

with long stretches between inhabited places, the art of making saddles becomes a leading necessity, and is always one of the first industries claiming attention. Its prosecution in this city has been on an extensive scale, employing many hands and the use of considerable capital. The number of establishments engaged in manufacturing saddles and harness in San Francisco is about 33, which turn out articles of great variety and superior quality.

Next, in natural order, are factories for the production of vehicles of all sorts, of which large numbers are annually made in this city, employing over three hundred men, and turning out fabrics to the amount of nearly one million of dollars per annum, and supplying almost the entire home demand. All the cars required for domestic horse railroads are now obtained from our own workshops, while a considerable requirement has sprung up from Japan, China, and other foreign countries washed by the Pacific.

In the matter of furniture, we have almost wholly thrown off our long-continued dependence upon Eastern makers; but we are still compelled to import many of the finer and more costly woods used in this industry. The business has largely increased within the year past, and with sufficient success to warrant an early extension. The amount of capital employed is nearly two millions of dollars, with a proportionable working force of men and machinery.

Brewing is one of our most extensively prosecuted lines of business, comprising twenty-four establishments, which jointly produce over 3,000,000 gallons of malt liquors per annum. In this industry California hops have recently acquired a leading reputation. They were formerly esteemed as inferior, but are now admitted to be much better than any imported, and are more valued in Eastern markets as well as our own.

The cigar factories of San Francisco have obtained marked importance, amounting to 149 in number, of which 139 employ Chinese exclusively, and producing in 1871 the enormous quantity of 65,000,000 cigars, besides cigaritos in great numbers. The interior is almost wholly supplied by our local establishments.

A great many persons have embarked their capital in the meat-packing and curing business, with varying success; but it must be confessed that the quality of California prepared bacon, hams, lard, pork and beef is not equal to the imported. There is something unfavorable in the generally high temperature of this climate which compels a resort to refrigerating absolutely necessary. It is hoped that some method will be discovered to render our local products in this line equal to the best obtained from the East or Oregon.

The canning and preserving of fruits and vegetables, has occupied the attention of skill and capital to a considerable extent, and has been attended with sufficient success to warrant a greater development. With the exception of certain superior articles of English and French preparation, our local industries supply all home wants, as well as those of adjacent States and Territories.

Some idea of the extent to which the wooden ware and broom manufactures of San Francisco have reached, may be inferred from the following facts: In 1871, two establishments used 1,850 cords of cedar and sugar-pine, bolts in the composition of pails, tubs and buckets, 645,000 broom handles, and 30,000 syrup kegs.

San Francisco contains eight flouring mills, which turn out annually between 400,000 and 450,000 barrels of superior flour, besides Indian meal, groats, hominy and feed stuffs. They employ a large number of hands and teams, and use heavy amounts of capital. Our progress in this direction has been remarkable as well as eminently successful.

Our sugar refineries are conducted on an extensive scale, having a joint capacity to refine more than double the quantity of sugar consumed on this coast, although our requirements are larger in proportion than those of any other section of the world—amounting in 1871 to 51,130,736 pounds. Our imports of foreign raws for the year specified reached 49,674,000 pounds, a great proportion of which was refined by our local establishments, besides furnishing large supplies of syrup.

A detailed and minute account of all our various manufacturing industries would exhaust infinitely more space than we have at command, and will not be expected in a work of this kind. We can therefore only allude to others of more or less note, such as the manufacture of yeast powders, oil cloths, blank books, and book binding generally, ground coffee and spices, gloves, hats, wearing apparel, musical instruments, jewelry, straw, starch, leather hose and beltings, fireworks, moldings, and an endless number of others, embracing a great variety of industrial pursuits, and employing a large aggregate amount of capital.

Nor do the foregoing statements embrace those branches carried on outside of the city, many of which are of paramount importance—such as the California Powder Works, paper mills, stone quarries, lime and brick kilns, cement mills, potteries, acid factories, and numerous others, necessitating the outlay of large means and the employment of several thousands of operatives, aided by machinery. Nevertheless, we have still abundant room for the display of enterprise and the use of capital in the field of manufacturing industry. Carpet and other works will some day be added to the list, and, in course of time, all the paper required for home use will be made on the Pacific slope, while establishments for the manufacture of small arms and other needed articles will be abundant enough to supply all our own requirements, with a large margin for export.

THE ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION Co.—This company, comprised of leading telegraph men and electrical engineers, is rapidly developing the business of manufacturing every kind of electrical machinery, including telegraph instruments, electro-medical machines, batteries, electric machines and fuses for exploding any number of blasts simultaneously, hotel annunciators, fire alarms, burglar alarms, and an infinite variety of novel and very valuable articles in their line. This company also furnishes South America, Mexico and Japan with most of the wires, insulators and other telegraph material used in those countries. They are now perfecting arrangements for manufacturing submarine telegraph cables, with a view to competing with England for the submarine telegraph business of the Pacific, and Asiatic waters.

Their factory and salesroom is at No. 134 Sutter street, where they employ fifteen hands, at present, and will employ double that number as soon as the necessary machinery is erected.

Incorporated 1871; capital, \$100,000. Geo. S. Ladd, President; Stephen D. Field, Superintendent.

DIAMOND-POINTED DRILLS.—These drills were first invented and used for rock-drilling in 1860, by Professor Rodolphe Leschot, a civil engineer, resident in Paris, France. He found that a rotating drill, armed with diamond points, could be made to bore holes in rock to great depths, and with a rapidity hitherto unknown. In 1863, letters patent were granted him throughout the continent of Europe and in this country, which letters have, by mesne assignments, become the property of Messrs. A. J. Severance & Co., of this city. This firm also manufactures various styles of drilling machines, of their own invention, which are used for mining, quarrying, shafting, tunneling, grading, prospecting, sub-

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