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Sacramento. Chamber of Commerce.  
Resources of Sacramento county  
California.



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# Resources

OF

## Sacramento County,

### California.



COMPILED BY THE  
Sacramento Chamber of Commerce.



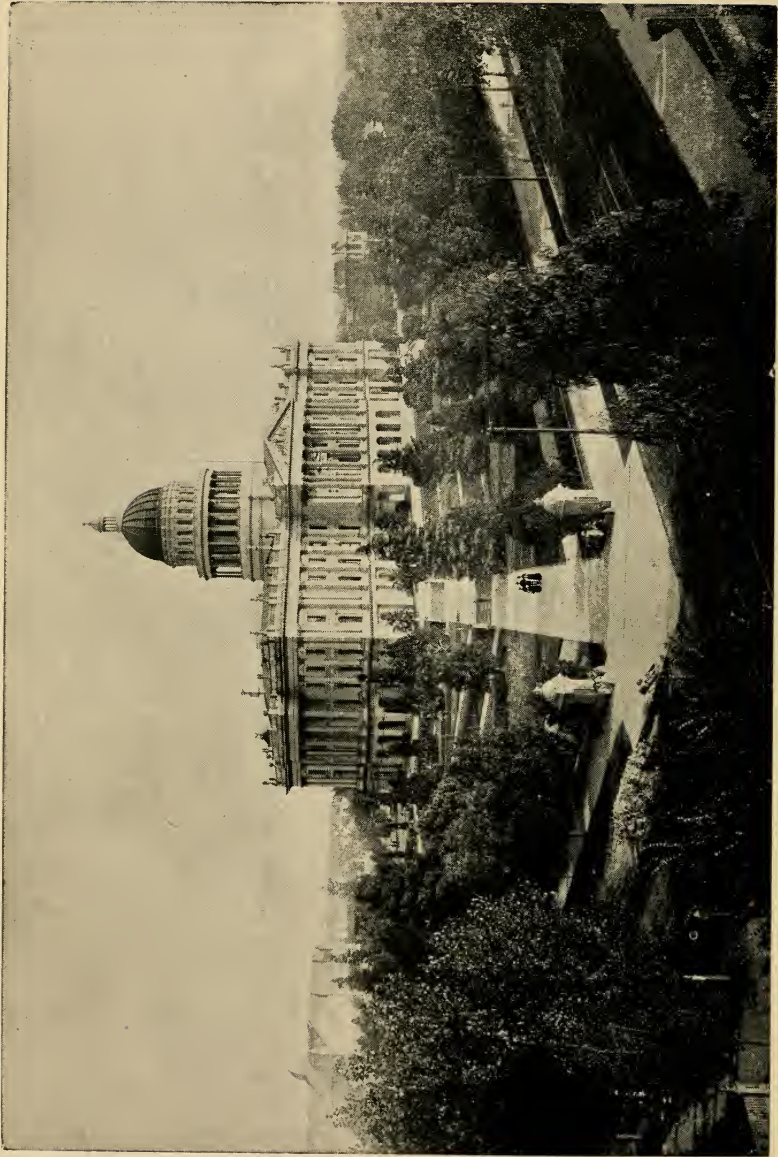
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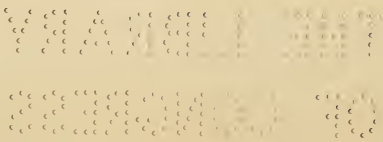
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STATE CAPITOL AND GROUNDS.

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# RESOURCES OF SACRAMENTO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

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Compiled by the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce.

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It is not the present purpose to present an historical article, but rather to call attention to the important position occupied by this favored section, rich in resources and unlimited in its opportunities of commercial progress and general advancement.

Sacramento County contains about 620,000 acres, all of it occupied; that is to say, there is no vacant or "government" land within its borders. Land, however, is obtainable at a moderate valuation, this section having never experienced what is generally known as a "boom."

The largest watercourse in the State—the Sacramento River—forms the western boundary, traversing the entire length of the county from north to south, while the American River crosses the upper portion of the county from east to west, with additional watersheds centering in the Cosumnes and Mokelumne Rivers.

*Fruit Culture.*—Fruit culture has become one of the leading and most profitable industries in the State of California. This being conceded, markets and facility of transportation become most important factors, and herein again Sacramento County excels.

Taking the center of Sacramento County as an initial point and drawing about it a circle having a radius of fifty miles, within this circle will be found the region producing the earliest vegetables, berries, and fruits within the State, as well as the area from which is shipped to the Eastern States and outside consumers, more than 75 *per cent* of the output of green and deciduous fruits from the whole State, and over 90 *per cent* of it must pass through this county on its way to reach a final market.

From the accompanying map of the fifty-mile circle mentioned, it will be seen that it extends to and beyond Marysville on the north, Colfax on the northeast, Placerville on the east, Stockton on the south, Collinsville on the Sacramento River, Suisun on the southeast, and Vaca Valley on the west.



The increase in citrus fruit cannot fail to challenge notice. Since we commenced to ship oranges from Central California the record stands: 1893, carloads 4; 1896, carloads 81; 1897, carloads 286; 1898, carloads 589; 1899, carloads 910; 1900, carloads 1800; 1901, carloads 2400. Considering the first oranges to ripen come from the north and go into home consumption largely, this is an encouraging showing.

*Productiveness.*—Here and there throughout the State of California, are “thermal belts” and “fruit sections,” laying claim to certain qualification, such as “apricot section,” “the home of the prune,” or a “citrus belt,” etc. Of Sacramento County, it may be said, it combines all of these, and there is neither fruit nor flower, vegetable nor grain produced elsewhere that cannot be produced to perfection within this section. Nor is there a month within the calendar failing to produce, and in which are not gathered fruits and vegetables for market.

Large land-holdings are not necessary for the support of a family in competence. This can be done on a ten or twenty-acre piece, if well selected and located. Several colonization enterprises have been inaugurated within the county, with a view to supplying small and choice subdivisions of land to intended settlers, with all the accessories necessary to success. The most extensive and successful of these are the Orange Vale Colony and Fair Oaks Development Company, situated in the most eligible part of the county for fruit raising. Over six thousand acres have been subdivided in these two colonies, with the purpose of settling it with people who would become tributary to, and add to the material prosperity of, Sacramento. A splendid water system has been completed, the water from the American River being carried to the land in underground pipes, and there distributed to each tract, so that water, under pressure, is available at every tract for either domestic or irrigation purposes. Three-fourths of the aforesaid tracts are now planted and successfully growing in orchard, grove and vineyard, and here examples of the best growth may be seen.

It is a fact worthy of note that, whereas we learn from authentic reports from Eastern and Southern States, including Florida, that during the winter of 1898-99 great loss of fruit trees has been incurred by the severe frosts, no fruit trees, deciduous or citrus, have been injured by frost in Sacramento County.

*Climate*—The winter sanitarium of the world is supposedly located in northern and western Italy, the Riviera and its citrus and olive belt. By comparison, it will be found that Sacramento County shows a warmer winter, spring and yearly average, and about the same autumn and summer temperature as that of the great citrus belt of northern Italy, where it is said "perpetual summer exists, skies are blue and the sun ever shines." Comparison will show that while the clear days in the year reach but 220, Sacramento County averages 238, being more clear days than any inhabited portion of the northern hemisphere, excepting only Yuma, Arizona.

These statements are made from authentic information. All of the tables following were prepared by James H.

Scarr, United States Weather Bureau Observer, and official in charge, Sacramento. The facts above referred to are deduced from the following table:

	Average Winter Temp.	Average Spring Temp.	Average Summer Temp.	Average Autumn Temp.	Average Yearly Temp.	High'st Temp.	Lowest Temp.	Clear Days.
Florence .....	44.3	56.0	74.0	60.7	58.8	.....	.....	.....
Pisa.....	46.4	57.2	75.2	62.8	60.4	.....	.....	.....
Genoa .....	44.9	58.6	75.0	63.0	60.4	.....	.....	.....
San Remo.....	48.9	57.3	72.4	61.9	60.1	85	25	218
Mentone .....	49.0	58.3	73.9	62.5	60.9	85	23	214
Nice.....	47.8	56.2	72.3	61.6	59.5	.....	.....	229
Cannes .....	49.5	57.4	73.1	61.0	60.2	85	20	.....
Average in Italy..	47.3	57.3	73.7	61.9	60.0	85	20	220
Average in Sac ramento County	47.0	60.0	75.0	61.0	61.0	†110	*19	238

†Occurred but once in fifty years

\*Occurred but twice in fifty years---once in January, 1854, and once in January, 1888.

A favorable locality, one in which the extreme severities of the weather do not recur too often. The cultivation of peaches, oranges, grapes and other fruits whose plants require five or ten years to mature may be profitable if killing weather does not recur oftener than once in ten or twenty years.

The following table gives the average temperature for each season of the year, along with the highest and lowest temperature and average rainfall, for Sacramento, Folsom, Galt, Florin, Orange Vale, Fair Oaks and Brighton. The mean of these seven places of observation gives the average mean for the county:

	Average Winter Temp.	Average Spring Temp.	Average Summer Temp.	Average Fall Temp.	Average Annual Temp.	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	Average Precip.
Sacramento .....	48	60	72	62	60	110	19	19.94
Folsom .....	48	60	78	61	62	107	20	24.00
Galt .....	48	62	76	63	62	108	19	15.70
Florin .....	47	58	74	57	59	108	20	18.00
Fair Oaks.....	46	58	76	60	60	107	20	24.75
Orange Vale . ...	46	58	76	60	60	107	20	24.75
Brighton.....	47	60	75	62	61	109	20	18.44
Average for the County .....	47	60	75	61	61	*110	*19	20.14

\*Highest and lowest temperature. The lowest, 19°, occurred but twice in 50 years, and that was in January, 1854, and January, 1888. The highest temperature indicated occurred but once in fifty-five years.

NOTE--The elevations above the sea-level of the points mentioned are as follows: Sacramento, 35 feet; Folsom, 182 feet; Galt, 49 feet; Florin, 58 feet; Orange Vale, 300 feet; Fair Oaks, 300 feet; Brighton, 53 feet. The latitude and longitude of Sacramento City is: North latitude, 38° 35'; longitude west from Greenwich, 121° 30.'

As showing what preponderance of clear sunny days is here enjoyed over the places named below, representing the climate of eleven States situated on the same line of latitude, as also the record of lowest temperatures, the following table, compiled from official sources, has been prepared:

PLACES.	Mean Winter Temperature.	Highest Winter Temperature.	Lowest Winter Temperature.	Clear Days in Winter.....	Fair Days in Winter.....	Cloudy Days in Winter.....	Precipitation in Winter, inches	Average Annual No. of Clear Days.	Average Annual No. of Rainy Days.....
Sacramento, Cal.....	48	74	19	39	28	23	11.85	238	68
Washington, D. C....	35	78	— 5	21	38	31	9.52	105	126
New York, N. Y.....	32	69	— 6	22	36	32	10.25	104	126
Columbus, O.....	32	72	—20	13	32	45	11.00	97	150
Chicago, Ill.....	28	68	—21	21	36	33	6.56	108	136
St. Louis, Mo.....	34	74	—22	25	33	32	7.74	122	115
Cincinnati, O.....	36	73	—17	18	31	41	11.51	99	141
Philadelphia, Pa....	33	75	— 6	20	36	34	9.21	107	118
Baltimore, Md.....	36	78	— 7	22	39	29	9.64	108	133
Memphis, Tenn.....	43	79	— 9	25	29	36	15.77	129	122
Vicksburg, Miss....	50	83	— 1	24	31	35	16.69	126	107
Savannah, Ga.....	53	80	8	32	28	30	10.00	121	120
Louisville, Ky.....	37	78	—14	19	31	40	13.44	106	121
Atlanta, Ga.....	46	74	— 8	26	32	32	19.16	122	141

A dash, thus (—), before a figure indicates temperature below zero.

*Educational.*—That Sacramento is mindful of the value of the education of the masses, and that she has done and is doing her full duty in this respect, is evidenced by the following figures taken from the records of the County Superintendent of Schools:

Number of public school houses in city and county.....	89
Number of teachers employed .....	220
Number of census children (between 5 and 17).....	8,683
Total current expenses for the year 1900.....	\$186,627.54

*Sacramento City.*—Sacramento City is the county seat, and also the capital of the State. It has a population of 30,000, is compactly built, covering an area of about 4 square miles, with broad streets of an average width of 80 feet, and wholly lighted by electricity. It is a city of homes and flowers, the residence portion being embowered in choice foliage and the streets well shaded. It is one of the chief cities of the State,

being a railroad center, with unequaled transportation facilities. Outside of San Francisco, it is the chief manufacturing city of the State. Indeed, upon the authority of the bulletin of the Census Bureau, giving the statistics of 165 manufacturing cities, but three cities upon the entire Pacific Coast exceed it in the value of their products. The returns mentioned make the following showing for Sacramento:

Establishments .....	302
Investments.....	\$5,654,782
Employes.....	4,510
Wages .....	\$2,967,954
Materials.....	\$9,033,317
Products.....	\$10,424,382

Its trade extends all through the central, northern and mining sections and into the adjoining States and Territories, aggregating annually over \$60,000,000. It has a comprehensive street-car system, operated entirely by electricity. It has a number of daily and weekly newspapers of a high type; also public schools of excellent standing, private schools and seminaries, an art school and school of design in connection with the E. B. Crocker Art Gallery, containing a collection of paintings valued at more than a half million dollars, It contains the State Capitol building, erected at a cost of nearly \$3,000,000, the State Agricultural Exhibition building and the State Printing Office, all situated in a park of unparalleled beauty and covering about 30 acres of ground under the highest state of cultivation, and planted to grass, trees and flowers. The great railway shops of the Southern Pacific Company, covering 20 acres of ground, at times employing over 3,000 skilled workmen, complete in all particulars and capable of turning out any branch of the work from the rails up to the finest finished coach, are likewise located here. Five banking institutions of large resources, building and loan associations, and metropolitan conveniences for the transaction of financial affairs, are among the facilities afforded. The social advantages of churches, educational and fraternal organizations are numerous. The Odd Fellows, Masons, Foresters and Knights of Pythias have spacious, attractive halls. A Government building, containing accommodations for the Post Office department, United States Land Offices (Register and Receiver), Internal Revenue department,

United States Weather Bureau, etc. This handsome edifice, but recently completed, is erected in the heart of the city, standing in an area 160 feet square, built of red sandstone, and cost \$300,000.

*Water Power.*—On the American River, 20 miles northeast from the City of Sacramento, is built a great dam, which was the first attempt to introduce the use of water power upon a large scale within the State. This dam is constructed entirely of granite blocks, having a width at the top of 24 feet, at the bottom 87 feet, a height of 89 feet, and 650 feet long; stability, 7,979 tons. The power-house, to utilize this great force of nature, has six immense turbine wheels. This power is transmitted to the City of Sacramento as a propelling power for its street-car system, and has been substituted for steam-power in mills and factories wherever available and desirable. The future developments from this enterprise are promising and the people are alive to its value.

Another source of power is the immense storage system of the South Yuba Water Co., in whose thirty-one reservoirs on the Divide and in the foothills of the Sierra Nevadas, two billion cubic feet of water are stored during the rainy season. Certain drops in altitude on the canals, in the towns of Auburn and Newcastle, are utilized to develop power, by pressure pipe lines and tangential wheels. There is available at the present time with these two companies, 11,500 horse-power. The possibilities of increase on this system are indefinite.

The rates for electric current are probably lower, at the present time, in Sacramento than anywhere else in the world.

California, taken as a whole, is no doubt the richest in its resources of any country in the world. It contains everything necessary for the establishment and maintenance of an empire.

Within its borders are found all the resources that contribute to the wealth and prosperity of other countries. It has gold, silver and copper mines that produce many millions annually; oil wells, vast forests of the finest timber known, and soil equal to that of any other country in fertility. Within its territory, bordering on the Pacific Coast about 800 miles, and extending into the interior from 140 to 200 miles, in area



#### ORANGE TREE AND FRUIT.

PHOTOGRAPHED NOV. 21, 1896, J. C. KELLOGG'S GROVE, ORANGE VALE,

This ten-acre grove (now ten years old) is yielding from ten to fifteen per cent interest on a valuation of \$15,000. This has proved to be the best orange and lemon section in the United States. Since the planting of this and other groves in this district the trees have not been affected by frost, while in Florida, once the favorite citrus growing belt, orange trees have been killed by cold on several occasions. In this portion of Sacramento County more than 1,000 acres have been planted to oranges and lemons, and the acreage for this purpose is being increased yearly.



about 160,000 square miles, there is a climate and soil so varied in localities that it possesses the ability to grow all kinds and varieties of agricultural and horticultural products, including all cereals, deciduous and citrus fruits known to the commercial world.

In regard to cereal products the positive guarantee against damage from rain during the months of June, July and August makes California the best grain growing State in the Union, from an economic standpoint, for the reason that it permits the employment of methods in harvesting, threshing and putting the grain in sacks for market for a less amount than it takes to do the same thing in other States where heavy showers are liable to occur without warning at any time. In California, the farmers can wait three or four weeks after the grain is ripe in order to utilize machinery that cuts, threshes and sacks the crop all at the same time, and at a fraction of the cost it takes to accomplish the same thing in climates which keep the grain moist and not in condition to thresh immediately upon cutting, as is done through the use of the "combined harvester and thresher."

As these facts become better known and understood, it is reasonable to assume that prices for good grain land in California will materially advance.



BANANA PLANTS Grown in Sacramento County.

## Rainfall of Sacramento, Cal., from September 1st, 1849, to April 1st, 1902.

From Dr. T. M. Logan, Dr. F. W. Hatch, S. H. Gerrish, and Weather Bureau records. Prepared by James H. Scarr, Observer and official in charge U. S. Weather Bureau. Offices, Sacramento, Cal.

Yr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct	Nov	Dec.	Season of
1849	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.25	1.50	2.25	12.50	.....
1850	4.50	.50	10.00	4.25	.25	....	....	....	....	....	T	7.07	1849-50 36.00
1851	.65	.35	1.88	1.14	.69	....	....	....	1.00	.18	2.14	T	1850-51 4.71
1852	.58	.12	6.40	.19	.30	....	....	....	T	....	6.00	13.40	1851-52 17.98
1853	3.00	2.00	7.00	3.50	1.45	T	T	....	T	T	1.50	1.54	1852-53 36.35
1854	3.25	8.50	3.25	1.50	.21	.31	....	T	T	1.01	.65	1.15	1853-54 20.06
1855	2.67	3.46	4.20	4.32	1.15	.01	....	....	T	....	.75	2.00	1854-55 18.62
1856	4.92	.69	1.40	2.13	1.84	.03	....	....	T	.20	.65	2.40	1855-56 13.76
1857	1.38	4.80	68	T	T	.35	....	T	....	.66	2.41	2.63	1856-57 10.46
1858	2.44	2.46	2.88	1.21	.20	.10	.01	T	T	3.01	.15	4.34	1857-58 14.99
1859	.96	3.91	1.64	.98	1.04	....	....	....	.02	....	6.48	1.83	1858-59 16.04
1860	2.31	.93	5.11	2.87	2.49	.02	.63	....	.06	.91	.18	4.28	1859-60 22.06
1861	2.67	2.92	3.32	.48	.59	.14	.55	....	....	T	2.17	8.64	1860-61 16.18
1862	15.04	4.26	2.80	.82	1.81	.01	....	.01	....	.36	T	2.33	1861-62 36.10
1863	1.73	2.75	2.36	1.69	.36	....	....	....	T	....	1.49	1.82	1862-63 11.59
1864	1.08	.19	1.30	1.08	.74	.09	....	.05	....	.12	6.72	7.87	1863-64 7.79
1865	4.78	.71	.48	1.37	.46	....	T	....	.08	.48	2.43	.36	1864-65 22.59
1866	7.70	2.01	2.02	.48	2.25	.10	.02	....	....	T	2.43	9.51	1865-66 17.91
1867	3.44	7.10	1.01	1.80	.01	....	....	....	.01	....	3.81	12.85	1866-67 25.32
1868	6.04	3.15	4.35	2.31	.27	T	....	....	....	....	.77	2.61	1867-68 32.79
1869	4.79	3.63	2.94	1.24	.65	.01	....	....	T	2.12	.85	1.96	1868-69 16.64
1870	1.37	3.24	1.64	2.12	.27	T	T	T	....	.02	.58	.97	1869-70 13.57
1871	2.08	1.92	.69	1.45	.76	T	....	....	T	.21	1.22	10.59	1870-71 8.47
1872	4.04	4.74	1.94	.61	.28	.02	....	....	T	.22	1.93	5.39	1871-72 23.65
1873	1.23	4.36	.55	.51	....	T	.02	T	....	.31	1.21	10.01	1872-73 14.19
1874	5.20	1.86	3.95	.89	.37	T	T	....	.05	2.26	3.80	.44	1873-74 22.92
1875	8.70	.55	.80	T	T	1.10	....	....	....	.44	6.20	5.52	1874-75 17.70
1876	4.99	3.75	4.15	1.10	.15	....	.21	.02	T	3.45	.30	....	1875-76 26.30
1877	2.77	1.04	.56	1.09	.64	.01	T	T	....	.73	1.07	1.43	1876-77 9.19
1878	9.26	8.04	3.99	1.07	.17	....	....	....	.29	.55	.51	.47	1877-78 24.86
1879	3.18	3.88	4.88	2.66	1.30	.13	T	T	....	.88	2.05	3.41	1878-79 17.85
1880	1.64	1.83	1.70	14.20	.76	....	T	....	....	....	.05	11.81	1879-80 26.47
1881	6.14	5.06	1.37	1.64	T	.50	T	....	.30	.55	1.88	3.27	1880-81 26.57
1882	1.89	2.40	3.78	1.99	.35	.10	T	....	.57	2.63	3.22	1.13	1881-82 16.51
1883	2.23	1.11	3.70	.67	2.85	....	....	....	.90	.97	.61	.44	1882-83 18.11
1884	3.43	4.46	8.14	4.32	.66	1.45	....	T	.60	2.01	....	10.45	1883-84 24.78
1885	2.16	.49	.08	.68	T	.11	T	....	.08	.02	11.34	5.76	1884-85 16.58
1886	7.95	.20	2.68	4.08	.07	....	....	....	....	.68	.21	2.21	1885-86 32.27
1887	1.12	6.28	.94	2.53	T	....	....	T	.02	....	4.25	2.09	1886-87 13.97
1888	4.81	.57	3.04	.10	.40	.08	T	T	.55	....	.48	4.63	1887-88 11.56
1889	.15	.33	6.25	.26	3.25	.25	....	....	....	6.02	3.15	7.82	1888-89 19.95
1890	6.62	4.06	3.00	1.33	1.80	....	....	T	.80	T	....	3.34	1889-90 33.80
1891	.53	6.61	1.78	2.04	.66	.05	T	....	.10	.10	.48	3.28	1890-91 15.81
1892	1.78	2.84	3.02	1.20	2.38	T	....	....	.18	.70	6.60	4.90	1891-92 15.18
1893	3.27	2.66	3.51	1.08	1.05	....	T	T	.22	.12	2.92	1.76	1892-93 23.95
1894	4.17	3.92	.74	.34	1.70	.46	T	T	.88	1.06	.48	8.86	1893-94 16.35
1895	8.42	1.84	1.20	.86	.51	....	.04	T	1.26	.17	1.54	1.54	1894-95 24.11
1896	9.76	.09	2.57	5.34	.92	....	T	.20	.31	.55	3.56	1.76	1895-96 23.23
1897	3.66	4.15	2.54	.25	.30	.04	....	.01	.16	1.96	.61	1.64	1896-97 17.32
1898	.98	3.19	.04	.28	1.50	.14	....	....	.36	.64	.61	2.30	1897-98 10.51
1899	3.94	.04	6.02	.10	.54	.49	....	.02	....	4.46	2.62	2.91	1898-99 15.04
1900	3.54	.32	1.61	1.88	2.88	T	T	....	.06	1.74	4.50	1.38	1899-00 20.24
1901	3.70	5.32	0.48	2.23	0.80	T	T	T	0.56	1.56	4.68	1.19	1900-01 19.21
1902	0.95	6.52	1.91	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	*15.45
Avg	3.82	2.80	2.83	1.75	.84	.12	.03	.01	.18	.85	2.15	4.28	19.59

T indicates trace of rain.

\* Up to April 1, 1902.

CLIMATIC DATA OF SACRAMENTO, FROM U. S. WEATHER BUREAU RECORDS FOR 23 YEARS--1879 TO 1901 INCLUSIVE  
 Prepared by James H. Scarr, Observer and Official in charge.

Weather review for year . . . . .	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
Mean temperature . . . . .	60	58	60	60	60	60	62	60	60	61	61	59	61	60	59	60	60	61	60	60	60	60	60
Mean highest temperature. . .	72	69	70	0	71	70	73	72	73	73*	72	70	72	72	70	71	71	71	71	72	71	70	71
Mean lowest temperature. . . .	49	48	50	49	48	50	52	49	48	49	49	49	49	48	48	49	49	49	50	49	49	50	49
Highest temperature. . . . .	103	98	99	100	104	100	105	105	100	108	104	102	106	106	103	108	102	104	105	110	102	102	105
Lowest temperature . . . . .	25	25	32	27	22	21	31	28	28	19	31	29	26	26	28	26	28	28	28	26	30	30	26
Mean humidity (per cent). . . .	66	65	67	66	69	71	68	70	64	67	70	68	66	69	69	66	67	66	66	58	63	68	66
Prevailing winds . . . . .	S	S	S	S	S	S	SSW	SSE	NW	SSE	SE	SW	SW	SSE	SSE	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW	SE	SE
Highest hourly wind velocity	39	40	32	35	36	36	36	44	40	48	42	42	39	48	45	60	48	48	44	42	48	51	60
Mean hourly wind velocity . . .	6	7	7	7	6	7	7	6	7	7	7	6	7	7	7	9	9	9	9	7	9	8	8
Total clear days . . . . .	212	242	251	249	262	238	227	262	267	238	217	237	230	221	222	212	210	184	214	217	201	171	209
Total fair days . . . . .	99	59	72	76	77	68	88	76	74	75	91	59	90	99	64	79	91	102	91	86	76	79	81
Total cloudy days . . . . .	54	65	42	40	26	60	50	27	24	53	57	69	45	46	79	74	64	80	69	62	88	115	75
Total rainy days. . . . .	75	65	60	57	45	68	55	52	44	58	62	55	61	57	49	64	56	68	53	36	64	60	53
Total rainfall (inches) . . . . .	22.37	31.99	20.71	18.06	13.48	34.92	20.72	18.17	13.43	18.46	27.48	20.95	15.63	23.60	15.59	22.61	17.38	25.06	15.32	10.04	21.14	17.91	18.52
Total foggy days . . . . .	15	5	14	10	38	4	20	23	9	20	11	14	0	7	33	20	16	10	30	26	30	42	27
Days temperature above 90°. . .	48	16	18	43	45	22	49	45	48	58	51	28	57	44	35	42	36	38	48	50	49	30	45
Days temperature below 32°. . .	14	18	1	5	27	1	0	4	9	12	7	5	11	1	4	6	4	4	8	28	7	1	9

Average date of first killing frost of Autumn, November 15th; average date of last killing frost of Spring, February 16th.  
 The lowest temperature in a record of fifty years was 19 degrees, in January, 1854, and January, 1888.

TABLE SHOWING DESTINATION AND NUMBER OF CARS OF FRUIT SHIPPED TO EACH PLACE IN 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900 AND 1901.

DESTINATION.	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
Chicago .....	1473	1007	1410	1203	1060	1101	1273
New York.....	862	1055	1456	1429	1694	1527	1482
Boston .....	279	471	543	536	710	649	639
Philadelphia .....	82	90	202	176	339	212	257
Minneapolis .....	124	147	180	167	247	302	275
Baltimore .....	37	5	16	16	67	34	23
Cincinnati.....	15	2	20	15	89	35	29
Kansas City .....	91	81	86	116	165	129	85
Montreal .....	44	81	98	96	128	126	128
New Orleans.....	75	85	81	62	126	136	118
Denver .....	148	136	98	229	269	233	246
St. Louis .....	78	68	59	27	115	79	64
St. Paul .....	109	91	121	67	125	131	108
Omaha .....	176	85	165	156	194	240	205
Cleveland.....	29	10	37	25	83	63	58
Pittsburg .....	26	25	40	47	137	144	167
Buffalo .....	15	7	15	5	34	10	32
Milwaukee.....	42	32	52	19	60	68	62
England .....		42	58	42	117	192	93
Scotland .....					4	7	16
Germany .....					2		
Mexico .....				1	1		1
Minor Points—Canada .....					52	71	55
Minor Points—U. S.....	863	532	586	572	1051	946	1043
Totals .....	4568	4052	5323	5007	6869	6435	6459

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CARS OF EACH VARIETY SHIPPED IN 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900 AND 1901.

VARIETIES.	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
Pears .....	1187	1624	1640	1595	1684	2115	1535
Peaches .....	1289	976	1316	1103	2625	1361	1901
Grapes .....	1010	712	1100	734	847	825	966
Plums and Prunes .....	465	467	742	542	885	1158	936
Apricots .....	162	172	177	123	90	152	201
Cherries .....	180	88	239	297	85	238	110
Apples .....	105	53	61	596	490	512	739
Quinces .....	13	8	24	1	19	10	13
Figs .....		2	3				
Nectarines.....	5	1	10		2		2
Persimmons .....			2	1	1	3	2
Mixed .....	152	9	9	15	24	27	23
Cars not reported .....					117	34	31
Totals .....	4568	4052	5323	5007	6869	6435	6459

Dates on which the first appearance of bloom on fruit trees were observed. Furnished Observer Scarr by Mr. S. H. Gerrish, Voluntary U. S. Weather Bureau Observer, Sacramento, Cal.

1870.	First blossoms observed on	February	21.
1871.	"	"	8.
1872.	"	"	26.
1873.	"	"	16.
1874.	"	"	14.
1875.	"	"	21.
1876.	"	"	20.
1877.	"	"	2.
1878.	"	"	1.
1879.	"	"	15.
1880.	"	"	29.
1881.	"	"	21.
1882.	"	"	28.
1883.	"	"	19.
1884.	"	"	20.
1885.	"	"	10.
1886.	"	"	8.
1887.	"	January	28.
1888.	"	February	20.
1889.	"	"	3.
1890.	"	"	13.
1891.	"	"	17.
1892.	"	"	16.
1893.	"	"	16.
1894.	"	"	12.
1895.	"	"	13.
1896.	"	"	1.
1897.	"	"	16.
1898.	"	"	16.
1899.	"	"	14.
1900.	"	"	8.
1901.	"	"	10.
1902.	"	"	10.

During the past thirty-two years the earliest bloom observed occurred on January 28, 1887, while the latest was on February 29, 1880.

## Some Facts not Generally Known in the East Concerning Sacramento County.

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It is the heart of California's early fruit belt.

It is the home of all citrus and deciduous fruits.

The orange ripens here five weeks earlier than in Southern California.

Seventy-five per cent of the deciduous fruits of the State are grown within a radius of 50 miles from Sacramento City.

It contains the noted Flame Tokay district.

It has the second largest vineyard in the world.

It has the largest thoroughbred breeding farm in the world.

It has the largest gold dredge in the world.

It is the only district shipping berries in full carloads.

It has the largest proportionate acreage of rich lands.

It is the leading hops district of the United States.

A failure of crops in this district has never been recorded.

It has no sunstrokes, snow or blizzards.

It has an average annual rain-fall of 20 inches.

The climate averages about the same temperature as that of Los Angeles.

It is the ideal winter resort.



COUNTRY HOMES IN SACRAMENTO VALLEY.



NORTHERN CALIFORNIA ORANGES. MATURE SIX WEEKS EARLIER THAN ELSEWHERE  
IN THE STATE.









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