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Volume One

Number One

MAGAZINE SAN DIEGO

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MAY 1914
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Charles Russell Orcutt,
Editor, publisher, owner,
New Number 1705 Broadway,
San Diego, California.
Issued monthly. Price: each copy, one dime.

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EDITORIAL

The presentation, in encyclopedic style, of many facts worthy of being more widely known, is among the aims of this magazine. Discussion of questions of vital interest may be admitted, but criticism, as a rule, will be omitted, except when truth and justice are endangered by such a policy.

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FAUNA AND FLORA

A certain Jefe Politico in Mexico was requested by the governor of the state to render a report on the fauna and flora of his district. A second more peremptory demand for the delayed report is said to have elicited the following:—

Dear Sir:—Fauna left this locality two weeks ago. Flora is in jail. Awaiting your further instructions, I am your most obedient servant, etc.

Jose Gonzalez, Jefe Politico.

BELLE AIR PARK

Lot 39, block 5, Belle Air Park, San Mateo Co., Cal., ("South San Francisco"). 25x100 feet, sidewalk, sewers, water, graded street, street trees, etc. Price \$800.

Will exchange for San Diego.

BROADWAY

Lot 12, block 2, Culverwell's Addition to San Diego, Cal., 50x100 at S. E. corner of 17th st. and Broadway.

Tenants wanted for stores to be erected.

CITRUS NURSERY

The Unger nursery, one of the show places of Tulare and Fresno counties, can be purchased with or without the present stock of citrus trees, olives, etc. Price \$300 per acre, all planted in citrus trees. Terms. Let us show you.

EAST KLAMATH FALLS, OREGON

Block 6, First Addition, six full lots. This block adjoins a public park. Price \$600.

Will exchange for San Diego.

GOLDEN HILL

N. E. cor. of 23d and E sts., San Diego, Cal., (75 feet on E, 65 ft. on 23d), with 12-room house (corner vacant). One of the choicest view corners on Golden Hill. Price \$15,000.

Will give long lease of whole property, or improve for satisfactory tenant.

GUTHRIE, OKLAHOMA

Lot or block 9, Ball and Ferguson's subdivision of N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, of section 20, T. 16 N., R. 2 W. of the Indian Meridian, containing two acres. Price \$1000.

Will exchange for San Diego.

JAMUL, CALIFORNIA

The N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, section 2, T. 17 S., R. 2 E., S. B. M., San Diego county. "Running water, perennial springs and oak trees." Price \$2000.

Will exchange for San Diego.

MANCHESTER, MONTANA

Lot 10, block 28, 50x125 feet, near the co-operative woolen mill. Price \$1000.

Will exchange for San Diego.

VINEYARDS

Forty acres near Sultana, California, 29 in full bearing Muscats, 5 in Malagas, with some black figs, and alfalfa. Soil rich, dark, sandy loam, with an abundance of water. Price \$13,000. Terms. Let us show you.

Forty acres near Dinuba, California, with dwelling, barn, pumping plant, and "lots of water;" 14 acres in Muscat and 10 in Thompson's Seedless; 12 in bearing peaches, 4 in alfalfa. Price \$12,000, one-third down. Let us show you.

Eighty acres in raisins and table grapes, alfalfa, etc., near Sultana, California, with an abundant water supply. The soil and climate are especially adapted to the growing of Malagas and the Emperor grape, but less than half is yet planted, and the vines not yet in full bearing. Price \$13,200. Terms. Let us show you.

Unimproved lands near Orosi, California, suitable for vines, oranges, or other fruits, can be offered in tracts of 20, 40, 60, or 80 acres, at \$100 per acre, on reasonable terms.

El Cajon valley, near San Diego, California, is noted for its profitable raisin vineyards. Let us furnish particulars regarding some bargains.

At Jamul, California, we have 40 acres suitable for a vineyard or olive orchard. See notice elsewhere.

OLIVE ORCHARDS

Twenty acres near Orosi, California, eight acres just planted in Manzanillo and Mission olives. Soil is a rich sandy loam. An abundance of water. Price \$6000. Terms on application. Let us show you.

ORANGE ORCHARDS

Smith Mountain Tract, 100 acres, 60 in Valencia oranges, 30 in vineyard (Malaga, Muscat and Thompson's Seedless). Near Dinuba, Cal. Price \$60,000—terms. Let us show you.

PORT ANGELES, WASHINGTON

Lots 1 to 24, block 11, Union Pacific second addition. Price \$150 each.

Will exchange for San Diego.

MONEY—CO-OPERATIVE INVESTMENT

If you have money for investment please fill out the following blanks, sign and mail to—

C. R. Orcutt, New No. 1705 Broadway

Dear Sir.—I have \$..... which I desire to invest in first or second mortgages, stocks, bonds, real estate (cross off words to suit your wishes) to yield per cent. profit.

Name

Address

If you wish to secure a loan or sell any property, please fill out as below—

C. R. Orcutt, New No. 1705 Broadway

Dear Sir.—I wish to secure a loan at.....per cent. of \$..... on the following security, and will pay you the usual 2 per cent. commission on conclusion of the loan.

You are authorized to sell for me the following described property for the sum of \$.....on terms named, and I agree to pay you a commission of 5 per cent. on the first \$5000 of sales, and 2½ per cent. on sale price in excess of \$5000, on acceptance of first agreed payment.

This authorization to sell is given you exclusively for a period of six months, in consideration of your advertising each month from this date in the MAGAZINE SAN DIEGO—advertisement to appear within sixty days of the date of this agreement, and unless revoked in writing at the expiration of six months this agreement shall be considered as still in force as long as the described property may be advertised continuously in said MAGAZINE SAN DIEGO.

Name

Address

MAGAZINE SAN DIEGO



MEXICO AND MEXICANS

The United States of Mexico comprise 26 states and three territories. The work of the writer has taken him to all but four of these states—Chiapas, Tobasco, Campeche and Yucatan, and the territory of Quintana Roo, which appears on the older maps as a part of Yucatan.

The population according to the census of 1910 was 15,000,000. In round numbers 3 millions were of European descent, six millions half breeds, and six millions of aboriginal stock.

One thousand families—descendants of the Spanish conquerors—were the owners of nearly all the land a few years ago, but one-half of the best lands in the country have since passed to American, English and German ownership.

The poverty of the masses of people in Mexico cannot be conceived of by the American people. For four centuries kept in subjection and ignorance by their Spanish conquerors, their status has been even less desirable than that of slaves. This class, known as peons, have owned no lands, have received no wages beyond a bare pittance, have been kept in ignorance, and in the bonds of superstition by the priesthood of Mexico, and their moral and physical degradation has been complete.

The peon class must not be confounded with the native Indians who still lived in their tribal villages, cultivated their own lands, and maintained their purity of descent. More than 75 native languages are spoken in Mexico, by tribes that have in many instances maintained their independence of the Mexican government.

One hears much of the hatred of the Mexicans for the Americans. This is true of two classes of Mexicans, the former land owners who have sold their holdings, spent the money in gambling and riotous living, and are now reduced to seeking small salaried positions, and true also of some of the peons who have been ill-treated by their foreign employers—fortunately a small class.

The independent small landed communities do not wel-

come the intrusion of foreigners, but may be depended upon to show hospitality to strangers in need—even if not wholly welcome.

The Singer Sewing Machine may be found in nearly every Mexican home, except among the most isolated regions, or the poorest peon class. Stoves are unknown even in the cities outside of foreign quarters. A Mexican town or city is without chimneys, cooking being done with charcoal in the better class of homes.

The poorer classes live in huts without windows, often without doors, with earth floors, unfurnished except for a rought table, a few stools and mats, the sewing machine, blankets and pottery of native manufacture.

The day before the bombardment began in Mexico City, in February 1913, I spent at a siding on the National railways near San Luis Potosi. A few peons were engaged in making brick, and only one house of two rooms served for the workmen and their families. At noon I was invited to share in their lunch—beans, corn cakes and water—which was not refused. After lunch I was joined in my search for lichens, cacti and other plants, and later helped aboard the train with my baggage when the train for San Luis arrived. My own lunch, taken from Mexico City, I left behind, and hope it was appreciated by the children.

Everywhere in Mexico I have met with the greatest kindness from the natives, who would often leave their work to show me some plant or flower, without prospect of reward. Once I was warned that I was trespassing on his land by one Indian owner of a few stony acres, but when he learned what I was seeking he devoted the rest of the day in voluntary assistance.

In northern Mexico the people live mainly in flat-roofed mud huts. At Ajusco, at an elevation of 10,000 feet, overlooking Mexico City, the natives lived in round grass huts resembling the ice huts of the Esquimau in shape. In the heart of the tropics the huts are commonly built of sticks plastered with mud and thatched with grass or palm leaves.

The wealthy Mexican lived in palaces in Mexico City, a

city of strong contrasts.

The true Mexican loves peace and his own land—"mi tierra" as he calls it—and when in danger of being conscripted into either the government or rebel armies tries to escape by sleeping at night in the hills. When forced into the army he is generally faithful to whichever side has caught him.

Not so with the half breed—he is always ready to plunder and rob when he can do so with impunity. Meanest of all half breeds are the residents of Vera Cruz with Indian and negro blood in their veins. Honesty and truth have had no part in their training, and in the fight for the survival of the fittest they are doomed to extinction.

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EDWARD SINGLETON HOLDEN

Astronomer, and librarian at the U. S. Naval Academy, formerly director of the Lick Observatory, died March 15, 1914, aged 68 years.

—x—

JOHN JAMES RIVERS

J. J. Rivers, long librarian at the University of California, was born in England January 6, 1824, and died at his home in Santa Monica, California, December 16, 1913. He was chiefly known for his work in Entomology, but also made large collections of mollusks and fossils. An interesting sketch by Ira M. Buell is given in Science, n. s. 39: 319.

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VICTORIANO HUERTA

Give the Devil his due.

One of the sights of Mexico City were the pitiable human deformities that met the visitor at every turn on her streets—begging a few centavos. In 1913 these were banished to public institutions, where they were cared for as public charges.

The pulque shop once monopolized many of the street corners of Mexico City. President Huerta, in 1913, established the most drastic regulation of the liquor traffic that had ever been attempted, closing saloons on Sunday.

Poor drunken Indian—Huerta must go! Who next—Pancho Villa, bandit, Venustiana Carranza, land owner, or Emiliano Zapata, butcher?

Do you know the fate of Durango?

—x—

TOBACCO

The use of this poisonous weed is one of the evil habits of the day. The injury to our young men from smoking cigarettes is one demanding more stringent laws. Use of tobacco creates a craving for alcoholic liquors, and the drug is scarcely less pernicious than opium.

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PANAMA-CALIFORNIA EXPOSITION

Over 450 acres in the Balboa Park, in San Diego, California, will be devoted to the international display to be open for the entire year of 1915. More than ten million dollars will be spent on the exposition in its entirety.

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BANK DEPOSITS OF SAN DIEGO

In 1902 the banks of San Diego, California, contained deposits amounting to \$2,336,778.

In 1913 these had grown to \$18,521,928.

The completion of the San Diego and Arizona railroad on or before July 15, 1915, will inaugurate a new era for San Diego. The \$10,000,000 issue of bonds of this road are reported sold in London during April, 1914.

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BUILDING OF SAN DIEGO

Buildings erected in 1902 valued at \$432,140.

In 1910, permits amounted to \$4,004,200.

In 1912 the amount was \$10,001,425.

Population in 1914 estimated at one hundred thousand.

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WINE GRAPES AND WINERIES

This is a large and (for the Devil) profitable industry in California. Those who contemplate entertaining the business

should investigate carefully into the moral as well as financial results that may be attained.

Investments yielding seven per centum per annum are now available for our clients. C. R. Orcutt.

RUSSIAN EXPORT

This journal, organ of the Russian Export Chamber, office of the ministry of Finances, St. Petersburg, is the first magazine in Russia devoted to foreign trade. We note that one advertiser wishes to export yearly 200 pounds of dried ant eggs—an industry that we trust will be encouraged. Dry potato meal, goose-fat, "Swiss cheese made in Russia," lumber, tobacco, and klukwa (cranberry) are other commodities for export.

TAXATION—VEXATION

The Mexico City way of taxing by taking twelve per centum of the rent of a house, has some advantages over the American way of sometimes taking 150 per centum of the income. If the American way hit only the rich man—the working man would rarely object. When it virtually means the confiscation of the humble home—few rich men object.

SIR JOHN MURRAY

Born in Canada in 1841, this eminent Scottish naturalist and oceanographer was killed in an automobile accident on March 16, 1914.

PORFIRIO DIAZ

For thirty years the government of Mexico. In 1884 the writer first visited Mexico City. An able bodied young man, who could neither read nor write, volunteered his services for four pesos (\$2 gold) per month (agreeing to board himself at that).

In 1910 it was difficult to find any young man within Mexico City—or along the railway lines or the larger towns—

who could not read and write a fair copybook hand. Wages—even for peons—had risen to one to three pesos per day.

Then a question of the ownership of oil arose. Oil led to troubled waters—the peace of 30 years was broken. Diaz resigned and departed; volumes have been written in his praise—the above is our tribute to the man.

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PARKS AND PLAYGROUNDS

San Diego, California, in its early days, possessed a few men obsessed with the idea that it would sometimes become a large city, and that a big park would then be considered a desirable thing. For a hundred acres were therefore set apart for that purpose, and these men—whose very names are now well nigh forgotten—took every legal precaution known to them to prevent its ever being sold or given away to land speculators. This tract is now named Balboa Park, and 450 acres are being used for the international exposition that is to be kept open during the entire year of 1915, in celebration of the opening of the Panama canal.

LAND OWNERSHIP

In 1492 we are told Cristobal Colon discovered America. A few years later Hernando Cortes, with some Spanish adventurers, followed. A change of ownership in large tracts of Mexican lands also followed—and the former owners became peons—a form of slavery.

The old Mexican way—and it still persists in a few unimportant Indian villages—was what we would now call municipal ownership. Everybody lived in town in his own home, and the lands near by were allotted to each resident, according to his needs, for cultivation. Every member of the family held an inalienable right to the home, and to the land in cultivation. Title remained perpetual as long as use continued. Whenever a field was left untilled, however, it reverted to the community, and was reapportioned to the worthy applicants. No vacant lots occur in these Indian villages, no uncultivated fields within the radius of their influence. But these people were savages—and still so styled by progressive Americans.

ART AND LITERATURE

A MEXICAN GENTLEMAN

A fine old portrait of a typical man of affairs of Mexican colonial days, according to its former owner over 100 years old. Canvas 26½x33 inches, unsigned. Price \$250.

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A MONK'S PORTRAIT

Miniature style on wood panel (split but capable of being restored in fine condition), 5¾x7¼ inches, with monogram of Thomas De Keyser in corner. This old master was born in Amsterdam about 1595, died 1667. The painting has been owned by a Spaniard in Mexico City for over 50 years, and bought by the present owner in 1913. Price \$1000.

—x—

DOVE DESCENDING

Canvas 33x45 inches, unsigned, portraying four figures in sacred history, in the rich coloring that is characteristic of the famous Indian artist, Manuel Cabrera, whose work it is believed to be, according to a well-known critic in Mexico City. Price \$1000.

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RAMON CASTEÑEDA

A sketch by this noted Mexican artist, a member of the San Carlos Academy of Mexico City, who died about 1908, was acquired from an intimate friend of his. Price \$50.

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CRUCIFIXION

An unsigned canvas 28x39 inches, depicting the Savior as surrounded on the cross by four sorrowing companions, is fairly typical of Mexican art in colonial days. Price \$250.

An unsigned canvas 26x34½ inches, depicting the Christ alone on the cross, "over 100 years old," purchased in Mexico City in 1910. Price \$100.

AMERICAN PLANTS

Volume one contains descriptions of over 200 genera and 1200 species, chiefly natives of Southern California.

Volume two continues the descriptions of the plants of Southern California and enumerates those of the entire Pacific Coast.

Volume three continues the above enumeration with additional descriptions, and also contains a synopsis of the ferns of the United States, and lists of plants collected in Mexico.

Price \$4 per volume. Other volumes are in preparation, with many illustrations.

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BOOKS, PAMPHLETS AND MAGAZINES

Of the making of books there is no end.

But many books reach an untimely end.

This magazine will assist its readers in procuring any books desired, that may be obtainable in America or in Europe.

Book lists on application. Books bought, sold and exchanged.

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ORCUTT'S MEXICO

The above publication will not be continued until peace returns to Mexico. Subscribers will receive this magazine instead, or money returned when so desired. We hope to devote considerable space to the natural resources of Mexico.

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WEST AMERICAN SCIENTIST

The first number of this magazine has been reprinted, and will be supplied at 25 cents a copy. Other out-of-print numbers will be reprinted as rapidly as the demand justifies at the same price. All numbers in stock (except reprints) are supplied at ten cents a copy.

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LIFE SUBSCRIPTIONS

Ten dollars, paid at one time, will entitle the subscriber

to receive this magazine for life. Funds received for life subscriptions will form a trust fund for investment, the income only to be used in defraying the current expenses of the magazine. In case of suspension of the publication, temporary or permanent, no refund of money is guaranteed.

CONTRIBUTORS WANTED

Those desiring to advance any worthy enterprise, public or private, can secure publicity in these pages on liberal terms. The magazine will be conducted on a co-operative plan, the full details of which can be ascertained by interested parties.

WHAT FOOLS THESE MORTALS BE

The liquor traffic is a disgrace to any city, causes the depreciation of real estate values wherever it is established, and is a serious menace to the physical and moral life of any community.

Prohibition should be nation wide against King Alcohol as well as opium, lotteries, fraud and other evils—instead of being licensed.

RAPHAEL'S MADONNA

P. A. B. Widener is credited with paying \$700,000 for the painting known as the Panshanger Raphael, painted in Florence in 1505, and called the most valuable painting in America. Its size is 24x17 inches. It is reproduced in color in the Metropolitan for April, 1914 (39:26).

MINERAL KINGDOM

MINES AND MINERALS

San Diego county, California, leads in the United States in the production of gems and precious stones. Beryl, topaz, kunzite, tourmaline (in many colors) and garnet lead in value. Turquoise and opal of fine quality also occur in Southern California.

FRUITS AND FLOWERS

RESURRECTION PLANT

On steep limestone hills, in portions of Texas and Mexico, occurs a curious plant clinging tenaciously by countless fibrous roots that at once hold the scanty soil and the fern-like plant in place. Literally thousands may be found where a misstep would land a careless hunter at the foot of a precipice hundreds of feet high. So thoroughly does this plant take possession that even a cactus finds it difficult or impossible to establish and maintain itself in a mat of resurrection plants (*Selaginella lepidophylla*), which seem jealous of any encroachment upon their domain.

For months these plants remain dry, even for years when no rain falls, the stems curled up into compact balls, but these quickly unfurl after a welcome shower and spread their bright green fronds over the rocks like a magic carpet.

The plant may be kept for years in a house, dry and in compact form, and upon placing in a saucer of water will soon show a broad expanse of green, which fact has given rise to its popular name. Other species of selaginella are sometimes imported from Mexico and sold by curio dealers under the same common name, but these have no relationship with the "Resurrection Plant" of the Holy Land, sometimes advertised.

While our supply lasts we will mail to subscribers at 25 cents each.

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ALFALFA

"The King of Forage Plants" thrives in a mild climate where the water level is in close proximity to the surface of the ground. Three to six or more crops a year may be cut, each of one to three tons per acre, worth from \$8 to \$18 per ton.

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OLIVES AND OLIVE OIL

The olive (*Olea Europea*) is a long-lived tree, early intro-

duced into California by the founders of the Spanish Missions. The pickled fruit and olive oil are among the most wholesome foods known. The visitor to California, who is led by friends into tasting the fresh fruit is not always enthusiastic in its praise, but the taste for the properly cured olive is soon acquired, and a demand for these products is steadily increasing. An olive orchard is a safe investment, and one quite remunerative.

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CACTOGRAPHY

Descriptive notes on cacti will be given from time to time in this magazine. A price list of varieties in stock will be sent free on application.

BARREL CACTUS

We have received from the Colorado Desert a beautiful lot of *Echinocactus cylindraceus*, with bright colored spines. While they last they will be mailed to subscribers at \$1 each.

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THORNBUR'S MAMMILLARIA

The writer has re-collected this interesting species in the type locality in Arizona, in 1913. It was originally described in the *West American Scientist*, and named in honor of Professor J. J. Thornber, of the University of Arizona, who seemed to have been the first to find it, at least in recent years. The original description is reprinted in *American Plants* (2: 679). It has also been collected by Dr. R. E. Kunze, but it seems very rare except where first found by the writer. Elsewhere attention has been called to the possibility of its being identical with Engelmann's unknown *Mamillaria fasciculata*—an appropriate descriptive name, which under the law of priority may have to take the place of *M. Thornberi*.

Plants of this tiny species may be had by subscribers at 50 cents each.

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ECHINOCEREUS PAUCISPINUS

Some fine plants of this Texan species can now be supplied at \$1 each. We secured one cluster of fifty heads—each now

well-rooted and forming new clusters.

—x—

MAMMILLARIA DIOICA

Mrs. Katharine Brandegee gave this name to the common fish-hook cactus, once so abundant around San Diego, California, and south in Baja California—formerly considered to be Scheer's *M. Goodridgii* (*Goodrichii*), originally described from Corros (Cedrus) Island.

Plants 25 cents each; clusters \$1.00.

MAMMILLARIA BOCASANA

Named for the Sierra de Bocas, Mexico, where this small cactus grows among the rocks, less than 2 inches high, flattened-globose, often in clustered heads covered with interlacing white radial spines, one of the 4 central spines is hooked.

Plants Fifty cents each, when in stock.

ANIMATED NATURE

FEATHERS

The plumage of the rifle bird, lyre bird and regent bower bird of Australia, the flamingo of the West Indies, the monal pheasant of India, and the South American blue, and crimson-throated, chatterer, will be contraband in Europe after August 1, 1914, and of the red osprey or cattle egret of India after February 14, 1915.

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PURPLE SEA URCHIN

Along the California coast in some of the lower tide-pools occurs in large colonies this bluish-purple urchin to which Stimson has given the rather long name—*Strongylocentrotus purpuratus*.

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SAND DOLLARS

Frequently on the beaches of Southern California the white shells of a flat sea-urchin, denuded of spines, may be found, and they are sold in curio stores under the name of sand dol-

lars. *Dendraster excentricus* is now said to be its correct scientific name, but it was originally included in the genus *Echinarachnius* by Eschscholtz—the Russian naturalist who described it first. When living the shell is covered with short dark brown spines, and it may be found just beneath the surface on sand beaches at low tide.

Denuded bleached specimens are worth 10 cents each; with attached spines 25 cents each.

MOLLUSCAN WORLD

SUNNY SAN DIEGO SHELLS

In each number of this magazine we propose to publish short descriptive notes on a few West American mollusca. About 1500 species are credited to the Pacific slope north of Mexico.

BINNEYA NOTABILIS

Shell light, thin, ear-shaped, horn-colored, 7 to 14 mm long, too small to house the animal. It has been found on the Santa Barbara and Guadalupe Islands, and on the mainland of Baja California, under dead plants of *Agave Shawii*, but not on the main land in California.

TRUNCATELLA

A genus of unisexual, amphibious, snails, mostly tropical. They occur near the sea, on sea-weeds thrown up on the shore, among rocks, or in shallow water. Animal with eyes at the rear of the base of the two contractile tentacles. Shell small, cylindric or pupoid, with small oval aperture and thin spiral operculum. Whorls transversely ribbed. As the animal approaches maturity, the upper portion of shell breaks off, the animal closing up behind it with a calcareous deposit when it abandons the outgrown parts. On account of this truncation of the shell, the genus has received its name. About 100 species have been described. Named by Risso.

TRUNCATELLA CALIFORNICA

Shell imperforate, thin, translucent, slightly striate; de-

ciduous part of about 5 whorls, acute, gradually enlarged to a maximum of 2 mm; the mature shell usually of about 4 whorls, quite convex, the last one not carinate below; aperture vertical suboval, lip simple, continuous, slightly expanded; mature shells of a maximum diameter of 2 mm, and length of 5, the whorls nearly uniform. The young shells attain a length of 5 mm before it begins to cast off its outgrown whorls.

Type locality: San Diego, California.

In November, 1913, the writer turned over a discarded coat on the edge of a flat subject to tidal overflow from the waters of San Diego bay, and in a space of about a cubic foot, in the folds of the coat, and in the honey-combed mass of decaying sea-grass beneath, discovered a colony of fully 10,000 of these beautiful shining, amber-colored shells, the white animals being quite lively, and in all stages of development.

Twenty-five cents a dozen to subscribers.

CHLAMYDOCONCHA ORCUTTI

A single specimen of this curious clam, that lives outside of its rudimentary shell, is reported from Monterey bay, California. Only known previously from the type locality, False bay, San Diego, California, where it was found anchored by a byssus to the under side of stones.

HELIX ASPERSA

The spotted snail is a European species, long years ago detected at Charleston, S. C., and now not rare about many settlements. In some places it has become a source of annoyance, eating garden flowers and vegetables altogether too freely.

POLYPUS BIMACULATUS

This common Devil fish or "octopus" is described and figured by S. S. Berry in the first annual report of the Laguna Marine Laboratory, 87, figures 47 and 48. It has been recorded from San Diego, Laguna, and San Pedro, California, and was first described by Verrill in 1883.

SUCCINEA UNdulata

Found abundantly in Mexico City, Mexico, on Sept. 20,

1910, with the pale variety *Morchii*.

Specimens ten cents each.

BIFIDARIA PROCERA

Corpus Christi, Texas, 6 May, 1913 (Orcutt).

Specimens ten cents each.

PUPOIDES MARGINATUS

Orcutt 5641: Laredo, Texas, in the drift of the Rio Grande very abundant, March, 1913.

SUCCINEA LUTEOLA

Orcutt 5642: Laredo, Texas, abundant.

Orcutt 7086: Gregory, Texas, abundant.

PRATICOLELLA GRISEOLA

Orcutt 5645: Tampico, Tams, Mexico.

Type locality: Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Orcutt 6161: Robstown, Texas, on *Opuntia*, with *Bulimuli*.

I have found this delicate shell very abundant in the type locality. The Texas shell I consider a very distinct species.

PRATICOLELLA BERLANDIERIANA

Orcutt 7073: Gregory, Texas, 10 My, 1913.

Orcutt 7074: Corpus Christi, Texas.

One of the most abundant of the snails along the Gulf coast of Texas.

POLYGYRA TEXASIANA

Orcutt T075: Corpus Christi, Texas, May, 1910.

This snail was found at various points on the Rio Grande, in the drift, from Langtry to Laredo, and on Devils River, It is very variable in size.

Fine examples ten cents each.

REAL ESTATE AND INVESTMENTS

REAL ESTATE OWNERS

We will advertise in this magazine any improved or vacant lots or lands, when given exclusive agency for a period of not less than 6 months, if price and terms are satisfactory. No charge except regular commission in case of sale—

which will be divided with any agent who assists in effecting a sale.

NATIONAL CITY, CALIFORNIA

Lots 6, 7 & 8, block 3, 75x100 feet, on First Ave., fenced, water piped on, etc. Price \$1500.

Lot 13, block 273, 25x100 feet, corner 17th st. and 8th ave., improved with 2-story brick building 25x60 ft. that cost \$10,000. Will give long lease, sell or exchange.

NEW RIVERSIDE

Lot 5, containing about 10 acres, adjoining the City of San Diego. Price \$2000.

Lot 6, containing about 10 acres, adjoining the City of San Diego. Price \$2000.

RAMONA, CALIFORNIA

West two-thirds of lot 16, Valle de los Amigos; nearly 12 acres, small house, oak and eucalyptus trees, spring, etc., one mile east of the town of Ramona. Price \$1600.

Will exchange for San Diego.

A good tenant for this beautiful camp is desired.

SPEARFISH, SOUTH DAKOTA

Lot 23, block 3, Golden Belt Addition, 25x100 feet near the business center of this beautiful and prosperous town. Price \$500.

Will exchange for San Diego.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS

Usual commissions will be divided with any agent who may assist us in effecting sales of any property advertised in this magazine.

TWO CUPS OF COFFEE

Chancing to spend a Sunday at a hotel in Colima, Mexico, a few miles from the famous volcano, the writer was served the first meals in orthodox fashion, but each time a second cup of coffee was asked for from the young man who served as waiter, who evidently grew weary of an extra journey to the kitchen. On the next occasion, after serving me a juicy steak, eggs, fruit, etc., in the style he had learned I desired them, he set two cups beside my plate, filling them both with coffee, and then disappeared to enjoy his well-earned rest.

