

acid, passed through water into a gasometer, and thence supplied to the "Carbonizer" by means of the usual air or gas pump. At a pressure of 175 pounds to the inch at which the machine is worked, the dough becomes thoroughly "light," and is discharged by the pressure through faucets into pans, when it is immediately put into the ovens. The whole process, from the inception to the drawing of the baked loaves, occupies a little over one hour. In the language of Prof. St. John, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York: "The process is simple, cleanly, and uniform in its results, involving the use of no substance respecting whose wholesomeness a question can be raised. It saves all the constituents of the flour, while the process of raising bread by fermentation inevitably sacrifices some of them."

The "California Unfermented Bread Company" was organized March 12, 1862, with a capital of \$100,000, in shares of \$100 each. The Trustees are: Jonas Winchester, Alexander G. Abell, James Pullman, Daniel Norcross, F. D. Conro, and Robert B. Gray. The officers, J. Winchester, President; D. Norcross, Treasurer; and S. P. Van Dyke, Secretary. The machinery was constructed in this city by James Devoe & Co., and its capacity is equal to the manufacture of from fifty to sixty barrels of flour per day.

The manufactory is located at 575 Mission Street, near Second.

DOWS' DISTILLERY.

This establishment is located on Mission Creek, between Brannan and Folsom streets, and is the largest distillery on the Pacific Coast. Barley, wheat, rye, Indian corn, and rice, are used in the manufacture of whisky; the monthly consumption over (1,000,000) one million pounds of grain, and production of whisky from 60,000 to 75,000 gallons per month; consumption of coal for fuel about 300 tons per month. The proprietors have lately altered and refitted the whole establishment, and made many improvements, among the principal of which is in the furnaces, whereby they are enabled to use the Mount Diablo California coal exclusively, and with more success and economy than has been heretofore done, thereby enabling them to be independent of foreign coals, and keeping the money that has been heretofore expended for the imported article, at home. They also are rectifiers—the greater portion of their production is made into pure spirits—annually consume from 6,000 to 7,000 sacks of charcoal in rectifying. They also have the only Column Still on this coast, for the manufacture of high proof alcohol and spirits—capacity 500 to 600 gallons of high proof alcohol daily. Their barrels are made principally of California or Oregon white oak, and are made for them at the State Prison.

WIRE ROPE MANUFACTORY.

This enterprise was established by A. S. Hallidie & Co. and has been in successful operation for several years. The consumers of wire rope are principally the mining and ferry interests of this State and Oregon, it being chiefly used for hoisting, pump, derrick, ferry and bridge ropes. The longest wire rope made at this manufactory,

without splice or joint, was more than one-third of a mile, and three inches in circumference. These works also manufacture considerable copper and brass wire rope for sash cords, lightning conductors, etc., and iron wire stays for shipping. The manufactory is located at the foot of Taylor Street, North Beach.

CALIFORNIA WIRE WORKS.

H. T. Graves' Wire Works manufactory, 412 Clay street, were established in 1852, as the Dennis Wire Works, and is one of the oldest manufacturing establishments in San Francisco. It is fully adapted to the manufacture of every article that wire is used for, and in its consumption every style and size of wire is called in use, from the finest wire cloth, to the inch-square coal screens made of $\frac{3}{8}$ inch wire.

The Fluctuations of Trade.

The following table has been prepared for the purpose of showing the changeable character of our business community. Only the leading branches of trade have been included, but these may be regarded as a fair indication of the whole. The yearly changes among the small dealers will not fall short of forty per cent. per annum :

BUSINESS.	No. 1860.	No. 1861.	Declined business.	Remaining in business.	No. 1862.
Apothecaries.....	45	49	16	33	51
Assayers.....	8	7	1	6	6
Attorneys.....	288	315	51	264	328
Auctioneers.....	20	21	5	16	18
Bakeries.....	66	67	41	26	59
Bankers.....	17	18	1	17	18
Baths.....	15	15	6	9	15
Billiard-Table Makers.....	9	8	1	7	7
Boarding Houses, Etc.....	248	340	184	116	444
Breweries.....	24	24	8	16	23
Brokers.....	179	217	73	144	216
Butchers and Markets.....	150	230	91	139	211
Cabinet-Makers.....	22	33	23	10	31
Carpenters.....	120	109	76	33	93
Cigar Dealers and Makers...	136	178	95	83	165
Clothing and Tailors.....	276	296	53	243	290
Dress-Makers.....	62	81	61	20	93
Dry Goods.....	121	139	50	89	120
Fruits.....	78	105	59	46	122
Furniture.....	54	53	22	31	56
Groceries.....	373	421	70	351	453
Gunsmiths.....	12	15	4	11	13
Hardware.....	37	34	4	30	34
Hair-Dressers.....	95	102	68	44	96
Hatters.....	23	21	3	18	24
Liquors, Etc.....	800	1,041	381	660	1,231
Lumber.....	33	35	8	27	38
Merchants, Commission.....	180	186	64	122	162
Milliners*.....	43	74	48	26	51
Painters.....	65	84	44	40	67
Physicians.....	189	202	65	137	209
Printing Offices.....	17	19	5	14	20
Produce.....	48	78	32	46	86
Restaurants.....	84	86	52	34	89
Stoves and Tin Ware.....	64	66	21	45	76
Upholsterers, Etc.....	30	27	11	16	37
Watchmakers, Jewelers.....	84	108	48	60	160
Wood and Coal.....	85	87	50	37	88
Total.....	4,200	4,991	1,885	3,106	5,300

* This does not include Millinery Goods as last year.

The limited space assigned to the "Review," prevents a reference to many enterprises which, under other circumstances, would afford us pleasure to notice.