California for the Tourist
An Appreciation of California

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“The Man with the Hoe,” “California the Wonderful,” etc.

Written Especially for the United States Railroad Administration

Do you know your America, your homeland? If all the show places of the eastern hemisphere were lost to us; still, in California alone, would remain a noble recompense for every vanished glory. Along a thousand miles of Pacific shore line, with two great parallel mountain ranges protecting her wide domains and thousand sunny slopes and vales, there lies, awaiting your coming, this western empire of remarkable loveliness.

Do you long for a Tyrolese, or for an Alpine climb? Try the High Sierras with their dark mysterious forests, their upper crests of eternal snow. For lakes exquisite as Como or Geneva, see California’s high-born crystal waters, brides of the skies, blue as the heavens. Or to behold a perfect masterpiece of wildest beauty—ranking in nature as the Parthenon ranks in architecture—look upon Yosemite’s cataracts and chasms: titanic, majestic, yet human and intimate. The oldest trees in the world are there, the most ancient living things upon the planet. The Sequoia groves, the Big Trees of California, stand to-day, even as they stood when the Caesars rose and fell.

Valleys bounteous as the Nile—warm, fecund, flourishing. Vales prodigal of fruits and flowers as the Happy Valley of Rasselas, will greet your gaze; and in magic thermal belts grow date-palm and orange, olive, fig and lemon, lusty as though tropic-born.

Would you delve into the past, and feel its romance? Journey then along the old Camino Real, now a road durable as the Appian Way, and visit the venerable Missions in their varied degrees of ruin. Here is the most indigenous and harmonious architecture in America, built lovingly out of the earth, and carrying the very hues of mountain and mesa. Here are remains of beauty as authentic and individual as the Alhambra or the Taj Mahal.

Come and see!

Edwin Markham
California for the Tourist

CALIFORNIA offers to the tourist and pleasure-seeker all the requirements and attractions of the ideal outing region. These may be summed up in a few words:

- Spectacular mountain ranges with snow-capped peaks;
- Forested heights;
- Oak-dotted foothills;
- Verdant valleys;
- Mountain lakes, rivers, and streams;
- Waterfalls of the highest;
- Big Trees, to be seen only in California;
- Mineral hot springs;
- Ocean beaches;
- Resort hotels and mountain inns;
- Innumerable camps;
- Many golf links and polo fields;
- Thousands of miles of paved auto roads;
- And, above all, an almost perfect climate.

Owing to its climate—which is genial, summer and winter alike, without extremes of heat or cold—California is available for out-of-door recreation the year round. Almost any day one may play golf on the rolling oak-studded links; motor over roads smooth and wide; engage in tennis contests; speed through bright waters in motor boat or yacht; enjoy sea bathing in the sparkling surf of the Pacific; take horseback rides and hiking trips, or simply loll around and rest—and always in the open. And, in season, the angler will find the gameiest of fish in lake, stream, or ocean, while the huntsman may bag a wide variety of furred and feathered game in coverts and marshlands amid surroundings that will appeal to his love of Nature.

Those who visit California can therefore look forward to a vacation in a region singularly attractive in scenery, unusual in vegetation, brilliant in floral bloom, abundant in fruits, and delightfully cool in the mountains and by the sea.

In addition to these attractions, California offers the historical and romantic associations of its old Franciscan Missions, and of its pioneer days made famous by the great overland rush following the discovery of gold in '49.

Facilities for engaging in many of the diversions mentioned are placed at the disposal of the visitor; most of the country clubs readily extend courtesies to the patrons of the leading hotels, and the latter quite generally maintain tennis courts, golf links, and other recreation fields. To these may be added the public parks and playgrounds, always available.

To California's native beauty of landscape the hand of man has added new charms, and these the out-of-door enthusiast may enjoy. In sheltered valleys, orange trees show forth their green and gold, and hillside vineyards are massed in purple. The olive and date, the pomegranate, fig, and pomelo—fruits of Mediterranean lands—all prosper in various localities. Orchards stretch far and wide, over foothill and plain, and when in March and early April they burst into blossom, the atmosphere is freshened with their fragrance. To the towering redwood and pine, to the gnarled live-oak and fantastic cypress, have been added the eucalyptus and the acacia from Australia, the pepper tree from South America and Spain. Palms from all the tropics have been planted, flourishing like the native trees of Palm Canyon, at the base of the San Jacinto Mountains. Flowers, which here bloom as nowhere else, add color to this all-year life out-of-doors.

California, too, is well able to take care of its visitors, and the wide range of accommodations at metropolitan and resort hotels, mineral springs and other outing places, tent cities, and mountain camps assures to all an opportunity to select such as will best meet their requirements.
Golf—On Links that Charm from Tee to Putting Green

The popularity of golf in America entitles it to mention among the first of outdoor sports. The mild climate which enables golf to be played in California at any time, regardless of the month in the year, has drawn hundreds of eastern players to the Pacific Coast.

There are splendid golf courses scattered up and down the length of California, from San Francisco and Sacramento southward. Laid out by experts, most of the links are for the full eighteen holes and have grass putting greens. More than thirty country clubs have well-kept grounds, the principal tourist hotels usually maintain their own, and in addition there are several excellent public courses. Notable among these are the municipal golf links at Griffith Park, Los Angeles, and at Lincoln Park, San Francisco.

In a land with such wide diversity of topography it is to be expected that varied conditions of play will be met with, and certainly there is no sameness about golf in California. The links are remarkable for their picturesque surroundings, and the golfer, as he makes his way up and down the undulating courses, finds inspiration in scenery of striking beauty. Some of the fairways are guarded by high mountains, some are encircled by chaparral-clad foothills, and nearly all are studded with the native live-oaks, which give a park-like aspect to the whole countryside.

In the coast region many courses—notably at the Hotel St. Catherine, Catalina Island; at San Diego; at Coronado; at Santa Cruz, and at Lincoln Park, San Francisco—present seaward views.

Resort hotels which maintain excellent golf courses, or which are adjacent to courses that are available, are the Hotel del Coronado, at Coronado Beach; Stratford Inn, at Del Mar; Beverly Hills Hotel, at
Los Angeles; the Raymond, Huntington, Green, and Maryland, at Pasadena; Glenwood Mission Inn, at Riverside; Hotel Virginia, at Long Beach; the Belvedere, Arlington, El Mirasol, and El Encanto, at Santa Barbara; Hotel Paso del Robles, at Paso Robles; Hotel Del Monte, at Del Monte; Pebble Beach Lodge, at Carmel Bay; Casa del Rey, at Santa Cruz; Hotel Vendome, at San Jose, and Hotel Wawona, at Wawona (Mariposa Big Tree Grove).

**Polo—On Fields That Have an International Reputation**

The game of polo has traveled far—from the little frontier states of India all around the world. It began with one-half of a Himalayan village contesting against the other half.

In its new environment this most strenuous of sports has lost none of its intense spectacular interest. The trim polo ponies play at no mere fox trot, but at run-away speed; their riders are exponents of daredevil skill, known wherever the game is known; and to-day Coronado is as great a name in the world of polo as Hurlingham or Meadowbrook.

While polo is played in California all the year, Coronado has well been called polo's winter capital. Dozens of eastern and foreign polo players have appeared on Coronado's field, and some of the most exciting of international tournaments have been played there.

In California the polo game is fostered by six active clubs, all with teams and stabling facilities. Several turf fields have been constructed in the state. The Midwick Country Club of Los Angeles has an excellent field; Riverside has polo grounds at Chemawa Field; the Pasadena Polo Club holds its home contests on the Midwick Field. Santa Barbara has a field at Robinson
California's motor roads are smooth and wide through scenery of unusual beauty.

Hill. At Hillsborough, fifteen miles south of San Francisco, is the El Cerrito Field of the San Mateo Polo Club; at Burlingame, is the Crossway Field of the Burlingame Club, while Hotel Del Monte at Del Monte has a regulation polo field fully equipped.

**Tennis—On Courts Which Have Developed American Champions**

Many factors enter into the widespread popularity of tennis in California, of which the favorable climate is perhaps chief. Lively exercise at the nets is a pleasure, summer or winter. Participation in this pastime is very general. Most of the courts are hard-rolled, so that a speediness of play has been developed which often proves dazzling to racquet wielders from other lands who are accustomed to tennis of a more leisurely sort. Almost all the country clubs maintain excellent courts and there are numerous organizations devoted exclusively to the game. All of the resort hotels have their own courts. The various public parks also are well provided with facilities for this popular sport.

**Motoring in California Means the Best of Roads through Nature's Pictureland**

The paved highways of California deserve the wide renown which they have attained. Their generally excellent condition throughout all seasons brings the touring car into constant service, and many easterners ship their automobiles to California every year to enjoy scenic trips along these perfect roads.

California's automobile association issues attractive booklets and maps, which, together with the system of sign-posting throughout the state, serve to guide the motorist in the right direction.

Certain highways and boulevards demand special mention; most celebrated of all is El Camino Real, "The Highway of the King," that historic pathway of
the padres which leads northward up the coast from San Diego, through Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, and San Francisco, thence, across the Bay, continuing to Sonoma. Along this route there stand to-day nineteen venerable Franciscan Missions, reminiscent of the old romantic days of Spanish occupation. These missions were erected "a day's journey apart," and the friars made their tedious way along the foot-trail which to-day is supplanted by the paved highway followed by the autoist in his modern touring car.

For many miles from San Diego north, El Camino Real closely follows the ocean shore, passing the picturesque and partly restored ruins of San Juan Capistrano Mission. It also includes the stretch of coast highway between Ventura and Santa Barbara, site of the Mission Santa Barbara, with its Forbidden Garden and ancient graveyard—one of the best preserved of the old missions.

South of San Luis Obispo the motorist can leave the highway and drive at top speed for seventeen miles along El Pizmo Beach, a natural boulevard of sand, rolled and beaten hard by the surf.

Los Angeles is known everywhere for its well paved boulevards and highways. One of the finest is Wilshire Boulevard, lined with handsome residences. Others are the Hollywood, Sunset, Santa Monica, and Long Beach drives, the Huntington Drive into Pasadena, the Beach Drive which leads for miles along the foaming surf-line, the Topango Canyon road through the Santa Monica Mountains, and the Griffith Park Drive through one of the natural beauty spots of the southland. Victoria and Magnolia avenues are the principal boulevards of Riverside, and another winds to the summit of Mount Rubidoux, overlooking the Santa Ana Valley. Redlands, among the orange groves, has its drive through Smiley Heights; and around San Diego there is a fine system of roads, among them that to Point Loma and La Jolla, as well as the scenic road
penetrating the Cuyamaca Mountains to the east. Around Santa Barbara are many mountain roads, through the Santa Ynez Range, affording attractive coast and ocean views.

In the Monterey Bay region the Seventeen-Mile Drive leads out from Del Monte, circling a peninsula along white sand beaches and rocky headlands, and passing contorted cypress trees, close relatives of the Cedars of Lebanon. Santa Cruz, on the northern shore of Monterey Bay, has its Cliff Drive, as well as the drive to the Santa Cruz Big Trees, six miles away. Twenty miles farther lies the California State Redwood Park, reached by a winding road overlooking miles of timbered canyons. It is also reached from Congress Springs. Both groves contain fine specimens of the Sequoia sempervirens, or everliving.

San Francisco has many paved auto boulevards—among them the Marina; the Great Highway, skirting the Ocean Beach; the Presidio Parkway; Twin Peaks Boulevard, with its sweeping vista of the entire city and surroundings; and the Panhandle, which leads to the tree-shaded drives through Golden Gate Park. Down the peninsula there are picturesque drives to Half Moon Bay, Crystal Springs Lakes, La Honda, and Pescadero, a circuit of nearly one hundred miles, while farther south are the broad, smooth roads of the Santa Clara Valley. Across the Bay, from Oakland and Berkeley, radiate highways such as the Skyline Boulevard; the Tunnel Road through Temescal Canyon into the San Ramon Valley; the Foothill Boulevard through San Leandro to Hayward, thence along the Dublin Canyon road to Livermore, returning through Sunol and the Niles Canyon. The Lake Shore Boulevard skirts Lake Merritt in Oakland, and passes through Indian Gulch and Piedmont to Redwood Canyon; the Highland Drive extends through Rockridge Park, Claremont, and Berkeley Heights.

The hills of Marin County and its shore line—across
the Golden Gate from San Francisco—offer an enjoyable tour from Sausalito over the State Highway, by way of Mill Valley and San Anselmo to San Rafael. Thence east of Mt. Tamalpais, which dominates this region, passing San Geronimo, Lagunitas, and Tocoma to Point Reyes at the southern end of Tomales Bay, and past Point Reyes lighthouse to picturesque and historical Drake's Bay. Return can be made over the Cliff Road by way of Willow Camp and Muir Woods National Monument.

Mountaineering by auto is a well established summer recreation. Good roads traverse the high places of the Coast Range and the Sierra Nevada. Automobiles are permitted to enter Yosemite National Park, including the Mariposa Big Tree Grove, three highways leading in from the west—the Big Oak Flat Road, the Coulterville Road, and the Wawona Road—and one, the Tioga Pass Road, from the east. Much of Lake Tahoe is skirted by highway, and the motor trip can be made from Tahoe to Yosemite. The Sequoia and General Grant national parks also are reached by auto.

One of the grandest of mountain tours is that through the San Bernardino Mountains, designated the “101-Mile Drive on the Rim of the World,” from San Bernardino to Big Bear Lake, returning via Redlands. Many of California's peaks are scaled by winding auto roads, among them being Mount Wilson in the Sierra Madre, a few miles north of Los Angeles; Mount Hamilton, site of the Lick Observatory, and reached from San Jose; and Mount Diablo, the guardian peak twenty-five miles east of Oakland, overlooking the San Francisco Bay region.

**Yachting and Boating, where Ripping Breezes Blow and Sparkling Waters Beckon**

Viewed from the ocean, California discloses a varied beauty; there is a succession of lofty headlands, and
California's climate makes outdoor life an endless joy for the children.

The coast ranges rise 2,000 to 7,000 feet above the sea. Fair-weather cruises may be taken up and down this shore and around the near-by island groups. In the harbors, large and small, that break into the California coastline, from Humboldt Bay southward to San Diego, are moored fleets of pleasure craft—motor boats, yachts, rowboats, and canoes.

In the sheltered waters of San Diego Bay, sailing conditions are well-nigh perfect. Several yacht and rowing clubs make their headquarters here. Only twenty miles southwestward across the main sea rise the rocky-peaked islands known as Los Coronados, circled about by calm pellucid waters and a great game-fishing ground.

At Los Angeles Harbor the boating activities are carried on chiefly from Terminal Island, where there is a prominent yacht club. Santa Catalina Island is visited from here by the larger craft. Long Beach is another favorite anchorage ground. Newport Bay, also, has many pleasure craft.

From Santa Barbara motor boats and yachts cruise to the picturesque isles which bound the channel on the south—San Miguel, Santa Rosa, Santa Cruz, and Anacapa, with their caves, grottoes, and strange formations.

Farther north on Monterey Bay yachting centers about Santa Cruz and Monterey. The large salmon fishing fleets which find their grounds and anchorage here add their picturesqueness to boating in these waters.

The Bay of San Francisco affords a yachting course almost 500 square miles in extent. On its shores at Sausalito, Tiburon, Alameda, and Alviso are attractive club houses, and in San Francisco the home ports of the yachtsmen are at Black Point Cove and the Yacht Harbor on the Marina. There is boating on Lake Merritt, the salt-water lagoon which lies in the center of Oakland, and also on the estuary between Oakland and Alameda, where are held the annual regattas between the college racing shells.
On the Sacramento, San Joaquin, Russian, and other rivers, launches and smaller pleasure boats are often seen; and scores of inland lakes offer the joys of cruising high in the heart of the mountains. Among these are Big Bear Lake in the San Bernardino Mountains; Lake Tahoe in the High Sierra, and Huntington Lake. Clear Lake, in the northern Coast Range, is another body of fresh water where boating is very popular.

Bathing—Where the Pacific’s Surf Rolls in upon its Golden Strand

On California’s coastline are numerous wide clean beaches where many attractive resorts are sought by throngs who combine refreshing dips in the ocean with the pleasant diversions of the seaside.

In their development as pleasure resorts the Los Angeles beaches stand among the foremost. They began as places for surf-bathing, and though they now present a host of other amusement features, their original character has been maintained. At the height of the season the surf and its bordering sands are crowded with bathers, and feminine beauty in bright-colored costumes has brought well-won fame to these golden strands.

The principal seaside resorts in this region are at Santa Monica, Ocean Park, Venice, Redondo Beach, Long Beach, Hermosa Beach, Huntington Beach, Newport Beach, Balboa, and Seal Beach. All of them are quickly reached from Los Angeles by electric cars, railway or automobile. Farther south is the crescent beach at Del Mar, and across the Bay from San Diego is the celebrated all-year coast resort—Coronado Beach.

On the coast line north of Los Angeles the bathing beach at Santa Barbara is particularly favored in climate and gentle surf. Miramar and Ventura are in the same vicinity.

Morro Bay and El Pizmo Beach are farther up the coast near San Luis Obispo.

On the Bay of Monterey, Santa Cruz annually
Summit of Rubidoux Mountain, Riverside
Orange groves and snowy mountains

attracts crowds of vacationists to its broad beach. Del Monte and Monterey share between them a semi-circular sweep of sand, and Pacific Grove has many sheltered coves and beaches. The strands at Asilomar, Pebble Beach, and Carmel-by-the-Sea are also favorite bathing places.

Six miles from San Francisco, across the Bay, are the beaches of Alameda, where bathing is enjoyed in tempered waters.

Camping in Virgin Forests and in the Silent Shadows of Vast Mountains

To know intimately the charm of the great outdoors one must become a tent-dweller in the mountains, or beside the sea. The simplicity and economy of this mode of living appeal to many, particularly in California where weather conditions in vacation season are almost ideal. Seldom is summer camp life disturbed by a shower of rain.

The Government Forest Service encourages the use of the national forests for recreation purposes, no permit being required for temporary camping. Summer camping sites can be rented from the Government at very low prices. Recreation maps of all the national forests in California are now published, showing camp sites, meadows, trails, and good hunting or fishing grounds; they may be obtained from the Forest Service.

Camping by the seashore is often a community outing, for here have been established “tent cities” to house summer colonies. These neat canvas municipalities will be found at Coronado Beach; at Avalon on Catalina Island; at Ventura, Venice, El Pizmo, Santa Cruz, and at several other points along the coast. Yosemite, Tahoe, the Giant Forest, and the Sierra Madre Range, also the Big Basin in the Santa Cruz Mountains, all have commodious camps in summer.
In the Saddle along Shaded Bridle-Paths

The equestrian can follow trails to forest and mountain wildernesses where the auto cannot go. Horseback riding is invariably popular about the summer resorts, and the large hotels all maintain stables of saddle horses for the use of their patrons.

Mountain Climbing, along Wilderness Trails, to the Top of the World

The lure of the high places is strong in the heart of mankind, and true mountaineering can be found in the lofty ranges of California. No other range surpasses the Sierra Nevada in majesty and variety of scenery, or in pleasant summer climate. For five hundred miles this rugged mountain chain stretches along the eastern border of California, attaining its greatest altitude at its southern extremity. Mount Whitney is 14,501 feet high and there are many near-by peaks almost as lofty.

The John Muir trail extends from Mt. Whitney to Yosemite.

The tremendous canyons of the Kings and Kern rivers lead into the very heart of the High Sierra, and well-marked trails ascend their walls to the steep elevated ridges above. Paradise Valley, Kearsarge Pass, Tehipite Valley, and the Sequoia and General Grant National Parks are all objective points for mountain travelers. There are notable peaks to be ascended, such as Mount Brewer, 13,577 feet, and Mount Tyndall, 14,025 feet; there are mountain lakes like Lake Bryantus, 10,634 feet, Rae Lake and Lake Charlotte to be reached, so that this great granite country is a realm of delight for the man with a mountaineer’s heart. Trails in the High Sierra are open from late in June until early in October. The mountain summer is invariably mild, with virtually no rain, and to camp beside the trail is a pleasure, not a hardship, to one possessed of the true outing spirit. Horses and pack animals, with guides, can be secured at several points.
North of the Kings River and just west of the Sierra
ridge is the Huntington Lake region, popular with
mountain lovers.

From the Yosemite Valley, trails radiate in every
direction, and the construction of new roads in the
region to the east has made accessible a part of the
Yosemite National Park hitherto visited only by few.
An accomplishment of mountaineering which ranks
with the scaling of the Matterhorn is the ascent of the
Half Dome, which lifts its precipitous face thousands
of feet above Yosemite Valley.

The Tahoe country, with its mile-high Lake Tahoe
and its scores of smaller lakes, charms the leisurely
tramper, and there are here elevated summits such as
Mount Tallac 10,700 feet, Job’s Sister 11,120 feet, and
Freel’s Peak 11,125 feet, to be conquered by the
more ambitious climber. In general, the northern Sierra
Nevada presents no such difficult features as the range
farther south, though the rough volcanic region about
the base of Mount Lassen in the Lassen Volcanic
National Park, and the only active volcano in the
United States, calls upon the mountaineer for some
feats of agility. At Drakesbad, directly to the east
and reached from Red Bluff and Susanville, is a volcanic
region of geysers, boiling mud pools and hot springs.

Mount Shasta, perhaps the best known of California’s
snow mountains, rising to an altitude of 14,380 feet,
is climbed by hundreds of tourists every summer.
The best trail to the summit is from Sisson. This trail
also can be reached from Shasta Springs. The view
from the top of Mount Shasta is alone a reward for the
mountaineer, but the peak has other wonders, such as
a system of glaciers, and immense caves in the old lava
flow. North of Shasta, on the Oregon boundary, are
the beautifully wooded Siskiyous.

The Coast Range is by no means so rugged as the
Sierra, and its easy accessibility makes it a favorite
resort of “hikers.” Mount Tamalpais, 2,608 feet,
The angler in California will find the gamiest of fish, in lake, stream and ocean

rises directly over the waters of San Francisco Bay, on the northern horn of the Golden Gate; other mountains in the Bay region are Mount Diablo 3,896 feet, Mount St. Helena 4,343 feet, and Mount Hamilton, 4,209 feet. The Pinnacles National Monument, reached from Soledad or Hollister, is an interesting field of exploration. A series of caves, opening one into the other, lie under each of the groups of rocks, one known as the Banquet Hall is 100 feet square with ceiling 30 feet high. Farther south the ranges increase in altitude, the Santa Lucia Mountains attaining 6,967 feet. Throughout the Sierra Santa Ynez, above the city of Santa Barbara, there are scores of woodland trails.

The Sierra Madre, northeast of Los Angeles, culminates in Mount San Antonio, (Old Baldy) 10,080 feet. Mount Wilson and Mount Lowe, 6,000 feet, in this range, are tempting peaks. The other great peaks of the south are Mount San Bernardino 10,630 feet, Mount San Gorgonio 11,485 feet, and Mount San Jacinto 10,805 feet.

**Fishing in Waters Still New to the Drop of the Fly and Glint of the Spoon**

In diversity of location and in variety of fish life the waters of California offer the angler a wide choice. The Rainbow trout is the most widely distributed of the native varieties—a river fish that takes on a different appearance after it reaches the sea, where it is known as the steelhead. Other native varieties are the cut-throat, the Dolly Varden, and the Tahoe trout, while the Loch Leven, Eastern brook, and European brown trout have been introduced in large numbers.

The Coast Range has many trout streams. There are several north and south of San Francisco where good sport can be had, in the early spring especially, and Los Angeles fishermen have not far to go to reach
the streams of the Sierra Madre and the San Bernardino Mountains. In this region, too, the fishing in Big and Little Bear Lakes is exceptionally good.

The fishing in the clear cold streams that are fed from the snowy peaks of the Sierra Nevada always can be relied on; among these are the Truckee, Feather, American, Yuba, and Bear rivers, while farther north are the Upper Sacramento, Pitt, McCloud, and Klamath rivers. On the Northern Coast Range are the Russian, Noyo, Eel, and Mad rivers. Lake Tahoe has its big trout, and the numerous smaller lakes in the Tahoe country have smaller fish, but all are sturdy fighters. The Merced River and other streams in Yosemite National Park are favorites, and at Wawona the catches are invariably good.

The headwaters of the Kings and Kern rivers in the High Sierra, in territory contiguous to the Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, are alive with trout. In Volcano Creek, a tributary of the Kern, are the famous golden trout. These rare fish have been placed successfully in adjacent waters by the fish hatcheries and in a few years will be in good fighting form. On the eastern side of the Sierra Nevada the Owens River and its several tributaries afford rare sport.

Among game fish introduced from the east are the black bass and striped bass. Black bass are numerous in Bass Lake on the north fork of the San Joaquin River, reached from Fresno, and also in the lagoons south of Los Angeles. Striped bass are plentiful in the mouth of the Sacramento River.

Fishing for the giant king salmon in the Bay of Monterey during June, July, and August is noted sport. Farther south down the coast, especially below Point Conception, the fish are almost all related to tropical species—the yellowtail, barracuda, black seabass, bonito, swordfish, sheepshead, albacore, and tuna. The best deep-sea fishing is around the Coronado Islands and in the Santa Barbara, Santa Catalina, and San Clemente channels.
Avalon Bay on Santa Catalina Island, as well as the waters off Coronado Beach, are widely famed for their wonderful sport, the most prized capture being the leaping-tuna. This fish strikes with a rush, often unreeeling the entire line; and men have played a single fish with rod and line for fourteen hours. The giant of these southern waters, however, is the black sea-bass. Some specimens have measured seven feet, tipping the beam at 600 pounds. The yellowtail is also as fine a fighter as there is in the sea; it weighs from 15 to 60 pounds. The white bass, weighing from 30 to 70 pounds, as well as the swordfish, likewise put up a strenuous struggle. All up and down the coast are facilities for the angler, with row boats and launches ready for hire, and experienced boatmen.

**Hunting for Big Game and Small, both Furred and Feathered**

Of the large game animals deer are the most common in California. They are constantly growing more numerous, and this despite the fact that thousands of bucks are killed in the state each season. The surprising increase is attributable to the limit prescribed for each hunter, and also the bounty paid on the scalps of cougars, those predatory mountain lions that in former years made away with more deer than the hunters. Three varieties of deer are found in California—the black-tail, white-tail, and mule-deer. The best hunting grounds in the Sierra region extend from Kings and Kern rivers northward, and in the Coast Range practically the entire length of the state, from the Trinity and California National forests to the south, including the San Bernardino Mountains. The open season varies in different districts. For the prevailing regulations the sportsman should write to the Board of Fish and Game Commission, San Francisco.

Bears are numerous in the Sierra Nevada, the San Bernardino mountains, and parts of the Coast Range, yet so shy and sly are they that only a skillful woodsman on the still hunt can get within sight of them. A
guide and trained dogs are needed on this hunt, and the sport may prove thrilling if the bear is not killed at the first fire. Black, cinnamon, and brown bears are the varieties still flourishing; the formidable grizzly is believed to have disappeared. The wild goats that are hunted among the crags of Santa Catalina Island are thought to be descendants of goats left there by Cabrillo’s ships in 1542.

The cougar or mountain lion is an outlaw with a price set upon his head. He is frequently found in the timbered heights where deer roam and is best hunted with a pack of dogs. Foxes are common, especially in the Coast Range. The wild cat or red lynx frequently draws a shot from the marksman, and in the mountains the gray wolf is sometimes seen. Smaller fur animals are plentiful.

Most hunted of the feathered game are the wild ducks which frequent the lagoons, lakes, sloughs, and marshlands. The varieties include sprig, widgeon, mallard, spoonbill, ruddy, canvasback, teal, bluebill, and gadwall ducks. The Los Angeles region furnishes excellent sport for duck hunters, where gun clubs and preserves are maintained. The region about the Bay of San Francisco, in the Suisun marshes to the north, and the Alviso marshes to the south, is a great duck-hunting area. Here also are many gun clubs, with preserves, but they are generous to visiting sportsmen. Besides the bay-shore marshes, there are thousands of acres of “tule land” along the Sacramento, San Joaquin, and other inland rivers that are open to all. Wild geese and brant are also fair game during the duck season. Geese fly in vast flocks over the central valleys and are also abundant elsewhere.

Mountain and valley quail are plentiful. The mountain quail have their principal home in the High Sierra, though fairly plentiful in the northern coast counties. The valley quail range throughout the lowlands. Another fine bird is the blue grouse, and on the
eastern side of the Sierra many sage fowls are bagged. Both in mountain valleys and in lowland plains the singleshot hunter may test his aim on “the gamiest bird that flies”—the Wilson snipe. Beside these, California has in great numbers the upland plover, golden plover, avocet, ruffed grouse, band-tailed pigeon, and wild dove.

Hunting or carrying firearms in any of the national parks or government reservations is prohibited.

Resort Regions

Los Angeles and Vicinity. Los Angeles is renowned as the tourist center of Southern California, and, as its metropolis, is the heart of its activities. The first settlement was made by Spaniards in 1781. Built upon the uplands sloping seaward from the foothills of the Sierra Madre, its northern and western suburbs reach altitudes affording inspiring views of surrounding valleys with the ocean in the distance. The business district of Los Angeles, with its many handsome shops and modern buildings is striking, and the throngs who all the year visit for a season or pass through this gateway find ample hotel accommodations. There are a number of very good hotels that are popular with travelers. The expense of living may be whatever the tourist can afford. For those who prefer them, furnished apartments and bungalows are available at reasonable prices. Los Angeles also has its Chinatown, and other foreign sections, entertaining because of their novelty. Within the city limits there are twenty-one parks, and these, together with the many tree-shaded boulevards and avenues lined with villa homes set amidst greenery and bright blossoms, go far to charm eastern visitors and induce their frequent return.

At any time of the year the Los Angeles region appeals alike to visitor and resident, but particularly so during the winter and spring months, when Nature is verdure-clad and orange trees are aglow with golden fruit. Paved highways afford delightful automobile tours through many miles of orange groves and through the numerous communities which cluster around Los Angeles. Hollywood is one of the attractive residence sections. A few miles west is Beverly Hills, with its well equipped tourist hotel, surrounded by many fine suburban homes.

Pasadena. Among the famous resort cities nearest to Los Angeles is Pasadena, charmingly situated in the San Gabriel Valley. It has many palm-bordered avenues and sumptuous homes. Its principal resort hotels are the Huntington, Ray-
In the Muir Woods National Monument
Lake Merritt, amid Oakland residences

View from Twin Peaks Boulevard, San Francisco

Looking from top of Mount Tamalpais
Berkeley looks through the Golden Gate

mond, and Green, open during the winter season only, and the Maryland, which is open all the year. Pasadena is particularly attractive to the eastern visitor because of the wealth of semitropic trees and its flowers. This luxuriant growth has made famous its Tournament of Roses on New Year’s Day, an annual attraction at Pasadena. Its Sunken Gardens are of unfailing interest to sightseers.

San Gabriel, with its old mission and Spanish relics, is an interesting little town ten miles east of Los Angeles.

Riverside has a very unique hotel in the Glenwood Mission Inn, well known to pleasure travelers. Above Riverside rises Mount Rubidoux, surmounted by a cross dedicated to Padre Junipero Serra, founder of the missions. The annual Easter service which is held on the mount has become established as a pilgrimage joined in by both residents and visitors.

San Bernardino. San Bernardino is in the eastern section of the orange belt and may be included with the others mentioned in daily excursions by rail or auto from Los Angeles. At Arrowhead Hot Springs Hotel, near San Bernardino, modern baths and pools are provided for bathing in the hot waters of these medicinal springs.

Redlands. Redlands is a beautiful city at the foot of Mount San Bernardino, and within sight of Mount San Gorgonio and San Jacinto. It is surrounded by orange groves and has many charming residences in park-like settings. Its chief show place is Canyon Crest Park.

San Bernardino Mountains. Among the most popular summer vacation grounds of this southern territory are the San Bernardino Mountains. The thrilling “101-Mile Drive on the Rim of the World” leads through this region, including Big Bear Lake, with numerous inns and camps along its course. The drive is made by regular auto stage service from San Bernardino and Redlands.

Seaside resorts near Los Angeles. Within a short ride of from fifteen to twenty miles west from Los Angeles are numerous resorts by the sea which offer opportunities for enjoyment in their various attractions. They are widely known as the Los Angeles Beaches. Santa Monica, Ocean Park, and Venice join boundaries in a continuous stretch of several miles of bathing beaches. Santa Monica is an attractive home city. Redondo Beach follows and directly south of Los Angeles is Long Beach, with its noted Hotel Virginia. It is the largest of the seashore cities. Hermosa, Huntington, Newport, Balboa, and Seal beaches join to the south. At all of these resorts are many amusement features, and in addition to the surf bathing there are bathing pavilions and swimming pools.

Santa Barbara. On the coast north of Los Angeles is Santa Barbara. Its mild climate, attractive situation, and surround-
ings have placed it among California's best known winter and summer resorts. From the sloping foothills of the Santa Ynez Range the city looks seaward over the blue waters of the channel toward the craggy islands that lie beyond. Many winter homes have been established in Santa Barbara, and its avenues of residences amid flower gardens and semi-tropical plants and trees charm the visitor. The old Santa Barbara Mission stands in one of the residence districts. Its resort hotels are the Belvedere, Arlington, El Mirasol, and El Encanto; and several other hotels afford good service. The Plaza Del Mar, a driveway lined with palms, faces the ocean. There is a bathing beach near-by. A mile or two along the shore are Montecito and Miramar, places of villa homes and vine-clad cottages. Miramar has a family hotel and bathing beach.

**Santa Catalina Island.** Avalon, on the island of Santa Catalina, is reached from San Pedro (Los Angeles harbor) by a steamer trip of two hours across the channel. Avalon Bay sweeps in a graceful curve and, in approaching it, the view of this sprightly resort village with its mountain background is one of the most novel on the coast. The waters are calm as a fishpond, with their strange and brilliant fish life lazily swimming or flashing by in a natural aquarium—all viewed from comfortable glass-bottomed boats that make hourly trips along the shore. In addition to the new Hotel St. Catharine are several smaller hotels.

**San Diego.** San Diego, "where California began," is the southernmost city on the Pacific Coast. It was here that Padre Junipero Serra, on July 16, 1769, founded the first of the California missions—the Mission San Diego de Alcala, now in ruins. The healthful and moderate climate makes this region delightful at all seasons, and there is much interesting country roundabout. Situated on the Bay of San Diego, the city is backed on the east by a mountain range. Most striking are the bay and ocean views, with Point Loma to the north jutting far to sea, and the Coronado peninsula and North Island to the west. San Diego has attractive business streets, shops, and residences. Balboa Park is a beauty spot well worth a visit. There are several good hotels which provide first-class service.

A popular resort on the coast near-by is La Jolla, with comfortable accommodations and bathing beach. Its sea-caves—vast caverns worn in the sandstone cliffs by the ceaseless action of the waves—are a special attraction.

**Coronado Beach.** On the peninsula across the Bay from San Diego is one of California's most favored all-year pleasure places. The Hotel Del Coronado stands upon Coronado's
San Francisco and Vicinity. San Francisco delights the traveler with many distinctive charms. It is a cosmopolitan city, picturesquely set upon many hills on the northern end of a peninsula overlooking the mountain-rimmed Bay of San Francisco on the east and north, and the Pacific Ocean on the west—the famed Golden Gate joining them by its mile-wide passage. San Francisco's beauty of situation marks it as one of the favored cities of the world. The views from Telegraph Hill, Russian Hill, Nob Hill, Sutro Heights, and many other vantage points within city limits draw one again and again; while the outlook from Twin Peaks, the two cones to the southwest reached by auto boulevard, unfolds a bird's-eye view of city and surroundings.

There is a snappy breeze from the sea; in summer San Francisco is delightfully cool and in winter its climate is spring-like. It is one of the most interesting of seaports.

Its shops, its theatres, its many bohemian restaurants and cafes; Chinatown with its quaint oriental community and gorgeous bazaars, and the Latin quarter—all have their particular interest. Market Street, leading from the Ferry Building, is the main artery of the city—the Broadway of San Francisco—and there are many diverging business streets in the downtown section. The several inviting residence districts, the notable mansions, the Civic Center, museums, art galleries and monuments; Golden Gate Park, the Presidio, Mission Dolores, Portsmouth Square, and other historic landmarks; the waterfront or Embarcadero, picturesque Fisherman's Wharf, Ocean Beach, Seal Rocks, and the Cliff House—all these attract the visitor.

There are numerous first-class hotels besides many comfortable apartment houses, with ample accommodations to care for all visitors at prices to suit every purse.

Oakland, Berkeley, and Alameda lie across the Bay, on its eastern shore. They are situated on a gently sloping plain, their streets and boulevards of homes, with blooming gardens, reaching far up the heights of the range of hills which form the background. Oakland is an attractive city with fine public buildings. It has good hotel accommodations, making it a favorite stopping place. Lake Merritt, in the center of the city, is surrounded by parks, homes, and various public structures, and the boulevards encircling it form part of a chain of auto roads which traverse the entire East Bay region and cross its hills to the valleys and wooded canyons beyond. Alameda lies to the south of Oakland. It is essentially a home city and has the added attraction of popular bathing beaches.

Berkeley, directly north of Oakland, is the seat of the University of California. It is situated opposite the Golden Gate and is a pleasant and most desirable place of residence.

Byron Hot Springs, on the eastern side of Mount Diablo, and within two hours of the Bay region, has a comfortable hotel; its medicinal mineral water baths and pool are well equipped.

The "Bret Harte" Country. In the vicinity of Angels, Jamestown, Tuolumne, and Sonora there is an interesting region known as the "Bret Harte Country," reached by rail via Oakland in the San Joaquin Valley. The trip can include the Calaveras Big Tree Grove.

Marin County and Lake County resorts. Across the Bay, directly north of San Francisco, lies Marin County, which forms the northern shore of the Golden Gate. Mount Tamalpais, with its well known tavern, rises above the waters of the Bay. Its summit is reached by the "crookedest railroad in the world," and commands a remarkable view of San Francisco Bay, which is almost 70 miles long, from 4 to 10 wide, and with an area of 450 square miles. Halfway to the summit a branch leads to the Muir Woods National Monument, a primeval forest of giant redwoods. To the north are the Russian River resorts of Monte Rio, Guerneville, Cazadero, and many others. Lake County, farther north and to the east, has a chain of picturesque lakes and resorts. Clear Lake is the largest and the center of this region.

Santa Clara Valley. The Santa Clara Valley every year becomes more popular with California's visitors. San Jose is the "garden city" of this region. A trip through the valley in March or early April gives the tourist an opportunity of viewing seventy-five miles of orchards in bloom. They cannot be matched even in Japan. Lick Observatory, on the summit of Mount Hamilton, is reached from San Jose. Other places which attract the visitor are Palo Alto, seat of Leland Stanford Junior University; Los Gatos, looking out over the valley from the western foothills; Santa Clara; Saratoga, with its annual "Blossom Festival"; and Congress Springs.

Santa Cruz Region. Santa Cruz, on the Bay of Monterey, is a popular resort for San Franciscans. The Casa del Rey is a well equipped seaside hotel. Surf bathing, golf, and deep-sea fishing are among the sports. The Santa Cruz Mountains are much sought by vacationists, and in their forests are many resort places. They are reached from Felton, along the San Francisco and Vicinity.

In the Feather River Canyon
Mission San Juan Bautista at San Juan
Mission Carmel near Carmel-by-the-Sea
Mission San Miguel between Los Angeles and San Francisco
Mission Dolores at San Francisco

Northwest, twelve miles from Boulder Creek, lies the California State Redwood Park, in an elevated valley known as the Big Basin. A good camp of tent-houses is open from May to October. At Big Trees, six miles from Santa Cruz, is another grove of redwoods.

Monterey and Del Monte. There is no more romantic spot in the west than Monterey. Cabrillo landed here in 1542, and sixty years later, in 1602, Vizcaino claimed the country for the king of Spain, giving to the region the name of his patron, the Count de Monterey. In 1770, Gaspar de Portola, first governor of Alta California, established a presidio and garrison at Monterey and it remained the capital of California until 1849. There are many buildings and relics to remind the visitor of these departed days. At Del Monte is the Hotel del Monte, among the foremost of California's all-year resort hotels. It is surrounded by lawns, studded with stately oaks and flower beds, the result of thirty years' landscape gardening. Adjacent are the Del Monte Forest of 3,000 acres, golf links, polo field, tennis courts, swimming pool, and bathing beach. The scenic Seventeen-Mile Drive starts from the hotel. On the outer edge of the Monterey Peninsula is Pacific Grove, a beach resort of much charm, and on the coast just beyond is Asilomar, a summer camping ground under the direction of the Young Women's Christian Association. Pebble Beach Lodge, at Carmel Bay, is on the Seventeen-Mile Drive, and Carmel-by-the-Sea, with its well-preserved old mission, is but a few miles beyond.

Paso Robles Hot Springs. Midway between San Francisco and Los Angeles is Paso Robles Hot Springs with its comfortable hotel, and well known medicinal mineral waters. It has modern baths, swimming pool, and every required facility. Golf links and pleasant drives make this retreat most attractive.

Morro Bay and El Pizmo Beach. Reached by auto from Paso Robles is Morro Bay with bathing beach, and further south a few miles from San Luis Obispo at the base of the Santa Lucia Mountains, is El Pizmo Beach with its seventeen miles of surf-rolled sands and its tent city.

The Tahoe Country. Lake Tahoe, in the High Sierra, is one of the largest and most beautiful of mountain lakes; the coloring of its clear waters—a brilliant emerald and indigo blue—is remarkable. Twenty-three miles long, 13 miles wide, and more than 1,800 feet deep, it is completely hemmed in by mountains with peaks varying in height from 8,250 to 11,120 feet above sea level. The elevation of the surface of the water is 6,280 feet. Its pine-fringed and indented shores have many charming stopping-places, with comfortable hotels and cottages. It is
Lake Tahoe in the High Sierra, encircled by lofty peaks, is one of the largest and loveliest of mountain lakes noted for its big trout. The Tahoe Tavern, of rustic construction, has excellent accommodations for summer tourists. There are twenty other established resorts upon the shores and in the vicinity. A steel steamer makes daily trips around the lake during the season, stopping at the numerous boat landings. Seventy-five smaller lakes and numerous trout streams are two to twenty-five miles distant from Tahoe, by auto roads or horse trails. Lake Tahoe is reached from Truckee, thence fifteen miles up the picturesque canyon of the Truckee River by narrow gauge railway.

Feather River Canyon. North of this region, in the upper Sierra, is the picturesque Canyon of the Feather River—100 miles of rock-walled foaming stream where trout fishing is excellent. The Feather River Inn provides the best of service for tourists and anglers. In the canyon there are also several other resorts.

Shasta Resorts. All along the course of the Upper Sacramento River rustic inns and cottages dot the verdant, pine-clad sides of its winding gorge. The points of interest include Castella, Castle Rock, the granite spires of Castle Crag, Dunsmuir, Upper Soda Springs, Shasta Retreat, Mossbrae Falls, and Shasta Springs. Here the traveler may drink of the sparkling mineral waters from the bubbling spring at the station. The Shasta Springs Hotel and cottages are on the timbered mesa above, reached by a cable-incline car. The snow-capped peak of Mount Shasta, 14,380 feet, looms to the north, and for miles around dominates this region.

Klamath Hot Springs. Twenty miles from Ager and reached by auto is Klamath Hot Springs on the Klamath River. Fishing for steelhead, salmon, and rainbow trout both in the Klamath and in Shovel Creek is of the best. A good hotel provides for sportmen and tourists.

Huntington Lake. In the Sierra north of the Kings River is Huntington Lake, with its mountain lodge for tourists and sportmen, reached by rail via Fresno to Cascada, thence four miles by auto. Trout fishing is of the best. Huntington Lake Lodge provides every facility for enjoyment and recreation.

Yosemite National Park. Yosemite, with its mighty peaks and waterfalls, and the earth's oldest and tallest trees, ranks high among world wonders. The Yosemite National Park covers an area 36 by 48 miles, yet many of its most spectacular sights generally viewed by visitors are grouped together in a remarkably small area—the Yosemite Valley—a gorge only 7 miles long and from one-half mile to one mile wide. The floor of this valley is verdure-clad, and in spring and summer is dotted with bright blooms, the Merced River flowing through its meadowlands and
Mount Shasta — California's great Snow Mountain of the North

parklike forests. This deep-cleft mountain gorge, 4,000 feet above the sea, is walled in by towering granite cliffs. It is a realm of precipices, stately spires and domes, and magnificent waterfalls. El Capitan, which stands guard at the entrance to Yosemite, rises 3,300 feet, displaying on its face 400 acres of granite; Sentinel Rock is 3,100 feet high; Glacier Point, 3,250 feet; and the Half Dome, 4,892 feet. Cathedral Spires, Three Brothers, Cloud’s Rest, Liberty Cap, and Royal Arches are some of the additional rock features that make Yosemite vistas so strikingly picturesque. Of its waterfalls Yosemite Falls plunge 2,600 feet. The upper reach is 1,600 feet, then a series of cascades 600 feet, and a final drop of 400 feet. Vernal, Nevada, and Illilouette Falls are each different from the other. Ribbon Falls is a glistening thread of 1,612 feet, while Bridal Veil, most graceful of all, drops 940 feet. Mirror Lake with its many reflections, including that of the rising sun, is remarkable. The completion of the road through Tioga Pass, 9,941 feet, on the eastern boundary, and skirting Lake Tenaya, has opened a new scenic region seldom explored.

Mariposa Big Tree Grove. The Mariposa Big Trees, sequoia gigantea, lie within the southern boundary of the Park. The Mark Twain, the tallest tree, is 331 feet high, and the biggest (such as the Grizzly Giant and the Washington) are over 29 feet in diameter at base. The Wawona tree, 26 feet in diameter, is tunneled and the auto road passes through its trunk. The age of these trees is estimated at over 3,000 years.

Northwest of Yosemite Valley and within the Park are also the smaller Tuolumne and Merced groves of sequoia, reached from El Portal.

There is daily auto service to the Mariposa Big Tree Grove from the Park hotels; these are the Sentinel Hotel on Merced River directly opposite Yosemite Falls, and Glacier Point Hotel with its sweeping views over valley and park. In addition there are Yosemite Falls Camp and Camp Curry with modern tent-houses and all conveniences. Near Mariposa Big Tree Grove is Hotel Wawona, with its adjacent golf links.

Yosemite is reached by rail via Merced, in the San Joaquin Valley, to El Portal, where all trains are met by auto stages which run to Yosemite Village, fifteen miles. There is also daily auto service during the summer season from Merced direct to Yosemite, via Wawona and the Mariposa Big Trees.

The Sequoia and General Grant National Parks. South of the Kings River Canyon and west of the Canyon of the Kern, in the High Sierra, is a great timbered region embraced in the Sequoia
National Park, containing the most extensive big-tree groves in the world. Just beyond the northwest boundary is the California Grove on Redwood Mountain, and directly north is the General Grant National Park, containing a smaller grove of trees, among them the General Grant, the second largest known tree.

The proposed Roosevelt National Park would include not only the Sequoia National Park, but also the Kings River Canyon, the Canyon of the Kern, and the High Sierra which lie to the eastward, culminating in Mount Whitney, 14,501 feet, the highest mountain in the United States. This proposed park, embracing as it would a range of country varying in altitude from 1,000 to 14,000 feet, includes scenery that is unsurpassed in any mountain region. In the Sequoia Park and surrounding forests there have been recorded over a million of California's big trees, some of them the largest in the world, notably the sequoia known as the General Sherman, 36.5 feet in diameter at its base and 279.9 feet high. The General Grant Tree, in the General Grant National Park, is 35 feet in diameter and 264 feet high.

Sequoia National Park, in addition to its big-tree groves, is notable for its great wooded canyons, some of them 4,000 feet deep; for the views from Moro Rock across Kaweah Canyon toward Castle Rocks, which rise more than 5,000 above the valley floor; and views from summits of Mount Silliman and Vanderveer Mountain, the latter 11,900 feet, the highest elevation in the Park. Twin Lakes present one of the most beautiful sights in the Park, while Crystal Cave, discovered in 1918 and not yet fully developed, is one of its scenic features. The Park will particularly appeal to lovers of fishing and wild animal life.

There are comfortable accommodations in the two parks; the Giant Forest Hotel in the Sequoia National Park, and a camp of modern tent-houses in a cathedral-like grove in the Grant National Park.

Sequoia National Park is reached by rail via Visalia or Exeter, thence by electric railway to Lemon Cove, where auto stages run to Giant Forest, forty miles.

General Grant National Park is reached by auto from Fresno, Sanger or Reedley, and also from Giant Forest by trail.

Kings River Canyon. The south fork of the Kings River races between towering walls of granite, the Grand Sentinel—the greatest of its cliffs—rising 3,600 feet above the river. The headwaters are divided into two branches; one of these courses down Paradise Valley; the other branch, Bubbs Creek, is broken continually by cascades and rapids. Set in a wilderness of
"In the saddle along shaded bridle paths"

A hunting party in the High Sierra
gleaming crags are lakes Rae, Charlotte, and Bryanthus, reached by the trail that parallels Bubbs Creek, as is also Kearsarge Pass, the highest of California’s passes, 12,056 feet, where one stands astride the dividing ridge, the naked backbone of the Sierra. Deerhorn Mountain, 13,440 feet, is one of the many striking ice-clad pinnacles in this vicinity. University Peak is 13,588 feet, Mount Brewer 13,577 feet, Mount Rixford 12,856 feet, Mount Gould 13,001 feet. From the Kings to the Kaweah watershed, by trail leading from Horse Corral Meadows, an interesting region lies up Roaring River and its two branches, Copper Canyon and Deadman Canyon, both overlooked by alpine crags, with the pyramidal form of the Whaleback high in air. Few regions offer more attractions for this type of outing—spires of granite, groves of pine, flower-starred meadows, with winding streams, the delight and often the despair of the angler. The Kings River Canyon Camp, in the midst of these surroundings, provides good service and all facilities. It is reached from General Grant National Park, also from Giant Forest, Sequoia National Park, by saddle and pack animals only. The trip can be made in a day, or by camping for a night.

The Canyon of the Kern. The Kern River Canyon, lying to the southeast, embraces a territory fully as interesting as the Kings. The trip can be made from the Giant Forest in Sequoia National Park, by way of Alta Meadows, through Mineral King Valley and Farewell Gap to Coyote Pass, where it enters the canyon at the lower end, opposite Volcano Creek, the home of the rare golden trout. From Miner’s Peak striking views are had of the Chagoopa Forest, the immense cleft known as the Big Arroyo and the towering forms of Kaweah Peaks, among the highest in the Sierra, 14,140 feet above the sea. Mount Whitney, 14,501 feet, is seen to the east. Mount Tyndall, 14,025 feet, rises to the northwest. The canyon can also be entered from Mineral King over Lady Franklin Pass, 11,500 feet, and down Rattlesnake Canyon. The Kern River is one of the best trout streams in California. Another entrance, and a short route to Mount Whitney, is by rail to Springville, thence auto
Yosemite Valley in Yosemite National Park,—one of the most beautiful of America's Playgrounds.

In the General Grant National Park

General Sherman Tree, Sequoia National Park