waxing room, headquarters for the Yosemite Ski School, rest rooms and living quarters for a caretaker and other employees. A great terrace will stretch the entire length of the building, overlooking the meadows. The Government will construct a spur road leading up to the lodge as well as a parking area for 250 cars.

Additional ski runs in the Monroe Meadows region are being cleared and old hills are being improved by Government workers. The following runs will be available this coming winter: (1) Monroe Meadows to Chinquapin—2½ miles—downhill drop of 1300 feet; (2) Monroe Meadows to Yosemite Valley—10 miles—4000-foot drop; (3) Granite Dome (less than a mile above Monroe Meadows) to Strawberry Creek—downhill only—2000-foot drop in almost 5 miles; (4) Granite Dome to Bishop Creek—6 miles—downhill only and a 3000-foot loss of altitude; and (5) Granite Dome to Bridal Veil Meadows—downhill only—2 miles with a loss of altitude of over 1000 feet.



A lift, to convey skiers from the lodge to the top of Granite Dome, has been installed. This and a car to meet skiers at the terminii of the various runs will do away almost entirely with climbing. In Monroe Meadows

(Continued on Page 25)

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# The National Ski Championships and the U. S. Olympic Trials

By E. LESTER LA VELLE

(Editor's Note: Mr. La Velle, Captain and Instructor for the Big Pines Ski Club, was Southern California's only skiing representative at this important meet. He writes from first hand knowledge as he competed in the trials and served as an official in the slalom finals and but for lack of space could have given us much more of valuable detail and information.)

"The Greatest Event in the History of American Skiing." That is the only accurately descriptive title that may be applied to the National Championships and U. S. Olympic trials in downhill and slalom ski racing held at Mt. Rainier, Washington, on April 13 and 14, 1935.

This event held on the slopes of one of the world's most majestic mountains ushered in a new era for the sport on the American continent. Or should we say, perhaps, that it climaxes the steady but all too slow growth in participation, appreciation and support that skiing has enjoyed in the more than a half a century since it was introduced by our Scandinavian-born brethren. This was the first meet on American soil for this branch of the sport of a truly international nature. It was the first time that both men and women representatives (champions in fact) from each and every section of the United States and Canada, together with one from Europe, have gathered together for competition in downhill and slalom racing.

Because of the importance and scope of the meet, the organization, financial and technical problems involved and the fact that this was the "first" of its kind, the officials of the tournament did an amazingly credible job. Too much praise cannot be given the Washington Ski Club (the host club) and their Championship Committee, the Washington State Olympic Ski Committee and the Northwestern Ski Association for the part that each played in the smooth and successful handling of all events.

The Men's Downhill started at Sugar Loaf, elevation 8,500, headed down toward Paradise Glacier, then followed the ridge to Panorama Point, down which it pitched, and again skirted the ridge to the rim of and on into Edith Creek Basin, where it finished at an elevation of 5,500 feet, almost two and one-quarter miles from the start. The course thus

had both greater length and total drop in elevation than that chosen for the Winter Olympics of 1936. The Men's Slalom, which started above Alta Vista, likewise led down into the Edith Creek basin but finished at a considerably lower elevation. Since this course, I understand, was also more formidable than that chosen for the coming Olympics, we certainly have no apologies to make for the quality of the American Olympic Trials so far as the courses were concerned. As to the contestants—only when the final results have been tabulated at Garmisch-Partenkirchen—may that be written.

Richard Durrance, of Dartmouth, was the American winner of the downhill in the excellent time of 3 min. 42.4 sec., but Hannes Schroll, of Austria, the only European contestant, ran the course in the astounding time of 2 min. 34.5 sec. Schroll was also first in the slalom by a margin of 14.4 sec., which, of course, also gave him first in the combined event of the National Championships.

The courses set for the women were shorter, but almost as steep and difficult as those in the men's division. Their skiing was superb—a real eye-opener to the thousands of spectators, many of whom had not believed it possible for "mere females" to ski with lightning speed, accuracy and safety over terrain which many men, considered locally as "good" skiers, would not dare attempt. The Smith sisters, of Tacoma, Washington, skied away with the honors in this division.

The outstanding feature of the meet was the superlative skiing of Hannes Schroll, who was sent all the way from Austria just to compete in this tournament as an entrant in our National Championships and as a Goodwill Ambassador for the Winter Olympics. It is calculated that he negotiated the steep pitch at Panorama Point in the downhill at a speed in excess of seventy-five miles an hour—and that over rough, icy snow entirely unlike the prepared course of a jumping hill.

The aeroplane speed, the superhuman courage and the instantaneous co-ordination between mind and muscle required of the athletes who compete in a tournament of this high quality, inspired Professor Joel H. Hildebrand of the University of California at Berkeley,

who is to be the manager of the American Olympic Winter Sports Team, to make an astounding statement when he addressed us as the featured speaker at the banquet given the contestants and officials at Paradise Winter Lodge following the meet. After having observed the quality of skiing exhibited at this meet we heartily agreed when he specifically referred to such sports as basketball, football and hockey and said they were tiddleywinks by comparison. Ski Heil!

## THE SKI HILLS OF BIG PINES

By W. A. TREADWELL, JR.

President of Big Pines Ski Club

A perfect school for ski jumpers, from kindergarten to college and a post graduate course for those who show exceptional ability. Such an institution, for many years only hoped for, is now on its way. At the Big Pines Recreation Camp, which is operated by Los Angeles County Department of Recreation Camps and Playgrounds, there is now within the same square mile, the grammar school, high school, college and Oxford of ski jumping.

The grammar school, or Junior Ski Hill, must start at the kindergarten and prepare the student for high school or the "B" Ski Hill. With this thought in mind the Junior Ski Hill is easily reached by the beginners and their eager supporting relatives and is of such a design that their safety on initial jumps is not endangered. Rapid progress is made by the student on this hill. In a very short time he is consistently making longer jumps with safety and by practice and familiarity with jumping, builds the confidence to try the next step in our progression of hills.

After a varying period depending on ability and practice the ski-rider is ready for promotion to high school or the "B" Hill. Here he finds the approach faster, the take-off higher and the landing hill steeper and longer. At first he makes no effort at jumping when he leaves the take-off, but is contented to glide over, and is thankful when he rides the landing hill and dip without mishap. The dip is likely to be his undoing, as his speed approaching it is great and the centrifugal force exerted on the seat of his ski pants is sure to set him down unless he leans well forward.

At this point it is possible that the inexperienced reader is confused by unfamiliar terms, so we will go technical for a few paragraphs. A rider starts at the top of the over-hill, which should have length and grade sufficient to

allow him the necessary speed at the take-off. The take-off is at the lower end of the over-hill and at much flatter grade, where the rider starts his jump, and if speed and effort are sufficient he clears the knoll or top point of the landing hill.

Having cleared the knoll the rider lands on a hill which must be steep enough so that his speed is not retarded, otherwise his body will go faster than his skis. Such a condition would surely call for the use of a third ski in the vicinity of his nose. Having landed, the skier now goes into the dip, which is the transition curve from the steep landing hill to the more or less flat out-run where our hero at last arrives, slows down, makes a turn and comes back to receive the applause of the crowd. So much for explanations and back to our jumping school.



The Master Hill at Big Pines.

Many riders who start on the "B" jump never attain proficiency and the most of those who do never leave this high school of skiing to go to college of the "A" Hill, which is our next step in the progression of hills. Only jumpers of exceptional ability, who after long practice gain skill and confidence on the "B" Hill and who rarely fall, should attempt it. The first few jumps on the "A" Hill will either build or entirely destroy the confidence of the rider, so no attempt should be made until snow conditions are right and he has ample ability.

(Continued on Page 25)



## SKI TRAILS AT BIG PINES

In answer to a long felt need, we have been able to complete the construction of some five miles of ski trails at Big Pines this year. Due to the interest taken by the Federal Government and the County Recreation Department in providing more facilities for winter sports enthusiasts, we were able to have the work of clearing done by the Civilian Conservation Corps.



We have known, for some time past, that we have in our area, the finest group of ski jumping hills in the entire country. While this might be considered an appreciable accomplishment whereby we would be justified in resting upon our laurels, we have always felt that ski jumping is not all there is to skiing. These trails, as designed, will vary in width from one hundred feet to one hundred yards and will be clear of timber, brush and stumps, giving the skier an opportunity to descend his favorite slope in safety.

Trail No. 1 is located on Table Mountain, starting at the Smithsonian Observatory, and runs westerly for one and one-half miles. It is all down grade with a vertical descent of 800 feet.

Trail No. 1-A starts at the same place as Trail No. 1 and bears to the north for a distance of three-tenths of a mile, connecting again with No. 1. This trail goes through the finest practice slopes in the Table Mountain area.

Trail No. 2 commences just above the Junior Ski Jump, rounds the reservoir and follows the side of the hill above the motor road, to the top of Blue Ridge east of Inspiration Point. It then follows the motor road east to Johnson Flat, where it leaves the road and proceeds over the hill on the left, continuing across Bald Flat and on to the Blue Ridge Ski Hut. This trail is about five miles and makes an ideal trip for one day. The vertical ascent is a little over sixteen hundred feet and the start should be made not later than 11 a.m. This, together with a rest at the ski hut, will bring the skier back to camp well before dark.

Trail No. 3, while not a touring trail, offers a quick return from Trail No. 2. It commences on Trail No. 2 about one-half mile east of the top of the Master Ski Jump, dropping down to the run-off of the Master. One may then continue down the road to camp. The trail is approximately three thousand feet in length with a vertical drop of nearly five hundred feet. The lower part of this trail is to be used for our contests in slalom and downhill running. We warn skiers that this descent is very fast and therefore dangerous, and they should exercise every precaution on this hill. The average grade is approximately twenty per cent and steepens to well over twenty-five per cent in places.

I think that I shall never see  
A stick so tricky as a ski,  
Steer the darn thing as I will  
It always rides me to a spill.

It lies all quiet 'til I'm on,  
Then without notice we are gone;  
Down, down we run, I'm filled with glee,  
My God, I'm sunk—here comes a tree.

But it's got me telemarked, I'm back for more;  
Those are my waxed skis out by the door;  
Only God can make a tree,  
But who in h— first made a ski?

Contributed by HARLOW DORMER.

## SKI EQUIPMENT

By LAWRENCE L. SPIRO, *The Spiro Company*

Of all the subjects open to discussion pro and con, I believe ski equipment is by far and above the world's worst.

Those of the Scandinavian school will swear by all that's holy that the Haug type of binding and the longer narrower ski is not only the best but the only treatment to which the snow and the skier will respond. This opinion is voiced both loud and long, providing—yes, sir, providing—that no representative of Germany, Austria, Switzerland or France is "listening in." If Ole Olsen should be unfortunate, however, and Hans Von Scharninghausen be present, then both participants should be immediately removed from the waxing room and out of the reach of hot flat irons, blades, and all such paraphernalia one uses to make slow wax go fast and down hill wax go up.

You see Hans has his very definite ideas also; he believes most devoutly that the broader shorter skis and toe strap bindings will make

## WHEN SNOW COMES TO SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

For those who do not wish to go far there are many wonderful snow sport areas within fifty miles or less from Los Angeles and easily reached over paved highways.

At all San Antonio Canyon Resorts, Curry's Camp Baldy, Eleven Oaks, Bear Canyon Resort, and Snow Crest on Manker Flat, preparations are under way for a great snow sports season and in Winter there's no more beautiful sight than those towering, heavily forested, snow-covered ranges around the upper San Antonio Canyon with, topping all, the glistening white unbroken crown of Mt. San Antonio (Old Baldy) rising 10,080 feet, almost two miles, in the air.

Then there's Headlee's La Cienega and Bob Hill's Coldbrook, two attractive resorts, just below Crystal Lake Park and its 1,360 acres of forested flats, gentle slopes and seven-acre skating area of Crystal Lake, for most of the winter a sparkling fairyland.

At Mt. Lowe Tavern, so easily and quickly reached by the Mt. Lowe Electric trains, one may revel in as wintry a landscape as can be found anywhere in the world, may look down on a magnificent panorama of Sunny Southern California, its great valleys green with semi-tropical vegetation, or back over mile after mile of glistening white ranges with, on the northern skyline, a forty-mile wall of snow and ice 6,000 to 10,000 feet high.



And even Opids Camp nestled in its beautiful spruce forest at the head of West Fork, reached in an hour by Angeles Crest Highway, often has several feet of the beautiful and then becomes the mecca of a joyful snow-play throng. Or with this Resort bathed in the

the rankest amateur a skiing symphony, swinging in beautiful turns and arcs and glides from this precipice around or maybe over the next one. Far be it from me to attempt to settle this international, racial, and maybe religious dispute. Rather, I will straddle the issue by saying that the rest of the entire world is all wrong and that the American theory is the best, only, and final solution. In no uncertain terms, we in this country declare that this from Norway and that from Switzerland makes the ideal outfit. Of course I don't suggest trying to prove this point—it can't be done.

To consider briefly and in a more serious light, this matter of equipment. It should be remembered that a good outfit does not necessarily mean the most expensive. I do believe skis for the average adult should be Hickory. Now, this doesn't mean that only Hickory skis for \$25 or \$30 will suffice. One may purchase a Hickory ski suitable for the average need from \$6.00 up. The same is true for bindings; \$4.00, \$5.00 or \$6.00 provides a splendid article and the more expensive ones can be left for the more expert.

Poles should be stout but not too heavy and should reach a little above the arm-pits.

Rugged and heavy shoes of the proper shape to stand the strains of skiing is most essential. One should take care that the shoes give support to the ankle, arch and instep, at the same time allowing enough room for heavy socks. Incidentally, the writer has yet to see a cheap ski boot that was worth the wearing.

Wool gabardine thoroughly snowproof gives the skier the lightest and most windproof protection. Heavy cumbersome clothing is not needed in California snows and gabardine provides ample warmth when augmented by a soft sweater and necessary mittens. Ski accessories are far too numerous to take up in detail. There are hundreds of them, and to my way of thinking they all serve their various purposes well.

All in all, there is one most important factor every purchaser of ski gear should keep foremost in his mind—poor skis, bindings, etc. make a glorious sport a laborious one. There is no substitute for good ski equipment.

## TRAILS MAGAZINE

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warmest sunshine and free from snow, Barley Flat, only three miles away, offers one of the finest skiing and sledding areas to be found anywhere. A large and attractive Recreation Hall, just completed, will add greatly to the comfort and pleasure of Winter guests.

The new West Fork road connecting with the Angeles Crest Highway is now open to Valley Forge Lodge and one may drive all the way to that popular resort, where there have been many other improvements to care for increasing winter patronage. A recent added attraction to the big stone Lodge is a large and very beautiful painting, "The Pack-Train On The Trail," with a background of wooded canyons and towering ranges.

At all of these Resorts one may enjoy snow sports in comfort with warm cozy cabins in which to take shelter and the best of hotel and housekeeping accommodations.

### BLUE RIDGE SKI HUT

On top of Blue Ridge, some four miles from the Main Camp at Big Pines, is a ski hut for the convenience of skiers touring to high elevations. The hut offers sleeping accommodations for four in cots, has a stove, cooking utensils, lantern and fuel. There are also emergency rations and medical supplies. To be sure, the accommodations are not to be compared to a hotel in any sense of the word, but are sufficient for those daring souls who wish to camp in winter as well as in summer.

It makes an admirable rest stop for a day's tour and has provided needed protection for skiers unable to return to the main camp because darkness or storm overtook them. It is a lamentable fact that the hut has not been used more in the past two years, but we are looking for a greater use as the touring division becomes larger.

The hut is reached by going over the Master ski jump, or via trail No. 2, turning east (to the left) on the road at the top, following along the road for about two miles, to Johnson Flats, then following Ski Trail No. 2 over the hill to the left, continuing to the top, upon which the hut is situated.

**WARNING**—If a person finds it necessary to use any of the emergency rations at the hut, they should report to some one in authority at Big Pines in order that the deficiency may be made up immediately. We cannot press this point too strongly, for just as it was necessary for you to have aid, some one else's need will be as vital.

### SKI WAX AND HOW TO USE IT

The average ski runner and a large number of the more experienced ones seem to take not the slightest interest in the vital question of wax. Proper waxing can add immeasurably to the enjoyment and comfort of any ski expedition, and the runner who neglects to prepare his ski properly is usually a hindrance to those who do. To prepare for downhill running is very simple and the following notes may be of assistance and interest.

#### Hard Wax

The under surface of the ski must first be smooth and unscored, as wax is not for filling up scores. For this use a cabinet scraper, working from front to back with the grain.

Wax comes in block form and can be softened by using a hot iron, pressing the wax against the iron held above the surface of the ski, allowing the melted wax to drop on the running surface. After sufficient wax has been melted on to the ski, use the iron to smooth it into a thin, continuous layer. Care must be taken to clean the groove, for wax left there makes traversing very difficult. Experience will soon show the correct thickness; if too thick it will scale off in the snow.

Skiis to be very fast must be polished with a block of cork or the palm of the hand. A highly glazed surface is obtained in this manner. Some proponents advise the use of hard wax on the front and back of the ski, leaving about eighteen inches in the center free for some sort of climbing wax. Always be certain that the wax used has time to become hardened to its own viscosity before the skiis are used, for if the wax is too soft, it has a retarding effect that may result in calamity.

At the top of a climb give the waxed surface a rub over with a block of paraffin so that a thin film is left over the hard wax, being careful to not use paraffin when temperatures are below freezing. Skiis thus prepared will be fast over all conditions of snow, and will run well even over falling snow. If a halt is made in the descent, give the ski a light rub with paraffin before continuing.

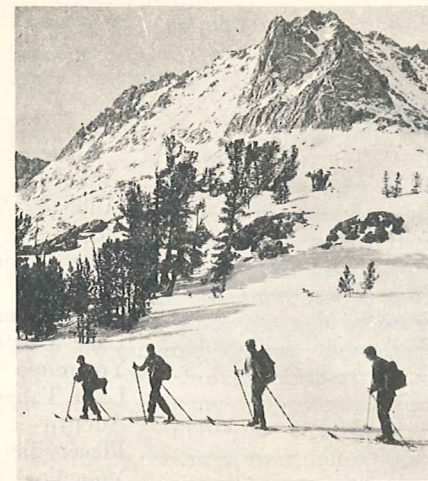
#### Semi-Plastic Wax

Another wax which gives an excellent running surface is the semi-plastic type, such as Attenhofer's "Record." In this case the running surface must be quite perfect as the wax film is very thin. Apply as follows: Having rubbed occasional smears of wax on the ski, take the palm of the hand and briskly polish

into a thin coating. A little experience will show the correct amount to apply, too much leaves the ski sticky. After polishing with the hand use a soft cloth to give a higher gloss. Record wax may be applied at any time and paraffin may be applied over it.

#### Climbing or Plastic Wax

Climbing wax forms a plastic surface, like a thin cushion, against the snow crystals in which they can embed themselves slightly, thus holding the ski. Any deliberate sliding motion must be sufficient to smooth out the indentations left by the snow facets, so one can readily see that the mixture must be adapted to the existing snow conditions, however though the use of these waxes is a delicate manipulation they are well worth the effort, for a correctly waxed ski can give amazing power of climbing and yet be fast downhill.



#### Suggestions

Since every ski runner has his own beliefs concerning the use of waxes and the different makes and grades one should use, it seems a question that will never be settled. However, we give a few of the general rules, and a few of the makes and grades, in an effort to help the novice to proper selection so that he may enjoy the sport; also, a few general hints, found by the trial and error method concerning waxes suitable for the area in and around Big Pines Recreation Camp.

1. Clean the ski well of all grease and dirt.
2. Smooth the ski with a scraper of some sort.
3. Put on a layer of Attenhofer's "Record" fore and aft, leaving about 18 inches in the center for climbing wax.
4. Smooth this out with the hand and let it cool before using.

5. The rule for climbing waxes is that, the colder, drier, and more crystalline the snow, the harder the wax (Mix), and the more granular the snow, the stickier the wax.
6. DO NOT use an iron to apply climbing wax.
7. For dry snow use Oestbye Mix.
8. For sticky, clogging snow, use Oestbye Medium.
9. For wet snow use Klister (yellow tube) lightly over ski.
10. For jumping there are a number of preparations; for the most part a coating of shellac well smoothed out with steel wool and then coated with paraffin has proven a good method. There is also a preparation called "Tento" that is considered good, as well as "Hopskivox," a product of Oestbye.

### RESULTS OF THE NATIONAL SKI MEET

Held at Canton, South Dakota, January 27, 1935

Name	Club	Ft.	Ft.	Pts.
Roy Mikkelsen, Auburn.....		172	184	224.10
Sverre Fredheim, Minnesota.....		170	180	221.40
Casper Oimen, Anaconda.....		166	175	219.70
John Elvrum, Arrowhead.....		166	180	219.25
Harold Sorenson, Salisbury.....		166	173	216.35

Casper Oimen was awarded the prize for the most graceful jump.

Judges—Julius Blegen, Minnesota; Vic Alberts, Minnesota, and Harold Grinden, Dubuque.

Those following in Class "A" were: Otto Satre, Einar Fredbo, George Gunderson, Glenn Armstrong, Lewis Dalphes, Gunnar Oman, Alfred Lawonn, Lemoine Batson, Ronald Mangseth, John Kocielak, Frank Dalphes and John Stoltz.

Class "B" was won by Barney McLean, Hot Sulphur Springs, making jumps of 162 and 164 feet, scoring 204.55 points. Clarence Knudsen, of Coleraine, Maine, was second with 184.96. Next in order were Howard Jansen, Ted Jansen, Arne Draatf, Eugene Wilson, Douglas Schafer and Hans Braatson.

#### OIMEN SETS MARK

Casper Oimen, of the Anaconda Ski Club, jumped 255 feet in a meet on the Master Hill at Big Pines Recreation Camp, Swartout, California, on February 4th, 1935. This jump is presumed to be the longest official amateur jump recorded in the United States to date.



# YOSEMITE WINTER CLUB SECOND ANNUAL INVITATIONAL SKI MEET

FEBRUARY 2 AND 3, 1935

## CROSS COUNTRY RACE

Place	Name	Time	Club
1st	George Gustavson .....	28 min. 25 sec. ....	Placerville
2nd	Gunnar Forssbeck .....	31 min. 30 sec. ....	Placerville
3rd	Jack Patterson .....	32 min. 36 sec. ....	Yosemite
4th	Junior Henry .....	33 min. 31 sec. ....	Lake Tahoe
5th	Jack Anderson .....	34 min. 12 sec. ....	Lake Tahoe
6th	Andrew Blodger .....	34 min. 51 sec. ....	Auburn
7th	Tom Sovulewski .....	35 min. 59 sec. ....	Yosemite
8th	Parker Seaman .....	40 min. 17 sec. ....	Big Pines
9th	Carl Bechdolt .....	40 min. 53 sec. ....	Lake Tahoe
10th	Lofton Bishop .....	53 min. 14 sec. ....	Big Pines
	Ray Floyd—Failed to finish within an hour		
	Ed Ashman—Failed to finish within an hour		
	Walter Manderville—Broke ski		

## DOWN HILL RACE

Place	Name	Time	Club
1st	Roy Mikkelsen .....	52.1 sec. ....	Auburn
2nd	Sig Vettestad .....	52.3 sec. ....	Auburn
3rd	Bill Stark .....	53.3 sec. ....	Yosemite
4th	Walter Manderville .....	54.2 sec. ....	Lake Tahoe
5th	Jack Patterson .....	57.0 sec. ....	Yosemite
6th	Junior Henry .....	57.2 sec. ....	Lake Tahoe
7th	Carl Bechdolt .....	58.0 sec. ....	Lake Tahoe
8th	Leroy Rust .....	62.2 sec. ....	Yosemite
Fell	Jack Anderson .....		Lake Tahoe
Fell	Elmer Vanderbilt .....		Auburn
Fell	Thurman Parrish .....		Placerville
Fell	Ed Janss .....		Yosemite

## SLALOM SKI RACE

Place	Name	1st Run	2nd Run	Penalty	Time	Club
1st	Roy Mikkelsen .....	42.	42.3	2.1	1:26.4	Auburn
2nd	Sig Vettestad .....	52.2	45.		1:37.2	Auburn
3rd	Junior Henry .....	48.4	49.1		1:38	Lake Tahoe
4th	Jack Patterson .....	50.	48.2		1:38.2	Yosemite
5th	Tom Sovulewski .....	51.	49.		1:40	Yosemite
6th	Carl Buchdolt .....	53.	51.1		1:44.1	Lake Tahoe
7th	Bill Stark .....	51.4	55.		1:46.4	Yosemite
8th	Andrew Blodger .....	60.	49.3		1:49.3	Auburn
9th	Ed Janss .....	51.	56.3	8.3	1:56.1	Yosemite
10th	Thurman Parrish .....	69.4	53.4		2:03.3	Placerville
11th	Leroy Rust .....	63.	60.3		2:03.3	Yosemite
12th	Elmer Vanderbilt .....	72.4	67.	2.1	2:22	Auburn
13th	Ray Floyd .....	95.	98.4	2.1	3:16	Big Pines
14th	Walter Manderville .....	62.	disqualified	2.1		Lake Tahoe
15th	Lofton Bishop .....	68.4	disqualified	2.1		Big Pines
16th	Jack Anderson .....		disqualified			Lake Tahoe

# Outing Club News

## MAKING THE CAMPER SAFE FOR THE MOUNTAINS

By H. BENJAMIN ROBISON,

Field Executive, Pasadena-San Gabriel Valley  
Council, B.S.A.

Just a bit backwards, you say! No, we are trying to do just this very thing. For years we have been concerned about the safety of our campers when they go into the mountains. This is, of course, as it should be, but let us give some serious thought toward making the *Camper* safe for the mountains. Let us try to teach him to enjoy his camping experience more because he knows how to conduct himself in the mountains.

Through the Camporee and Comporal plan of the Boy Scouts of America we are bringing together hundreds of Patrols, ranging from six to eight Scouts each, in a series of camping demonstrations which are held under supervision of trained adult leaders. Patrols prepare for these events over a long period of time, learning how to select, assemble and pack their equipment; how and where to safely build fires and prepare meals over them; how to select a proper camp site, use it and leave it clean and neat when through with it.

They are required to know the rules of the U. S. and County Forestry Departments, with regards to fire permits, camp sites, use of trails, etc. Fire prevention—the fact that the natural beauty of the forest must not be destroyed by thoughtless acts and carelessness, that streams must not be polluted and many other things of similar nature are stressed in training for Camporee and Comporal events.

The recent Southern California Regional Camporee, held in San Diego, was attended by nearly three thousand Scouts and Scouters. It was the largest gathering of its kind ever held in Southern California and many Patrols demonstrated a fine knowledge of camping and scouting. As a result of this training, which they will apply on Patrol and Troop trips, the mountains will be a whole lot safer and the campers will get a great deal more out of their camping trips.

Attention has been given to preparation for winter camping and trail trips. Many Troops are anxious to test out their knowledge under more severe weather conditions.

## WOODCRAFT RANGER NEWS

By HAROLD L. BOYNTON, Exec. Sec'y

Woodcraft Rangers, Wawona tribe, located at Miramonte school, gained a varied knowledge from experience during the summer vacation. According to Mr. Louis King, guide, his boys are a wide-awake and lively crowd, all real fellows. "Why?" he says, "because we have all been doing things."

Hiking and exploring has always been the favorite pastime of the council. This summer they traveled over a thousand miles by auto and more than 350 miles on foot. They have climbed all of the principal mountains in the Sierra Madre range. They have traveled every canyon in this range, making week-end stays, or often a group would stay two weeks at a time and cover fifty or sixty miles. Two of the principal peaks in their travels are Blackjack peak on Santa Catalina island and Mount San Antonio (Old Baldy). The boys own their touring car and during the summer missed only one week in which they did not go on a trip.

On all of these they kept their eyes open for souvenirs. They picked up many, including rock specimens, arrow points, etc.; gathered their own flint for fire by flint and steel sets; gathered obsidian and jasper for arrow points, and in addition collected and mounted 67 specimens of mountain trees and chaparral, 62 grasses and 139 wild flowers.

Last year, during November, December and part of January, they cleared brush in the fire stricken area and planted 1700 pine and cedar trees for the forestry department and are now caring for the trees. According to Mr. King, the boys expect to plant as many two-year-old trees this season as they did last. In addition to their mountain trips they have been to the ocean at least once a week since last March. Every boy in the council can now swim well.

Woodcraft Rangers is the oldest of the outdoor organizations, founded in 1902 by Ernest Thompson Seton, author and naturalist. At the present time Mr. Seton is living in Santa Fe, New Mexico, where he is the president of the Seton College of Indian Wisdom.

Activities planned for this fall include: Hikes to Mount Baldy, Mount Wilson, Strawberry Peak, Mount Lukens, Millards Canyon, overnight and week-end trips into the backwoods country for exploration pur-



poses, a trip to the Piute Indian burial grounds; week-end visits to Camp Ah-Da-Hi, Seton Lodge, Big Pines and Clear Creek camp; excursions to Catalina and Long Beach to see the battleships; tours through the Good-year Rubber plant, Southern Pacific shops, Glendale airport, planetarium, zoo, meat packing plants, and ice cream factories have been arranged for; there will also be roller skating and ice skating, fiestas and grand councils, and many other events of interest to boys.

### TIN CAN COOKERY FOR THE TRAIL

By NORMA JUDD,  
*Field Captain, Los Angeles Girl Scouts*

Wouldn't your curiosity be aroused if you were invited on a camping trip and among the list of necessary equipment to bring along no mention had been made of cooking utensils? You appeared yourself before the organizer of the party with an air of importance and said, "What about a kettle, Hank?" and the reply was, "Oh, never mind—a tin can will do." "Tin can?" you say to yourself, and turn away non plused.

Try this some time—'tis a Girl Scout trick well worth knowing. When you go camping, alone or with your group, tuck into your napsack a can of tomato juice for refreshment somewhere along your trail, and when it has been emptied, instead of decorated the landscape with a poor camper's contribution, save your can. Perhaps your eggs may be wrapped in newspaper and tucked inside for safe packing, or perchance it may best serve you as a cup during the day. When evening comes, and you are weary as well as ravenously hungry, put a little rice, raisins, and sugar in your tomato juice can, fill it with milk (powdered

mixed with water will do), and place the can near your fire, not in it. After about thirty minutes, having turned the can at intervals, you will have a delicious rice pudding.

Your group will "go mad" over "Little Pig Potatoes." For this you need a larger can, a 10-pound or larger according to the size of the group. First scrub your potatoes well, cut off about one-half inch at one end. Core out the center a little, being sure not to cut through the other end of the potato, and push a link sausage in the hole. Pin the end of the potato back with small twigs and wrap the potato in a piece of paper toweling or patapar paper. Then when all are ready, fill your can with sandy soil or preferably just sand, and mix enough water through it to make it damp. Then dump all but about 1½ inches of the sand out and put in layers of potatoes and damp sand, making sure that no potato touches the side of the can. Fill the damp sand in all around and over the top. Bend down the lid to cover the can, leaving an opening for steam to escape, and place the can in the heart of your fire for 45 minutes. You will find your potatoes are never charred, the paper keeps them clean; the sausage flavors the potato.

### NATURE CLUB OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

By OTTO E. TRIPHAM

This summer's trip into the High Sierras was a delightful experience. The majority of the group remained at Mineral King, while eleven members, with a cook, packers and fourteen head of pack animals left camp on August 5, for a fourteen-day hike of 125 miles.

Over Farewell Gap the first day, then on until Crabtree Meadows were reached six days later, where we were greeted by a rain-



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storm, later turning into hail and snow until everything was beautifully white.

The ascent of Mt. Whitney was made on Monday, August 12, but on account of the weather conditions only five of the party reached the summit. Heavy storm clouds about the peak soon brought thunder and lightning, the monument on the top hissed and sparks flew in all directions. When the clouds parted for about ten minutes we had a wonderful view of Owens Valley and the surrounding peaks. Then it grew colder and began to hail, so the party hurried in to camp.

The remaining six days we were on the return trip, going through Wallace Creek to Junction Meadows, the headwaters of the Kern, then down Kern River Canyon for two days to Upper Funston Meadows, Big Arroyo, and Chagoopa Plateau. We camped one night at Moraine Lake and another at Little Five Lakes. Then over Black Rock Pass and back to the camp at Mineral King by way of Timber Gap.

It was a long, long trail awinding, with new scenic wonders at every turn. The beauty and grandeur of it all cannot be fully described.

### ROAMER HIKING CLUB

By AL CROSSLEY, President

Our Fall Schedule No. 36 is now out and is available to our friends interested in our activities. They are obtainable from Mr. Fred Gumz, 715 South Hope Street, room 859, 'phone TR 4751. We have hikes scheduled for the following dates: October 20, Mystery Trip; November 3, Mt. San Antonio; November 24, Oak Springs by Little Tujunga Canyon; December 7-8, Kelly's Camp.

Our social affairs include, Bridge Parties on

October 15 and December 3; October 26, Hallowe'en Party; November 6, Pie Social; December 21, Christmas Party. At our clubhouse in Dark Canyon we have open house on October 13, November 10 and December 1, when one of our clubhouse committee will be present to welcome members and guests.

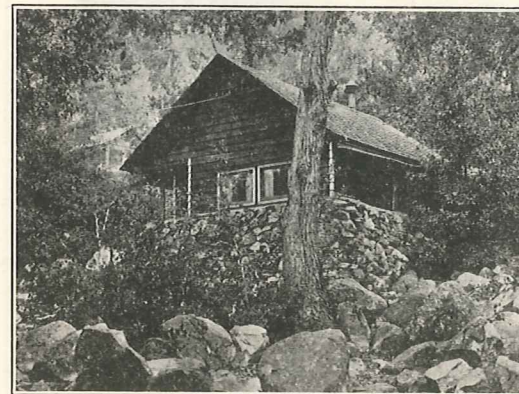
Information regarding our club may be obtained from the above mentioned "Chairman—Membership Committee." We welcome those interested in our affairs and invite them to join us and enjoy the Great Out-of-Doors.

### WOMEN'S ATHLETIC CLUB OF GLENDALE

The Hiking Department of the Women's Athletic Club of Glendale opened its seasonal hiking program on October 3 with an eight-mile trip in Gold Canyon, thus beginning its twelfth year of activity. Every Thursday from then until the first of June this group of women will meet at 8:30 a.m. at the corner of Harvard and Louise Streets in Glendale.

An interesting variety of trips is being scheduled. Some of them will be about ten miles. There will be an occasional overnight trip as well as moonlight hikes. Social affairs will be held, at some of which there will be speakers on subjects of interest to hikers.

The October schedule includes trips to Fish Canyon, Dark Canyon, Barley Flats and a short hike in Griffith Park. On October 10th Mr. Samuel Merrill of the Sierra Club will address the group on his personal reminiscences of John Muir. All Glendale women who are interested in hiking and mountaineering are invited to join this group. Further information can be obtained by phoning the chairman, Mrs. S. M. Estabrook, at DOuglas 9181-W.



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This popular hiking club is out with another very splendid schedule of hikes for the Autumn months. Interspersed through their program are more of those jolly moonlight trips and early morning hikes with a breakfast in the open.

The following are some of the longer trips: October 19-20, overnight camp at Irvine Park in Orange County and a Sunday hike over an interesting trail in the vicinity. October 27, the cliff trail around Pacoima dam and reservoir to a beauty spot in Maple Canyon. November 3, a trip into the Great Gorge of the San Gabriel and a view of the road building which, if continued, will destroy much of its rugged grandeur. November 17, San Gabriel Peak from Angeles Crest Highway. A hike to the summit with outstanding views of

**BIG PINES CLUB AT YOSEMITE**

The delegation of skiers from the Big Pines Club, who made the trip to Yosemite last winter to participate in the Second Annual Invitational Tournament, proved that cross-country and slalom racing contests are not as formidable as they may seem. These men had never entered in a contest of like nature before and, while they did not "finish in the money," they are to be commended for entering a field of competitors headed by Roy Mikkelsen, Sig Vettestad and others.

The reason, then, our club did not place better is because of the lack of practice, for no one can say that we lacked the fortitude. To fill the need for a practice run similar to those in other areas, we have constructed a downhill and slalom course commencing at the run-off to the Master Hill and proceeding up the hill to the east. By holding competitions in these two activities this winter, we hope to build a ski team that will lack nothing in the way of preparation.

mountains and valley. December 15, Seminole Hot Springs. A short hike on nearby trails, a picnic lunch and a swim in the delightfully warm water of the old pool.

**CURRY'S CAMP BALDY****THE 49ER TAVERN****FOREST HEADQUARTERS FOR WINTER SPORTS****RUTH CURRY and EDMOND BURNS, Managers****P. O. CAMP BALDY, CALIFORNIA****SKI MOUNTAINEERS OF CALIFORNIA***By FRANK RICHARDSON, Secretary*

Taking the most important step since its organization, our club has recently become a section of the Sierra Club of California. With the backing of this powerful and respected organization our ski section should become better known and able to offer even greater attractions to its skiers.

Biggest concern now of the club is building a ski-hut at the base of the south face of Mount San Antonio. The idea of such a hut which would give easy access to the marvelous summit slopes of San Antonio, was first conceived in 1932 by Dr. Mosauer, but it was not until now that it could be put into practice by an energetic and enthusiastic group. Since September, a number of hard working young people have been carrying many hundreds of pounds of lumber and other building materials to the cabin site at 9,000 feet altitude, a distance of two miles and 2,500 feet altitude difference from the automobile road. For the last half mile a trail had to be built, and the old miners' trail below that needed some reconditioning. Actual construction has been

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progressing rapidly under the active supervision of George Bauwens, our architect, who has devoted himself very unselfishly to the cause, and we expect to have the cabin finished before the snow flies. We shall be justly proud of our ski-hut for it may well be the pioneer of increasing appreciation of our mountains in winter and of numerous future huts at high altitudes. More than a "hut," our cabin will be of a permanent nature, carefully insulated against the coldest weather, and placed in an ideal spot overlooking San Antonio Canyon.

Our group has come to know much about the skiing possibilities of our southern mountains and the Sierra Nevada. One of our aims is to make this information available to those interested, as well as to encourage skiing by giving instruction and taking qualified guests on certain of our trips.

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**THE TROJAN SKI CLUB, U.S.C.**

By CHUCK ADAMS, *Manager*

This organization, formed at the beginning of last Winter's Snow Sports season by Bob Rollins, Larry Cannon, De Witt Knox, Chuck Adams and Nathan Clark, was able before the season's end to bring together twenty-four who were actively interested in skiing.

The objects are three-fold: to bring together those interested in the sport so that they may enjoy the fellowship and pleasure of the outings; to further the interest of this splendid activity at U.S.C.; to form the nucleus of a ski team to represent the University in winter sports meets.

Lester La Velle, Captain of the Big Pines Ski Club and a recognized authority on skiing and ski equipment, gave generously of his time and experience in forming the organization, and as instructor in all branches of the sport; also in securing for us overnight accommodations at Big Pines and the privilege of the ski hills and jumps. Halvor Halstad, also a captain of the Club and probably the coast's outstanding ski jumper, helped with instruction in that event.

We last year sent men to the Yosemite and the Junior Chamber of Commerce meets; also held a meet with Fresno Ski Club at Sequoia. Plans are under way to this Winter hold meets with other colleges having similar groups. U.C.L.A., Occidental, Stanford, Fresno State, Oregon U., Washington U., and some others will be contacted for this.

This year's activities will begin with a trip at Thanksgiving time to either Norden or Sequoia by all members as the first practice of the season. Following that we expect to be in snow every week-end until Easter.

**WINTER SPORTS AT BIG PINES—**

hibition jumping, slalom and cross country races, speed and figure skating events, ice carnival.

Feb. 22-23—Exhibition ski jumping, speed and figure skating, ski tours, and tobogganing.

Feb. 29-Mar. 1—Big Pines Ski Club Final Tournament; competitive ski jumping, slalom and cross country races, skating competition, figure skating exhibition, all snow sports.

Winter sports will continue informally as long as conditions permit. The slopes of Mt. San Antonio (Old Baldy) give the skier an opportunity for tours as late as the latter part of April, when spring skiing is at its best.

**YOSEMITE—**

slopes of almost every possible gradient provide sport for the novice as well as the expert.

Hannes Schroll, American and European ski champion and judged one of the finest skiers in the world today, has called these Yosemite ski slopes the best he has ever seen outside of his native Austrian Tyrol. He spent part of last winter in Yosemite, after a tour of all the major ski centers in this country.

Down in the Valley all the other snow sports which have made Yosemite famous as a center of winter activities will soon be running full blast again. Many improvements are planned for the huge outdoor ice rink, largest in the west. Comfortable, heated changing rooms and new rental equipment will be available. Many important skating carnivals, figure skating meets and other events are scheduled for this season.

The thrilling, mile-a-minute toboggan will be in operation as soon as the first snows begin, as will the Government's "ash can slide." Dog team sleds and horse drawn sleighs may be had for rides around the Valley floor.

These are only a few of the snow sports which serve to make Yosemite the leading winter sports center of the west.

**SKI HILLS OF BIG PINES—**

Strange as it may seem, the promotion from the college "A" Hill to a post-graduate course on the Master Hill is not as great as lower-grade promotions. A comparative small number of successful jumps on the "A" Hill give the skier the necessary skill and confidence to try the Master, and from then on he may be great or just so-so.

Now let us have a close look at the Master Ski Hill at Big Pines. It rates as one of the very largest, if not the largest, in the United States. To draw a comparison, suppose we erect a structure starting at the top of the Los Angeles City Hall tower and end it at Third and Spring Streets. When the structure is complete we ask skiers to slide, jump and glide the distance in 17 seconds at a maximum speed of 80 miles per hour. The distance is 1500 feet horizontally and 400 feet vertically. If you are interested, the line forms on the left.

Please do not refrain from enrolling for a course of ski-jumping because of the previous paragraph. The minor hills offer all the average person desires in fun and thrills, and you can go as far as you like at Big Pines, where the ski hills offer a perfect progression.



DOWN ONTARIO PEAK ON SKIS  
 —Courtesy of Dr. Walter Mosauer

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## Trail Trips

### Dark Canyon— $\frac{1}{2}$ Day

Drive Angeles Crest highway to  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile beyond Woodwardia Canyon bridge and take the Dark Canyon trail either way from the road. Right leads to Oakwilde,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles, or left leads over the ridge to Vasquez Canyon and Grizzly Flat, 2 miles. Water in the canyons either way. No fires allowed. Total hiking distance, 2 to 4 miles.

### Old Trading Post—by Sierra Madre-Mt. Wilson Trail— $\frac{1}{2}$ Day

Drive to Mt. Wilson Trail, or take the Pacific Electric, Sierra Madre line, and walk .4 mile to the same point. Hike this trail to the second trail junction (there's a spring at the fork), 1.8 miles, turn right, passing the Old Trading Post, .2 mile, and stop for lunch along the stream. Return by a lower trail, south to the Mt. Wilson trail, .3 mile, and back to starting point, 1.4 miles. Carry cold lunch as no fires allowed. Plenty of water at spring and stream. Round trip, 3.7 miles.

### Big Santa Anita Canyon—from Arcadia, $\frac{1}{2}$ Day

Drive new mountain extension of Santa Anita avenue to parking place at end. Hike the trail down to First Water Camp and either up or down the canyon as desired. It is 2.3 miles from end of road to Sturtevant Falls. Three public camp grounds and two resorts on trail.

### Cedar and Mescal Canyons—from Swartout Lodge— $\frac{1}{2}$ Day

Take Bridle Trail west from Lodge to Cedar Canyon,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile, then down Cedar Canyon trail to junction with Mescal Canyon, 2 miles, then south (left) up Mescal Canyon to forks and take Bridle Trail, on ridge between, to Apple Tree Flat, 1 mile, then east (left) on trail to left of highway up to and through the Blue Cut of the San Andreas Fault. At upper or east end of cut cross the highway and follow trail on south side back to Lodge, 1 mile. This hike will give the greatest variety of mountain trees and a large variety of mountain flowers in season. Plenty of water on the way. Hiking distance,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles.

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

Take 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 Tavern and Bear Canyon. If planning to use fire, secure 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.

### Mt. Wilson from Mt. Lowe Tavern—1 Day

Pacific Electric to Mt. Lowe Tavern. Hike trail around east side Mt. Lowe and west side of Mt. Markham to trail junction at head of Eaton's Canyon,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles, then trail to east (right) across head of Eaton's Canyon to road from Mt. Wilson,

$\frac{1}{2}$  mile, then by either road or trail to Mt. Wilson,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles. Have cold lunch here or at Mt. Wilson Hotel or Lunch Room at the Toll Gate as preferred. Return to head of Eaton's Canyon by either road or trail and back to Tavern by route followed in morning. No water between Tavern and Mt. Wilson. No fires allowed. Total hiking distance, 13 miles.

### West Fork and Short Cut Canyon—from Mt. Wilson—1 Day

Drive Angeles Crest Highway to Red Box and east on Mt. Wilson road to a point .8 mile west of Upper Toll Gate. Park auto here and take a trail north from the road and down to West Fork, 3 miles, then right, down stream to Short Cut Canyon, 1 mile, and stop for lunch.

After lunch take trail south from here, up the slope to Newcomb Pass on the summit, 3 miles, then west (right) along or near the top of the ridge to the 100-inch observatory on Mt. Wilson, 3 miles, then passing the Mt. Wilson Hotel, take road back to auto, 1 mile.

If a little longer hike is desired, a trip up to Valley Forge Resort on first reaching the stream will add 2.5 miles to the total, or a short hike up Short Cut Canyon or down the West Fork below Short Cut, will prove enjoyable. Carry water both to and from the stream. If planning to use fire, secure permit before starting. Total hike, 11.5 miles.

### Orchard Camp-Hoegee's Camp—by Sierra Madre-Mt. Wilson Trail—1 Day

Drive to north end of Mountain Trail avenue, or take the Pacific Electric, Sierra Madre line, and walk .4 mile to the same point, then  $\frac{1}{2}$  block west to the Mt. Wilson trail. Hike this trail through Orchard Camp, 3.2 miles, to a trail junction at the summit of the ridge near the Mt. Wilson road, 1.8 miles. Here turn southeast (right) along the ridge, 1 mile, then down trail through Spruce forest to Hoegee's Camp, 1.6 miles, then back over the old high trail, passing Clark's Mountain Inn, 3.8 miles, to starting point, 2.4 miles. Carry cold lunch or eat at Resorts on the trail. Water—a quart canteen for two is ample. Total distance, 14 miles.

### Kelly's Camp and Ontario Peak—by Ice House Canyon—1 Day

Drive through Camp Baldy to Ice House Canyon and park auto. Hike Ice House Canyon trail to summit of divide, 4 miles, and take trail to right, marked, to Kelly's Camp in beautiful forest, 1 mile, and on to Ontario Peak,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles, elevation 8752. Lunch at Kellys or cold lunch at the summit. No fires allowed. Return by same route. This is all the way through beautiful forest and is always a snow trip when any snow on the high country. Total hiking distance, 13 miles.

### Cucamonga Canyon Above the Gorge—from Euclid Avenue, Upland—1 Day

Drive on Euclid avenue to north end of the double drive, continuing on east half of drive to a locked gate on Federal Forestry road and here park the auto.

Hike up this road to small cabin against moun-

tains and just west of Cucamonga Canyon, .6 mile. Trail starts directly back of Cabin around mountain side, passing trail leading to stream below the gorge, 2 miles, and to the junction of Stoddard Canyon trail, .5 mile. Take right hand trail to Forest Service road and right on road, crossing West Fork and follow road to main Cucamonga Canyon and picnic ground, 1 mile. Return to auto by same route. Do not attempt to return to valley by the stream as there is a gorge which you can not pass.

Carry cold lunch as no campfires allowed on this trail. Plenty of water after the first three miles. Total hike, 8 miles.

### Lytle Creek-Ice House Canyon—from the Forks of Lytle Creek—1 Day

Drive Lytle Creek Canyon road to Middle Fork and up Middle Fork to end of road.

Hike trail up Middle Fork to the Ice House Canyon divide, 7 miles, and down Ice House Canyon trail to San Antonio Canyon road, 4 miles.

Carry water from last water in Lytle Creek to Trail Inn on Ice House, about 5 miles, plenty the balance of the trip. Carry cold lunch as no fires allowed. Will need transportation to the starting and at the finishing points. Total hiking distance, 11 miles.

### Big Tujunga and Barley Flat—from Red Box by Colby's Ranch— $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 Days

Drive Angeles Crest Highway and park the auto at Red Box. Hike north (left) up road to Colby's Ranch trail,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile, then west (left) on trail crossing the range east of Strawberry Peak to Colby's Ranch, 4 miles, and north passing Colby's to Camp No. 15 on the Big Tujunga above the Narrows,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles.

Second day up Big Tujunga to Alder Creek Camp,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles, turn south up trail to Barley Flat,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and west (right) on Forest Service road to auto, 4 miles.

Secure fire permit before starting or from the Ranger Station at Switzer's Inlet. Water at Colby's, along Big Tujunga and at spring near camp ground on Barley Flat. May be made without equipment by stopping for the night at Colby's Ranch Resort. Hiking distance—First day, 6 miles; second day, 12 miles.

### Tujunga Narrows—Falls Creek—Fox Creek— $1\frac{1}{2}$ Days

Tujunga Canyon road to the Dam and park auto. Hike trail up the east (right) slope around dam and reservoir, dropping to the stream level at Josephine Creek,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles, then up the Big Tujunga to a camp ground near Fox Creek, 1 mile, or at Edison road crossing 1 mile farther, and make camp. Next day leave all equipment in camp and carrying lunch go up to and explore "The Narrows," a beautiful gorge, then turn back to the Edison road and west on the road to Fox Creek trail,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles, down trail to Fox Creek, 1 mile, and then up stream,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile, to the falls. Here, when there is a good stream, is a beautiful 200-foot waterfall. Return to camp, secure equipment and back to auto by route followed in. Water most of the way. Secure fire permit at Tujunga Ranger Station on road in. Hiking distance—First day  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles; second day,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  miles. Total, 17 miles.

### Stockton Flat to Wright Mountain—by North Fork of Lytle Creek— $1\frac{1}{2}$ Days

Drive Lytle Creek road past Tally's Glen Ranch to Stockton Flat Campground and make camp for the night, or stop for the night at the resort.

Next day hike the old road and trail from Stockton Flat on up North Fork to the Prairie Fork Divide, 4.2 miles, then north (right) over Wright Mountain to the sliding terraces at the head of Sheep Creek and east (right) to Juniper Point and eat lunch. Juniper Point has the largest Juniper tree in the world and one of the grandest views in Southern California.

Return back through the forest to Prairie Fork Divide and to camp by trail followed in morning. Carry water from last water in Lytle Creek as none on Wright Mountain. Secure fire permit before starting or from Ranger Station on Lytle Creek road and take the regulation axe and shovel in auto. Total hike, 11 miles.

### Mt. Baden Powell—from Big Rock Creek— $1\frac{1}{2}$ Days

Drive the Big Pines Park highway either way to Big Rock Creek and up Big Rock to Icy Springs camp ground and camp for the night. In the morning drive up the canyon to the Big Rock-Vincent Gulch Divide, 1.5 miles, and park the auto. Hike trail starting west (right) up 38 switchbacks to the summit of Mt. Baden-Powell, elevation 9,389 feet.

From here may be had one of the grandest views of mountains, valleys and desert to be seen in Southern California. Return to auto by same route and stay on trail, as short-cuts are dangerous. Take cold lunch and eat in nice shade just below the summit. Carry water. Total hike, 8 miles.

## THE SAN ANTONIO CLUB

The 1935 hiking schedule has, without doubt, been the best since the organization of our Club seventeen years ago, and every trip within Los Angeles County.

Activities for the remainder of the year are as follows: October 27, a Ladies Hike down West Fork to the camp at Short Cut Canyon. November 12 at 8 p.m., annual meeting and election of officers at 14 South Garfield avenue, Alhambra. November 23-24, a week-end gathering at Big Spruce Cabin, the Club's mountain lodge on Bear Canyon. December 22, a trip to Barret Canyon and hike a beautiful trail along the slope of Ontario Peak.

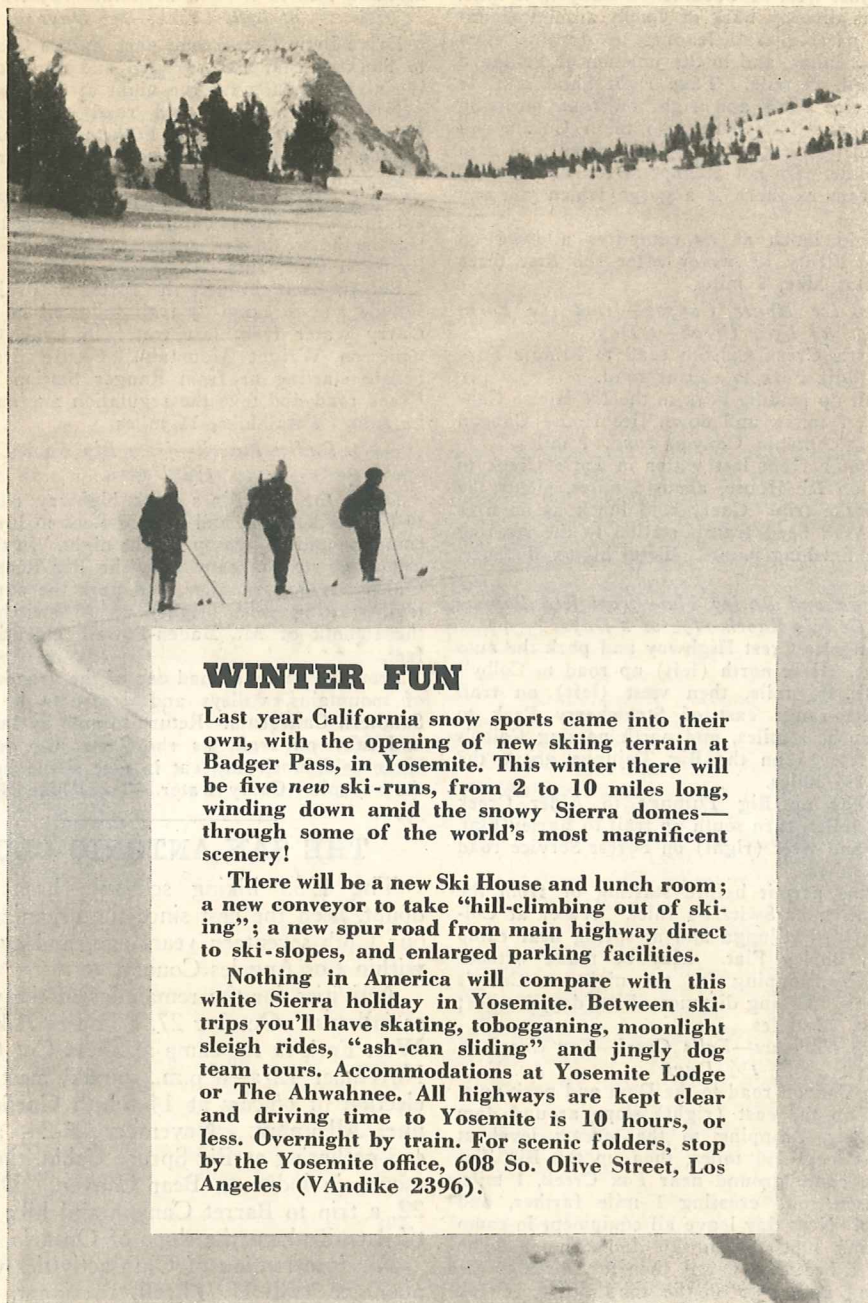
For information of Club activities write or phone to Will H. Thrall, President, 400 So. Garfield, Alhambra, or Edward Coughran, Secretary, 246 So. Putney, San Gabriel.

## TRAILS MAGAZINE

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1936





### WINTER FUN

Last year California snow sports came into their own, with the opening of new skiing terrain at Badger Pass, in Yosemite. This winter there will be five new ski-runs, from 2 to 10 miles long, winding down amid the snowy Sierra domes—through some of the world's most magnificent scenery!

There will be a new Ski House and lunch room; a new conveyor to take "hill-climbing out of skiing"; a new spur road from main highway direct to ski-slopes, and enlarged parking facilities.

Nothing in America will compare with this white Sierra holiday in Yosemite. Between ski-trips you'll have skating, tobogganing, moonlight sleigh rides, "ash-can sliding" and jingly dog team tours. Accommodations at Yosemite Lodge or The Ahwahnee. All highways are kept clear and driving time to Yosemite is 10 hours, or less. Overnight by train. For scenic folders, stop by the Yosemite office, 608 So. Olive Street, Los Angeles (VAndike 2396).

*Yosemite*  
**AND BADGER PASS SKI-RUNS**

# TRAILS MAGAZINE



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