

past six months, the business has been considerably increased by a demand from Japan, where California saddlery seems to be held in much favor. The exports in this direction promise to become very large, as the Japanese Government are introducing cavalry service as an important branch of their army. With the China line of steamers running from this city to their ports, the current of trade with that nation will largely favor us to the relative exclusion of Eastern manufacturers. The heaviest manufacturers of saddlery and harness, are Messrs. Main & Winchester, who are located on Battery Street. The other principal firms are C. H. Mead and J. C. Johnson & Co., who do a large business.

HOSE AND BELTING.—The manufacture of leather hose and belting is quite extensively engaged in in this city, the articles manufactured having a better reputation for service than most of the imported goods. The manufacturers of these articles are Messrs. M. M. Cook & Son and John J. Fulton. The former firm, during 1866, employed ten workmen throughout the entire year, who manufactured 6,000 feet hose, \$7,000 worth of belting, and 400 dozen horse collars, using for the purpose 2,000 sides hose and belting leather, and 3,000 sides collar leather. The latter firm employed two workmen, who used 750 sides hose leather and made 6,000 feet of hose. At the present time our domestic made hose enjoys a monopoly with consumers in the interior cities and mines, while the belting made receives the preference over Eastern made, wherever used. An additional benefit these manufactures create is the assistance given to the manufacture of boots and shoes, a very large amount of piece leather being furnished, of excellent quality and at a very low price.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—This branch of industry has largely increased during the past year, so that in some grades of goods the home made has driven the imported article out of market. It is also claimed that the former is of a better quality than the same kind of goods made in the Eastern States, buyers paying from ten to twenty per cent. increased price in preference. There are several very large establishments in this city, the most noted of which are the Pacific Tannery and Boot and Shoe Company with \$100,000 capital, on Folsom Street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets, run by steam power, and employing 125 hands, using California stock throughout. Messrs. Wentworth, Hobart & Co., manufactory 210 Pine Street, who employ about 100 hands, who by the use of machinery turn out about 1,000 pairs boots and shoes weekly, using about 5,000 sides of sole and skins of upper leather each month. Messrs. Hein & Bray, on Battery Street, employing 75 hands, turning out about 80 pairs men's and boys' boots daily, besides considerable quantities of pegged shoes; and Buckingham & Hecht, on the same street, who employ from 45 to 65 hands, who made 18,000 pairs men's and boys' boots, and 2,500 pairs brogans during the past year, consuming 4,500 kipskins, 2,500 calfskins, and 40,000 pounds sole-leather. Besides the above, George K. Porter, the pioneer in the trade, employs considerable outside labor, and has a contract with the State for the services of thirty or forty convicts in the State Prison, who are engaged in the manufacture of the coarser qualities of boots and shoes. The total manufactures of boots and shoes in this city for the year past was about \$750,000, employing in all about 500 men.

TYPE.—The only type manufactory on the Pacific coast was put in operation by Wm. Faulkner & Son, at 411 Clay Street, in this city, on the 1st January, 1867, using three machines. The works have not yet manufactured to their full capacity, but the type was produced at the rate of \$20,000 per annum during the first six months of the year. It is the intention of the proprietors to run three additional ma-

chines soon, the business of which is already ordered. The work has so far been confined to making body type, but several other varieties are expected to be produced before the year is over. The works at present employ seven men and thirty girls and boys.

MALT.—The manufacture of malt has been increased largely during the past year to keep pace with the demand of brewers. During 1866, the three principal maltsters used 2,902,354 pounds barley, employing steam power and 8 men. The largest establishment was that of H. Sweig, who malted 1,282,354 pounds barley.

BREWERIES.—There are 24 establishments in San Francisco where fermented liquors were made during the past year. The barley used for the malt is grown in California, as also the larger portion of the hops used, the latter being considered better than Eastern grown, on account of their greater strength and aroma. The breweries find a local market for their product only, a comparatively small quantity being shipped to the interior or exported to other ports. During the year 1866, seventeen breweries in this city employed 138 men and made 76,602 barrels beer, an increase of nearly 25 per cent. over the amount manufactured the previous year. The largest breweries were those of Lyon & Co. who made 16,520 barrels, Hoelscher & Wieland who made 17,200 barrels, and Spreckles Bros. who made 8,915 barrels beer.

SPARKLING WINES.—The manufacture of Champagne or sparkling wine has for several years been attempted by various parties in this city, the process consisting mainly in forcing carbonic acid gas into wine in bottles through the use of a charged soda fountain. During the present year, however, a new enterprise has been inaugurated by I. Landsberger, who has succeeded in making an excellent quality of Champagne by natural fermentation, as is the case with the best wines of France. So far as known this wine making is the second successful undertaking in this State, the other being the Sonoma Viticultural Society in Sonoma County. The process used in this city has, however, a novelty introduced through the use of artificial heat, which stimulates fermentation to a great degree. By placing the bottled wine in its first stage in a room heated to a certain temperature the fermentation goes on with steadiness and rapidity, it only taking four months to perfect the wine, while in the cellars at Sonoma the same effect is produced in from twelve to fifteen months. The capacity of the establishment of Mr. Landsberger is comparatively limited, he making about 250 dozen bottles per month, for which there is already an active demand. Should the new process prove a success with the public, there is no doubt that the business of Champagne making will receive a strong impetus, and interfere seriously with the importation of some grades of foreign made Champagne.

FURNITURE.—The manufacture of furniture in this city is fast assuming a rank among the first industries of the State. Commencing less than twelve years since with the labor of three or four men, the business has grown so that at present over three hundred men are employed strictly on new work, of which they turned out about \$800,000 value in 1866, while a considerable amount was paid for the remanufacturing of furniture imported from the Atlantic States in a "knock down" state. The total aggregate paid for materials and labor in the entire furniture trade is estimated to aggregate about \$1,500,000 in value during 1866. The amount of new manufactures in the absence of any large supplies of native woods suited for the making of furniture, and the average high wages paid for labor, make the healthy progress of this branch of industry one of the most remarkable in the State. During the past year considerable quantities of the