

# VOL. XIV.

#### PORTLAND. OREGON, FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1882.

# Horticultural.

### Letter from Yambill County. SHERIDAN, Oregon, March 1, 1882.

Editor Willamette Farmer: This is the first day of March, and no

wheat sown yet. February has gone, but it cash in the bank was taxed. But the farmer came in like a lion it would go out like a lamb), for it came in like a lion and went out like the ----. We have had more snow, more rain, more cold weather and dry weather than we ever saw in Oregon in the same time, and to-night we can hear the rumbling of distant thunder, which, when it is taken into consideration that it is in Oregon, it seems as though the weather clerk is acting badly. Feed, especially hay, is scarcer than I ever knew it to be before at this time of the year, though stock generally looks well, as we had an open winter up to February, and of course we expect plenty of grass for all loose stock riding over those beautiful grass-covered by the lat of April.

Farmers generally are mostly done plowing. I know of only one field of forty acres of winter sown grain, while last year almost every farmer had from twenty to seventy-five acres in. The recent cold snap froze a great many potatoes in this section. 1 heard of one man the other side of Sheridan who engaged his potatoes there at 60 cents per bashel, but found them somewhat damaged when he came to deliver them. He was only allowed 50 cents per bushel; consequently, we will not as is the case to a great extent in the Wilhave many spuds for market this spring.

lamette Valley. John and James Whaten, in this neighborfacilities, but we do not feel like encouraghood, butchered aix head of hogs lately that weighed, dressed, 1,900 pounds; the two ing that commodity at the expense of our largest went 820 pounds, the largest one 424 liberty. pounds, the smallest 241 pounds; average, 3331 pounds. They were common stock, with to this country, I will continue the weather report : During the month of February there a small strain of Berkshire, two years old, were 10 days on which show fell; 4 days on fattened on spronted wheat; single sides of which rain fell; 7 clear days and 7 cloudy, the largest, cut and trimmed, weighed 82 other than those on which rain and snow fell. pounds. I will not say anything about dogs The prevailing winds were southwest 15 this time, as Red Hillians are going into the days, southeast 8 days and north 5 days. The hog business. I will tell you in the future highest daily temperature at 2 r. M. was 46 which one has made the biggest hog. degrees on the 25th; lowest at 7 A. M., 18

I had a letter from a relative in drouthy Kansas, asking the usual routine of questions: if Oregon was a wheat country; what beans were worth; how far to "wild Injins;" what kind of guns had he better bring, and did we have any watches or revolvers here; if "painters" ever catched grown people; if we have any hounds out here, and how far from Portland would a man have to go to take up 160 III saw two reports in your valuable paper, acres of all plow land with running water on lately, on the roads of Oregon, and I think it

and profitable business, enjoy the protection riety of land, but does not give so great an of law, and call it to their aid in forcelos- amount of feed on any. All mixed together ing mortgages, etc., and still pay no tax to and the clovers added makes the best pasture; maintain our civil institutions. A tax law may are afraid that some of these will take exempting notes and mortgages exists in Cal- their farms; if they do they will make good iornia, so I was told in that State four pasture, and after they have run you out some years ago. The result, as stated to nie, was one elsewhere will raise good grain on the that very little of the enormous amount of same laud.

From the Palouse.

splendid water that flows from the hundreds

of springs; and also the poor man has the

same right to make his selection of a quar-

ter section of the public domain, and then

build, fence, plow and enjoy the fruits of

his labor, unmolested by land monopolists,

We feel the necessity of transportation

For the benefit of those intending to come

degrees below zero on the 18th, that being

Farmers and the Road Law.

MARION Co., March 10, 1882.

F. S. BAUZEE.

the coldest day of the season.

Editor Willamette Farmer:

Editor Willamette Farmer:

The weather is fine, the ground in good ordidn't work like the old saying (i. e., if it had no way to avoid his tax Yours as ever, der, but drying fast; plowing for grain about FARMER SWEENEY. half done here; stock wintered well; beef 6c on foot, net. J. P. TAYLOR.

# Debt and Taxes.

DOUGLAS Co., Oregon. We are not afraid to talk railroad or poli-Editor Willamette Farmer : tics here, as we have none of the former,

Please allow a few remarks from one who and very little of the latter, and hope that believes that every man's property should be we may continue in the same streak of desbelieves that every man's property should be taxed equally, from the government bond to the poor man's acre of brush land, if he is not in debt for it. The theory put forth by Mr. Buckman is: that if a poor man, wishing to make an honest living and get a home for himself and family, borrows money of Mr. Buckman to pay for a farm, and, as is often the case nave one, third more than be could titution, rather than be bored as we think some of our neighbors on this coast are. In short, we are really enjoying the peace and quietude of the frontier, Spring is upon us, and soon we expect to take pleasure' in the case, pays one third more than he could sell the same for, is willing to pay Mr. Buck-man interest, it would be very wrong to ask him to pay tax on Buckman's money. If he wants interest without taxes he should invest hills, where the vast herds roam at will. Here is where the poor class of people can have equal rights and privileges with the in government bonds. Mr. Editor, if you should be fortunate and rich; the poor man's stock has the same right to the grass on the hills, and the

get all that sum of money due you from delin-quents, and you wish to exchange the same for good notes drawing interest, and some you infortunate man borrows from you to pay for a farm, toiling late and early to pay you interest, and in h pes of some day owning the land that he calls his home, would it be justice or fairness in the law to tax this man on what he does not own, and perhaps never will; to exempt you on what you do own while you are piling up the gold received on interest. PLINN COOPER

BY THE EDITOR. -- Mr. Cooper misundertands the FARMER's position, which is that ome way should be invented to properly tax

money, which now evades taxation in many instances. Mr. Buckman thinks that if notes and accounts are not taxed that interest will lower that much, so that the debtor would not be loser. The same law that would exempt notes and accounts from taxation could lower interest rates to correspond, and that would equalize matters. It is not the correct thing to have ten millions of property, one-fifth of all the assessed values, escape taxation. How to effect just assessment and taxation is the most important question for legislation in this State. We agree that the poor man's chances

ought to be considered always. Fruit Growing.

# MISTAKES IN FRUIT GROWING.

But that is to be expected, and I write this to call out expressions from our experienced and best fruits for profit, and a greater practical application of such knowledge and experience, thereby insuring a greater degree of success in the planting and management of orchards, and in the gathering, marketing and drying of the fruit. In the absence of suggestions from the more experienced, I wish to criticizo some of the methods adopted and

advocated by writers in the FARMER. First, as to budding or grafting plum and orune on peach stock. I know that it is asier and cheaper to obtain peach than good plum stock, for while it is difficult to get plum pits to grow, we may confidently count on nine tenths of the peach pits, and also, while young, the latter stock is much more vigorous than the former. That the peach is not adapted as a perfect stock for the plum is evident from the almost entire absence of healthy peach trees in the Willamette Valley. However, many say that the root of the peach

However, many say that the root of the peach is perfectly healthy, and being free from the liability to send up suckers, so common to the plum, it is better adapted to a stock than anything else. Right here is a question pertinent to the subject : Does the root stock, through the material supplied from it, affect the grow the material supplied from it, affect the grow-ing tree! If so, then our position is estab-lished, for we all know the tendency of the peach to put out bloom very early in the spring, thus rendering it liable to be killed by frosts. Also the peach furnishes any very thin and much more watery than the plum, and continues such sap in circulation much later than any other of our fruits, which, by the way, is one great cause of our failure in peach growing, as such late growth renders the tree tender, and in bad condition to with-stand the alternate freezing and thawing. If neither reasons are good, I have others, which, to me at least, are sufficient to pre-clude the adoption of the peach as a stock for the plum, except in my experimental grounds, clude the adoption of the peach as a stock for the plum, except in my experimental grounds, and where I wish to gain an early crop of fruit and a short lived tree. It is urged that the peach and plum are both stone fruits, and so nearly allied as to make an interchange without any perceptible effect on either stock or tree. So are the almond, apricot, sloe and cherry; and here we find the cherry growing and producing the finest quality of fruit most

ington. Editor Willamette Farmer: I saw two reports in your valuable paper, intely, on the roads of Oregon, and I think it is high time every farmer and every citizen ought to give attention to road making. Mr. Peterson says the law is better than the prac-tice, so the fault is with the farmers, no doubt. If the farmers won't help themselves in all local affairs, how are they to get help? They need to make roads all over the country. Editor Willamette Farmer: Mr. Briggs, fruit grower at Davisville, California, purchased in Sacramento recently to zessary to line 250,000 paisin amount having all eady been packed. From the vineyard producing these rawins he has already sold 400 tons, at an average price of \$45 per ton. The raisins will sell at the vine-produce for raisins alone \$500,000. The gross and character of soil. bet attice to climatic condi-tions and character of soil, for excellent buted in a great measure to climatic condi-tions and character of soil, for excellent peaches are grown in Michigan along the lake coast, and almost as far north, and where the temperature is much colder than that of our valley. Our best land for plums is in the foot hills, and consists of a close and often heavy clay soil. It is by nature suited to the plum and unsuited as a refuge for injurious insects It has been stated that the curculio cannot multiply in an orchard where the prevailing temperature in the night time in temperature in the night time is below 50 degrees. Then our clay soil must present a greater obstact to the successful deposit and hatching of insects than the loose and warm sandy soils. The plum, therefore, being best below 5 sandy soils. The plum, therefore, being best adapted to clay soils and the peach to sandy, anapted to clay sols and the peach to saidly, it becomes a question of importance as to whether it is advisable, or even permissable to use the peach as a stock for plums. The best peaches I ever ate were grown at the very foot of Mount Shasta, within a mile of small. very foot of Mount Shasta, within a mile of perpetual snow, where the summers were very hot and the soil very open and porous, composed of very coarse and small gravel. There, under the fisrce beams of the sun, the ground would burn the naked back of the hand, and scarcely cooled during the night. Here, thea, we have the conditions for the full development of tree and fruit in the peach and plum almost directly opposite. How, then, can we bring them in accord. Downing, authority on fruits in America, re-commends the using of plum stock for plums, prunes, apricots, and also for peaches in heavy soils, or where it is desired to render it (the peach) hardy. Purdy, in the Fruit Re-(the peach) hardy. Purdy, in the Fruit R. corder, page 50, for 1881, says, in answer to subscriber from the Province of Ontario, the subscriber from the Province of Ontario, that the "plum and cherry can be successfully bud-ded on peach stock, but it is not a stock to be recommended." Again, on page 84, he says : "The peach stock is not as good for the plum as plum stock. Don't let any tree agent or nursery man fool you with that stuff." Have we any fruit growers who have made a careful and comparative test ? If so, their experience would be worth much to those in-tending to set out orchards. Fruit growing is destined to be one of the leading industries in Oregon not many years hence, and the greater the amount of fruit produced in mer-chantable shape, the better the market; and the greater the amount of knowledge diffused throughout the country, the better will be the the greater the amount of knowledge diffused throughout the country, the better will be the quality and the greater the profit. We can not depend on the local demand for a market, and therefore practical orchardists have no cause for withholding information in regard to the planting and management of orchards. There is another objection to the method

adopted by some fruit growers and nursery-I have read with interest all articles on fruit growing published in the FARMFR. I have been well paid by a careful perusal of the different articles, and much of the advice is worth and thus, in time, stand on its own roots. Then why use the percent of a stock of the different articles, and much of the advice is worth more than the subscription price of the FARMER; and there are also many things suggested therein which I cannot endorse. has more of the seedling stock, and ought t. be hardier than if none of the seedling stock appears above ground. The practice of set call out expressions from our experienced and practical fruit growers. Fruit growing as a profitable industry is in its infancy in this State, and the diversified opinions of fruit growers in the different parts of the State would do much, if published, to add a more extensive interest in planting orchards of the best fruits for profit, and a greater practical as it stood before, with the whole surface as as it stood before, with the whole surface as level as possible. What excuse can there be level as possible. for raising the tree on a mound, unless the location be a wet one, in which case the land should be underdrained, and thus per-mit a perfectly level cultivation. I believe in early cultivation, with sub-drains to carry off the water, and, if necessary, nipping the end of shoots to ripen wood early in the fall. I set trees quincux form, rows one rod apart, thus making trees over twenty feet apart by 16<sup>1</sup>/<sub>6</sub>, and 160 trees to the acre. I plant nothing in the orchard except beans or potatoes, or some heed crop, in which case it is best to manure such crop. My methods are adopted from the experience of for raising the tree on a mound, unless case it is best to manure such crop. My methods are adopted from the experience of others, modified to suit my own individual experience; therefore, when a better method than mine is shown, I adopt and practice it. I watch the agricultural papers eagerly for suggestions of value. J. S. Churgenutt.

J. S. CHURCHILL. Mowhawk, Oregon.

#### An Indiana Inquirer.

ED. FARMER : Please explain what you mean by price of wheat not to farmers; also price of lands, and if claims can be taken in Willamette Valley. There is 8 or 10 families often wish to come to your country.

ANSWER:

The "net" price of wheat is, what the farm er receives clear of all charges for sacks, trans portation and storage.

Land in this valley is any price up to \$50 ar cre. Good farms can be had, all improved for \$10 to \$30 per acre.

Land in this valley that can be taken up now, as homestead, will be brush or timber in the foothills of the mountains generally, as all the prairie was occupied twenty years ago.

East of the Cascades there is abundance of open land. There is a great deal of timber and brush lands to be taken along the Columbia and back from it, in both Oregon and Wash-

The immigrant who comes here can learn all about the country when he gets here, and then shape his course to suit his circum. hon dollars to the taxable property of Lane

#### Death of J S. Eozarth.

NO.

6.

The WILLANETTE FARMER has lived long nough to win a circle of friends, to whom those who conduct the journal feel sincere attachment and respect. They consist of subscribers, who have upheld us in the struggle for existence and given us words of encouragement as well as the means to work with. When one of these is goue from among his fellows, we grieve as for a friend. Such a grief we experience in the death of J. S. Bezarth, of Pekin, W. T., who was a man of prominence in that section of country and always used his influence for good. The country\_can ill afford to lose such a citizen, and all sympathize with the family that has lost such husband and father. Recognizing the need of homogenity among farmers, and the great value of pure influence, Mr. Boz irth early joined the Grange, and has from the first been one of the most active, carnest and influential of the members of that great or ler. Mr. Bozarth suffered from heart diseave, and affection of the brain also, and the mortal part was exchanged for immortality on the 13th of March at his home, on Lewis' River, near Pekin, W. T. We can only weave this chaplet of words as tribute to his north, and join with others who knew him well to cherish nis memory and tender our consolations to the family now bereaved. He leaves a widow and ten children, five of whom are alrea iy married.

#### Delayed Communications.

We have quite a number of very interesting communications that came too late for publication this week, and will appear in our next issue. Mr. Clarke was away attending to the planting of 300 more trees on the fruit farm near Salem, and had to prepare matter in advance for the printers, but these articles, we trust, will lose nothing by a week's delay.

A GREAT MANY have taken advantage of our offer to club with the Fruit Recorders and Cottage Gardener. We order the Recorder from New York, and as a consequence it does not arrive for at least a month after the subscription is paid to us, so our patrons must have patience and not keep writing to us that they do not got the *Recorder*. It will come inside of a month after bring order.d.

A LAW compelling the taxation of mortgages in the counties where they are recorded should be passed by the next Legislature. There are hundreds of thousands of foreign capital invested in Oregon loans, having the protection afforded by our laws and courts, which entirely escapes taxation. A law of this kind would add nearly a quarter of a mil-

it-and others too numerous to mention; so if they dont answer his questions he had better come and see. Sheridan is all excitement over a new invention that a man from Willamina proposes to make, to furnish water power to run a flouring mill they talk of putting up soon, without the use of a dam. Parties have been surveying a ditch lately. So, hoping my taters did not all freeze, Yours H. W. S.

## Assessment and Taxation.

WALLA WALLA, March 7, 1882. Editor Willamette Farmer:

I failed to see your article on Asse and Taxation referred to and endorsed by Thomas Buckman. I am well pleased with the idea of farmers exchanging views on all subjects with which their interests are connected. This should always be done in a candid manner, and in a friendly spirit. I am not prepared to endorse some of the views of Mr. Buckman. I know that assessment and taxation are exceedingly difficult to adjust; perhaps no other subject has demanded thought or engaged the attention of the legislator to the same extent that this one has. Honest and capable men have taxed their minds to the utmost, and still defects appear in every and all plans adopted to secure the result. One thing is plain to all, that assess ment and taxation ought to be equal, an ought to be on all property. Mr. Buckman

says "Notes and accounts are not property, and should not be counted as such." Of course we are to understand that notes and accounts are not to be taxed. The premise in this case I regard as unsound, and, of course, the conclusion wrong. Mr. A. is a banker. His cash capital is \$200,000. When the assessor comes around, Mr. A. tells him he has no money on hand, but has notes secured by mortgage on real estate to the amount of soon miss it. If they do not, their patronage \$200,000. But if notes are not property, then Mr. A. is a pauper, a non-tax-payer; that is, he has nothing But the fact is, Mr. A. has \$200,000, and ought to be taxed to that amount. The reason is plain. Those notes are negotiable; they are bankable; they posseas a mercantile value, and hence they are property. It can be readily seen that if notes ow oats for poor, yellow hill land; orchard are not property, and hence not taxable, all grass for rich, red land; herd's grass for wet, our banks can easily manage to do a large swale land; velvet grass suits the greatest va-

we just mailed him two copies of the FARMER; ought to give attention to road making. Mr. They need to make roads all over the country. This is the first improvement; then the farm will go up in value. Any man coming from a country where good roads are the rule, can't see his way to get along with roads wanting a bottom. I am not acquainted with the road

law, but from my observation upon Butte Creek and the Abiqua the settlers have a hard time in getting out on the roads. All along

the foothills the road to Silverton is a model road. Where I have traveled there is abundance of road material. The best mode of road making is to ridge in the middle, putting in culverts in low places. The road supervisor will see when stone is wanted to bottom the r.ad. On gravel ridges gravel will make a good road, but on low ground roads want to be bottomed with stone, if convenient to draw; wood makes a good foundation when bedded in this mud and covered with gravel. Gravel can be drawn 6 or 8 miles with profit. Every county might be laid off in divisions to suit farmers living on both sides. A road tax of 3 mills would do to commence with, to be reduced or augmented as circun.stances might require; every division to use its own money and every person do his duty. Without unity ucation of farmers' children.

the work will stop. Keep the right man in DAVID BRODIE. for overseer.

#### From Cottage Grove, Lane County.

Editor Willamette Farmer

I am surprised at your long list of delinquents (we published only a beginning.) It is injustice to you and your patrons to allow such accounts to accumulate. Stop the paper when the time is up, and your readers will ian't worth much.

I noticed that Mr. Huston is exercised, because red wheat doesn't bring as much as white varieties. It is, because the Oregon club is at a premium in Liverpool.

My experience in pasture grass is Kentucky blue grass for overflowed bottom land; mead-

yird for at least \$2 a box, making the gross produce for raisins alone \$500,000. The gross receipts for grapes already sold is \$20,000. A fruit grower living upon the American river above this city sold \$10,000 worth of fruit from twenty acres of land. His entire profits from this season's crop is a little over \$7,000. It is estimated that the fruit shipped from that section will bring into the State about \$2,000,000 the present season.—Farmer and Fruit Grover. Fruit Grower.

The above shows what our enterprising neighbors are doing, or rather it shows what they have done, for they are now reaping the reward of their industry and foresight. California was settled by the Americans after Oregon, yet we tind her people selling ten, yes a hundred times the amount of fruit that the people of Oregon do. Whenever Oregon can offer for sale the product of one hundred housand acres of orchard fruits, then we may expect a reliable and steady demand for all that we can raise. When it is known that we can supply even any ordinary domand, then we may expect freer sales. When we can support an ordinary family on twenty acres, then we may expect better home markets, more manufactures and better times. When these times come we may expect a better ed-

> J. S. CHURCHILL. Mohawk.

#### A Choked up Stream.

Mr. A. J. Wayland, of Clackamas county, writes : About the 27th of last month I noticed the river falling and raising near where live. It was the dirtiest water I ever saw. The water rose eight feet in two hours. I was ound to know what was the matter, so I took a stroll up the north fork to see what was the matter, and about six miles up I found the worst smash-up I ever saw. Sucker creek puts in there; it has timber on both banks, lying and standing, of all sizes. The hill had alid into the gulch and swept everything before it. It swept the gulch to the bedrock and the contents have gone into the Molalla and backed the river up for a long distance.

Vacant lands in and around Prospect, Umacounty, are being rapidly taken tills

stances. If he has \$3,000 to \$5,000, he can purchase improved land anywhere. If he has little means, the best thing he can do is to strike for the Eastern country. If he wants work, the railroads have need of thousands of hands and pay good wages.

## STATE NEWS.

A new county jail building is to be erected r Roceburg the coming Summer.

A new Odd Fellows' Hall is being erected in Milton, Umatilla county.

Mr. Philbrick, the contractor, has begu perations on the new bridge at Silverton. N. G. Deardorff, of Oakland, recently grad ated at the Medical College of Keokuk, Iowa Three thousand dollars has been subscribed towards the erection of a grist mill at Lake

tew. The loss of stock during the past Winter in Union county, has been comparatively

The town authorities of Pendleton are tak ing the necessary steps to rid that place of all disolute characters. The *Plaindealer* states that all the bridge

and treatle work is completed for the first four miles of the O. & C. R. R. extension.

The Tellurium Mine in Douglas county has been "jumped" by parties who claim that the company, formerly working it, have forfeited their rights thereto.

their rights thereto. The proposed tunnels on the U. & C. R. R. through the Cow Creek and Grave Creek mountains are to be 1,900 and 3,300 feet res

Dr. Wilson has gained his suit against the city of Albasy, receiving judgment for \$51 and ceste, on account of a fall occasioned by a loose board in the sidewalk.

The Pendleton Tribune states that a "pead committee" has been organized at Centreville Umatilla county, and notice given that roug characters will no longer be permitted t annoy peaceable and law-abiding citizens.

THE FIFTH GENERATION .- It is seldom i these degenerate days that any one is favored with a glimpse of his ancestry any further with a gimpse of his ancestry any further back than a grandfather, and one living long enough to interview his great grandchildres may well consider himself a patriarch. A daughter was born to Dr. and Mrs. Aiken, of Jacksonville, on Wednesday last, which re-presents the fifth generation of living persons with but one broken link.-its grandmother, the wife of Alex. Martin, having died here about four years ago. The great grandmother is Mrs. W. W. Fowler, of Oakland, Cal., and the great great grandmother is the yearerable

ounty.-Guard

GAINED & HARD NAME .- Smith, the man who shot and killed Johnson at Weiser City a short time ago, says the W. W. Union, is now undergoing trial. The murder, for such it was, was a cruel and unprouoked one ; but owing to Smith's being well provided with coin, and having many friends who are inter-ested in his behalf, it is generally believed in that section that justice will go unsatisfied. Weiser is a mushroom town between Baker City and Boise, supporting a population of some three or four hundred inhabitants, and is considered the toughest place in Idaho. Since the Smith-Johnson affair there have been several other fracases in which wespons have been used. Threats of mob violence, to bring peace and quiet out of chaos, are freely indulged in by residents.

ADDITION TO ALBINA. - The work of constructing the dry dock below Albina and the ocation of the O. R. & N. Co.'s road through location of the O. R. & N. Co. s road through that town has caused great activity in the real estate market in that region, and now Albina, following in the wake of Portland and East Portland, is to have an addition. Ten acres of land lying north of the town, the property of John Brendle, was yesterday surveyed and laid off in town blocks 350x286 feet. This gives room for an alley through the center of the blocks, a great convenience to the parties who will locate thereon.

CLEARED. -British bark Sam Mendell, Crowell master, cleared for Queenstown, with 37,333 bushels of wheat. The American ship Storm King, Reed master, also cleared for the same port, with 37,683 bushels of wheat.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT.

ANNOUNCEMENT. The National Surgical Institute of Indian-apolis with branches at Philadelphia, Atlanta, Ga., and San Francisco, which has a National reputation, will permanently establish a branch at Portland, Oregon. Two of the skilled Surgeons of this Insti-tute, prepared with every needed apparates for the successful treatment of cripples will meet this year at the following places: Portland, at St. Charles Hotel, April 8, 16, and 11th; Albany, April 12 and 13th; The Dalles, April 17th; Walla Walls, April 19 and 20th; and Seattle, April 25 and 26th, and hereafter at Portland, Oregon, on the first two weeks of May and November of each year, commencing November, 1882. Brwark of all traveling doctors who may claim to represent any other Institute, for this is the only surgieal institute on this coast with facilities and experience for treat-ment of deformities. J.M. HINKLE, M.D. Surgeons in charge, National Surgical Insti-tor. N. 210 Battery St. San Francisco.

Surgeons in charge, National Surgical Insti-ate, No. 319 Battery St., San Francisco.