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REPORT

OF THE

SURVEYOR-GENERAL

OF THE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FROM

NOVEMBER 1, 1867 TO NOVEMBER 1, 1869.

[D. W. GELWICKS, STATE PRINTER.

To His Excellency, H. H. HAIGHT, Governor of California:

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report of the official transactions of this office from November first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, to November first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, to November first, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN W. BOST, Surveyor-General and Register of State Lands Office.

REPORT.

Allow me, in the first place, to call your attention to the State lands; I will show the amount sold and the approximate amount remaining unsold, etc.:

Of the grant of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections, there has been located, since the beginning of my term of office (December first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven), one million five hundred and eighty-eight thousand three hundred and ninety-two acres; of this amount six hundred and three thousand four hundred and five acres have been approved by me, and in almost every case the first payment of twenty per cent. of the principal and ten per cent. per annum interest on the balance has been paid. There remains in this office applied for, unapproved, nine hundred and thirty-six acres; this can be approved as soon as the proper certificates from the United States Land Offices can be obtained. (I will refer to this subject hereafter.) The six hundred and three thousand four hundred and five acres already approved, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, amounts to seven hundred and fifty-four thousand three hundred and eighteen dollars (disregarding fractions); twenty per cent. of this amount is one hundred and fifty thousand eight hundred and sixty-three dollars, and ten per cent. on the balance of the principal, six hundred and three thousand four hundred and five dollars, is sixty thousand three hundred and forty dollars and fifty cents.

The nine hundred and eighty-four thousand nine hundred and thirty-six acres, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, amounts to one million two hundred and thirty-one thousand one hundred and seventy dollars; twenty per cent. of this, two hundred and forty thousand two hundred and thirty-four dollars, and ten per cent. per annum on the balance, will amount to ninety-eight thousand four hundred and ninety-three dollars and sixty cents per annum. As soon as the nine hundred and eighty-four thousand nine hundred and thirty-six acres are approved there will be an income of interest to the School Fund, on the sales made since the beginning of my term of office (or December first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven), one hundred and fifty-eight thousand eight hundred and thirty-three dollars and sixty cents; to this amount add about twenty thousand dollars interest on sales made prior to that date, and we have one hundred and seventy-eight thousand eight hundred and thirty-three dollars per annum income to the School Fund from this source alone.

The above calculation is based upon the assumption that purchasers will continue to pay ten per cent. per annum interest, instead of paying the whole amount down; they rarely pay the whole, but generally prefer to buy on credit. As sales are being made every day on credit, which more than doubles the payments in full, we can safely rely on a yearly income of about one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars from this grant, for some time to come. The nine hundred and eighty-four thousand nine hundred and thirty-six acres can be approved so that the twenty per cent. of the principal and ten per cent. interest on the balance will be due and payable by the first of January, eighteen hundred and seventy. If proper certificates can be obtained from the Registers of the United States Land Offices.

The Act of eighteen hundred an sixty-eight made it my duty to apply to the local United States Registers for information concerning the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections in their respective districts, and to procure a certificate as to their condition. I made the application in accordance with the Act, and received the proper certificates from the Registers of Humboldt, Visalia, and Sacramento Land Districts. The Registers of the above named districts sent with the certificates their bills for doing the work, which, in my opinion, was made out in accordance with the State law and the regulations of the General Land Office at Washington.

These bills were certified to as being correct by me, and sent to the Board of Examiners, who refused to allow them, for the reason that "no money had been appropriated to pay the bills." The Registers of the other districts, knowing the facts above stated, refused to send the certificates; so the locations stand unapproved. The purchasers, when they desire so to do, could procure these certificates at their own expense, but as it is to their interest to delay approval so that payment would be deferred, they seldom trouble themselves about them.

The Registers should be paid at once; it is doing them a great injustice, and the State an injury, to delay this matter.

The School Fund is losing the interest on about one million dollars by the refusal to pay these bills, which, in the aggregate, would not amount to ten thousand dollars.

There is no necessity for a change in the law, for it already authorizes the payment of their bills; it is only necessary to appropriate the money.

The amount of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections remaining unsold about equals that already disposed of, but of course it is not so valuable. I think that there remains to be sold, of this grant, one million acres, from which the State can realize one dollar and a quarter per acre, if managed properly. We have disposed of but little in the mining and timbered portion of the State. This is owing to surveys of the United States not having been made there. The surveys are being pushed forward as fast as possible by the United States Surveyor-General.

In another part of this report I will make some suggestions respecting our land interest in the mining counties.

OTHER GRANTS.

The five hundred thousand acre grant has all been sold; of this, two hundred and twenty-three thousand one hundred and seventy-two and sixty one-hundredths acres have been certified to the State by the department at Washington.

The seventy-two section grant has all been disposed of; but little of it has been listed to the State. The ten section grant is all sold; one thousand two hundred and eighty-three and eighty one-hundredths acres have been certified over.

The one hundred and fifty thousand acres granted to the State for Agricultural College purposes is in the hands of the Regents of the State University, and therefore I cannot give any information concerning this grant.

The amount of swamp and overflowed land sold since the first of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, is seven hundred and ten thousand six hundred and ninety-nine and eighty-six one hundredths acres; amount sold prior to that date, two million three hundred and ninety thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight; total, three million one hundred and one thousand six hundred and thirty-seven and ninety-one

one-hundredths acres. Seven hundred and sixty-nine thousand five hundred and eighty-two and thirty-two one-hundredths acres have been listed.

There are several thousand acres in dispute between the State and the United States, upon which evidence as to its character was taken before the United States Surveyor-General, under the Act of Congress, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

This evidence was written down and forwarded, in some of the cases, to the authorities at Washington, but no decision has been made yet. There are other cases which should be adjusted by the United States authorities as soon as possible, so that purchasers can have their titles settled. It is over nineteen years since this grant was made to the State, yet not one-fourth of it has been listed; some plan should be adopted to have this work done at once. My predecessor, Surveyor-General Houghton, recommended in his report that the State employ an attorney to attend to this matter, who resides at Washington. This, in my opinion, is the only way we can ever have our claims adjusted. We are morally bound to protect purchasers of swamp and overflowed land, and every effort should be made to have their rights respected.

THE LAND LAWS.

I would recommend some changes in the present law, which my experience of two years teaches me should be made. Section twenty-three of the Act of eighteen hundred and sixty-eight should be changed so that a purchaser could make payment of principal and interest on school land to any County Treasurer in the State. It is not always convenient to go to the county seat of the county in which the land is situated, to make payment. I see nothing in the present law to prevent parties from doing so now; but some lawyers entertain doubts, however, as to the legality of doing so. Section fiftythree reads as follows: "Whenever any resident of this State desires to purchase any of the other lands of this State mentioned in section fifty-two of this Act (evidently meaning section fifty-one), except the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections, he or she shall make an affidavit before any officer authorized to administer oaths, that he or she is a citizen of the United States, or if a foreigner, then that he has filed his intention of becoming a citizen, a resident of the State, of lawful age; that he or she desires to purchase said land (giving a description by legal subdivisions) under the provisions of this Act, and that there is no improvements of any kind on said land other than those of the applicant," etc. It will be seen that the purchaser of lieu lands is not required to swear that he has not entered any portion of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections, which, together with that now sought to be purchased, shall exceed three hundred and twenty acres, as is the case in locating the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections proper. The consequence of this omission is, speculators could take as much as they choose in their own name. Many of them have taken advantage of this omission. This should be amended as soon as possible; and I would here recommend an amendment to the law so as to prevent speculation in school lands.

The law should be so amended as to prevent any but actual settlers from obtaining title to the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections. This can only be done by changing the law so that title shall issue only to an actual settler, one who has resided on the land at least three years, of the heirs of such person, and can prove that he has at least five hundred dollars worth of improvements on the land. In the mines the Surveyor-General should be allowed discretionary power as to the sale of lands; should

he find rich quartz veins, copper lodes or other valuable mineral, he should be allowed to sell such land to the highest bidder – always given settlers preference. Some plan should be adopted to dispose of the mineral school lands properly, so that they can be sold for what they are worth. Many sections in the mines will be found to be entirely valueless, while others will be worth many thousands of dollars, on account of timber and mineral to be found upon them.

I am informed that an effort will be made in the next Legislature to separate the offices of the Surveyor-General and register of the Land Office. No greater piece of folly could be committed than to separate these two offices. They are so intimately and inseparably connected that it would work great mischief to separate them. In the first place, it would cost the State about ten thousand dollars to copy the maps and books which would be actually necessary if the offices are separated. Besides this useless expenditure, there would be another salaried officer to draw four thousand dollars per annum.

But the greatest objection to separating the two offices is, it would create so much confusion that the public interest would certainly suffer. There is no more use for two officers to perform the duties of Register and Surveyor-General than there is for two Controllers.

The great bulk of the work of the Surveyor-General's office has been done, and from this time the work will steadily decrease, so that one officer can easily perform the duties of both offices.

The movement is gotten up for the benefit of some political aspirant, and I trust the Legislature will not countenance this new scheme to fleece the already over-taxed people of this State, who, in my humble opinion, will object to this utterly useless waste of their money.

The swamp land law needs some changes, which will be suggested to the Legislature by those interested in the reclamation of this class of land.

From the statistical tables it will be seen that the agricultural counties are in a flourishing condition, and that their population is increasing rapidly.

The mining counties, I am sorry to say, do not show many signs of progress; in fact, most of them are fast losing their population. This state of things can be attributed to two causes, viz: The decrease of the gold yield in the mines, and the increasing importance of the agricultural interest in the valleys.

The mining counties can yet be saved, if Congress would pass an Act throwing the lands in the mines into market. This is their only hope.

People will not settle on and improve lands to which they can get no title; and if they do, the land upon which they live cannot be taxed, because they have no title to it. Throw them into market, or rather open them to pre-emption, so the settlers can own the land upon which they settle, and you will then see a new order of things in the mining counties.

If these lands are open to pre-emption, the foot-hills of the Sierra Nevadas, in a very few years, will become the vineyard of the State. It is the opinion of many of our wine growers that the grapes grown in the foot-hills are superior for wine making to those grown in the valleys. The vine certainly flourishes there as well as it does anywhere in the State, and some of the finest wine ever made on this coast was made from the grape grown in the foot-hills. Superior qualities of fruit and vegetables are

produced there. Our best apples and peaches are grown in the mining counties. All kinds of grain and grass are produced in the mining region. Another advantage is, they have plenty of wood and fine water, and a healthy climate.

Our Legislature should memorialize Congress to have the whole of the western slope of the Sierra Nevadas surveyed and opened to pre-emption. This will soon put our mining counties on a good footing again. The timber and pasturage in them alone will be of great importance in a few years. There is great injustice done our mining counties, which I wish to call your attention to, and which, I think, should be remedied at once. The cattle and sheep raisers in the valley counties, in many instances, drive their cattle and sheep to the mountains in the spring, and keep them there until they are driven out by the snow in the fall; but in almost every case they have their stock assessed in the valley counties, where taxes are lower, before starting to the mountains. The consequence is, the rich valley county gets the taxes, while the mountain county, that feeds the stock eight months in the year, receives nothing. This is decidedly unjust, and should be corrected. The mountain county is as much entitled to the benefit of her pasturage as the valley to her wheat. This is practiced to a very great extent in Alpine, Amador, El Dorado, Calaveras, Tuolumne and Mariposa Counties; and as the fact is well known to the representatives of these counties, it is to be hoped they will have this evil remedied.

The statistical tables show the number of acres cultivated and number of bushels raised in eighteen hundred and sixty-eight. They also show the number of acres sown in wheat and barley in eighteen hundred and sixty-eight. It is to be regretted that the statistics of these important products of the State cannot be had for publication the year that they are produced; but this cannot be done until the law is changed, so as to allow the assessments to be made later in the year.

The tables show that about twenty million bushels of wheat was produced in eighteen hundred and sixty-eight. They also show that this was produced from about one million acres of land. All the counties reported except Shasta and part of El Dorado. This shows that our State produces about some twenty bushels to the acre. Compare this with the product of some of the great wheat growing States of the East: First, compare with Illinois; she produced, in eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, a favorable year, a little over eleven bushels to the acre; Indiana, about the same; Ohio, thirteen; Missouri, about fourteen; Minnesota and Nebraska, fifteen each; New York and Iowa, fourteen; Arkansas, thirteen, Vermont runs up to sixteen, while Tennessee, a wheat growing State, can only produce a little over six; Kentucky, only eight and a half. and Kansas only five. California, without extra care, averages four bushels more than the highest, and her flour is worth fifty cents more per barrel in the market than that of any other State in the Union. I am of the opinion that twenty bushels per acre is a low estimate for California; it certainly fell short of the average last year, but may not be short for a period of ten years. The crop this year, from all the information at hand, will not average quite as high per acre as it did in eighteen hundred and sixty-eight. The wheat crop in the San Joaquin Valley, this year, was fully up to last year's yield; but in some of the "Bay Counties" the rust was very destructive this year. I attribute this to "ovrecropping." Our farmers will find that their lands must have rest, or the crop must be changed to remedy this evil. The lands of Napa, Solano, Alameda, San Joaquin, and perhaps other counties, are feeling sensibly the evil of "ovrecropping."

Our barley production, which is a substitute for corn and oats in the East, for feed, is next to wheat in importance. The crop, in eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, amounted to seven million three hundred and twenty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty-eight bushels, averaging a little over twenty bushels to the acre. This grain is used extensively in breweries, in the manufacture of beer, and the raising of it is about as profitable as the raising of wheat. It does not impoverish the land to the extent that wheat does, nor does it require so much care. There were seventy-nine thousand and sixty-four acres of oats sown in eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, producing two million five hundred and sixty-eight thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine bushels.

Indian corn is not extensively raised in this State; only a few favored spots have been planted. It requires too much care to be profitably produced here.

Wool growing is one of the most important as well as one of the most profitable branches of industry that our people are engaged in. in eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, the number of sheep in the State, as shown by the Assessor's returns, was one million eight hundred and thirty-three thousand six hundred and sixty-seven. The wool clip returned in eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, was six million seven hundred and fifteen thousand and forty-nine pounds; number of sheep in eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, two million one hundred and thirty-seven thousand nine hundred and forty-eight. The average price of wool in the market is about sixteen cents per pound. Our sheep raisers are improving their stock by crossing them with the blooded stock of the Eastern States and Europe. The western slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains is extensively used for summer sheep pasture, and in the winter they are driven to the unoccupied lands and in some cases, the stubble fields of the valleys; the grasses of the western slope of the Sierra Nevada are abundant and nutritious in the summer. This portion of our State will, in a few years, be the only summer pasturage our sheep raisers will have.

Wine making seems to be steadily on the increase. Number of gallons returned in eighteen hundred and sixty-eight (product of eighteen hundred and sixty-seven), one million eight hundred and eighty-four thousand seven hundred and ninety-two; number of vines in eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, twenty million one hundred and forty-two thousand; number of gallons made in eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, two million five hundred and eighty-seven thousand seven hundred and sixty-four; number of vines returned in eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, twenty-two million four hundred and two thousand five hundred and ninety.

Los Angeles County takes the lead in wine making; her soil and climate are peculiarly adapted to the growing of the cine, the California variety of grape being mostly cultivated, but several foreign varieties have been successfully raised in this county. Sonoma is next to Los Angeles. The climate in the valley around the Town of Sonoma, although five hundred miles further north, is similar to that of Los Angeles, and their productions, with few exceptions, are the same. The vine seems to do well in all the counties – it flourishes wherever planted; but I am fully convinced that the foot-hills of our mining counties are better adapted to wine making than the valleys. All we want to make California a great wine making State is experience – men who understand the manufacturing of it. There are few people who have had sufficient experience in the business.

Silk growing is attracting some attention, but it is only an experiment thus far. There is no question as to the production of silk on this coast; the only question sis, will it remunerate the silk growers? The mulberry grows as well here as it does anywhere on the globe, and the silkworm seems to be as healthy and prolific as in any silk growing country, but inexperience in the management of them is a serious drawback to our silk growers.

Fruit of almost every variety grows to an astonishing size all over the State. In the Counties of Los Angeles and San Diego many of the tropical fruits are successfully produced – oranges, lemons, limes, figs, pomegranates and olives – all of them in the open air. It is truly astonishing to see how young fruit trees will bear on this coast. For instance: A pear tree three years old can often be seen loaded down with fruit; apples the same; each will bear at two years; vines two years – often at one. The size and fine flavor of the fruits of California has a fame throughout the length and breadth of the civilized world, and, from the display made at our fairs, she fully deserves the reputation of being the finest fruit country under the sun.

You will observe that the returns from the County of Stanislaus are the same that they were last year. The reason for this is, the Assessor returned last year's product of grain instead of the product of eighteen hundred and sixty-seven. This year he assessed the county too early to get at the quantity of grain raised in eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

The Assessor evidently misunderstood the instructions last year. The tables contain other discrepancies which need explanation. The total valuation of real estate in eighteen hundred and sixty-eight was one hundred and fourteen million two hundred and nineteen thousand two hundred and fifty-one dollars; for eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, valuation is one hundred and thirty-seven million one hundred and sixty-nine thousand four hundred and seventeen dollars. Valuation of improvements in eighteen hundred and sixty-eight is put down at seventeen million five hundred and ninety-five thousand three hundred and thirteen dollars; in eighteen hundred and sixty-nine they are eighteen million ninety-eight thousand and ninety-nine dollars. Personal property in eighteen hundred and sixty-eight was valued at ninety-four million two hundred and thirteen thousand and thirty-four dollars; in eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, at eightysix million eight hundred and nine thousand and six dollars (a difference in favor of eighteen hundred and sixty-eight of eight million dollars). The total valuation for eighteen hundred and sixty-eight of eight foots up two hundred and twenty-six million thirty-three thousand and ninety-eight dollars; in eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, two hundred and forty-seven million seventy-four thousand five hundred and twenty dollars.

Some of the Assessors have evidently returned the valuation of real estate and improvements together. In several of the counties, in eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, no valuation for improvements is returned; if they were, they must have been added to the real estate valuation. This year no real estate valuation is returned form the Counties of San Diego or Shasta, and no valuation for improvements in San Francisco for eighteen hundred and sixty-nine. The improvements have been added to the real estate in San Francisco, as they were in eighteen hundred and sixty-eight. The total valuation of property is correct, as made by the Assessors, but I think far below the actual value.

IMMIGRATION.

A few remarks on this important subject would not be out of place in this report. The valley of San Joaquin, stretching three hundred mile southward, with an average width of thirty miles, is capable of sustaining a population of one hundred thousand. The Sacramento Valley, lying in a northerly direction from Sacramento, will sustain as many or more than the San Joaquin. The western slope of the Sierra Nevada can more than quadruple its present population.

The rolling hills belonging to the two coast ranges can sustain a pastoral population of many thousands. The valleys of Napa, San José, Suisun and Sonoma, can comfortably support ten times their present population. The Counties of Mendocino, Humboldt, Del Norte, Trinity, Siskiyou and Shasta, with their inexhaustible forests of timber, rich soil and pasturage, will give employment to tens of thousands of industrious people. The Counties of Los Angeles, San Diego, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo, with their semi-tropical climate and excellent soil, will furnish homes for as many inhabitants as the whole of New England now contains.

The question we now have to deal with is, as to the best plan to be adopted to get emigrants to come to our State. In my opinion, the Legislature should take the matter in hand, and make some provision to encourage emigration. A few hundred thousand dollars could be profitably expended in this landable enterprise. Agencies should be established in England, Ireland, France and Germany. Most of the Western States have these agencies there, and California should have hers. The emigrant will find, on his arrival here, that the price of land around the Bay of San Francisco is high. entirely out of his reach, but lands in the valleys not bordering on the bay are not unreasonably high. In San Joaquin County good agricultural lands can be bought for from seven dollars to thirty dollars per acre; in Merced, at from five dollars to twenty dollars per acre; in Fresno, from two and one half dollars to ten dollars per acre; in Tulare and kern, about the same as in Fresno. These counties are all in the San Joaquin Valley, and for productions they have no superior anywhere. In Los Angeles and San Diego lands are reasonably low. In Mendocino, Humboldt, Del Norte and Trinity Counties, the improved lands are high, but there are thousands of acres of unoccupied land that the settler can get for one dollar and a quarter per acre, with fine timber, water and grass. The grant to the Southern Pacific Railroad being annulled, millions of acres of good land are now subject to private entry in the San Joaquin and Tulare Valleys. (The Tulare is a continuation of the San Joaquin.)

Maps showing these valleys and the unoccupied lands of the State should be made for distribution. The State should use every exertion to promote immigration of the industrious classes from Europe. We want workers; we have non-producers enough here already; we have doctors, lawyers, clerks and politicians in abundance; we now want farmers, mechanics, artisans and wine-growers; all of this class can find profitable home for themselves and their families. I deem it my duty, in connection with the foregoing, to call your attention to the evil of land monopolies. This is, and has been, the great drawback to the settling of our fair State. The evil has existed so long that it would, at first glance, seem too late to remedy it, but such is not the case. Congress should be asked to pass an Act withdrawing all of her public domain from private entry. It should be sold only to actual settlers. The whole of the vast tract

restored along the Southern Pacific Railroad will be bought by speculators, unless it is withdrawn from market. This Congress can do early this session; if done, it will be of untold benefit to this State. There should be no delay in this matter. To let this immense domain fall into the hands of speculators would be ten times worse than to give the alternate sections to the railroad company. Should the railroad company get an Act passed (the attempt will be made) by Congress, restoring these lands to them, it should be on the condition that they should be compelled to sell the land to actual settlers at a price fixed, say two dollars and fifty cents per acre. I have, as well as I possibly could, pointed out some of our advantages; I have also shown some of our drawbacks. I leave it to you and the Legislature to suggest and apply the remedies.

STATE BOUNDARY.

The eastern boundary of this State should be run as marked out. The recent discovery of mines along the line makes it necessary to have this line finished. The initial point on the Colorado River is fixed and permanently established, and the line has been run southward from Lake Bigler to the White Mountains in mono County, and about two hundred and ninety miles remains to be run.

COUNTY BOUNDARIES.

I have not been called upon to establish any of the county boundaries. I would recommend that if any changes are made in the county lines, that they be made to conform to the United States section and township lines, where streams are not taken for boundaries.

STATISTICAL TABLES FOR 1867-8.

TABLE OF STATISTICS FOR 1867-8.

Industrial and other statistical information for the years 1867-8, as reported to the Surveyor-General by the several County Assessors, embracing the entire State, except the County of San Mateo, one township in El Dorado County and one in Calaveras County.

	rley sown in 68	18,180	200	1	1			20,083	171		2,222	568	240	ı	19	1,728	ı	000'9	,	1,669	4,000	7,676	408	13,875	2,570	
	neat sown in	69,400	75		,	,		43,505	374	ı	1,266	1,194	208	•	601	3,075		292	1	829	11,000	12,000	786	29,389	36,045	1
	d cultivated in 88	98,753	200	•	•	,	,	906'69	1,001		2,000	11,812	730	ı	1,429	6,405	1	19,600	•	3,665	41,000	31,000	3,347	54,564	39,900	
Ę.	Bushels	475,702	3,000	69,560	220,350	6,400	875,000	287,120	6,210	2,000	15,755	16,254	9,747	24,893	240	24,362	66,798	154,000	38,246	7,816	127,500	125,000	7,560	1,723,200	53,000	2,000
BARLEY	Acres	14,751	200	3,280	10,422	1,460	25,000	10,106	158	534	220	387	378	883	15	1,917	2,558	4,400	1,278	2,344	4,340	2,000	408	27,500	1,750	100
WHEAT.	Bushels	1,322,454	1,000	20,000	482,470	2,550	708,400	692,480	9,982	6,278	7,457	32,314	8,090	5,217	1,080	65,299	8,563	19,200	102,240	5,309	200,840	45,000	7,268	226,750	592,323	12,000
WHR	Acres	59,801	75	2,654	20,630	210	25,300	39,859	411	943	375	1,342	343	200	62	4,169	622	800	3,936	1,235	15,600	3,000	393	5,700	37,410	675
Acres of land	d cultivated	99,666	200	18,050	42,966	11,750	52,315	52,314	1,978	15,520	4,000	12,127	2,080	2,400	1,500	8,730	3,691	15,000	33,257	4,084	46,000	20,000	2,495	40,450	41,100	23,250
Acres of lan	d inclosed	125,581	13,000	60,700	240,664	38,000	128,760	82,157	4,860	82,996	8,673	28,408	3,500	3,750	3,201	11,030	13,371	17,300	181,465	24,999	135,000	135,000	11,720	118,490	95,200	58,575
COUNTIES.		Alameda	Alpine	Amador	Butte	Calaveras	Colusa	Contra Costa	Del Norte	El Dorado	Fresno	Humboldt	Inyo	Kem	Klamath	Lake	Lassen	Los Angeles	Marin	Mariposa	Mendocino	Merced	Mono	Monterey	Napa	Nevada

Placer	73,550	21,000	8,170	65,300	2,705	23,400	11,250	6,375	2,330
Plumas	45,632	2,200	951	14,541	62	1,990	2,000	820	20
Sacramento	210,148	75,274	8,852	131,000	18,600	375,000	52,607	7,602	28,195
San Bernardino	14,642	12,000	2,500	50,000	000'9	120,000	12,500	2,400	6,500
San Diego	2,300	1,950	400	8,000	1,270	31,750	ı		
San Francisco	18,500	3,200	20	200	300	5,000	3,200	70	300
San Joaquin	268,000	123,000	91,800	1,197,400	30,700	429,800	155,000	125.660	26.950
San Luis Obispo	43,085	3,623	1,210	11,210	735	30,400			
San Mateo			,		•	ı		,	,
Santa Barbara	16,244	7,200	1,500	1,200	2,200	008'9	11,500	1.500	2.200
Santa Clara	467,931	125,740	80,339	1,229,309	9,210	170,400	138,330	88,860	8,280
Santa Cruz	50,785	17,405	7,039	166,676	1,997	62,680	15,033	7.041	2,956
Shasta	59,480	33,621	7,421	86,429	7,325	187,215	33,621	7,421	7.325
Sierra	13,920	1,495	206	3,780	365	8,845	1,430	206	367
Siskiyou	63,052	18,424	6,321	126,420	2,234	66,920	18,424	6,321	2,234
Solano	192,988	76,739	61,329	1,454,830	13,605	348,980	73,660	54,738	13,098
Sonoma	446,963	246,063	123,814	1,079,181	15,405	279,156	243,465	120,670	14,857
Stanislaus	120,594	200,456	144,852	2,317,632	42,748	854,960	,		
Sutter	112,619	93,734	31,585	287,167	29,636	431,461	38,864	20,700	15,788
Tehama	79,515	26,816	14,520	300,000	7,213	15,100	109,264	30,000	11,325
Trinity	10,926	3,753	096	11,370	108	1,487	•		
Tulare	15,681	5,310	2,636	39,884	3,757	65,584	,		
Tuolumne	40,110	13,600	1,950	19,600	3,550	18,500	1	•	1
Yolo	96,416	73,245	51,575	1,071,730	11,050	172,684	78,750	63,970	10.110
Yuba	58,842	22,613	7,193	143,000	6,200	150,300	1		
Totals	4,136,523	1,757,684	882,888	14,432,883	336,723	8,200,075	1,397,537	792,842	202,474

, vi	Bushels	906	125	150	400	•	06	58	5,715	06	56	30,034			648	16	254	200	540	80	3,800		25	15,100	. 65		115	1	635	ı	260	300	200	40
PEAS.	Acres	202	9	5	21	1	ဇ	4	238	2	~	703	1 1/2		27	1 1/2	6	20	19	2	160	1	1 1/2	520	4	15	4	,	21	1	12	21	12	10
НЕАТ.	Bushels	1,770	ı	200	•	,	40	416	ı			155	1		18	7	1	1,50		1	,	ı	23	1,375	41			150	915		1	ı	1	40
вискинеат	Acres	123		80	ı	1	2	10		•	ı	7			~	1/8	ı	20	i	1	ı	1	7,7	20	_	,		9	30	,	,	1	1	4
ZN.	Bushels	14,920	200	13,400	10,145	6,500	3,700	3,908	320	860	4,178	7,555	7,600	2,120	369	7,324	105	238,500	684	415	22,800	29,340	10,200	8,050	17,000		150	1,000	29,000	20,000	12,000	r	19,900	30,360
CORN.	Acres	394	32	420	293	171	185	328	∞	20	200	315	240	53	44	392	2	5,300	20	33	160	978	300	325	630	,	15	4	2,034	2,200	300	1	945	890
ш	Bushels	300	•	06	1,050	1	,	100	•	292	,	J	1	ı	71	197	ī	200	462	218	ı	ı	9	458	09	10	400		510	120	1	ı	386	
RYE.	Acres	15	1	13	20	ı		5	1	127	,		,	1	12	17	ı	35	15	142	,	ı	~		5	ı	274	1	30	9	ı	ì	35	<u>ო</u>
တ်	Bushels	54,906	420	1	10,707	ı	2,000	22,158	18,661	890	ı	165,472	368	1,800	920	3,873	11,385	,	513,678	372	34,000		2,805	5,700	32,440	ı	1,300	29,965	31,000	130		35,000	260	
OATS.	Acres	2,583	45	99	456	1	200	611	445	203	1	3,698	22	09	45	232	469		12,460	261	10,800	,	163	150	1,045		092	626	1,550	О	1	009		30
	COUNTIES.	Alameda	Alpine	Amador	Butte	Calaveras	Colusa	Contra Costa	Del Norte	El Dorado	Fresno	Humboldt	lnyo	Kern	Klamath	Lake	Lassen	Los Angeles	Marin	Mariposa	Mendocino	Merced	Mono	Monterey	Napa	Nevada	Placer	Plumas	Sacramento	San Bernardino	San Diego	San Francisco	San Joaquin	San Luis Obispo

-	009	•	487	ı	100	1	1,250		101	,	389	ı	•	260	236	64,470
. 01	_		26	ı	2		28		4	•	12		30	22	11	2,512 1/2
1 1	65	1,585			252	ı	47	,	1,358	•			,	100	250	10,275
1 1	4	162			14	ı	က	1	06	ı	1	1		22	10	% 089
16,000	2,272	14,985	181,145		2,520	1,635	98,537	2,000	20,065	2,280	710	8,515	400	2,340	14,550	971,055
- 160	202	457	086	ı	84	75	3,715	100	902	110	31	374	104	140	504	25,670
1 1	1,560	1,010	520	•	1,190	,	1,743	ı	984	,		260	347	1,550	1,200	16,071
1 1	120	25	74		34	,	179	,	26		ı	12	36	47	85	1,495
• •	58,000	24,826	11,460	7,200	90,120	9,500	274,932		5,615	2,850	2,025	220	245	1,420	20,650	66,278 1,216,977
150	200	719	1,244	220	3,004	400	10,850		239	92	107	27	25	40	700	66,278
San Mateo	Santa Clara	Santa Cruz	Shasta	Sierra	Siskiyou	Solano	Sonoma	Stanislaus	Sutter	Tehama	Trinity	Tulare	Tuolumne	Yolo	Yuba	Totals

TABLE OF STATISTICS - Continued.

	PEAN	PEANUTS.	BEANS	JS.	CASTOR BEANS.	BEANS.	POTATOES	DES.	SWEET POTATOES	TATOES.
COUNTIES.	Acres	Pounds	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels
Alameda		3	589	5,970	•	1	895	69,020	4	200
Alpine	1	ı	9 (20	ı	,	80	000'9	1	1
Amador	1	24 700	o (320		80	100	5,700	4 2	009
Calaveras	2	21,700	15	500	. 1	ı I	140 52	19,410	, 4	3,930 -
	•	1		78	ო	275		1,800	0	540
Contra Costa	ı	ı	257	12,508	ı	ı	99	5,141	ı	
Del Norte	ı		10	210		ı	88	4,795	r	ı
El Dorado	က	4,000	15	228	ı	1	8	5,460	1	•
Fresho		ı	- , ,	25		1	100	3,865	14	290
nvo		1 1	200	08 98 98 98 98	1 1		1,360	282,106	1	
Kem.	ı	ı	52 20 70 70	300		1 1	8 8	6.650	ю •	100
Klamath	,	•	7	350	1	•	89	2,620	1	1
-ake	•	,	1	ı	•	ı	612	5,055		ı
-assen			သ	175	,	•	22	3,025	ı	,
Los Angeles	10	10,000	009	12,000	113	169,500	1,000	100,000	20	3,750
Mariposa		1 1	2 2	163		1 1	3,021	3 855	1 1	
Mendocino	•	1	•	ı	,	1	1,200	36,000	,	,
Merced	ı	ı	20	1,400		1	24	4,800	12	1,350
Mono	-	30	о	26	1	ı	100	4,889		ı
Monterey		1	1,680	52,800	1		1,320	315,500		
Napa	ı	1	2	185	10	24,000	20	2,870	•	1
Nevada	•	1	•	1		•	200	16,000		
Placer	1	1	4		•		105	4,500	4	381
Plumas			ı	1		,	06	8,332		
Sacramento	-	12,000	84	3,124	1	•	122	12,565	243	35,785
San Bernardino	ı	ı	23	1,180	1	ı		2,400	2	200
San Diego		ı	21	525	1		21	1,260	ı	•
San Francisco	ı	ī	33	450	ı	ı	880	35,000	,	-
Sall 30aquill			ָר אַ	7007		•		o),'o	77	4,800

TABLE OF STATISTICS - Continued.

BEETS.	Tons	200	2	80	106	က	80	618	62	က		,	1 1/2	10		16	•	20	675	12		2 1/4	80	20	75	ı	71	15	143	2	က	26	17	4
.000	Pounds	-	1	210	3,250	ı	ı	ı	ı	190	,	ı	ı	1	1	17	ı	8,250		1	ı	,		12,100	,	,	150	,		,	,	ı	•	
TOBACCO	Acres	1	,	74	1 3%	ı	ı	ı	,	~			ı	,	ı	ı	•	15	,	ı	ı	1		20		,	1/8	,	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	
S,	Pounds	3,050	1	3,200	6,150	1	ı	ı	ı	400	ı	ı	ı	ı	1	ı	ı	50,000	ı	ı	30,000	1	ı	ı	006	ı	1,400	•	412,500		ı	,	1,600	1
HOPS.	Acres	57	ı	9	7	1	1	ı	•	1,2/	1	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	,	20	ı	•	250	ı	ı		_	,	_	ı	430	ı	,	1	S.	1
×	Pounds	250	1	1	ı	1	ı	ı	ı	ı	,	ı	ı	ı	17	•	ı	ı	ı	1	1	ı	ı	1	1	ı	,	,		,	ı	1	1	
FLAX	Acres	12	ı	ı	ı	1		ı	•	ı	,	,	ı	ı	1/2	ı	,	ı	ı	1	•	ı	1	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	1	ı	ı	
>:	Tons	13,786	009	4,560	6,408	5,300	12,200	15,618	301	5,795	1,181	2,871	350	1,375	238	3,395	1,336	800	13,264	18,500	18,500	3,225	1,186	2,000	7,806	13,000	11,219	13,591	19,384	1,430	730	400	14,000	2,134
HAY.	Acres	9,285	200	000'9	8,000	5,800	10,212	10,700	265	6,881	1,223	1,369	525	930	147	2,187	1,323	320	10,463	11,000	11,000	3,400	965	2,500	6,505	000'6	10,607	10,967	21,533	800	360	310	15,500	09
NS.	Bushels	23,275	20	370	1,100	ı	330	2,900	113	150	09	177	175	009	18	31	09	6,250	298	225	ı	2,150	25	3,000	480	250	100	119	3,670	820	440	200	2,150	195
SNOINO	Acres	409	_	16	24	ı	9	16	2	∞	-	1%	က		_	74	_	25	7	2 1/4		10	7,4	640	က	Ω	_	က	20	4	7	22	-	×
	COUNTIES.	Alameda	Alpine	Amador	Butte	Calaveras	Colusa	Contra Costa	Del Norte	El Dorado	Fresno	Humboldt	Inyo	Kern	Klamath	Lake	Lassen	Los Angeles	Marin	Mariposa	Mendocino	Merced	Mono	Monterey	Napa	Nevada	Placer	Plumas	Sacramento	San Bernardino	San Diego	San Francisco	San Joaquin	san Luis Obispo

San Mateo	•	•	•	•	-1	-		-	•	•	,
Santa Barbara	5	200	1,100	2,200	•	•	4	800	10	1,100	5
Santa Clara	09	009'9	13,574	23,875	1	ı	81	16,900	74	58,000	863
Santa Cruz	•	•	3,105	5,373	58	1	2	2,180	ı	ı	1
Shasta	30	3,820	3,800	3,545	1	ı	ო	200	2	220	16
Sierra	ı	•	7,319	6,320	1	ı	1	•	ı	•	12
Siskiyou	80	1,800	3,475	6,946	ı	•	1	1	į	1	12
Solano	4	200	18,265	14,085	18	1	1	1	1	ı	20
Sonoma	5	300	29,285	40,378	®	ı	57 1/2	1,727	20	7,000	24
Stanislaus	1	•	1,500	1,200	•	•	1	1	1	1	•
Sutter	5	029	9,169	9,977	32	7,600	5	4,400	•	•	1
Tehama	∞	1,060	4,000	4,800	•	1	1	,	•	1	4
Trinity	တ	820	1,587	1,882	•	1	1	1	1	ı	22
Tulare	1	1	820	1,543	ı	1	ı	•	ı	ı	•
Tuolumne	7	112	2,170	2,220	t	1	ı	•	ı	•	2
Yolo	89	2,885	8,251	12,258	1	ř	Ω	6,500	1	1	44
Yuba	10	006	9,159	8,194	1		29	24,500	ı	ı	5
Totals	1,531 1/2	70,200	297,106	364,309	128 1/2	7,861	992	569,907	153 5/8	90,817	3,563 3/4

Pou	nds of honey	4.570	200	1.671	18,730	5,000	20,000	15,000	1,260	980	3,000	4,220	!	2,000	878	11,589	160	75,000	1,458	56	•	14,400	900	17,800	3,800	3,500	10,200) 	12.170	53,700	340	150	3,000
Pot	unds of wool	266.000	2,000	8,000	185,800	47,000	508,000	161,300	3,740		182,247	2,515		121,113		20,388	16,000	450,000	1,240	16,218	135,000	363,797		557,000	14,550		68.000	11,300	219,500	41,400		ı	133,000
Pour	nds of cheese	7,800	200	2.000	200	1,325	1,230	18,600	,	100	1	1,600	1,500	10,000		74,200	10,000	10,000	387,400	410	12,000	2,200	8,500	195,000	8,575		1.500	2,000	6,400	10,050	2,000	2,800	17,000
Pou	nds of butter	141,600	20,000	30,000	56,750	21,000	25,617	10,010	35,380	17,000	8,395	44,515	3,000	18,000	4,980	27,652	32,450	25,000	1,549,800	8,720	30,000	7,290	008'6	670,000	135,000	10,000	29,600	154,010	267,000	15,690	2,170	1,200	200,500
Acres	of brown corn	70	•	ı	2	ı	15	က		ı	ı	,	ı	ı		ı	2	25	1	ı	,	7	_	80	က		,	,	734	17			1/2
U	ounds of silk cocoons	1	,	1	,	ı	1	ı	ı	ī	ı	ı	,	ı	ı	ı	ı	1	ı	ı	1		,	ı	1	09	,		333	ı	,	ı	
.NO.	Pounds	ı	ı	,	,		ı	- 1		•	,		ı		•	20		200	•	1		,	ı	,		,		,	1	ı	1	1	,
COTTON	Acres	ı	ŧ	ı	ı	ı	1	ı	1	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	7,2	ı	4	,			ı	ı	ı	ı	1	•	ı	ı	t	ı	ı	1
Total s	of pumpkins and squashes	747	2	23	100	31	7	2,010	ı		2	ı	26	40	ı	22 1/2	200	1,000	69	21	ı	92	160	200	135	ı	02	7	1,538	478	300	39	99
Tor	ns of turnips	95	30	80	108	о	က	203	41	2	,	1	4	20	,	149	100	15	340	20	ı	3 1/2	27	40	22		103	28	122	80	4	169	52
	COUNTIES.	Alameda	Alpine	Amador	Butte	Calaveras	Colusa	Contra Costa	Del Norte	El Dorado	Fresno	Humboldt	Inyo	Kern	Klamath	Lake	Lassen	Los Angeles	Marin	Mariposa	Mendocino	Merced	Mono	Monterey	Napa	Nevada	Placer	Plumas	Sacramento	San Bernardino	San Diego	San Francisco	San Joaquin

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Number of lemon trees.	- 6	120 33	900	33.3	1	9		ı		ı	ı	ı	2,300	10	ı		25	ı	21	20	1	28		25	40	40	,		ı	1 -	820
Number of fig trees	1,050	1,100	1,000	530 667	1	650	2 7	ı	30	,	47		2,000	30	240	ı	225	ı	88	645	685	1,050	12	4,000	320	184	12	2,750	130	ı	2,800
Number of apricot trees	1,500	1,900	800	791	16	650		1	20	18	130	150	1,820	100	290	20	112	7	8963	1,600	325	840	10	2,000	200	460	15	3,250	300	1	2,500
Number of quince trees	1,600	7000	1,000	2,900	13	1,100	77	ı	9	37	101	20	009	220	100	150	75	7	34	925	1,365	1,680	30	2,300	150	80	15	009	200	,	006
Number of nectarine trees	2,700	1.000	650	315	7	1,100	4		18	61	96	30	200	09	100	400	75	ო	360	730	375	830	20	3,000	270	25	20	1,200	02	1	800
Number of cherry trees	17,800	1,100	000	4,190	206	1,800	1,014		ı	8	159	ı	100	800	200	009	200	7	786	5,400	120	1,400	09	3,750	20	40	260	800	220	ı	009
Number of plum tress	21,300	3,300	2,400	2,000 49,018	328	5,300	2,626		20	322	1,531	180	100	1,400	230	2,200	1,000	53	1,190	5,130	1,150	3,400	170	10,700	780	02	400	4,000	200	1	220
Number of pear trees	30,800	000'9	4,500	000,6	468	14,100	1,222	20	150	191	1,174	3,300	4,000	820	800	2,000	2,010	∞	10,915	14,000	2,600	8,400	029	23,000	420	370	800	8,500	1,100	ı	3,800
Number of peach trees	18,300	40,200	12,000	17,600	417	2,335	540	370	200	1,216	5,487	10,000	000'6	1,610	7,550	12,400	12,000	31	10,607	25,700	12,500	23,500	2,960	74,300	10,000	029	110	45,500	1,300	,	8,000
Number of apple trees	118,600	32,400 29,350	37,000	30,500	6,270	111,200	33,586	290	200	2,607	9,210	14,500	6,500	4,360	0,950	18,000	10,000	99	12,519	20,000	25,000	38,500	2,640	63,650	5,700	330	1,600	45,000	3,300		16,000
COUNTIES.	AlamedaAlpine	ArriadorButte	Calaveras	Contra Costa	Del Norte	El Dorado	Humboldt	Inyo	Kern	Klamath	Lake	Lassen	Los Angeles	Marin	Mariposa	Mendocino	Merced	Mono	Monterey	Napa	Nevada	Placer	Plumas	Sacramento	San Bernardino	San Diego	San Francisco	San Joaquin	San Luis Obispo	San Mateo	Santa Barbara

13	5	- w	2	1	1	15	5	•	•		4	43	3,712
1,250	739	- 6	1,651	1,160	360	1,856	475	9	200	820	1,410	1,800	33,924
5,900	7,320	327	1,525	1,604	220	1,192	950	120	325	220	1,440	1,500	52,308
8,700	6,240	234	496	3,198	80	414	125	100	43	1,000	298	1,900	40,404
1,400 68	16,448	256	1,213	965	200	926	420	200	160	270	747	1,450	43,999
15,000	20,446	1,104	1,545	6,171	300	462	410	009	200	006	1,220	1,700	93,989
19,000 2,687	36,244	1,372	2,279	35,801	240	2,450	1,200	1,250	069	3,000	1,957	4,400	195,896
69,650 3,812	112,630	1,529	6,539	11,776	1,500	3,580	1,900	1,850	1,280	2,600	3,640	7,600	302,392
70,500 4,067	198,220	13,569	11,769	52,912	10,000	16,577	23,000	0000'9	18,860	28,000	22,730	26,500	969,692
722,000 35,560	232,340	32,645	44,397	255,280	6,400	14,517	7,800	19,500	6,230	32,700	16,426	32,500	1,217,790
Santa Clara	ShastaSierra	Siskiyou	Solano	Sonoma	Stanislaus	Sutter	Tehama	Trinity	Tulare	Tuolumne	Yolo	Yuba	Totals

Number of grape vines	184,000 450,000 457,000 65,500 298,752 - 1,353,000 5,520 260 260 1,000 1,500 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,41,080 1,41,080 1,425,300 1,425,300 1,425,300 1,035,000 40,000 40,000 40,000 134	20,000 - 278,000
Number of strawberry vines	256,000 113,000 132,000 630,000 364 10,650 168,000 11,966 23,272 3,000 140,000 1,800,000 25,000 25,000 25,000 106,718 4,500 109,000 6,500 6,500 6,500	300 - 2,000
Number of raspberry trees	46,000 13,000 1,600 20,000 1,600 1,0	002 -
Number of gooseberry trees	35,000 10,000 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,603 1,603 1,603 1,603 1,603 1,603 1,603 1,603 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	- 150
Number of walnut trees	300 300 300 159 124 100 3,000 140 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	12 _ 2,700
Number of almond trees	1,000 850 800 800 75 75 77 145 . 320 . 320 . 320 . 35 . 36 . 370 . 370 . 370 . 370 . 370 . 370	11,500
Number of mulberry tress	135 370 380 550 550 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	000'6
Number of prune trees	280 - 100 - 17 - 13 - 190 - 190 - 190 - 15	1,500
Number of olive trees	20 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500	275 - 12,000
Number of orange trees	7 440	820
COUNTIES.	Alameda Alpine Amador Butte Calaveras Colusa Colusa Contra Costa Los Lorado Humboldt Inyo Kern Klamath Lasen Lasen Mariposa Mariposa Mendocino Mendocino Mono Mono Mono Mono Mono Mono Sacramento San Bernardino San Joaquin	San Luis Obispo San Mateo Santa Barbara

Total number of neat cattle	9,635 6,725 6,724 725 725 725 725 725 725 725 725 725 725
Number of oxen	480 75 75 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76
Number of beef cattle	2,230 1,100 1,100 1,100 1,121 1,121 1,121 1,280 1,000 1,000 1,280 1,121 1,280 1,000
Number of calves	2,050 2,050 2,050 2,050 2,050 2,000
Number of cows	4 875 4 875 4 875 6 675 6 675 6 675 6 675 7 003 8 800 7 003 8 800 1,547 1,547 1,240 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,240 1,240 1,240 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,240 1,240 1,240 1,200 1,
Number of asses	4 + 28 8 + 24 5 5 5 6 8 5 1 9 1 8 1 4 5 7 5 8 8 1 4 5 7 5 8 8 1 9 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8
Number of mules	920 460 700 700 80 176 176 176 176 176 176 176 176
Number of horses	8,464 180 3,600 1,642 1,247 1,375 1,376 1,000 1,300 1,300 1,300 1,300 1,528 1,
Gallons of brandy	2,400 2,845 910 7,375 - 1,000 - 1,200 1,200 1,200 2,568 3,340 - 800 - - - - - - - - - - - - -
Gallons of wine	12,500 64,800 54,780 38,300 38,300 - 159,530 - 1,500 1,500 113,000 113,000 13,500 39,500 56,180 56,180 - - 2,000 13,500 39,500 - - - - - - - - - - - - -
COUNTIES.	AlamedaAlamedaAlpineAmadorButteCalaverasColusaColusaColusaColusaColusaColusaColusaColusaColusaColusaColusaColusaColusaAlamboldtLakeLassenLassenLos AngelesMarinosaMarinosaMarinosaMarinosaMonoSan BernardinoSan DiegoSan DiegoSan JoaquinSan Luis ObispoSan MateoSan MateoSan MateoSan Barbara

19,087	5,028	5,386	2,536	18,110	6,551	27,237	10,420	6,223	6,870	2,020	41,499	3,620	5,810	5,160	503,046
311	341	502	264	387	83	442	ı	210	02	170	442	180	170	160	13,072
9:036	1,715	1,488	876	13,370	1,612	8,418	4,000	1,589	800	650	1,693	770	1,945	2,010	159,781
3,930	1,372	1,356	653	1,369	2,006	8,405	3,008	1,771	2,000	200	37,239	1,070	1,365	1,160	150,259
5,810	1,600	2,040	743	2,984	2,850	9,972	3,412	2,653	4,000	700	2,125	1,600	2,330	1,830	186,364
10	4	18	33	35	9	39	40	16	2	∞	25	9/	26	42	1,616
029	95	1,760	102	823	640	854	620	436	347	170	310	150	930	200	24,009
9,512	1,543	1,437	418	4,947	3,620	10,502	6,136	4,192	4,122	200	6,700	1,450	7,190	1,800	209,847
9,550	ı	1,940	ı	ı	14,340	4,454	006	4,856	300	200	ı	1,043	3,378	4,210	163,031
37,100	8,100	7,020	200	2,100	49,697	176,347	10,000	10,145	8,000	1	1	42,260	20,000	33,300	1,884,792
Santa Clara	Santa Cruz	Shasta	Sierra	Siskiyou	Solano	Sonoma	Stanislaus	Sutter	Tehama	Trinity	Tulare	Tuolumne	Yolo	Yuba	Totals

Number of hives of bees	783 28 28 1,760 1,760 1,205 1,205 360 325 360 325 360 37 1,195 1,1
Number of ducks	1,100 1,100 1,100 1,100 1,378 1,378 1,500 1,698 1,698 1,698 1,698 1,698 1,698 1,000
Number of geese	3,600 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,300 1,300 1,300 1,300 1,300 1,300 1,300 1,300 1,300 1,300 1,300 1,200
Number of turkeys	8,200 2,000 4,000 4,000 3,250 9,000 1,149 1,149 1,1300 1,300 1,550 1,000 1,550 1,000 1,550 1,000
Number of chickens	289,000 15,000 11,000 230,000 11,000 20,358 1,524 11,310 11,310 11,310 11,310 11,310 11,500 3,740 3,740 14,300 14,300 12,700 12,700 12,700 12,700 12,700 12,700 13,400 9,242 17,500 17,5
Number of hogs	9,000 14,500 6,000 17,800 17,800 17,800 1,709 1,300
Number of Cashmere and Angora goats	30 125 3,120 1,200
Number of sheep	55,700 64,000 64,000 150,000 101,228 1,306 5,000 62,635 1,125 1
COUNTIES.	AlamedaAlamedaAlpineAmadorButteCalaverasColusaContra CostaContra CostaDel NorteEl DoradoFresnoHumboldtHlyoKernKlamathLassenLassenLassenLassenLassenMarihosaMapaMarihosaMar

Santa Clara	26,055	45	9,150	92,000	2,500	1,800	7,300	1,545
Santa Cruz	260	202	2,675	10,000	261	250	304	467
shasta	20,480	ı	12,301	15,640	4,320	239	543	398
Sierra	•		753	5,210	211	63	246	52
Siskiyou	15,373	ı	6,392	19,741	733	324	496	309
Solano	40,332	က	10,224	9,220	1,525	440	1,099	248
Sonoma	33,255	139	25,952	43,934	2,953	4,611	4,634	366
Stanislaus	167,000	200	30,000	000'59	20,000	2,700	4,000	1,940
Sutter	18,263	ı	11,670	3,400	20,500	200	2,800	1,483
Tehama	119,000	40	9,500	18,000	4,000	100	200	430
rinity	220	15	800	8,500	250	110	20	380
Tulare	52,000	201	16,350	117,000	9,300	108	6,800	1,580
Fuolumne	9'000'9	•	10,000	12,000	1,500	150	1,000	256
Yolo	36,450	15	12,865	61,200	13,210	524	1,098	1,006
	13,000	19	6,800	25,000	11,200	009	2,600	1,444
Totals	1,833,667	7,413	412,507	1,459,069	157,228	25,537	81,289	32,767

	of shingles made…	500,000 1,000,000 600,000 200,000 - 110,000 800,000 60,000 - No estimate 600,000 100,000 1,000,000 1,000,000	90,000
14	et of lumber sawed	500,000 4,250,000 3,650,000 180,000 - 440,000 10,000,000 970,000 20,375,000 1,762,500 1,604,746 1,604,746 1,650,000 1,000,000 2,0	450,000 10,000,000 13,000,000 1,800,000 Re-sawing 1,700,000 14,510,000
AILLS.	Water power		
SAW MILLS	Steam power	, wrt-v vr-a-4-wvo -	
	hels of corn round	2,500 30,000 6,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 4,000	11,000 4,000 - 50 25,000 3,000 9,867 - 6,400
H .	rels of flour made	76,000 76,000 16,000 41,150 1,950 1,950 1,950 1,000 6,700 6,700 5,000	1,000 31,400 12,000 1,800 175,000 8,000 8,000 100,000
	Run of stone		
MILLS.	Water power	1 111 11 00 777770000 007	-00- 0
GRIST	Run of stone		
	Steam power	00 0 0	 -0 4 ±0
TET Junior Address of the Control of	COUNTIES.	Alpine. Amador. Butte. Calaveras. Colusa. Colusa. Colusa. Contra Costa. Del Norte. El Dorado. Fresno. Humboldt. Inyo. Kamath. Lake. Lassen. Lassen. Los Angeles. Marin. Marinosa. Mendocino.	Monterey Napa Nevada Placer Plumas Sacramento San Bernardino San Diego San Joaquin San Luis Obispo

San Mateo	•		•	•	,	•	1		1	,
Santa Barbara	_	1			•					ı
Santa Clara	7	20	ო	10	198,000	300	က	4	2,600,000	790,000
Santa Cruz	2	2	က	9	14,004	3,328	12	6	12,346,000	93,000,000
Shasta	ı	ı	2	4	5,390	4,000	ı	13	23,502,967	
Sierra	1	ı	ı	,		,	13	16	6,780,000	•
Siskiyou	2	12	2	8	18,300	2,300	2	9	3,800,000	1,300,000
Solano	2	2	,		22,300	790	,	,		, ,
Sonoma	∞	1	2	3	49,640	4,000	13	4	13,425,000	3,362,000
Stanislaus	_	က	2	5	13,824	880	ı			
Sutter	,	1	,	ı	ı	1	ı	,	•	ı
Lehama	ı	1	ო	6	27,000	2,000	1	2	300,000	200,000
_rinity		ı	_	2	1,800	100	_	13	1,430,000	46,000
.ulare	_	က	2	4	12,250	2,000	_	2		10,000
_uolumne	ı	ı	2	4	5,800	ı	9	2	1,650,000	1,200,000
(olo	2	22	Ψ-	2	31,000	700	1	ı		1
	2	6	1	2	33,200	16,440	11	4	4,525,000	ı
Totals	62	205	29	116	1,400,413	166,780	207	161	220,991,213	108,007,000

TABLE OF STATISTICS - Continued.

RAILROADS	Miles in length	29 3%	: }	,	13 1/2		,	15	ı	18 1/2	ı	7			7	ı	1	•	•	,	•	ı			18	31 1/4	113 1/2		58		,	30	,	1
RAILI	Number	3	'	ı	~		ı	က	ı	7	ı	_	ı	,	~	ı	'	,	ı		,	,	ı	1	_	_	4		ı	ı	,	7	ı	•
COAL.	Tons mined		1	200	}		ı	60,150		1	1	ı	1	1	ı	,	1	1	,	ı	•	•	,	ı		1		•	1				ı	ı
COTTON MILLS.	Pounds of cotton used		,	ı	ı	ı			ı	ı	ı			1	,	ı	,	r	,	,	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	1	,	,	٠	ı	,	ı	ı	·
CO	Number	_				ı	,						ı	1	1	,					,	1	,	,	·	ı	ı						ı	
WOOLLEN MILLS.	Pounds of wool used				ı	ı	,	,		,		,		,		ı			,	ı	ı			ı						,		3,000,000	1	,
W	Number	,	ı	,	ı	1	ı	,	'	,	,	ı	,	,	1	ı	,	ı	ı	,	,	_	ı	,	,	1	,	,	_	,	,	က	ı	
RRIGATING DITCHES.	Acres irrigated	'	200	1.335	2,042	185		1	190	1,831	ı	ı	2,000	1,500	406	200	ı	10,000	,	180	,	2,000	2,000	,	ı	ı	80	2,420	1	000'9	1	ı	3,000	,
IRRI	Number		10	48	37	တ	,		7	27	,	,	2	22	22		•	4	,	09	ı	7	7	,	ı	20	က	33	•	35	,	,	7	
HES.	Amount of water used per day – inches	1	1	5.718	38,350	4,960	,	ı	2,850	6,720		•	40	2,600	14,122	1	1	456	1	4,600	1	,	300	1	•		14,900	24,575	5,000		ı	,	ı	ı
MINING DITCHES	Miles in length	1	ı	418	163	491	ı	ı	24	845	,	ı	9	13	74	,	,	4	ı	99		ı	9	,		875	379	197	28 %	ı		•	1	
	Number		ı	47	30	20	ı	1	7	5			_	9	62	1		က	,	10	1	,	_	1		25	36	73	1	•	,		1	•
QUARTZ MILLS.	Tons crushed	1	,	100,000	4,250	14,900	ı	ı	ı	16,700	2,210	1		25,100	3,000	ı	,	009		11,600	ı	ı	255	ı		125,000	2,760	40,000		,		,	1	,
JØ ⊠	Number		က	31	17	32	,			99	7		5	4	4	1	,	7	,	36		ı	က	ı	,	72	12	16		7	_		,	
COUNTIES.		Alameda	Alpine	Amador	Butte	Calaveras	Colusa	Contra Costa	Del Norte	El Dorado	Fresno	Humboldt	Inyo	Kern	Klamath	Lake	Lassen	Los Angeles	Marin	Mariposa	Mendocino	Merced	Mono	Monterey	Napa	Nevada	Placer	Plumas	Sacramento	San Bernardino	San Diego	San Francisco	San Joaquin	San Luis Obispo

1	ı	25 1/2	1	•	ı	•	16	3 1/2		1	ı		,	1	1	25	400 1/2
•	,	7	1	ı	ı	ı	~	~	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	1	٠	2	30
•		1	ı	12	ı	ı	ı	1	•		1	1	1		,	1	60,362
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ı	1	1	1	ı	1	•		ı	ı	1	ı	ı		ı	ı	125,000	3,125,000
,	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı		1	1	,	ı	ı	ı	ı	,	_	9
•	1,500	. 1	ı	4,169	219	650	1	,	150	1	490	1,276	3,000	1,500	21,000	465	70,588
•	•	,	•	78	15	∞	,		_		33	84	100		7	15	720
•				12,426	12,000	3,800	,	,	200	ı	160	45,259	ı	7,400	•	5,200	711,936
•	·	ı	•	296	134	230	ı		10	,	7	377		7,210		85 1/2	11,949 1/
•			1	09	32	15	,	,	7		~-	131	,	210	,	17	874
	1	ı	1	17,85	20,000	200	ı	ı	ı	1	ı		ı	13,120	ı	12,000	391,480 874
1	•			2	19	4	,		,		,	_	7	33		6	360
San Mateo	Santa Barbara	Santa Clara	Santa Cruz	Shasta	Sierra	Siskiyou	Solano	Sonoma	Stanislaus	Sutter	Tehama	Trinity	Tulare	Tuolumne	Yolo	Yuba	Totals

Poll	tax collected	7,772	2,158	3,307	1,368	1,240	526	6,821	377	140	2	624	1,080	342	1,000	2,520	1,092	1,300	295	210	800°,	7,320	200,0	5,051	3,454	8,601	295		2,748
Regi	stered voters	3,473	2,540	2,392	1.525	2,560	366	3,557	569 1 250	325	849	366	853	365	2,300	1,465	1,617	1,560	414	351	1,147	558,1 030,0	0,230	1,780	1,001	7,733	896	471	4,679
	stimated total opulation	17,018	12,285	13,003	000'8	9,300	1,475	9,645	1,764	560	3,000	2,900	4,000	1,500	9,500	2,890	000'9	8,000	2,070	200	0,000	6,455	7000	14,300	000,0	20,000	4,896	3,000	22,000
	Total valuation	\$8,723,575	2,894,818	3,958,548	2,692,507	3,432,860	415,120	2,580,845	1,209,598	212.195	1,221,646	353,913	293'662	230,807	2,882,051	2,713,844	1,290,030	2,118,990	1,233,262	249,365	1,423,07.1	9331,004	0,024,033	4,283,209	1,485,520	9,689,921	725,824	106 400 467	6,520,445
SSED VALUE OF PROPERTY.	Personal property	\$1,563,262	950,041	2,173,906	1,734,236	1,490,557	349,860	1,274,042	963,882	131.508	695,525	215,564	333,233	291,222	1,139,221	911,567	465,635	1,460,584	884,885	122,580	4 020,034	7,579,032	2,070,172	2,102,079	858'007	4,568,543	442,240	200 700 77	2,369,695
ASSESSED VALUE	Improvements	1 1	\$1,578,652	807,729	ı	205,087	12,000	1,035,380	63,095	200,11	185,480	ı	139,562			1	415,920	179,550	114,765	92,075	677, 101	1 ;	4 769 065	1,703,000	461,380	491,860			1,571,240
	Real estate.	\$7,160,314	366,125	976,913	958,271	1,737,216	53,260	271,423	314 795	80,687	340,641	133,349	298'06	239,585	1,142,830	1,802,277	408,475	478,856	233,612	34,710	029,040	2,057,012	0,101,400 447,76F	417,703	C86,082	4,629,518	783,584	- 65 152 065	2,579,510
	COUNTIES.	Alameda	Amador	Butte	Colusa	Contra Costa	Del Norte	El Dorado	Humboldt	Invo	Kem	Klamath	Lake	Lassen	Los Angeles	Marin	Mariposa	Mendocino	Merced	Mostoria	None	Nevedo	Door	Dimos	Piulias	Sacramento	San Bernardino	San Diego	San Joaquin

590 268	892 - 550	7			2,677 2,079							_	•	144	2,220 3,802	192 5,055	442
2,950	6.200			_		8,000	14,425 2,			4,580			7,200			3	520.802
488,831	1.085.259		2,225,713			,845,937	,254,938		,609,124	,695,537	1,129,838	691,228	,781,186		5,966,789	,744,823	\$226,033.098
311,121	476,060	_	815,665 2,	618,592	1,010,134	1,225,419 1,	4	2,497,125 6,	687,804 1,	_		419,367	_	490,420 1,	1,334,870 2,	2,114,358 3,	\$94,218,034 \$226,
66,020	204,723	3,461,900	557,440	•	99,610		806,528	225,792	360,468	334,542	194,345	191,349		38,600	419,756	1,144,175	\$17,595,313 \$9
111,690	404,476	4,600,048	822,608	337,393	529,352	620,518	1,938,986	3,314,158	560,852	518,687	439,874	80,512	500,737	490,809	1,212,163	486,290	\$114,219,251
San Luis Obispo	Santa Barbara	Santa Clara	Santa Cruz	Shasta	Sierra	Siskiyou	Solano	Sonoma	Stanislaus	Sutter	Tehama	Trinity	Tulare	Tuolumne	Yolo	Yuba	Totals

TABLE OF STATISTICS - Continued.

Yield of quicksilver, per month.

Counties.	Pounds.
Santa ClaraLake	161,250 55,000
Total	216,250

In Santa Cruz County, the California Powder Works manufactured the following amount, in eighteen hundred and sixty-seven:

Desc	cription.	Pounds.
Blasting powder Cannon, musket and sporting powde	r	3,804,925 181,737

A fuse factory is being built and paper mills are in operation. One hundred thousand barrels of lime and two hundred thousand dollars worth of leather were made in the county during the year.

One powder mill and one paper mill in operation in Marin County.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

CONTAINING DETAILED REPORT OF THE

ASSESSOR OF SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY.

REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY.

BEN E.	. HARRIS	City	and County	y Assessor.
			and Count	, , ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, San Francisco, August 1st, 1868.

Hon. JOHN W. BOST, Surveyor-General:

SIR: In compliance with the law of eighteen hundred and sixty-six (California Statutes, page 201), herewith I hand you a statistical report of the agricultural products of the County of San Francisco, together with a report of the manufactures and mechanical industries of this city and county, for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven. In making up this report, I have endeavored, as far as possible, to make it full and complete in every particular; but owing to many reasons, not fully known to me, I have experienced much difficulty in obtaining the necessary data to make such a report as was doubtless contemplated by the passage of said law. The penalty provided in the premises rests alone upon the Assessor, while it is evident to me that it should apply with equal force to all, especially to those in charge of manufacturing and agricultural pursuits, in order that something like an approximate idea might be formed. A conception of the worth and benefit of statistics can be derived only from their correctness and extent, hence the importance of an imperative obligation to give data in relation thereto.

There are many extensive commercial and mechanical enterprises, which have been commenced and perfected during the past year, too elaborate for detail, the synopsis of which may be found in their regular order. There are also many in the process of organization at the present time which have likewise been mentioned in this report, but with reference to capacity only.

The facts connected with manufactures and mechanical industries for eighteen hundred and sixty-seven show, as was contemplated by the Assessor in his last annual report, an interesting degree of prosperity and mechanical success; and, judging the future by the past and present indications, I think the statistics of eighteen hundred and sixty-eight will show a handsome and reliable increase.

In submitting the following list, where the articles are small or varied, the value only is set down:

AXLE GREASE MANUFACTORY. Men employed	1 5 1,000 12,000
BELLOWS MANUFACTORY Men employed Horse power of engine Value of manufactures	1 4 5 \$10,000
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTORIES. Men employed Tables made Average value of tables.	3 22 97 \$450
BOX MANUFACTORIES Men employed Lumber used (pine, fir and spruce), feet Spanish cedar used Horse power of engines	5 169 5,600,000 160,000 90
BRASS FOUNDRIES. Men employed. Value of manufactures.	5 85 \$143,000
BREWERIES. Men employed. Beer made, barrels. Monthly capacity, barrels.	21 153 120,300 9,750
BROOM AND WOODEN WARE MANUFACTORIES Men employed Brooms made, dozen Pails, dozen Tubs, nest of four each Zinc washboards, dozen Barrel covers, dozen Peach baskets, dozen Sieves, dozen Broom handles, dozen Butter moulds, dozen Cheese safes, dozen Salt boxes, dozen Syrup kegs.	7 66 35,000 6,500 1,650 3,800 450 600 800 26,500 400 450 2,200 8,000

Powder kegs	6,000
CANDLE MANUFACTORY	1 11 15,000 25,000
CHEMICAL WORKS. Men employed. Nitrate of soda used, tons. Sulphur consumed, tons. Sulphuric and nitric acid made, tons. Capacity of works per day (sulphuric acid) tons. Capacity of works (nitric acid). Sulphate of copper made, tons.	3 15 250 450 520 4 1 125
CIGAR MANUFACTORIES. Men employed. Monthly capacity. Cigars made.	60 1,132 3,000,000 35,672,000
CORDAGE FACTORY Men employed Horse power of engines Hemp manufactured, tons Capacity of works per year, tons	1 50 150 1,000 1,750
DRY DOCK (see historical report).	
FLOUR MILLS. Men employed. Flour made in 1867, barrels. Pearl barley, tons. Hominy, tons. Farina, tons. Oatmeal, tons. Groats, tons. Buckwheat and rye flour. Feed barley (ground), tons. Run of stone. Horse power of engines. Aggregate daily capacity of mills, barrels of flour.	11 131 410,400 210 630 100 500 53 1,950 5,700 42 711 2,005
FURNITURE, ETC., MANUFACTORIES	8 138 20

Value of manufactures	\$170,000
GAS METRE MANUFACTORY Men employed Value of manufactures	1 4 \$4,000
GLASS WORKS	2 86 2 15
GLASS CUTTING WORKS. Men employed. Value of manufactures.	2 6 \$8,500
GOLD AND SILVER REFINERY	1 5 1,500,000
HOSE AND BELTING MANUFACTORY. Men employed. Hose made, feet. Belting made, feet. Horse collars made, dozen. Hose and belting leather used, sides. Collar leather used, feet.	1 17 14,000 75,000 500 2,800 50,000
IRON FOUNDRIES AND BOILER SHOPS. Men employed. Pig iron used, tons. Bar iron used, tons. Sheet and boiler iron used, tons. Rivets of iron used, tons.	17 1,073 9,080 1,754 2,004 190
IRON DOOR, SHUTTER AND SAFE SHOPS. Men employed. Sheet iron used, tons. Bar iron used, tons. Cast iron used, tons. Cast steel used, tons.	7 84 542 589 9 4
GLUE MANUFACTORY Men employed. Glue made, tons.	1 21 500

Neatsfoot oil made, gallons	5,000 20,000 30 200
LAST MANUFACTORY	1 4 \$7,000
LEAD AND SHOT WORKS Men employed Quantity of lead manufactured, tons Quantity of shot manufactured, tons Capacity of works per year, tons	1 18 900 200 2,000
LINSEED OIL WORKS Men employed Flax seed used, tons Oil made, gallons Capacity per day for oil, gallons	1 8 300 25,000 900
MALT MANUFACTORIES	6 18 68,250
MATCH MANUFACTORIES. Men employed Matches made, gross	5 43 94,500
MIRROR SILVERING WORKS	1 5 4 \$20,000
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTORIES. Men employed. Pianos made. Average value of each instrument.	3 14 122 \$350
PYROTECHNIC WORKS	1 4 \$7,000
ROLLING MILLS	1 58 300

[Further statistics the Superintendent could not give in due time for this report.]	
SALT MILLS Men employed Salt ground (domestic), tons Salt ground (foreign), tons Run of stone Horse power of engines	5 35 4,500 2,800 8 77
SASH AND DOOR MANUFACTORIES. Men employed. Value of manufactures.	7 261 \$773,000
SAW MILLS. Lumber sawed, feet. Saws run. Men employed. Horse power of engines.	8 14,510,000 49 380 400
SOAP MANUFACTORIES Men employed Soap made, pounds Washing powder made, pounds Capacity of works per month, pounds	16 54 4,032,000 225,000 1,000,000
STAVE FACTORY	1 22 18 3,000
STEAM MARBLE SAW WORKS Men employed Horse power of engine Saw runs (one gang) Value of manufactures – not reported.	1 28 20 25
SUGAR REFINERIES Men employed Horse power of engines Raw sugar use, pounds Refined sugar made, pounds Syrup made, gallons Capacity of works per day, (raw sugar), pounds	3 264 250 23,160,000 20,254,000 627,000 165,000
TANNERIES	15

Men employed Tan bark used, cords Hides tanned, number Calf skins tanned, dozen Kip and sheep skins tanned, dozen	122 2,587 16,350 950 2,054
TOOL AND FILE MANUFACTORIES Men employed Value of manufactures	2 13 \$14,000
TRUNK MANUFACTORIES. Men employed Value of manufactures	2 30 \$37,000
TYPE FOUNDRY	1 35 \$28,000 \$50,000
VINEGAR MANUFACTORY	1 1 45,000
WIRE GOODS MANUFACTORY. Men employed. Value of manufactures.	1 12 \$25,000
WOOLLEN MILLS Men employed Horse power of engines Sets of cards Mules and jacks Looms Spindles Blankets made, pair Broadcloth, cassimeres and tweeds, yards Flannel, yards Flannel shirts and drawers, dozen Wool used, pounds	3 750 350 29 40 122 11,000 94,500 161,600 845,000 10,000 3,000,000

The California Dry Dock Company, a corporation formed in August, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, have two dry docks (a stone dry dock and a floating dry dock) in complete working order, at Hunter's Point in the City and County of San Francisco.

THE STONE DRY DOCK.

The dimensions of the stone dry dock are as follows:

Length on keel blocks, feet	421 120 60 32 22
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This dock will take in a ship drawing twenty-two feet of water, without lighterarge.

The formation of the rock in which the dock has been dug is serpentine, and exhibits no fissures or seams.

The sides of the dock are lined with ten by ten inch Puget Sound pine, so arranged as to form a series of steps. These timbers are securely anchored into the rock with one and a half inch bolts of California manufacture, and sulphured with sulphur from the Borax Lake Works. The keel blocks are of laurel, from Russian River, California. The dock is opened and closed by a floating caisson gate, strongly constructed of the best Oregon pine, caulked, copper-bottomed, and fastened with composition bolts, spikes and treenails.

The dimensions of the caisson are as follows:

Length, feet. Beam, feet. Keel, feet. Depth of hold, feet.	92 20 68 24

A double steam engine, with the necessary pumps, is placed on the caisson for the purpose of pumping, and for working the gates and valves.

ENGINES AND PUMPS.

There are two high pressure engines (twenty-two inch cylinders, four foot stroke) used for pumping out the dock. The engines are supplied with the steam for four tubular boilers, each sixteen feet in length and fifty-four inches in diameter, and, together, having a fire surface of three thousand eight hundred square feet, and burning two thousand pounds per hour.

There are two centrifugal pumps, the invention of Colonel A. W. Von Schmidt and J. H. Von Schmidt, of this city. Each of these pumps will discharge thirty thousand gallons per minute, and, at an average rate of speed, will empty the dock of water in two hours.

The pumps, engines and boilers were built at the foundry of the Vulcan Iron Works Company.

THE FLOATING DRY DOCK.

The floating dry dock is moored between two piers, about seventy-five yards from the entrance of the stone dry dock.

It is constructed of the strongest Oregon pine, and is of the following dimensions:

Width, feetLength, feet	50 210

Respectfully submitted,

BEN. E. HARRIS, Assessor City and County, San Francisco.

STATISTICAL TABLES FOR 1868-9.

TABLE OF STATISTICS FOR 1868-9.

Industrial and other statistical information for the years 1867-8, as reported to the Surveyor-General by the several County Assessors, embracing the entire State.

	arley sown in 69	26,154	300	3,893	12,421	1,163	18,090	27,140	314	367	6,473	478	ı	906	32	1,940	3,260	11,000	830	2,600	10,000	11,000	7,850	24,860	3,395	450
	neat sown in	84,783	100	1,326	18,753	1,361	46,720	40,900	368	904	4,768	1,726		220	543	4,500	200	3,915	1,700	1,120	20,000	38,600	686	65,215	34,800	700
II .	d cultivated in	120,039	200	17,855	35,658	11,658	69,745	69,948	1,354	12,464	14,865	12,976	ı	2,398	1,525	7,500	5,838	35,600	18,240	4,800	54,000	58,000	3,879	97,874	40,795	72,000
LEY.	Bushels	692,948	2,500	47,402	196,686	17,209	506,220	21,781	2,750	2,205	126,240	20,890	2,870	27,180	625	25,475	81,560	203,200	32,136	18,500	18,000	275,000	53,702	943,500	52,150	_
BARLEY	Acres	24,017	250	2,826	9,267	1,007	17,374	8,917	92	291	5,043	410	100	906	32	2,050	2,718	5,840	866	2,522	2,000	11,000	1,340	13,875	2,605	160
EAT.	Bushels	1,533,182	3,000	36,222	344,840	6,764	1,642,380	600,718	10,346	8,466	7,465	49,767	8,500	16,500	1,413	70,420	16,310	18,300	60,280	10,300	226,000	225,000	15,696	1,401,342	601,250	
IH/M	MH Acres		150	2,364	21,705	789	44,746	40,015	387	933	870	1,647	350	220	543	5,002	815	292	2,740	1,130	18,000	15,000	915	29,389	36,115	000
Acres of land	Acres of land cultivated		009	19,371	37,863	12,387	62,120	52,500	1,657	12,965	5,700	12,826	1,000	2,398	1,525	90,026	6,174	19,950	28,656	4,800	50,000	33,000	3,347	70,484	41,260	75,000
Acres of lan	Acres of land inclosed		000'9	57,274	164,902	45,914	135,350	83,210	5,265	103,444	11,930	30,115	2,000	2,000	4,111	12,009	24,855	23,200	202,146	23,440	139,000	135,000	11,720	124,550	99,665	000'55
COUNTIES.		Alameda	Alpine	Amador	Buffe	Calaveras	Colusa	Contra Costa	Del Norte	El Dorado	Fresno	Humboldt	Inyo	Kern	Klamath	Lake	Lassen	Los Angeles	Marin	Mariposa	Mendocino	Merced	Mono	Monterey	Napa	Nevada

2,790	125	25,081	15,225	2,500	103	45,000	1,020	13,000	6,000	12,500	3,025		699	3,780	10,781	10,570	55,000	18,569	8,120	191	40,757	534	11,375	7,435	468,076
7,245	1,000	8,466	2,850	1,800	5	150,000	4,020	22,300	4,000	96,000	8,081		474	12,200	88,573	167,290	195,000	49,100	19,200	996	3,286	2,005	59,106	8,175	1,286,133
22,000	2,500	46,757	23,850	16,000	2,000	200,000	9,530	80,000	21,186	147,120	17,787		2,140	27,984	202,956	220,420	250,000	74,547	38,000	3,947	83,111	9,169	80,701	29,788	2,343,204
21,350	3,200	304,639	150,000	75,000	4,000	440,000	33,400	390,000	180,000	175,650	78,289	ı	12,257	110,200	207,750	212,121	854,960	246,781	19,086	2,446	70,584	5,612	213,699	147,480	7,331,333
2,300	100	15,921	000'9	2,500	163	24,000	835	13,000	000'9	8,579	2,244	1	480	3,674	10,781	8,166	42,000	18,266	8,120	129	40,757	478	15,032	12,690	362,839
74,060	0/1/61	124,626	45,000	45,000	1,500	1,750,000	14,701	450,000	20,000	1,769,247	183,861	1	7,585	220,500	1,635,481	2,120,213	2,317,632	423,187	386,000	14,192	40,884	9,739	991,220	73,725	19,651,984
8,735	1,020	666'/	3,500	1,800	8	115,000	2,590	22,500	4,000	89,150	7,077	•	311	11,525	88,573	164,188	144,000	44,488	19,200	1,035	3,236	935	58,287	6,120	1,118,891
21,485	2,370	c9L'/9	15,414	16,000	2,300	163,000	7,530	80,00	21,186	138,520	15,518	1	1,480	24,263	112,209	207,405	200,450	27,909	38,000	4,284	83,111	9,412	89,373	26,343	2,132,150
77,875	51,155	231,609	18,550	8,000	14,000	270,000	61,083	150,000	30,553	476,547	51,092	•	18,132	75,200	212,647	510,782	110,000	134,870	102,040	10,370	16,681	46,025	123,773	27,660	4,463,127
Placer	Flumas	sacramento	San Bernardino	San Diego	San Francisco	San Joaquin	San Luis Obispo	San Mateo	Santa Barbara	Santa Clara	Santa Cruz	Shasta	Sierra	Siskiyou	Solano	Sonoma	Stanislaus	Sutter	Tehama	Trinity	Tulare	Tuolumne	Yolo	Yuba	Totals

TABLE OF STATISTICS - Continued.

6	Bushels	13,078	200	43	350	,	30	117	3.690	35	10	58.384		40	3.881	30	117	250	1,886	120	000'6		25	12,500	35	1	23	Ī	250	ı	4,200	175	780	220
PEAS.	Acres	392 1/2	10	10	17	•	1 1/2	10	121	2	•	1.142		2	26	က	10	52	73	ო	300	,	_	400	က	20	4		2	ı	70	တ	12	20
HEAT.	Bushels	204	100	·	300	•		•		ı	,	127	•	15	ı	16	•	1,940				r	09	620	1	ı		1	300	,	ı	1	240	168
BUCKWHEAT.	Acres	18	5	,	10	•	ı	1		ı		9		_	ı	1 1/2	,	65				1	1%	20	•	,			16	ı	•	1	9	24
ż	Bushels	26,223	1,000	19,620	11,770	6,760	5,805	1,205	248	714	9.943	9,454	8,280	7,200	1,066	7,897	410	281,500		800	6,000	55,000	1,369	12,400	24,600		200	150	47,490	58,080	60,000	ı	42,050	37,350
CORN.	Acres	66	25	749 1/2	693	245	165	105	7	22	428	342	240	240	53	400	20	6,000	09	44	200	1,100	340	280	855	15	20	9	1,775	2,400	1,500	,	1,450	1,510
	Bushels	7,801	1	218	2,512	ı	ı	•		2,004	280	ı	•	09	133	320	170	1,200	99	220	000'9		14	330	22	,	360	,	473	,			3,190	
RYE	Acres	340 1/2	ı	32	94	,	,	•	ı	164	20	•	ı	2	7	40	9	40	4	135	300	ı	1/2	12	2	,	155	ı	78	ı	,	,	250	9
ν _ο	Bushels	146,765	4,500	288	15,210	64	8,480	20,205	20,057	244	80	127,100	006	2,000	3,860	3,998	33,392	ı	401,240		360,000	ı	6,225	11,900	33,900	ı	920	35,784	32,444	1	1	2,730	870	400
OATS.	Acres	5,280	150	16	729	17	265	510	484	227	4	3,870	45	80	149	250	1,335	02	11,160	320	12,000	1	160	246	1,130	1	480	993	1,910	ı	•	91	15	- 63
	COUNTIES.	Alameda	Alpine	Amador	Butte	Calaveras	Colusa	Contra Costa	Del Norte	El Dorado	Fresno	Humboldt	Inyo	Kern	Klamath	Lake	Lassen	Los Angeles	Marin	Mariposa	Mendocino	Merced	Mono	Monterey	Napa	Nevada	Placer	Plumas	Sacramento	San Bernardino	San Diego	San Francisco	San Joaquin	San Luis Obispo

1,500	250	1	,	1	,	250	ı	1,260		•	•	417	1	43	009	225	114.314	
75	70	ı	1	ı	1	10	1	30	1	,	i	13 1/2		2 1/4	325	7	3.232	1 =2=(2
	1	1	1.250	. ,	1	540	1	123	,	98	98	,	ı	. 1	270	2,200	8.645	2:26
-	1		84	1		27	1	2	ı	4	7	ı	ı	,	_ ნ	55	360 1/4	1
•	30,000	2,400	19,913		ı	29,570	006	85,720	4,500	30,780	2,576	563	9,515	553	4,000	20,550	986.224	(000
75	4,0000	225	771	,		979	450	2,729	200	1,049	125	56	457	35 1/2	360	269	34,472	
•			100	ı		1,950	•	206	,	2,700	1	ı	ı	338	920	2,835	34,476	
•	ı	•	10	1	1	65	,	<u></u>		157	ı	•	•	31 1/2	02	135	2,122 1/2	
800,000	12,500	5,450	29,542	ı	7,900	168,000	11,100	201,357		7,070	2,000	3,291	220	231	480	40,700	2,568,759	1
20,000	200	465	812	ı	256	4,200	906	7,294	,	484	125	170	27	26	80	1,640	79,064	4
San Mateo	Santa Barbara	Santa Clara	Santa Cruz	Shasta	Sierra	Siskiyou	Solano	Sonoma	Stanislaus	Sutter	Tehama	Trinity	Tulare	Tuolumne	Yolo	Yuba	Totals	

TABLE OF STATISTICS - Continued.

San Mateo	1		400	10,000	1	1	6,000	600,000		ı
Santa Barbara	ı	ı	2,000	40,000	1	ı	1,000	20,000	100	2,500
Santa Clara	1	,	100	1,650	ı		345	25,650	20	800
Santa Cruz	ı	,	340	4,950	ı	1	424	85,400	1/16	15
Shasta	ı		ı	,	ı	1	,			ī
Sierra	ı	ı	ı	1	ı	1	110	10,240		Ī
Siskiyou	1		24	510	1	1	340	51,400		ī
Solano	ı		ı	•	ı	•	172	13,215	8	400
Sonoma	ı	ı	10	167	,	ı	3,517	2111,398	7	178
Stanislaus	ı	•		,	ı	1	25	1,500		Ī
Sutter	ı	ı	49	2,262	ı	,	35	6,390	52	8,140
Tehama	30	14,050	12	640	•	ı	41	864	23	3,510
Trinity	ı	,	7	204		,	133	13,091	,	
Tulare	ı	ŧ	30	400		1	20	14,000	9	009
Tuolumne	ı	•	12	96	ı	1	20	4,888	ı	1
Yolo	40	70,000	312	5,480	•	1	280	39,125	132	5,400
Yuba	-	2,000	270	6,885	06	5,400	284	10,370	52	2,520
Totals	148 %	180,300	8,295	218,891	233	37,750	27,275	3,226,997	1,155 9/16	78,481

TABLE OF STATISTICS - Continued.

San Mateo	100	10,000	16,000	24,000	250		25	15,000			2,000
20		1,250	3,000	000'6	•			•	1		9
75		150	13,840	24,250	1		85	16,500	09	50,000	875
			3,303	6,427	41	556	ı	ı	ı		10
		ı	•	•	ı	·	ı	ı	,	ı	
			7,300	6,305	ı	,	ı	ı	ı	ı	15
12		2,740	5,730	8,595	1	1	ı	1	J	ı	4
4		200	17,474	20,943	110	000'86	ı	ı	ı	ı	35
4		210	19,186	23,978	1		50 %	26,950	20	15.000	140
		ı	2,000	1,500	ı	ı	•	٠,	ı		
_		100	7,523	7,234	ı	ı	20	12,117	ı	1	4
4		10,280	2,000	6,112	ı	,			ı	ı	2
8 1/2		440	2,467	3,424	ı	,	•	ı	1	ı	34
		,	820	1,640	1	1	1	ı	ı	ı	
7 3%		489	2,305	1,961	ı	,	7,	48	1/8	47	9 1/2
377		17,040	9,657	14,114	ı		34	34,000		ı	20
22		3,125	9,728	9,197	ı		29	24,500	,	ı	25
2,467 %	- 1	164,406	295,633	388,113	462	100,906	765 %	632,068	138 5/8	108,327	10,108 1/4

Pou	nds of honey	4,480	200	8,560	10,215	3,125	15,372	17,100	930	11,040	10,250	3,550	•	1,000	528	5,600	260	87,450	890	80	1	18,500	200	40,000	4,800		14.775		10,170	34,657	800	200	1,500
Pou	unds of wool	197,044	. 1	33,259	166,647	33,600	485,642	142,000	6,550	10,330	271,500	25,118	1	299,496	ı	24,230	800	620,000	1,330	53,000	180,000	473,785	•	625,820	19,000	` '	73.120		252,570	71,275	68,000	ı	151,000
Pour	nds of cheese	10,500	2,000	831	700	2,551	1,724	20,308	1	15,300	•	1,340	200	200	ı	23,056	9,175	11,250	162,000	650	10,000	2,400	2,000	1,016,200	3,500	. ,	1,000	. ,	32,940	2,800	6,000	15,000	20,000
Pou	inds of butter	96,828	40,000	18,260	56,450	22,090	18,520	170,523	25,200	133,155	8,700	67,820	3,500	4,000	3,000	28,500	40,000	26,500	1,896,400	000'6	70,000	8,500	11,000	101,800	165,000		9,950	163,000	215,412	23,060	8,290	009'6	200,000
Acres	of brown corn	1	1	•	6	,	19	4	•	ı		•	ı	2	ı		•	20	•	1	1	12		2	7	1	1	•	156		2		-
1	ounds of silk cocoons		1	1	ı	3,500		ı		1	,	,				1	ı	100	ı		,	•	,		ı	100			1,800	•	,	,	1
TON.	Pounds	1	,	•	ı	ı	ı	,	1	ı	ı	ı	1	1	1	ı	ı	•		1	ı	ı	•	,	1	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	-
COTTON.	Acres	ı	ı	ı	,	ı	ı	ı	,	1	1	ı	1	ı	ı	1	ı	ı	ı	•	ı	ı	1	ı	ı	,	,	•		•	,		ı
Total s	of pumpkins and squashes	1,886	15	32	326	16	6	1,983	,	41	232	ı		200	9	250	48	1,400	10	15	1	95	•	009	210	10	2,064		1,031	650	800	25	40
Tor	ns of turnips	122	30	က	8 1/2	2	9	689		7	33	28	ı	9	က	80	12	17	280	2			56	35	40	,	1,100	27	103	4	9	2,190	25
THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PROPE	COUNTIES.	Alameda	Alpine	Amador	Butte	Calaveras	Colusa	Contra Costa	Del Norte	El Dorado	Fresno	Humboldt	Inyo	Kern	Klamath	Lake	Lassen	Los Angeles	Marin	Mariposa	Mendocino	Merced	Mono	Monterey	Napa	Nevada	Placer	Plumas	Sacramento	San Bernardino	San Diego	San Francisco	San Joaquin

200	1	1						
20			•	•	150,000	186,516	1,338	5,270
•	ı		200	1	27,150	88,419	965,835	4,100
1,467	ı		ı	ı	312,175	1,760,320	41,175	8,469
980	ı		1		64,456	200	ı	2,400
	1	•	ı	ı		ı	1	•
10	ı		1	•	47,375	2,490	ı	798
84	,	,	,	2	94,780	17,892	21,100	8,618
•		,	ı	ı	9,132	1,000	1	2,600
629	1		ı	ı	916,868	732,695	109,448	1,508
	1		1	10	20,000	5,200	1,978,000	77,600
436		1	ı	830	56,530	5,390	105,460	15,756
က	1		ı	87	33,604	20,010	628,942	3,420
74		,	ı	ı	18,740	870	,	1,200
70		,	1	25	12,414	1,150	539,750	7,850
8		ı	ı		14,900	1,318	6,268	3,394
982	1	1	2,000	200	68,950	3,350	139,702	19,410
300	1			1			_	_
17,437	1	1	8,200	1,418	5,571,132	4,422,355	9,402,364	479,425
	10 84 - 659 - 436 3 74 786 300 300	659	659		2,000	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	- 5 94,375 - 6 94,780 - 7 916,868 - 7 916,868 - 7 916,868 - 87 33,604 - 87 33,604 - 18,740 - 14,900 - 14,900 - 8,200 1,418 5,571,132	- 5 94,740 17,892 1,000 1,418 5,571,132 4,422,355 9,44

Number of lemon trees.	91	· S C 년	39	-	_	20	1 1	3.000			- 28	38	25	28	95	257	106	t		99 970	
Number of fig trees	1,347	2,073	891	831	7	100	- 62	2.000	18	007 -	333	133	730	1,293	4 568	450	300	2000	100	315 4,500	
Number of apricot trees	3,205 10 860	1,831	816 5	757	18	15	160	1.850	80	<u>-</u>	340	1,014	1,695	852	9 408	620	009	722	2,000	1,300	•
Number of quince trees	2,394 10 1,310	1,052	()				109	700	410	5 6	902	83 8	1,260	1,990	3 937	225	80	18	202	200	•
Number of nectarine trees	1,965 5 995	1,211	328	1,463	- 80	50	102	31	'	200	83	423	845	1,014	20 2 555	320	25	10	82	410 950	•
Number of cherry trees	24,611 10 2,049	1,435	4,976 368	2,476	1,311	8 g t	176 176	150	550	1,000	270	972	6,755	1,482	3 2 16	75	140	7 200	275	600 650	
Number of plum tress	21,690	3,403	5,240 5,200 204	5,220	2,862		1,640	367	1,620	1,600	1,100	2,182	5,665	3,707	167	1,204	121	300	483	1,230	
Number of pear trees	38,260 20 13,804	12,207 5,349	908,6	10,596	1,391	100	1,200	5.200	1,100	1,700	2,150	17,417	15,585	10,957	543 23.664	089	500	810	909	2,500	
Number of peach trees	16,233 100 21,000	38,243 16,325	18,101 18,101 240	31,540	585	200	6,542	2,017	1,350	15,000	13,000	11,500	26,285	23,694	2,978	12,800	701	200	1,160	20,000	
Number of apple trees	84,987 300 34,852	53,779 20,812	32,508 6,812	86,736 1,672	47,880	350	10,400	5,060	5,100	25,000	17,000	20,620	30,000	41,554	2,700	6,358	860	2,000	2,299	18,000 14,400	
COUNTIES.	AlamedaAlpineAmador	ButteCalaveras	Contra Costa	El DoradoFresno	Humboldt	Kern	Lake	Los Angeles	Marin	Mendocino	Merced	Monterey	Napa	Placer	Plumas	San Bernardino	San Diego	San Francisco	San Luis Obispo	San MateoSanta Barbara	

Santa Clara	825,000	80,650	65,615	21,000	16,265	1,500	8.970	6.250	1.500	13
Santa Cruz	36,491	3,802	3,913	2,925	1,508	65	319	487	142	S.
Shasta	,	1				•	,	,	•	
Sierra	6,138	2,750	758	346	278	47	43	34	7	_
Siskiyou	45,700	15,470	1,866	1,589	1,306	324	313	414	23	- ∞
Solano	19,807	14,575	8,798	3,459	3,593	383	236	8,444	1,921	က
Sonoma	322,760	55,965	16,972	31,763	8,516	1,326	3,086	1,881	1,997	212
Stanislaus	6,432	9,777	1,548	543	300	200	80	575	360	1
Sutter	11,051	12,012	3,156	1,704	413	799	602	1,013	1,468	10
Tehama	10,052	21,081	11,015	11,002	206	814	213	840	720	o
Trinity	5,499	3,863	2,259	1,256	564	302	174	283	7	Ī
Tulare	8,228	20,860	1,117	888	373	216	63	415	217	1
Tuolumne	30,674	27,462	8,046	3,079	1,017	357	856	1,054	874	2
Yolo	30,971	48,440	17,484	4,837	1,860	1,167	678	1,583	1.576	တ
Yuba	36,721	26,786	7,941	4,513	1,929	1,314	3,206	2,192	1,857	46
Totals	2,182,224	795,394	348,736	176,334	96,034	25,728	44,350	61,114	40,819	5,280

Number of grape vines	176,795 100 638,623 573,697 704,471 68,000 302,417 69 1,147,250 7,480 2,249 3,484 16,400 3,484 16,400 97,000 15,000 15,000 15,900,255 25,000 1,598,507 425,000 10,140 525,000 10,140 525,000 80,000 10,140 525,000 80,000 8
Number of strawberry vines	5,984,973 300 65,952 167,202 758,019 350 4,000 4,000 25,000 2,500 2,500 2,500 2,500 125,100 1,700 201,000 1,700 2,500 1,700
Number of raspberry trees	654,307 15,136 42,821 250 15,136 6,208 40,987 15,559 6,208 4,319 1,500 1,500 1,500 2,550 2,50
Number of gooseberry trees	69,764 12,225 3,206 3,206 3,206 5,181 6,719 6,719 6,719 6,719 1,000 1,000 1,700 1,713 1,713 1,606 1,500 220 227 634 846 900 1,700 1,700 1,700 1,606 1,500 250
Number of walnut trees	3,269 3,269 3,269 150 210 210 3,500 100 100 100 100 100 100 100
Number of almond trees	3,391 1,032 1,
Number of mulberry tress	213 229 326 712 45 718 - 718 - 8 - 8 - 9 - 50 - 6,014 - 5,000 - 5,000 - 5,000 - 6,014 - 6,014 - 78 - 150 - 78 - 70 -
Number of prune trees	1,206 1,206 1,206 1,259 1,800 1,800
Number of olive trees	362 16 53 6 10 1,600 174 174 174 1700 15,000
Number of orange trees	288 288 288 288 70 70 25,000 100 100 111 111 111 111 111 111
COUNTIES.	Alameda. Alpine. Amador Butte. Calaveras. Colusa. Contra Costa. Del Norte. El Dorado. Fresno. Humboldt. Inyo. Kern. Klamath. Lake. Lassen. Los Angeles. Marin. Marin. Marin. Merced. Mono. Mono. Monterey. Mono. M

Santa Clara	30	150	1,900	2,500	22	1,850	22,000 2,046	1,200	565,000 98,000	1,000,000 240,000
Shasta	1		,	1	,	,		1000	- 4	, 0
Siekivou	- 7	1 1	21	7.218	 	<u>ა</u> რ	3,046	7,600	1,200	9,000
Solano	32	171	 8 8	15,014	454	575	517	439	8,630	53,724 654,396
Sonoma	388	92	616	6,350	4,354	2,221	20,212	6,940	174,105	4,112,279
Stanislaus	ı	,	ı		20	1	ı	ı	ı	180,978
Sutter	~	2	28	20,380	184	287	117	17	2,022	239,222
Tehama	33	7	28	42	71	89	202	114	128,161	246,212
Trinity	ı	1	,	ı	22	13	1,734	11,751	102,405	20,409
Tulare		ı	1	40	22	100	3,000	1,770	14,927	175,875
Tuolumne	45	~	22	920	89	64	451	9,259	304,975	342,317
Yolo	80	14	317	25,254	1,135	350	285	109	8,600	244,980
Yuba	43	35	43	2,106	610	637	7,400	12,050	115,000	424,665
Totals	30,569	18,946	8,569	374,125	32,400	25,888	224,480	1,024,412	18,262,288	22,402,580

Total number of neat cattle	11,353 1,800 6,451 12,528 6,120 29,240 12,687 7,015 38,793 21,412 1,421 37,016 1,889 18,300 20,280 20,280 5,970 21,000 20,100 21,063 8,324 2,575 6,466 15,003 6,025 6,025 6,025 18,734	11,094
Number of oxen	628 310 310 310 310 310 310 310 310 310 310	108
Number of beef cattle	1,701 3,953 3,953 3,107 1,332 1,750 1,332 1,700 1,980 1,980 1,700 1,980 1,325 1,120 1,646 1,646 1,200 1,325 1,646 1,646 1,980 1,1646 1,	2,610
Number of calves	3,421 1,600 3,299 1,362 8,850 3,281 1,362 1,362 1,990 1,990 1,990 1,876 1,540 1,540 1,540 1,540 1,540 1,400	2,719
Number of cows	5,603 2,064 1,910 13,000 6,103 6,103 6,103 1,509 1,550 1	5,757
Number of asses	~ \$646884216867746	22
Number of mules	946 196 196 196 197 198 198 198 198 198 198 198 198 198 198	477
Number of horses	8,689 300 2,434 434 6,782 6,782 6,782 6,782 6,782 7,740 7,740 1,70	4,558
Gallons of brandy	200 2,750 2,676 3,263 3,263 - 47,409 - 1,400 - 600 46,143 - 5,630 - 10,500 - 10,500	260
Gallons of wine	27,140 - 129,993 30,828 30,828 55,132 - 150 - 640 - 640 - 640 - 640 - 640 - 640 - 74,000 - 74,000 - 74,500 - 74	20,800
COUNTIES.	Alameda Alpine Amador Butte Calaveras Colusa Contra Costa Contra Costa Del Norte El Dorado Fresno Humboldt Inyo Kern Kamath Lake Los Angeles Mariposa Mendocino Merced Mono Monorerey Monorerey Neyaa Nevada Nevada Plumas Sacramento San Bernardino San Bernardino San Joaquin San Luis Obispo	Santa Barbara

Santa Clara	47,450	11,500	9,978	725	12	6,076	4,255	9,400	314	20,045
Santa Cruz	12,700		1,900	125	10	1,600	1,132	2,017	451	5,200
Shasta	•		•	1	ı	,			ı	
Sierra	009	ı	324	117	33	089	353	485	210	1,928
Siskiyou	3,200		6,112	1,125	41	3,410	2,954	20,216	420	26,580
Solano	23,891	2,840	5,925	1,051	8	2,782	175	3,688	130	6,634
Sonoma	348,136	6,545	9,865	1,198	53	11,187	7,615	5,507	714	25,023
Stanislaus	10,000	006	6,136	620	40	3,412	3,008	4,000	ı	10,420
Sutter	23,116	3,260	2,700	428	6	2,653	1,736	626	170	5,185
Tehama	20,000	4,312	6,115	814	80	5,112	1,940	1,400	112	8,564
Trinity	ı	141	268	209	7	978	451	1,152	214	2,795
Tulare	3,000	1,500	7,685	675	20	20,000	13,354	2,975	422	36,751
Tuolumne	20,597	1,794	1,193	138	41	1,397	1,038	545	128	3,108
Yolo	21,310	6,261	7,508	1,137	38	3,722	2,747	1,948	126	8,543
Yuba	26,000	4,385	1,723	333	32	1,997	1,617	2,284	125	6,023
Totals	2,587,764	257,333	212,562	25,882	1,498	249,585	154,033	198,643	20,738	636,468

*Common †Half breeds.

Number of hives of bees	438 438 5,045 1,256 1,256 1,340	29
Number of ducks	8 274 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	4,500
Number of geese	. 1,318 - 1,318 - 245 - 265 - 260 -	1,100
Number of turkeys	3,332 1,579 1,579 1,054 1,054 1,054 1,054 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,406 1,075 1,406 1,075	8,000
Number of chickens	50,542 13,644 16,394 16,394 17,725 17,079 17,032 17	50,000
Number of hogs	9,161 1,575 1,130 1,144 30,945 1,134 1,178 1,144 320 1,178 1,1652 1,1652 1,1652 1,1652 1,1652 1,1652 1,1652 1,1652 1,1652 1,1652 1,1652 1,1652 1,1652 1,1652 1,1652 1,1652 1,1652 1,1652 1,1652 1,1653	15,000
Number of Cashmere and Angora goats	333 181 181 181 181 181 181 181	450
Number of sheep	28,478 12,935 17,940 17,388 168,749 87,190 83,150 1,100 62,374 1,028 209,000 12,440 12,440 12,440 12,600 12,600 10,000 10,000 104,000 104,000 106,503 1,600 106,503 1,600 106,503 1,600 107,000 108,000	38,868
COUNTIES.	Alameda Alpine. Amador. Butte. Calaveras. Colusa. Colu	San Joaquin

800 527	- 450	325	89	929	225	143	1,940	232	406	308	1,438	480	1,222	1,358	43,763
119	924 1,750	393	268	518	1,099	4,387	4,032	214	640	165	6,780	006	1,076	2,297	63,946
50	184 7,500	217	213	410	545	5,414	2,680	203	412	207	175	158	3,323	566	34,114
1,142	1,500	279	197	842	1,531	3,599	19,000	375	2,000	206	940	1,036	12,438	11,263	140,055
11,000	2,500	7,872	5,317	19,850	16,222	45,547	65,000	4,994	17,640	9,921	116,976	9,921	46,016	22,539	913,318
2,500	99,280	1,696	292	6,784	8,296	26,146	30,600	2,215	10,113	1,083	18,351	6,484	15,632	8,399	508,733
600	10,300	*235	1	1	40	150	*700	•	9	,	200	*1,024	,	21	21,061
85,000 446	25,879	314	150	27,480	29,242	29,970	167,000	3,000	123,108	346	100,430	1,877	48,097	12,769	2,137,948
San Luis Obispo San Mateo	Santa Clara	Santa CruzShasta	Sierra	Siskiyou	Solano	Sonoma	Stanislaus	Sutter	Tehama	Trinity	Tulare	Tuolumne	Yolo	Yuba	Totals

	of shingles made		000 000	000,000	1,000,000	5,375,000		ı	. ;	360,000				6 120 000	0,000	250,000	100,000	11,000	000,008	000,000	•		200,000	400.000	5.000,000		355 000	000,000	- 0	30,000	2,000,000	2,100,000	•		- 0	900,000				
II .	t of lumber awed		000 000	2,000,000	5,520,000	12,240,000	2 830 000	4,000,000	000,001	7,930,000	200,000		184 000	30 250 000	20,000	1,000,000	1,600,000	4 135 617	1 717 000	77.700	4/0,000	1	450,000	1,500,000	60,000,000	1	120 000	750,000	- 0	325,000	30,000,000	13,650,000	3 995 000)	- 000	2,400,000	1	24,200,000		3,175,208
IILLS.	Water power			د د	_	7	œ			ı	_	10			> ¬	_	_	00	0 0	1 0	າ 	ı	,	•	22	,	_	-		_	2	က	-				,	,	,	1
SAW MILLS	Steam power	1		4 (∞	7	4	r C	7	ı	2	15	r.		>	,	2	0	1 (7	_	•	_	9	15	•	7	-	,	ກ	27	13	cc		1 -	4	_	80		2
8	nels of corn round	096.2	î	, 1	5,042	17,811		200	0,0,0	5,100	ı	20	ı	510		ı	009	12	0000	000,	000	2,000	•	ı	200	6 500		2		000'01	į	,	20	18,000	2 0	3,500	1	3,750	8,500	420
	rels of flour made…	69 590)		4,000	72,000	. 1	000 36	000,00	29,000	1,050	20	1	2 753	2,0	2,000	800	1,800	6,400	000	4,000	2,500	•		15.000	2,000	1 051	200, 1	7,200	004,12	2,000	•	1,750	195,000	000,00	9,000		529,400	92,000	2,050
	Run of stone	m	,			7	•		•	•	ı	_			- (7	က	2	10	10	٠ <u>:</u>	10	ı	1	4	· с		1 ~	- (·γ	ı	ı	,	ı			_	;	ı	4
MILLS.	Water power	2	ļ		7.	က	,			1	ı	_	,			_	2	_		- c	7 1	5	ı	,	က	(C)		1 ~	- (7		1				7	_	ı	ı	က
GRIST	Run of stone	13	}	,	·n	4		ц	. i	=	4	1		c	1	ı	ı	,			:	,	ı	ı	2	,	ı	c	7 4	n	4	ı	2	, ć	2	ı	•	45	15	
	Steam power	4		,		_	,	~	2 (9	2	ı	ı	,	1	•	ı	ı	1			1	ı	ı	_	ı	ı	·	4 (7	_	•	_	4	<u></u>	ı	,	12	4	•
	COUNTIES	Alameda	Alnina	Alpund	Amador	Butte	Calaveras	control of	Coldean	Contra Costa	Del Norte	El Dorado	Fresno	Humboldt		linyo	Kern	Klamath	- ake		Lassell	Los Angeles	Marin	Mariposa	Mendocino	Merced	Mono	Montonov	Monte ey	Napa	Nevada	Placer	Plumas	Sacramento		San Bernardino	San Diego	San Francisco	San Joaquin	San Luis Obispo

San Mateo		4	_	2	10,000		4	2	10,000,000	24,000,000
Santa Barbara	ı	ı	,		1	ı	1	_		
Santa Clara	7	21	က	8	222,750	069	က	4	3,026,500	700,000
Santa Cruz	2	5	က	9	20,600	2,454	15	6	19,600,000	10,000,000
Shasta	ı	ı	1	1		ı	13	15	4,856,000	413,000
Sierra	1	ı	_	1	•			ı		
Siskiyou	2	က	9	11	23,400	2,500	4	10	4,200,000	1,500,000
Solano	4	9	ı		4,500	. ,	ı	1		. 1
Sonoma	4	9	4	5	48,050	3,070	17		6,309,000	3,563,000
Stanislaus	_	က	2	5	13,824	880	ı	1		
Sutter	ı	1		1	. 1	1	ı	•	ı	•
Tehama	1	ı	ო	6	24,160	2,807	7	4	1,000,000	20,000
Trinity	ı	1	_	2	1,560	230	ı	15	1,650,000	57,000
Tulare	_	က	2	2	13,250	2,500	_	2		150,000
Tuolumne	1	1	2	3	4,600	190	9	2	2,260,000	473,000
Yolo	2	5	_	2	327,000	006	ı			
Yuba	2	6	-	2	35,200	16,440	10	4	3,900,000	1,500,000
Totals	70	201	89	122	1,871,708	133,094	238	146	267,459,885	67,707,000

RAILROADS	Miles in length	46 1/2	? '	,	13 1/2	! !	1	15	1	6 74	,	7	ı		2	ı	ı	20 1/2	•	•	1	•	1	ı	35	40	113 1/2	1	62 1/2		ı	40	44	
RAILI	Number	c	•	1	-		'	က	,	_	1	_	•	,	_	1		_	,	ı	1	•	ı	ı	_	7	2	·	3	1	,	80	-	,
COAL.	Tons mined			1	ı	,	•	71,000		•			ı	ı	ı	1	•		,	•	ı	•		1	,	ı	ı	ı	,		1	•		•
COTTON MILLS.	Pounds of cotton used			,	1	ı		ı	•	•	1	ı	1	1	ı	,	ı	ı	ı	'	ı	•	١	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	•	,	1	1	<u>.</u>
CO	Number	,	,				1			•	•		•					•	ı								1	•		1		•		
WOOLLEN MILLS.	Pounds of wool used		•	ı	ı	1	•	•	1	ı	ı	ı	ı			ı	r	ı	ı	ı	ı		,	,	ı		ı	ı	300,000	ı		3,250,000	ı	<u> </u>
M N	Number	-			ı	1		,	ı	•	,		•		,	,		•	ı		1		,			1	ı		_	ı	•	ო	1	<u> </u>
RRIGATING DITCHES.	Acres irrigated		200	753	1,354	621	15	ı	5	2,281	ı	•	ı	009	400	200	,	15,000	ı	180		ı	35	ı	ı		10	2,500		000'6	,		2,500	200
IRRI	Number	,	_	24	46	56	~	,	~	22	,		ı	20	24	_		20	,	09		1	က	,	,	•	က	35		40	1		7	7
HES.	Amount of water used per day – inches	,	ı	5,575	45,900	6,300	ı	ı	15,800	5,365	1	1	20	1,000	11,055	ı	1	1,775	ı	3,500	ı		200	ı	ı	ı	12,900	25,000	4,000	200	ı	ı	•	_
MINING DITCHES.	Miles in length		1	427	224	298	ı	1	63	853	ı	,	9	20	09			19		99	,		9	ı	•	875	379	220	45	5	ı	1	ı	
	Number	,	ı	35	24	22	,	,	,	53	,		_	4	74	ı	•	9	•	20	ı		_	,	1	53	36	,	7	2	,	,	1	-
QUARTZ MILLS.	Tons crushed	,	200	69,240	3,150	11,536	ı	1	ı	3,730		1	ı	800	3,000	1	,	1,670	ı	35,000	ı	•		,	1	125,000	702,760	22,600	ı	ı	,		ı	
 ଧୁଷ	Number		ო	59	12	24	,	ı	,	32		1	7	တ	က	ı	,	က	,	တ္တ		,	က			73	72			_	_	,	,	
COUNTIES.		Alameda	Alpine	Amador	Butte	Calaveras	Colusa	Contra Costa	Del Norte	El Dorado	Fresno	Humboldt	lnyo	Kern	Klamath	Lake	Lassen	Los Angeles	Marin	Mariposa	Mendocino	Merced	Mono	Monterey	Napa	Nevada	Placer	Plumas	Sacramento	San Bernardino	San Diego	San Francisco	San Joaquin	San Luis Obispo

San Mateo			<u> </u>	ı	1		,	,	•	,	ı		_	22
Santa Barbara	,	ı		1	420	ı	1	ı	ı	,		,	,	ı
Santa Clara		ı	•	ı	,	ı	ı	ı	1	,	ı		7	60 %
Santa Cruz	,	•	,	•	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı		ı			
Shasta	1	1		,	1		ı			1	ı	,	,	,
Sierra	19	25,000	,	134	12,000	15	227		ı	1	ı	,	ı	•
Siskiyou	2	1,400	20	250	4,500	12	4,200	ı	1	ı	ı	ı	,	
Solano	,	ı	•		1	ı	. 1	ı	ı	,	ı	•	2	40
Sonoma	,	ı		,	,	,	,	,	•		1	ı	_	3 1/2
Stanislaus	1	ı	7	9	200	~	200	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı		! } !
Sutter	1	ı	,	ı	ı	•	ı		ı	1	ı	ı	,	1
Tehama	•	ı	,	1	•	20	250	,	,		ı	,	ı	•
Lrinity	Υ-	5	109	327	44,761	82	1,069	1	•	,	,	ı	1	•
_ulare		ı	,	,		100	3,000	,		,	,		ı	,
Tuolumne	44	35,200	7	192	6,740	28	995		ı	,		1		•
Yolo	,	ı	1	ı		7	21,000	ı	,			1	_	47 3/4
	6	5,500	17	63	4,400	17	350	1	380,000	-	-	•	2	27
Totals	330	330 1,045,791 492	492	4,842	211,971	671	67,745	9	3,930,000	1	1	71,000	63	645

Poll	tax collected	\$11,896 00	1,801 00		1,501 20	991 00	2,470 00	1,050 00	4,646 95	1.838 00	400 00		683 00	1,070 00	336 00	2,724 00	2,546 00	1,690 00	3,328 00		552 00	2,14100	8.384.00	5 575 00)))) ,	9,750 00	473 00	- 3,000 00
Regi	stered voters	4,058	2,552	2,943	2,255	1,840	2,804	0000	2,892	1.634	370	992	380	098	468	3,749	1,335	1,224	2,100	808	2 26U	4,102	7,385	5,665	1.175	9,750	1,194	- 35,214 4,864
	stimated total opulation	17,796	11,400	14,609	11,056	9,500	9,500	1,600	9,392	6.500	002	1,400	2,500	4,100	1,550	14,500	006'9	2,000	8,000	3,000	2000	0,40	20,000	13 750	5.000	35,000	5,200	
	Total valuation	\$10,011,561 00		2,614,389 00					7 007 108 00												338,833 UU 2 125 227 EE					10,574,364 00	624,983 00	107,640,646 00 7,601,500 00
SSED VALUE OF PROPERTY.	Personal property	\$589,246 00		1,658,035 00		2,014,934 00	1,305,324 00	310,000 00	1 140 189 00	872.427 00	144,755 00	866,500 00	222,105 00	415,916 00	332,775 00	1,604,068 00	920,410 00	510,512 00		1,235,447 00	804 572 50	1 288 635 00	2.507.244.00	2.184,865.00	589,692 00	4,683,595 00	364,405 00	32,640,646 00 2,540,150 00
ASSESSED VALUE	Improvements	\$1,685,395 00	247,549 00	301,841 00	210,570 00	, ,	145,650 00	650,773,00	128 946 00	368,180 00	. 1	40,000 00	1	140,000 00	ı		. !	457,435 00	162,906 00	229,065 00	180 200 00	5,50		514.475 00	•	528,140 00	7,100 00	1,842,000 00
	Real estate.	\$7,736,920 00	962,284 00	654,513 00	572,741 00	1,897,556 00	1,884,106 00	22,021 00	737 973 00	450,950 00	92,412 00		130,663 00	92,500 00		2,159,977 00	1,797,193 00	125,155 00	477,973 00	814,365 00	1 044 375 05	2 636 250 00	3.478.988 00	2.049 949 00	612,138 00	5,362,629 00	253,478 00	75,000,000 00 3,219,350 00
of the factories and the facto	COUNTIES.	AlamedaAlpine	Amador	Butte	Calaveras	Colusa	Contra Costa	El Dorado	Fresho	Humboldt	Inyo	Kern	Klamath	Lake	Lassen	Los Angeles	Marin	Mariposa	Mendocino	Werced	Montarey	Nana	Nevada	Placer	Plumas	Sacramento	San Bernardino	San Diego San Francisco San Joaquin

6,440 1,215 165 00 4,300 1,350 514 00 8.600 1.217 660 00	6,000 10,	7,400	5,000 2,724 4,254 00	9,500 2,300 4,602 00	13,000 3,183 7,854 00	22,321 4,734 6,692 00	3,644 1,200 832 00	4,880 7,231 2,208 00		3,122 944 2,715 00	1,700	6,009 2,117 1,958 0	11,780 3,061 4,014 00	6,500 1,655 2,154 00	568,827 141,774 \$131,155 95
1,580,439 75 1,512,720 00 1,428,197 000	11,765,177 00		2,246,032 00	1,950,318 00	4,374,134 00	6,138,836 00	1,609,124 00	1,887,486 00	1,880,736 00	690,394 00	4,170,870 00	1,177,249 00	4,127,457 00	4,066,935 00	\$242,074,520 30
674,995 00	4,060,592 00)) (†)	1,274,500 00	1,365,095 00	1,214,263 00	2,523,735 00	687,804 00	820,766 00	606,213 00	429,794 00	2,085,485 00	552,170 00	1,740,583 00	1,996,315 00	\$86,809,006 50
191,779 00 301,312 00 492,661 00	2,615,880 00	0000,	92,372 00		1,043,594 00	113,794 00	360,468 00	300,386 00	329,523 00	179,206 00	1,493,137 00		569,521 00	1,335,340 00	\$18,098,097 00
713,665 75 1,211,408 00 409,476 00	5,088,705 00	00077000	879,160 00	585,223 00	2,116,277 00	3,501,307 00	560,852 00	766,334 00	945,000 00	81,394 00	592,248 00	625,079 00	1,817,353 00	735,280 00	\$137,167,417 80
San Luis Obispo San Mateo	Santa Clara	Shasta	Sierra	Siskiyou	Solano	Sonoma	Stanislaus	Sutter	Tehama	Trinity	Tulare	Tuolumne	Yolo	Yuba	Totals

APPENDIX.

REPORTS OF COUNTY ASSESSORS.

ALAMEDA COUNTY.

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ALAMEDA, Alameda County, September 2nd, 1869.

Hon. JOHN W. BOST, Surveyor-General:

SIR: The accompanying tabular statement gives as full and complete a list of the statistics of this township as I have been able to obtain. The law allows me until the first of November to make up my statistical report, but I could add nothing to it by deferring to that date, except, perhaps, the sowing of eight or ten acres of wheat, which, I think, would hardly justify the delay, especially as you desire such reports to be sent in early. In agriculture, there is but little done in this township. Those who cultivate the soil devote their attention chiefly to horticulture and fruit growing. Of the cereals sown, the greater part is cut for hay. About half our township is divided into town lots. Although the territory is small, five homestead associations have six tracts so divided, very little of which is cultivated. Many lots and larger tracts have changed hands during the year, at increased prices. Some of the purchasers have built and others are building; hence, a slight increase has taken place in our population, and we may expect it to increase with accelerated speed, as its superior attractions for family residences are beginning to be appreciated. Its venerable live oaks afford an agreeable shelter from the noon-day sun, and also a protection from the rude blasts that annoy the dwellers in less favored portions near the coast.

In my communication of last year, I took the occasion to call your attention to the law requiring the taxation of mortgages, and to shoe the injustice of its operation, I presented a case in which the same piece of property virtually paid to the State three taxes. The same case still exists, and this year there are several others of a similar kind. The owner of a lot borrows money to improve it, and gives a mortgage on both lot and improvements to secure the payment. The lot and improvements are taxed, and so it the mortgage. The property and the debt incurred in procuring it are both taxed. In one case the holder of a mortgage gives it as security for a loan of something over one-third of the amount. He is taxed on the whole amount of the mortgage, while he owes and is paying interest on more than three-fourths of the amount.

But double taxation is not the only nor the greatest evil resulting from this law. As a measure of political economy it is most injurious to the State, especially in connection with the present practice of assessing lands at from one-third to one-fourth of their real value. While this is the case capitalists, instead of loaning their money to promote commerce or manufactures, or the development of the resources of the State,

invest it in lands, and these they keep lying idle until the necessities of the farmer compel him to pay an exorbitant price for them. Thus both the capital and the land are kept idle for years, when both should be employed in increasing the wealth of the State, and in diffusing that wealth among many families instead of a few. This practice of taxing lands so far below their real value suggests the necessity of a State Board of Equalization, whose duty it should be not only to equalize assessments on lands and improvements, but to equalize them with assessments on money at interest. He who loans his capital gives employment to others, and while he benefits them, their labor and enterprise increase the wealth of the State. He who invests his capital in land benefits only himself. One increases the working capital of the State, the other diminishes it. Yet our laws, and still more, the practice under them, encourage the latter while they discourage the former. It is the business of the Legislature to find a remedy for these evils.

Respectfully submitted,

J. H. PURDY, Assessor Alameda Township, Alameda County.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

M. F. CORONELCounty Assessor.

LOS ANGELES, September 17th, 1869.

Hon. JOHN W. BOST, Surveyor-General:

SIR: Inclosed is my industrial report of Los Angeles County for eighteen hundred and sixty-eight. The year has been very favorable for the agricultural and vineyard interests. A large quantity of corn was harvested, and a good proportion converted into bacon – by feeding it to hogs. The number of vines has not materially changed. Some wine-grape growers have added to their vineyards, while others have rooted up many of their vines to make way for necessary improvements, occasioned by the constantly increasing population; but a far larger yield was obtained, which has resulted in many thousands of gallons of wine more than in the previous year.

A new and important interest – that of silk – was inaugurated in the early part of eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and bids fair to add materially to the wealth of the county.

Capacious iron pipes are now being laid in a large part of the city, for the better supply of that great desideratum of all populous communities, good and wholesome water, and constituting, also, a greater safeguard against the extension of fire.

A better class of buildings, of architectural design and beauty of finish, is gradually taking the place of the old landmarks of the city, and all betokens an undoubted advancement in the prosperity of the county.

Yours, respectfully,

M. F. CORONEL, Assessor, Los Angeles County.

KLAMATH COUNTY.

C. F. REDEMEYER......County Assessor.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, KLAMATH COUNTY, August 2nd, 1869.

Hon. JOHN W. BOST,
Surveyor-General:

SIR: In conformity to the law, and in compliance with your circular, I herewith submit my annual and statistical report for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

The assessed value of the taxable property is a trifle less than that of last year. While that portion of the county adapted for grazing and lumbering has increased in assessed value, the mining portion has decreased; and the placer portion of the mines, from present appearances, will so continue to decrease until worthless; anything to the contrary will be an exception. Of the three quartz mills, only one has been in operation the past year, with fair remuneration. The other two have recently fallen into the hands of parties of capital and energy, and no doubt will, in future, yield large returns.

The manufacture of lumber, since the survey of the land, has received considerable attention on the coast, and is remunerative. One steam mill has been built the past year, and one probably will be built the coming year.

The population I classify as follows: whites, eight hundred; Chinese, five hundred; Indians, twelve hundred; soldiers at Fort Gaston not included.

Yours, respectfully,

C. F. REDEMEYER,
Assessor, Klamath County.

MENDOCINO COUNTY.

J. A. JAIVIISUN	County Assessor.
	UKIAH CITY, August 1 st , 1869.

Hon. JOHN W. BOST, Surveyor-General:

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SIR: I herewith forward my report for the present year. My returns are all in round numbers, and as near correct as possible for me to obtain them. The population of this county is increasing very fast, and we still have plenty of room. The lumber business of Mendocino is becoming greater every year. Two first-class mills and three smaller ones have been built, and some of the old mills have been improved so as to add greatly to their capacity, since the date of my last report. One paper mill has been built and is doing a good business. The agricultural interests of the county are receiving the interest and attention they merit, and are fast developing. Cattle and sheep are the principal live stock, and are generally of the best breeds. The northern part of the county is fast settling up by farmers and stock raisers, induced to settle there by the fertility of the soil and salubrity of the climate.

Very respectfully, etc.,

J. A. JAMISON,
Assessor of Mendocino County.

MONTEREY COUNTY.

W. V. McGARVEY......County Assessor.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, MONTEREY, September 12th, 1869.

Hon. JOHN W. BOST, Surveyor-General:

SIR: According to law, I hereby forward to you my statistical report for the year ending January first, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, together with such remarks as I have deemed necessary are required in regard to the progress of agriculture and development of the resources of Monterey County. All of which is respectfully submitted.

The year eighteen hundred and sixty-eight may be considered as one of the best for agriculture since eighteen hundred and fifty; the harvest has been abundant in every locality; the yield of grain has exceeded that of any previous year within the memory of the modern farmer; copious rains falling at favorable periods, with propitious weather in the intervals, have amply rewarded the tiller of the soil and enhanced the value of land.

By referring to the statistical table it may be perceived that the crops have been more heavy than the previous year, which was likewise counted as very favorable; in many places wheat has yielded sixty bushels to the acre, and barley, eighty – the latter has even yielded in some instances as many as one hundred bushels to the acre.

The land under cultivation was seventy thousand four hundred and eighty-four acres. The prospect of good crops and immigration have increased the cultivated lands in eighteen hundred and sixty-nine to ninety-seven thousand eight hundred and seven thousand three hundred and ninety acres more than in eighteen hundred and sixty-eight. Much arable land on the Salinas Plain and San Juan Valley is still used for grazing purposes, and will, in course of time, likewise be improved, according to the wants of an increasing population.

The wheat crop of eighteen hundred and sixty-nine is much below the average, owing to the rust, which made its appearance in the early part of May. The cause is generally ascribed to heavy showers during the month of April, followed immediately by intense hot weather. The rains of the latter part of May were considered beneficial, as the wheat fields attacked by rust assumed a more green and healthy appearance. Some localities have been more affected by the blight than others. Lands which last year have yielded fifty bushels to the acre will scarcely render sixteen this year, and it is reckoned that the wheat crop of eighteen hundred and sixty-nine will not exceed from twenty-five to twenty-eight bushels to the acre, on average.

Barley has thrived better, although the crop will be far below that of last year, probably thirty-five bushels to the acre. In every instance where the grain has been sown early the yield has been heavier.

In ordinary seasons barley and oats succeeded better than wheat in most of the soil forming most of the arable land of this county. Farmers who this year have sown barley will still reap a reasonable harvest, but, unfortunately, as may be seen by the statistics, the quantity of barley sown is small in comparison with wheat. I must also here remark that no regard has been paid to the well experienced method of rotation of crops.

The culture of hops has lately been undertaken. Fifty-five acres have yielded, in eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, twelve thousand five hundred and eighty pounds. A tract of land of thirty-five acres, at the foot of the hills on the east side of the Salinas Plain, and in the neighborhood of the Village of Natividad, has rendered eight thousand pounds. The yield of eighteen hundred and sixty-nine promises to be handsome. Seventy-two acres have been planted with hops.

Live stock, although small in numbers, as compared to the years previous to the great drought of eighteen hundred and sixty-three and eighteen hundred and sixty-four, are greatly improving. The number of cattle in the year eighteen hundred and sixty, according to the assessment of that year, was sixty-nine thousand seven hundred head, and in eighteen hundred and sixty-five, after the drought, fourteen thousand three

hundred and ninety-nine, being a decrease of fifty-five thousand three hundred and one, which last number, or most thereof, perished during the winter of eighteen hundred and sixty-four and eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

The loss of sheep during eighteen hundred and sixty-four was seventy-five thousand.

The dairies established in this county since the last three years have imported valuable stock. Many new dairies have been established since last year, and are carrying on a thriving business.

Beef cattle, notwithstanding the large numbers yearly exported to supply the San Francisco market, are fast increasing.

The value of real estate has greatly risen in the market since the last two years, and owing to the increasing demand, may still rise higher. Immigration is fast settling in, and tracts of land for small farms are in demand. The owners of large tracts will find it a benefit to cut up their ranchos into parcels of from fifty to two hundred acres, and dispose of them at fair value. This will likewise tend to the prosperity and progress of the country; farmers purchasing lands and making it their homes are more likely to improve the same better than the renter, whose only interest is to endeavor to get out of the soil all it can produce during the term of his rent, without regard to exhaustion; moreover, while the owner of the soil is a permanent resident, the renter is invariably migratory, and population of the first named class is what the country requires.

The change brought about by turning some of those large tracts of grazing land into agricultural farms is visible by the fact that four towns or villages of some importance have sprung up in consequence, within a short time. The first – Castroville, near the mouth of the Salinas River – founded in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four, contains as present from seven hundred to eight hundred inhabitants, and is a thriving place of business. The freight coming from the Salinas Valley, to be shipped at Moss' or Sudden's Landing, passes through that town.

New Republic, on the Salinas Plain, a short distance from Natividad, begun in eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, contains now about sixty buildings.

Salinas City, founded in eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, has grown rapidly, and possesses all the elements to insure to that place a prosperous future. This town is in the middle of the Salinas Plain, half way from Monterey to the Town of San Juan, and contains already six hundred and fifty inhabitants, exclusive of the laborers employed at harvesting.

Lastly, the village of Hollister, situated on the San Justo Rancho, near the Town of San Juan, founded a few months ago, and containing at present from fifty to sixty buildings.

Public lands have been settled on everywhere, and almost every available spot has been taken up by pre-emption, or entered under the State law.

The extent of telegraph line in this county is about fifty-five miles.

Four newspapers are published – two at Monterey, one at San Juan and one at Castroville.

A railroad between Monterey and the Salinas Valley has been projected by the North Pacific Transportation Company. The survey thereof has already been completed, and it is expected that the work will be begun shortly. The same company

have built a substantial wharf at Monterey, intended for the embarkation of produce from the Salinas Valley.

The progress of Monterey County for the last ten years may be fairly indicated by the following statement of the assessed value of property during that period. It will be perceived that there has been a decrease at times, owing to bad seasons, and particularly during the years of drought; but since the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five the increase has been constant and rapid:

For the year 1859	\$1,238,621 00
For the year 1860	1,497,667 10
For the year 1861	1,158,537 67
For the year 1862	1,289,422 02
For the year 1863	1,256,797 00
For the year 1864	1,134,845 75
For the year 1865	1,059,120 50
For the year 1866	1,253,915 60
For the year 1867	1,425,671 25
For the year 1868	2,125,273 55
For the year 1869	3,528,949,95

To the last amount about forty thousand dollars is to be added for the subsequent assessments.

A discovery has lately been made in regard to the healing qualities of a hot mineral spring which, although known since the early days of the settlement of California, has been until now unappreciated. About forty-five miles southeast from Monterey, in the mountains between the heights of Galiagua and San Antonio, there exists a large cave, covered in the inside with Indian hieroglyphics. This cave has, according to tradition, been occupied by Father Junipero Serra, the founder of the first missions in Upper California, when, with his escort, he went on expeditions to the rancherias in quest of proselytes. A crucifix cut in the walls of the cave is said to be the work of Father Junipero himself. Near this cave, and in close proximity to a fine mountain stream abounding in trout, is a sulphurous spring, the temperature of which is one hundred and twenty degrees, Fahrenheit. This spring has lately been resorted to by persons afflicted with rheumatic complaints, and the effects, according to the testimony of those who have visited the locality, have been wonderful. A man afflicted for several years with chronic rheumatism, and who has to take daily four grains of morphine to allay his suffering, was, after five says using the water, greatly relieved. He made a second trip to the spring, and, after four days stay, went away so far cured that he has since resumed his occupations, which, for a period of four years, he had been obliged to abandon, and is at present able to perform manual labor.

Several jars of this water have been brought to Monterey, and will be sent to San Francisco for analyzation. The road from Monterey to the place aforesaid is everything but a good one. There is an indifferent wagon road, terminating twenty miles distant from the spring; the rest is a rugged mountain trail, but susceptible of improvement with

some outlay. Parties have pre-empted on the spring and the neighborhood, and are about making the necessary improvements for the reception of visitors.

The whale fisheries on the Bays of Monterey and Carmelo have been carried on successfully this year. On the Bay of Monterey alone, forty-seven whales have been caught since last April, which rendered twelve hundred and sixty barrels, or twenty-seven thousand and ninety gallons of oil.

Your obedient servant,

W. V. McGARVEY, Assessor, Monterey County.

NAPA COUNTY.

J. M. MAYFIELD......County Assessor.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, Napa County, Napa City, October 15th, 1869.

Hon. JOHN W. BOST, Surveyor-General:

SIR: I herewith send annual report of the statistics of Napa County. You will perceive that the number of registered voters is the same as last report, as that was the list of voters at that time, and I supposed was correct, instead of being for the year previous. The wheat crop for the present year is of course estimated. The crop is very light, even where it was not injured by rust.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JAS. M. MAYFIELD,
Assessor, Napa County.
By B. W. ARNOLD, Deputy.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

A. J. CURRY	County Ass	essor.	
	SAN BERNARDINO, O	ctober 14 th ,	1869.

Hon. JOHN W. BOST, Surveyor-General:

SIR: In compliance with the duties of my office, I herewith transmit to you my annual report of the statistics of San Bernardino County. I have endeavored to be as correct as possible. The inclosed sheet will show the various products of the county.

The valuation of property is a little more than last year, owing to the enhanced value of real estate and live stock. Although the mining interest of the county is rather limited, it is more promising than last year, there having been some new discoveries made lately at the head of Lytle Creek. The mines on Lytle Creek are paying good wages, and the Hydraulic Company is pushing ahead with its works, at the same time obtaining good pay. The quartz mining interest is also well attended to, with promising results. The San Jacinto tin Mining Company has done a considerable amount of work in opening the claim, and it is considered a valuable mine; but as it is in dispute, there has been no work done on it for a number of months past. The lumber interest of our county is quite an item, there being four steam mills in successful operation, turning out about three millions of feet of lumber the present year. The estimated number of bushels of wheat raised this year will be about fifty thousand.

As the Supervisors do not meet until the first Monday in November, it is impossible for me to obtain their approval of my report.

Yours, respectfully,

A. J. CURRY,
Assessor of San Bernardino County.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

HENRY PHELPS......County Assessor.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, SAN JOSÉ, October 15th, 1869.

Hon. JOHN W. BOST, Surveyor-General: SIR: In continuation of my report, I will say that there are in this county: Breweries, five; gallons of beer made in eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, one hundred and seventy-six thousand one hundred and ninety, worth, at thirty cents per gallon, which is the wholesale price, fifty-two thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven dollars. There was of barley used, for brewing, nine hundred and ten thousand pounds; hops used, thirteen thousand eight hundred pounds; wood consumed, eight hundred cords; men employed, fifteen. Tanneries, seven, making in the aggregate, seventy-two thousand one hundred and sixty-five dollars worth of leather, and employing thirty-five men. We have also now in operation a paper mill which makes, per day, one hundred and eighty reams of wrapping paper, worth ninety cents per ream, and employing fifteen men.

We have in course of erection a woolen mill, which will be at work next year. We have a silk factory, but at present the machinery is in San Francisco, and may or may not return. They have not done much in the way of making silk yet, for the reason that the worms all died last year, so that they have not been able to get a supply of them. We have four foundries and machine shops, but they are all doing job work the most of the time, so that it is very hard to give the products of them. They employ thirty to forty men.

I have failed to get any report from the new Almaden mine, so that I cannot give you the yield of quicksilver with any degree of certainty, but will say that it is, in all probability, very much less than last year — say one-third.

We had a distillery last year, which I am informed made over ten thousand gallons of brandy, but it was burnt down last spring. I do not know whether it will be rebuilt or not. We have another distillery, but it is not in operation at present, and has not been for a long time.

This is as full a report as I have been able to gather. I am glad to say that the people seem to be more ready to give a statistical report this year, than they were last. They seem to understand the nature of and to see the value of such a report, better this year than they did last year.

Your obedient servant,

HENRY PHELPS, County Assessor, Santa Clara County.

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N. TAYLOR.....County Assessor.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, SANTA CRUZ, October 16th, 1869. Hon. JOHN W. BOST, Surveyor-General:

SIR: In compliance with the law, I hereby transmit my annual report and statistics of this county for the years eighteen hundred and sixty-eight and eighteen hundred and sixty-nine. I have incorporated in the report of statistics most of the various manufacturing interest of this county. I omitted, however, I think, the breweries. There are five, which manufactured two thousand one hundred and twenty-five barrels in eighteen hundred and sixty-eight. Two vessels have been built in this county; one at Davenport's wharf, a schooner of one hundred and twenty tons, pronounced by seamen to be an A number one of its class; the other, of smaller dimensions, built at Soquel wharf. There are six wharves and two landings for the shipment of the various products and manufactures. I obtained from three of the wharf companies the amount shipped during the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, as follows: ninety-five thousand barrels of lime; three million nine hundred thousand feet of lumber; thirty thousand feet of laurel timber; six million seven hundred and twenty-five thousand shingles; six hundred and ninety-two thousand shakes; six thousand seven hundred pickets; eight thousand posts; three thousand cords of wood; five hundred and forty-seven cases and eighty-six thousand six hundred and eighty-four kegs of powder; five thousand nine hundred reams of paper; three hundred and seventy-two tons of leather; fifty tons of hair; two thousand five hundred boxes of apples; sixty tons of butter; five hundred boxes of eggs; four hundred and sixty coop of fowls; one thousand five hundred tons of grain. Most of the grains is shipped at other points and in Monterey County. I estimated the amount of wheat for eighteen hundred and sixty-nine at fifteen bushels per acre, a very low estimate for California (badly shrunk this year). But we may wonder that it is not still lower when we see how the farmers manage. Crop after crop, with very few exceptions, has been the mode of operation. These few exceptions generally have good crops, though this year it was a partial failure. Railroads don't prosper much in this county. The one commenced last year remains in statu quo. The people of Pajaro Valley need a railroad very much to get their grain to market, their shipping points being very rough in the winter months. It was estimated that the actual loss to the farmers last fall, in consequence of not being able to get the produce to market in season, was from seventy-five thousand to one hundred thousand dollars, surely guite an item in a farming community. The matter has been talked of and a survey been made for a railroad from Watsonville to Gilroy, but not quite enough stock taken to put it through. The people are beginning to see the importance of it so much that they will move in the matter. Some of the large ranches are being sold in small farms to actual settlers, which is a great benefit to the county.

If our taxes were not quite so *often* and so *much*, we might get along very well. It is to be hoped that Congress and our own Legislature will, this winter, improve the revenue laws so that taxes will not be so burdensome.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

N. TAYLOR,
Assessor of Santa Cruz County.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

JOHN E. MCINTIKECounty Assessor	JOHN L	. McINTIRE	County	Assessor
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ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, October 25th, 1869.

Hon. JOHN W. BOST, Surveyor-General:

SIR: Incompliance with the law, I herewith send you a statistical report of the agricultural products of the County of San Diego. In making my report, I have endeavored as near as possible to make it complete; but, owing to the continued increase of population, I am entirely unable to make anything like a strictly accurate statement. Every valley in our county is being filled by settlers, so rapidly even, that every month produces a marked changed in numbers. Oranges, lemons, figs and olives are in a thriving condition, and promise well for the future. Along the coast and in the mountains, fruits of all descriptions are doing well, and will shortly produce abundant harvests. We can boast of more improvements than have ever been known in any former year in the history of our county. We have now four school districts, having formerly but one. We have four public and two private schools. We have five churches, with but two church edifices at present; more will soon be erected.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN L. McINTYRE, Assessor, San Diego.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

C. H. COVILL......County Assessor.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY ASSESSOR OF SAN JOAQUIN, Stockton, October 26th, 1869.

Hon. JOHN W. BOST, Surveyor-General:

SIR: Inclosed I send my report of statistics for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-eight. Our Board of Supervisors will not be in session until the first of November, and I cannot, therefore, obtain their approval without delaying my report for another week. The figures returned are, in the main, reliable; and with the exception of such as

relate to fruit trees and vines, could be but very little improved. I had intended to gather many other statistics not embraced in my repot, but with the very limited time which I have to devote to anything outside of imperative duties, and the general inability and unwillingness of the parties to whom I have to apply for information, to give me any satisfaction whatever, I fear that I shall have to abandon the idea. The law relating to the collection of statistics is particularly binding on Assessors; but the worst feature about it is, that it does not, nor cannot, accomplish the purposes for which it was designed. Men living, perhaps, ten or twenty miles away, happen in town, and, without having made any preparation whatever, come to the office to give in their lists of property. They can tell pretty nearly the number of horses and cows that they own, and think there is somewhere from ten to twenty, may be thirty, hogs. As for chickens, they can't tell anything about it; don't know whether there are fifty or one hundred and fifty; never bother themselves anything about the number of chickens. As about butter, eggs, trees, vines, and the answer is the same. Can't tell anything about it; and their team is standing on the street, or their neighbor at the corner below waiting, and they have twenty miles to drive and it is most night, etc., etc. I think that a soften as three times out of five, after making the most diligent and persistent efforts to get an opinion from the parties themselves, that I have been obliged to suggest the probably number of the last enumerated articles, and receiving their "Yes, I suppose so," let them go. With reference to acres cultivated, grain and other agricultural products, as well as the most kinds of live stock, I am satisfied that the figures are as good as could be procured, and approximate very nearly to actual facts. Such figures are more easily obtained, and regarding them as of far more importance, I have made extra efforts to have them correct. By comparing the present with my reports of previous years, it will be seen that this county is keeping step with the music of the times, and is not behind her sister counties in the march of progress and prosperity. Trusting that my report will meet with your approval.

I am, most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

C. H. COVILL, County Assessor of San Joaquin.

SISKIYOU COUNTY.

OLIVER P. WALKER......County Assessor.

COUNTY ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, Siskiyou County, October 28th, 1869.

Hon. JOHN W. BOST,

Surveyor-General:

SIR: Inclosed you will find statistical report for the year ending January first, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine. The Board of Supervisors of this county will not be in session until the first Monday in November, which will be too late to obtain their approval before sending this report. In addition to the enumerated products, manufactures, etc., contained in the statistical tables, we have in operation, in this county, five breweries, which manufacture about thirty-two thousand five hundred gallons of beer per annum. We have also a tub and pail factory in successful operation. There has been quite an increase in population in the eastern portion of the county, known as Surprise Valley, Goose Lake Valley, Big Valley. The lands in those valleys are admirable suited for agricultural purposes, and will undoubtedly soon be settled up. There is quite an increase of stock in this county during the last year, and has become the leading interest in the county. All we require in our county is railroad communications with other sections, and Siskiyou County will become one of the most thriving and prosperous counties in the State.

Respectfully submitted,

OLIVER P. WALKER, County Assessor.

STANISLAUS COUNTY.

NA. H. JAMISON......County Assessor.

KNIGHT'S FERRY, October 5th, 1869.

Hon. JOHN W. BOST, Surveyor-General:

SIR: You will observe my report of this year in substantially the same that it was last year, with the exception of five items, which is for eighteen hundred and sixty-nine. I committed an error last year by collecting the statistics for eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, when it should have been for eighteen hundred and sixty-seven. I did not notice the mistake until I received the blanks for the present year. I am sorry such a blunder occurred, but as it is my first year in office, I hope you will excuse me and receive this report as correct and reliable as is practicable for one to be made out by an Assessor.

Yours, etc.,

A. H. JAMISON, Knight's Ferry, Cal.

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY.

BEN. E. HARRIS......City and County Assessor.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, San Francisco, August 2nd, 1869.

Hon. JOHN W. BOST, Surveyor-General:

SIR: In conformity with an Act of the State Legislature, passed in eighteen hundred and sixty-six (see Statutes, page 201), I herewith hand you a statistical report of the agricultural products of the County of San Francisco, together with a report of the manufactures and mechanical industries of this city and county for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

In making up this report I regret very much to have to inform you that similar reasons to which I referred in my report last year, have almost entirely rendered the effort to gather statistics useless.

You will at once perceive that in many instances the report is a complete duplicate of last year. This is owing, as I have said before, to the manifest unwillingness on the part of proprietors and others connected with manufacturing enterprises, who are in possession of the correct data, to give the same. It is evident that the gathering of statistics by the Assessor has a tendency to prevent the necessary facilities so important and desirable in carrying out the instructions of the Surveyor-General.

There is evidently, a prevailing notion with many of those persons referred to, that a full and correct report of their manufactures, etc., would have an effectual tendency to increase their personal property tax. Hence the oft reply (in answer to statistical interrogatories) is, "put us down the same as last year," and hence the duplicate.

Feeling a deep interest in a full and complete report from San Francisco County, I have endeavored to do all in my power to make it such.

In many instances, when I could do no better, I have referred to the United States revenue returns as an assistance in the matter, but you are well aware that even that method would not suffice in point of accuracy.

Early in the month of February, I put one man on this work, exclusively, and have kept him continually at it up to this time. His time, as an Assessor, has been completely used up in what seems to me almost a useless work. There should be (in my judgment) a law of some force upon this subject, if at all the State desires information in relation to it.

Before submitting the following list, I beg to return you my thanks for the prompt and efficient manner in which you have instructed the work to be done, subject to your approval; and trust that during the next Legislature, you may be able to secure the passage of a law by which correct statistical information may be obtained, if it must be through the Assessor's department:

AXLE GREASE MANUFACTORY	1 5 1,000 12,000
BELLOWS MANUFACTORY Men employed Horse power of engine. Value of manufactures.	1 4 5 \$10,000
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTORIES Men employed Tables made Average value of tables	3 22 97 \$450
BOX MANUFACTORIES. Men employed. Lumber used (pine, fir and spruce), feet. Spanish cedar used. Horse power of engines.	5 169 5,600,000 160,000 90
BRASS FOUNDRIES. Men employed. Value of manufactures.	5 85 \$143,000
BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORIES. Men employed Value of manufactures	3 122 \$160,000
BREWERIES Men employed Beer made, barrels Monthly capacity, barrels	21 153 120,300 9,750
BROOM AND WOODEN WARE MANUFACTORIES. Men employed	7 66 35,000 6,500 1,650

Zinc washboards, dozen Barrel covers, dozen Peach baskets, dozen Sieves, dozen Broom handles, dozen Butter moulds, dozen Cheese safes, dozen Salt boxes, dozen Syrup kegs Powder kegs	3,800 450 600 800 26,500 400 450 2,200 8,000 6,000
CANDLE MANUFACTORY	1 11 15,000 25,000
CARRIAGE MANUFACTORIES [Statistical information generally refused, which was the case also in 1868. Hence no report on carriages.]	10
CHEMICAL WORKS. Men employed. Nitrate of soda used, tons. Sulphur consumed, tons. Sulphuric and nitric acid made, tons. Capacity of works per day (sulphuric acid) tons. Capacity of works (nitric acid). Sulphate of copper made, tons.	3 15 250 450 520 4 1 125
CIGAR MANUFACTORIES. Men employed. Monthly capacity. Cigars made.	70 1,232 3,500,000 38,692,000
CORDAGE FACTORY Men employed Horse power of engines Hemp manufactured, tons Capacity of works per year, tons	1 50 150 1,500 1,750
DRY DOCKS[Please to see historical report of last year.]	2
HAT AND CAP MANUFACTORIES	11 26 520

Caps made annually, dozen	1,400
FLOUR MILLS. Men employed. Flour made in 1867, barrels. Pearl barley, tons. Hominy, tons. Farina, tons. Oatmeal, tons. Groats, tons. Buckwheat and rye flour. Feed barley (ground), tons. Run of stone. Horse power of engines. Aggregate daily capacity of mills, barrels of flour.	12 14 529,400 60 80 50 150 53 950 5,000 45 711 2,005
FURNITURE, ETC., MANUFACTORIES. Men employed Horse power of engines Value of manufactures.	8 138 20 \$170,000
GAS METRE MANUFACTORY Men employed Value of manufactures.	1 4 \$4,00
GLASS WORKS. Men employed. Furnaces. Pots. Value of manufactures – not reported. Capacity of works per month – not reported.	2 86 2 15
GLASS CUTTING WORKS. Men employed. Value of manufactures.	2 6 \$8,500
GOLD AND SILVER REFINERY	1 5 1,500,000
HOSE AND BELTING MANUFACTORY. Men employed. Hose made, feet. Belting made, feet. Horse collars made, dozen. Hose and belting leather used, sides.	1 17 14,000 75,000 500 2,800

Collar leather used, feet	50,000
IRON FOUNDRIES AND BOILER SHOPS. Men employed Pig iron used, tons. Bar iron used, tons. Sheet and boiler iron used, tons. Rivets of iron used, tons.	19 1,093 9,880 1,854 2,904 199
IRON DOOR, SHUTTER AND SAFE SHOPS Men employed	7 84 542 589 9 4
GLUE MANUFACTORY Men employed. Glue made, tons. Neatsfoot oil made, gallons. Curled hair made, pounds. Capacity per day for glue, tons. Capacity per day for oil, gallons.	1 21 500 5,000 20,000 30 200
LAST MANUFACTORY	1 4 \$7,000
LEAD AND SHOT WORKS. Men employed. Quantity of lead manufactured, tons. Quantity of shot manufactured, tons. Capacity of works per year, tons.	1 18 900 200 2,000
LINSEED OIL WORKS	1 8 300 25,000 900
MALT MANUFACTORIES	6 18 68,250
MATCH MANUFACTORIES	5 43

Matches made, gross	95,000
MIRROR SILVERING WORKS. Men employed. Silvering tables. Value of manufactures.	1 5 4 \$20,000
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTORIES Men employed Pianos made Average value of each instrument.	4 19 152 \$350
PYROTECHNIC WORKS	1 4 \$7,000
ROLLING MILLS. Men employed. Horse power for engines. [Further statistics the Superintendent could not give in due time for this report.]	1 58 300
SALT MILLS. Men employed. Salt ground (domestic), tons. Salt ground (foreign), tons. Run of stone. Horse power of engines.	5 35 4,500 2,800 8 77
SAW MANUFACTORY Men employed Steel used annually, tons Horse poser of engine Value of manufactures	1 35 50 25 \$70,000
SASH AND DOOR MANUFACTORIES. Men employed. Value of manufactures.	7 261 \$773,000
SAW MILLS. Lumber sawed, feet. Saws run. Men employed. Horse power of engines.	8 24,200,000 49 380 400
SOAP MANUFACTORIES	16

Men employed Soap made, pounds Washing powder made, pounds Capacity of works per month, pounds	54 4,032,000 225,000 1,000,000
STAVE FACTORY Men employed Horse power of engine Capacity, staves per day	1 22 18 3,000
STEAM MARBLE SAW WORKS Men employed Horse power of engine Saw runs (one gang) Value of manufactures – not reported.	1 28 20 25
SUGAR REFINERIES Men employed Horse power of engines Raw sugar use, pounds Refined sugar made, pounds Syrup made, gallons Capacity of works per day, (raw sugar), pounds	3 264 250 23,160,000 20,254,000 627,000 165,000
TANNERIES Men employed Tan bark used, cords Hides tanned, number Calf skins tanned, dozen Kip and sheep skins tanned, dozen	15 122 2,487 16,350 950 2,054
TOOL AND FILE MANUFACTORIES Men employed Value of manufactures	2 5 \$5,500
TRUNK MANUFACTORIES. Men employed Value of manufactures	2 30 \$37,000
TYPE FOUNDRY	1 35 \$28,000 \$50,000
TUB AND PAIL MANUFACTORIES. Men employed	20

Power of engine, horse Native timber used, cords Barrel covers, made Salt boxes made, dozen Sieves made, dozen Pails of all kinds, dozen Tubs, all sizes Syrup kegs, in all	20 5,000 22,000 1,200 400 3,500 20,000 7,000
VINEGAR MANUFACTORY	4
Men employed	16
Vinegar made, gallons	86,000
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WIRE GOODS MANUFACTORY	1
Men employed	12
Value of manufactures	\$25,000
WOOLLEN MILLS	3
Men employed	750
Horse power of engines	350
Sets of cards	29
Mules and jacks	40
Looms	122
Spindles	11,000
Blankets made, pair	94,500
Broad cloth, cassimeres and tweeds, yards	161,600
Flannel, yards	845,000
Flannel shirts and drawers, dozen	10,000
Wool used, pounds	3,250,000

Most respectfully submitted,

BEN. E. HARRIS, Assessor, San Francisco.

CLERK'S OFFICE, BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

I, John A. Russell, Clerk of the board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, do hereby certify that the foregoing report was presented to, and approved by the said Board of Supervisors, at a meeting held on Monday evening, August second, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

In witness whereof, I hereunto place my hand (having no seal of office), this third day of August, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

JOHN A. RUSSELL, Clerk.