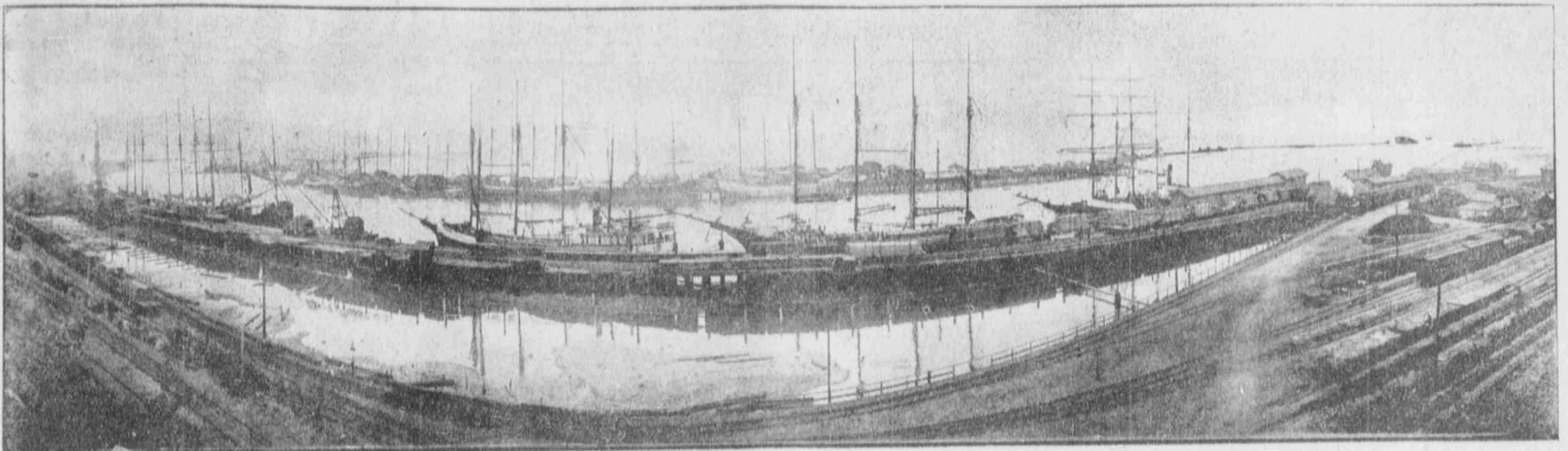


THE FAMOUS SAN PEDRO HARBOR WHICH IS THE OCEAN TERMINUS OF THE SALT LAKE ROUTE.



For instance, a statement published in the Los Angeles Times showed that, a few years ago, of the 53,413 voters the on the great register of Los Angeles county, only 2,214, or less than 10 per cent, were natives of California. There were 2,848 from New York state, 4,539 from Ohio, 4,196 from Illinois, and the balance from 43 other states and territories, including Hawaii. Of the foreign born voters, numbering 10,490, or nearly 20 per cent of the total, 2,446 were from Germany, 1,717 from England, 1,581 from British America, 1,576 from Ireland, and the balance from 27 other foreign countries.

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS.

Southern California as a whole has a climate that is almost perfect and Los Angeles county justly boasts of possessing as choice and varied climatic conditions as are to be found in any of the southern counties. A remarkable variety of climate may be found within the borders of the county, and even within a couple of hours' journey. On the coast it is cool in summer, with occasional fogs at night, a climate that is soothing to the nerves. Farther inland it becomes warmer, and in places decidedly hot at times, though, owing to the dry atmosphere, a temperature of 100 degrees here is less oppressive than 89 degrees on the Atlantic coast. Then as the mountains are climbed, cool, bracing air is again encountered. On a winter's day the traveler may breakfast by the seashore, after a dip in the ocean, lunch amid the orange groves, and dine in the snow fields of the Sierra. There is climate here to suit every one.

There is no winter and summer in Los Angeles county. They are represented by a wet and dry season. The former is far from a steady downpour, as some suppose. The rainy season is the pleasantest time of the year. A beautiful sight is the birth of spring in this section, following the first considerable downfall in the winter months. The low, brown hills are transformed by a mantle of vivid green, soon followed by a variegated carpet of wild flowers. Three or four days of rainfall are followed by as many weeks of sunny skies. The average rainfall is 16 inches. This year up to date—middle of February—the season has been one of exceptionally light rainfall.

ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

This is an "all-the-year-round" climate, pleasing in summer as well as in winter. There is none of the depressing heat or the insect pests which drive people from Florida as soon as summer commences. It is not an enervating climate, but bracing and full of electricity; a climate that makes the sick well and the strong more vigorous. The nights are cool, blankets being always needed. Little information is to be gained

from tables showing "mean average temperatures." A section which has a summer temperature of 120 degrees, and a winter temperature of 40 degrees, shows an average temperature of 80 degrees, so also does a section which has a summer temperature of 55, and a winter temperature of 75.

The following table shows the average maximum and minimum temperatures in Los Angeles for the 20 years from 1880 to 1900, the figures being furnished by the weather bureau of the United States:

Table with 3 columns: Month, Max, Min. Rows include January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December.

The lowest temperature recorded during this entire period was 28 degrees, and during the entire period of 20 years there were only six months in which the temperature fell below the freezing point. Even on these occasions the temperature was maintained for only a limited time, generally in the early morning.

In considering the summer temperature, it should be remembered that the climate of southern California is so free from moisture that, as stated, a temperature of 100 degrees here is far more comfortable than one of 80 degrees on the Atlantic coast. This is proven by the fact that farm laborers continue to work in the open fields during the hottest periods, while sunstroke is unknown.

ONLY OCCASIONAL FROST.

On rare occasions during the winter months, there are here and there light frosts, but never sufficient to damage mature semi-tropical trees. In the lower places, nursery stock of delicate trees and young growths are occasionally frosted, and such plants as the calla lily and banana are nipped. Again, there are belts where peas, beans, tomatoes and other vegetables grow all through the winter, while, throughout the length and breadth of Los Angeles county, the heliotrope, geranium and jasmine blossoms shed their perfume from thousands of gardens in mid-winter. The constant suction of the prevailing winds from the ocean during the day and to the ocean at night, prevents the possibility of malarial conditions. In short, the climate of Los Angeles county is one that leaves a person entirely untrammelled, free to work or play in the open air almost every day in the year, without having to give a thought to the weather.

Social Life in the Angel City.

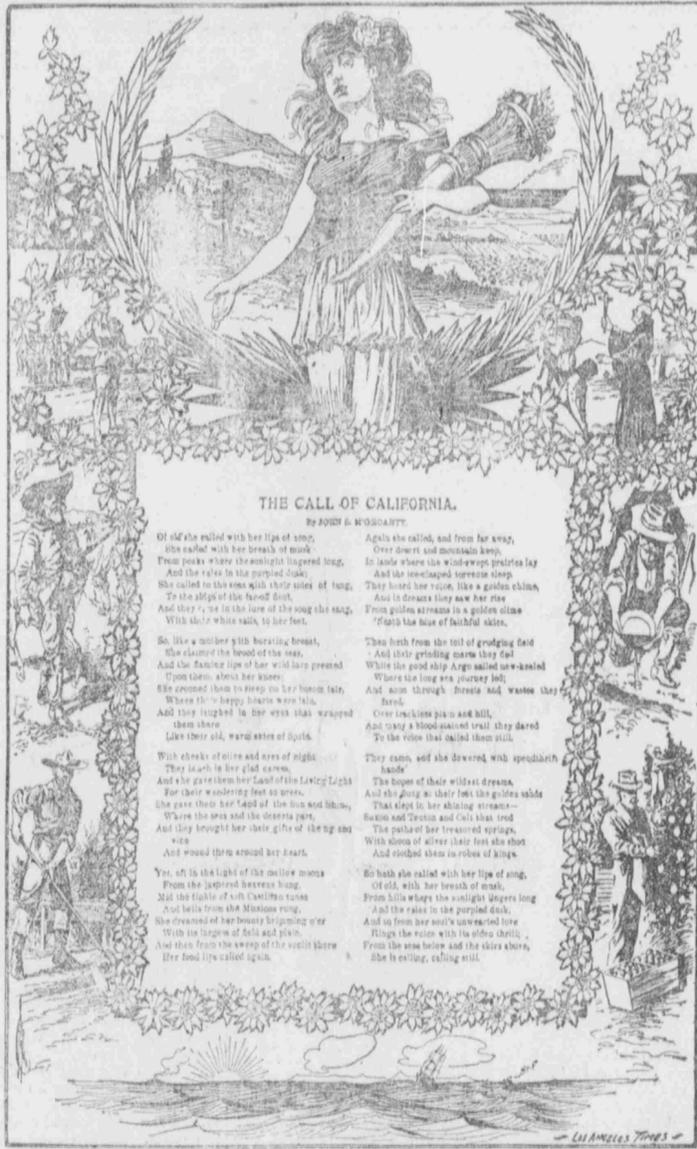
It is a great mistake to suppose, as some eastern people do, that southern California is a sort of "jumping-off place," partaking of a "wild and woolly" character. Strangers are agreeably surprised, on arriving here, to find that, from a social standpoint, southern California communities compare more than favorably with those of a similar population in the east. This is not at all surprising when we consider that this section has been chiefly settled by people of culture from the country east of the mountains. In this respect southern California has less of the old California character than any

other part of the state. The old-time Spanish settlements found here and there appear like islands in the sea of modern American progress.

The school facilities of Los Angeles are especially good. Besides the complete system of public schools, private schools and colleges abound in Los Angeles, Pasadena and other towns. Many eastern people avail themselves of the opportunity to send children with a tendency to weak lungs to a country where plenty of out-of-door exercise is a possibility every day in the year. Most of the leading religious denominations are represented, not only by scores of churches, but also by one or more religious colleges. The work of the school



SOME LOS ANGELES BUSINESS STREET SCENES.



THE CALL OF CALIFORNIA.

Of old she called with her lips of song, She called with her breath of music, From peaks where the sunlight lingers long, And the valleys in the purpled dusk, She called to the sea with their sides of song, To the edge of the boundless South, And they came to the shore of the song she sang, With their white sails, to her feet, So like a mother with her breast, She claimed the bosom of the sea, And the faming lips of her wild hair pressed Upon them, when her knees, She crossed them to sleep in her breast hair, Where the happy hours were laid, And they laughed in her eyes that wrapped them there, Like their old, ward stars of night, With cheeks of roses and eyes of night, They laugh in her old name, And she gave them her hand of the laughing light, For their wandering feet to see, She gave them her hand of the sun and shine, Where the sea and the desert part, And they brought her their gifts of the sea and vine, And would they kneel at her feet, Yes, oft in the light of the morning moon, From the jasper heaven hung, And the light of the California sun, And bells from the Mission ring, She dreamed of her beauty bringing o'er, With its largest of field and plain, And thus from the wings of the spirit there, Her hand life called again, And she called, and from her away, Over desert and mountain keep, In lands where the wild-eyes prairie lay, And the lone-cloped sunset sleep, They heard her voice, like a golden chime, And in dreams they saw her rise, From golden streams in a golden chime, 'Till the face of faithful state, Then both from the tail of grudging field, And their grudging ears they fell, While the good ship Argos sailed seaward, Where the long sea journey led, And, seen through, there and waste they feed, Over trackless plain and hill, And may a blood-stained trail they dared, To the shore that called them still, They came, and she bowed with speechless hands, The hopes of their wild dreams, And she sang as their feet the golden sands, That slept in her shining stream, And the sea and the desert part, The patient her treasured springs, With whom of silver their feet she shot, And clothed them in robes of kings, So both she called with her lips of song, Of old, with her breath of music, From hills where the sunlight lingers long, And the valleys in the purpled dusk, And up from her soul's unwearied love, Flings the voice with its white shrill, From the sea below and the stars above, She is calling, calling still.

The Public Schools of Los Angeles



HON. JAMES A. FOSHAY, Superintendent of the Los Angeles City Schools.

The best index to the growth of a city where the schools have the confidence of the people is the number of children enrolled, and if no unusual causes, such as contagious diseases, affect the attendance, the average daily attendance is a probable index of the number of inhabitants of the city. The public school system of the city of Los Angeles has made a marvelous growth during the last few years, and while the state of California has been liberal in appropriations for school purposes, yet the abnormal growth has caused our department to ask repeatedly for additional appropriations for school buildings.

In 1896 we had 53 school buildings, with a seating capacity of 17,961. We have added 5 buildings, and the seating capacity today is 25,322, including accommodations for sloyd and cookery pupils and kindergarten. The total enrollment, all grades, for the year of 1903-4 was 35,909. Of this number, 2,735 were kindergarten pupils, 19,988 were in the primary grades, 6,275 in the grammar grades, and 1,891 in the high schools. The average daily attendance for the year was 22,023. The highest attendance for any month was during February, 1904, and the average was 22,460. The total enrollment of 35,909 shows an increase of 3,490 over the preceding year, and a gain of 9,291 in three years. The high school facilities are not sufficient to care for the pupils, and the people have recognized this, but the completion of the Polytechnic High school will relieve the crowded condition of our present building. This building is progressing satisfactorily, and we hope to be able to use a part of it at least before the present school year closes.

The school year of 1903-4 has been the most active in our history, and we have been greatly benefited by the addition of many permanent improvements. The Child Study circles, which have been in active operation for the last four years, are adjuncts to the regular educational work which have proved of great value. These circles have assisted in the betterment of school conditions, and have caused the parents to show an intelligent appreciation of the true aims and purposes of school work. By inquiries and inspection of the school, the parents come to understand what the teachers and others who have made the subject of education a matter of study, are accomplishing. Also that education is a growth, and that the home in many cases may intelligently supplement the work done in the school room, and that the school should be considered as supplemental to the home, and that the work of the

school is for the purpose of making men and women who will be well prepared to take their places in a few years as citizens.

The report for the month ending Nov. 5, 1904, shows 788 teachers—actually at work from the kindergarten to the high school. The kindergarten is closely allied with the Child Study circles, and the training of the mind may be accomplished through the training of the hand as well as through the direct efforts of the mind. Hence manual work has been introduced in the kindergarten, and has extended through the grades, and we hope ere long to have this kind of work continued in the Polytechnic High school.

The school buildings, which were completed during the last school year are well adapted for school purposes. They have been planned for the children, with the school room as the unit. Special attention has been given to lighting, ventilation, and heating.

Different organizations, such as the Child Study circles, and the Civic Federation have shown an interest and appreciation of our schools. Last year, at the celebration of Arbor day, 53 schools had appropriate exercises, and planted trees, shrubs, seeds, etc. A grove of young trees in Elysian park was dedicated to the children of California by the Child Study circles. Much attention has been given to the decoration of schoolrooms and school grounds; pictures and statuary representing ancient and modern art have been procured for the schools.

There is a parental school in connection with the enforcement of the juvenile court law, which is caring for a class of children known as truants. This school is doing good work for the children who came in contact with it; also its establishment exerts an influence tending to keep the children in their own schools.

There is a special school for deaf children, in which they are taught by oral method. After these children have progressed to a certain point, they are permitted to take regular work in regular class rooms, thus relieving the local teacher; and this contact with the hearing children in the classes and on the playground causes them to make remarkable progress.

The public school department has always kept in close touch with the public library, which is a source of valuable assistance in guiding the children's reading. We find that it is necessary not only to teach children to read, but they must be shown what to read, and be carefully guided in making their selections. JAMES A. FOSHAY, Superintendent.

Los Angeles Facts in a Nutshell.

The following facts are from the Midwinter Number of the Los Angeles Times, which now includes 13 counties in southern California: Almost exactly one-half of the area of the state, or 78,428 square miles, is

covered by the 13 counties of greater southern California. The population of these counties has increased from about 10 per cent of the population of the state in 1850 to over 30 per cent today.

Southern California produces 95 per cent of the citrus fruits shipped from the state. The crop for the coming year is expected to amount to nearly 30,000 carloads.

Southern California produces all of the petroleum output of the state, the product in 1903 amounting to 25,900,000 barrels. California promises soon to lead all the states of the Union in the

production of petroleum. Southern California leads the world in the quality of its sugar beets, some raised recently running 25 per cent sugar. The output of the four sugar factories in 1903 was valued at \$4,250,000. The total value of the principal products of the 13 counties of southern California, including manufactured goods, is conservatively estimated at \$100,000,000. Estimating the population of the 13 counties at about 500,000, this represents an income of about \$1,600 per annum per family, in addition to the value of products consumed at home, and the large amount of money spent here by health and pleasure seekers.

Los Angeles county, together with the adjoining counties of Ventura and Santa Barbara, practically produce the world's crop of lima beans, the output of this section governing the quotations of the product in the world's markets.

According to the official statement of the state controller, recently made public, there are only two counties in the state of California that show so small a proportion of mortgage indebtedness to real estate valuations as Los Angeles. The percentage for Los Angeles county in 1903 was 2 1/2, while the percentage for the state at large was 5 1/2.

Los Angeles county with only 2 1/2 per cent of the area of the state—much of the land being arid or mountainous—contains 12 per cent of the population of the state, owns 11 per cent of the assessed real estate and is burdened with only 2 1/2 per cent of the mortgages resting upon the taxpayers of California.

The population of Los Angeles city in 1850 was 11,311; in 1890, 50,395; in 1900, 102,473. Today the population is conservatively estimated at 125,000.

The bank clearings of Los Angeles for 1903 amounted to \$28,227,882, an increase of about 25 per cent over 1902. For the week ended Dec. 24, 1903, Los Angeles showed an increase of 60 per cent in bank clearings over the corresponding week of the previous year, while the average increase of the chief cities of the country was only 7.4 per cent.

In Los Angeles city there are more automobiles, more telephones, more billiard tables and more churches than in any other city of the United States of equal size.

The value of buildings erected in Los Angeles in 1903 was over \$12,000,000. According to the United States census, Los Angeles made the largest percentage of increase of population of any city in the United States, during the decade 1890-1900.

Los Angeles leads all American cities in increase of bank clearings, of building permits and of postoffice receipts. Los Angeles leads the world in the use of the telephone. There is one telephone to every eight inhabitants, men, women and children. Chicago and New York have one to 40 inhabitants.

How to Trim the House With Christmas Greens

These are the most time honored and the most handsome of all Christmas decorations, says the Chicago Tribune. The doorway into the dining room may be transformed with a long rope of evergreens and some holly berries. The rope may be draped about the door and perhaps carried over the framework of a window and brought down to the edge of a mantelpiece. The other end will perhaps be looped back and brought over a brass sconce, then fastened with a bunch of holly tied with a streaming scarlet ribbon.

From another doorway, also draped with hemlock rope, suspended a Christmas bell of holly, with mistletoe for a glapper, which will involve many entertaining complications during the festive day.

A coarse fish net tacked along the side of a stairway and stuck with

branches of holly and laurel, boughs of laurel and cedar, becomes charming. Wreaths of laurel and holly tied with scarlet ribbons are beautiful in the windows; one on the front door just below the knocker, when there is a knocker, is delightful.

A row of little pine trees branched along each side of a wide wall is one woman's effective Christmas treatment of her house.

Anywheres and everywhere belong the ropes of hemlock and holly bunches, which are as appropriate to a 2x4 flat as to a 20 roomed mansion.

A Nuremberg Christmas tree is a distinct beauty on a Christmas drawing table. It is made of stiff green wire, covered with green, and comes in a wooden pot and measures three feet or less. It is a blaze of cheerful glory when lighted and can be folded and packed away and rise again for many successive Christmases.