

made in Alameda County, while the foreign salt came from Liverpool and Carmen Islands, mostly from the latter place.

**RICE MILLS.**—This city contains the only two rice cleaning mills in the State, viz: the India Rice Mills on Beale near Market Street, and Flint, Peabody & Co.'s mills, on Battery near Greenwich Street. Both mills are of large capacity, and have perfect machinery for cleaning rice of various kinds; the large proportion of uncleaned rice coming from Siam and other Asiatic countries—no rice being produced in California. During 1866 the two mills ran very irregularly, employing engines of 80-horse power, 13 men, and cleaned 7,658,873 pounds. The mills were employed but a short portion of the time, they being able to clean 70,000 pounds paddy per day, or about 22,000,000 pounds per annum, if kept constantly running. The larger portion of the cleaning machinery of these mills has been invented in California, the varied character of the rice imported requiring different methods of cleaning from those practiced in the Atlantic States.

**SAW MILLS.**—A very large portion of the lumber used in San Francisco is received in a rough state from the mills along the Northern coast of California, Oregon, and Washington Territory. The requirements of a varied trade cause a very large amount of resawing before lumber is manufactured, and saw and planing mills of large capacity find a steady and prosperous business in this city. One feature in particular is the immense amount of box making which is required for the transportation of fruits, wines, liquors, etc., to market, as barrels and casks would otherwise have to be imported to meet the demands of these branches at a much increased cost. The manufacture of sash, blinds, and doors has also become very extensive, and promises, in time, to seriously affect the importation of those articles from the Atlantic States. A new branch of sawing has sprung up within the last two years, and promises in future to become of considerable magnitude. This is the sawing of hard or foreign woods for cigar boxes and veneers for furniture, the principal woods used being Spanish cedar for the former and California laurel and Oregon maple for furniture purposes. During 1866 there were 8 saw mills running almost constantly, the principal mills being those of Hobbs, Gilmore & Co., which were driven by a 100-horse power engine, employing 30 workmen, 10 run of saws, and sawing 4,000,000 feet during the year; and Macdonald Bros., who, with a 40-horse power engine, ran 4 saws, employed 10 men, and sawed 1,250,000 feet of lumber. These mills during 1866 were driven by 256-horse power of engines, ran 38 saws, employed 142 men, and sawed 8,950,000 feet of lumber.

**FLOUR MILLS.**—There are eleven extensive flouring mills located in this city. Several of these mills are of first-class capacity, while the reputation of all of them for making flour is unsurpassed. During eight months of the past year ending June 30th, 1867, these mills not only supplied the most of the local demand, but exported 136,958 barrels of flour to the Atlantic States *via* the Isthmus of Panama. The shipment of flour to the Eastern ports was quite a novelty in the trade, but was partly necessitated by the inability of millers there to grind California wheat, for which their milling machinery was not adapted. Several cargoes of wheat had been received in the Atlantic cities, and although the grain was conceded to be of the best quality in appearance, yet from its unusual hardness it was found almost impossible to grind it properly so as to make good flour. Flour ground in this city was then shipped by steamer to New York, which, from its superior quality, soon became a favorite with consumers there, bringing the highest price paid in the market, and establishing a favor-

able reputation for our wheat only second in importance to that of the precious metals of the State. California flour is now regularly quoted in New York market reports, and as regularly commands the highest price paid. The largest mills in the city are the National Mill on Market Street and the Golden Gate Mill on Pine Street. The former, during the year ending December 31, 1866, employed 20 hands, with 4 run of stone driven by a 100-horse power engine, and turning out 97,427 barrels flour, the capacity of the mill being 400 barrels daily, or 130,000 barrels per annum. The Golden Gate Mill, during the same period, employed 20 hands, with 5 run of stone driven by a 175-horse power engine, and made 80,000 barrels flour, the daily capacity of the mill being equal to 475 barrels, or about 150,000 barrels per annum. Eight of the mills, viz: National, Golden Gate, Capitol, Genessee, Pacific, Commercial, Pioneer, and Alta, which, during 1866, were run by engines of 515-horse power, employed 84 men, 20 run of stone, and turned out 247,708 barrels flour, 50 tons pearl barley, 50 tons hominy, 25 tons farina, 50 tons oatmeal, 13 tons groats, 1,000 barrels buckwheat and rye flour, and 25,000 sacks ground barley, with a daily capacity of 1,815 barrels flour, or 566,280 barrels per annum.

**STEAM MARBLE WORKS.**—The marble manufactures of San Francisco have, within the past year, been greatly increased by the establishment of a steam works, for the sawing and polishing of native and other marble. The large part of the marble used has hitherto been imported, mostly in slabs and polished, from Italy and the Atlantic States. The cheapness of labor in the former country, where the large part of the imported marble comes from, had an injurious effect on the manufacture in this State, and confined the business almost entirely to that portion of the work required to fit mantels and monuments for their particular uses. The market was frequently bare of slabs of a required thickness, which, like the native marble, had to be sawn by hand, at great expense, to supply the trade. The demand for marble increasing largely, incited a number of firms engaged in the business to consolidate and put up a steam works, which is located on Jackson Street, between Montgomery and Jackson Streets. This establishment is known as the "Pioneer Steam Marble Company," has a 15-horse power engine driving a gang of 20 saws, and employing 30 men. The capacity of these works is at present equal to the supply of native and foreign block marble in market, but as the proprietors intend quarrying largely in the interior of the State, and importing marble blocks direct from Italy and the Atlantic coast, they expect to increase the working machinery to suit the full requirements of trade. The supplies of native marble are at present derived from quarries located at Indian Diggings, El Dorado County; Drytown, Amador County; Columbia, Tuolumne County; and in Placer County near the line of the Central Pacific Railroad, near Colfax. The marble from Indian Diggings is clouded white and gray; from Drytown and Columbia, is nearly pure white; and from Placer County, is a fine mottled or variegated black, capable of receiving a high degree of polish, and well suited for mantels, table-tops, mosaic work, tiles, and other purposes. One great advantage claimed for the new steam works is, that slabs freshly cut have a clearer and cleaner appearance than is the case with slabs imported, which have been long exposed to a salt atmosphere in transportation. The quarries at Indian Diggings were the first worked in the State in 1857, by Aitken & Co., Sacramento. D. P. Myers owns quarries at Drytown, John Grant the quarries at Columbia, and James A. Pritchard the quarries at Colfax.

**POTTERIES.**—There are several potteries in San Francisco, manufacturing a great variety of ware of