6. Transportation, Industrial Power and Climate

a. Railroads

Stockton is served by three transcontinental railroads, the Western Pacific, the Southern Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe.

b. Water transportation

The Stockton Deep Water Channel which was completed in 1935 has a minimum depth of 32 feet and width of 200 feet, makes Stockton an inland world port. By reason of this improvement, which was paid for jointly by the Federal Government, State of California, City of Stockton and Stockton Port District, the port is already served by 16 coastwise, 8 intercoastal, 2 gulf and one European line. The business interests of the city are firm in the belief that this project, which cost upward of $8,000,000, assures the future growth of the community.

c. Air Transportation

The city owns a municipal airport, but there is not as yet any regular air transport service making use of it.

d. Highways

Stockton is the center of a net-work of paved highways which radiate in all directions. These highways serve as arteries of travel, making possible the movement of a huge tonnage of products by auto-freight. Numerous bus lines are also maintained to the principal centers.

e. Industrial Power

Electricity, natural gas and fuel oil are all used for the production of power for industrial purposes. The moderate cost of industrial power being a favorable factor.

f. Climate

The annual average mean temperature of Stockton is 59.3 degrees; this with an average annual rainfall of about 14 inches is conducive to a varied agriculture.

7. Special Features

a. Mining. Gold mining which was responsible for Stockton's early growth, is still a minor economic factor. Both "deep" mining and "placer" mining are still carried on within the community's trade territory.

b. Timber

There are six mills in Stockton producing lumber and other timber products, and as the major portion of California's standing timber is tributary to Stockton, this industry will continue to be one of the community's sustaining economic influences.