

a world-wide celebrity for the admitted superiority of the goods manufactured by them, and the extent to which their operations have reached. In 1858 the Pioneer Woolen Mills were erected at Black Point, but did not go into active operation until the year subsequent. Its productive power admits of the annual consumption of 3,000,000 pounds of wool, which is manufactured into blankets, broadcloths, tweeds, cassimeres, and table covers: Three hundred and fifty-five persons of various ages, sexes and nationalities compose the operative force in its several departments. The goods are of admirable texture and superior finish, finding ready sale and large consumption.

The Mission Woolen Mills having combined with the Pacific Woolen Mills, do a very large and thriving business. The products of this establishment entered into competition with those of many other countries at the grand "*Exposition Universelle*" at Paris, and carried off the prize for superior excellence. The Mission Works proper were erected in 1861, having a greater capacity than any other like factory in the State. Since its combination with the Pacific Mills its range of textile fabrics has been materially enlarged and diversified, including very superior blankets, broadcloths, cassimeres, tweeds, flannels, shawls, cloakings, hosiery, and all sorts of knitted goods. The joint consumption of these mills amounts to nearly 3,000,000 pounds of wool and 200,000 pounds of cotton annually, giving employment to between 700 and 800 operatives, male and female. The amount of capital invested is over one million of dollars, and the value of the products yearly turned out is from \$2,800,000 to \$3,000,000. Large supplies of Australian wool have been recently imported for these works, which will still further enlarge their field of operations, manufacturing lines of goods not heretofore made on this coast. The stock of raw material on hand is quite sufficient for the entire consumption of 1872, and being obtained on favorable terms will prove a profitable investment.

A rather isolated representative of its class is the Pacific Cordage Factory, organized in 1856, and now grown to large proportions. Its extreme length is 1,500 feet, while the building which contains the spinning department is 100 feet long by 40 feet wide. It is driven by powerful machinery, employs over 50 hands, and consumes annually more than 2,000,000 pounds of the raw material.

In contrast with these single industries are the twelve tanneries of San Francisco, producing each year a large amount of manufactured goods, superior in quality to that of eastern make. We have been not only sufficiently provided by these establishments, but have a considerable surplus of California tanned leather for export.

Of glass factories we have two, jointly employing from 100 to 110 hands, and producing about \$200,000 worth of manufactured articles every year. At these nearly all kinds of glass, with the exception of flint, are furnished for the market. Supplementary to these works is an establishment for making French plate glass for mirrors, and for re-silvering or removing blemishes from imported articles of this kind. Cutting, grinding, polishing and ornamenting glassware is also prosecuted to some extent in this city, but not sufficiently to supply our growing wants in this department.

We boast the possession of two candle factories, jointly producing from 60,000 to 70,000 boxes per year. The consumption of candles has now reached to 270,000,000 boxes per annum, equal to 5,400,000 pounds, with an ever increasing demand, especially for mining and tunneling purposes. This important industry is, however, hampered by the duty of one cent per pound levied on imported tallow—for, San Francisco being the only portion of the Union which imports that article, (the Atlantic cities be-

ing all exporters) the tax is partial and injuriously discriminating. Efforts are on foot to obtain the abolition of this tax, and give our local manufacturers an equal opportunity with others throughout the country.

Some thirteen local soap factories furnish these cleansing products to the people of this coast. They turn out in the neighborhood of 12,000,000 pounds per year, including all varieties, such as plain, fancy, ornamental, toilet, and washing powders—enough to supply all our own wants, besides exporting largely to Mexico, Central and South America, the Pacific Oceania, and British Columbia.

The glue factory is flourishing, making enough for home consumption and considerable for export. The same concern also makes neatfoot oil.

The several oil works of San Francisco include those for refining crude petroleum, sperm and whale oils, the manufacture of linseed oil, and expressing oil from sunflower, castor and other seeds. They are all doing an active and lucrative business. The Leaming Petroleum Company, recently organized in this city, is now engaged in furnishing considerable quantities of crude petroleum for gas companies, who refine it for market and convert it into gas.

Several match factories are in full and paying operation. But a few years ago we were wholly dependent on outside sources for these articles of constant and large demand; we now export them in great quantities. During 1871 the Metropolitan Company turned out 37,319 gross; the San Francisco Company, 30,000 do; Eureka Company, 30,000 do; and other factories, 10,000 do—the sales of local matches for the same year reached 100,000 gross, stamped, and the amount paid for stamps was \$144,000, currency.

Several marble works are comprised among our local industries, with an aggregate production valued at \$350,000 per year, employing the regular services of 40 men, who are engaged in making mantels, monuments, grave stones, billiard-table beds, ornaments, etc.

Manufactured stone has recently entered the list of our local productions, and is becoming very popular, being readily molded into any required shape, and possessing qualities equal to the genuine rock. The material manufactured under the Ransome patent, by the Pacific Stone Co. in this city, resembles the best of natural stone, and is highly recommended for building purposes. The ornamental portions of the front of the new building of the First Congregational Church on Post Street, corner of Mason, is composed of pressed stone, manufactured by this company.

The various potteries are doing well, and suffice for local needs in their respective lines. The wares of the Albion Pottery, J. Brownell, proprietor, have obtained a wide reputation for usefulness and durability. This gentleman has added many improvements to his works, suggested by a recent visit to the East and Great Britain, and the quality of his wares will compare favorably with those manufactured elsewhere. His sanitary appliances are believed to be superior to all others. See advertising department page 3.

Every description of drain and water pipe is manufactured from cement by Martin Paley, at his Works, corner of Francisco and Taylor streets. Pipes, well seasoned, and of every size, from four inches to two feet in diameter, are kept always on hand, and in quantities to supply orders without delay. See advertisement page 515.

Of boots and shoes there are a large number of makers, employing a great many hands, and producing very excellent wares. This business was trenched upon importations, which have met with a corresponding decline.

In a new country, badly provided with roads, and