

*Imperial
Valley*

*Imperial County
California*

IMPERIAL

BRAWLEY

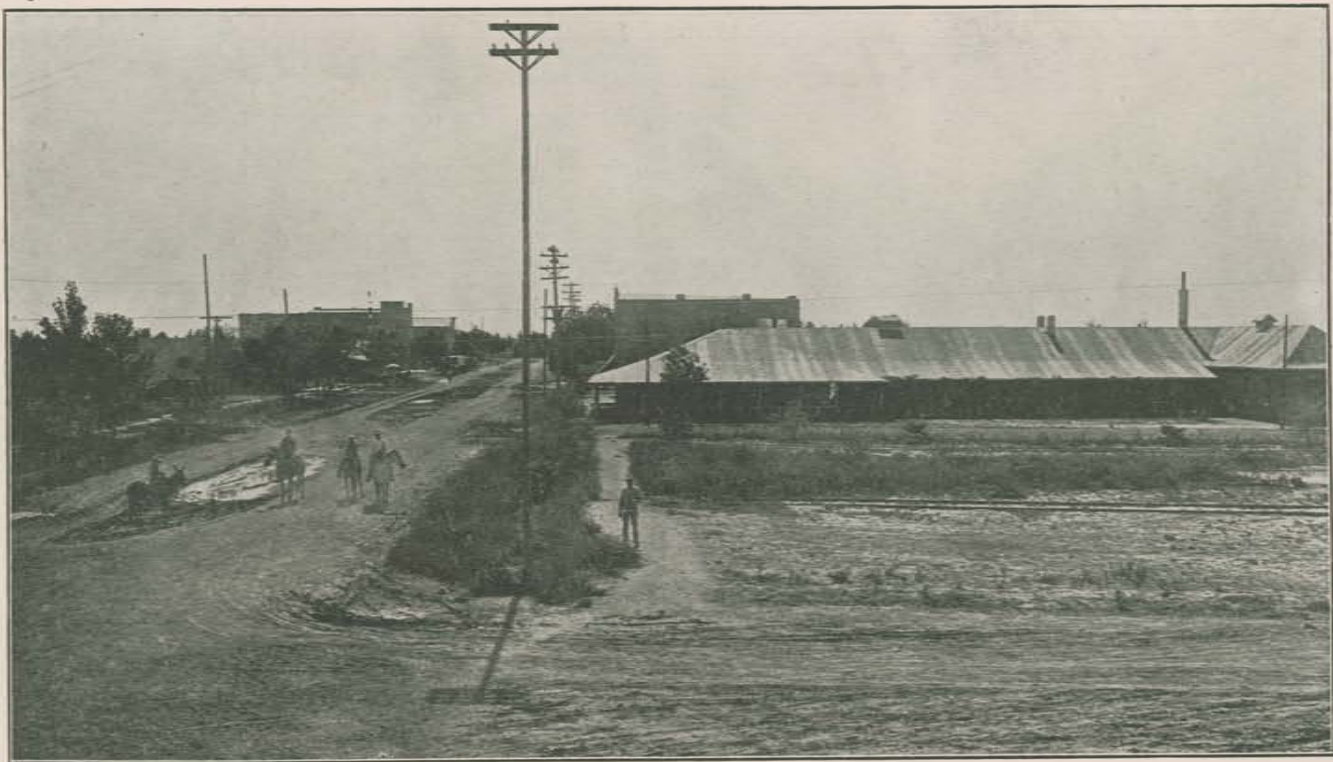
"THE GARDEN CITY"

The world's greatest natural conservatory from which is produced the earliest cantaloupes, melons, fruits and vegetables, besides being the greatest feeding and dairying section of the Southwest.



VALLEY

IMPERIAL COUNTY, CALIFORNIA



TOWN OF BRAWLEY.

THE IMPERIAL VALLEY.

Prior to 1900 the public knew nothing of the Imperial Valley. Then it was the Colorado Desert.

Water changed that "Desert" into a "Garden," and the valley was then christened "Imperial," because of its extent and greatness as a fertile farming country.

The Valley was absolutely of no value as a desert, but with an abundant and cheap water supply it became the most productive country on the American continent.

It is the purpose of this booklet to point out to those in search of homes for farming or business, and those in search of investments, the opportunities which this Imperial Valley presents. The subject is a large one, and hence the story must be briefly told.

The Imperial Valley is located in the central portion of Imperial County, Southern California. The greater portion of the Valley lies below sea level, about sixty miles west of the Colorado river.

THE IMPERIAL CANAL SYSTEM.

In 1900 the California Development Company commenced work on the Imperial Canal System for the purpose of conducting water from the Colorado river to the Imperial Valley and distributing the same over the valley for irrigation purposes.

The canal system consists of a main canal extending from the Colorado river in a westerly direction through the northern portion of Lower California, Mexican Territory, a distance of about sixty miles, and then crossing the international boundary line into the United States and furnishing water to numerous Mutual Water Companies that distribute the same to their stockholders only, at cost price; and these stockholders are the owners of the lands to be irrigated.

The distributing systems of these several Mutual Water Companies consist of over eight hundred miles of canals, some of which are ninety feet wide and carry water from eight to ten feet deep; and then there are all sized canals down to those which are not more than six feet in width, having a carrying capacity of perhaps 10 or 12 cubic feet of water per second—500 to 600 inches of water under a four-inch pressure.

MUTUAL WATER COMPANIES.

It was the desire of the managers of the California Development Company to place the ownership and management of the distributing canal system as nearly as possible in the hands of the men who owned the land to be irrigated. This is the popular water system of Southern California. Hence the Mutual Water Company System.



APRICOT GROVE, TWO YEARS OLD, IMPERIAL VALLEY.

A Mutual Water Company is a corporation formed to furnish water at cost to its stockholders only. The stock of the corporation is sold to land owners on the basis of one share of stock to each acre of land to be irrigated.

There are nine mutual water companies at present in the Imperial Canal system. They are all named Imperial Water Company No.—, and each Company is numbered from 1 up. The nine Companies at present in working order are numbered 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10. No. 3 has never completed its organization.

The general plan for organizing these companies was for the Mutual Company to contract with the California Development Company to construct its distributing system, and to pay for that work by selling to the California Development Company the entire capital stock of such mutual company. The California Development Company would then sell that stock to settlers, and when the stock was all sold the settlers would own and manage the distributing system.

The California Development Company would then contract to deliver a permanent supply of water to such mutual water company at a fixed price of fifty cents per acre foot, which would be equal to about two cents an inch for twenty-four hours flow of water. The Mutual Water Company bears the expense of distributing the water, collecting the pay therefor from the land owners and keeping the distributing system of canals in good condition. This costs from twenty-five to thirty-five cents an acre per year. Therefore if a rancher uses three acre feet of water per year to each acre of land the cost will be from \$1.75 to \$1.85 per acre for water and cost of maintenance.

There are at the present time about 225,000 shares of outstanding stock in the nine mutual water companies located on the same number of acres of land.

FERTILITY OF THE SOIL.

The entire Valley is made from the sediment left by the overflow of the Colorado river through past ages.

The Grand Canyon of the Colorado has been dug out to get material to build the Grand Delta of the Colorado, which extends from the Salton Sink to the head of the Gulf of California, over one hundred miles.

An analysis of the waters of the Colorado river made by government experts shows that each acre foot of water from that river contains commercial fertilizers having a market value of about \$3.50.

Mr. J. B. Lippincott, who was recently at the head of the Government Geological Survey of California, has said that no crop could be raised in the Imperial Valley that would take from the soil more nutriment than would be deposited there by the water necessary to raise that crop. Soil made from such deposits must be exceedingly fertile, and if irrigated by the water carrying such material must remain fertile.



W. H. BEST, STOCK RANCH NEAR BRAWLEY, CAL.

If an acre foot of water costs fifty cents and it carries \$3.50 worth of fertilizers, it is plain that the rancher is getting his water for nothing and his fertilizers very cheap.

DRAINAGE.

The natural drainage system of the Valley is as perfect as it can be. New River channel having a depth of from forty to eighty feet serves the west side of the Valley for drainage and the Alamo River channel having about the same depth gives the east side of the Valley all the drainage that will ever be needed. Both of these channels traverse the Valley from South to North so there is no section that cannot be connected up with either one or the other of these natural drainage systems, should the time ever come when it was found necessary to do so.

THE CLIMATE.

There are three elements that are necessary for the raising of good crops.

First—A fertile soil.

Second—Plenty of water.

Third—Heat.

There is no doubt as to the fertility of the soil as above shown.

The water is the most abundant supply and the cheapest to be found in arid America.

How about the heat? Nobody has ever questioned but that there is plenty of it. The only question is—Is there too much?

The Imperial Valley is warm in summer, very warm. Perhaps hot would be a better term to use; and yet no real harm is experienced by the heat.

POPULATION.

Under the favorable conditions that have existed it is not surprising that the Valley has settled up very rapidly, and that there is today a population of from 12,000 to 15,000 people where prior to 1900 there was no one. In fact the settlement really dates from June 1901 for it was in that month that water was first delivered in the Valley to the east of Calexico, reaching the town of Imperial two months later and not reaching Brawley until 1902.

SCHOOLS.

The school facilities of the whole Valley are very good considering the time that the country has been settled. There are eight districts already organized in the Valley, and five comfortable public school buildings have been erected. One high school district has been organized and the high school is located at Imperial. As the country improves there is no reason why the school facilities will not keep up with the improvements, and be equal in this respect to any section of Southern California.



CANTALOUPE FIELD NEAR BRAWLEY, CALIFORNIA.

CHURCHES.

Each community is represented by one or more religious denomination and a number of comfortable churches have been built.

The people who compose the communities there are the average of the communities which have grown up in Southern California.

NEWSPAPERS.

At the present time there are four weekly and one daily paper published in the Valley, each of which very impartially represents the locality in which it is published.

IMPERIAL COUNTY.

Imperial County has recently been formed. The western line of the county follows closely the eastern base of the Coast Range of mountains and consists of the desert portion formerly in San Diego County, and includes within its boundaries a very rich mineral section.

The conditions of water, soil and climate will undoubtedly make of Imperial County the most productive county in California when fully developed.

AGRICULTURAL SUCCESS.

The ranchers have been successful and made money from the very start. In a new country people always plant those crops which bring them the quickest returns.

In the summer of 1901 after the water was delivered in June, there were about 6500 acres planted to sorgum, Kaffir corn, Milo maize and millet. These crops were planted for feed, for hay had to be shipped in by rail and hauled from 40 to 45 miles across the desert, and it cost delivered about \$35.00 a ton.

In 1902 there were about 25,000 acres planted to barley and wheat as winter crops, in addition to the other crops mentioned above as summer crops. Some alfalfa was also put in.

These crops were largely experimental, and yet there were comparatively few failures, and a few were partial failures.

The people then began to ship in cattle and hogs from Arizona, New Mexico and Texas. This stock would be fed a few months and then be sold at a good profit for the increased weight. This industry has been kept up with increasing profits as the ranchers learned the business and were prepared to do their work in better shape. The ranchers now calculate to make a profit of \$10 a head for feed stock for three or four months, and they can feed from one to four head of cattle to the acre and proportionately more when hogs are fed.

A crop of barley and wheat can be sown in November and harvested in May, and this field can be pastured to good advantage for a month or more



ALFALFA, ONE OF THE LEADING PRODUCTS OF IMPERIAL VALLEY.

without interfering with getting a good crop, and then a summer crop can be planted in June and matured before time for planting a fall crop.

While the crops enumerated above have shown a fair margin of profit to the farmers, yet the standard of the Valley for feed purposes is alfalfa. Thousands of acres are now furnishing feed for thousands of head of cattle, hogs and dairy cows. During the past two years quite a number of very comfortable fortunes have been made by farmers, who have been able to stock their ranches so as to use all of their crops for feeding purposes. The following letters from several of the farmers speak for themselves on that subject.

BRAWLEY, CALIFORNIA, Aug. 28th, 1907.

DEAR SIR:—

In reply to request for a crop report for 1907 I beg to advise you as follows:

My alfalfa field is three years old, and I began cutting this spring in April, and have taken off to date, five cuttings; with a total average per acre of seven ton, netting me in the field, \$5.50 per ton. I will cut three times more this season, and my aggregate receipts will be about \$60 per acre. Entire cost of growing and harvesting, including water, is about \$20 per acre, thus leaving me net about \$40 per acre. I consider this land worth \$400 per acre as a revenue producing property.

Yours very truly,

W. P. MANSFIELD.

BRAWLEY, CALIFORNIA, Aug. 21st, 1907.

DEAR SIR:—

In accordance with your request we beg to advise you that we sowed in February, 1907, thirty acres to alfalfa and mixed with the seed a small quantity of barley. In April following we placed in the field 200 hogs and 11 horses and mules. This stock has been fed exclusively on this field to the present date, and we are under necessity now of placing additional stock on the field to keep the alfalfa down.

We consider that this land has been worth to us to date for grazing purposes \$60 per month.

Yours very truly,

SHANK BROS.

BRAWLEY, CALIFORNIA, Aug. 19th, 1907.

DEAR SIR:—

I hand you herein a report of my crop for the past year. I had 1½ acres of Irish potatoes. The gross returns were \$275.75, leaving me approximately \$100 net per acre for the crop.

I had 1 acre of tomatoes. The gross returns were \$300, leaving me approximately \$125 net per acre for the crop.

I had ½ acre of beans. The gross returns were \$100, leaving me approximately \$75 net per ½ acre for the crop.

I consider that land similar to that on which the above crops were grown is reasonably worth \$100 per acre as a revenue producing property.

Yours truly,

J. F. ROTH.

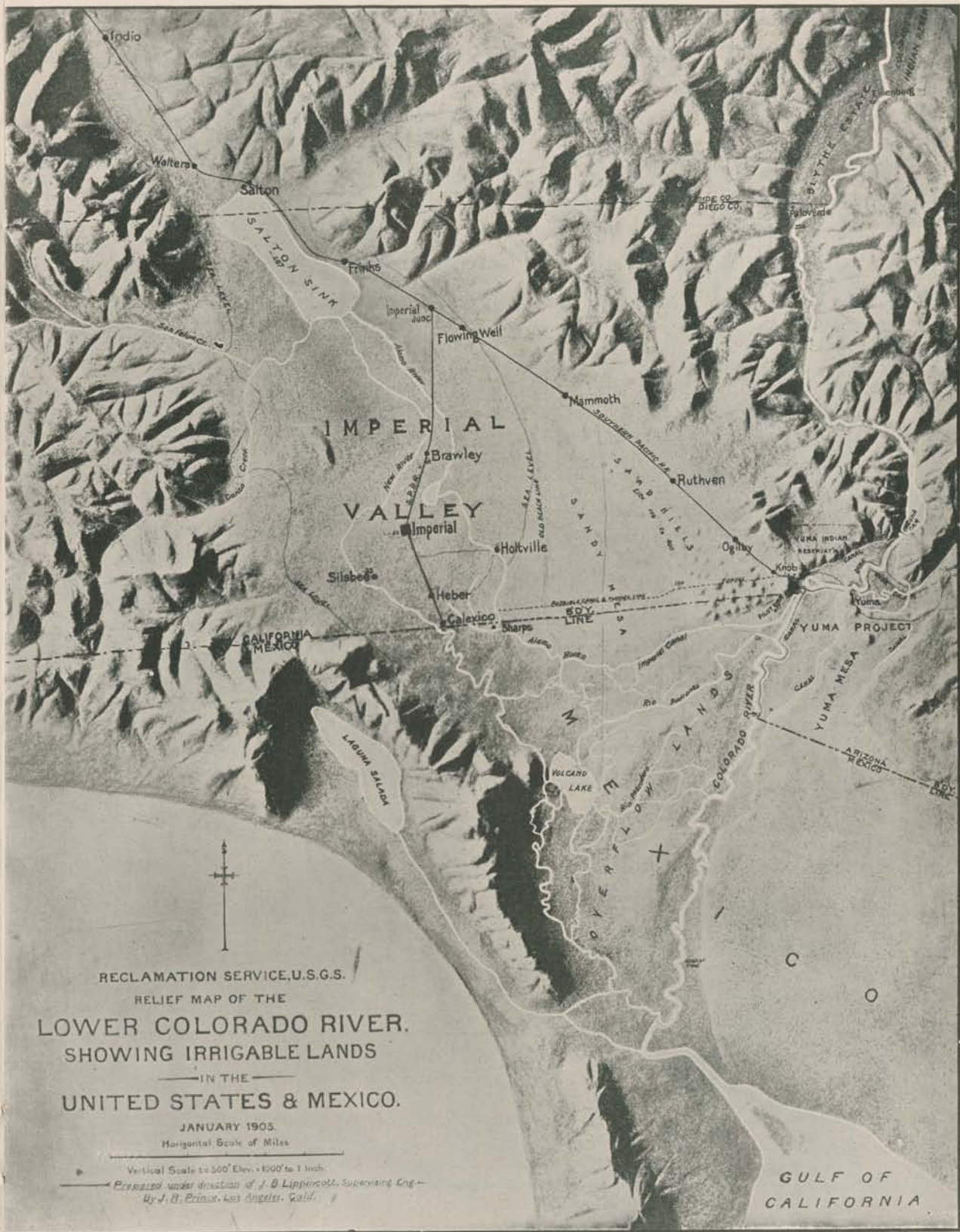
BRAWLEY, CALIFORNIA, Sept. 11th, 1907.

DEAR SIR:—

I herein hand you report of my crop for the past year. I had ten acres of cantaloupes, from which I harvested a little over 2500 crates; paying me after harvesting expenses



40 ACRES CANTALOUPE, J. J. MILLER, NEAR BRAWLEY, WHICH PRODUCED DURING SEASON OF 1907 \$12,239.



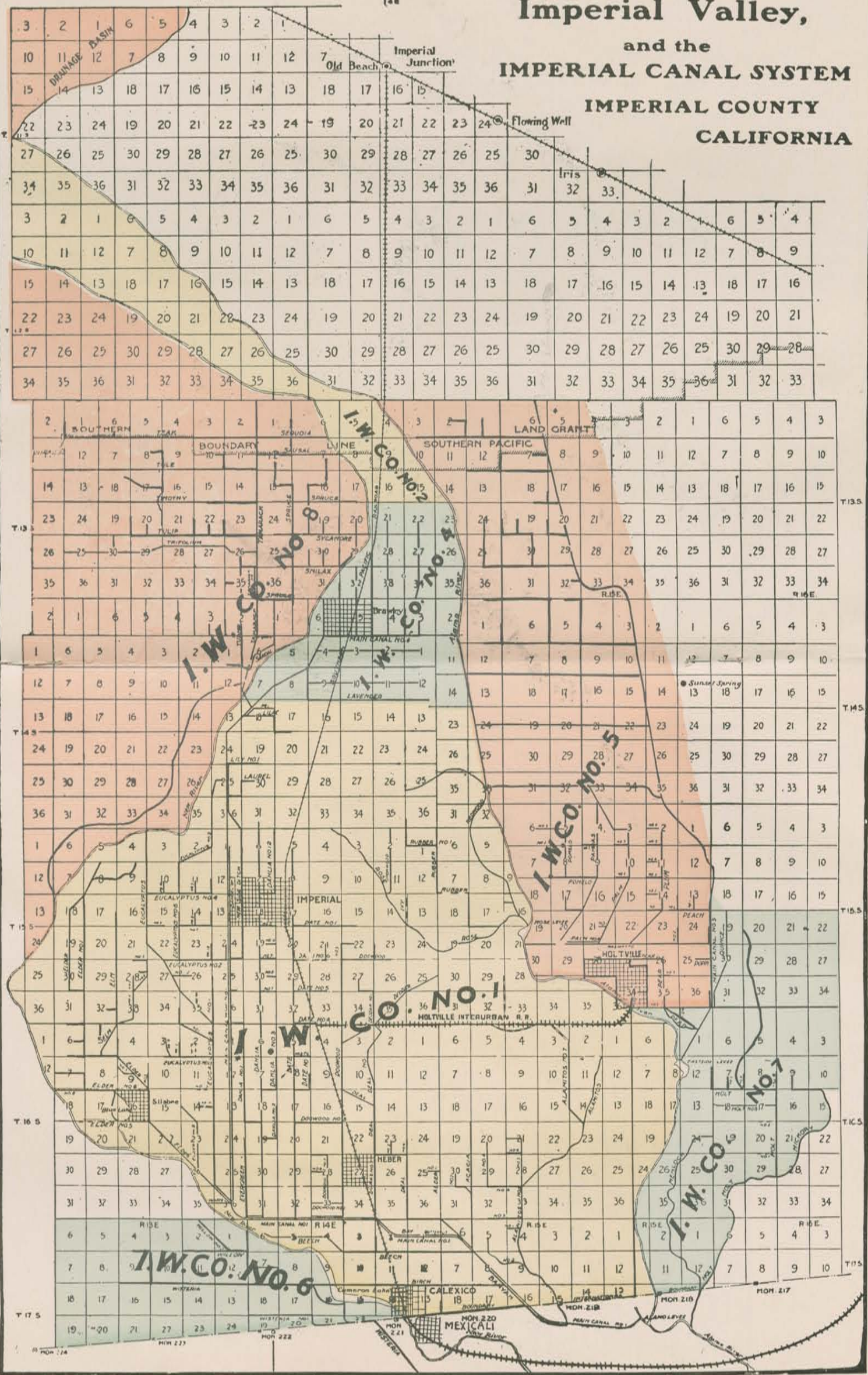
RECLAMATION SERVICE, U.S.G.S.
 RELIEF MAP OF THE
LOWER COLORADO RIVER.
 SHOWING IRRIGABLE LANDS
 — IN THE —
UNITED STATES & MEXICO.

JANUARY 1905.
 Horizontal Scale of Miles

Vertical Scale to 500' Elev. = 1000" to 1 inch.
 Prepared under direction of J. O. Lippincott, Supervising Eng-
 By J. H. Prinn, Los Angeles, Calif.

GULF OF CALIFORNIA

**MAP of
Imperial Valley,
and the
IMPERIAL CANAL SYSTEM
IMPERIAL COUNTY
CALIFORNIA**



were deducted, \$2500. The cost of farming up to the time of harvesting I estimate at \$25 per acre.

After taking off the cantaloupes I planted this field to Indian corn on August 1st. It is at this writing shoulder high and promises to be a good crop.

I am raising 300 hogs on pasture, having used 13 acres of alfalfa and 50 acres of green barley. I am now fattening them on 30 acres of ripe barley. My alfalfa used in this way is producing \$56 per acre per year, and the barley \$24 per acre.

On 18 acres of my barley land I have planted a second crop consisting of beans. The beans were planted August 15th to 20th and are now 8 inches high.

I consider that land similar to that on which the above crops were grown is reasonably worth \$80 per acre as a revenue producing property.

Yours truly,

V. J. WELCOME.

BRAWLEY, CALIFORNIA, Aug. 10th, 1907.

DEAR SIR:—

Pursuant to your request I am pleased to report to you that I have from my 8-acre field of alfalfa taken five cuttings since March 25th. The smallest cutting of the five amounted to ten tons, and the largest, nineteen tons. The total receipts for the hay delivered were \$449, paying me from \$9 to \$10 per ton. In the field the same hay would have brought from \$7 to \$8 per ton. I will get three more cuttings this season.

I have another alfalfa field consisting of 20 acres for which I have refused \$600 cash rental in advance for one season, the land to be used for a cantaloupe crop.

I have five acres of 4-year-old and five acres 2-year-old grapes, from which there were taken 1943 crates, weighing 26 pounds per crate. These grapes were sold at the packing shed for from 90 cents to \$1.55 per crate.

Yours very truly,

R. MALAN.

The Valley is this year, 1907, shipping to market from \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000 worth of commodities and it is only in its infancy.

CANTALOUPE.

Prior to 1905 cantaloupes had been tried in an experimental way only, but in such a way that it was clearly proven that the growing of them could be made a commercial success. During 1905 the Brawley Farming and Experimental Company was organized by the farmers, and property owners at Brawley for the purpose of trying out a number of very promising products; of the various experiments made, Bermuda onions, tomatoes, asparagus, sugar beets, and sweet potatoes gave promise of large returns per acre.

During 1905, 45 cars of cantaloupes were shipped besides a large number in small quantities to Los Angeles and other coast markets. In 1906 the carload shipments amounted to 266 cars. In 1907 to 346 cars.

A large quantity of garden and field products was shipped during this period in less than carload lots and the returns to the farmers have been very large.



PACKING HOUSE OF BRAWLEY FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, BRAWLEY, CAL.

**RETURNS RECEIVED BY SOME OF THE CANTALOUPE GROWERS
AT BRAWLEY, CALIFORNIA FOR THE SEASON OF 1907.**

| | |
|---|------------|
| J. A. Fiedler had 35 acres in cantaloupes. | |
| Received net cash..... | \$11662.14 |
| or \$333.20 per acre. | |
| Hovley and Amage had 22 acres in cantaloupes, | |
| Received net cash..... | 10091.68 |
| or \$458.71 per acre. | |
| Hovley and Roth had 30 acres in cantaloupes, | |
| Received net cash..... | 9396.44 |
| or \$313.21 per acre. | |
| J. J. Miller had 40 acres in cantaloupes, | |
| Received net cash..... | 12239.90 |
| or \$305.99 per acre. | |
| Stahl Bros. had 45 acres in cantaloupes, | |
| Received net cash..... | 16837.44 |
| or \$374.16 per acre. | |
| D. Wiechmann had 28 acres in cantaloupes, | |
| Received net cash..... | 11498.24 |
| or \$410.65 per acre. | |

**STATEMENT OF L. M. LYON FOR BRAWLEY CANTALOUPE
GROWERS ASSOCIATION. SEASON 1907.**

Record of 209 cars shipped for the Brawley Cantaloupe Growers Association, net growers \$146,918.93 divided between twenty-three growers. A net per car of \$703.93 1-3 or \$6,387.82 per grower. This is net after all commissions including freight, express, refrigerator service, office expenses, extra icing and shed fee has been deducted.

I think you will agree with me that it is a great record.

Very Truly,

THE LYON BROS. CO.
M. O. COGGINS CO., Distributors,
Per L. M. LYON.

Attest:

W. V. STAHL.
Secretary, B. C. G. Ass'n.

N. B. New York sold 64 cars and made net to Association—Fancy Standards \$2.77, Choice Standards \$2.27, Fancy Ponies \$1.76, Choice Ponies \$1.66 and Fancy Jumbos \$2.62 per crate.



45-ACRE CANTALOUPE FIELD NEAR BRAWLEY THAT PRODUCED DURING SEASON 1907 OVER \$10,000.



INTERIOR OF PACKING HOUSE, BRAWLEY CANTALOUPE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, BRAWLEY, CAL.

EARLY FRUITS.

The Colorado Desert, of which Imperial Valley comprises the larger part of the irrigable portion, has been aptly termed the Hot-house of America. The climatic conditions are such that all products that can be grown here are matured earlier than any other part of the United States. It has been demonstrated that almost all kinds of vegetables and fruits can be put into the market from a month to six weeks earlier than from any other place. The only other competitor in the markets at such times would be the hot-house products; it, therefore, needs no further argument on this point to show that the highest possible price can be obtained for such products with practically an unlimited market. Up to the present time grapes, several varieties of berries, apricots, peaches, pears, some varieties of apples and plums have been proven to be a commercial success and to be ready for market at a time when the same varieties cannot be obtained from any other locality. Tomatoes, Bermuda onions, asparagus, in the vegetable line, are also ready for market several weeks ahead of any other locality, and have been proven to yield phenomenal returns per acre.

The Date of Commerce gives promise at the present time of being one of the most valuable products of the Valley, but a full demonstration of its real commercial value cannot be definitely stated at this time, as it requires a longer period in which to obtain the varieties that will be adapted to the soil and climate. So far, however, the small amount that has been produced indicates a success for the date even beyond the dreams of its most enthusiastic supporter.

A date tree comes into full bearing at about six years of age, and will then yield an average of about 100 pounds to the tree, worth 50 cents a pound.



40-ACRE VINEYARD TWO AND THREE YEARS OLD, IMPERIAL VALLEY.

Prof. Swingle, the United States government date expert, says that a date orchard of the choice varieties will yield a good crop six years from planting, and the crop will pay interest on \$2000 an acre.

The climatic conditions are also found to be valuable in maturing all varieties of grain at an earlier period than any other place in Southern California with the accompanying advantage of higher prices in the market.

Oranges, lemons and other citrus fruits will doubtless do well here. Thus far no extensive groves have been planted, but the experimental trees put out three years ago at Brawley are heavily loaded with fruit and it is as fine as can be found in any of the famous citrus sections such as Riverside, Redlands, Ontario, Pomona, etc.

WHAT ARE LANDS WORTH?

For general farming purposes, grain and stock raising, the Imperial Valley lands are conceded by all to be well worth \$100 an acre, at a very conservative calculation.

When it comes to cantaloupes that will give a net return of \$125 to \$250 an acre, the price of the land must materially advance.

When it comes to early fruits, a very large acreage of choice lands near to railroad can be utilized, and these lands will be classified in price with some of the choicest fruit lands of Southern California.

Early fruits command the cream of the markets, and the United States is at our feet demanding these fruits.

RAILROADS.

In new countries it is customary when discussing the railroad question to refer to what is going to be done. In the Imperial Valley we can refer with pride to what has been done.

As soon as it was demonstrated that the Imperial Valley was a grand agricultural success, the Southern Pacific Company commenced building a branch line from Imperial Junction in a southerly direction through the heart of the valley via Brawley, Imperial and Heber to Calexico, a distance of forty-five miles, and already Imperial has become the third largest paying station of that company in Southern California, and business of that town being second only to that of Los Angeles and the great shipping port of San Pedro.

So much for what has been done. There are also some projected lines that are worthy of notice.

As shown by the accompanying map the Imperial Valley is traversed through its center by the Imperial and Gulf Railway branch of the Southern Pacific. This branch is being extended and will be completed during the present year, through a portion of Lower California to a point on the main line west of Yuma. The outlet obtained by this branch has given the Valley ordinary railroad accommodations. In addition to the Imperial and



RANCH OF W. P. MANSFIELD NEAR BRAWLEY.

Gulf Railway, a short line has been built from a point about four miles south of the City of Imperial, where is now located the new town of El Centro, to the town of Holtville.

The shape of the Valley demands, and it undoubtedly will obtain a number of branch lines connected with a main line to properly serve all parts of the Valley.

In addition to what has already been done in the way of railroad building the San Diego and Arizona Railroad Company which is being projected by the Spreckles interest, from San Diego to some point on the Colorado

River, will cross the Valley at some point, at present unknown. This road will certainly be built as rapidly as the work can economically be done, and will give the Valley a direct outlet to the Pacific Ocean at San Diego.

TOWNS AND CITIES.

At the present time there is an estimated population in the Valley of from 12,000 to 15,000, scattered over an area of about 250,000 acres of land.

The building of the Imperial and Gulf Railroad through the center of the Valley resulted in the establishment of certain natural centers, where the business of the farmers could most conveniently be transacted, these are Brawley, Imperial, El Centro, Heber, Calexico, Silsbee and Holtville.

TOWN OF BRAWLEY.

Commencing at the northern end of the territory now being irrigated as shown by the enclosed map, the town of Brawley, with a present population of about 600, occupies a central position in what will be the central portion of lands that will eventually be irrigated. The topography is such that it makes accessible to Brawley an area of about 80,000 acres of land now under irrigation and with a much larger area tributary to it as the canal system is extended towards the north. The greater part of the lands surrounding the town of Brawley are of such a character that they are adapted to all of the more valuable products, such as early grapes, early fruits of all kinds, cantaloupes, tomatoes and asparagus, in fact, all kinds of early garden products, in addition to being equally well adapted to the growing of all kinds of grains and alfalfa. It has taken the lead from the very earliest settlement in the Valley in the experimental work of all of these products and has been aptly named the Garden City of Imperial Valley.

The amount of money that will be paid to the farmers adjacent to Brawley for the season of 1907 is now estimated to closely approximate \$500,000.

The town site was selected at a point where the country slopes in three directions from the center of town. The New River channel is within a half mile of the townsite, and at this point has been cut down to a depth of more than sixty feet, thus providing abundant drainage facilities for all time for the disposal of all waste water from the town.



GROUNDS SURROUNDING OFFICE OF IMPERIAL INVESTMENT CO.,
BRAWLEY, CAL.



EIGHTH STREET, BRAWLEY, CAL., LOOKING SOUTH.



HOME PLACE, TOWN OF BRAWLEY, CAL.

At the present time there is a good public school with two teachers taking all of the grades taught in the public schools of the country.

There are three religious organizations having regular services.

The Imperial Valley Bank, a State institution, with \$25,000 capital and over \$100,000 deposits.

The Brawley News, a weekly newspaper, keeps the people in touch with the local affairs of interest.

The Bungalow Hotel, with its proposed enlargements during the next few months, together with the restaurants and lodging-houses in town, will amply take care of the traveling public.

Merchandise interests are being properly looked after by the several stores where goods of all kinds may be obtained at very reasonable prices.

The Brawley Town and Improvement Co., the owner of the townsite and domestic water system, as well as the Bungalow Hotel, is fully alive to the needs of the town, and will take the lead in any necessary town improvements, and anticipate and provide many before they are actually needed.

In addition to the Brawley Town and Improvement Co., there are several firms engaged in the real estate business, who are thoroughly reliable and well posted in regard to real estate conditions at this point.

The Brawley Cantaloupe Growers' Association is the pioneer concern through which the first cantaloupes and other garden products were marketed; it has been one of the leading factors in the building up of business in the town to the present time. It has large packing sheds, and cooling room and warehouses for handling its goods.

The Port Costa Milling Co., of Los Angeles and San Francisco have constructed at Brawley a large warehouse for the storage of all grain products, and are always ready to purchase such products at the prevailing market price paying cash for all purchases.

The Brawley Fruit Growers Association is a more recent organization, but of a similar character, organized for a similar purpose as the Brawley Cantaloupe Association. It also has a very large packing shed, cooling room and warehouse facilities.

The town has a domestic water system, distributing water to the business and residence section under pressure, electric lights, etc. In fact all ordinary modern conveniences that can be expected in a new locality.

The town is laid out along broad lines with all of the main streets from 80 to 100 feet in width, and numerous parks for outdoor recreation, so necessary and desirable in a warm climate. On the streets and in the parks thousands of trees have already been planted and more will be planted during the coming season.

It will be the central trading point for a circle of other smaller centers, which will at this point find their natural outlet for their products and be able to get their supplies at reasonable rates; it is, therefore, certain that the

town of Brawley will in the near future develop into quite an important city as the inevitable result of its strategic position.



OFFICE OF IMPERIAL INVESTMENT CO., BRAWLEY, CAL.

PRICE OF LAND WITH WATER.

At the present time improved land with water can be purchased in districts No. 5 and No. 8 which are tributary to Brawley, at prices ranging from \$25.00 to \$40.00 per acre, including a full water right, irrigating canals and diversion gates complete. Similar land in No. 4 and No. 1, located closer to the town and railroad will range in price from \$35.00 to \$60.00 per acre, while the improved lands will vary according to improvements and location from \$50.00 to \$200.00. The possibility of production from these lands need no further comment nor presentation than is contained in the crop statement of several of the farmers to be found herein.

IMPERIAL INVESTMENT CO.,

Suite 315 H. W. Hellman Bldg.,

Los Angeles, Cal.

