Los Angeles To-day

LOS ANGELES TODAY

1924

LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Leading County in the United States in Value of all Crops.

Unparalleled in growth and energy. Not only a summer and winter resort, but one of the most enterprising business communities of the world.

Los Angeles County ranks among the 58 counties of California as follows:

First in value of farm property, U. S. Census	$396,596,914
First in value of all crops	65,198,133
Second in value of fruit and nuts	42,574,599
Value of dairy products	7,547,286
First in bearing lemon acreage	11,813
Value of poultry production	7,733,250
First in bearing orange acreage	40,652
First in cost of irrigation enterprises, U. S. Census	23,271,909
First in walnut production, lbs.	12,622,260
First in fruit and vegetable shipments, carloads	28,669

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

The following meteorological data compiled from the records of the U. S. Weather Bureau station, which was established in Los Angeles, Nov. 1, 1877.

In the following facts, average figures are quoted:

There are eleven days in the year without sunshine.

There are fifteen days when more than a quarter of an inch of rain falls.

There are thirty-nine days during which any rain falls.

There are twenty-eight days in the year with one hour or more of fog.

The average wind velocity is five miles an hour.

The average rainfall is 15.64 inches, with no rain in summer, and the heaviest rain in March, with three inches.

Tornadoes and other violent storms are unknown. Thunderstorms average three per year. Snow has never fallen in measureable quantities.

There are few extremes; the records show an average of twelve days in the year when the thermometer goes above 90 and thirteen days in the year when it goes below 40. The highest relative humidity is 89 in July.

Less than 1% of the days have reached the 100 mark in temperature, and during less than 1% has the temperature gone below 30 degrees above zero.

LOS ANGELES TO-DAY

OCTOBER 1924

Compliments of the

LOS ANGELES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

THE LOS ANGELES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING
BROADWAY AT TWELFTH AND HILL

Los Angeles—Nature's Workshop

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HARBOR SCENES AND LIGHTHOUSE

LOS ANGELES, the "City of Angels,"—or to give the sonorous Spanish title, "Nuestra Senora la Reina de Los Angeles,"—has been called the "wonder city" of the United States. Indeed, its fame has spread to all parts of the world; a city that increases its population within the short period of thirty-five years from 50,000 to 1,000,000 certainly is not in the ordinary class territory.

There are various outstanding features that have contributed to this extraordinary growth—climate, soil, location, and raw products. Any one of these advantages would be sufficient to insure a large city, but taken together they guarantee the future of Los Angeles as the metropolis of the southwest.

Los Angeles was founded September 4, 1781, by a small band of colonists, who had been recruited from the Mexican states of Sinaloa and Sonora and brought here under command of a government officer, to found an agricultural colony for the purpose of raising produce for

COUNTY COURT HOUSE AND HALL OF RECORDS

Coastwise Steamers in Harbor

the soldiers at the presidios. Among the colonists were one European, 72 Spanish-Americans, 7 Indians, 22 Mulattoes and 39 Meztizos—or half-blood Spanish. Fifty years after the founding of the pueblo, the population was only 770. In January, 1847, the population was 1,500. From this modest beginning, Los Angeles has developed into the largest city on the Pacific Coast and fifth city in population in the United States.

Transportation has been an important factor in the city's growth. Los Angeles has the advantage of three of the most important transcontinental lines and is the central point in the greatest interurban electric system in the world, having an aggregate of 1,502 miles of single track. In some sections there are four parallel tracks. The street railway system of Los Angeles is very complete, and is supplemented with 59 busses. Over 200 new cars are on order for delivery in 1924, 6 car lines will be extended and 50 miles of rail constructed.

Federal Building

Palm Drive

Los Angeles has made remarkable progress in street improvements, now having 1,608.58 miles of improved streets. The city has a complete sewer system and has an outfall sewer to the ocean.

The banks of Los Angeles are noted throughout the country for their solid and prosperous condition, with deposits aggregating $841,396,545.43, July 1, 1924. The bank clearings in 1923 totaled $7,024,888,783. The assessed valuation of property in the city in 1924, including personal property, was $1,631,923,619. The value of building permits issued in Los Angeles in 1923 was $200,133 181.

There are 40 public parks within the city limits, aggregating 4,740 acres. Six of these parks are of considerable size. Westlake, 32 acres in area, is one of the most popular open air resorts; Lincoln, in the eastern part of the city, covers 45 acres and has been made attractive alike to recreation seeker and student. Here also is a lake, and the park nurseries, and alligator and ostrich farms adjoining are educational attractions. The oldest and best improved of the city parks, between Fifth and Sixth streets near the business center, is Pershing Square. Hollenbeck Park, 20 acres, is on the east side of the river in Boyle Heights. Echo Park, a beautifully improved tract in the northwestern part of the city, contains the largest

Broadway North from Eighth Street

Lincoln Park

body of water (29 acres) in Los Angeles. Elysian Park, 548 acres in area, is the remainder of thousands of acres of such land formerly owned by the city. Griffith Park, a tract of 3,751 acres donated to the city, is located in the north end and embraces a varied assortment of mountain, foothill and valley scenery. It is the second largest municipal park in the United States. One of the most appealing breathing spaces is Exposition Park, containing 117 acres. It is a short ride from the heart of the city, reached by ten car lines and surrounded by paved boulevards. The chief feature of this institution consists of three buildings, one of which contains a permanent exhibit of the state's resources and is known as the Exposition Building; the others, a Museum of History, Science and Art, and the State Armory. In this park is located also the new Coliseum, erected at a cost of $800,000 and having a seating capacity of 75,000. This is said to contain the best features of famous stadiums of the world.

An athletic field graces this park, comprising forty acres, equipped for baseball, tennis, roque, polo, football, hockey and bowling. It is large enough for open air pageants and exercises of all sorts. There is a race course utilized for pleasure matinees, etc. There

Spring Street Looking South

HAYING

are numerous formal gardens and a unique feature is a Grove of State Trees in the southeast corner of the park, which contains a native or typical tree of almost every state in the Union. Adjoining this grove is a memorial poppy field dedicated to the men who died on the bloody fields of France during the world war.

Los Angeles has ten public playgrounds and thirty-five vacation centers. The Public Library maintains a branch at all of the playgrounds and free lectures and entertainment are features of this community life.

After all is said, the chief attraction of Los Angeles to new arrivals lies in its beautiful homes. The rare beauty of the grounds surrounding the attractive homes of Los Angeles is a constant theme of admiration on the part of eastern visitors. The mildness of the climate permits the most delicate plants and trees to flourish in the open all through the winter. A majority of the residences stand in spacious grounds, a lot of 50 x 150 feet being the

LOOKING SOUTH ON BROADWAY

HARVESTING GRAPES

smallest occupied by a house of any pretensions. A great variety of architecture is found among the residences of Los Angeles. The bungalow style is very popular and for more pretentious residences Spanish and Colonial architecture is typified.

One of the most attractive features about a home in this section is the wonderful rapidity with which vegetation of all kinds grows, so that, instead of having to wait years for a new residence to assume a settled and homelike appearance, the owner has to wait only a few months until his house is surrounded with thrifty plants and climbing vines. The population of Los Angeles is cosmopolitan. During the past twenty-five years it has received accessions to its population from every state in the Union and from almost every country in the world.

OLIVE STREET LOOKING NORTH FROM SEVENTH

On a winter's day the Angeleno may breakfast by the seashore; after a dip in the ocean, have his luncheon amid the orange groves and dine in the snow fields of the Sierras. There is a climate here to suit everyone. There is no winter

Scene in One of Our Oil Districts

and no summer in Los Angeles. They are represented by a wet and a dry season. The former is far from a steady downpour as some suppose. The rainy season is the pleasantest time of the year.

The average rainfall is 15¾ inches. This is an "all-year-round" climate, pleasing in summer as well as in winter. There is no depressing heat, no insect pests. 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. The records show that during forty-five years the thermometer went down to thirty-two degrees or below, only seventeen times. The lowest temperature observed at the station was twenty-eight degrees above zero, or four degrees below freezing, which happened in January, 1913. During the same period above referred to, the records of the United States Weather Bureau in Los Angeles showed that the number of days on which the temperature rose to

Looking West on Sixth Street

CENTRAL MARKET

one hundred degrees or above was twenty-nine, that is to say, less than once a year on an average. Thunder storms occasionally occur in the mountains, at a distance of from fifteen to fifty miles, but very rarely visit the plains.

Los Angeles harbor is absolutely safe for the largest sea-going vessels and can be entered safely in any kind of weather and is the logical harbor for the trade of all eastern Pacific shores. The city of Los Angeles has spent $15,000,000 and is spending $15,000,000 more on the further improvements of this great world port.

HOTEL BILTMORE

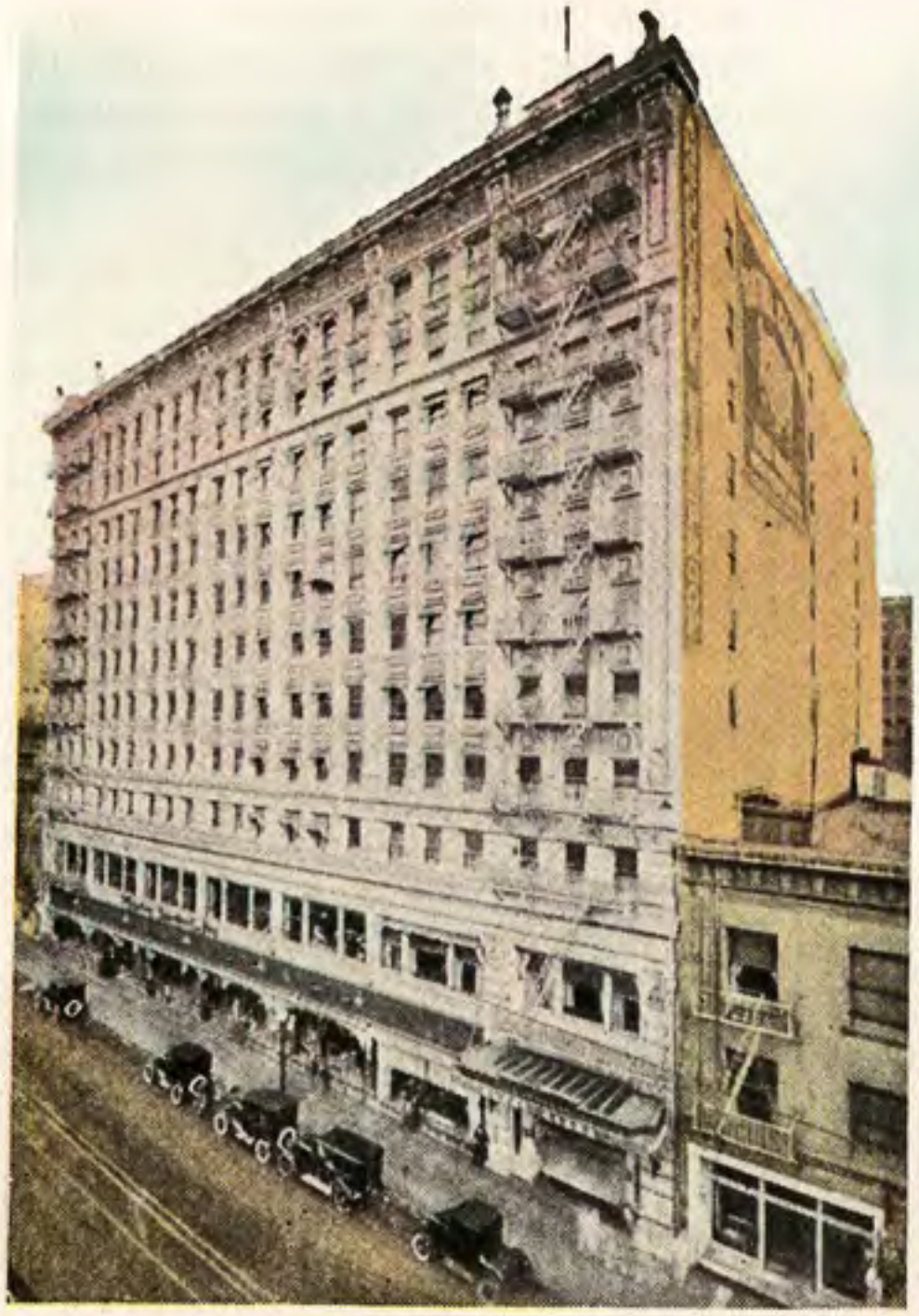
Echo Park

The expenditure of $3,100,000 by the federal government on the breakwater, and the dredging of the inner channels totalling $9,000,000, gives this city one of the finest harbors in the world. Ocean-going vessels of the deepest draft are now able to come to the wharves, enabling Los Angeles to compete for its share of the growing trans-Pacific trade.

The possible water frontage at the harbor is 21 miles, giving it rank among the great ports of the world. Today Los Angeles has more than sixty foreign, coast-to-coast and coastwise freight and passenger lines utilizing its port as well as thirty-eight tanker lines and forty-eight lumber lines. In addition thirteen lines call at this port for bunkers and stores. These lines connect with all important ports of the world. Los Angeles has direct connection with every important Atlantic and gulf port from Portland, Maine, to Galveston, Texas, as well as every Pacific coast port from British Columbia to the Panama Canal. The rapidity with which commerce of the port

Seventh and Hill Streets

TYPICAL BUNGALOWS



CLARK HOTEL

port are fruits, fresh and dried vegetables of great variety, beans, wool, canned goods, sugar, olives, petroleum, cotton, borax and other chemicals, iron and steel products and dry goods.

Land has been purchased by the United States government on the bluff above Los Angeles harbor, where an extensive system of fortifications has been

is growing is shown by the fact that the total tonnage passing through the port in 1923 was more than 26.000,000 tons compared with 3.500,000 tons in 1920.

That Los Angeles is, and will always remain, the commercial metropolis of the great southwest, admits of no doubt. The city possesses the great natural advantage of being located on the shortest route, by the easiest grades, between the Pacific and Atlantic oceans. The principal articles of ex-

ROSSLYN HOTEL AND ANNEX

A Row of Bungalows

installed. On the harbor are immense lumber yards, where vessels discharge their cargoes direct. Los Angeles imports more lumber than any other port in the world. The harbor is surrounded by mammoth warehouses, factories, ship repair plants and fish canneries. By annexation, the former harbor cities of San Pedro and Wilmington are within the city limits.

Strangers are agreeably surprised to find that from a social standpoint, Los Angeles compares most favorably with cities of similar population in the east. The cultural life is a dominant feature but this is not surprising when it is considered that this city has been settled chiefly by persons of culture from east of the Rocky Mountains.

Most of the leading religious denominations are represented. Lectures and other entertainments by home and foreign talent are of

Grauman's Metropolitan Theatre

A Typical Residence Street

daily occurrence. The educational and social facilities afforded are in the widest sense of the word, unsurpassed. The Los Angeles Public Library ranks in the forefront of those in the United States in number of volumes and other standards, in proportion to population.

Every fraternal order of importance is represented in Los Angeles.

In amusements, Los Angeles is well favored. There are many handsome and capacious theaters open the year 'round. In addition to these are concert halls and open air amusement centers that are unique and attractive. Reports for 1923 indicate that Los Angeles paid more per capita for entertainment taxes than any other district in the country. A magnificent Symphony Orchestra is maintained both summer and winter. The summer series of concerts are given in Hollywood Bowl where 40,000 people can sit "under the stars" in a natural amphitheatre located in the foothills near Cahuenga Pass. In an adjoining similar canyon "The Pilgrimage Play" portraying the Life of Christ bids fair to become the Oberammergau of America. There are schools of opera, esthetic dancing, choral societies, industrial music, community choruses and various organizations of players and per-

Huntington Hotel, Pasadena

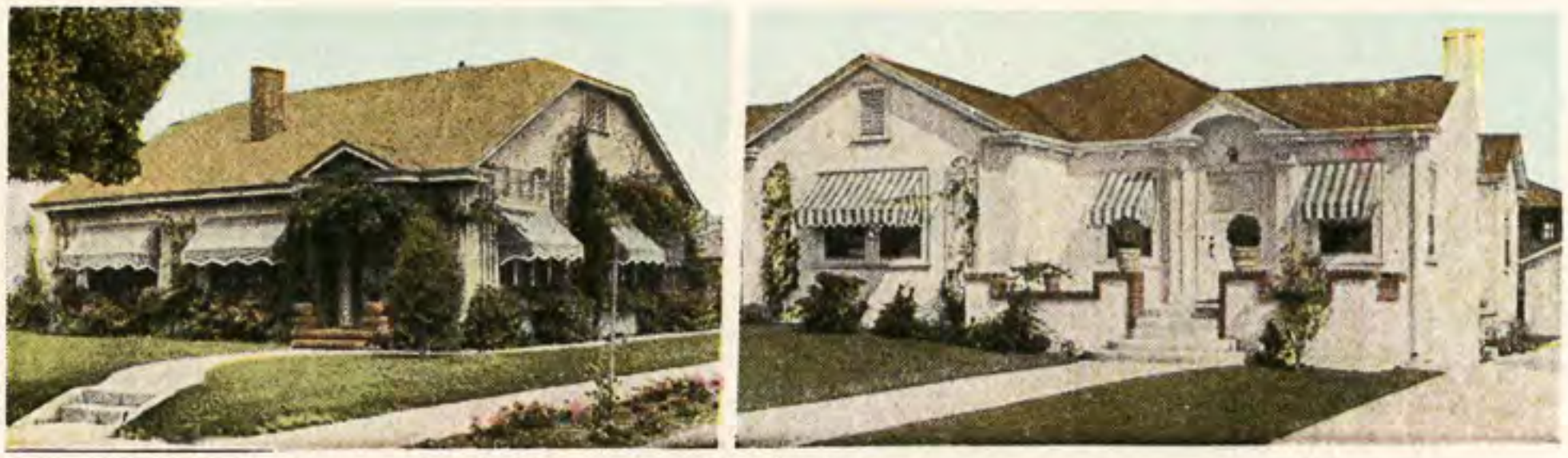
PRIVATE RESIDENCES

formers. Los Angeles attracts the best dramatic talent that visits the west. There are frequent concerts, lectures, fairs, fruit and flower shows, that may be enjoyed at any season of the year. Pasadena has an annual carnival on New Year's Day, known as the Tournament of Roses, when may be seen a floral parade and battle of flowers, participated in by citizens in vehicles of every description and in beautiful floats, all decorated in fragrant, natural blossoms.

The Los Angeles Auto Speedway, opened in 1920, is said to be the most modern amphitheater for cyclonic motor events in the country. It is shaped like an elliptical saucer, one and one-fourth miles in circumference. One hundred thousand persons can be accommodated within the enclosure. Ascot Speedway, a 5/8 mile horse and automobile track, was opened in 1923 and attracts thousands of people with weekly events, seating 14,000 people at one time.

Southern California, of which Los Angeles is the metropolis, has justly been termed the "Artists' Paradise." This applies to artists of every kind. The architect finds here conditions such as his fancy might have pictured as necessary to the full expansion of his talent, but

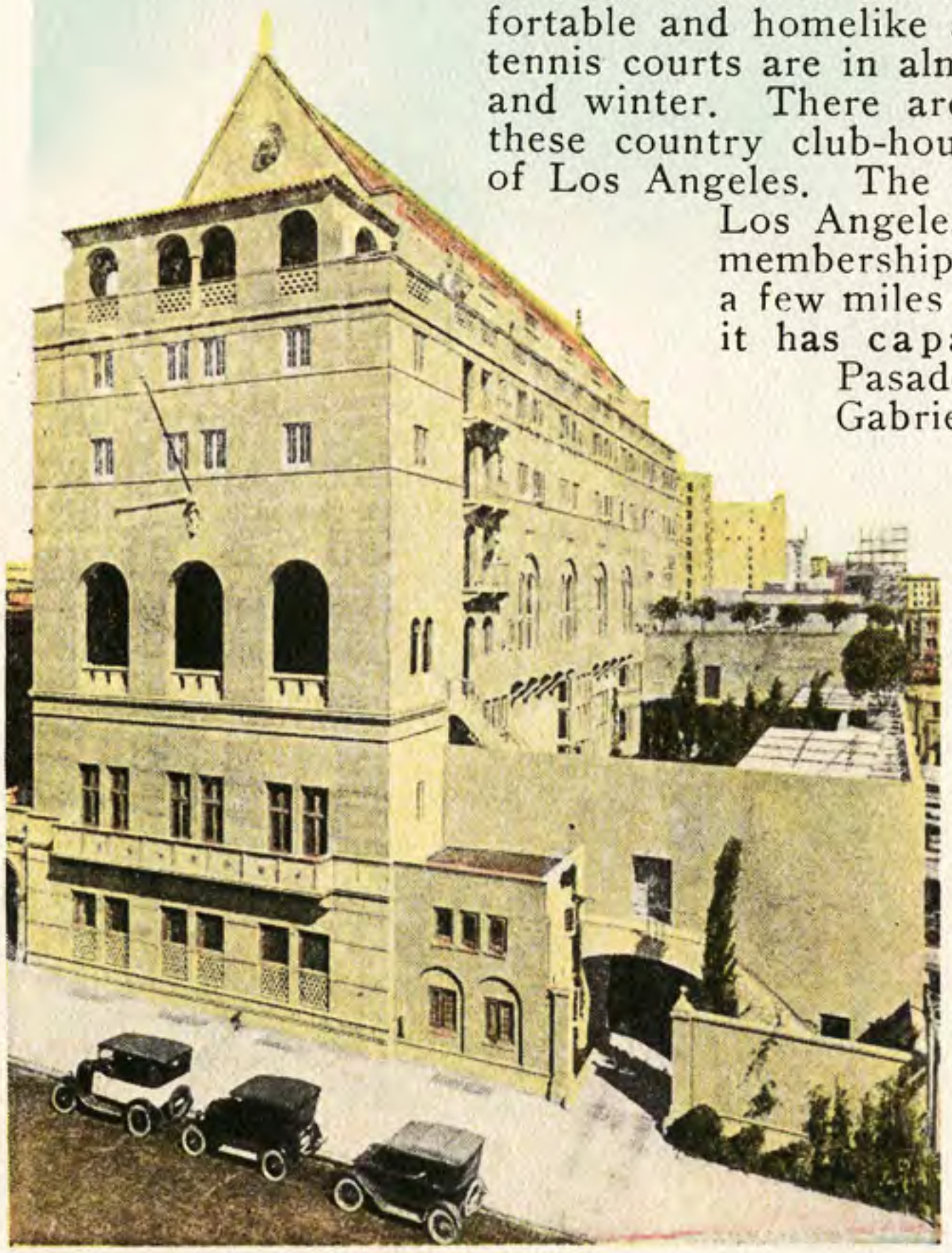
ORANGES AND SNOW



ATTRACTIVE HOMES

hardly hoped to see. Owing to favorable climatic conditions, embellishments of great delicacy and color schemes and forms of structure impossible in more rigorous climates are here altogether practicable.

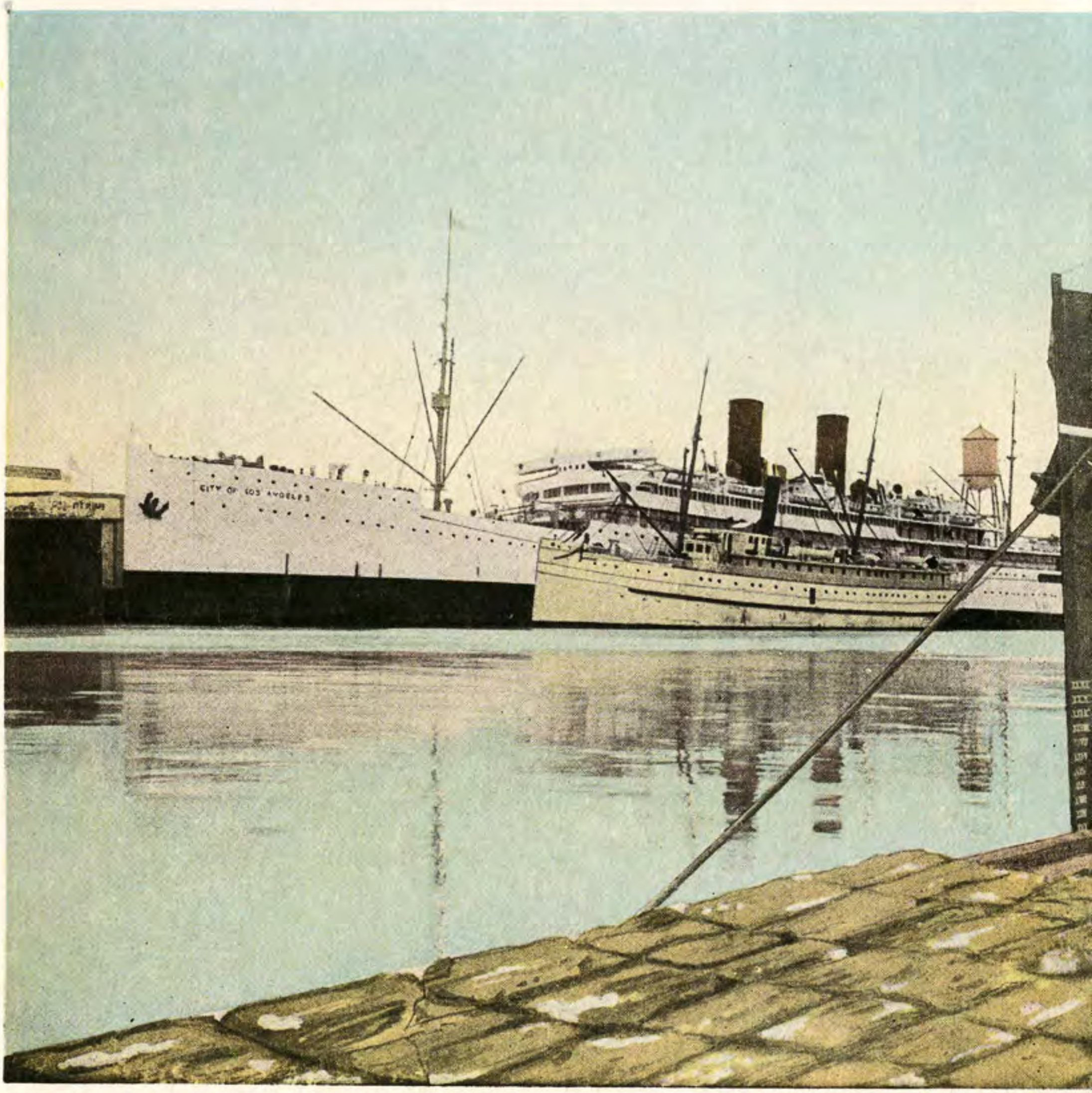
As might be expected in this section, where the sun shines over three hundred days in the year, the country club idea is exceedingly popular. There are nearly fifty of these clubs scattered through Southern California. The buildings are not so pretentious as many of those found in the east, but they are comfortable and homelike and the golf links and tennis courts are in almost daily use, summer and winter. There are a dozen or more of these country club-houses within easy reach of Los Angeles. The largest of these is the Los Angeles Country Club with a membership of 1500. It is located a few miles west of the city, where it has capacious grounds. The Pasadena Golf Club, the San Gabriel Country Club, the Hollywood Country Club, the Wilshire Country Club, the Flintridge Country Club, and the Annandale Country Club are all within a few miles of the business center of Los Angeles on the suburban electric lines.



UNIVERSITY CLUB

Los Angeles in 1923 had the greatest school building program in its history. Owing to the rapid increase in numbers of pupils, it has been necessary to build by

SKY



LOADING COTT

LINE

ON AT LOS ANGELES

WESTLAKE PARK

wholesale. To accommodate the increase alone of the past year, it will be necessary to build at least forty new schools of ten rooms each. On June 3, 1924, the citizens voted $34,000,000 in additional bonds by a majority of almost 20 to 1. Already we have ten magnificent high schools.

The private schools in Los Angeles are many and of high standing. There are numerous large business colleges and schools that teach singing, music, drawing, elocution, etc., exclusively, in addition to military academies for boys and collegiate schools for girls. Los Angeles is credited with paying the largest per capita tax for public education in the country.

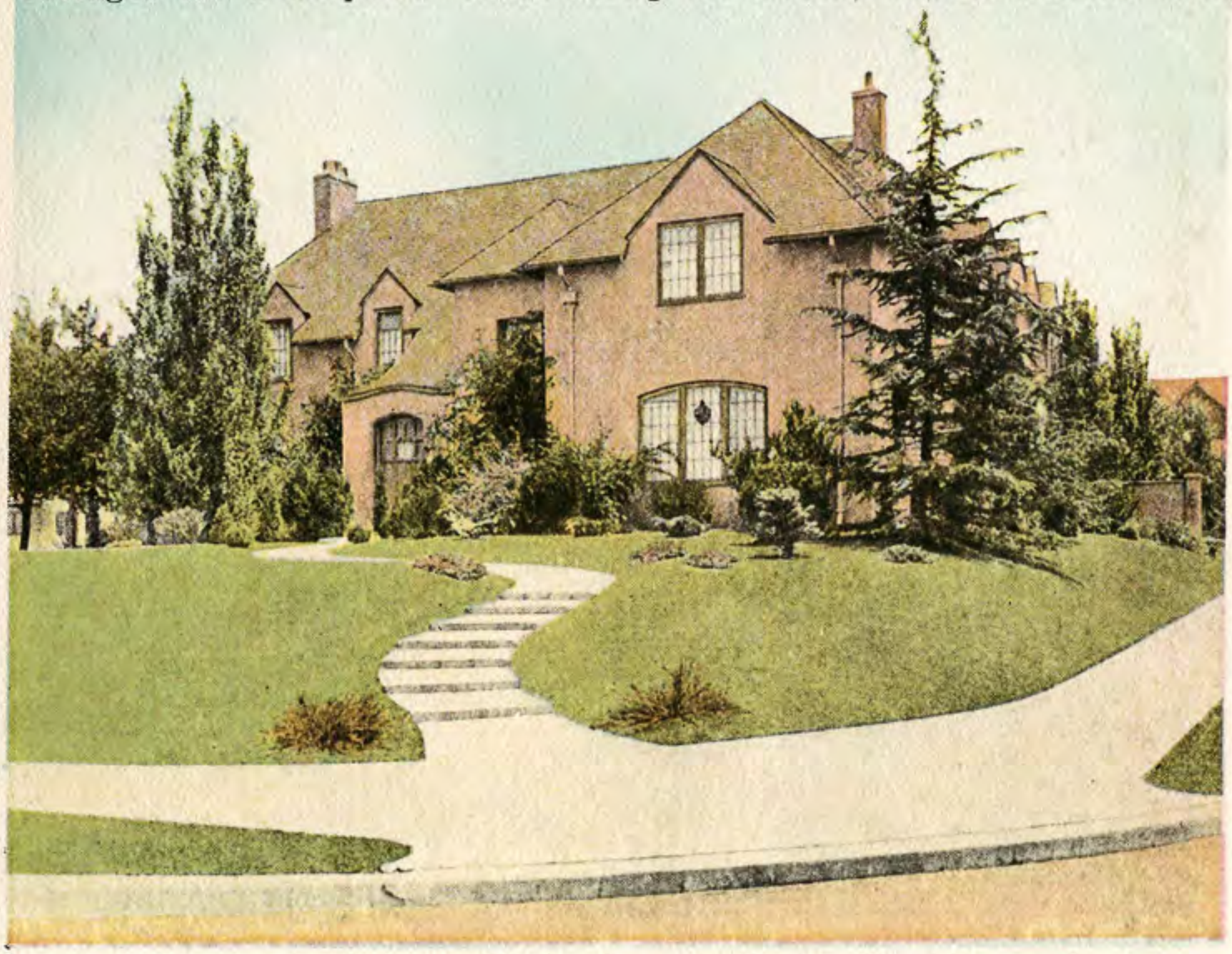
The Los Angeles County coast line contains a varied succession of scenery. In addition, it has this great advantage—that the beauties of the beach and ocean may be enjoyed to perfection every month in the year. Even at midwinter, when the beaches on the Atlantic Coast are deserted, numerous visitors may be seen at the beach re-

OTIS ART SCHOOL

BUNGALOW

sorts on a Sunday or holidays enjoying a dip in the surf, or gathering ocean treasures. Not only is the winter climate beyond all comparison with that of the eastern coast at the same time of year, but the summer is also far more pleasant. On the coast line there is never an oppressively warm day.

The leading seaside resorts of Los Angeles are Santa Monica, Ocean Park, Venice, Redondo, Long Beach and Catalina Island. Santa Monica, which is reached in less than an hour by two electric roads, is a well improved, progressive seaside city, with beautiful homes, fine beach and many attractions for summer visitors. Ocean Park, adjoining Santa Monica on the south, is built up with neat cottages for a couple of miles along the beach, with a cement walk



PRIVATE RESIDENCE

HARVESTING OLIVES

four miles long and thirty feet wide. Still farther south, Venice, reached in about thirty minutes from Los Angeles, is a most unique and attractive resort. Seal Beach is among the newer resorts. Redondo has a wharf where fishing is a favorite pastime, the largest salt water plunge in the world and a beach where moonstones are found. North of Redondo are the resorts, Hermosa and Manhattan, with fine beaches. San Pedro, now a part of the city of Los Angeles, is the center of the shipping industry of the Southwest. The view from the high bluffs is beautiful.

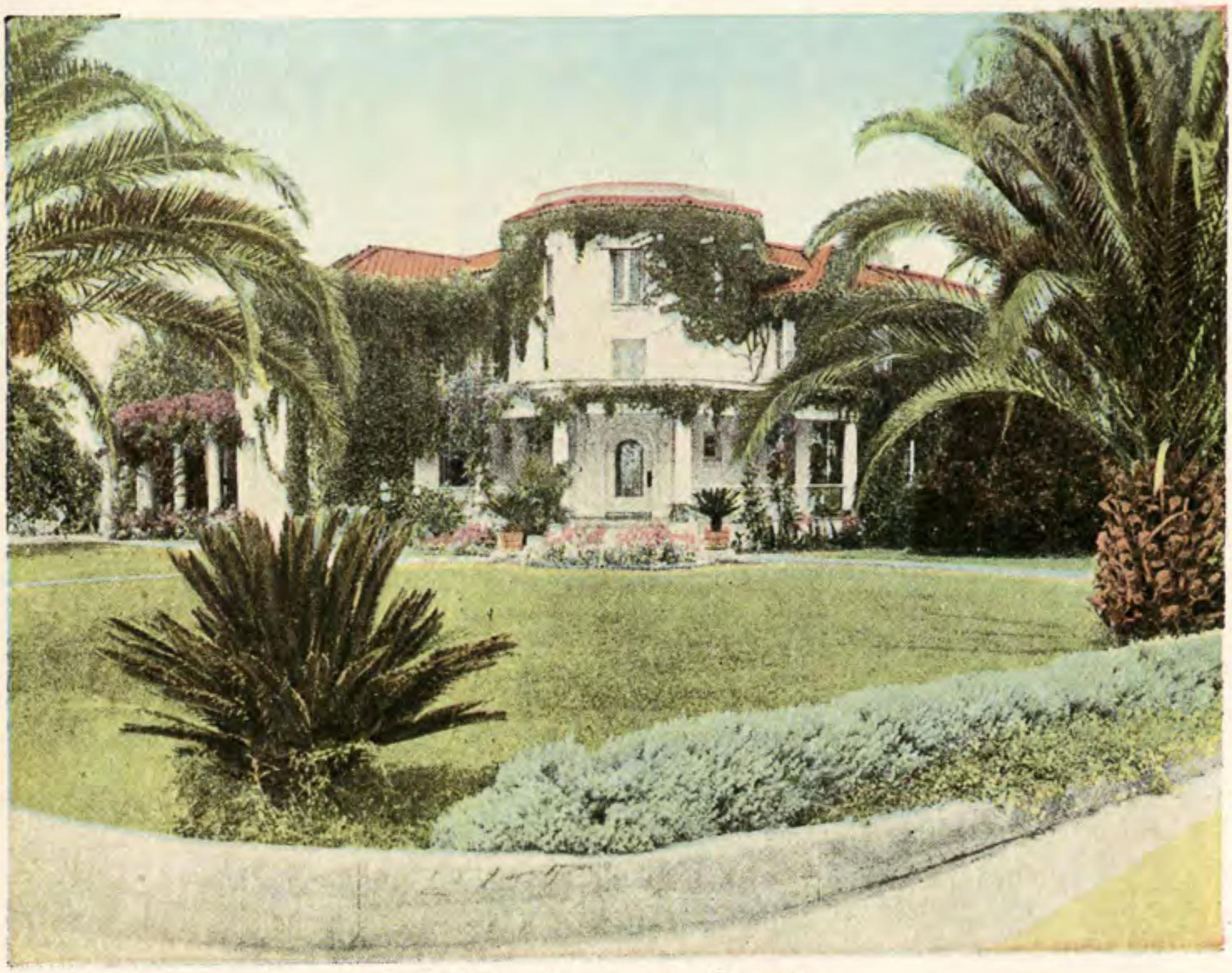
Long Beach, a few miles east of Los Angeles harbor, reached by

A PICTURESQUE HIGHWAY

Museum Exposition Park

steam and electric railroad, is a thriving city of 125,000 people, with one of the finest stretches of hard, level beach on the coast, and a pleasure wharf 1800 feet in length with a large sun parlor at the outer end. During the past few years the growth has been very rapid, and a protected harbor has been dredged within the city limits. Alamitos Bay, adjoining Long Beach, has a high, breezy, location on a bluff.

Santa Catalina is a picturesque, mountainous island about thirty miles in length and twenty-five miles from the mainland. The water here is remarkably calm and clear, so that marine growths may be seen at a depth of 50 feet or more. There is fine, still-water bathing,



A Home Among the Flowers

PRIVATE RESIDENCE

big fish in great quantity, which attract amateur fishermen from all over the world, stage riding and other attractions. Hotels and cottages, together with a "tent city" furnish accommodations to visitors and a fine band plays during the summer season. The island is conducted as an "up-to-date" winter as well as summer resort, steamships making daily trips from Los Angeles harbor. Thousands of people from Southern California, Arizona and more distant points visit Catalina each year, many of them "camping out" for several months in the "Canvas City."

The Sierra Madre, or Mother Range, the foothills of which are about ten miles from Los Angeles City, is a romantic and interesting range of mountains, which no tourist should fail to visit. Along this range are a number of interesting canyons. The two most popular peaks in the Sierra Madre are Mount Wilson and Mount Lowe. The former is reached by a comfortable trail, either foot or on horse-

COLORADO STREET BRIDGE, PASADENA

FOOTHILL BOULEVARD

back. Near the summit is a picturesque camp where good accommodations are furnished to visitors. The crest of the mountain is a parklike tract shaded by giant pines, from which the visitor looks across a tremendous gorge into the heart of the range. Here is a world-renowned astronomical observatory with a large telescope. Mount Lowe is reached by electric cars and cable, the whole forming an interesting and ingenious system of mountain railway, which extends to Alpine Tavern, at a height of about 5,000 feet. Half way up is Echo Mountain, where there is a small observatory.

In the metropolitan manufacturing district of Los Angeles. there are 6000 establishments, with an annual output in excess of $1,150.000.000. The openings for manufacturing enterprises in the City are many and varied. Not only do local manufacturers enjoy the advantages of cheap fuel, but they have cheap power and an equable climate that

PRIVATE RESIDENCE

Spanish Bungalow Court

adds to the efficiency of the workers, in addition to lessening the cost of construction of factory buildings. The market for Los Angeles manufactured goods is large and is constantly being extended. The Industrial Department of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce serves to bring capital and manufacturing opportunity together. Inquiries addressed to the Chamber on this subject will receive prompt attention.

Los Angeles is the center of a number of large mineral fields in Southern California. The chief products, exclusive of petroleum and asphaltum, are gold, borax, clay, cement, granite, lime, salt and chemi-

Private Garden

GROUP OF NEW APARTMENTS

cal ores. California produces annually some $250,000,000 worth of mineral products. There are some 51 varieties mined commercially and some 25 that have not yet been developed. The larger part of the state's mineral wealth is to be found in Southern California.

Los Angeles is the natural headquarters for not only the mining activities of Southern California, but also the vast mining sections of lower California, Sonora, Mexico and Arizona, and the rich territory in Southern Utah and Nevada. The manufacture of mining machinery and supplies gives employment to a large number of persons in Los Angeles.

One of the most remarkable features of development in and around Los Angeles in the past few years has been the greatly increased production of petroleum. In 1912 four oil fields within twenty-five miles of Los Angeles harbor produced 10,993,206 barrels of oil. In 1921 the

FLOWERS IN THE MOUNTAINS

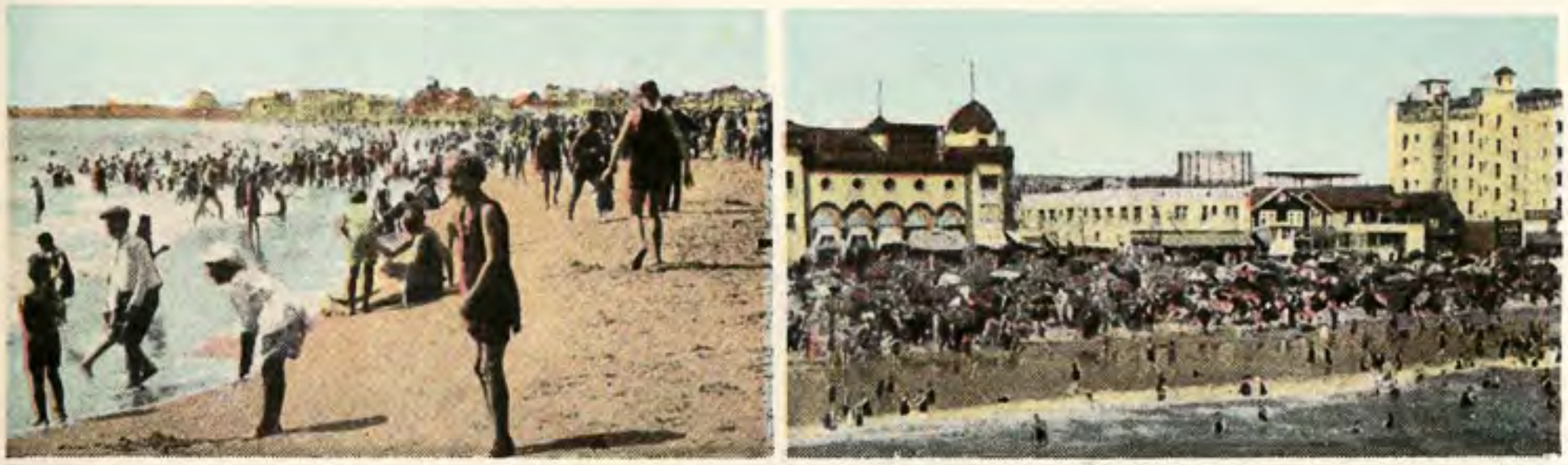
Los Angeles Country Club

number of fields within this area had increased to nine and the production was 35,587,492 barrels. In 1922 this production was practically doubled, and in 1923 Los Angeles and Orange Counties together produced 205,139,940 barrels valued at $194,961,663. This oil is used very largely for fuel as well as for refining. Railroad experience shows that four barrels of oil at $1.00 per barrel is equivalent to one ton of coal, costing $14.00. Los Angeles has become the largest oil port in the world, its product going to many lands. There are thirty-two refineries in the vicinity of Los Angeles, many smaller ones having been added during 1923.

One of the most stupendous enterprises ever undertaken by an American municipality is the Los Angeles aqueduct, started in 1908, and completed in 1913, bringing an abundant fresh water supply to the city, a distance of over 250 miles, from the snow-clad slopes of Mt. Whitney, the highest mountain in the United States outside of Alaska.

From reservoirs, in the San Fernando Valley, the water is de-

Yachting



Bathing at Long Beach

livered into the present distribution system by pipe lines. The aqueduct has a capacity of 258,000,000 gallons delivered at the outlet. The water flows through 46.56 miles of tunnel, 12 miles of siphon, 100 miles of lined and covered conduit, 37 miles of open lined canal, 24 miles of open unlined canal and over 10 miles of reservoir paths. The total cost of the work was about $25.000,000.

Much preparatory work had to be done, including the construction of 225 miles of mountain roads and trails, many cut in solid rock, a telephone system 350 miles long, and many structures. In addition, the City caused to be built the Nevada and California Railroad, a broad gauge system from Mojave to Owenyo, a distance of 142 miles across the Mojave Desert. The City also built three hydro-electric power plants to generate power, and for the lighting of camps and tunnels.

The generation of power from a fall of 1500 feet in the aqueduct has been provided for by a bond issue of $10,000,000. The total power possibilities approximate 120,000 horsepower, the major portion of which can be developed within 47 miles of the city. A municipal electric light and power system for the whole city is being built. A bond

Catalina Island

GRAMMAR SCHOOL

issue of $16,000,000 has recently been passed by the people for this purpose.

The city is now again studying the water situation with a view to providing for the time when it shall have two million population.

There is probably no important city in the United States where most of the necessities of life are more reasonable than in Los Angeles.

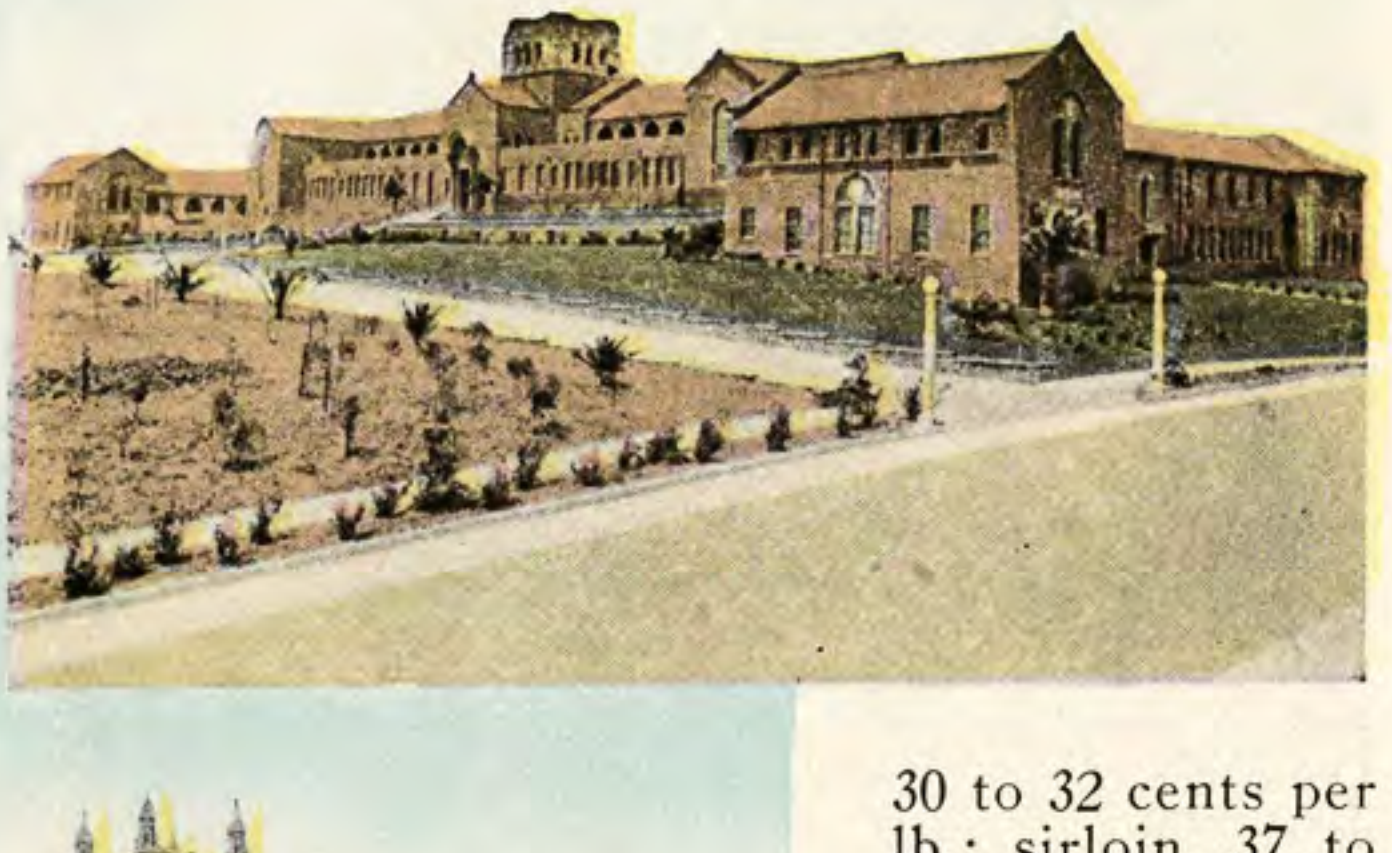
Following are normal retail prices:

Pears, 10 cents per lb.; peaches, 10 cents per lb.; apples, 5 cents per lb.; figs, 15 cents per lb.; watermelons, 1½ cents per lb.; lemons. 10 cents per dozen; oranges 15 to 40 cents per dozen; strawberries, 1 box for 15 and 20 cents.

Potatoes, $2.50 per 100 lbs.; string beans, 10 cents per lb.; peas, 2 lbs. for 25 cents; tomatoes, 5 cents per lb.; carrots and turnips, 5 cents per bunch; celery, 1 bunch for 15 cents; cucumbers, 5 cents each; egg plant, 10 cents per lb.; flour, $2.45 for 50 lbs.

Round steak, 30 to 32 cents per lb.; sirloin, 37 to 40 cents per lb.; leg of mutton, 25 cents per lb.; chops, 35 cents per lb.; lamb, 50 cents per lb.; veal, 30 to 45 cents per lb.; roast pork, 17 to 45 cents per lb.; fish, 12½ to 30 cents per lb.

Butter, 50 cents per lb.;



HIGH SCHOOLS

CHURCHES

eggs, 53 cents per dozen; milk, 17 cents per quart; turkeys, 34 to 58 cents per lb.; rabbits, 50 cents per lb.; hens, 38 cents per lb.

Eucalyptus $24, oak $26, mesquite $26, per cord; coal, $16 per ton; fuel oil, $1.52 per bbl.

Oregon Pine, Common $38 per thousand ft.; Rough Common Redwood, $50 per thousand ft.; Clear Rough Pine, $83 per thousand ft.; Clear Rough Redwood, $100 per thousand ft.

Three to five-room cottages in the industrial district, with bath, can be obtained at from $40 to $75 per month. Five and six-room comfortable bungalows, with bath and electric lights, in good location, within thirty minutes of the business center, from $50 to $100 per month.

LOCAL CHURCHES

Motion Picture Studio

Five and six-room cottages and bungalows, in good neighborhood, handy to schools, car lines, etc., with modern conveniences, from $50 to $85 per month. Seven or eight-room houses with bath and electric lights, $50 to $100 per month. Five and six-room flats, usually four or more flats to the building, accessible to car line and within twenty minutes of the business center, from $60 to $100 per month. Flats and apartments, with all modern conveniences, from five to seven rooms, well located, $75 to $150 per month.

The highways of Southern California are admitted to comprise the most highly developed good roads system of any section in the

A Mountain Resort

One of Our Motion Picture Studios

United States. This is not an extravagant claim, but the reiteration of expressions that have come from visitors from every part of the world.

Millions have been spent in boulevards that radiate like the spokes of a wheel from Los Angeles to all parts of the Southland. There are more than four hundred miles of roads representing the highest development in construction. From ocean to foothills, through orange groves and rose hedges, these asphalt lanes invite utility or pleasure alike.

Within easy motoring distance are scores of pretty suburban cities, each having its distinctive charm. Visitors in Los Angeles have little difficulty in selecting a different motor trip for each day of a month, while all are over smoothly surfaced highways, lined with nature's most gorgeous handiwork.

Park Scene

Perhaps the most convincing tribute to the highway system is the enormous number of automobiles in the county. More than 410,000 were registered in 1923, an average of one vehicle for every four persons. This is said to be the record of the world.

The overland roads that reach Los Angeles using their own equipment, are the Southern Pacific, Santa Fe, Union Pacific and the Rock Island Lines. Applications at the consolidated offices for rates and transportation facilities to California will be given courteous and prompt attention.

When in Los Angeles, visit the Chamber of Commerce, where you will find the largest exhibit of agricultural and horticultural products in the world. Here you may also profitably enjoy illustrated lectures and motion pictures descriptive of Southern California. For additional information, address the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce or any of the organizations listed below.

The following cities in Southern California maintain chambers of commerce, and if you will write them directly, they will be very glad to supply you with any descriptive literature which they may have available:

IMPERIAL COUNTY
- Brawley
- Calexico
- Calipatria
- El Centro
- Holtville
- Imperial City
- Niland
- Seeley
- Westmoreland

KERN COUNTY
- Bakersfield
- Delano
- Kern Co. C. of C., Bakersfield
- Maricopa
- McFarland
- Taft

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
- Alhambra
- Arcadia
- Artesia
- Azusa
- Baldwin Park
- Bell
- Burbank
- Claremont
- Covina
- Culver City
- Downey
- Duarte
- Eagle Rock
- El Monte
- El Segundo
- Glendale
- Glendora
- Harbor City
- Hermosa Beach
- Hollywood

LOS ANGELES COUNTY (CONTINUED)
- Huntington Park
- Inglewood
- Lancaster
- Lankershim
- La Verne
- Long Beach
- Los Angeles
- Monrovia
- Montebello
- Ocean Park
- Owensmouth
- Pacoima
- Palmdale
- Pasadena
- Pomona
- Puente
- Redondo Beach
- Rivera
- San Dimas
- San Fernando
- San Gabriel
- San Pedro
- Santa Monica
- Sawtelle
- Sierra Madre
- South Pasadena
- Torrance
- Van Nuys
- Venice
- Watts
- Whittier
- Wilmington

ORANGE COUNTY
- Anaheim
- Balboa
- Brea
- Fullerton

ORANGE COUNTY (CONTINUED)
- Garden Grove
- Huntington Beach
- Laguna Beach
- Newport Beach
- Orange
- Placentia
- Santa Ana
- Seal Beach
- Sunset Beach
- Tustin

RIVERSIDE COUNTY
- Arlington
- Banning
- Beaumont
- Blythe
- Coachella
- Corona
- Elsinore
- Hemet
- Highgrove
- Indio
- Perris
- Ripley
- Riverside
- San Jacinto
- Thermal

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY
- Barstow
- Big Bear Valley
- Chino
- Colton
- Etiwanda
- Fontana
- Highland
- Ontario
- Redlands

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY (CONTINUED)
- Rialto
- San Bernardino
- Upland
- Victorville
- Yucaipa

SAN DIEGO COUNTY
- Coronado
- Escondido
- Fallbrook
- La Jolla
- Oceanside
- San Diego

VENTURA COUNTY
- Fillmore
- Oxnard
- Santa Paula
- Ventura

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY
- Carpinteria
- Santa Barbara
- Santa Maria

TULARE COUNTY
- Dinuba
- Exeter
- Lindsay
- Porterville
- Strathmore
- Terra Bella
- Tulare Co. B. of T. Visalia
- Tulare
- Visalia
- Woodlake

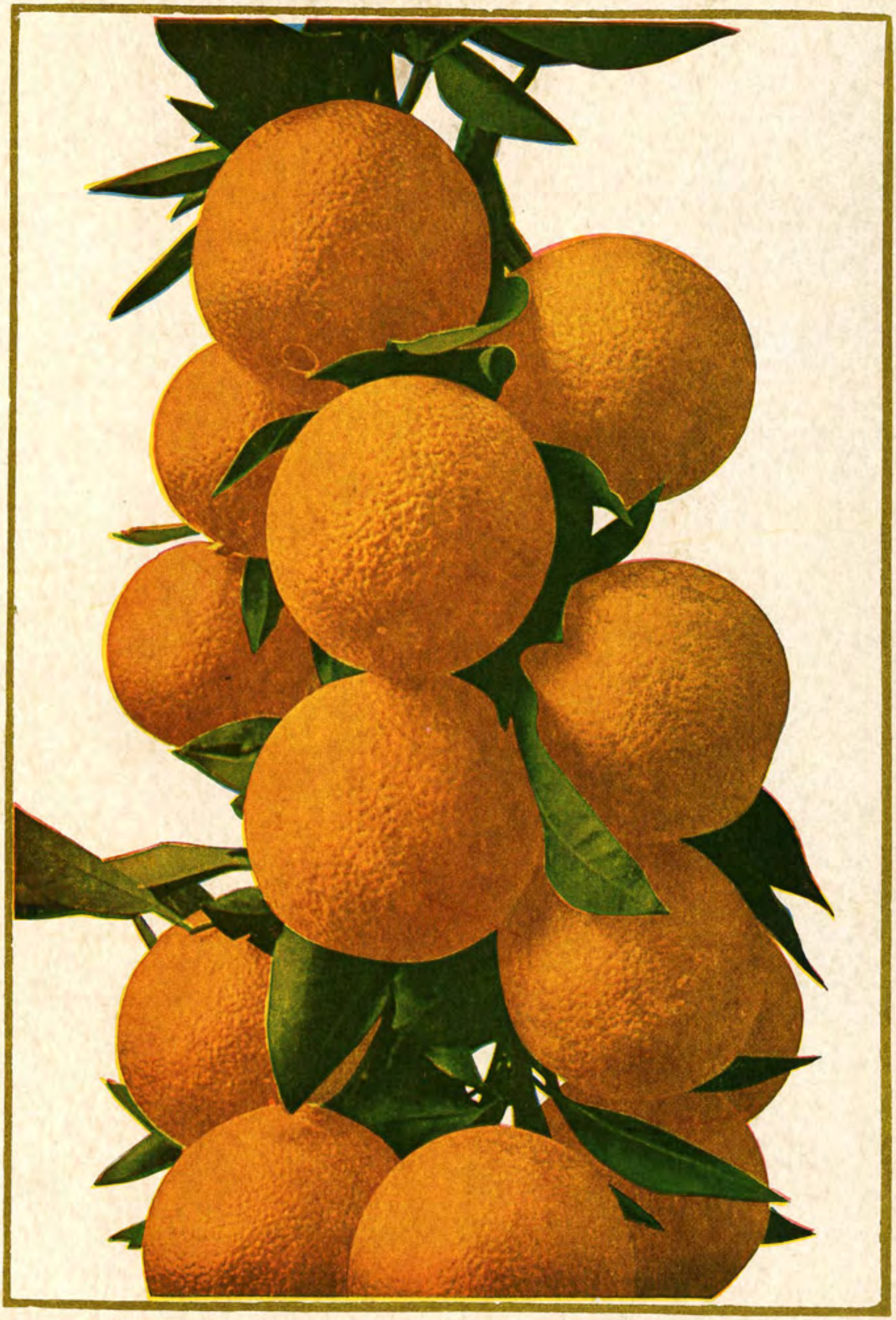
LOS ANGELES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE PROGRESS OF LOS ANGELES SHOWN BY FIGURES

Compiled by the LOS ANGELES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

POST OFFICE BUSINESS	BANK CLEARINGS	BUILDING PERMITS		POPULATION		
		NO.	VALUATION	YEAR	L. A. CITY	COUNTY
1900 $ 259,468.72	$ 122,692,555	1,922	$ 2,519,361	1860	3,700	4,000
1901 312,524.48	161,466,671	2,826	4,376,916	1870	5,728	6,200
1902 399,617.56	245,516,094	4,863	9,603,132	1880	11,093	20,000
1903 497,531.06	307,316,530	6,395	13,046,338	1890	50,395	101,454
1904 600,444.75	345,343,956	7,089	13,409,062	1900	102,479	170,298
1905 719,053.63	478,985,298	9,543	15,382,057	1901	*117,000	195,000
1906 929,638.27	578,635,516	9,072	18,158,520	1902	*125,000	210,000
1907 1,037,869.50	581,802,982	7,599	13,304,696	1903	*136,000	230,000
1908 1,089,493.04	505,588,756	7,371	9,931,377	1904	*175,000	275,000
1909 1,276,664.05	673,065,726	8,571	13,260,703	1905	*201,000	305,000
1910 1,476,942.02	811,377,487	10,738	21,684,100	1906	*240,000	350,000
1911 1,646,001.84	942,914,424	12,498	23,004,185	1907	*263,782	400,000
1912 1,906,398.91	1,168,941,800	16,455	31,367,995	1908	*295,687	425,000
1913 2,152,749.20	1,211,168,989	16,442	31,641,921	1909	*307,322	460,000
1914 2,215,114.71	1,145,167,110	9,979	17,361,925	1910	319,198	504,131
1915 2,241,992.43	1,048,090,667	7,845	11,888,662	1920	576,673	936,438
1916 2,437,356.18	1,292,961,997	7,565	15,036,045	1921	*663,173	1,076,903
1917 2,640,202.18	1,502,250,332	6,699	16,932,082	1922	*762,648	1,238,438
1918 3,070,760.91	1,547,065,051	6,381	8,678,862	1923	*890,000	1,450,000
1919 3,269,134.66	2,339,401,197	13,344	28,253,619	1924	*1,073,995	1,746,300
1920 4,190,660.70	3,994,280,520	25,555	60,023,600			
1921 4,919,348.58	4,211,196,797	37,206	82,761,386			
1922 5,813,139.01	5,152,311,839	47,397	121,206,787			
1923 7,068,875.07	7,024,888,783	62,548	200,133,181			

*Estimated by Chamber of Commerce as of January first.

HOW WE GROW

Population, 1890 50,395; 1900, 102,479; 1910, 319,198; 1920, 576,673; 1924, 1,073,995. Post office business, 1910, $1,476,942.02; 1923, $7,068,875.07.