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SOUTHERN * CALIFORNIA.
POMONA

Illustrated and Described



"POMONA, TO THY CITRUS GROVES,
TO WHERE THE LEMON AND PIERCING LIME
WITH THE DEEP ORANGE GLOWING THROUGH THE GREEN
THEIR LIGHTER GLORIES BLEND.



PUBLISHED BY THE

Pomona Land and Water Co.

F. L. PALMER, TREASURER.

POMONA, CAL.



Pomona Land and Water Company.



THE tracts of this Company are offered in subdivisions of ten, twenty, and forty acres with water right of ONE INCH OF WATER TO TEN ACRES OF LAND.

Water is conveyed in

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Of ample size and capacity to a point convenient for irrigation.

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One-third cash; one-third in one year; the remaining one-third in two years. Interest on unpaid sums at the rate of eight per cent. per annum.

Distance from Los Angeles, 30 miles. Three passenger trains daily.

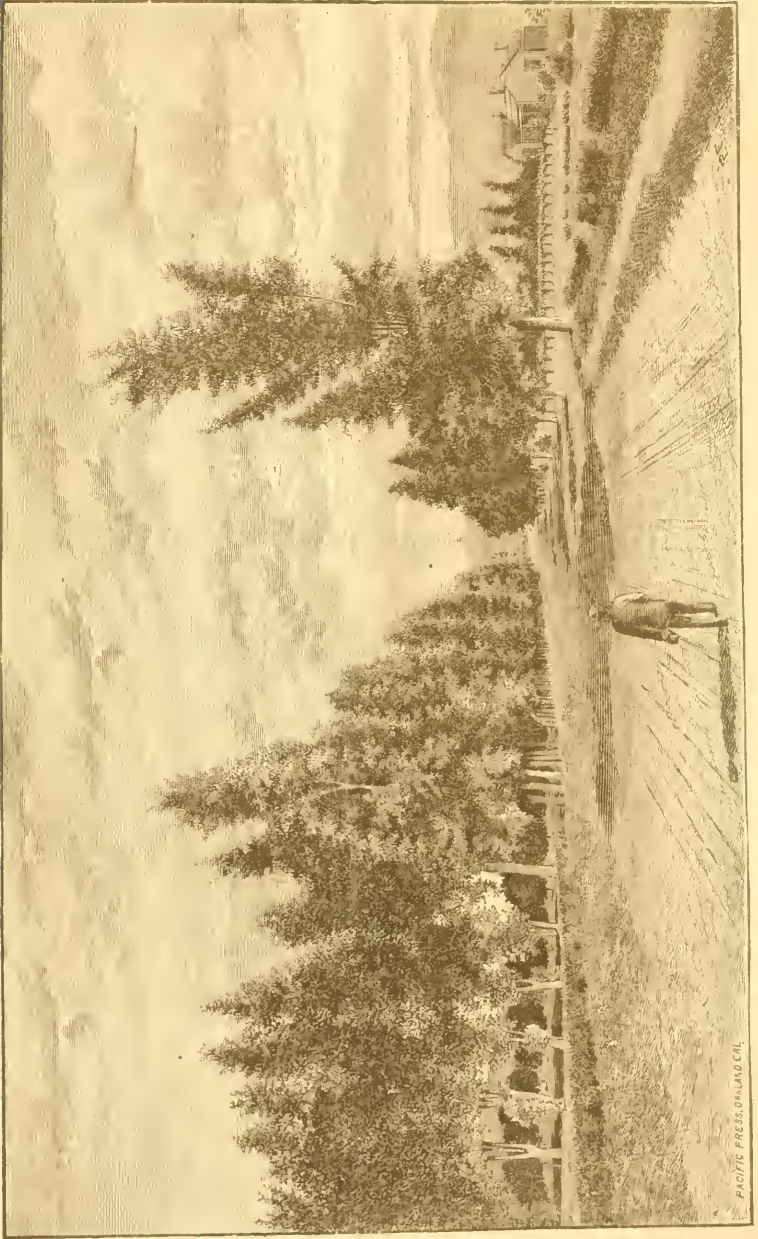
For prices, maps, etc., address,

POMONA LAND AND WATER CO.,

F. L. PALMER, *Treasurer,*

POMONA, CALIFORNIA.

 All inquiries and correspondence promptly acknowledged.



PACIFIC PRESS, OAKLAND, CAL.

PUBLIC ROAD, LEADING NORTH FROM TOMONA

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

POMONA

ILLUSTRATED and DESCRIBED.

“POMONA, to thy citron groves,
To where the lemon and piercing lime
With the deep orange glowing through the green,
Their lighter glories blend.”



PUBLISHED BY THE
POMONA LAND AND WATER COMPANY,
F. L. PALMER, TREASURER. POMONA, CAL.
1885.

F869
P779

PACIFIC PRESS PUBLISHING HOUSE,

PRINTERS, ENGRAVERS, ELECTRO-
TYPERS, AND BINDERS,

Oakland, California, } } San Francisco,
Cor. 12th and Castro Sts.. } } 529 Commercial Street.



INTRODUCTION.

“ If thou hast *truth* to utter!
Speak it boldly, speak it all.”

THE following pages are descriptive of a valley and section, of which an enthusiastic visitor said in an impassioned manner, “It’s the Lord’s own country!” This praise is more emphatic when the reader is told that its author is a millionaire, surrounded by all the luxuries that wealth can secure, and residing upon the most beautifully maintained estate in California, upon the occasion of his first visit to the Pomona Valley.

The writer has purposely aimed to write plainly, dispassionately, without any attempt to arouse enthusiasm which will be considered belonging to an interested notice, but requests from all readers considerate perusal, as a truthful statement of facts. The “clippings” are contemporaneous evidence of the esteem and confidence in the section, and in the Company publishing this pamphlet, but, as will be seen, are written in a more popular style, yet by persons many of whom have no interests to subserve in their publication.

The illustrations are all from photographs taken in the month of November, 1884, and correctly represent the various scenes and views shown.

To persons contemplating removal to Southern California, or desiring change of residence for reasons of health or business, this pamphlet is presented for consideration.

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POMONA VALLEY.

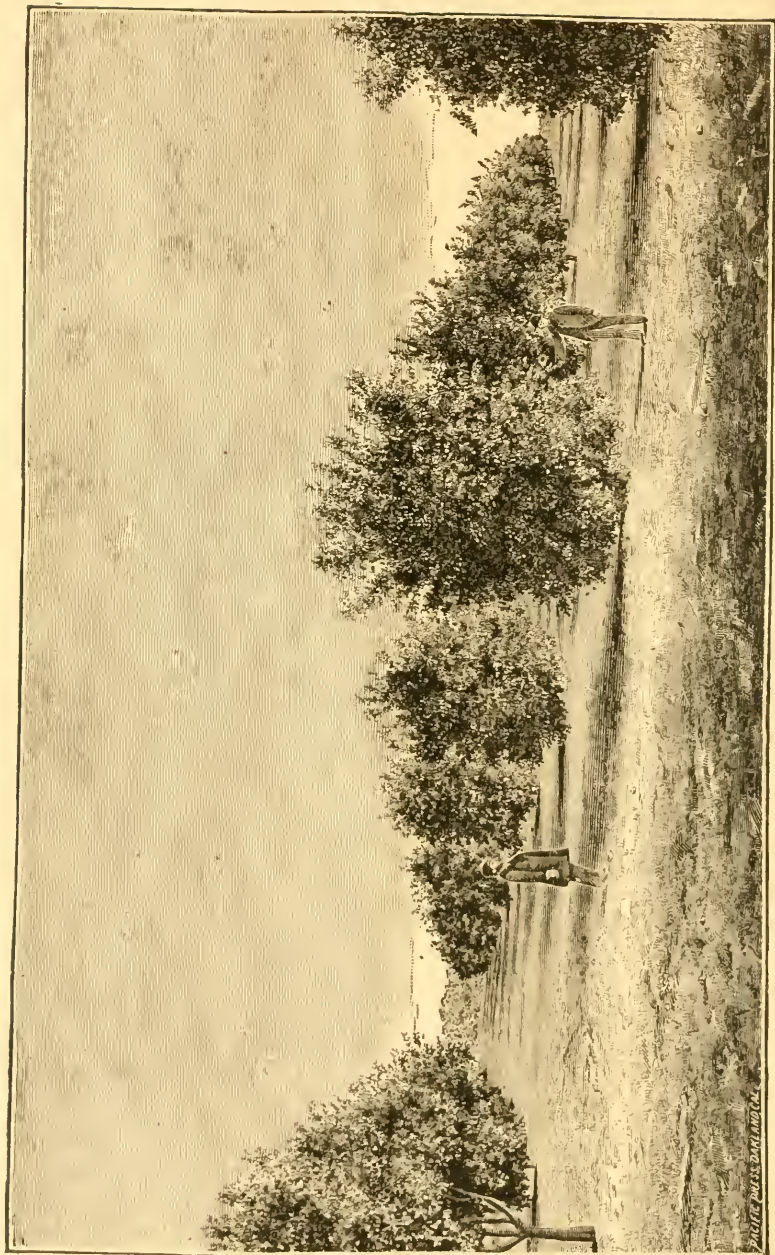
Location and Surroundings.

"It is a goodly sight to see
What Heaven hath done for this delicious land."—*Byron.*

THE village of Pomona is located in the eastern portion of Los Angeles County, California, distant by rail thirty-three miles from the city of Los Angeles, and fifty miles from the Pacific Ocean eastward, and thirty miles northward. The Sierra Madre range of mountains—average elevation of 9,000 feet above the sea, with snow-capped peaks—are distant six miles north, and Mt. San Bernardino (height 11,000 feet) and Mt. San Jacinto—about the same height—forty and fifty miles eastward. The lower range, called the San Jose Hills, midway between the Sierra Madre Range and the ocean, terminate at the village, and the great valley widens at this point to twenty-five and thirty miles.

Thus these high mountain ranges protect this valley equally from harsh sea winds, and the unpleasant dry winds and sand-storms of the deserts. The altitude of the village is 860 feet above the sea, the valley rising gradually to 2,000 feet at the foot of the mountains. This immediate locality bears a similar relation to the mountains and the ocean as the celebrated health resorts of Mentone and Nice.

This valley is believed to be one of the mildest and healthiest in Southern California—free from ocean dampness or desert heats. The Southern Pacific Railroad, main line from San Francisco to New Orleans and all points south and east, runs through the village, and its depots are within one block of the business center of the town. Daily trains—express and accommodation, passenger and freight—stop at this station, the most important in amount of business south of Los Angeles, and all facilities of railroad transportation and shipment are furnished.



ORANGE ORCHARD, REV. C. F. LOOP, NEAR POMONA, CAL.

PACIFIC PRESS PUBLISHING CO.

Climate.

"Seeking after that sweet golden clime." *Wm. Blake.*

ATTENTION is requested to the report of physicians upon the climate of Southern California, on page 25, for the general characteristics of the climate of the country. To all of this is to be added, as to this particular locality, that, from its peculiar position, it is free from the occasional disagreeable winds, cold, dry, and desiccating, experienced elsewhere; and, from its distance from the ocean, it receives the trade-winds of the summer months so modified and tempered by passage over the inland valleys intervening as to be a source of comfort and pleasure, relieving the heat of mid-day of intensity, and giving cool, bracing nights for refreshing sleep. All bronchial, asthmatic, and catarrhal complaints are greatly alleviated in this climate, while in many instances acute affections of rheumatism, neuralgia, and nervous disorders have been greatly relieved. To the consumptive, the moderate elevation and inland position is a guaranty of prolonged life by the inspiration of gentle breezes, pure air, and softened atmosphere.

Frost is rare, except on the lowlands, and the thermometer in the warmest days of the summer months usually ranges from 80° to 90° and rarely goes above 100°. The days of extreme heat during the year are few in number, and no protracted heated terms are experienced. The nights are uniformly cool, often, even in summer months, requiring blankets for comfort for the invalid, and yet requiring no more in the cooler nights of mid-winter. The air is exhilarating and invigorating, and no discomfort is felt in daily labor either from the cold of winter or the heat of summer.

Malaria is unknown, and no disease is so firmly seated as to be considered peculiar to the locality or valley. This assertion can be verified by the hundreds of families who have already settled here, and are the embodiment of physical health and robust manhood. No place or locality can justly claim superiority of this valley as a *Sanitarium*.

Fertility and Productiveness of the Soil.

“Where grows? Where grows it not? If vain our toil,
We ought to blame the culture, not the soil.”—*Pope.*

THE fruits of Southern California are known world-wide. The combination of rich, mellow soil, well watered, and sunny, balmy atmosphere, can produce nothing less than the most delightful, luscious fruits of all kinds, and of some—notably the citrus and semi-tropical—of superior excellence.

All deciduous fruits are and have been grown here with the greatest success. The berries and small fruits are of the earliest; while the orange and lemon grow luxuriantly, and the fruit commands as high prices as any in the market. The upper lands are especially adapted to the culture of these fruits as well as the fig, olive, and all semi-tropical fruits.

Next to the culture of fruit, the most important is the vine—many thousands of various varieties being already in successful bearing. Some vineyards are nearly forty years old, and, although of a variety not now in so great favor as others, are still remuneratively productive. The varieties of vines set during the past few years embrace all experimental and practical successes elsewhere, and demonstrate in every case that all may be successfully grown here. Many viticulturists produce raisins of a superior quality, and the number of vines of the best raisin varieties set the past two years is very great. Next to the wine grape the raisin is the important product of the valley.

The rapidity with which the vine comes to bearing has lately been illustrated upon ten acres which were put into vines.

In May, 1883, the land was set with dry cuttings; it received two irrigations, and in November, 1884, the owner had the pleasure of eating a bunch of raisins, the yield of the vines in *nineteen months* from the time of setting.

The olive grows luxuriantly and beautifully on seemingly waste lands. The enormous profits of olive culture are almost incredible, and invite the general cultivation of this beautiful tree and profitable fruit in this locality. Many hundreds of olive trees are annually set, and in a few years this must become a prominent center for the market of olive products.

All of the fruits raised in Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, San Diego, Riverside, or other places in Southern California, have by actual experience been equaled here, so that none of these places can claim a superiority in this regard. While fruit raising is the most attractive, and, in many respects, pleasant occupation here, the land can be put to the use of ordinary farming, producing all



AN OLIVE BRANCH.

grains, hay, and dairy produce that are grown in California. For more than thirty years general farming has been followed in certain sections of the valley with remunerative results, and the shipments of wheat and barley from this railroad station to points in Arizona and the Territories of the Southeast is very great.

Tobacco is successfully grown and cured, and its culture is likely at no distant day to become an important industry. Cotton has been grown experimentally with success, without irrigation, and demon-

strated possible. This may also become an important addition to the present resources of Pomona. Dairy products command a good market, both eastward and westward, with good prices. By the cultivation of alfalfa, with monthly crops, this is a profitable employment.

The soil is generally of sandy, gravelly loam, very deep, easily cleared and cultivated, and very productive. Nearer the mountains it is more gravelly and stony, but of equal fertility. From its composition, and admirable drainage, no fear of malarial diseases is to be feared from irrigation, as in soils of heavier texture and clayey formation.

Most of the tracts are gently sloping, and require but little grading, and in none are there steep ravines or heavy filling. There is a wide range of selection from the various tracts of the company, but no plats, or localities where the vine and olive will not grow abundantly.



PEPPER TREE, A. R. MESERVE'S PLACE, POMONA.

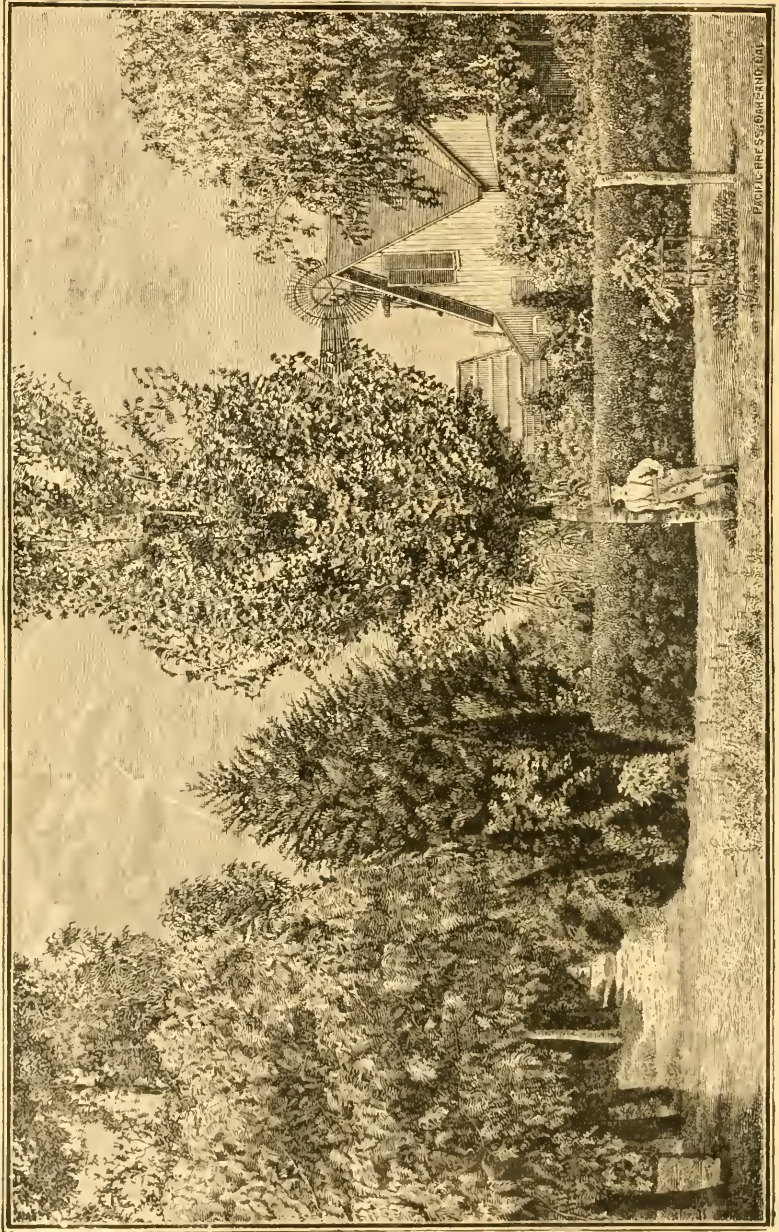
Society and Social Attractions.

"Man in society is like a flower
 Blown in its native bed; 'tis there alone
 His faculties, expanded in full bloom,
 Shine out; there only reach their proper use."—*Cowper.*

A RIDE through the streets of the village, or along the many roads traversing the country in every direction, will disclose many cozy, comfortable homes dotting the plain. Houses, many of which are neither large nor costly, yet plainly show the refinement of true comfort, and adaptation to the wants of the owners. The mild, open winters, and consequent freedom from cold, do not require as expensive houses as in Eastern or Northern climates, therefore the house is open, cheery and home-like in its appointments, many with broad verandas for the open air life of the occupants during most of the days of the year; and yet the individuality of the owner is as plainly seen in the architecture and plan of the modest home as the more pretentious building of the city or in older communities; for these quiet homes are surrounded by groves of trees, many of them evergreen—rows of vines extending almost as far as the eye can reach—with roses and flowers from the road-side to and surrounding the house, the whole truthfully impressing the stranger with the air of home-like comfort and cheerfulness everywhere prevailing.

Under circumstances of universal comfort and prosperity, it is natural that neighbors should form close ties of friendship, sympathy with others of the same belief—religious or social—should culminate in warm ties of association, and the many activities of social life here find abundant freedom and scope. In the village there are already seven church organizations and societies, most of them with their own houses of worship. A prosperous Young Men's Christian Association, Masonic and Odd Fellows' Lodges, with several of the Beneficial Co-operative Insurance Societies.

In addition to this the good roads upon all sides render possible the enjoyment of a quiet circle of acquaintance or the activity of the societies above named, as well as the usual social life of a village of 1,500 inhabitants. The proximity and accessibility of the larger cities of Los Angeles and San Bernardino also furnish opportunity



PACIFIC PRESS, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

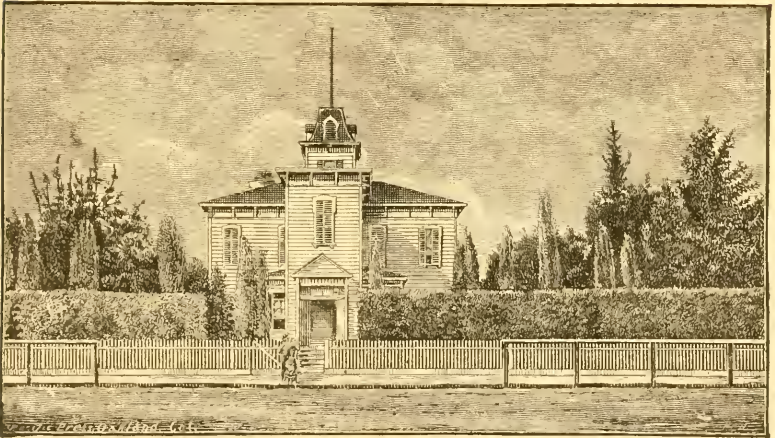
RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS, VILLAGE OF POMONA

of enjoyment of pleasures and gayeties of a metropolitan city, at little cost and trouble. The universal content and cheerfulness of all of the people in Southern California is observed by all new-comers and tourists; the hospitality is as marked as in any part of California or the West.



Schools.

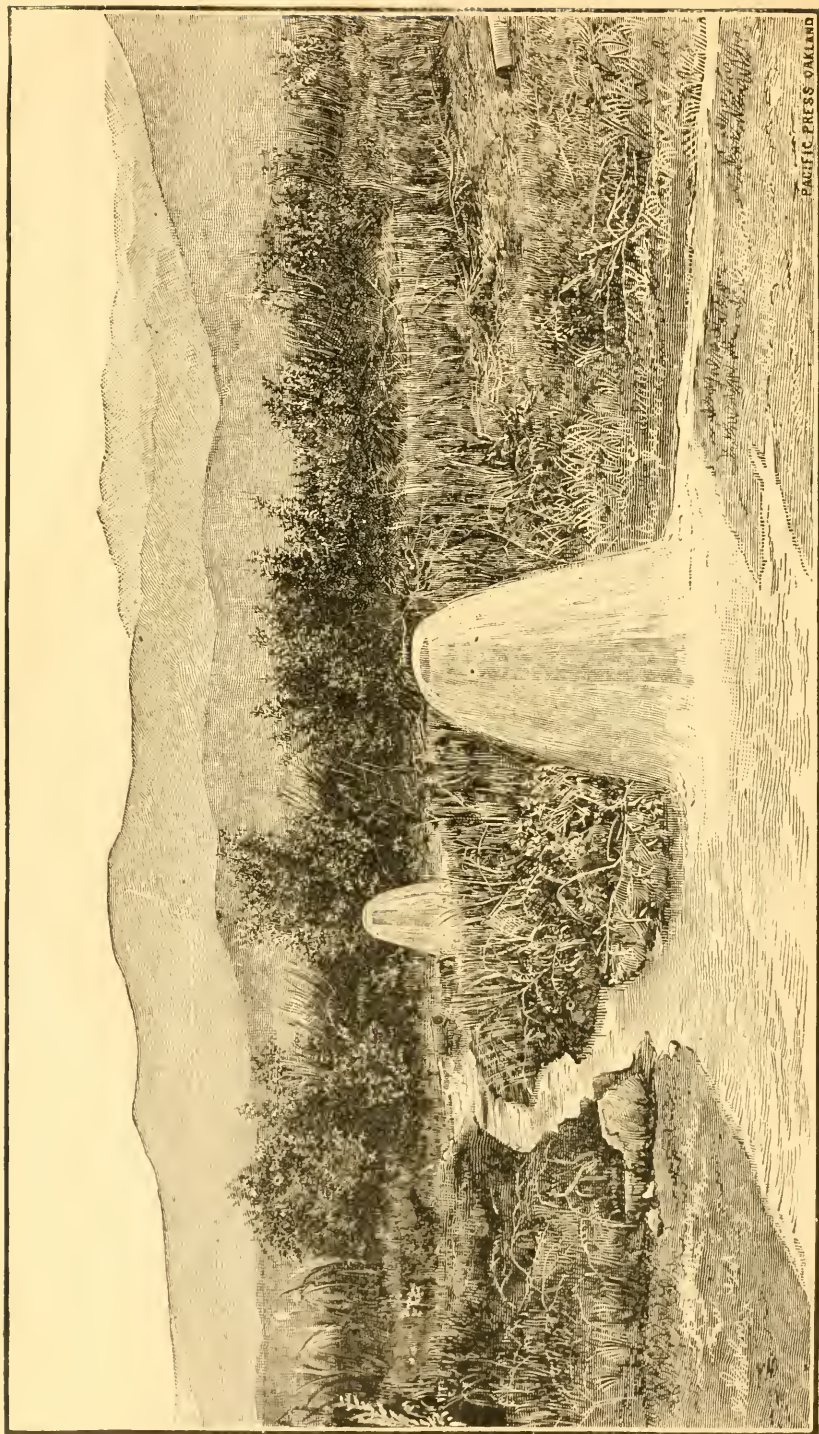
THE school districts in the country surrounding Pomona are well supplied with commodious, convenient and pretty school-houses; the grounds are well kept and reflect credit upon trustees, teachers and pupils. The schools are well officered with experienced teachers, graded, and the work fully up to the requirements of the County



CENTRAL SCHOOL, POMONA.

Board of Education. Three new school-houses have been built within the last year, the district almost unanimously voting the cost, \$10,000.

These houses are conveniently located, so that at no point is the distance to the school too great for even the youngest children. Already a Kindergarten has been established as a private enterprise, and private schools and classes for higher study are well patronized. The public feeling is well abreast with the times in the demand for the *best* educational work.



PACIFIC PRESS OAKLAND

TWIN WELLS.

Water.

" Fresh from the fountain,
Sleeping in crystal wells,
Leaping in shady dells,

Or issuing clear from the womb of the mountain."—*Coles.*

HERE are three sources of water for irrigation of the valley, each abundant in itself, the whole furnishing an amount equal to the demands of a large population.

SAN ANTONIO CAÑON.

One-half of the water flowing in this cañon is conducted in large concrete pipes a distance of three and one-half miles to the point of distribution. This supply, already very great, will be increased, as demanded, by development of subterranean streams in the cañon, and storage reservoirs, the sites of which have been secured.

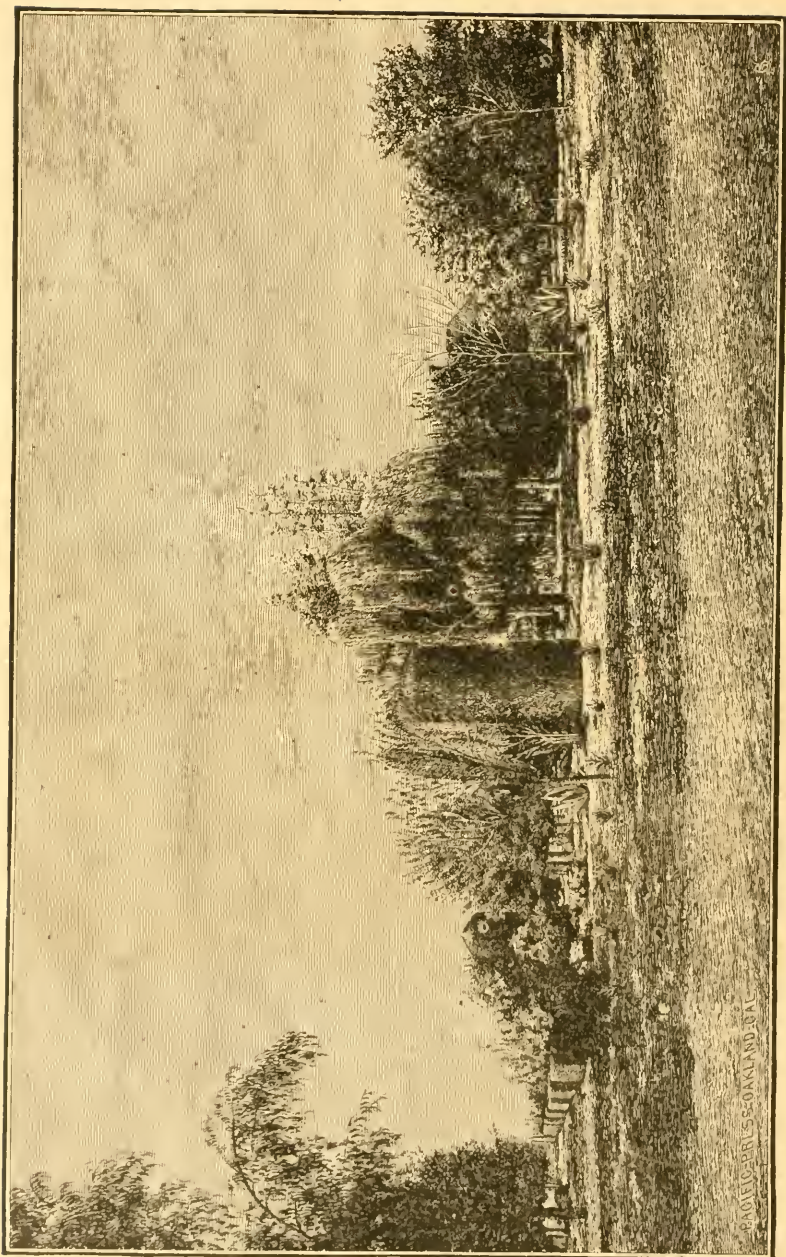
CIENEGAS.

Numerous cienegas encircle the valley, fed by subterranean streams from the high mountains. This source of supply is yet to be fully developed, as no occasion has arisen to demand an increased supply.

ARTESIAN WELLS.

There are in this valley some of the finest flowing wells upon the continent, some of which have given an undiminished flow for nearly ten years. The cut presented herewith shows two wells of a cluster of twelve, and indicates the appearance of such wells when unrestrained. These cuts are from photographs of existing wells, and *not exaggerated*. There are now flowing in the Pomona Valley, thirty-three wells, twenty-eight of which are owned by the Pomona Land and Water Company, who are extending their works at different points and increasing the number.

These waters are alike free from alkaline, saline, or mineral taint, and deliciously cool and invigorating. Water is conveyed from the various sources to the points of distribution in pipes, without loss from evaporation or seepage. The perpetual right to use water for irrigation is sold *with the land*, in proportion of one inch of water to ten acres of land, which experience has demonstrated to be quite sufficient for these lands; and there are many owners of improved farms and orchards who do not use water for irrigation, although owning the usual water right.



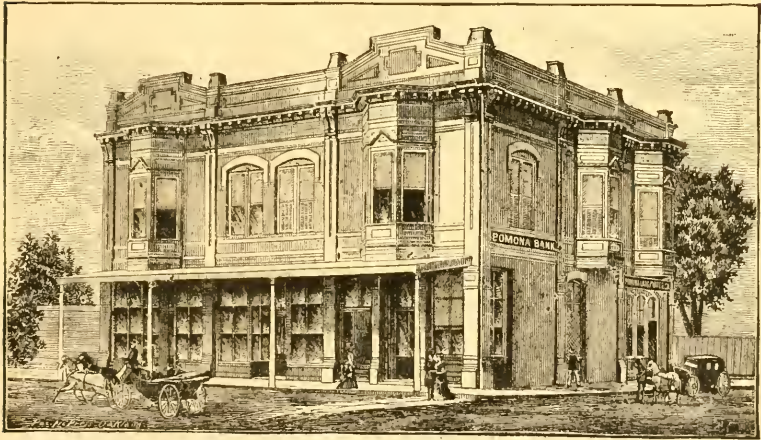
PACIFIC-ORIENT-ORLAND, CAL.

RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS, VILLAGE OF POMONA.

Growth and Progress of the Town.

"Her structures rise
As from the strokes of the enchanter's wand."—Byron.

THE village of Pomona has made the most rapid progress of any in Southern California. Only two years ago the entire population in and adjacent to the village did not exceed 250 persons, while now the estimates of its population are from 1,500 to 2,000 in the village, and an equal number in the country immediately surrounding. During this time buildings have increased in number and cost, several



PALMER BLOCK.

brick blocks having been built during the year 1884. All branches of business are represented, and manufacturing has begun. It is now the second town in population and business importance in Los Angeles County. It is fair to predict a population of not less than 5,000, in the village alone, within the next three years at latest.

On every side are evidences of industrial activity, in new erections, improvement of new places in anticipation of future occupation, laying out of streets, and improvement of the public places. A park of two

and one-half acres in the center of the town will soon be a most attractive feature, reflecting the public spirit of the citizens. Trees are now being planted upon the lines of streets which in a few years will embower the adjacent places in refreshing shade. Hedges are planted instead of the plain and ugly fence, making an evergreen setting to the beautiful homes and gardens within. Warehouses, mills, churches and school-houses are prominent features in the views of the village, taken from any elevated position. Lots and blocks, already



METHODIST CHURCH, POMONA.

purchased, are now being laid out, and set with trees, vines, and flowers, and in a few years Pomona will be seen as a village nestling in complete shade and foliage of ornamental and fruit trees, and will certainly take front rank with the beautiful villages of the State. A Rural Improvement Association has been organized and is now actively employed in furthering and assisting the work of village adornment and improvement. Hotels for families and travelers are about to be built, which will make this a popular resort for persons seeking a mild climate.

A winery is now in full operation, and a cannery will be established in the near future. A commission firm is now exporting the fruits of the valley in attractive forms and packages, and the reputation of Pomona Valley products is already established in the Eastern markets.

The Pomona Land and Water Company.

ITS ORGANIZATION, AIMS, WORK, AND SUCCESS.

“Deeds, not words.”—*Beaumont.*

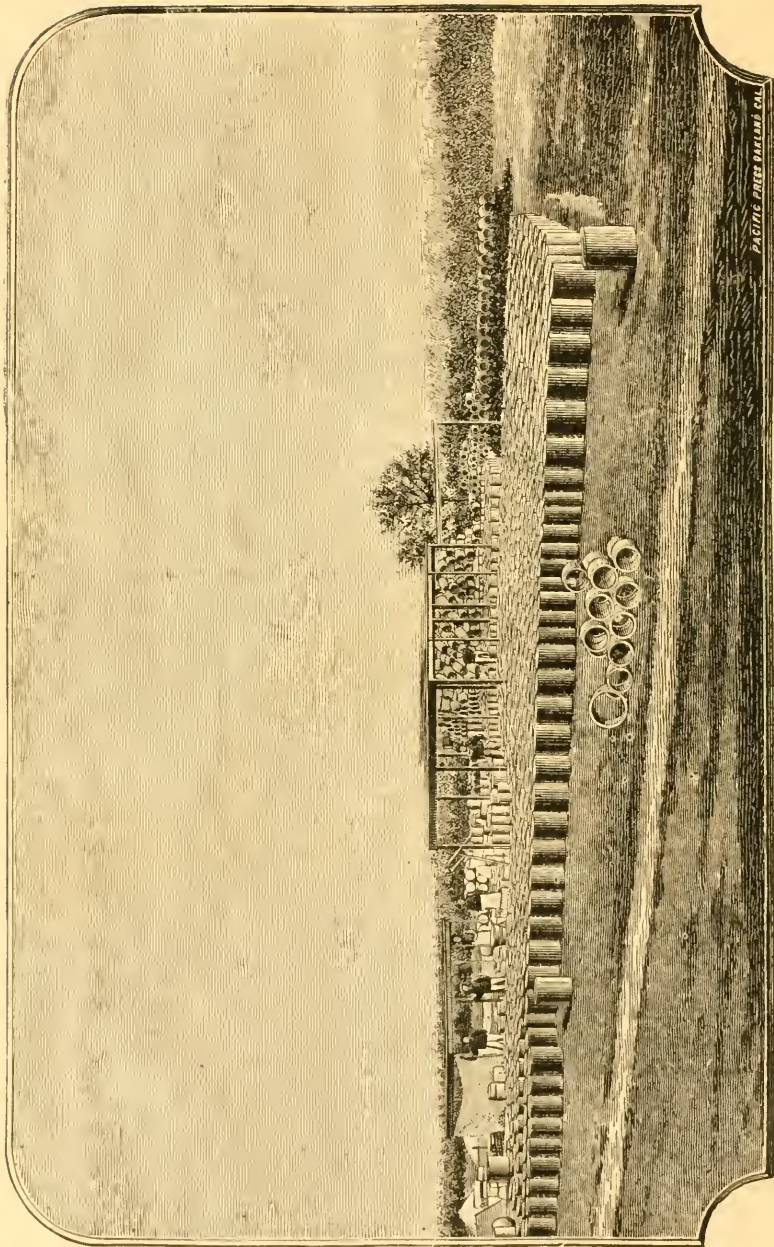
“Whatever is worth doing, at all, is worth doing well.”—*Chesterfield.*

THE Pomona Land and Water Company is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of California, with its office in San Francisco for the purpose of developing water and sale of the lands in the Pomona Valley. Originally owning nearly 12,000 acres of land, it has already sold over 3,000, besides prosecuting the work of developing and distributing water over its various tracts. This work has been nearly completed as to the tracts lying contiguous to the village of Pomona, and the thorough and complete work there done is the best evidence of the purposes of the company, as well as guaranty that their plans will be executed.

Upon other pages are presented views of some of the works of the company, as seen during the progress of actual work. One is the “Pipe Camp,” where is made all of the concrete pipe used by the company on its various lines, under its own supervision and plans, guaranteeing a uniform and excellent quality of pipe. The other shows the appliances used, and men at work upon a “well borer”—two of which are constantly in use at different points of the valley.

The company has laid in two years more than 33 miles of pipe, and are now successfully using the same for the carriage of water from the various sources to and distribution upon farms and orchards of actual owners and occupants.

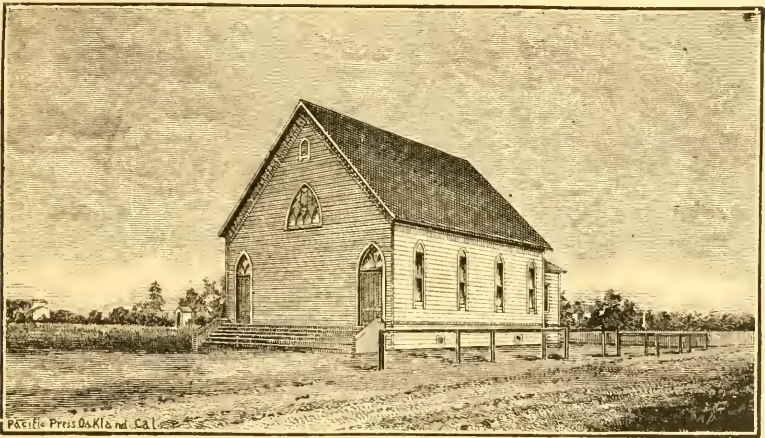
Embraced in the water system of the company are the “Village Water Works,” a system of iron pipes through the streets and furnishing the inhabitants of the village with water for domestic use. The pressure upon these pipes is sufficient to throw water upon the roofs of the highest buildings in the village, and is, therefore, of the greatest benefit for protection from and extinguishment of fires. Reservoirs are to be constructed for storage of winter rains and waste water; cienegas to be opened and water ways built; flumes and



PACIFIC PRESS OAKLAND CAL.

CONCRETE PIPE WORKS, POMONA LAND AND WATER COMPANY.

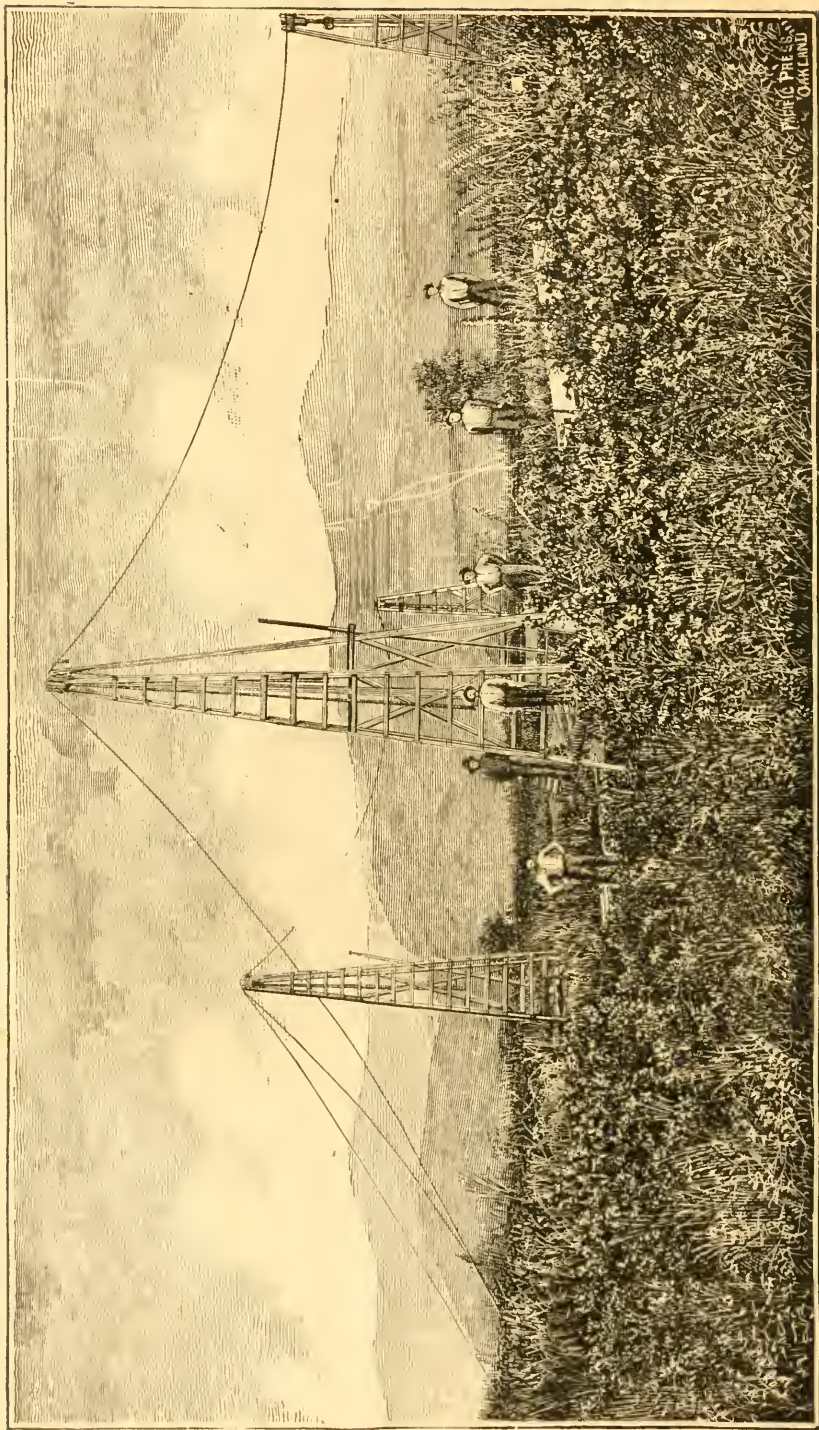
conduits built for waters from the mountains, main lines of pipes for tracts not yet platted and sold; artesian wells to be bored, and their flows conducted to distributing points, and roads opened, graded and planted with shade trees. Thus the work of the company is far from completion; but what has been done, shown in its completed work, is a guaranty that all future operations will be equally substantial and thorough. Its outlays for labor and materials have been over \$200,000, and continue upon the scale of \$100,000 per annum, all of which is expended in the village, and adds much to the mercantile and industrial interests of the vicinity. The lands of the company comprise all grades, and are offered for sale upon a scale in accordance with their value, the prices ranging from \$75.00 to \$150 per acre, with a water right of one inch of water to each ten acres of land.



BAPTIST CHURCH, POMONA.

After the lands are sold, and water developed and distributed thereon, the company will relinquish all control of the distribution and care of the water to the land owners, who thenceforth assume all ownership and control, to be managed as they shall decide, each having a proportionate representation in the meetings, as his area of land will entitle him. This is believed to be the most fair and just disposition in vogue of the future ownership of the water, as, after having disposed of the land, the right to the control of the water should pass to the respective successors, to wit, purchasers, in equitable and representative proportion.

The company avoids all bombastic eulogy of itself, and exaggerated promises of future works to be performed, or excessive prices of its



ARTESIAN WELL BORER

PACIFIC PRESS
OAKLAND

lands, but points the intending purchaser to what has already been done, with the assurance that its plans contemplate equally complete works for the tracts yet to be offered for sale.

Lands will not be offered for sale in advance of sufficient water, *already developed* and in the company's works, so that no fear need exist of ample water supply.

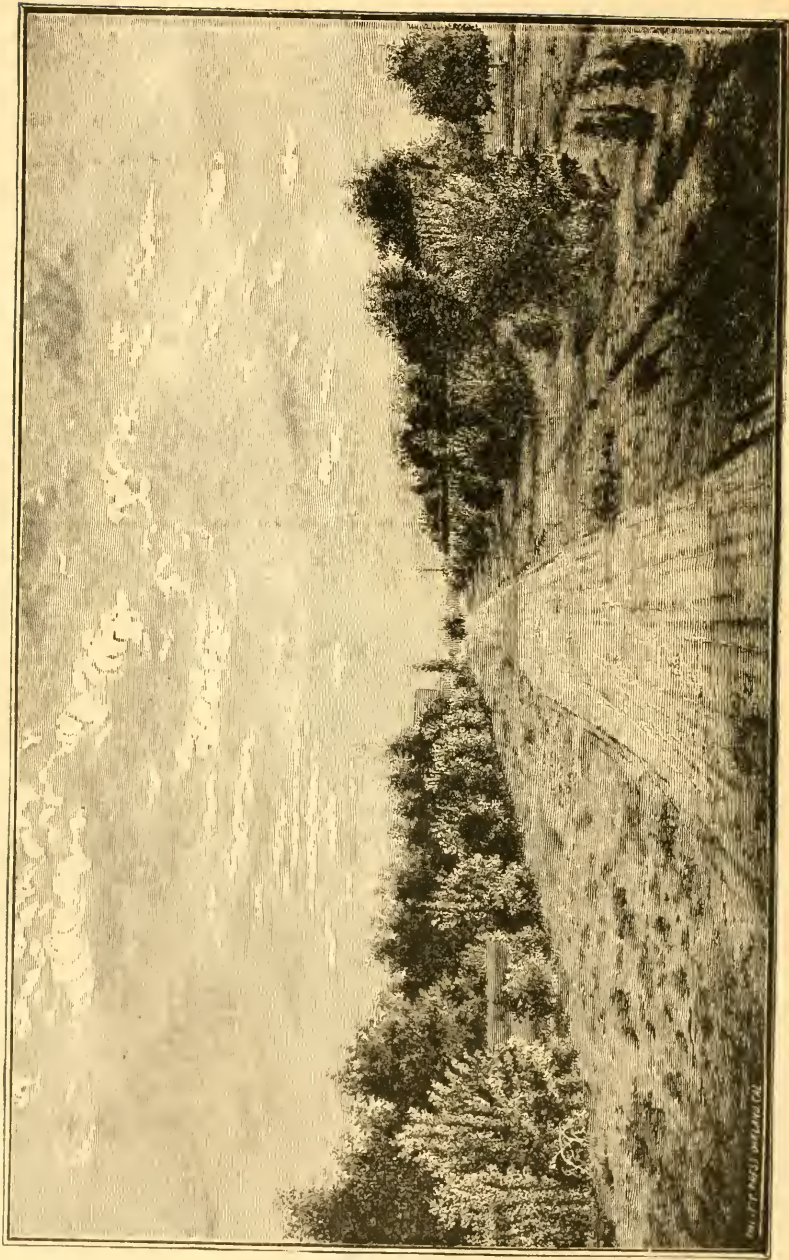
For the profits of fruit culture, the company refers to the agricultural and horticultural papers of California, merely assuring intending purchasers that all of the favorable conditions required for successful fruit culture, and good transportation facilities, and that any and all of the advantages presented by other towns of Southern California exist and are to be found at Pomona.

"Lest men suspect your tale untrue," see for yourself. Make *personal inspection* of lands, water-works, village, and all points of interest in the valley, and the universal verdict will be with Shakespeare,

"An honest tale speeds best, being plainly told."



CHRISTIAN CHURCH.



OLIVE GROVE AND AVENUE, REV. C. F. LOOP.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY

Southern California as a Health Resort.

[Report of a Committee of the Los Angeles County Medical Association, J. P. Widney, M. D., H. S. Orme, M. D., and Geo. W. Lasher, M. D.]

WHILE the climate of the whole State has many features in common, as the wet and dry seasons, instead of the Eastern winter and summer, and the prevalence during the summer or dry months of the great northwest trade-winds, sweeping steadily from the sea over the land, yet there are many points of divergence in different localities. This difference in climate is especially marked between Northern and Southern California. The mountain ranges and valleys of all the northern portion of the State have a general north-westerly trend, leaving the country open to the harsh sweep of the north winds.

In Southern California, however, the trend of both mountains and valleys is from east to west, and the high Sierra, like a wall, shelters the land from these cold, northerly currents. The result is a climate much milder and more equable than in the upper portion of the State.

It might be supposed that the country, lying in the same latitude as the Carolinas, would have the same oppressive and debilitating summer heat. From this it is saved, however, by the tempered westerly trade-wind, which daily blows inward to the land, bringing with it the coolness of the sea. There is a peculiar stimulus to this air coming in from the thousands of miles of salt water.

One has to live by the sea to understand it. The key to the climate lies in this, that it has a warm sun and a cool air; hence the cool nights. One picks ripening figs and bananas grown in his own doorway, and then goes to sleep under a blanket. The warm, yet not debilitating day furnishes one of the requisites in a climate for invalids; the cool, restful night, with its possibility of refreshing sleep, furnishes the other. The question is asked daily in letters from the East, what diseases and what classes of invalids may hope for benefit in coming to Southern California. In reply it might be stated:—

1. Persons of delicate constitution, either inherited or acquired, and who resist poorly the extremes of heat or cold; persons who need a warm, equable, yet rather bracing climate.

2. Persons inheriting consumption, but in whom the disease has not yet developed, or only to a slight degree. Many such persons seem to throw off the tendency, and remain strong and well. Even if parents, coming with the disease, do not in the end recover, their children, growing up in this climate, have a strong chance in their favor of eliminating the inherited tendency entirely from their blood, and casting off the family taint.

3. Persons well advanced in consumption are often temporarily benefited. Such persons should think well, however, before leaving the comforts of their own homes and undertaking the fatigue of even a week of travel by railroad. It should not be done unless under the advice of the family physician; and if they do come they should be accompanied by friends. The despondency of loneliness and homesickness diminishes greatly the chance of benefit.

4. Persons suffering from bronchial troubles are often much benefited. Such cases, however, and indeed many others, too often make the mistake of remaining for weeks or months without seeking the advice of a physician as to the particular locality suited to their complaint. The varieties of climate in Southern California are many. Some portions of the country have nightly a heavy fog; other portions only a few miles away have no fog. Some sections are exposed to strong winds; others are sheltered. Some are low and damp; others high, warm and dry. Often persons go away disappointed, possibly the worse, who, had they sought proper advice as to the especial locality suited to their complaint, might have received much benefit from their sojourn in the country. There are certain precautions also, rendered necessary for invalids by the coming on of the cool night air after the warm day, and by the cool breeze from the sea, which can only be learned by experience, which to an invalid is a costly teacher, or from the advice of a physician familiar with the climate and the peculiarities of the different localities.

5. Those coming from malarious sections of the country, with systems depressed by the dregs of fever, are especially benefited. It is a common custom with the people here to go down to various pleasant points upon the sea coast, and camp out for weeks upon the beach, enjoying the surf bathing. There are also well furnished and well kept hotels at different localities by the sea. This sea-side life is especially beneficial to persons suffering from the various complications of malarial poisoning.

6. The open air life which is here possible, and the great variety

of fresh vegetable foods to be had at all seasons, help to break up the dyspeptic troubles which make life a burden to so many over-worked men.

7. Many persons suffering from asthma have derived much benefit from the climate. The capricious character of the malady—no two persons suited by the same surroundings—makes it difficult to give advice, in most countries, to the sufferer, because of the limited range of elevation and climatic differences from which to choose. Here, however, within a circle of a hundred and fifty miles, one may find spots *below* the sea level, at the sea level, or with an elevation of ten thousand feet above it; spots with nightly a heavy fog, and spots that never know the presence of a fog; places swept by an almost constant breeze, and others sheltered from all wind; the odors and gases of asphaltum and petroleum springs, or the air of the mountain pineries; the scent of the orange blossom, or the balsamic odor of the plants of the desert. Differences of elevation, which elsewhere one travels a thousand miles to find, here he finds within a radius of fifty miles.

8. Some cases of chronic rheumatism are benefited by the climate. Certain hot mineral springs and iron-sulphur springs have gained quite a reputation in such affections. The climate of the coast line, however, has rather too much fog. Such cases do better in the portion of the country back from the sea and among the mountains. There are points along the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, as it crosses the Colorado desert, where the hot, dry air, both night and day, and the warm springs for bathing, offer the very best climatic requisites for the relief of such affections.

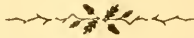
9. Chronic kidney and bladder troubles find in the mild climate, with its possibility of constant out-door life, and the equable winter and summer temperature, the surroundings best suited to at least stay the course of the disease.

10. Cases of nervous prostration, and all the innumerable train of tormenting ills that come to an over-taxed or deranged nervous system, may hope for relief by a residence in some one of the many pleasant spots that dot the land. The warm, clear day tempts to the out-door life, and the cool night gives the refreshing sleep so needed in this class of maladies. Strangers speak almost invariably of the restful slumber of the night.

In conclusion, there are a number of facts which have an important bearing upon the subject of Southern California as a health resort, and yet are not in themselves directly questions of disease. Among these may be mentioned exemption from the epidemics of yellow

fever, which visit the Gulf States; ease of access, the country being tapped in all directions by branches of the Southern Pacific Railroad; it is an agricultural and business center, with business openings for a largely increased population; it is the educational center of a large scope of territory, with its institutions of learning solidly established; it is well supplied with churches, and offers all the advantages of the best society; food is abundant, varied and cheap, so that the expense of living is not great.

And finally, it is not across the ocean or upon some foreign shore, where the invalid is an alien and a stranger, but within our own land, under our own flag, and among our own people.



A Growing Settlement.

POMONA now has seventeen flowing wells that furnish three hundred and ninety-five inches of water, with twenty miles of flume and water pipe. That result will astonish the readers of the *Herald* at a distance, who have no adequate idea of the progress of this country in its industrial development. The movement is simply gigantic; in every direction from Los Angeles the work of plowing, planting, building, sinking wells, drifting tunnels, planting orchards, forests, and vineyards, is going forward with tremendous energy. The Pomona settlement, in addition to the three hundred and ninety-five inches of well water, has brought 1,500 inches of water from the San Antonio Cañon, and from the San Antonio cienega eighty-three inches more have been brought out, making over 1,900 inches of water brought onto what was a squirrel pasture twelve years ago. Such a development is grand, and shows that the possibilities of Southern California, as set forth in the *Herald* in years that are past, are being seized upon and set forth even more rapidly than the prophecies of the *Herald* indicated. Pomona has one six-million gallon reservoir, and will make several more, while Anaheim is building one that will hold 420,000,000 gallons. In La Cañada, reservoirs are to be made and the orchards and vineyards are driving the chaparral to the mountains. All the air is musical with the hum of industrial progress.—*Los Angeles Herald*, 1884.

THE mean average heat of July, and the mean average cold of January, in the principal towns of Southern California, is as follows:—

	COLD.	HEAT.	DIFFERENCE.
Pomona.....	52°	68°	16°
Los Angeles...	52	67	15
Santa Barbara	52	66	14
San Diego.....	53	66	13
San Bernardino.....	51	70	19

The daily mean at Pomona for May, June, August, and September, which, with July, form the summer months, is respectively 62°, 68°, 69°, and 72°, testifying that days of extreme heat are not of frequent occurrence.

Pomona.

The Leading and Prosperous Section of the County.

[From the Los Angeles Daily Times.]

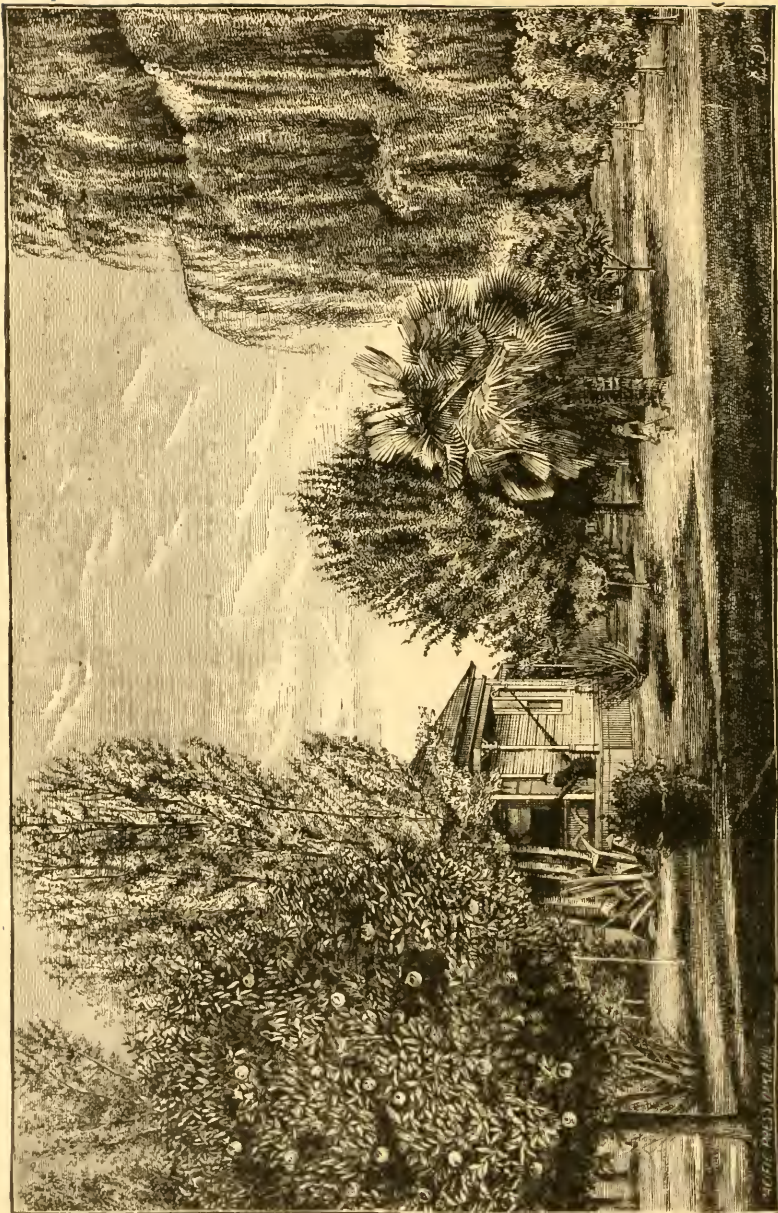
MIDWAY between the cities of Los Angeles and San Bernardino, encompassed by picturesque foot-hills, and over which the Cucamonga Mountains, Old Grayback and San Jacinto, like sentinels, stand guard, is the beautiful and fertile section called Pomona, lying in the San Jose Valley. In the heart of this section is the town of Pomona. The location of this valley and town is just such as, even in a country where one is accustomed to scenic beauty, lends somewhat to the constant spell and affords a relief which never fails to please.

The climate has few equals and no superior in Southern California. The mountains to the north and northwest shut out the cold winds entirely. The breeze from the ocean, thirty miles away, is less moist than near the coast, and is subdued and softened by sweeping over the intervening warm plains.

It seems almost incredible that a valley which so recently was comparatively a barren waste, with now and then a farm-house and orchard on which to rest the eye, should in the short space of less than ten years have developed into the land of beautiful homes, orchards, vineyards, and a prosperous, well-built town with 1,500 inhabitants. Yet such has been the fact, and the observer never fails to begin an investigation of the causes leading to such results. The history is so brief that it requires only a few moments to glance at it. The possibilities of the valley have only just begun to dawn, as the facts amply attest.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN.

Though the town was organized in 1875, its early growth was slow. Early in the fall of 1882, a little over two years ago, the Pomona Land and Water Company incorporated for the purpose of developing a small tract of these fertile lands and placing them upon the market. The company secured about 12,000 acres of the land surrounding and including the town site of Pomona. The land lies on each side of the Southern Pacific Railroad, a distance of seven miles. The town was dead and contained less than 150 people. Immediately upon obtaining the land the company began to secure rights to the water sources adjacent. Without water the land could never hope for more advancement than had marked the early history of the town. It took money to secure the water rights and to bring the water to the land. The company included several wealthy men and they backed their faith in the valley with their wealth. In a short time they owned one-half of the water coming down San Antonio Cañon, two of the principal cienegas, and the artesian belt adjacent to the town. The different sources of water are in different locations, giving the power to water a large scope of country.



RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS, POMONA.

THE BIRD'S EYE VIEW, 1876.

The company sell water rights with their land, which guarantees the purchaser an abundant supply during all time. Water being supplied, there was nothing to prevent the valley from making rapid strides toward prosperity. The two seasons that have since elapsed have been sufficient to convert the plain into a veritable garden, and hundreds of new and elegant buildings have been erected.

POMONA TO-DAY.

A brief review of the several legitimate businesses of the town, the several societies and the transfers of real estate for the past twelve months will best show what has been done.

There are ten grocery and provision stores, three drug stores, one jewelry store, two boot and shoe stores, one planing mill, one feed store, one feed mill, two banks, three millinery and fancy goods stores, four confectionery and stationery stores, two bakeries, five blacksmith shops, two harness shops, two lumber yards, two furniture stores, four livery stables, four restaurants, three hotels, five real estate offices, four law firms, five physicians, two newspapers.

The religious societies are in a prosperous condition. The Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, Christian and Episcopal denominations each have buildings erected, some of which are very handsome structures. The Universalists and the Methodists, South, have services, but no buildings of their own.

The fraternal societies are many of them represented by strong and prosperous lodges. The Masons have about forty members; the Odd Fellows, thirty-five; members of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, forty; the Select Knights of A. O. U. W., twenty-five; Knights of Pythias, thirty; Good Templars, sixty, and the Grand Army of the Republic, about thirty members.

There are four school buildings in the district, representing a value of \$25,000 in buildings and grounds. Seven teachers are employed, at salaries ranging from \$80.00 to \$120.

The buildings that have gone up during the past year and those going up now are generally of a very substantial character, and many of them good two-story blocks. At least 200 buildings have been erected within twelve months, including five large brick blocks.

The real estate transfers have led in the ratio of increase. Previous to the investments of the Land and Water Company there had been but few land sales for five years. Since then there have been several hundred. The sales during 1884 were mostly of small tracts, very few reaching above twenty acres. Those purchasing have had in view making for themselves a home, and have at once gone to improving. Through the kindness of the real estate dealers of the town the *Times* was able to get a very accurate estimate of the sales for the year.

The number of sales made was about 290. The sales amounted to about \$540,000. Of the 12,000 acres owned by the Land and Water Company, 4,000 have been sold in small tracts. Private parties have divided up their ranches and put them upon the market, from which many sales have also been made.

ARTESIAN WELLS.

The great and important source of water supply in the valley adjacent to Pomona has been and will be the artesian wells. There are thirty-five of these wells now constantly flowing, and others will be put down as the development of the valley renders it necessary. The company have twenty-six wells, with an

aggregate flow of 750 inches of water. Twelve of these wells are on a space of less than thirty acres. It has been demonstrated that placing so many wells so near together has lessened the pressure but not decreased the flow sufficiently to create any apprehension that the water supply will ever fall short of the demand. Two of the old wells that have been running for eight years are some distance from the group of new wells, and they were not perceptibly affected by the numerous tapplings. The wells range in depth from 160 to 200 feet, and pass through three artesian flows in that depth.

Supplementary to the artesian wells and somewhat akin, are the cienegas. The flow from these cienegas owned by the company is 200 inches. The flow is so constant and regular that no effort has been made to increase or develop it. From the cañon only a portion of the water belonging to this company has been developed. The total amount of water now ready for use by this company is 1,270 inches, sufficient to irrigate 12,700 acres of land. Aside from this there are nine private wells and several cienegas in the colony. There is water enough developed to-day to irrigate the entire valley adjacent to the town.

The town is supplied by a separate system of iron pipes leading from the wells, giving the citizens the very best drinking water at almost nominal cost. The company has four and one-half miles of piping for town purposes and five and one-fifth miles of cement mains for irrigation, besides the various branches leading off to the individual tracts.

PROSPECTIVE.

The coming year promises to be the most fruitful in substantial improvements the town has experienced. Although the year 1884 saw 1,345 acres planted in trees and 828 acres planted in vines, over 200 new buildings erected, a barren plain made to blossom as the rose, the year 1885 bids fair to surpass those splendid figures.

The nurserymen state that already large orders for trees and vines have been received; that many in the valley will plant twenty and forty acres, while the old wheat ranches will many of them be largely planted in trees and vines. A large number of buildings will be erected in the country around town, and the brick blocks of the town will be doubled in number.

Pomona in 1875.

A MARCH, 1875, number of the *Santa Barbara Press* contained the following editorial correspondence concerning Pomona: "During the six months of my lecturing on Southern California in the East, last winter, I was constantly beset with questions from my audiences, from callers at the hotels, and from letters from people who could not attend the lectures or make a personal call, asking for reliable information concerning some inland and elevated region, on the line of a railroad already built, or soon to be constructed, where the land was fertile, the climate warm and dry, and yet tempered by the sea breeze, where there would be a quick growth with permanent prosperity, and a country surrounding the town and tributary to it, large enough to build up a good local business and make the people prosperous who had settled there for the sake of making permanent homes, and especially where invalids afflicted with catarrh,

asthma, bronchitis, and weak lungs could find relief, and I was unable to point to any one locality combining all these advantages, or even a sufficient number of them to satisfy cultivated and moderately wealthy people, who needed a radical change of climate, that it was the very place suited to meet their wants. At last I believe I have found the place so much inquired after and longed for by multitudes of the most estimable people, who have asked me to point it out to them, and there are hundreds of attentive readers of the *Press* who will be grateful for the information which I can now give them from my own personal knowledge.

"About thirty miles almost due east of Los Angeles, in a broad valley, or gently sloping plain, eight or ten miles wide and twelve or fifteen miles long, with the grand Cucamonga Mountains to the northward and a range of undulating hills to the southward, on the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, nearly midway between Los Angeles and San Bernardino, is the most perfect sight for a large and flourishing inland city, in every way suited to meet the wants of many thousands of half-sick people who will soon perish in the harsh and rough climate of the Northern and Eastern States, but who would almost immediately recover their health and their wonted energy in such a climate as this place affords, and there, on this lovely plain, almost environed by mountain scenery, whose grandeur inspires, and whose changeful beauty elevates all who can thus be moved. With a sagacity which seems like a providence, certain gentlemen in Los Angeles have bought a rare tract of about 6,000 acres, and founded the 'Village of the Plain,' called Pomona, which is to be populated and become famous for the wealth, the intelligence, the freedom, and happiness of its people, within a few brief years.

"The discovery of this lovely place, free from fogs, not too hot in summer nor too cold in winter, where the pure and bracing air is freed from the moisture always felt so oppressively by the sensitive invalid on the sea-shore, was to me like a revelation, and I hasten, as a duty I owe to so many readers of the *Press*, to report the discovery, for there are thousands whom I addressed last year that ought to be made acquainted with the existence and bright promise of this village."



A Natural Sanitarium.

OUR valley is exceptionally adapted for the location of a sanitarium. Its elevation above sea-level—about one thousand feet—its fine, mild, healthful, semi-mountainous climate, its gentle slope toward the noontide sun, and its thousand and one other advantages and favorable and attractive features, render it naturally one of the finest seats for a great health institution in the world. It lies well up above the fog belt; the sea breezes, which are daily wafted across its broad and beautiful expanse, are soft and balmy, though refreshing and invigorating; no miasma taints the air: no damp, chilly drafts chill the delicate frame of the invalid; no northern desiccating winds sweep the valley, "Old Baldy," and the lesser but lofty peaks of the range over which he stands, the supreme and everlasting sentinel, deflecting the southern trend of these winds to the Cajon Pass, and thence along the great valley of the Santa Ana. The gradual though very perceptible slope of the land to the south affords excellent drainage, which is no small factor to be sought for in a health location. The scenery is of the

grandest as well as the most beautiful in the world—beauty and grandeur, as it were, combined in one sweep of the vision. The lofty Sierra Madre Range north of us presents some of the most strikingly sublime scenery to be found on the continent, while the immense plain, stretching away to the southward, diversified by rolling, grass-covered hills and lesser mountain ranges, orange groves, orchards and vineyards, and attractive homes around which perpetual flowers bloom, is a prospect which gives a thrill of new life to the invalid, starts the sluggish current onward with fresh vigor, and paints a blush of returning health on the faded cheek. The day is not far hence when this eminently suited location will be utilized for the benefit of the thousands who will come hence seeking health. Those who have a tendency to pulmonic, bronchial, catarrhal, or asthmatic affections, or those otherwise in delicate health, would do well to avail themselves of this great natural sanitarium, whose atmosphere is as pure as the breath of innocence, and whose zephyrs bear healing upon their wings.—*Times-Courier*.

Our Valley.

“Fair as the garden of Hesperides—
Is the bright vale our snow-crowned mountains bound:
For fruit more luscious, or more gorgeous flowers,
Vainly you'd seek the circling world around.”

IF there is one place in California more beautiful than all the rest, and better adapted as a home for the invalid, that place is on the high *mesa* lands at the foot of the Sierra Madre Range of mountains extending from the Mission San Gabriel eastward unto San Bernardino County. Pomona is situated in the center of this belt at a point less frequently visited by frosts and dust-storms than any other locality in the county. The beauty of the location has no parallel, and the grandeur of the scenery cannot be excelled. This vast amphitheater is bounded on the north by the Sierra Madre Range; the highest peak, “Old Baldy,” is directly north of the town, and rises to a height of over 10,000 feet. His rugged, rock-ribbed sides bear evidence of a thousand storms, and his summit is seemingly crowned with perpetual snow. He stands like a huge grizzled sentinel, and with his lesser associates guards the beautiful vale at his feet from the desiccating winds of the desert. Forty miles away to the east “Old Grayback” rears his head to the sky, and is the first to greet the rising sun, whose glancing rays paint his snowy crown with vermilion hues. Sixty miles away, in plain view from Pomona, and standing apparently cheek by jowl with “Old Grayback,” is Mount San Jacinto, none the less grand and inspiring because less lofty than others, and the two of which guard the San Gorgonio Pass, through which the Southern Pacific Railroad wends its way eastward. Southward, twenty-five miles away, the Temescal Range, with undulating chains and ridges, bounds the vision, while immediately to the west a range of low grass and flower-bedecked hills affords variety to the scenery, and breaks the force and modulates the temperature of the coast breezes. The valley has a gentle slope to the south and southwest, facing the noonday sun, thus rendering it specially adapted to fruit-culture, which is destined to engage the attention of most of its citizens. The altitude of this vast inland valley is about 900 feet above the sea-level; fogs

are rare visitors; the air is dry, balmy, and invigorating. In fact, nature seems to have bestowed upon this her very choicest gifts, and marked it as a great Sanitarium.

“And oh! the balmy air, 'tis bliss to breathe,
As through the mountain gap steals the fresh breezes,
Tempering the fervid summer's noonday heats
With the cool breath of cool Pacific seas.”

—*Times-Courier.*

Facts.

MAKING it all in all, there are few places on the coast which offer better inducements to home-seekers than the Pomona Valley. There are many things to recommend it to prospective settlers. First, we have a climate unexcelled anywhere on the face of the globe. We are just far enough from the coast, and sufficiently sheltered by surrounding hills to escape the severe sea breezes and heavy wind-storms which sometimes sweep over neighboring towns in less favored localities; the valley, too, has almost perfect immunity from heavy frost, so much so that the most delicate plants thrive the year round. The rainfall is sufficient at all times to insure the healthful growth of all grain crops, and most fruits are equally successful. The water supply for irrigating purposes, however, has proved more than adequate for all demands so far, with a large surplus to be diverted onto lands yet unimproved, and the work of developing more water is progressing rapidly and satisfactorily. In case of unusually severe rain-storms, such as visited us last winter, the slope of the valley is sufficient to prevent any accumulation of water, and the surplus is carried away, thus relieving the settler of all fears of floods. The soil, while, of course, it is better adapted to the growth of some plants than others, is nevertheless capable of producing anything which will grow in any other portion of the State. Water for domestic purposes may be procured at a depth of twelve to thirty feet, and is remarkable for its purity and palatability. Our society is of the very best, and our town is well supplied with churches of all denominations, and our valley with good schools and comfortable school buildings. Manufactories are springing up in our midst as the population increases, and we now number some three or four. We have among us people who came here poor, both in purse and health, who now walk our streets a living proof of what our country will do for those who help themselves—financially well off and apparently in good bodily health. Others, of course, have not fared so well, but no one, who is not already beyond the reach of climatic influences, can fail to benefit in health by a residence here, if ordinary good care is taken to promote health; while the possibilities of amassing a competency can be no better in any healthful locality. We claim for Pomona that it offers better inducements to all for comfortable homes—the rich, the poor, the sound man, and the invalid—than any other valley in the State.—*Times-Courier.*

Substantial Work.

The Pomona Land and Water Company's Enterprises.

What They Have Done and What They Are Still Doing For Pomona

[From the *Times-Courier*.]

ABOUT two and a half years ago the Pomona Land and Water Company was organized and began operations in the development of water and the manufacture and putting down of pipe and flumes. An examination of the work which they have done shows that they have not been idle, and that all work done by them is of the most substantial and lasting character. When the company began operations there were some diverse claims to the water of the San Antonio Cañon, the Chaffey Bros., who had then but recently purchased the lands upon which Ontario now stands, claiming the whole or a greater part of the natural flow of the cañon. One of the first acts of the company was the adjustment of the diverse claims, which was amicably done, giving to each side (Pomona and Ontario) one-half of the natural flow. After the final settlement of the claim to the water of the cañon, the company began its work in earnest, though quietly and unostentatiously, of developing the water supply. There is now completed of the San Antonio Cañon system, one mile of redwood flume of the most substantial kind, extending from the division gate to the mouth of the cañon. From thence to Indian hill, a distance of 3.1316 miles, of sixteen-inch concrete pipe; and thence to the line of the Loop and Meserve tract, two miles; and from thence a branch one-third of a mile to the line of the Loop and Kingsley tract; all of which foots up about six and one-third miles of pipe and flume, conveying the waters of the cañon. On the Pomona tract the main line of sixteen-inch cement pipe from the cienegas near San Jose point to the reservoir east of town, one and one-fourth miles, is completed; also one mile connecting the wells on the Hutchinson and the Lopez places with the main; of distributing pipe carrying the waters of the wells and cienegas above referred to, there are seven miles of eight and twelve-inch cement, and about two miles of seven-inch iron pipe, all of which form a net work of irrigating lines for the lands west-southwest, and south of town. The reservoir east of town, which was constructed last summer, has a capacity of 6,000,000 gallons, and is now being cemented. Several other reservoirs are to be built in the course of the year. There are three lines of fourteen-inch cement pipe radiating from the reservoir, which, with the cross sections at intervals of a quarter of a mile, delivers the water at the upper corner of each twenty acre tract. This system extends two miles south of the reservoir. On the Martin tract, about three miles northeast of town, there are now eleven artesian wells. A twenty-four-inch main is now being laid through the cienegas to the upper line of the same, and seven-inch pipes connect each well with this main. The connections are all made beneath the

surface of the ground, and the whole system is a solid net-work of pipe through which flows a continuous stream of four hundred inches of water. The large main extends to the outer edge of the cienega and empties its entire volume of water into an immense concrete sand-box. Hence extends in a southeasterly direction a large pipe, which receives in its course the waters of other wells and cienegas or springs. This line with its ramifications will furnish water for the northeast Pomona tract. Thus it will be seen that our valley has, in great part, been bound together and encircled by a great system of pipe-lines, and thus has the fertile soil of our valley been supplied with an abundance of pure, delicious water, through a system the most perfect in the State. It has been demonstrated that water is abundant and the source inexhaustible. There are no riparian rights to be adjusted, by the long, tedious, and expensive processes of the law. The company, in bringing the water system of our valley to its present satisfactory state and in the developments which it has so successfully prosecuted, has already expended about \$200,000, and any man of experienced judgment, who informs himself as to what has been done, the magnitude of the work, the extensive area which it covers, and the permanent, lasting character of all that has been done, will at once conclude that not one dollar of that amount has been misapplied or squandered. And yet the work goes on in earnest and it is estimated that in the next two years \$300,000 more will be expended. The company have put down twenty-eight wells, which send forth a steady and continuous volume of clear and pure water sufficient to irrigate several thousand acres. The village system embraces the main line of iron pipes from the artesian wells on the Francisco Palomares tract to Pomona, together with the branch lines, and supplies the town with water. It includes 3.742 miles of mains, of four, five, and six-inch iron pipe, and .673 miles of branch mains, making a total of 4.315 miles of pipe, through which the town is supplied with an abundance of pure and delicious water.

LAST year there were planted out in this valley 1,345 acres to fruit trees. This gives a total of 145,260 trees, allowing 108 trees to the acre, which is the average. Each tree at four years old ought to yield 100 pounds of fruit, at a low estimate, which will give us the enormous quantity of 14,526,000 pounds. At one cent per pound, which is probably one-half to one cent below what will be realized, the gross value reaches \$145,260. Of grape vines, there were planted last year in this valley 828 acres. With proper care these vines ought to yield the fourth year seven tons to the acre, or a total tonnage of 5,796, which, at \$20.00 per ton—and the indications are that prices three years hence will rule higher—the gross value of the grape crop will be \$115,920, making a grand total income from the orchards and vineyards planted last year alone of \$261,180. And still our people are planting more, and we are assured that a greater area will be put out this year than last. In addition to the year old orchards and vineyards, there are, probably, 200 acres each of old vines and trees, which will swell the grand aggregate of income to the fruit growers of this valley to something like \$290,000 three years hence.—*Times-Courier, January, 1885.*

WE believe—no panic or calamity interposing—that in the next ten years it will be very difficult to buy any desirable lands with water, suitable for orange or raisin growing, in Southern California, for less than \$1,000 per acre.—*Rural Californian.*

Profits of Fruit Growing.

[From the *Times-Courier*.]

ONE hundred to two hundred dollars per acre seems an enormous price to pay for fruit-land in semi tropic California. In order to demonstrate to our Eastern friends that we do not sell them climate at so high a figure, but that the high price of land is a result of the large profits of fruit raising, we have been to some pains to prepare a statement of the cost of a ten-acre fruit farm up to the time it comes into bearing. It is understood in all cases that a man who embarks in this business shall give it proper care and attention; in fact, that he devote his time to it as he would any other business. The cost of raw land we have placed at \$150 per acre, which is about an average, according to location. In our estimates for a vineyard we have taken the Zinfandel and Berger grape, varieties which have been tested here, and which have proven highly satisfactory:—

Ten acres of land @ \$150 per acre.....	\$1,500
Two plowings, leveling, etc., \$5 per acre.....	50
Cost of cuttings for 10 acres.....	50
Planting, \$5 per acre.....	50
Care for two years, \$15 per acre.....	300
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Total cost till brought to bearing.....	\$1,950
Crop third year, 5 tons to acre, @ \$20 per ton	\$1,000
Crop fourth year, 7 tons to acre, @ 20 per ton	1,400
Crop fifth year, 10 tons per acre, @ \$20 per ton.....	2,000
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Total for three years	\$4,400
Deduct cost of care for third, fourth, and fifth years, @ \$15 per acre, \$ 450	
Cost of land, vineyard, etc	1,950
Interest 2 years at 10 per cent	390
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	\$2,790
Net profit five years	\$1,610

This estimate supposes that all the work is hired. If a man is not afraid to take hold and do most of the work himself, which he can easily do, the expense accounts would be materially smaller. Prunes promise to be a most profitable fruit, and have proven themselves at home in our valley.

Cost of ten acres of land, as given above	\$1,500
Plowing, etc	50
Cost of prune trees for ten acres	180
Planting	50
Care for 3 years, \$15 per acre per year	460
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Cost of 10-acre prune orchard to time of bearing.....	\$2,230

The fourth year the account stands about thus:—

Crop, 10 lbs. per tree and 108 trees per acre, 108,000 lbs., at 2 cts per lb.	\$2,160
Fifth year, 150 lbs. per tree, 162,000 lbs., @ 2 cts	3,240
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	\$5,400
Deduct cost of orchard.....	\$2,230
Interest on \$2,230 for 3 years, 10 per cent	669
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	\$2,899
Net profit for five years.....	\$2,501

Other deciduous trees will show about the same result. As we have stated, the expense account can be largely decreased if a man is willing to take hold and work. One horse will do all the cultivating. Thirty dollars will buy all the implements needed, and there need be no expense for hired help until the grapes or fruit are to be gathered, and enough potatoes and other vegetables can be raised on the land to furnish a living for the first few years. We believe it has been practically demonstrated that as a business proposition it is safe to pay the present or even higher prices for fruit land. There is no investment that will pay a better profit. There is no fear of over production, for, as year by year the yields of fruit become greater, prices have been upward, and more fixed and certain.

Profits of Fruit Land.

[From the *Rural Californian*.]

TWO hundred and fifty dollars an acre seems enormous, but when we learn the profits of its culture, the other side of the question, the credit side, comes to view. The plantations of Navel oranges realized large profits, selling for \$40.00 per thousand, or about \$5.00 per box. The Cucamonga vineyard reported \$40,000 profits from 250 acres. The Chaffey Bros'. vine land turned out 12½ tons of wine grapes to the acre. In other places the yield was about the same. A vineyard four years old yielded in raisins \$215 per acre. When we look at these results we cannot wonder at the change from grain to fruit culture. A farm of 160 acres in grain requires several teams, with gang-plows, seeders, harrows, and headers; a great amount of hay and grain is consumed by the teams; the bills for threshing and sacking are enormous. Forty acres in grapes will show quite as large a yield. One horse can do the plowing; \$20 00 will purchase all the implements; no help is required until the grapes are to be gathered, and there is no rush of men, no confusion, no destruction, no waste, no sparks from the engine or from some careless man's pipe sets fire to the vineyard, and spreads disaster around the country. Forty acres of grapes at a low rate, say five tons per acre, is 200 tons, worth \$20.00 to \$40.00 per ton, taking the lowest rate—\$4,000 as the product of one man's labor. On the gravelly plain, on the hill-side, on the rocky hill-top, everywhere except on the adobe or sticky soil, grapes will do well. Wherever sand or gravel predominates, grapes will flourish.

An Orange Grove.

[From the *Rural Californian*.]

"Knowest thou the land where the lemon trees bloom,
Where the gold orange grows in the deep thicket's gloom,
Where a wind ever soft from the blue heavens blows,
And the groves are of laurel, and myrtle, and rose?"

THERE is a fascination in the very name of "an orange grove," and to the new-comer, who has made up his mind back in his old Eastern home to come to California, an orange grove is the dream of his fondest hopes. But for the reality: Instead of lying in the blue-grass under the evergreen foliage of the orange, lemon, and lime, with the fragrance of orange blossoms, or the golden spheres overhead, you will find the soil most thoroughly cultivated; not a blade of grass or a weed is allowed to grow.

Citrus fruits require a great deal more attention than any other fruit grown in Southern California, but in return are the most profitable. The following estimates are essentially correct, and will give the reader an idea, at least, of the cost and possible profits:—

COST.

Ten acres orange land @ \$150	\$1,500
Breaking and leveling same	100
Budded trees (750) 24x24 ft. @ \$1	750
Planting and irrigating	150
Cultivation, irrigation and wrapping	100
Second and third year's attention	300
Fourth and fifth year's attention	400
Taxes and incidentals	200
Total	\$3,500

This is the expense account. There will be some receipts. If good, budded trees are planted, the third year will give a little fruit; the fourth year still more, and at the end of the fifth year there will be quite a fine crop. Supposing the owner of the above orchard has done his own work, and also used the ground between the rows for other crops, the cost is materially reduced. It can safely be estimated—soil, location, and quality of trees being good—that at the end of five years the orange crops will have paid for land and all expenses. The ultimate profits to be derived from orange culture are undoubtedly good, in many instances large, and, in a few, enormous.

The ten acres above mentioned, if judiciously located, properly planted, cultivated, and attended, will, at the age of eight or ten years, yield a revenue of from \$300 to \$500 per acre, and after that an income of \$5,000 can be safely counted on. It is fascinating, once in bearing; but too many undertake to wait on mortgages until the golden fruit comes in, and, before that happy day comes, the wise man, who lives in the house that fools build, has collected his mortgage, and gathers in the crop.

Peculiarities of the Country.

SOUTHERN California is said to be very similar to Palestine in many respects, particularly in its scenery. It is certainly quite unlike the eastern part of the United States in almost everything that can be mentioned. There is a strange mingling of mountains and plains, hills and valleys, gardens and deserts, that is simply indescribable.

The rivers have been facetiously termed by visitors "streams bottom side up," because their channels are to all appearance dry for a large part of the year, even when their waters are not diverted for irrigating purposes; but goodly streams are usually flowing through the sand and gravel beneath these water courses.

No other part of the country has so great a variety of soils and products, requiring special modes of treatment. The systems of irrigation, and the peculiarities of the wet and dry seasons, greatly complicate the differences especially in all kinds of horticultural and agricultural pursuits. Farming has to be learned over again in Southern California.

The country not only differs greatly from other countries, but it has marked differences within itself. Los Angeles County alone—in which Pomona is situated—has far more variety in soil and climate than is found in an area in the East many times as large. Its variety of products is larger than that of all the States bordering on the Atlantic, because it embraces the productions of both temperate and semi-tropic climates.

Settlements not more than five miles apart often differ widely in soil, climate, water supply, class of people, or some other respect; and it perplexes the newcomer to learn that the products of these neighboring communities are, perhaps, as different as those of Illinois from Florida. More than this, there are differences in the same neighborhood, even on the same farm. Although all Southern California has a mild and healthful climate, yet there is a great deal of variation in the climatic conditions of the various sections, sometimes in the radius of half a dozen miles.

Owing to this peculiar combination of circumstances it is difficult to give a stranger a full and satisfactory account of the country. Many inaccurate statements have been made by visitors after a superficial glance at the most prominent points of interest; and no one deplotes this more than the residents. Whatever is published by the people of the country may be relied upon. There is no necessity for exaggeration where the *truth* is so all-sufficient.

People who come here with settled habits of industry and economy, who are not afraid to make some sacrifices at first, perhaps undergo some hardship—though there is less of that than usual in new countries—may be reasonably certain of future prosperity; and that in their own day, not deferred for the enjoyment of the generation coming after them.

GEO. RICE, ESQ., *Secretary*
Southern California Immigration Association.



MONTHLY MEAN MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM TEMPERATURE AT LOS ANGELES.

	Monthly Mean Temperature.	Maximum Thermometer.	Minimum Thermometer.
January, 1883	53.5	82.0	30.0
February, "	52.3	82.0	28.0
March, "	56.7	84.0	43.0
April, "	57.3	89.0	39.0
May, "	62.1	100.0	39.5
June, "	68.8	100.0	52.0
July, "	69.8	90.0	52.5
August, "	69.8	98.0	50.0
September, "	71.9	103.5	53.0
October, "	61.0	83.0	43.0
November, "	59.2	84.0	42.0
December, "	56.3	80.0	37.0
January, 1884	53.9	78.0	33.7
February, "	55.1	81.0	38.5
March, "	54.8	72.5	37.0
April, "	57.2	80.0	41.5
May, "	61.6	79.0	47.0
June, "	65.6	98.0	49.5
July, "	70.2	99.0	51.5
August, "	71.3	101.5	52.5
September, "	65.5	92.5	45.5
October, "	62.2	89.1	42.9
November, "	59.6	88.0	38.7

RAINFALL.

Season of 1873-74, inches	24.78
Season of 1874-75, "	21.67
Season of 1875-76, "	26.47
Season of 1876-77, "	5.28
Season of 1877-78, "	21.26
Season of 1878-79, "	11.35
Season of 1879-80, "	20.34
Season of 1880-81, "	113.03
Season of 1881-82, "	10.40
Season of 1882-83, "	11.75
Season of 1883-84, "	38.24
Season of 1884-85, to Dec. 1st.	1.48

Pomona, Los Angeles Co., Cal..

A town of about 1,500 inhabitants, contains fine and extensive Schools, many Churches, Railroad Depot, Express Office, Telegraph Office, Nurseries, Lumber Yards, Brick Yards, Grist Mill, Planing Mill, etc., all in operation.

ABUNDANT WATER

And **Fine Irrigable Valley Land** admirably adapted to all varieties of **Domestic and Foreign Grapes**, and all **Semi-Tropic and Deciduous Fruits**.

Oranges, Lemons, and Limes flourish to the highest degree, free from all smut and scale.

LARGE ORCHARDS

Of **Oranges, Lemons, Apricots, Peaches and Pears** are in successful bearing. Some of the **Vineyards** bear **ten tons of Grapes** to the acre without irrigation.

The land is divided into

Forty-Acre Tracts,

Each forty acres fronting two roads, thus being readily divisible into one twenty and two ten-acre tracts, with proper road front. The water supply from San Antonio Cañon, Artesian Wells and Cienegas, is abundant and being well developed; the water is unsurpassed in purity and softness, being the best water for domestic use in Southern California.

THE TITLE

To both Land and Water is unquestionable. The Water will be conducted by the Company through the tract in pipes, and supplied for irrigation in heads of from ten to eighty inches as desired. The land is generally level, sloping gently to the south, and is in quality a sandy loam, mixed more or less with gravel, being very similar to the San Gabriel soil for Oranges, and with limestone sufficient to give it the fine grape-producing qualities of the adjacent Cucamonga vineyard.

THE CLIMATE

Equals if it does not excel that of any other point in Southern California. The location is peculiarly exempt from dry or boisterous winds and frosts and is especially adapted to those suffering from throat and lung diseases, or those in generally delicate health.

The Southern Pacific Railroad

Passes through and along the Land for a distance of more than seven miles, and the greater part of the land is within less than two miles of the railroad.

Riverside on the east, and Los Angeles on the west, are about equally distant. The tract comprises one of the **most beautiful and prolific valleys in California**, and has an average of 1,000 feet elevation above the sea level.

All persons looking for **Desirable Homes** are invited to visit the tract, investigate and invest.

Terms Favorable. Address,

POMONA LAND AND WATER CO.,

Pomona, California.

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W. H. R. 1855