
**HALIBURTON
SCOUT
RESERVE**



DEDICATED TO:

*The earliest pioneer Lumbermen and Farmers:
and
To the HSR Staff members who have kept alive
the trails and their history
since the first days of the camp.*

**Prepared by the
Haliburton Scout Reserve Staff Alumni Association**

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Staff Alumni Association

CHECKLISTS

How many have you seen?

Mammals

- Beaver
- Eastern Chipmunk
- Raccoon
- Porcupine
- Deer
- Moose
- Black Bear
- Ground Hog
- Muskrat
- Mink
- Otter
- Marten
- Fischer
- Red Squirrel
- Deer Mouse
- Wolf
- Red Fox
- Lynx
- Bat

Fish

- Smallmouth Bass
- Yellow Perch
- Rainbow Trout
- Chubb

Insects

- Mosquito
- Black Fly
- Deer Fly
- Horse Fly
- Dragon Fly
- Sand Fly
- House Fly
- Cicada
- May Fly
- Wasp

Birds

- Common Loon
- Great Blue Heron
- Osprey
- Common Merganser
- Ruffed Grouse
- Herring Gull
- Ring-Billed Gull
- Barred Owl
- Belted Kingfisher
- Pileated Woodpecker
- Downy Woodpecker
- Yellow-Bellied Sapsucker
- Eastern Kingbird
- Barn Swallow
- Gray Jay
- Crow
- Indigo Bunting
- Evening Grosbeak
- White-Breasted Nuthatch
- Red-Breasted Nuthatch
- Yellow-Rumped Warbler
- Chestnut-Sided Warbler
- American Redstart
- Brown-Headed Cowbird
- Red-Breasted Grosbeak

Reptiles

- Grass Snake
- Water Snake
- Snapping Turtle
- Painted Turtle

Amphibians

- Leopard Frog
- Bullfrog
- Blue Spotted Salamander
- Red Salamander

Trees

- Red Pine
- White Pine
- Hemlock
- Beech
- Red Oak
- Red Maple
- Sugar Maple
- Eastern White Cedar
- White Birch
- White Spruce
- Black Spruce
- Tamarak
- Balsam
- Cherry
- Poplar
- Ironwood

Shrubs

- Joe Pie Weed
- Cranberry
- Blueberry
- Wild Rose
- Sweet Gale
- Leather Leaf

Plants

- Leek
- Plantain
- Dandelion
- Water Lily
- Arrowroot
- Bulrush
- Pitcher Plant
- Cardinal Flower
- Burdock
- Indian Pipe Stem
- Blue Cohosh

TRAIL MAINTENANCE & DEVELOPMENT

The thirty-five plus kilometres of trails on and around the Haliburton Scout Reserve are maintained and developed in a cooperative effort by the current staff, by members of the Haliburton Scout Reserve Staff Alumni which was founded in 1988, and by campers through the Adopt-A-Trail program. Hundreds of "person" hours each summer are spent clearing deadfalls, cutting back brush and upgrading trail markers and signs. Trail work weekends are also held in the fall.

New trails are developed in keeping with a master plan which aims to form a Trail System. This system provides for a variety of route combinations, distances, difficulties, terrain and campsites, and encourages a wider use of the property outside the base camps at Kennabi Lake.

If you are interested in assisting with trail maintenance or development during your stay at the camp, please contact the staff Out-tripper or Program Supervisor.

When You Leave Camp

The friendly little paths I know
 Will miss your glad young feet;
 The hillsides and the forests
 The sound of laughter sweet;
 The dancing waves upon the lake
 Will miss canoe and sail;
 All silent in the shadowed woods
 Will be your well-worn trail.
 The singing birds will miss your songs,
 The stars your wondering eyes;
 The ever-changing sunsets
 Your look of hushed surprise.
 You leave behind the beauty
 Of all the hills you trod,
 But in your heart you take away
 More lasting gifts of God.



CONTENTS

- General Hiking Information 4**
 - The Trail Guide4
 - Trail Descriptions4
 - Planning Your Route.....4
 - Using the Trails4
 - Trail Markers5
 - Emergencies5
 - Off Trail Hiking5
 - Mountain Biking5
 - ATV's, Snowmobiles and Motorized Dirt Bikes5

- Outpost Campsites..... 6**
 - Hurst Lake.....6
 - Moore Lake6
 - Mislaid Lake6
 - Drag Lake7
 - Holland Lake7
 - North Lake7

- Hiking Trail Descriptions 8**
 - An Introduction8
 - The Jack Dobson Memorial Trail (DT).....9
 - The Hurst Lake Road (HLR)11
 - The J.C. Moore Trail (JC)13
 - The Cooper's Loop Trail (CL)14
 - The Pikes Peak Trail (PP)18
 - The Lost Lake Road Trail (LL)20
 - The Gibson Trail (GT)20

- Trails Beyond HSR 21**

- Trail Maintenance and Future Plans 22**

- Species Checklist..... 23**

GENERAL HIKING INFORMATION

The Trail Guide

This Trail Guide has been prepared by members of the Haliburton Scout Reserve Staff Alumni to encourage Scouters to make use of the thousands of acres of Reserve beyond the Lake Kennabi area and to assist them in their planning and use. We have access to over 35 kilometres of trails and six outpost campsites.

This Guide includes both general information and detailed descriptions of specific trails including average hiking times and estimated distances. If any information in this guide appears to be incorrect or misleading, please report your concerns in writing to the program supervisor so that we can amend future printings. Suggestions for other information to be included are also welcome.

Trail Descriptions

The trail descriptions have been prepared by staff, former staff and friends of HSR. They are designed to help you plan your routes and overnight camps, and to provide resource material to make your hikes interesting for your Scouts. Some trail descriptions provide more detail than others, while we continue to improve the content in upcoming years.

The distances have been measured by the map which means they may not completely allow for the ups and downs of the trail. The "average hiking times" should be considered only as estimates. We've tried to err on the conservative side.

A number of factors will affect the time required by your hikers such as the age of your hikers, size of your group, whether they are carrying day or overnight packs, how long they've been hiking, etc.

Plan your schedule to allow lots of time to enjoy the sights and wildlife that are to be found throughout the Haliburton Scout

Reserve! Also make sure that you plan to stop hiking well before sunset as darkness arrives much sooner in the woods and the trails are generally not suitable for night hiking.

Planning Your Route

Take some time while planning your hikes, to consider the routes that are available to you. The trails have been designed to form a "trail network" - a number of trails which connect to provide a variety of options from short day hikes to one or two overnights. While its often necessary to backtrack some distance on a hike, try to find a different route if possible for your return trip. If you must retrace your steps, select different locations for your rest stops to add variety. Consider hiking the **Cooper's Loop Trail** which has four overnight campsites on different lakes from which to choose.

If you plan to use the **Pike's Peak Trail**, consider following it at the start of your hike when your Scouts are still enthusiastic and energetic. If you're not sure what's reasonable or practical, and for further suggestions, contact the Program Department for assistance.

Using The Trails

If you plan to stay overnight at one of the Outpost Campsites, these should be booked at the Skippers Meeting or later in the week, with the Program Department. Some sites like Mislaid Lake, are very popular, so the sooner you reserve space the better. In addition, we ask that you check out and in with the Program Department when you start and finish any hike.

If you are planning to use the trails during the spring, fall or winter seasons, please make sure you arrange in advance for a permit from the Camping Department and check in with the Camp Ranger on arrival.

back the way you came until you get to the grassy clearing. From here you can either turn left and head back the way you came, or turn right and cross the clearing to go to Hurst Lake.

The trail here follows a not very well marked old logging log for most of the way before following the shoreline of Hurst Lake to the campsites located there.

At Hurst Lake you can camp overnight or continue to North Lake, Moore and Mis-

laid Lakes or return to Kennabi Lake via the Hurst Lake Road and the Dobson Trail.

Average Hiking Time (Distance):

From the Rifle Range:

- To Bartley Creek - 30 minutes (1.6 km or 1.0 mi);
- To High Falls - 30 minutes (3.2 km or 2.0 mi);
- To Hurst Lake - 60 minutes (6.4 km or 4.0 mi).

TRAILS BEYOND HSR

Many other opportunities exist for hiking in the Haliburton County area.

Haliburton Trails and Tours Network

Algonquin Provincial Park

A wide variety of day and overnight hiking trails exist in the largest Ontario provincial park which is just an hour's drive from HSR. Horseback riding, cross country skiing and dogsledding is now offered in the southern (and closest) part of the park during the appropriate seasons. Check with the summer Program Supervisor or the Camp Ranger during other seasons for directions.

Peace at the Last

O Lord, support us all the day long of this troublous life, until the shadows lengthen, and the evening comes, and the busy world is hushed, and the fever of life is over, and our work is done. Then in Thy mercy grant us a safe lodging, and a holy rest, and peace at the last.

Lost Lake Road Trail (LL)

This trail leads east/west from **Big Bear** campsite on Kennabi Lake to the Dobson Trail and the start of the Pikes Peak Trail. The new markers here are orange. The route is along an old logging road which is easy to follow. If you want to leave your canoes at Big Bear, make sure you use proper Scouting etiquette and check with the group camping there. On the south side, about halfway along the trail is Lost Lake. Not suitable for swimming, it comes highly recommended for fishing. At the west end, the trail meets the Dobson at a "Y" junction. The fork to the right leads to the main parking area. Straight ahead the

Dobson Trail (new yellow markers) leads to another junction in a small clearing filled with raspberry bushes (about 50 metres further) where the Dobson Trail continues to the right to the Hurst Lake Gates. The left fork is the start of the Pikes Peak Trail (new blue markers) which leads to the Mill Site and on to Pikes Peak.

Average Hiking Time (Distance): From Big Bear:

- to Lost Lake - 15 minutes (0.8 km or 0.5 mi);
- to Dobson Trail - 30 minutes (1.7 km or 1.06 mi).

The Gibson Trail (GT)

This trail starts at the entrance to the rifle range and the new trail markers are blue. The trail heads east then curves north for a short distance on an old and sometimes soggy, logging road. Here the trail crosses the Kennaway Road—**please take care in crossing as this road is used by delivery trucks!**

The trail continues along the gravel road on the north side of the Kennaway and is fairly straightforward until you get to the Bartley Creek. Shortly along the road you will pass a gate across the road which marks the end of HSR property—please take extra care until you reach Hurst Lake so as not to jeopardize our hiking rights in this area. After you pass the gate, take a look at the change in the forest as a result of the lumbering which took place in this area in the early 1990's. At Bartley Creek you can see one and sometimes two beaver dams on the east side of the road (and sometimes IN the road!) Downstream from the road, are Forgotten Falls which are narrow but quite high. It is very difficult to walk to the falls but if you are quiet you should be able to hear them from the road.

The clearing past the stream was used for sorting and loading logs and as a gravel pit for the logging roads. As you reach this clearing, take the road to the left which crosses the clearing and starts downhill. Partway down the hill, the road once again splits and the trail follows to the right, slowly winding its way once again uphill. After levelling out and taking several turns the road reaches another fork and this time keep left. After a few hundred metres you should reach another grassy clearing. The Trail continues to Hurst Lake straight across, but turn right to get to High Falls where the road winds down a further 100 metres to a stream. High Falls will be visible (and audible) just downstream from the crossing.

Depending on the time of year, there will be more or less water going over the falls but it is always a cool and pleasant place to stop and rest or have your lunch. If you're careful on the slippery rocks you can also cool off in the water at the bottom of the falls. Please don't build a fire and take special care to not leave any litter.

When you're ready to move on, head

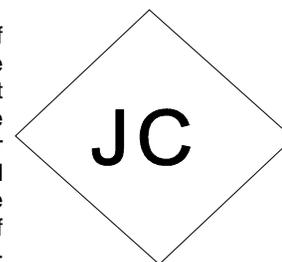
Trail Markers

The current method of marking trails uses roughly 5" plywood diamonds painted yellow and nailed to trees. Markers at trail heads or where trails cross, usually include the initials of the trail (see the Trail Descriptions) in red or green paint. In addition at most major trail intersections are routed or painted signs indicating directions to specific lakes. Please note there are no markers on the Hurst Lake Road.

Older Markers

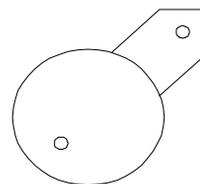
While most of the trails are obvious without markers, some of the newer or less travelled trails can be more difficult. If you cannot locate the next marker, leave one person at the last marker and start searching in a circular pattern which you can continue to increase until the marker is located.

Please make sure that no one from your hiking party removes or tampers with any signs or markers. If you notice markers which are misleading or seem to be inappropriate, please report them to the Program Department on your return.



New Markers

New plastic markers have replaced most of the wooden ones as trail maintenance completed. These markers are circular with an arrow portion indicating



the trail direction.

Emergencies

We hope you won't have any emergencies while using the trails but it pays to "Be Prepared". Emergency telephones are NO LONGER located outside the Kennabi Lake area.

If you have an emergency that requires assistance from the camp staff, send at least two members of your party back to the Kennabi Lake area by the quickest route (take a moment to consult that map to ensure the shortest route) and make sure that they have an accurate description of your location and the details of your emergency.

Off Trail Hiking

The Haliburton Scout Reserve is an excellent area for improving map and compass skills. Older and/or more experienced hikers are encouraged to hike off the trails or "bushcrash". Make sure you have an adequate compass for taking bearings. We would also recommend that you purchase from the Country Store, one of the detailed maps that are available.

Mountain Biking

While mountain bikes are not provided by the Reserve, campers may bring their own. Mountain bikes may be used on the Hurst Lake Road, the Lost Lake Trail, the Gibson Trail, the Pikes Peak Trail to the Gorge and the Coopers Loop Trail from the Hurst Lake Road to Moore Lake only. Please do not use mountain bikes on other trails.

ATV's, Snowmobiles and Motorized Dirt Bikes

Motorized vehicles are not allowed on the trails except when used by camp staff for maintenance and emergency purposes.

OUTPOST CAMPSITES

Several designated campsites are located and maintained on other lakes throughout the property: Hurst Lake, Moore Lake, Mislaid Lake, Drag Lake, Holland Lake and North Lake.

- ⇒ Please camp only on these sites unless special arrangements are made with the Program staff.
- ⇒ Build fires only in existing fire pits and ENSURE fires are completely out before leaving. This is extremely important, since at most sites, fires could become very serious before being discovered.
- ⇒ No live trees are to be cut.
- ⇒ Drinking water should be treated.
- ⇒ All garbage should be burned and/or carried out (Make sure all garbage such as unburned foiled is removed from the fireplace.)

SOMETHING VENTURED,
SOMETHING GAINED,
HAS EARNED A KNIGHTS REWARD...
TO SOME A FEARFUL HOPELESSNESS,
TO US A GOLDEN CHALLENGE.

HURST LAKE CAIRN

Hurst Lake - The main campsite is located on a rock promontory overlooking the southeast corner of Hurst Lake at the end of the Hurst Lake Road. This is also the western trailhead for the Gibson Trail and is the northern trailhead for the Cooper's Loop Trail. A 20' x 40' shelter (roof, wooden floor & half walls) is surrounded by pine trees and is situated overlooking the lake - a great place to watch spectacular sunsets. For those tenting, another excellent area for two or three patrols, can be found on the point to the northeast. Follow the Gibson Trail signs across the small bridge then keep left.

On the opposite side of the shelter, near the start of the small creek to the southwest, is a cairn which dedicates this lake to the memory of Mr. Fredrick C. Hurst, first Haliburton Camp Committee Chair. This area is also the start of the *Cooper's Loop Trail* which goes to Beaver, North and Mislaid Lakes.

Moore Lake - Previously known as Scraggle Lake, this lake was named in memory of J.C. Moore, Field Commissioner and Camp Ranger for 25 years and the person instrumental in locating the property and directing the organization and program in the early years of the camp. There is a commemorative cairn located at this often overlooked campsite, located on a peninsula on the east side of the lake in a largely pine forest. Where the Cooper's Loop Trail turns left to Mislaid Lake, continue toward Moore Lake, then follow the trail to the left for about 200 metres to the campsite. This is a beautiful site which is nicely off the main trail, however it is not particularly well suited for swimming.

Mislaid Lake - This is the most popular destination for overnight camps so if your plan to stay overnight, make sure you book with the program department at the Skipper's meeting if possible. The main camping area is about halfway along the northeast shore and has a great swimming area off the rock ledges there. Another popular swimming area is the large rock face which can be reached by the trail crossing the beaver dam at the east end of the lake. Mislaid Lake can be reached from Hurst and North Lakes via the northern portion of the Cooper's Loop Trail, from Drag Lake via the northern portion of the JC Trail, from the Hurst Lake Road via Moore Lake and the southern portion of the Cooper's Loop Trail, and from Pike's Peak via the Pikes Peak and Cooper's Loop Trails.

widens into a flat, sandy area where the remains of some of these chutes can still be seen in the water. You may even be lucky enough to see the big square nails that were used to hold them together. Unlike the spring time, the water level in July and August usually allows you to cross the river at this point by hopping from rock to rock. Again, the rocks are slippery when wet and some are more than a little wobbly.

From the gorge, the trail rises steeply 80 metres (260 ft) from the Drag River to the top of Pikes Peak. Much of the trail to the top crosses large areas of rock face which can be very slippery especially when wet! At first the trail heads off to the left, but then carries on straight up the hill. Just take your time and if in any doubt about where the trail is going, just keep heading to the highest point. As you're hiking up, you'll likely notice lots of acorns on the ground. This is one of the best places on the Reserve to see a large number of Red Oak trees. This far north, they usually only grow on rocky, southwest ridge tops that have warmer than normal microclimates because they receive the direct rays of the afternoon sun. The acorns, which take two years to develop, are among the most nutritious and abundant fall foods and are favourites of deer and bears.

Spectacular View - When you finally reach the top, the view will certainly be worth it. Sit for a while on the smooth rock peak and enjoy the view - a great place to have lunch but make sure you bring drinking water. The south and east views are mostly obscured by trees but looking west, you can follow the valley where the Drag River you crossed in the gorge, drains into the east bay of Drag Lake. To the north-west is a valley in which you can see Martens Pond. Directly to the north and below Pikes Peak is Minnie Lake and beyond the ridge to behind it is Moore Lake. Over the ridge to the north-

east is Holland Lake.

Downhill from here - The trail continues north down the west side of Pikes Peak and at the bottom (on the south shore of Minnie Lake) joins the JC Trail. If you turn right and go east along the JC, you'll shortly end up at the Hurst Lake Road. If you turn left (west) the JC and Pikes Peak trails continue together to the west end of Minnie Lake where they have now become a jeep road. At this point the Pikes Peak trail continues to the right and passes north across the end of Minnie Lake. Follow the jeep road until the trail markers show where the trail heads back into the woods on the right. The trail eventually passes above a narrow arm of Moore Lake and then joins the Cooper's Loop Trail just east of Moore Lake.

Average Hiking Time (Distance):

From Dobson Trail:

- to the Mill Site - 30 minutes (1.4 km or 0.87 mi);
- to trail crossing at Kennaway Rd - 40 minutes (2.0 km or 1.24 mi);
- to the Gorge - 1 hour/10 minutes (3.0 km or 1.86 mi);
- to Pikes Peak - 1 hour/30 minutes (3.3 km or 2.05 mi);
- to JC Trail - 1 hour/40 minutes (3.5 km or 2.35 mi);
- to the west end of Minnie Lake - 1 hour/50 minutes (3.9 km or 2.6 mi);
- to CL Trail - 2 hours/20 minutes (5.4 km or 3.62 mi).

The Pikes Peak Trail (PP)

This trail leads through some of the most historical and scenic portions of the property and climbs to the most spectacular view on the camp property. Starting at the Dobson Trail it leads through the old "mill site", crosses the "gorge", climbs to the top of one of the highest points in the camp and down the far side, circles around the west end of Minnie Lake, and then finally ends at the Coopers Loop Trail near Moore Lake. The new markers along this trail are blue.

The trail heads southeast along the Old Kennaway Road from the Dobson Trail. You might want to take a short side trip to the left (southeast) to see Poopah Pond which lies about 100 metres south of the trail (see the map in Figure VII). Further along on the left, was the site of the John Z. Nelis farm. You may still be able to see the apple tree that stood near the road.

The Old Mill Site - A little further along, the trail leaves the Old Kennaway Road to the left and climbs up and over a small ridge and back down into the back of the old mill site. On the way it passes through an old orchard and some open areas filled with raspberry canes. This area was originally the farm of David H. Pollard (1897), then became the main depot camp of the Laking Lumber Company (1906) and lastly the headquarters and mill of the Mill Valley Lumber Company (1935-1948). Today the main clearing is used for recreation by the camp staff.

Let us ever follow the trails into the unknown. Let us keep alive the spirit of adventure and of romance, and drinking deep of the great cup that nature holds for our thirsting spirits and bodies.

E.JAEGER

The trail continues on the opposite side of the open area, and eventually follows along the bottom of a small ridge. In a about 10 minutes you'll reach the main road. Just up the road from where you are about to cross, was the site of Francis Speir's turn-of-the-century farm. Can you imagine farming in this area? Although the soil was productive, the season was too short and the markets too far away and the farm was abandoned. The exact site is difficult to find today, but it included the graves of a number of Speir children who died of diphtheria.

TAKE CARE AS YOU CROSS THE ROAD - IT IS DIFFICULT FOR MOTORISTS TO SEE HIKERS BEFORE THEY START CROSSING THE ROAD!

Across the main road, the trail descends into a valley along an old logging road, which is sparingly marked but not difficult to follow. In the 1 km (0.67 mi) distance to the Gorge, the trail drops almost 75 metres (244 ft) in altitude. You will probably feel the difference in temperature as you travel and will probably sense the increase in humidity as you reach the cool, marshier areas near the Drag River.

Log Chutes and the Gorge - When the ground levels off and you cross a small, muddy sort of creek, you're almost there. Past the creek, the trail opens onto a great rock outcrop which rises up to form one side of the small gorge. Take care as you near the edge, particularly if the rock is wet. By now you'll hear the steady rush of the river as it squeezes into the narrow space between two walls. Try to imagine the spring run-off when much more water would pass through this point. It was in the spring that the early lumber companies would float the logs from Holland Lake down this river to Drag Lake and on. To do that, they would build log chutes to keep the logs from jamming up.

Downstream from the gorge, the river

Drag Lake - The campsite here is located on the East Bay of Drag Lake and has two camping areas facing west - a great place to catch summer sunsets. There is a sandy beach area or you can swim off the rocks near the campsites. The site is reached by the JC Trail from either Mislaid Lake, the Hurst Lake Road or Pikes Peak. While it is certainly one of the longer hikes, an overnight to this site is certainly worthwhile. This site is also accessible by vehicle, from the East Bay Road.



Holland Lake - This lake is named for James Holland (or Hollen) who established a farm in this area in the 1860's. A small campsite is located on the southwest shore of Holland Lake and is reached by a short trail from the Hurst Lake Road about halfway between the "Narrows" and the turn-off for Moore and Mislaid Lakes. A rowboat and oars are usually kept here for those who enjoy fishing. (If you plan to use the boat - don't forget your PFD's!) This area is not really suitable for swimming. Look for the large "floating island" which moves

around this lake with the changes in water depth and strong winds!

North Lake - A rough campsite has recently been established on the south-east shore of this peaceful lake. Several rock tiers covered in pine needles overlook the water and swimming by small groups is possible at a couple of locations on the shoreline below. This destination makes a good overnight stop for those looking for more of a challenge or a good day hike from Mislaid or Hurst Lakes. Please note that only the most southern portion of this lake shore is owned by HSR. North Lake is reached by the recently renovated Cooper's Loop Trail from either Hurst Lake or Mislaid Lake. The campsite is reached by a short trail which follows the shoreline north from the CL.

IMPORTANT NOTE

The main public road through the camp property is the Kennaway Road and in recent years the amount of traffic has increased considerably. However, the gravel surface and numerous blind curves make this a very dangerous road if shared by hikers. Between 1988 and 1990, considerable effort was made to provide alternative trails which are safer as well as more scenic, than the Kennaway Road. These trails start with the Dobson Trail just beyond the main camp parking lot. **DO NOT USE THE KENNAWAY ROAD FOR HIKING!** At three locations hiking trails cross the Kennaway Road and particular care should be taken at these points. Thank you in advance for your cooperation and concern for safety!

HIKING TRAIL DESCRIPTIONS

An Introduction

The Big Picture - The forests and lakes of the Haliburton Highlands are in the heart of Canadian Shield, a massive expanse of rock, trees, lakes, and rivers which stretches all the way around Hudson Bay and encompasses most of Ontario. Haliburton's forests are part of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence forest region, which can be found all the way around the Great Lakes in Ontario and the United States, and down around the St. Lawrence River in Quebec. The trees that you are likely to find in this area include terrific examples of some of Ontario's best known native tree -- the majestic Eastern White Pine, the towering Sugar Maple, and the mighty Red Oak.

When you are in the forest, in addition to the trees, try to watch everything else that makes up the forest. While the trees are by far the biggest living things in the forest, they are not the only ones! Keep your eyes open for the other plants, birds, animals, and insects that all are part of the forest. They are all connected to each other, and they all depend on each other - the birds eat the insects that eat the leaves off the trees, the trees provide places for the birds to build their nests, and the insects help to pollinate the trees so that they can make seeds. In nature, everything works together, and the technical term for a group of different living things all working together is called an ecosystem. On your hike, look for examples of how things work together.

If you like, try to figure out why some trees are growing where they are. In cooler, damper areas you are likely to find more evergreens like white spruce, eastern hemlock, and eastern white cedar. On slopes where it is a bit drier, but still moist, you will more likely see sugar ma-

ple, yellow birch, and basswood trees. And on the dry rocky sites look for both eastern white pine and red pine, as well as red oak. If you see these trees, and your leader helps you identify them, then it tells you something about that part of the forest. Be a forest detective -- it is what biologists, forest rangers, and other who are interested in the forest do all the time!

Use All Your Senses! Some times it helps to use more than your eyes -- listen for the calls of different birds, or for the calls of tree frogs high up in the trees. Or pick up a small handful of the leaf litter of the forest floor and smell the musty, rich smell of the leaves as they are turned into soil, especially after a rain. Use all your senses -- it will make your experience in the forest so much better!

So enjoy your hike, but be respectful of nature as you go along. Remember -- leave nothing behind but footprints, and take nothing home with you but pictures and memories. And have fun!



a little marshy, but a narrow footbridge helps you cross the creek. The trail continues down the northeast shore of this lake. About halfway down, find a point where you can look out over the water. Out in the middle of this pretty shallow lake, you'll see an old beaver lodge. When you reach the far end of the lake, you'll find yourself up on another fairly open area which overlooks the water. This is another place that makes a good rest spot and at the right time in August, is usually covered in Blueberries.

When you're ready to continue, cross this open area and you'll find still another old beaver dam that you can use to cross a creek (although you may wish to cross on the boulders below the dam.) This creek flows from Beaver Lake into Hurst Lake. At one time the trail followed the creek bed, but now it crosses the creek where it climbs up to the top and along the top of a ridge for a short distance, until Hurst Lake is in sight. The trail continues along another ridge that runs down the southwest side of Hurst. Although this area was once logged extensively, watch for a couple of very large white pines that can still be seen.

At the end of the lake, trail turns sharply down from the ridge (this part can be slippery if wet!) and arrives at the lake shore at the location of the Fred Hurst Memorial Cairn. This is a great place to sit and sun yourself, but is probably not the best place on the lake to swim. Just across the

creek and up the hill is the Hurst Lake Pavilion and the end of the Hurst Lake Road.

Average Hiking Time (Distance):

From Hurst Lake Road (opposite Holland Lake):

- to Moore Lake - 40 minutes (1.0km or 0.62 mi);
- to Moore Lake campsite - 45 minutes (1.2 km or 0.75 mi);
- to beaver dam at Pee Pond - 1 hour (1.6 km or 1.0 mi);
- to the old beaver dam at Mislead Lake - 1 hour/15 minutes (2.0 km or 1.24 mi);
- to the diving rock - 7 minutes (100 metres or 110 yards straight up!);
- to Mislead Lake campsite - 1 hour/20 minutes (2.2 km or 1.37 mi);
- to JC Trail - 1 hour/25 minutes (2.6 km or 1.62 mi);
- to North Lake - 2 hours/25 minutes (4.2 km or 2.61 mi);
- to beaver dam at Beaver Lake - 3 hours/30 minutes (6.2 km or 3.85 mi);
- to Hurst Lake - 4 hours/10 minutes (7 km or 4.34 mi).

[Please note that the hiking times and distances from Mislead Lake to Hurst Lake are very rough estimates which we hope to update in the future!]

Solitude

How still it is here in the woods. The trees stand motionless as if they did not dare to stir, lest it should break the spell. The air hangs quiet as spaces in a marble frieze. Even this little brook, that seems at ease, whispering and gurgling in its knotted bed seems but to deepen with it's curling thread of sound, the shadowy sun pierced silences. Sometimes a hawk screams or woodpecker startles the stillness from its fixed mood with it's loud careless tap. Sometimes I hear the dreamy white-throat from some far off tree pipe slowly on the listening solitude, his five pure notes succeeding pensively.

ARCHIBALD LAMPMAN

number of suitable areas for pitching tents can be found behind and on the hill side above this area.

After you have had a chance to dive in the lake to cool off after the long hike, you may notice that the woods seems to be dominated by pines. This site, on the north side of the lake, faces the south and is exposed to the full strength of the sun. In combination with the thin acidic soils, this creates a unique set of conditions that is just right for certain plants and trees. Red and white pines like the conditions, as do Blueberries (if it is August, they may be ripe for picking), and a number of ground plants such as Blue-Bead Lily, Trailing Arbutus, and wild Lily-of-the-Valley. Watch for a type of fern growing in the full sun called Bracken Fern. Birds like the Pileated Woodpecker like the forest around Mislaid Lake as well. This shy, crow-sized woodpecker prefers large trees, located far away from human activi-

It's the great big, broad land 'way up yonder,
It's the forests where silence has lease;
It's the beauty that thrills me with wonder,
It's the stillness that fills me with peace.

ROBERT SERVICE

ties. It is best identified by its large size and by the flaming red crest on its head. Like most of our lakes, Mislaid normally has a pair of Loons which nest on it.

Where to from here? - For many, Mislaid Lake is your destination for a day or overnight hike, but for others its just a stop-over point on the way to more adventures. If you continue, northwest along the shore of Mislaid, you'll reach a small stream near the end of the lake. Just before it, the Cooper's Loop Trail turns right up a hill and heads north east to North Lake and then east to Beaver and Hurst Lakes. Across the stream and up the rock ledges is the northeast start of the JC

Trail which follows around the west end of Mislaid Lake and then heads southwest to Drag Lake.

Onward and Upward to North Lake - Follow the trail uphill where it then wanders through a variety of woodlands in a northeasterly direction to the very bottom of North Lake. This particular trail was built in the fall of 1992 and is a pleasant hike which should be easy to follow. It reaches the southern tip and follows up the east shoreline. Shortly you will see this part of the lake narrow to a point where it is joined by a beaver dam. Just before you reach the dam, the Cooper's Loop Trail takes a 90 degree turn to the right where it then heads to Beaver and Hurst Lakes. The trail to the campsite continues north and rises above the shore. The campsite area itself, is located on a high ridge covered by pine trees, but the lake can be reached by climbing down a couple of rock ledges where you can swim or draw water. This is a pleasant spot to take a break or have lunch. Remember to take extreme care to ensure that any fire you build is completely out when you leave. An unattended fire at this far corner of the reserve, could do considerable damage before being reported! *Please note that the area north of the campsite is private property for which we do **NOT** have permission to use.*

Back to the Cooper's Loop Trail, it heads in an easterly direction, toward the western most tip of Beaver Lake. The first part of this leg should be easy enough to follow, but through some of the more open hardwood forest, the trail bed is less obvious and you will need to keep your eyes open for the markers. Watch this area for more Beech trees (see page 12). Just before you reach the Lake the trail turns northeast and heads downhill to cross a small creek which feeds into the north finger of Beaver Lake. Depending on the weather, the area near this creek may be

The Jack Dobson Memorial Trail (DT)

This trail is dedicated to the memory of Jack Dobson who served the camp as Ranger and Assistant from 1972-89. It was designed to safely allow hikers to reach the established trails without having to use the Kennaway Road. It starts just west of the main parking lot along the camp road. The new markers along this trail will be yellow.

The trail leads down a couple of steps from the left side of the road (as you leave the parking area) to a wooden bridge which crosses Kennabi Creek. This creek flows from Kennabi Lake to Holland Lake and at this point cuts through the rock to form an impressive series of waterfalls. ***This water is not drinkable.*** Just upstream from the bridge are the remains of a hand-hewn wooden dam and log chute which were used to get the logs which had been cut during the winter and left on the ice of Kennabi, to Holland Lake, Drag River and eventually to Haliburton. In the dam, when examined carefully, you will notice large spikes that held the wooden logs together to hold back the water till logs were collected at the edge of the dam. When a quantity of logs were gathered, the dam was opened and the logs flowed down the river. This particular dam was built by the Laking Lumber Company about 1906. Please feel free to look but don't disturb what's left so others can see.

Cool and Damp - It is cooler and damper down here and some of the evergreens you see are hemlocks. They have short, flat needles, and if you try to roll a single needle between your thumb and forefinger, you can't, because it is flat. A spruce needle is also short, but it is square, and it rolls easily. As you go by the creek watch for the small clusters of dark green polypody ferns among the rocks, and if it

is August look down the creek from the bridge for the scarlet spikes of Cardinal flower, one of Ontario's most beautiful flowers. In the wild, Cardinal flower only grows in areas that are always wet, especially along shorelines. Unlike people it loves to have its feet wet.

As you hike through the hemlocks, watch for tiny yellow and black birds called Black-Throated Green Warblers high up in the hemlock trees (their nest can be up to 80 feet above the ground), and listen for the flute like calls of thrushes, especially early in the morning and around dusk during May and June. Some people believe the call of the Hermit Thrush is the most beautiful sound in all of nature! It is worth remembering, however that while to us thrush songs are surpassingly beautiful, to the thrushes themselves their songs are very serious business. As with other songbirds, male thrushes use song not only to attract a mate but also to carve out and defend their territories against other individuals of the same species. If any trespassers fail to heed the musical warning, they will be attacked.

The Old Kennaway Road - Across the bridge, the trail turns left at the bottom of a steep cliff and climbs at an angle to the top. From here it heads south, then turns west along the *Old Kennaway Road* where it is joined from the left by the Lost Lake Trail (which will be indicated with new orange markers) at a small clearing. This road was actually built between 1865 and 1870 and until recently was the main road through this area. It was built with hand labour and primitive equipment and was the main road between the Town of Haliburton and what was at one time the Village of Kennaway. It was named for Sir John Kennaway, the High Sheriff of Devonshire and a member of the Board of Directors of the Canadian Land and Immigration Company which purchased what is now the County of Haliburton from the Crown on May 9, 1865. In the summer of

Sweet Winds

Have you ever had that feeling
There's a place that you should know?
Somewhere where the sweet winds
Softly sigh and blow.

Where your camp is snuggled safely
'Neath the pines that spread and grow.
And they whisper as the sweet winds
Softly sigh and blow.

Have you ever thought of being
At a place that you should know,
In the evening when the sweet winds
Softly sigh and blow.

When summer sky is darkening
And the stars are hanging low,
O'er your fire as sweet winds
Softly sigh and blow.

Have you ever thought of what you are
And where you have to go,
To find your fire where the sweet winds
Softly sigh and blow.

As you look up and wonder
Just how far you have to go,
To your haven where the sweet winds
Softly sigh and blow.

Think of one who sits beside you
Let his pattern on you grow,
He's your haven, where the sweet winds
Softly sigh and blow.

He goes with you at that moment
You must pack your gear and go,
To the campsite where the sweet winds
Softly sigh and blow.

JACK DOBSON
FORMER CAMP RANGER

1992, a Canadian dime dated 1876 was found in the main parking area where this road used to cross from what is now the camp maintenance area.

About 50 metres further is another small clearing from which the DT exits to the right. (The old road which continues, is the start of the Pikes Peak Trail which will be indicated with new blue markers). These junctions should be clearly signed with both trail markers and routed signs. The DT follows an old skid road down a gentle slope then turns left and enters a large clearing with tall grass which may be a little confusing. The trail heads straight across the field (west) but turns right before reaching the other side and leaves the clearing on the north side.

This area has been logged recently. Nobody really likes to see areas like this, because they are ugly compared to the majestic forest that used to be here. But trees provide us with valuable materials for our houses and furniture, and go into paper that we all use. In addition, they provide many people in Ontario with jobs and salaries. If we are careful, we can have both forests and the valuable products and incomes that trees provide. But we have to be careful!

As you walk through the thick raspberry cane in the logged areas, watch and listen for White Throated Sparrows, whose whistled call has earned it the nickname of "O Canada" bird. To many people, this sound reminds them of the Ontario wilderness. And if you are lucky enough to be hiking this trail when the raspberries are ripe, try eating one before the birds get them all!

Beech Trees and Bears - At the far end of the open area, watch for a tree with a very wide trunk, and a smooth greyish-blue bark that looks like the skin of an elephant. This is a Beech tree. It is not a valuable tree for lumber because older

ests behind for the cooler, coniferous forests that dominate the landscape of northern Ontario. Although you will encounter a few of the more southerly hardwoods, the forest on this part of the trail is mostly made up of balsam fir, hemlocks, pines and cedars, with a few white birches and red maples mixed in. Besides having flat needles, balsam fir can be identified by the small bumps on the trunk that look like blisters. Each blister is filled with sticky, strong smelling resin. Try to identify a balsam fir - one of the common trees sold as Christmas trees during the holidays.

In the northern woods, the ground plants are different from those under the hardwoods. Here there are plants such as wintergreen, blue-bead lilies (named because of their blue, bead-like berries), bunchberry (the smallest member of the dogwood family), and a number of types of clubmosses. The wintergreen is a small plant with shiny, leathery leaves that smell and taste like wintergreen (hence the name). Ask your leader to help you find a wintergreen plant, and try a leaf! Remember to only pick one leaf from a plant, so that the other leaves on the plant help it survive.

Beavers - Nature's Engineers - About half way to Mislaid Lake, you will come across Pee Pond, a small lake created by a beaver dam. Beavers are one of the most important elements of change in the forests of Ontario. The others are fire, which sweeps through Ontario's forests on a regular basis, and always has, and man, who cuts the trees for lumber and pulp.

Beavers build dams that flood out large areas of forest, and cut down all the young hardwood saplings around their ponds for food. They are especially fond of poplar trees, but are quite content with birch as well! When the pond begins to fill in, as most do over time, or all the food is

gone, the beavers move on. Slowly, over many years, the pond fills in completely, changing the pond from a marsh to a meadow, and back to forest. This process has a name, which is "succession". In the marsh on the right side of the dam forming Pee Pond, this process is under way. One day, many years from now, when this area has turned back into forest, a beaver may come back and start the whole process all over again!

On the other side of the dam, the trail climbs up and across a rocky outcrop which overlooks Pee Pond. This is about halfway to Mislaid and is a good place for a rest stop. In August this area is usually covered in Blueberries which make a great snack!

Mislaid Lake at Last! - The trail arrives at Mislaid Lake at its southeast corner and right beside another beaver dam at the stream which drains the lake. If you cross this dam (to your left) and climb up the steep trail on the other side, you'll find yourselves at the top of our well loved (and hated!) "jumping" rock. This location provides a great view and lunch stop even if you're not going to swim here but there are some dangerous drop offs that

The Loon

"Who has ever paddled a canoe, or cast a fly, or pitched a tent in the north woods and has not stopped to listen to this wail of the wilderness?"

A. C. Bent

should be supervised.

The main campsite is located about half-way along the northwest shore of the lake, and also provides an excellent, if less exciting, place to swim off a large rock area sticking out into the lake. It's also a great place to lie and enjoy the sun. A

reach Mislaid Lake you'll be approaching the southwest shoreline and the trail moves around the northwest end of the lake. It ends at the Cooper's Loop Trail where a small creek flows into the lake. We hope to conduct renovations on this trail in the coming years.

Average Hike Time (Distance):

From Hurst Lake Road

- to base of Pikes Peak - 30 minutes (1.3 km or 0.81 mi);
- to west end of Minnie Lake - 40 minutes (1.7 km or 1.06 mi);
- to Drag Lake campsite - 1 hour/30 minutes (3.7 km or 2.3 mi);
- to Mislaid Lake - 2 hours/30 minutes (5.7 km or 3.54 mi).

The Cooper's Loop Trail (CL)

From the Hurst Lake Road to Moore Lake the trail will be marked with new yellow markers and uses an old logging road which is not difficult to follow.

This part of the trail travels through a shifting mosaic of hardwoods on the deeper soils, spruce and hemlock stands on the cooler, shaded sites, and tall graceful pines on the drier slopes. Along this part of the trail, watch for cliffs and other forms of rocky outcrops, which are examples of exposed bedrock. These are mostly igneous and metamorphic rocks, and are examples of the types of rocks that make up the bulk of the Canadian

Shield. Igneous rocks like granite, and metamorphic rocks like gneiss (pronounced like "nice") are the products of various combinations of intense heat and pressure, and were usually made deep underground, many millions of years ago!

The rocks that form the Haliburton Highlands, a small part of the Canadian Shield, are very different from the bedrock underlying much of southern Ontario. There, the cities, towns and farms are underlain by a type of rock called sedimentary rock. Sedimentary rocks such as limestone were usually formed millions of years ago in water, such as at the bottom of old lakes and seas.

The Northern Forest - As you approach Moore Lake, you may get the feeling that there are more and more conifers and less maples. This illustrates a slight transition to a forest that you might expect to see further north. Balsam fir, spruces and pines tend to dominate. Even the smell is a bit different, a bit more "piney". The birds are different as well. Look for Red-breasted Nuthatches in the evergreens, and for Yellow-bellied Sapsuckers in white birches and hemlocks. These birds, which are a type of woodpecker, drill lines of holes in the trunks of trees, and drink the sticky sap that leaks out and eat the insects that get trapped in it.

Finally, when you get to Moore lake, scan the water for Loons, one of Ontario's best known and most cherished water birds. If you are lucky, and a loon is on the lake when you get there, you may get to hear its famous haunting call.

From Moore to Mislaid - The trail from this point becomes narrower and much more rugged but you should have no trouble following it. On your way from Moore Lake to Mislaid Lake, you will leave the open hardwood for-

Who hath smelt wood smoke at twilight?
Who has heard the birch log burning?
Who is quick to read the noises of the night?
Let him follow with the others, for the young men's feet are turning
To the camps of proved desire and known delight!

RUDYARD KIPLING

The Hurst Lake Road (HLR)

The trail continues along the Hurst Lake Road which is a private road used by the camp for maintenance and emergency access. The road, like the lake, was named after Fredrick C. Hurst, first Haliburton Camp Committee Chairman. There are no trail markers along this road but you won't have any trouble finding your way. Junctions with the JC, Cooper's Loop and Gibson Trails are all clearly marked with signs and trail markers.

Across the camp road the trail winds through the same type of forest that you just hiked through, a deciduous forest composed mainly of sugar maple, yellow birch and a few beeches. After about one half kilometre, the trail opens up onto a slow moving creek joining Minnie Lake to the west with Holland Lake to the north east. On the left, just before the road starts down to this creek is the start of the JC Trail (see page 16), which leads to Minnie Lake, the foot of Pikes Peak and eventually to Drag Lake. This creek is a typical low energy creek, much altered over time by the work of beavers, that can be found throughout the Canadian Shield. These wide, wet areas, known as wetlands, are full of different kinds of plants and animals and are very valuable for wildlife.

What Can You Find in a Wetland? - The creek slowly winds its way through a wide mat of grasses, sedges and bulrushes. Here and there, you might be able to spot the odd wild flower, such as the deep blue flowers of Pickerel Weed (which flowers in August) or yellow and white water lilies out in shallow water, or Blue Flag (which flowers in June) along the edge. Where the land gets a bit higher at the edge of the stream, shrubs like Sweet Gale (the crushed leaves smell sweet) and Speckled Alder have taken root. A little higher still, behind the marshy areas, evergreens such as white cedar and

beech trees that are big enough for a sawmill are usually hollow, and don't make good lumber. They make very good firewood, however, and are very valuable for wildlife if they are left standing. Birds like Blue Jays and animals such as squirrels relish the nuts that beech trees make.

Look carefully at the sides of this beech tree in particular. See if you can pick out the sets of marks that run up each side of the tree. They are the claw marks of a bear that long ago climbed this tree looking for beech nuts. Because of their smooth bark, beech trees often show bear claw marks.

From here the trail descends toward the camp road through a beautiful mature deciduous forest dominated by sugar maples and yellow birch trees. The biggest of these trees represent some of the largest and oldest maple in Ontario, ranging up to just under a meter in diameter, and could be as old as 150 to 200 years old. You can tell that these trees won't get much bigger than this, because from time to time, you can see the big trunks of dead maples which are about the same size. These giants have lived out their lives and have died from natural causes.

Take care when crossing the road as the trail meets the road on the inside of a wide curve!

The stream here is Wallace Creek which flows into Holland Lake. **This water is not drinkable.**

Average Hiking Time (Distance):

From Kennabi Creek Bridge

- to Lost Lake Trail - 10 minutes (0.5 km or 0.31 mi);
- to Pikes Peak Trailhead - 12 minutes (0.6 km or 0.37 mi);
- to Hurst Lake Gates 25 minutes (1.2 km or 0.75 mi).

white spruce form the boundary between the stream bed and the forest.

If you are lucky enough to be here when the frogs are calling, listen for loud peeps of the spring peepers, or the booming "jug-o-rum" of the bullfrog. Watch for Great Blue Herons stalking the shallows for fish and frogs, and keep your eyes open for Osprey, which only eat fish, as they fly over the creek.

As we leave the creek, to the beginning of the Moore Lake Road (The CL Trail), the trail goes through two types of forest. Where the ground is a bit lower, it is also wetter, and moist areas tend to have more evergreens and fewer hardwoods. Watch for the spruces and cedars that dominate these moist forests.

The Layered Forest - The other type of forest, on higher ground, is our old friend the maple forest. One of the characteristics of this type of forest is its tendency to form distinct layers. Along the ground is what is called the "herb layer", dominated by plants and wild flowers such as maple seedlings, trilliums, solomon's seal, ferns, and other low growing plants. Birds like the Ovenbird live on or near the ground among plants this size.

At the very top of the forest is the canopy layer, typically made up of beech, maple and yellow birch trees in this forest. Watch and listen for birds such as the spectacular Scarlet Tanager, which can be found making their living high up in the canopy.

In between the top and bottom layers is the understorey, made up of saplings of the big canopy trees, as well as a number of different shrubs and small types of trees such as ironwood. A number of birds live in this middle layer. One of these is a tiny orange and black warbler called the American Redstart, which the South American Indians call "the candles

of the forest". Like many other birds we see in our forests in the summer, this bird spends its winters in the forests of South America, away from the cold and snow of the long Ontario winters. If only we could all be so lucky!

About 500 metres from the Narrows, a short trail to the right leads to the Holland Lake campsite. After another 50 metres, the *Cooper's Loop Trail* to Moore and Mislaid Lakes, starts on your left (see page 18). The Hurst Lake Road continues to wind around Holland Lake to the right and then back to the left to Hurst Lake. On your left rise some striking rock cliffs set about 75 metres (243 ft) back from the road. Beyond Holland Lake, you will pass through a sandy open area where camp 5A of the Laking Lumber Company was once located. More recently it is used as a gravel pit to maintain the road. You will cross two streams along the road, the second of which has a bridge and is known as the "River Cry". It flows down through a maze of boulders from Hurst Lake and means you're almost there! The road now curves up and to the left where it forks (both routes meet at the top) and when you reach the high ground, you'll be at the main Hurst Lake camp site and shelter located on a pine-covered rock overlooking the lake.

Down and to the right leads to another fine campsite on the point and to the Gibson Trail (see page 25). Down and to the left (and back across the "River Cry") is the northern trailhead for the Cooper's Loop Trail.

Average Hiking Time (Distance):

From Hurst Lake Gates:

- to JC Trail/Narrows - 10 minutes (0.4 km or 0.25 mi);
- to Cooper's Loop Trailhead (South) - 25 minutes (1.1 km or 0.68 mi);
- to Hurst Lake Pavilion & Cooper's Loop Trailhead (North) - 55 minutes (2.4 km or 1.49 mi).

The J. C . Moore Memorial Trail (JC)

The JC Trail is named for James C. Moore (known as "JC"), the person instrumental in finding the property which was to become the Haliburton Scout Reserve and Camp Ranger for 25 years from 1947 until his death in 1972. This trail provides some of the most challenging hiking and leads to the farthest points on the property. The trail starts west at the Hurst Lake Road and "The Narrows", passes between the foot of Pikes Peak and the south shore of Minnie Lake, continues west to our campsite on the East Bay of Drag Lake, then heads north east to join the Cooper's Loop Trail at Mislaid Lake. The new markers on this trail will be orange.

The trail starts on the west side of the Hurst Lake Road just south of "the narrows". It follows along the south shore of the marsh between Holland and Minnie Lakes (see *What can you find in a Wetland?* on page 14). When you reach the east end of Minnie Lake, you will have to follow the Drag River downstream a little to a beaver dam where you can cross and return back upstream to continue along the south shore of Minnie. On your left, Pikes Peak rises steeply in a series of tree covered, rock terraces.

About two thirds of the way along the lake, the Pikes Peak Trail (new blue markers) will join the JC from the left and will continue with it to the west end of the lake. Here the Pikes Peak Trail turns right (north) and the JC continues west on what is now a jeep road. You should note that from the west end of Minnie Lake to the cottage road near Drag Lake, is the property of a private hunt club. For many years, we have had permission to hike through this land, so please don't do anything which might jeopardize this privilege! The trail continues on this jeep road for about 2 1/2 km when it reaches a

gravel cottage road (running more or less north/south at this point).

Turn right at the gate and follow the road for about 3/4 km. This road is a recent addition and is not overly scenic. And please note that while this is not a busy road, it is narrow and has a number of blind curves, so don't forget the usual safety rules which should apply. You will be shortly be back on Scout Reserve property (although there are no signs). Eventually you will meet the portion of the JC Trail coming from Mislaid Lake, where it crosses the road from your right. You may follow the trail to the left to the Drag Lake campsite, or continue along the road a little to a deep valley with what was a large gravel pit to your left.

The Drag Lake Campsite - This entrance has a number of boulders on either side of a roadway and a temporary gate. Follow the roadway around the gravel pit and down to the left when the road splits (the right hand fork leads to private cottages.) Continue around the metal gate at the bottom of the hill and you should see Drag Lake straight ahead. You're here! Swimming is good off the rocks directly in line with the end of the roadway and depending on the water level, there is usually a sandy beach area in the cove to the right. Campsites can be found on either side of the trail. This site is sometimes visited by people other than Scouts, so any extra clean up you can do (even if its not your garbage!) would be appreciated by us all.

From Drag to Mislaid Lake - Make your way back to the point where the JC crosses the cottage road. From here to Mislaid the trail can be followed but, as of 1992, it is somewhat in disrepair. Early on it passes through an area which has been lumbered in recent years. Watch carefully for the markers and if you can't find the next one, use the procedure described under *Trail Markers* on page 6. When you