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ANAHEIM,  
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA  
—  
ITS HISTORY,  
CLIMATE, SOIL  
—AND—  
ADVANTAGES  
—FOR—  
\*HOME \* SEEKERS\*  
—AND—  
SETTLERS.

Anaheim immigration association

BY ITS CITIZENS.

ANAHEIM GAZETTE JOB PRINT.

1885



BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF ANAHEIM, LOS ANGELES CO., CAL.  
LOOKING NORTH TO THE SIERRA MADRE MOUNTAINS.

# Southern Pacific Company

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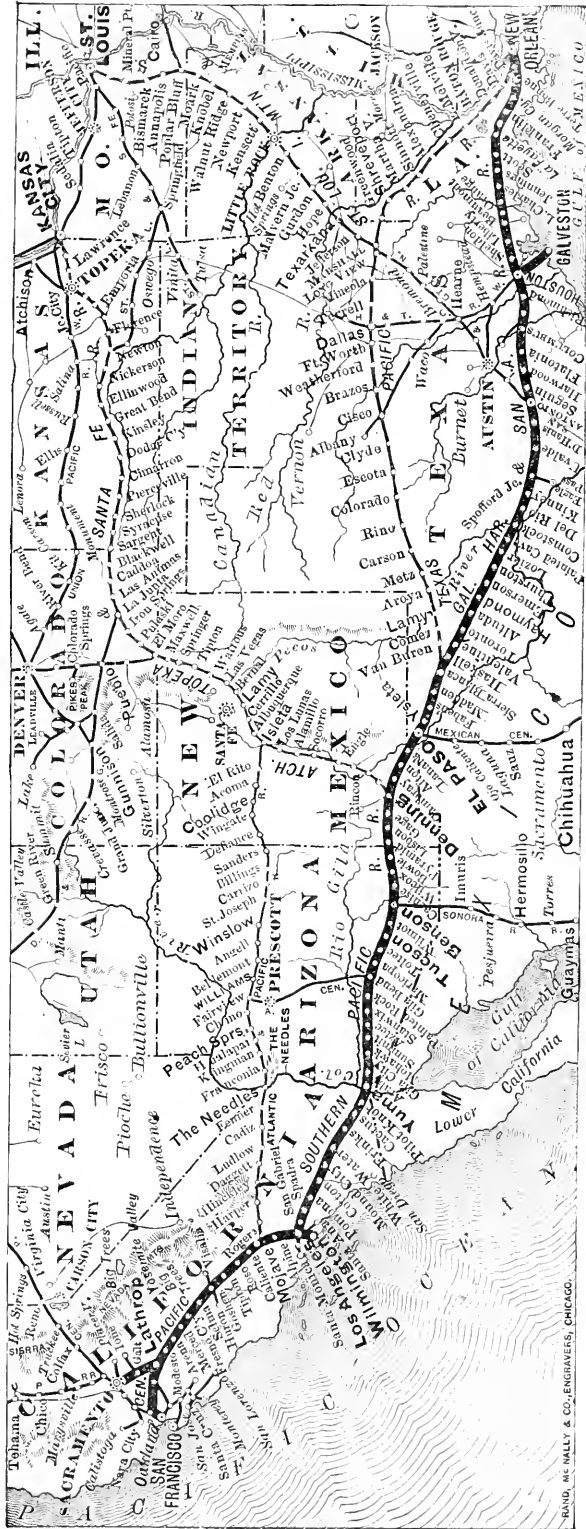
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(SEE MAP ON REVERSE SIDE.)

# SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.



MAP OF THE SUNSET ROUTE  
BETWEEN

# NEW ORLEANS AND SAN FRANCISCO.

BAND, Mc HALLY & CO., ENGRAVERS, CHICAGO.



**ANAHEIM**

*Immigration Association.*

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ANAHEIM, LOS ANGELES CO.,  
CALIFORNIA.

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ANAHEIM GAZETTE JOB PRINT.

# Contents.



INTRODUCTORY .....	3
THERMOMETRICAL RECORD.....	4
THE CLIMATE OF ANAHEIM..... E. A. SAXTON	5
ANAHEIM AS A HEALTH RESORT ..... J. H. BULLARD, M. D.	7
WATER FACILITIES OF ANAHEIM..... H. C. KELLOGG	9
ANAHEIM AS A HORTICULTURAL DISTRICT.....	10
VITICULTURE IN ANAHEIM..... W. M. McFADDEN	12
GRAZING AND DAIRY INTERESTS..... ROBERT STRONG	14
LAND VALUES.....	15
FRUIT SEASONS.....	16
AGRICULTURAL POSSIBILITIES.....	17
CITRUS CULTURE IN ANAHEIM.....	18
THE OSTRICH INDUSTRY.....	20
THE WINE INDUSTRY ..... E. J. PELLEGRIN	21
THE FUTURE OF WINE MAKING.....	24
EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES..... W. M. Mc FADDEN	25
THE CHURCHES IN ANAHEIM..... REV. F. H. ROBINSON	26
SOCIAL ADVANTAGES OF ANAHEIM..... E. J. PELLEGRIN	27
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.....	28
ABUNDANT FIELD SPORTS..... F. J. J. SCHMIDT	29
FACTS FOR SETTLERS.....	30
A RIDE THROUGH THE COUNTRY.....	31
OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.....	32



## Introductory.

ANAHEIM is the oldest colony in the State. The first vines were planted on the site of the colony in 1858—twenty-seven years ago. The early history of the colony is one fraught with interest, because, as may well be imagined, there were obstacles to contend with and overcome which required the exercise of plodding patience as well as of forethought and ingenuity. It would be out of place here, however, to enter into details of the progress of the colony; suffice it to say that the enterprise was successful in the greatest degree, and that the pioneers have lived to see the county, which was a vast cattle range when they first beheld it, transformed into the richest, most fertile and most desirable county in California. The Anaheim pioneers feel a pride in this, for it was they who first rescued from the browsing herd the soil which produces fruits and wines and food for millions of people. It was they who first demonstrated the possibilities of land which, in those early days, and for years thereafter, was considered unfit for [the growth of anything but the natural grasses. They planted the vine, and it grew so luxuriantly that they were satisfied, and did not seek to experiment further. But as time progressed there came new people, with new ideas; and the colonists were in their turn surprised at the wonderful diversity of products which the land about them was made to produce. The domain of the cattle king was restricted more and more every year, and the land wrested from him was planted with the orange, the lemon and lime—the apple, the peach and the pear.

Anaheim was for so long an isolated section of the county that it may be said to have been an empire in itself. The people made their own laws, and enforced them; they dealt with affairs as they sprung up with no other restraint upon their actions than that of a sense of stern justice and a desire to do what was right. A community thus controlled does not respond readily to the changes of time; and hence it is probably true that during the past ten years—the transition period—enough of the old order of things remained to prevent Anaheim from receiving its due proportion of the new element which has been pouring into the county. And if this be the true reason why Anaheim's growth has been more steady than rapid, there is no reason why, from this time henceforth, it should not participate largely in whatever progress is made in the county generally. For its people are now as eager to welcome the stranger as they once were to repel him; and with all the enthusiasm of converts to a good cause, they are striving in every way to bring their section into favorable notice. And one of the plans to accomplish their object is the publication of this pamphlet.

The Anaheim Immigration Association, recently formed, has for its object "the collection, publication and distribution of reliable information concerning the advantages, resources, climate, fertility of soil, etc. of Anaheim and

“vicinity for the encouragement of immigration thereto.” This Association is supported by voluntary contributions of citizens, and from the fact that these contributions are as liberal as required may be inferred the desire of the people here to be accounted in the van of the race of progress. This pamphlet is the first work of the Association. There is not a word, line or sentence within its covers that savors of exaggeration; not an assertion which cannot be substantiated by abundant proofs. It may suffer in comparison with other publications of the same general character, in that it is confined strictly to facts, and these are set down in a plain, unvarnished way which is a novelty in this kind of literature. The various articles are contributed by men having special knowledge of what they are writing about. Their literary style may be criticised, but their assertions cannot be disputed or denied. The Association claims that this pamphlet is unique in that it conveys exact information, without any attempt at veneering or circumlocution.

It is hoped that of the thousands who read the following pages, hundreds may be induced thereby to come to our town and spy out the land. If they will do this, the Association feels certain of their remaining. For there is no part of the imperial county of Los Angeles which possesses greater attractions for the homeseeker than the vicinity of world-famed Anaheim.

## Thermometrical Record.

The following record of the average temperature of Anaheim was kept by Mr. E. S. Saxton. The record is made up from readings of the thermometer at 7 A. M., 7 P. M. and the highest and lowest points reached during the twenty-four hours:

	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884
Jan. . . . .	51 $\frac{5}{8}$	51 $\frac{5}{8}$	51	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	48	52 $\frac{3}{8}$	51 $\frac{3}{8}$
Feb. . . . .	56	52 $\frac{1}{4}$	54	46 $\frac{1}{4}$	53	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	52	54 $\frac{3}{8}$
March. . . . .	58	54	56 $\frac{3}{8}$	48	52 $\frac{1}{4}$	54	59	54 $\frac{1}{2}$
April. . . . .	57 $\frac{1}{4}$	56	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{3}{8}$	60 $\frac{1}{8}$	56 $\frac{1}{8}$	57 $\frac{1}{4}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$
May. . . . .	61 $\frac{5}{8}$	60 $\frac{1}{8}$	61 $\frac{3}{8}$	60 $\frac{3}{8}$	63 $\frac{3}{8}$	63	62 $\frac{1}{8}$	60 $\frac{3}{8}$
June. . . . .	70	64	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	64	66 $\frac{3}{8}$	67	70 $\frac{3}{8}$	67
July. . . . .	72 $\frac{1}{4}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{3}{8}$	65 $\frac{1}{4}$	69 $\frac{3}{8}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{4}$	71 $\frac{5}{8}$
August. . . . .	70 $\frac{1}{4}$	69	70 $\frac{5}{8}$	66 $\frac{3}{8}$	69 $\frac{3}{8}$	72 $\frac{1}{4}$	70 $\frac{5}{8}$	71 $\frac{1}{4}$
Sept. . . . .	69	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{3}{8}$	63 $\frac{1}{4}$	66 $\frac{3}{8}$	67	67	65
Oct. . . . .	62	61 $\frac{1}{8}$	62 $\frac{3}{8}$	60	59 $\frac{1}{4}$	61	61	61
Nov. . . . .	59 $\frac{3}{8}$	56	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	57	57	57
Dec. . . . .	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{3}{8}$	52 $\frac{3}{8}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{4}$	54	54	50 $\frac{1}{4}$





## The Climate of Anaheim.



So much has been said and written about the "glorious climate of California," and it comes up so frequently as a topic for conversation and congratulation that the newspapers had to contract it to "g. c. of C.," and the pioneer merely rolls his eyes heavenward and with a thankful and contented expression of countenance expresses his gratitude and appreciation of his blessing without unnecessary use of words. The best advice to give a person who wants to know what the climate of California will do for him is to say "Try it." It speaks for itself to every one who has had an opportunity to test it.

Mr. Francis S. Miles, one of the early settlers of Anaheim, who had tested the climates of the Mediterranean Coast, and at all the well-known inland points of Italy, France and Switzerland, as well as of the Carolinas and Florida, finally concludes a letter on climates as follows: "Southern California presents a most gloriously invigorating, tonic and stimulating climate, very much superior to anything I know of. The air is as pure and much drier than at Mentone or elsewhere, and although it has these properties it has a most soothing influence on the mucous membrane, even more so than the climate of Florida, and without the enervating effect of that. It is quite as stimulating as Minnesota without its intense cold. Pulmonary patients require a dry, stimulating, tonic air and a climate in which he can spend most of the day out of doors. In Mentone and the towns on the Riviera, the doctors always advise patients to be in the house an hour before sundown, and not to go beyond prescribed limits because the changes are so great and the wind too cold and the draughts severe. In California I have not been troubled in these respects, nor by the doctors, for I have not had to consult one since I have been in the State. During the past winter I spent one hundred and six days out of one hundred and fourteen in the open air." After visiting all the southern coast of California he concluded Anaheim was the most nearly perfect climate he had found, and settled here because of the many advantages offered in being far enough from the sea to avoid its fogs and mists; and far enough inland to get the warmth of the soil garnered up during the warm, sunny days, tempering the night air and eliminating any malaria which the moist air of the lower lands bordering the coast might contain.

Mr. E. S. Saxton came to this coast in 1872, a confirmed invalid apparently. His voice was almost entirely gone; and, affected with frequent hemorrhages, he seemed beyond any aid earth could afford, but after a few weeks spent in examining the various localities from Santa Barbara to San Diego he felt he had found the climate most nearly that which he needed where his friend Mr. Miles had settled, and purchasing a piece of bare, uncultivated land he gave his attention to forming a home to which he might bring his family to spend with him a few years of his old age which the harsh climate of his Eastern home would never have permitted. What his returning health and new

found strength accomplished is best seen in the beautiful place now embowered in roses and other climbing plants, hidden by orange and olive trees, and shaded by masses of pepper, eucalyptus and cypress and flanked by his well-kept vineyard of raisin grapes, much of it done by his own hand, and all under his direct supervision. Many instances might be cited of those who, afflicted with asthma, bronchitis and kindred troubles, have found great benefit from the dry, equable and tonic air of the vicinity. Few, if any, of those who have come here, unless they have waited, as so many will, until death was already knocking at their door, failed to receive relief and add months and years to their lives.

One of the peculiarities of the climate of Anaheim, in common with other points on the coast, is the "gray mornings." To a visitor from the East during the summer months it would seem surely the day will be a rainy one, but after a short experience they will become accustomed to an obscured sunrise and about nine or ten o'clock a breaking away of the cloudy curtain which had appeared so threatening, proving to be what is known as a high fog which, rising from the ocean, floats quietly inland about midnight, seldom touching the earth but hanging suspended a few hundred feet above it, tempering the rays of the sun in the early morning. Then the seabreeze comes across the plain and adds its coolness and freshness to the air until becoming heated by contact with the warm earth of the interior it rises and, carrying with it the fogbank broken into fleecy masses, carries it back a "flying squadron" of the ships of the air to its native ocean, after which the clear, blue sky is unbroken by a single cloud except, perhaps, away off over the ocean or just above the snowy peaks of the Sierra Madre; but until four or five o'clock the seabreeze continues to blow a cool, invigorating blast which gradually dies away toward sunset and the still evening air—almost dewless—is so quiet that a lighted candle can be carried about the garden with little danger of being blown out.

In the fall the seabreeze generally ceases to blow regularly, and the sun rises clear and warm, so that frequently our warmest weather is during the autumn months, but the temperature seldom reaches a higher point than 90° and is hardly ever above 75° at night and generally drops to about 60° toward morning. The winter average will be about 20° below these figures, and very uniformly so, though the summer average will not be over 80° for the day. A peculiarity of this dry climate is that a like temperature by thermometer does not indicate a like feeling of discomfort as at an Eastern point. Close observers have made a difference of 10 to 15° in the temperature to be necessary to like unpleasant results. In a residence of nine years in Anaheim the writer has found it uncomfortable to sleep under a blanket but three nights, and woolen clothes are worn always. Our spring commences about 1st of January with the temperature and characteristics of an Eastern May which lasts until about April 1st, when we have another three months corresponding with an Eastern June. Then three months of July followed by three months of September, much of the latter being very similar to the "Indian summer" of New England. Sunstroke is unknown, a case never having occurred in

this vicinity. Nor has a case of hydrophobia ever been known to me, but whether this is attributable to the climate the writer will not pretend to say. The climate has some drawbacks, and those who revel in the crash of thunder and take pleasure in dodging lightning and delight in the excitement of an occasional cyclone, will have to be satisfied with sitting on their piazzas of a calm summer evening and see the glimmer of heat lightning far off over the Arizona plains, and occasionally an attentive listener may get the distant rumble of its accompanying thunder, or imagine it when a neighbor's vehicle crosses a bridge. For a cyclone he will have to be satisfied with a puff from the Mojave desert of hot, dusty air which for a day or two will make "each separate hair to stand on end" with its highly electrified conditions, making one really uncomfortable, and wish for a change, until the alternative of an Eastern northeast rainstorm presents itself, when he settles down to dusty contentment. Six months at a time without a shower may seem monotonous, but they are never so much so as to cause us to long for a northeaster. In the winter we have warm storms, occasionally a cold one, but they are so infrequent as to serve merely to add variety to our almost too equable climate.

The soil of the valley is light and porous, absorbing the rain so quickly that mud is almost unknown. In this we have a great advantage of the towns like Pasadena, Los Angeles and others, which built on the adobe hills and mesa lands, during the rainy season have almost impassable roads for weeks at a time, whereas in Anaheim within twenty-four hours after a rain one can walk anywhere with their boots unsoiled.

Messrs. Miles and Saxton kept voluminous thermometric, barometric and other climatic statistics which would be interesting here if not too lengthy for an article of this kind. Mr. Nordhoff, in his admirable work on California, gives some of these.

As we said at the commencement of this article we say again: if you want to know what this climate is, try it. One of its best recommendations is that all that leave it return to it.



## Anaheim as a Health Resort.



In common with other portions of Southern California, Anaheim enjoys an evenness of temperature from one season to another, with the clear, bright days of perpetual sunshine, the mild, cooling, afternoon breezes of summer, and the cool nights; which together have made of this favored section the Mecca of the invalid and health seeker. And there are additional advantages of climate for Anaheim, not shared in by other places, arising from location and from the character of the soil. Situated about equally distant from the sea and from the foothills, there comes daily from the ocean 12 miles away the healthful ozone-bringing breezes of the trade winds, softened in force and deprived of their harshness by blowing across the intervening valley. These

breezes act as a regulator for the temperature, warming the air in winter and cooling it in summer and preventing that oppressively hot, deadening feeling which is so often felt at Los Angeles and further inland in summer. The sea-fogs rolling inland are usually dispersed before reaching Anaheim; or, if found resting upon the town in the early morning, rapidly disappear with the advancing sun.

The subsoil of Anaheim is porous, the surface quickly drains, and stagnant pools do not form even after the heaviest rains of winter. Consequently, malaria and epidemic disease have never been known. The surface soil is found to be a warm, sandy loam; selected by the early settlers as the best in all this region for the growth of the vine. It retains its warmth and heat long after the temperature falls below the dew point at night. There is no moisture exhaled into the night air from the ground, and the invalid does not feel here that sense of chilliness after the sun goes down as upon the heavier soils. Whatever moisture exists in the air is the invisible moisture which comes from the sea, barely sufficient to soften its dryness and to give it a tonic effect. The climate of Anaheim and vicinity is therefore one which generously lets the individual alone, neither enervating by a too luxurious softness nor harassing by rapid variations or harshness. It is a climate in which one lives 340 days, or more, of the year in the open air; sleeps in blankets and works in shirt sleeves from January round to December; whose warm winter months, with flowers always in bloom, sustain a temperature ranging from 50° to 70°, seldom as low as 40°, very seldom lower. The rains of the year which come at this period are but occasional showers interspersed with sunshine. It is a climate whose summer temperature is never uncomfortably hot as in the East, always being kept below the perspiring point by the dry character and the perpetually moving currents of the air. We therefore make no boast in ascribing to Anaheim a climate offering equally the benefits of a residence by the sea and of one upon the higher mesa lands, the tonic electrifying air of the former without its fogs and chilliness added to the dry, even atmosphere of the latter, minus its enervating tendencies. It is a climate for the invalid unsurpassed. Whether one comes seeking relief from the dregs of malarial poison long fastened upon him, or burdened with dyspeptic troubles, or with vital force at low ebb from overtaxing of brain or body, he will at once find relief; former health returns without special care and without drugs. Catarrhal, asthmatic and bronchial affections are singularly benefited by the constant evenness of the density of the air. The sufferer from consumption, coming perhaps after the disease is firmly fixed upon him, and too late for complete cure, finds his distressing symptoms disappear and a new lease of life given him. Those inheriting a predisposition to lung troubles or being yet in the first stages of the disease, are enabled here to throw off this morbid tendency, and develop health and strength again. Others of delicate constitution, inherited or acquired, which resist poorly extremes of heat and cold, find here a climate which allows them to work without exhaustion and to keep pace with their more rugged brethren. Be it the kidneys or gouty or rheumatic troubles which torment the sufferer, relief is speedily noticed after a short residence here. The increased action of the skin, developed by the stimulating properties of the air, supplements in a measure that of the internal organs and gives them the much needed rest. In short, whether in good bodily condition or poor, the new-comer may rest assured, and longer residence here will confirm the belief, that a better soil or fairer climate than that of semi-tropical Anaheim cannot be found the world over.

more thrifty horticulturists than among the owners of those same vineyards. But there are many to whom the raising of grapes has no charm, and they are found with long rows of beautiful orange trees running off in deep green avenues, lighted up with spheres of golden fruit, perhaps alternated with other rows of lighter foliaged trees of the citrus family whose bright yellow fruit is gathered nearly all the year around and boxed up for the lemonade and lemon pies of the Pacific Coast. Another adds to his pomological collection a forty-acre apricot orchard whose luscious fruitage ripens in June and July. Southern California and particularly the vicinity of Anaheim is a field for peach culture equalled nowhere out of Delaware and Maryland, while the French prune, and it is believed the true fig of commerce, will soon be among the heavy yielding additions to the products of our community. There is no better paying crop than the English walnut, but many are deterred from planting it in large quantities because of the long time maturing, but a new variety recently introduced of an excellent quality and with thin shells which can be crushed in the hand, thus adding much to their value as a table nut, is now being planted, and coming into bearing two or three years earlier than the hard-shell variety will make a desirable addition to the orchard of the future. The most successful horticulturists are those who have planted with reference to a continuance of crops, and in most cases with an addition to their orchard of a small dairy or piggery, or both, and a good poultry yard. The writer would recommend for safety and ease of handling to a purchaser of say forty acres of land within the limits of the irrigation ditches, a division into five-acre lots somewhat as follows: Five acres to alfalfa, which will give all the green food and hay necessary for the live stock on the place; five acres to apricots ripening in June and early July; five acres in peaches ripening in July and August; five acres in Muscat grapes ripening in September and October. A lively trade has been opened up with the East lately in this fruit carefully packed in small baskets and shipped through by Express, often netting very handsome profits. Five acres in Winter Neils pears ripening in October and November, and excellent keepers, can be shipped wrapped like oranges in paper, and arriving in the East just after all other pears are out of market, about Thanksgiving and the holiday season, invariably bring good prices. As high as \$3,000 has been netted from one carload. Five acres in oranges of the Washington Navel and Mediterranean Sweet varieties, the former ripening early and being the choicest variety grown here as yet. The latter a late variety and the best keeper, and more profitable to ship, as getting into market after the frosts, and before the early fruits of the East come in, is most likely to obtain remunerative prices. Five acres in a field for barley and corn will be desirable, though probably put in either of the fruits mentioned might be more profitable, and its product be used to purchase what grain may be required. Another five acres about the house for buildings, corrals, garden, ornamental grounds, etc., will make up the forty, and will give the maker of it nearer to an Eden than can be had in any other place in the world. This, of course, cannot be had without some capital, but a small capital will go farther

in California than anywhere the writer, who has seen much of the world, knows of. The lines between the five-acre plots should be planted with the soft-shelled walnut, and the apricot, peach and pear orchard should be fenced with a six-foot lath fence as an enclosure for about a thousand fowls whose presence will do much to keep the insects down, help fertilize the land, and roll in a hundred per cent income on cost of the hens every year with good management, for the diseases of Eastern fowls are hardly known here when proper care is given. With this tribute to the fruit of the hen, I close my article.

## Viticulture in Anaheim.

Those who are contemplating a change of residence from the inhospitable climate of the Eastern, Middle or Northern States to semi-tropic California, with the intention of engaging in vine culture, will doubtless wish to know something of the cost of a bearing vineyard and the value of its products. I shall endeavor to give as nearly as possible the cost, although the figures may be varied, made to cost more, or by doing your own work and not counting your time of any value, the cost would be merely nominal outside of cost of land.

I will take 20 acres as a basis from which to calculate, as the labor required on that amount is all that one man can perform and the income be sufficient to support a family comfortably:

### FIRST YEAR.

Cost of land (20 acres) with water right, \$125 per acre, more or less	.....	\$2,500
Plowing and harrowing, \$2.50 per acre	.....	50
17,000 cuttings, \$2 a thousand	.....	34
Planting cuttings, \$4 an acre	.....	80
Irrigating first time, \$1.50 an acre	.....	30
Plowing vineyard twice, \$1.50 or \$3	.....	60
Cultivating twice, at 60 cts	.....	24
Hoing once, at 50 cts	.....	10
Expense for first year	.....	<u>\$2,788</u>

### SECOND YEAR.

Pruning, \$1 an acre	.....	\$ 20
Irrigating, \$1	.....	20
Plowing twice, \$1.50 each time	.....	60
Cultivating three times, at 60 cts	.....	36
Hoing, 50 cts	.....	10
		<u>\$146</u>
If staking of vines desired, \$10 per thousand	.....	170
Cost for second year	.....	<u>\$316</u>

## Water Facilities of Anaheim.



The success of any portion of Southern California depends largely upon its water supply and facilities for irrigation, as the greater portion of the rains fall within a period of four months, and those crops which pay the best for the capital and labor invested in them require more moisture than attains from these rains. The Sierra Madre and San Bernardino mountains rise to a great elevation on the east of this valley, and are of vast area. The rains fall heavily on this immense water shed and the highest peaks are snow-capped the greater portion of the year. This water shed is drained by the Santa Ana river which flows through this valley to the ocean. It is the largest river in Southern California, heading fifty-five miles from here in the San Bernardino mountain, one of the highest peaks of the Sierra Nevada range; from this point it wends its way through the San Bernardino valley, a distance of thirty-five miles to the Sierra Madre range, and all the rivulets draining the eastern slope of this range empty into it and add to its volume.

It has worn its way through a defile of this range and at the narrowest points the bedrock approaches very near the surface. This important physical fact causes the subterranean flow of water to rise to the surface and be made available for irrigation. By this wise provision of nature our water supply is secured from danger by the diversion of water for irrigation at settlements higher up the river which have to depend on the surface flow. The waters of the river are divided equally, the people of this section getting one-half and the people of Orange and Santa Ana getting the other half.

Our water is conveyed to the settlement in two large canals, designated as the Cajon and New Anaheim canals. The Cajon (or upper canal) heads at a point near where the county line between this and San Bernardino county crosses the river; this is between three and four miles farther up the river than the head of any other canal that conveys water into this valley. This canal is ten feet wide in the bottom and three feet deep and has a carrying capacity of 3000 inches. It conveys water a distance of 16 miles into North Anaheim, an elevated section of country at the base of the foot hills. At the entrance of this canal into the settlement there is a small distributing reservoir that will hold the water during the night, doing away with the necessity for night irrigation. This is a great saving of water and labor. The new Anaheim (or lower) canal has its source at a point on the river just below the head of the Orange canal, between four and five miles below the head of the upper canal. This canal gathers up the waters that pass the upper canals and gets the advantage of the seepage of the river below them. It is 8 feet wide in the bottom and 4 feet deep, with a carrying capacity of 3000 inches, making a grand total of 6000 inches.

It will be seen from the above that our irrigating facilities are very great, but we still have a large area of country not yet under cultivation, and knowing that with its development the demand for water will increase, and with

a zeal and enterprise consistent with the importance of the water system as a component factor in the development of this country, the company are making arrangements to increase their water supply so as to insure to all parties a sufficient amount to meet their requirements. In order to do this they have secured the site for a large reservoir on the upper side of the valley—at the terminus of the New Anaheim ditch before referred to. This reservoir contains 47.61 acres and will have a depth of 25 feet. When full of water its storage capacity will be 403,363,291 gallons. With a discharge of ten cubic feet per second (or 75 gallons) it would take sixty days to empty the reservoir, supposing no water to enter meanwhile. The reservoir will in all probability be completed within the ensuing year.

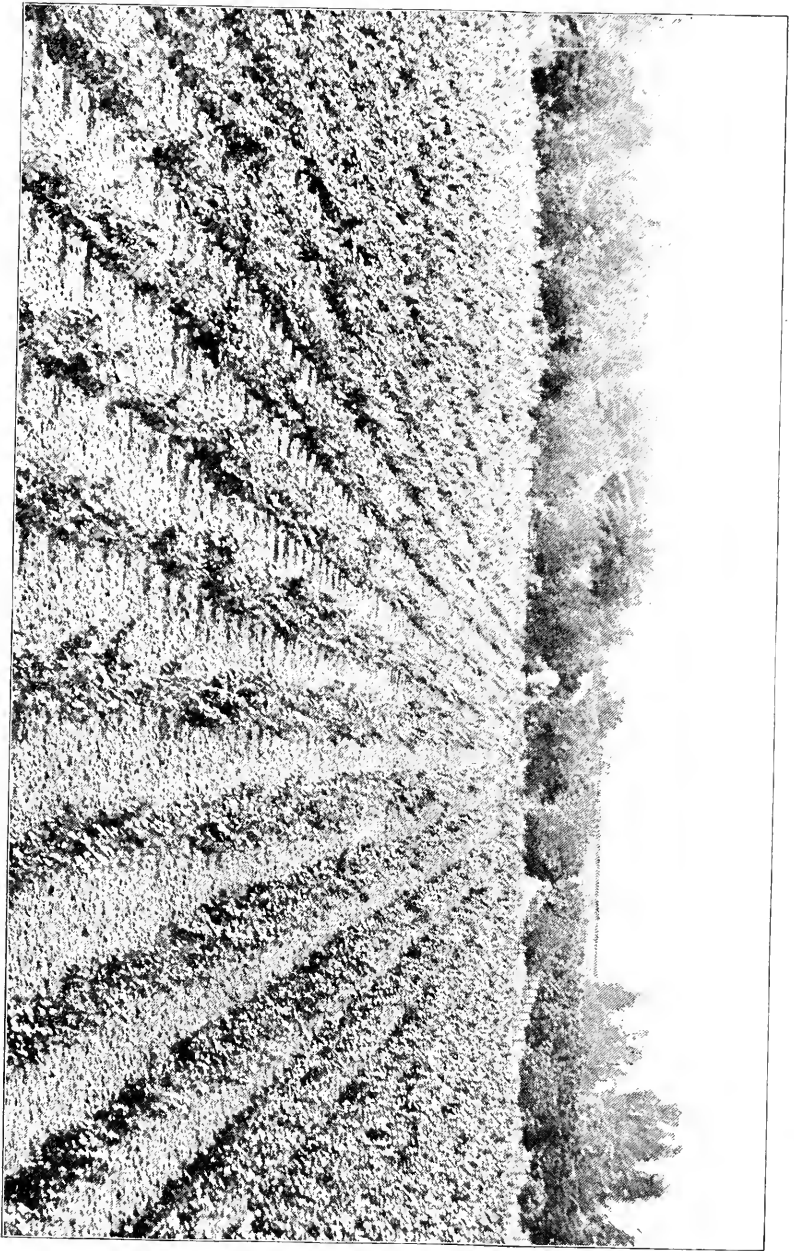
The administration of our water affairs is on the best possible basis; the water company being of the people and for the people. It is a joint stock company known as the Anaheim Union Water Company, each share of stock representing an acre of land. A regular stockholders' meeting is held once a year and a board of seven directors is selected from their number to manage the business of the company for the ensuing year. The charges for water are no more than sufficient to cover the running expenses of the company.

In addition to the above source of water supply we have what is termed the artesian well belt, beginning about one mile west of Anaheim and extending westward to the ocean. Fine flowing wells are obtained at depths varying from 130 to 300 feet. A good well will furnish the water required to irrigate 40 acres of land. An inexhaustible supply of surface water can be obtained at all points through the valley at depths varying, according to the locality, from 10 to 30 feet. The domestic water for the town of Anaheim is supplied by a well 9 inches in diameter and 90 feet deep. The water is pumped by a small steam pump in a tank holding 20,000 gallons and thence distributed through pipes to all portions of the town.

## Anaheim as a Horticultural District.

By horticulture the writer does not desire to be understood as presenting the subject as defined by the dictionary, but as it seems to be understood in California—fruit culture. Horticulture *per se* appears to have been relegated to the industrious Chinaman, but fruit culture is the hope and ambition of every man, woman and child that enters the charmed circle of the glorious climate, and while it strikes all like an epidemic, it has various symptoms and breaks out in many different ways. About Anaheim it runs principally to vine culture, and that to the grapes best adapted to wine making; but there are many excellent vineyards of Muscat and Malaga grapes for raisin making, and no more thrifty and beautiful vineyards are to be found in the southern portion of the State than lie around the town of Anaheim, and no





A VINEYARD VIEW IN ANAHEIM.



AN ANAHEIM ORANGE ORCHARD.





THIRD YEAR.

Pruning, \$2 an acre.....	\$ 40
Irrigating twice, \$2.....	40
Plowing twice, \$3.....	60
Cultivating three times, 60 cts. each.....	36
Hoeing, suckering, replacing stakes.....	20
	<hr/>
Cost, third year.....	\$ 196
“ second “.....	316
“ first “.....	2780

Cost of three-year-old vineyard of twenty acres (\$164.60 an acre)...\$3292

The third year it will produce two tons to the acre at \$18 a ton, or \$36 an acre; 20 acres, at \$36 an acre, \$720. Each year, for several years, it will increase in quantity of grapes till it reaches from 5 to 8 tons to the acre.

A man of health and strength who wishes to do the labor himself could do all the work, and make enough outside working for his neighbors to support himself until his vineyard comes into bearing. A bearing vineyard three years old on good land now sells from \$225 an acre up to \$500, so it pays to buy the unimproved land and improve it, although by buying an improved place an income begins at once. By making the grapes into wine the receipts will be nearer \$30 a ton than \$18. The raisin grape does well in the vicinity of Anaheim and gives a return of from \$200 to \$300 an acre for raisins.

The vine in Southern California is entirely free from disease and the crop is sure; no blight, and but small risk from late frosts; prices are uniformly good. No industry has had so few back-sets as the vine-culture; in evidence of this nearly every man who has been engaged in the business for several years has become wealthy.

Perhaps no town of the population of Anaheim can show so little debt among its people and so much wealth distributed among them. The principal business being the grape-culture. There are several larger places in Los Angeles county than Anaheim, but the shipment of valuable products from our depot is second only to Los Angeles city.

There is no business so inviting as this culture of the vine. The work is never heavy nor hard. There are several months of the year that are months of rest and recreation. The fresh growth of the vines, the fragrance of the blossoms, and later the lusciousness of the luxuriant grapes possess a charm that never fades, even to those who have spent a lifetime at this employment.

There are localities in Los Angeles county where land is held at much higher figures than in Anaheim, but no place, not even the more advertised and higher priced places, have any more natural advantages. The soil around Anaheim is unsurpassed, the water right undisputed and water in abundance for irrigation. Surface wells of good, pure water can be obtained from 20 to 100 feet. Many people use cistern water, run in from the ditches, for domestic purposes.

In addition to the grape we raise excellent apples, pears, peaches, figs, apricots, English walnuts, lemons, limes, oranges, strawberries, blackberries and many other fruits. All by careful handling and proper care are made profitable.

## Grazing and Dairy Interests

In Westminster township, which lies south-west of Anaheim, grazing and dairy interests now predominate all others. In the beginning it was not so, and there were several causes which have now combined to make it so.

*First.*—The people had not capital enough to plant and wait on fruit trees in large orchards. All deciduous fruits are a perfect success. No better apples, pears, apricots, prunes, peaches or grapes can be raised in California. But the people were forced into general farming with butter, cheese and eggs for immediate profit.

*Second.*—Alkali spots and strips were developed by cultivation and the free use of abundant artesian water, and these had to be thrown out of cultivation, thus reducing the area of tillable lands, and usually preventing beautiful solid fields of orchards, alfalfa or grain.

*Third.*—The profits of beet hogs and horses fed on alfalfa and the wild grasses, and of cheese, butter, eggs, corn and potatoes, and the greatly reduced cost of fencing with wire instead of boards, made it feasible to inclose both small and large areas of alfalfa, corn land and unprofitable land. The wild grasses began to be appreciated. Salt grass (long despised but found to be invaluable in the mixture,) blue joint, rye grass, burr clover, allilleria, etc., in the same pasture with alfalfa, gave the best results. The uniform high prices of cheese, butter and eggs, the general profit of hogs raised on alfalfa and fattened with corn, the demand for good horses at high prices, the doubled value of beef cattle, now four cents on foot and with no present prospect of decline, and the ready sale of alfalfa hay, and the immense production of corn and potatoes on the damp lands south of Westminster, made a solid foundation for prosperity. The diversified land not only compelled diversified industries, but made each one work in with the other.

Our apparently disgraceful weed fields begin to show differently when fenced in and well dotted over with stock feeding on the undergrowth, and we are learning that rolling the weeds instead of the annual burning improves both feed and looks. A new era of content has therefore begun and crowns the satisfaction, which is almost universal, with the climate as well as with the pure artesian water. With this will soon come the much-needed improvements in fields, buildings and roads that will give us an honorable place, as a well developed fine stock country, among the show places of California. Fruit farming in the direction of winter apples will probably take a new start in the hands of enterprising newcomers, but stock will undoubtedly predominate for all these reasons, singly or combined.

An alfalfa field, green, fresh and fragrant the whole year round, well fenced and dotted with fine stock, has a beauty of its own that appeals to every cultivated mind. Even a wild pasture, rolled, fenced and stocked, is a comfort to the eye wearied with bare ground. We are coming to this with increasing rapidity. The profits that have been made are going into useful beauty af-

ter their own kind. Industries that admit of beauty will compel beauty for the best economy.

A fair estimate from detailed counts, gives Westminster, outside of the famous Alamitos stook rancho, about 2000 head of cattle in small bands, devoted partly to butter, partly to cheese and partly to beef. There are about 1500 acres set in alfalfa, either in pasture or unfenced and cut for hay, with an average yield of about six tons to the acre. Over 6000 acres of land are now fenced and cross-fenced into small areas of from 10 to 160 acres for pastures. No estimate can easily be made of the number of horses, heus and hogs, but they are in due proportion to the cattle, and, except the last, seen on every farm. The views of your correspondent that hogs are a very useful and very profitable and perhaps necessary *nuisance*, are so well known that he will be excused from counting them. Eggs, however, can be more comfortably counted. The two Westminster stores gather in from the farmers, and ship an average of 4000 eggs a day, 10,000 dozen a month, 120,000 dozen (1,440,000) a year. With average prices for butter and eggs, two cows and one hundred hens, with suitable land for their feed, will pay all store bills for a small family. This is actual experience and will explain the fact that Deeds are common and mortgages comparatively rare and temporary, and in process of discharge.

In no other land than California is such a diversity of industry both possible and profitable as in Westminster. It is a good thing to have two strings to your bow, and not a good thing to put all your eggs in one basket. It is expected that by another year the owners of the Alamitos rancho will place on the market about 2,500 acres of superior alfalfa and fruit land lying close to Westminster, and also in the artesian belt. Then Anaheim may claim to be near the largest and best dairy and stock country in Southern California.

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## Land Values.

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The prices asked for lands in the section treated of in this pamphlet are as diverse and varied as the land itself. But it can be said without equivocation that the purchaser of land in Anaheim and vicinity, at the ruling prices, gets full value for his money, and does not pay an inflated price for fictitious or imaginary advantages. There never has been any disposition shown here to buoy up prices beyond the true value of the land, and the result is that as good land as there is in all California is offered for sale at a much lower price than in any other part of Los Angeles county.

In the country west of town, known as the Fairview district, which is very good grape land, unimproved land can be purchased for from \$50 to \$75 per acre. We call it grape land, because that is probably the most profitable use to which it can be put, but all kinds of deciduous fruits can be grown upon it as well as upon land held at double the price. And as we write this paragraph there is growing upon this land a large area of corn which will yield,


under average conditions, from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five bushels to the acre.

In the Orangethorpe school district, lying northward from town, land is held at from \$75 to \$125 per acre. In addition to being adapted to the growth of grapes, deciduous fruits and cereals, this land also produces oranges and lemons of excellent quality. It is a most desirable neighborhood.


In Placentia school district, or what is better known as North Anaheim, the prices are about as in Orangethorpe—from \$75 to \$125 per acre, and for some specially choice locations \$150 per acre is asked. Everything is grown on the soil in this district, and nowhere can be seen tarriftier orchards and vineyards, or more beautiful homes. The land held at \$150 per acre is, to use a current phrase, "dirt cheap," and must necessarily double in value within a very short time.

All the lands referred to above are within the district which is furnished with water by the Anaheim Union Water Company. There is plenty of good land outside of the irrigating district which can be bought cheaper, and when the water company perfects its system and completes its plans for storing the water which now runs to waste in the winter, it will be able to extend its area of usefulness and take in much of the land which now is offered comparatively cheap because of the lack of irrigation facilities.

There is a section of country east of Anaheim, adjoining the Santa Ana river, known as Yorba district, where good improved and unimproved land can be purchased at from \$50 to \$150 per acre. The people of this district have a superabundance of cheap water at all seasons, and the soil is adapted to the growth of all kinds of fruit and grain.

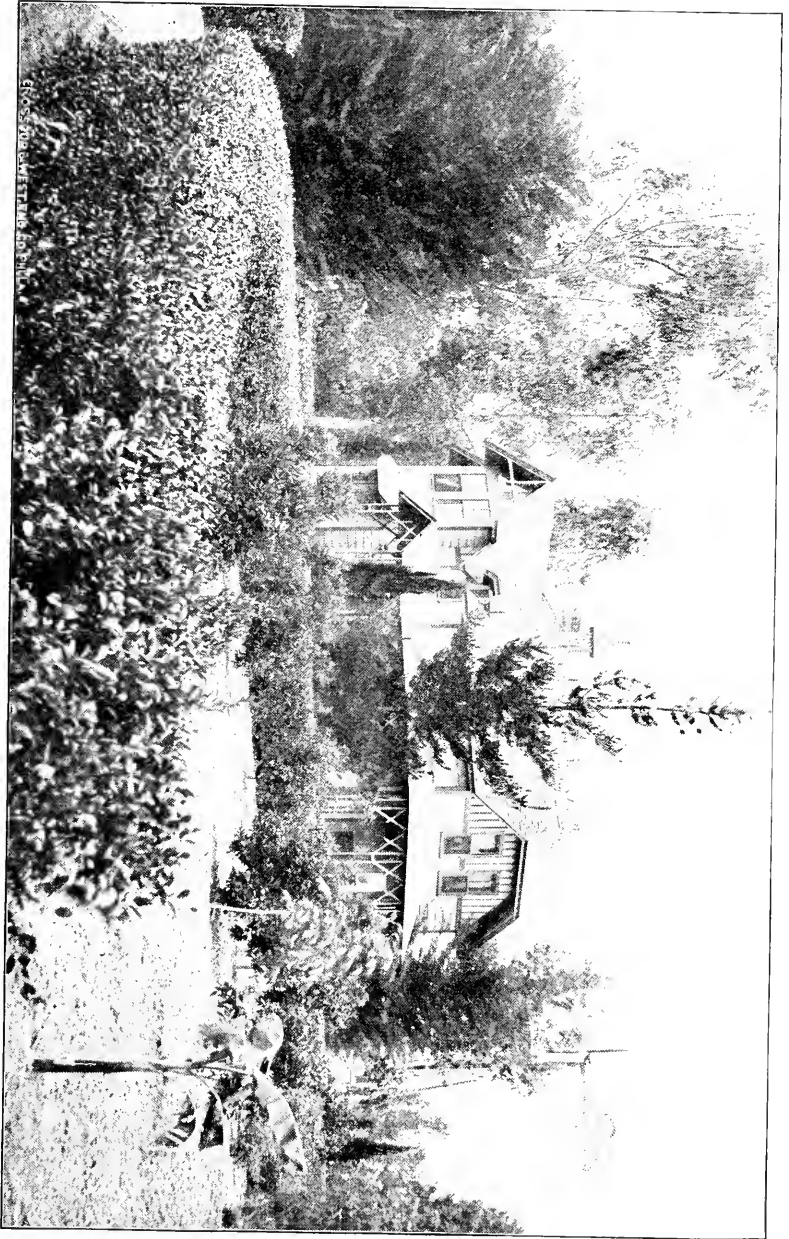


Vegetarians can find no better country than this in which to carry out their dietetic principles. There are several families in the vicinity of Anaheim who live upon fruits almost exclusively, and use no cooked food of any kind. There are few countries where such a mode of living is possible, but the following statement of the seasons when fruits may be gathered in Los Angeles county will show that it is quite practicable to here carry out the vegetarian idea: Oranges, Christmas to June; lemons, all the year; limes, all the year; figs, July to November; almonds, October; apples, July to December; pears, July to November; grapes, July 15th to December; peaches, June to November; apricots, June to August; plums and prunes, June to November; cherries, June; Japanese persimmons, November; guavas, nearly all the year; loquats, May to June; strawberries, all the year round; raspberries, June to January; blackberries, June to September; gooseberries, June; watermelons, July to October; muskmelons, July to October.



Houses of four or six rooms can be rented in Anaheim at from \$6 to \$10 per month. It is a good idea to "keep house" for a month or two before purchasing a home, so that care and judgment can be exercised in making a selection.





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AN ANAHEIM HOME.  
SEVEN YEARS FROM A STUBBLE FIELD.



## Agricultural Possibilities.

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There is an outlying portion of the country near Anaheim which, to the farmer, with the tastes fostered by Eastern farming, presents facilities and opportunities for profitable tillage of the ground by the raising of crops of barley, corn, potatoes and making hay, besides pasturing stock, hogs and sheep. West and south of the town lies a vast area of uncultivated land, the property of the Stearns Ranchos Land Company. These lands are many of them within the artesian water belt and can be irrigated for corn during the summer from artesian wells at a cost of from two hundred to four hundred dollars for each well, while good crops of barley, rye and sometimes wheat, are raised on the lands where flowing wells cannot be obtained from the moisture of the winter rains. Many thrifty farmers are found on the non-irrigable lands who obtain from deep wells sufficient water by using the trade winds, which blow so steadily during the summer, as a motive power for large windmills. These give all the water necessary to supplement the moisture of the winter in raising a corn crop, and forcing the alfalfa fields to yield their six or seven crops per year for hay and green fodder.

While fortunes have at times been made in raising grain crops in Southern California, it is the exception and not the rule. Diversified farming pays better, and the man with forty acres well fenced and carefully tilled will in the long run pass his speculative brother who farms his leagues, and have a pleasant home, increasing in beauty, comfort and value year by year, when the other will be a parched and whitened stubble field after years of grain raising.

California farmers have been accustomed to a rich, virgin soil and the abundant crops therefrom until they have failed to recognize the need of returning to the ground what it has been robbed of, and many of them are now suffering from a falling off in the yield of their fields, which a little of the thrifty, good sense of the Eastern farmer would obviate entirely by fertilizing with the abundant means at hand where so much stock and so many sheep and hogs are kept. It is a great mistake that many make in believing the poetical tickling with a hoe will bring a laughing harvest. Let none think they can sit idly down and enjoy the *dolce-far-niente* of fable farming. The California farmer must rise early, plough deep, hoe lively and think late if he wishes to succeed, and remember he will get no winter vacation, for it is "springtime and harvest" all the year around.

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The transformation wrought during the past ten years in the 140,000 acres of land known as the Stearns Ranchos is a never-failing subject of comment among those whose memory embraces the period when it was given over as range for countless herds of cattle and horses. With the exception of a small and insignificant settlement at Los Nietos and the oasis of Anaheim, one could travel on the main road between Los Angeles and San Juan Capistrano and not see human habitation. Now there are a dozen or more important towns and settlements; farms, vineyards and orchards give support to thousands of families, and of the 140,000 acres which comprised this princely estate, less than 80,000 acres remain unsold.

## Citrus Culture in Anaheim.

Oranges, lemons and limes are grown successfully in Anaheim, but owing to the superior attraction of vine culture (because of its earlier becoming remunerative), have not received the attention given the latter, but there are some old seedling trees that bear their thousand fruit a year, and a number of orchards of more recent planting are in bearing and yielding fair quantities of the more desirable varieties. Citrus fruits, like all other fruits, are liable to injury by frost, but this is a calamity of such rare occurrence that it need not be taken into special account. The lime is the most tender of the citrus family, and in many localities its fruiting is a matter of considerable uncertainty, owing to sensitiveness to cold. Orange culture was so generally undertaken by the settlers in parts of our own and neighboring counties a few years since that its production for the time being has rather exceeded the demand, so that only the best varieties are surely remunerative, and the fact that an orange is an orange—which a few years since was all that was thought of in buying trees—has had to give way to the belief that there is as much wisdom to be shown in planting an orange orchard of select varieties, as of peaches, apples or pears, and that carelessness in this matter, as in any other, is sure to bring disaster sooner or later; while attention and thought, with patience and perseverance, will surely prove in the end that what has been proven in the past the source of all success, will also in the present instance reap the reward for the intelligent, earnest worker.

To plant an orchard of seedling fruit and await its coming into bearing would be the height of folly, but to plant an orchard of budded Washington Navels is almost to insure success. One of our orchardists, whose thrifty trees and fruit-burdened branches are the admiration of every passer-by, was complaining a few days since of the low prices he obtained for his fruit, many of the boxes barely covering expenses. But the reason was plain—they were the old Mission variety; small sized and thick skinned, beautiful to the eye when viewed as an orchard but not sufficiently tempting to the palate to insure good prices. Another gentleman with an orchard of young trees hardly observable among the other growth on his place, was congratulating himself that he had cleared over three hundred dollars from a carload, and had received from four to five dollars a box for many of his Navel oranges.

The Mediterranean Sweet orange is a good variety to send into market late in the season, as it is in its prime when other fruit from Florida and Europe are out. One of our townsmen has recently obtained a fruit which he thinks will have the virtues of the best varieties combined—a thin skin, early ripening and very sweet with good keeping qualities, a combination which will, if proven, make it the coming orange, and what its name betokens, the Favorita. Probably other excellent and improved varieties will be brought before the public soon, as many experiments are being tried, and already it is said over three hundred varieties are known to our fruit-growers. The result of the exhibition at New Orleans, in which California received the first premium for citrus fruits over far famed Florida, proves that we only need to persevere to

succeed. It is improbable that the Florida fruit can ever be acclimated here so as to be with us what it is there. The moisture of that climate is wafting, and the presence of water in the soil of that low-lying State must call for entirely different qualities in its trees to resist the tendency to decay in the roots. The delicious Indian River orange, growing in the rich, damp soil of Florida, would be an entirely different article on the hard, dry mesa of our orange region, or even the light, sandy loam of Anaheim proper, though it would probably do well here if anywhere in California. On the other hand, our best varieties would probably do no better there, so that any person desiring to give this branch of fruit growing his attention should study the subject well and be sure to obtain only the best of trees, of the best varieties, from reliable men.

The lemon should be a profitable fruit to grow as it is an almost continuous bearer. There was formerly a great deal of thick-skinned, bitter-rind fruit in the market which gave California lemons a bad name, and to this day the foreign variety commands double the price in the San Francisco market that our native fruit of the same quality brings, merely because of a prejudice which has thus been engendered, but which is gradually wearing away, as our growers take pains to pack only the best varieties, of uniform size and in attractive packages. There is a great deal in packing fruit properly. One person will pick his fruit carelessly, letting the small and large roll into boxes in any and every way, when full jam down the lid, slap-dash an address on the end of one, the side of another and top of the next, ship them off, and wonder when the returns come that he has marked on the account of sales, "fruit bruised," "four boxes lost in repacking," "hard of sale, market overstocked with this kind." His neighbor with same kind of fruit, picks it carefully, arranges some slats on which he can run the fruit so as to let each size drop through by itself, brushes off the dust and smut if there is any, lays the fruit in the box in layers closely packed, fills it above the edge, presses the cover down firmly so there can be no motion of the fruit en route, stencils neatly on one end the address, number of fruit to the box, variety and his own name; and is gratified with returns which pay well for the extra care and attention. Who of us has not often and willingly paid in the land "beyond the Rockies," an extra dollar a barrel for apples, whose only charm was the neatly packed concentric circles of red-cheeked "Spits" or "Baldwins," which we knew were "deaconed?" There is profit in care and no less in the putting up and packing than in the selection and cultivation of fruit, to any one prepared to give the attention required, and it is no such laborious attention as is required among the rock-hidden farms of the extreme East or the storm-swept fields of the Central States, but a steady cultivating, irrigating, pruning, picking and packing in their several seasons; no hurry, but no time to dally. No danger of storms to interfere with labor in any department, but a pleasant, invigorating employment in the most delightful air and health-giving sunshine that the earth can produce. The near completion of another trans-continental railway to our doors has already reduced the rates of freight on these fruits fifty per cent from former prices and the prospect is good for a farther reduction soon, when we may hope for a steady and healthy demand for all our fruit. The man with a thirty or forty-acre farm, who has half of it in *good* oranges and lemons, will never regret it.

## The Ostrich Industry.

A pamphlet about Anaheim would be incomplete did it not contain a reference to the Anaheim Ostrich Farm, the unique undertaking which has attracted more attention in the United States than probably any enterprise which has been attempted.

The farm is six miles west of Anaheim, in what is known as Centralia district. It was established in April, 1883, with twenty-two ostriches imported direct from South Africa. These birds were sold to the California Ostrich Farming Company as guaranteed breeders, but the fact became known after a time that they were not of the age necessary for the production of fertile eggs. Until this fact was established by indubitable proof, there were many doubts of the success of the industry; because, although eggs in abundance were laid, they failed to hatch. This infertility of the eggs could only be accounted for either by the youth of the birds or by the unsuitability of the climate; and that the cause was as stated was not only proven by evidence received from Africa where the birds were raised, but by the further fact that the eggs are now fertile and ostriches are being hatched every week during the season. There are now half a hundred or more young birds at the farm, all in fine vigor and full of promise to the experienced eye. The managers of the enterprise are hopeful of its success, and are certain that the time will soon come when every thrifty farmer in California will number among his live stock a pair or more of ostriches.

The value of the ostrich is, of course, in the feathers it produces. The birds on the Anaheim farm bear a plumage which the Superintendent never saw excelled in Africa. The returns from the feathers already produced are satisfactory to the Company. The demand for feathers is far in excess of the supply. South Africa yearly produces feathers to the value of £1,250,000, and yet the genuine ostrich feather is an expensive article of personal adornment, notwithstanding the seemingly large production. Besides, it should be borne in mind that in Africa the production is steadily decreasing. Natural causes — especially the frequency of droughts and consequent famine — keep down the increase of ostriches, and there is not now as many birds in that country as there were a few years ago, notwithstanding the stringent regulations enforced by the government to prevent the wanton destruction of the wild birds.

It not infrequently happens that the African ostrich farmer has to import grain at \$15 per 100 pounds to keep his birds alive. Unless the birds are abundantly fed the feathers will be ragged and comparatively valueless, hence in years of famine there are few first-class feathers produced. It is to California, therefore, that the market must at sometime in the future look for its supply of first-class feathers, and we are justified in claiming that "ostrich culture" is one of the most promising industries of Southern California. A pair of chicks, four months old, will cost say \$150 or \$200. The cost of feeding is but a trifle, and a small corner of the yard fenced off is a sufficient enclosure. Three months after the chicks are purchased the feathers should be plucked, and at ruling prices they ought to bring \$20; eight months later \$60 worth of feathers ought to be plucked; the third plucking ought to bring \$200, the fourth plucking \$400. Assuming that these figures are correct (and they are based on actual results obtained in Africa) there is a profit in the business surpassing that of almost every other industry peculiar to this State.



MANSION AND WINERY OF AN ORIGINAL SETTLER.





# The Wine Industry.

Wine making has been, is and always will be the leading industry of Anaheim. Our light soil has been proven, by over twenty-five years of experience, to be the very best adapted for the successful growth of the vine. It was for the pursuit of this industry that the colony was first organized, twenty-eight years ago, and what was at the beginning only an experiment, has steadily advanced, year by year, in method and importance to an established and highly remunerative industry. During the past four or five years, especially, has this improvement been most marked. The subdivision of large tracts of land and the great improvement in the water system, ensuring a plentiful supply for irrigation, has resulted in the setting out of thousands of acres of land to vines, most of which are in bearing.

The improvement in method, if we may so term it, of this industry has kept pace with its extension. The original vineyards were all set out to Mission grapes, the only ones then obtainable. These, by the imperfect methods then in vogue, produced a wine of an inferior quality and too strong to be agreeable to the taste of those who had been accustomed to the lighter wines of Europe, and consequently they did not find a ready sale. In late years, however, great attention has been paid to the importation of choice varieties from the wine-producing countries of Europe and their adaptability to our peculiar soil and conditions; and this, together with the many improvements made in the treatment of the grapes in the process of wine-making, have resulted in producing wines which now find a ready sale, not only throughout our own country, but even in Europe.

All these advantages, gained by the old settler at a cost of years of experimenting and considerable outlay of money, the newcomer now finds at his disposal; and a "green hand" may now embark in this industry with a certainty of success at about one-half the cost and trouble expended by the older vineyardists for what could only then be termed an experiment.

In the short space to which this article must of necessity be restricted, we cannot describe this great industry in all its details, and it would scarcely come within the scope of this pamphlet. The first anxiety of the immigrant, if he be thinking of engaging in the industry, will naturally be; first, as to the outlay—the price of land, cost of planting, cultivation, etc., and then as to the returns that may reasonably be expected for his labor. In this respect we can do no better than give the experience of one of our vineyardists who started in the business—a "green hand"—just three years ago:

## EXPENDITURES.

1881.			
October.	20 acres land at \$40 per acre.....	\$ 800 00	
November.	Plowing.....	27 00	
	Sundry expenses.....	12 00	
1882.			
January.	Water right.....	15 00	
	Plowing.....	25 00	

	21,500 cuttings.....	61 75
	Cost of Planting.....	144 75
April.	Plowing and cultivating.....	67 00
May, June.	Sundry expenses.....	67 75
	Irrigating.....	7 75
	Stakes.....	133 38
July to Dec.	Sundry expenses.....	118 00
		<u>\$1479 38</u>

1883.		
January.	Pruning and staking.....	\$ 31 50
February.	Irrigating, etc.....	12 25
March.	Sundry expenses.....	66 40
April.	Sundry expenses.....	92 80
May, June.	Labor.....	119 85
	Sundry expenses to December.....	260 96
		<u>\$ 583 76</u>

1884.		
January.	Pruning.....	\$ 36 00
	Sundries.....	62 05
	Labor to March.....	77 75
	Stakes and staking.....	78 00
	Labor to September.....	166 80
	Water Assessments.....	59 50
September.	Harvesting grapes.....	228 00
	Sundries.....	18 00
		<u>\$ 726 10</u>

1885.		
January.	Pruning.....	\$ 58 50
	Labor, sulphuring, plowing, etc. to April.....	155 05
	Expenditures in 1884.....	726 10
	"    "    1883.....	583 76
	"    "    1882.....	1479 38
	Total Expenditures.....	\$3002 79

RECEIPTS.

Grapes sold in 1883.....	\$ 45 00
Cuttings sold in 1884.....	163 00
Grapes sold in 1884.....	879 25
Total Receipts.....	<u>\$1087 25</u>

Present value of vineyard \$4000 to \$5000. This season's grape crop, should no untoward circumstances injure it, will net about \$1000 above all expenses for the year.

The above is the actual experience of a man who, being engaged in business in town, has had to pay in hard cash for every item of labor done on his place. It will be seen by the above that this (the fourth) year his vineyard will pay him a handsome profit, over and above all expenses, and each succeeding year the profits will be multiplied until the vineyard is in full bearing, which is in from seven to ten years. Now, a man who would be able to do the most of his work himself would decrease the expenses the first three years by one half—more than enough to support himself and small family.

The money laid out in the above vineyard was not for cheap work, but for first-class work and material in each case.

Now, then, after the newcomer shall have got his vineyard well started and in bearing, he will want to know how to dispose of his grapes to the best advantage, and a few points as to the relative value of grapes and wine and the probable income from a crop will be of interest. As to the value of the different kinds of grapes for wine making, we give the experience of our older growers in tried varieties: The Mission is the original California grape, and has been proven to be perfectly adapted to our conditions of soil and climate. It is a good grape for the manufacture of port, angelica and sherry, and makes a good white wine to blend with other wines; the Zinfandel is a first-class claret grape; the Black Malvoisie is chiefly made into port; the Berger makes an excellent light wine; the Mataro, a new foreign grape, makes an excellent wine for blending purposes; the Trousseau, also a new French variety, makes a first-class claret and port; the Golden Chasselas produces a light white wine, as does also the Queen Victoria. We also have here the Black Hamburg, the Flame Tokay (a table grape for canning and preserving), the Muscat (our leading raisin grape), the Muscatelle, Sweetwater, Rose of Peru and a dozen other less-known varieties.

As to the returns to be reasonably expected from a crop, we give the ruling figures of past years: The prices of Mission grapes have ranged from \$15 to \$20 per ton; foreign varieties about \$22 per ton. At the fourth year the average yield of a vineyard is from two to four tons of grapes per acre, according to variety. When in full bearing the yield will range from four to eight tons per acre.

If the vinegrower is able to make up his wine himself, his profits will be nearly *doubled*, and this he can figure on to his own satisfaction. The average production of wine from one ton of grapes is one hundred and forty gallons. The average price of Mission wine has been 20 cents per gallon; of foreign varieties from 20 to 25 cents. To engage in the manufacture of wine the grower must build a good wine shed and purchase tanks, barrels, pumps, crusher and other apparatus. Two thousand dollars will furnish all these, and their cost will be saved the *first two years*. After the first year the only expense in this line will be the repairing of apparatus and tanks and the purchasing of new cooperage as the increase in the business may demand; in fact, the vineyardist can depend upon every dollar spent upon his vineyard returning him an annual interest of from 20 to 50 per cent.

To close, we will give the experience of one of our old winegrowers in late years: He has a twenty-acre vineyard, one-half of which is in vines twenty-five years old and the other half in vines twelve and fifteen years old. He has been making his own wine since the past five years and he has all the improved machinery, etc., needed in the process of wine-making; also an improved still to work up the grapes after they have been pressed for wine, into brandy. He hires all his vineyard work but attends to the cellar himself, and has kept an accurate account of receipts and expenditures. During the past four and five years his net profits on his twenty-acre vineyard have averaged between \$5000 and \$6000 each year.

## Future of Winemaking.

The wine manufacturers of this Coast have every reason for feeling hopeful as to the future of this important and growing industry. Reports from Eastern centers are of the most flattering character, and there seems to be but one fear among those who have the production of wine at heart—that is that the purity of the article may not be maintained by Eastern sellers. There is no doubt that if the article be sustained at the highest standard, in the near future the demand will increase wonderfully. A New York dispatch, of April 11th, quotes from Bonfort's *Wine Circular*, which says: "The business figures for the first quarter of the year show an improvement over 1884, despite the severity of the weather. The importation of Bordeaux wines during March were 10,920 gallons wood and 2,122 cases, against 35,700 gallons wood and 7,637 cases last March. Affairs in Bordeaux show little animation and purchases are small. Up to last report the arrivals of California wine by the Isthmus to this port during March were 115,328 gallons, against 131,827 gallons in March, 1884, and 98,883 gallons in March, 1883. In an article on California wines and their significance in the markets of the world, Dr. Gross, an eminent authority, says: 'I have traveled through all the States of the Union, and found nowhere, not even in California towns or cities, a good glass of California wine. I went directly to the California producers in Sonoma, St. Helena, Fresno, Los Angeles and Anaheim, and found wines worthy to stand by the side of Rheingau and France. California wines, in respect to their keeping qualities and brightness of flavor, may well be compared to the best wines of the Palatinate of the Rhine, the wines of France and those from the coast of the Mediterranean.' He predicts a brilliant future for California wines in Europe."

The Anaheim Immigration Association has upon its books a large list of desirable property, which is offered for sale. This property comprises improved and unimproved land—orchards, vineyards, farms, town property, etc. The Association will show applicants all land it may have for sale, and make fair and truthful representations as to its value. The prime object of the Association is to induce people to come here and buy homes upon which they will live contentedly and with the conviction that they have not been "taken in." The Association will not misrepresent property in order to make a sale, and whatever representations its officers make may be relied upon.

If there is any information which the distant reader desires, and which he does not find in this pamphlet, let him write to the Secretary or any officer of the Association and his queries will be promptly answered.

Those who do not know the capacity and fertility of the soil of Southern California are apt to deprecate the custom of raising two crops a year from the same soil, as is often done. But where irrigation is practiced, there is no danger of exhausting the soil by two croppings, as the river waters bring on the land more fertilizing matter than is taken from it by the crops. The rich sediment which, in winter especially, makes the water murky, stimulates the growth of plants in a wonderful degree. In his address before the Agricultural Society, Mr. Shorb said: "Near my home at San Gabriel there are lands adjoining the Old Mission buildings which have been cropped twice a year since the foundation of the Mission, one hundred and ten years ago, and they still retain their fertility unimpaired. This is purely the result of irrigation."

## Educational Advantages.



The educational growth of Los Angeles county has kept pace with the material growth and prosperity. No county in the State of California has made such provision for the accommodation and comfort of the pupils as Los Angeles. The school buildings are models of architectural neatness and as a general thing are presided over by as intelligent a body of teachers as are to be found anywhere, many of whom are graduates of Normal schools and other institutions of learning. The examinations of teachers are rigid and difficult, making it next to impossible for an incompetent person to obtain a certificate.

A few statistics showing the growth of the schools during the residence of the writer in this county—a period of sixteen years—may be interesting:

Then there were census children between 5 and 17.....	3,536
Now there are.....	14,010
Then there were under 5 years.....	1,684
Now there are.....	6,127
Then there were in public and private schools.....	1,878
Now there are.....	9,944
Then there were school districts.....	24
Now there are.....	80
Then the valuation of school property was.....	\$22,628
Now it is.....	\$421,727
Then the amount paid teachers' salaries was.....	\$13,647
Now " " " " " is.....	\$122,345
Then there were teachers.....	28
Now " are ".....	177
The average monthly wages paid to males is.....	\$87
" " " " " females ".....	\$73.50
The average term is, per annum.....	8 3-10mos.

Each school is supplied with library and apparatus. What was formerly the Anaheim school district with 189 census children with one teacher is now eight districts with 865 census children and fourteen teachers. The Anaheim school house is one of the finest in the county, costing about \$13,000 and boasts of a corps of well-trained and skilled teachers.

In addition to the public schools we have a State Normal school located in Los Angeles city, where persons desiring to become teachers are especially trained and educated for their duties. There are several colleges where young men can pursue the higher branches. Also a female seminary, a new institution which is supplying a long-felt want, and no doubt will become popular. These are all located in Los Angeles city with the exception of a college under the auspices of the Presbyterian church at Pasadena. They are all on good financial footing and are well patronized.

Truly are we proud of our prosperity and of our schools. The mild nature of our climate is such that the children are comparatively free from colds and other epidemics that are prevalent in other places, hence our children enjoy excellent health by reason of which they are enabled to prosecute their studies without interruption.

The people never grumble at taxes for school purposes, although the State and county make provision for *absolutely free schools*. The State is now preparing a series of text-books which will be published at actual cost, making cheap school books.

The length of school terms, the apparatus and school libraries, the comfort and convenience of school rooms together with the competency of the teachers, cannot fail to give as good an education here as is to be obtained in public schools anywhere.

## The Churches in Anaheim.



The church privileges of a town occupy no mean place in the consideration of those who are seeking a new home. This is especially true of those coming from the older settlements in the East where the church has been longer established, its influence more deeply felt, and its worth to a community more fully realized. The following incident will illustrate this: A gentleman recently arrived in Anaheim. He at once sought out the writer of this, and began to question him respecting the particular church with which he is connected here. How many members has it? What is its influence on the community? Is the building free from debt? Is the church self-supporting? How many are in the Sunday school? How many attend the Sunday services and the weekly prayer meeting? etc, etc. This gentleman said he wanted to find a place in which to locate permanently with his family. He presumed he would find sufficient inducements to stay here when he began to look at land for sale, but he wanted first to be sure he would find the church privileges to his liking.

Perhaps some one reading this description of Anaheim may wish to know about the churches here before deciding to come. Although our town is not the largest, we have no less than six churches in it. This seemingly large number does not exist for the same reason that in a town of the same size in the East, the same number or more may be found. This will be seen by a brief survey of the various churches and their peculiar work. There is of course a Roman church in Anaheim. A large section of country in the Santa Ana Valley, of which this is a part, has no church of this kind save here, hence all who are allied to it must come to Anaheim for the privileges granted by the sect. Rev. V. Foran is the priest. One of the most attractive and churchly edifices outside the city is occupied by the Episcopalians. And that is not all. It is made still more attractive by the noble and faithful band of adherents who render it life and vigor. Rev. W. C. Mills, who has recently decided in favor of our climate, is the rector. In the north part of town, and adjacent to the two already mentioned, stands the Presbyterian church. Although Presbyterian in name, it is cosmopolitan in character—if the word may apply to ecclesiastical as well as national peculiarities. Being the only non-ritualistic denomination represented here, intended for the English speaking population, its doors are thrown open to all followers of our common Lord. And many, whose early prejudices and fixed principles do not prevent, enter the door. Among the worshippers are Christians of all beliefs, and all receive a hearty welcome. Rev. F. H. Robinson is pastor.

Passing to the south part of town we come to three church edifices recently put up. As the stranger enters town he is struck with the neat appearance of the Evangelical church. A vigorous society occupies this building. Though the building was but recently erected, the society has been established here for years. Rev. C. Green is pastor. He resides in Santa Ana, where he has also another church of the same order.



PRESBYTERIAN



EPISCOPAL

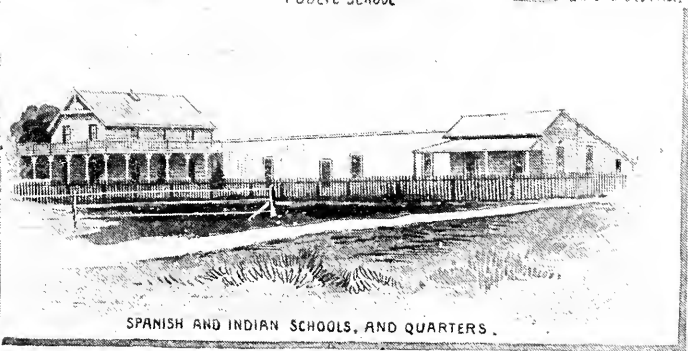


PUBLIC SCHOOL



EVANGELICAL

W. C. WEST & CO. PHIL.



SPANISH AND INDIAN SCHOOLS, AND QUARTERS.





Near the Evangelical church stands the second Presbyterian church. It is intended for the Spanish speaking population. Rev. J. M. Roberts is the Missionary in charge. There is a parochial school in connection with the church. Miss M. A. McCoy is teacher. An Indian-school building stands next to the church. It has recently been established under the auspices of the government and in care of the Presbyterian Mission Board. Mrs. M. E. Roberts is Superintendent and Mrs. N. Robb is matron.

The Southern California Conference of the M. E. Church has recently established a mission in Anaheim. This society has a neat building a little removed from the Spanish and Indian Mission. Rev. G. H. Bolinger is the energetic pastor. He also is the presiding elder of the German work in the Conference.

If the new comer should settle in the Orangethorpe or Placentia districts of North Anaheim, or in Fairview, just south of town, he will find Sunday schools held in these inviting sections, and occasional preaching also. Rev. C. B. Pershing and others occupy the circuit.

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## Social Advantages of Anaheim.

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As to the social and religious status of Anaheim, few towns of its size possess equal advantages; and parents may come here with the assurance that they can enjoy the same privileges that they had at home, and that their children can be brought up under the best social and religious influences.

Our educational facilities are first-class. The Anaheim Public School is one of the finest and most comfortably-arranged school buildings in this part of the State, and employs four teachers for ten months in the year. Besides this we have private German, Spanish and Chinese day schools.

We have six churches and Sunday schools, as follows: Presbyterian, Episcopal, Roman Catholic, German Evangelical, German Methodist and Spanish Protestant. These all hold regular Sunday services, which are generally well attended.

Six fraternal and benevolent Associations are represented here: Anaheim Lodge, No. 207 F. & A. M., Orpheus Lodge No. 237, I. O. O. F. (German), Anaheim Lodge, No. 199 I. O. O. F., Anaheim Lodge, No. 85 A. O. U. W., Magnolia Council No. 94, O. C. F., and Evergreen Council No. 808, A. L. H. These all hold regular meetings in the Odd Fellows' and Masonic Halls, and are in a flourishing condition.

The Ladies' Aid Society is an organization of the ladies of town for the purpose of rendering aid to the poor and those unable to work from sickness or other causes.

A branch of the Chatauqua Scientific and Literary Circle holds regular monthly meetings at the houses of its members, and quite an interest is taken in the meetings.

There is no lack of musical talent in our midst, and scarcely a week passes without an entertainment, concert, ball or exhibition in one of our halls, besides the numerous picnics, social parties, etc., of weekly occurrence.

To sum up, those who are fond of the more manly and exciting sports and

amusements may here gratify their desires to the fullest extent. The Pacific ocean, with its splendid bathing, fishing and sailing, is only twelve miles to the south; the mountains, with their beautiful canyons, picturesque scenery and shady oak and sycamore groves, are but a few miles to the north and east; the plains all about Anaheim where the zealous nimrod may find rabbit and quail in quantity and quality to satisfy his most earnest ambition. Then in the proper seasons our creeks and sloughs are fairly alive with geese and ducks, which may be slaughtered at pleasure. Finally, anglers may enjoy their favorite sport in the mountain streams thirty to forty miles away, and hunters of larger game can face the grizzly bear, the panther or the wild-cat by taking a short pleasure trip of perhaps twenty-five miles to the Temescal mountains.



## Business Opportunities.



While Anaheim can boast of a sufficiency of places of business of almost every line of trade, and nearly every want of farm and fireside can be easily supplied from its well-stocked stores, shops, yards and mills, there yet remain unfilled needs in several departments. For instance, with hundreds of acres of the finest of apricots, peaches, prunes, etc., there is no cannery to work up the surplus. With hundreds of tons of the most excellent Muscat and Malaga grapes, there is no raisin dryer—an industry which is crying aloud for some one with capital and enterprise to step in and reap a rich reward. No evaporator for working up the abundant harvest of peaches, apricots, figs and deciduous fruits into the finest quality of marketable goods, and thus keeping at home and among ourselves the freight money which must be paid to transport our goods to Los Angeles or other points where these useful and, when well managed, remunerative institutions are located. In England and Scotland there are establishments employing hundreds of hands which make a specialty of working up oranges into marmalade, a conserve which finds a ready market in the United Kingdom, and which would soon find one in the United States. Such a factory could include the manufacture of candied fruits, than which no country in the world offers a more excellent or greater variety of material for these delicious confections. Thousands of boxes of oranges, far superior to the little, sour things which are transported from Portugal and Spain into England to be worked up into marmalade, may be had in the small unmarketed fruit from the orchards of Anaheim and vicinity and which are now allowed to go to waste.

A want long felt in this vicinity also is a packing house, where fruit may be brought in, sorted and packed, and forwarded to market under a brand which by uniformity and superior quality of goods would soon make for itself a name which would insure good prices in any market to which it might be sent. A raisin dryer with a packing house of same character attached would soon make a reputation and get a trade which would command more of the crop grown in this end of the county than could be easily handled.

There are other lines of business not developed, which the proverbial ingenuity of the American citizen should work up from the new and as yet untried circumstances and productions of this marvelous land.

As settlers become more familiar with the requirements of the country, new appliances are brought into use, the soil is put to uses before unthought of, and go-ahead, wide-awake men find but little difficulty in opening up avenues of profitable and pleasure-giving occupation.

## Abundant Field Sports.

Not the least of the features which commend Anaheim to the consideration of those who desire to settle in Southern California, is the wide expanse of excellent huntingground in its near vicinity. One can leave Anaheim in the morning and return at night with improved appetite, high spirit and a heavy bag of game—from fifty to sixty ducks and geese being my usual bag, though I have killed as many as one hundred and sixteen quail in one day, and very often thirty and forty rabbits and hares in one afternoon.

A great variety of game is to be found in the vicinity of Anaheim. In the mountains are deer and the California bear; in the foothills and on the plain quail, pigeon, hare and rabbit; and as one goes west of Anaheim, toward the seashore, to the creeks and ponds of Westminster, a real *bonanza* of all kinds of water fowl can be found. Here is to be found the noble mallard duck in countless numbers; the canvas back, pintail, widgeon, teal, redhead, blue-wing, gadwall and the spoonbill. White geese are so numerous that two barrels at the right time have often brought down one dozen and a half or even more. Black geese and brand geese are abundant. Even the wild swan is killed occasionally. Herons and rails of all sizes and different colors are very numerous. The same is true of English snipe, the favorite of the sportsman and the gourmet. I bagged, without difficulty in two hours of the most amusing sport, thirty-six of them.

I missed through my illness the best part of the hunting season of 1884-5 and was only able towards the end of January, 1885, to resume slowly and moderately my favorite amusement. I went once or twice a week and bagged in about two months' time 45 geese, 670 ducks, 260 English snipe, 180 quail, 431 rabbits and hares and 95 different pieces of game, such as herons, plovers, pigeons, etc., making a total of 1650 pieces.

These meagre facts are sufficient to prove that probably throughout all California there is not one spot that offers such inducements for the sportsman or dilettant as Anaheim—where one can have all the enjoyments and comforts of home life together with the rarest pleasures of sporting, such as usually can be obtained only in the wilderness or in places remote from civilization.

### ANAHEIM.

“And further still toward tropic clime  
Looks down on lovely Anaheim,  
No fairer scene, by rainbow spanned,  
Or sweeter grapes hath Fatherland.  
Here plenty dwells; and mirth and wine  
Are mingled with the songs of Rhine,  
And silvery patriarchs recline  
Beneath the olive and the vine.”

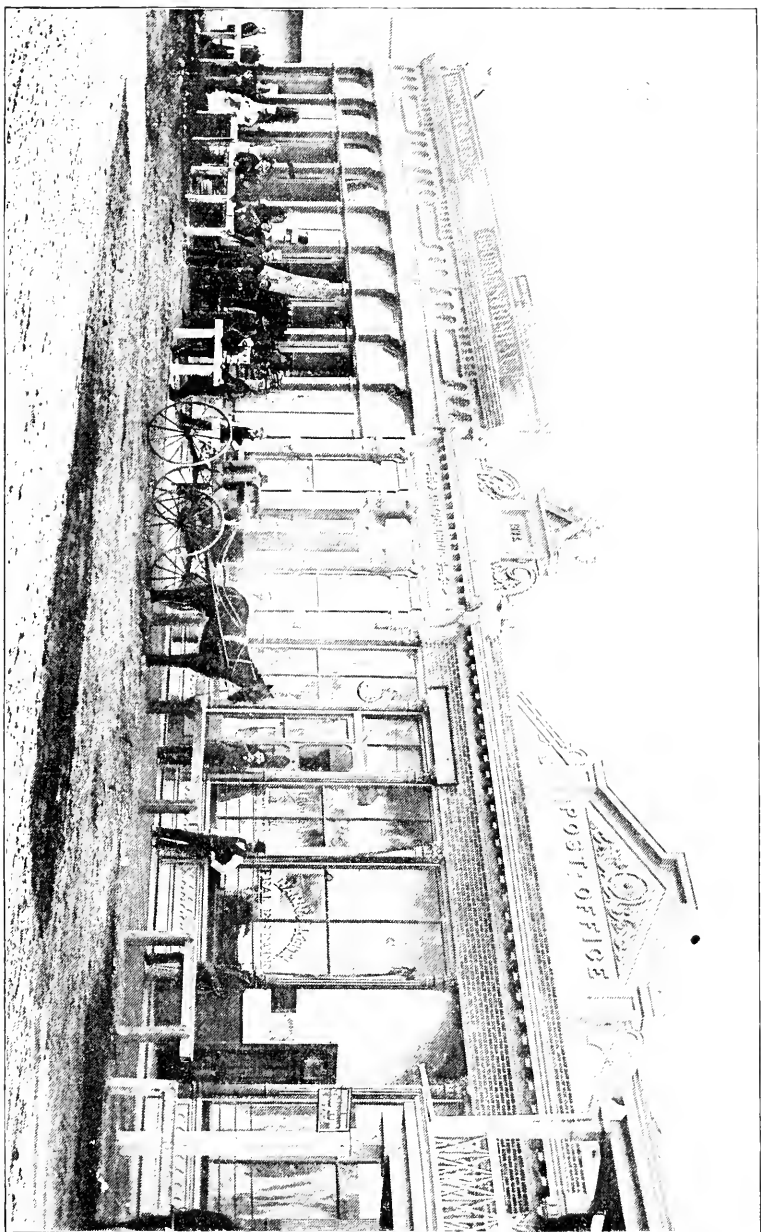
—Albert F. Kercheval.

## Facts for Settlers.

There is probably no land under the sun which can be put to such varied uses as that about Anaheim. This is the home of the vine. No better wine was ever made in California than that which has just been made by the thirty or forty wine makers of Anaheim. Nor can better raisins be found anywhere than those made in this vicinity. This industry is yearly assuming greater proportions here. It has heretofore been insignificant for the reason that the wine grape was made a specialty, but since it has been demonstrated that there is a profit in raisin making, more attention has been paid to that industry. Orange trees grow luxuriantly, and in North Anaheim are orchards in no respect inferior to any in the county. Apples, peaches, pears, and nearly all northern fruits are grown with results which rather surprise people who come here with the idea that only semi-tropical fruit excel. We have the word of an old gentleman, just arrived from Illinois, that the apples grown in Anaheim are larger and have a finer flavor than those grown in that State. Apricots, a fruit which is destined to become the most valuable product of this county, grow here to an almost phenomenal size and the trees are very productive. We have the testimony of the Superintendent of the Los Angeles cannery that the best apricots received at that establishment last season came from Anaheim; and this tribute is all the more valuable because of the large area of country from which the cannery was supplied.

There are in this vicinity large tracts of poor, sandy soil, which unthinking people would unhesitatingly pronounce worthless. But we beg to remind our readers that ten or twelve years ago seven men out of ten who came to Los Angeles county pronounced as only fit for sheep pasture the very land which is to-day worth from \$75 to \$300 per acre. These sandy, almost arid, tracts will yet be valuable groves. It is just the kind of soil on which are the finest olive orchards of Europe; nay, it is even more fertile than the soil along the Mediterranean, whence comes the most famous olives. Too little attention has been given to this tree, but when once the people understand the immense profits of olive culture, and appreciate the fact that the tree grows and flourishes on soil almost too poor to raise anything else, we may expect to see the olive as largely planted as the grape and the orange. — *Anaheim Gazette*.

Corn is generally known as "the poor man's crop" from the fact that the farmer can do all the necessary work, and need hire but little help. It is, ordinarily, one of the most profitable crops grown, as on the corn lands of Los Angeles county the yield is heavy, and the market for some years past has been very good. As an illustration of the profits of corn culture, we may cite the case of a farmer who last year sold 1,150 centals of corn from thirty acres. He sold it for \$1 63 per cental, a total of \$1,874.50, and his actual cash outlay was barely \$150. Much better results have been obtained, but we submit this showing as a fair illustration of what can be done on the corn lands of this county.



POST-OFFICE BLOCK, ANAHEIM.



## A Ride through the Country.

A couple of years ago the editor of the Anaheim GAZETTE took a day's ride throughout the adjacent country; and his observations were embodied in a two-column article in his paper. From that article we take the following pertinent extracts:

As we drive through this region (North Anaheim,) our companion points to vineyards planted last year in which over ninety per cent of the cuttings flourished; to orange orchards, young and old, in which the trees are as thrifty and clean as it is possible for trees to be: There are some very beautiful places in North Anaheim, and land there is changing ownership quite often, and always at an increased rate.

Traveling west, by barely perceptible roads, we pass over some hilly country on which thousands of sheep find rich pasture, and find ourselves in Orangethorpe district. The soil here is of a different character from that previously described, but is as fertile, judging from the appearance of the vineyards and orchards which here cluster quite thickly.

Now we reach the Artesia district, and our guide discourses at length upon the size of the pumpkins and corn which everywhere meet the eye. Artesia is certainly a most prolific country, and corn, barley, alfalfa etc. yield heavily. As its name implies, it is in the artesian belt, and flowing wells are obtained at an average depth of 200 feet. The ground is too damp and the winter cold too severe for the successful growth of the orange and lemon, but vines do well.

Centralia, a few miles east of Artesia, is quite a settlement, and there are a number of very thrifty, handsome farms in the district. Our attention is called to several orange orchards which look clean and healthy, and the grapes raised in the locality are very superior.

Driving in a southerly direction we reach Westminster. No extended reference to this locality is needed from our pen, for has not our valued correspondent depicted elsewhere in this issue its advantages, triumphs and achievements in a manner at once convincing and interesting?

Traveling still towards the south we reach the ranchos La Bolsa Chica and Las Bolsas, a famous 'hog and hominy' locality. It is pre-eminently a corn country, and the yield of some of the fields is simply marvelous.

Turning homeward, and approaching Anaheim from the southwest, Mr. Northam points out several fine tracts of land near town. It is all good vineyard land, and suitable for general farming, and will doubtless ere long be the homes of many people.

Such is a brief and general description of the territory seen during a day's drive. We have passed over half a dozen different kinds of soil, and experienced half a dozen different climates—for it is a peculiar and noticeable fact that the atmosphere varies greatly in localities not far apart. But take it all in all, we doubt whether in any part of the habitable globe, there is a finer body of land of similar extent, or on which can be grown productions as diverse and numerous.

## The Illustrations.

Believing the eye helps the mind in getting a correct idea of a country, we put before our readers a few photographic studies of scenes in Anaheim, copied from views kindly furnished by our local photographer, Mr. A. L. Pelligrin, which we feel assured will give a value to our pamphlet not generally accorded to literature of this kind; and which, giving reproductions of actual scenes as taken from nature, will serve as souvenirs to those who find the time to visit us.

Our frontispiece, from sketches taken with a view to getting in all the principal points of interest in and about the town, is a bird's eye view from a point where nothing but a balloon would have given the necessary elevation, as the mass of foliage about the town precludes the possibility of getting it all in from any point sufficiently near to make photographing possible. As Anaheim is a town like Washington—"of magnificent distances," it was not possible to include it all in the limits of a picture of this kind; therefore, the railroad depot, which lies about half a mile to the right of this scene, with its group of stores, residences, warehouses, steam saw mill, grist mill, etc., does not appear.

The second picture, of "a vineyard," is taken near the center of the town and is one of the many which, at this season of the year with their wealth of fresh, green foliage, add beauty and brightness to the scenery, and make a ride through the side streets of Anaheim an enjoyment not to be forgotten, while the luscious fruitage which bends the burdened branches to the ground in the fall months, is only to be appreciated by those who have seen the masses of purple, pink, amber and white grapes which are gathered by great wagon loads in the harvest season.

Our third illustration is a vista through the orange orchard of one of our wealthy citizens who has planted grapes among his trees. This adds somewhat to the picturesqueness of the view, but is not given as an evidence of the best method of cultivation, as the gentleman does not anticipate keeping both in one field, but intends, in time, to remove that which may prove less remunerative.

The next is a view of the residence of one of our business men, and is introduced as showing how a bare stubble field can, in seven years, be transformed into a home which twenty years' growth would not accomplish in the East.

The fifth is a view of one of the representative homes which are the outgrowth of the colony enterprise started in 1858, resulting in a large number of thrifty vineyards with their wine sheds, presses and other outbuildings which, starting in the way of small things, are now the comfortable, roomy and hospitable mansions of the burghers of our town.

The sixth shows the educational and religious institutions of our town, the latter grouped about the well proportioned and conveniently arranged public school, surmounting that Christian institution, the Protestant church of the Spanish speaking people and school for Indian girls.

The seventh gives a good idea of the good taste and enterprise of our business men in erecting a block of buildings for postoffice, bank, etc., seldom seen in a town of the size of Anaheim.



LOS ANGELES AND SAN BERNARDINO COUNTIES, CAL.



T. 6 S. T. 5 S. T. 4 S. T. 3 S. T. 2 S. T. 1 S. T. 1 N. T. 2 N.

R. 4 W.

R. 5 W.

R. 6 W.

R. 7 W.

R. 8 W.

R. 9 W.

R. 10 W.

R. 11 W.

R. 12 W.

R. 13 W.

R. 14 W.

R. 15 W.



**THOSE SEEKING**  
**Homes, Orchards,**  
**FARMS, RANCHES**  
**OR VINEYARDS,**

*Are respectfully but earnestly requested to visit  
our Town and surrounding country before  
settling elsewhere. We only ask you to see  
for yourselves, as we are quite willing  
to abide the consequences.*