Rinth Lecture Delivered before the University of Cal ifornia College of Agriculture, on Friday, January 29th, by Prop. C. E. Bersert.

(From the Pacific Bural Press.)

Spurgeworts, Laurels and Olives.

The topic to-day is, first, the Spurgeworts, the plants belonging to the order Euphorbiacia. The order is to some extent represented here, so that probably you are somewhat familiar with its characteristics. It is one of the most extensive orders we have, numbering fully three thousand species, distributed in all climates. In the temperate countries they are herbaceous, in many cases very small plants growing to a hight of four or five inches. In South and East Africa they have leafless, succulent stems, often rising to the hight of trees, being very much in shape like the cactus, while in tropical and South America they become very large trees. Throughout the whole order there is a continu-Throughout the whole order there is a continuous milkiness in the juice. This juice is in many cases exceedingly poisonous, so that we may put down the order as a poisonous one. The plant of greatest importance is the one from which we derive our supply of India rubber or caoutchoue. It is a large tree, Siphonia elastica, growing to a hight of eighty or one hundred feet; found in Brazil, Guiana and Central America. It abounds very largely in the islands found in the Amazon river. You know the Amazon river spreads out so that a wide portion of its islands and banks are at times covered with water. In obtaining the rubber, the natives begin just after the water has subsided. They cut into the tree, making great incisions into the sides of the stems, and from these there flows abundance of milky wide portion of its islands and banks are at times covered with water. In obtaining the rubber, the natives begin just after the water has subsided. They cut into the tree, making great incisions into the sides of the stems, and from these there flows abundance of milky sap. This is collected in large vessels and dried. The usual method is to collect it on dried. The usual method is to collect it on some large surface and dry it. The natives found it useful in making all sorts of articles, and so they would make moulds for that purpose. Suppose they wanted to make a bottle; they would make a mould representing the inside of the bottle; they would then dip this mould in the liquid material at intervals, thus forming layer after layer, until the desired thickness is obtained; they would then break the mould and shake it out. Shoes were made in the same way. Even now, the rubber is brought to America very largely in shape of such things. Its black color is largely due to hanging in the smoke. If it was carefully prepared, it would be

Much Lighter Colored.

It is brought here to the United States, also to Great Britain, and manufactured in various forms. The first knowledge Europeans had of it was obtained at the time Columbus flast disit was obtained at the time Columbus flast discovered the continent. He found the natives used runber balls, and various utensils of different kinds; but, until 1820, they made very little use of it but for erasing; from that time it got the name of India rubber. Priestly made the observation that it was useful. In 1820, India rubber clothing was manufactured from it. In 1842, it was hardened by vulcanizing it. Since that, all sorts of uses have been found for it, indeed there is scarcely an industry. for it, indeed there is scarcely an industry, scarcely an art, but that has very much to do with this vulcanized rubber. In your chemical works, you find it impossible to get on a day without this, in its vulcanized form. The fear is, it will

Become Extinct.

These natives go in there and cut and slash away at the trees; they take no pains to grow them, so that there is very great danger of their

them, so that there is very great danger of their being entirely destroyed. Probably the best way to remedy this is to call the attention of governments to the subject. Great Britain has been memorialized. Our Government ought to be also. It could be grown on any of the islands lying within the tropics.

The box tree, Buxus sempervirens, is a native of Europe and also of Asia. It grows to the hight of twenty to thirty feet, and attains a diameter of four, six, eight or ten inches. It very seidom grows larger than this. Its use is for manufacturing the finer mathematical instruments, and also bushing and works of the smaller kinds of machinery, also in engraving, because of the bardness and fineness of its wood. In engraving it is very much used, as it is fitted especially for this. Our supply comes almost entirely from the Mediterranean basin and from the region lying in the vicinity of the Black sea.

growth is slow; however, it should be intro-duced here. It is the same thing as the English

box.
English box is only the dwarf variety, and as
this grows very readily—being oultivated as a
border plant—it is probable that the tree would do well here. In fact, our climate is very much like the climate in which the tree grows. The castor oil plant, ricinus communis. A large, herbaceous plant, native of the East Indies, now grown in almost all of the warmer climates now grown in almost all of the warmer climates; grown as far north as 38° to 40° in the United States; is grown now in portions of Missouri and also in portions of Illinois, and States being southward. From its seed castor oil used largely in medicine) is obtained by pressure. In Central Europe it is grown for feeding silk-worms. The leaves are very large and there are a great many on seath plant. and there are a great many on each plant, so that a great deal of food is provided in this way

There are a great many other plants belonging to this order which are of a good deal of importance, but I have selected some of the most value. I might have mentioned the croton tightum of India, from which croton oil to charged.

African teak is the product of Oldfieldia Africans, and is a very heavy, hard wood. It is found that it is best to use in constructing steamships, in building up the woodwork near the fires and near the boilers. It seems to

without catching fire. Ought to be more largely used. It, however, comes from Africa, so that we probably cannot grow it here.

The laurel group, Lauracca, is not a large family, numbering only about five hundred species. These are mostly evergreen trees, and are found in the temperate and tropical elimates. Throughout the whole order there runs a sort of sromatic principle which in some cases is sufficiently concentrated to become medicinally valuable.

The order derives its name from the bay tree,

The order derives its name from the bay tree, or the laurel tree, as it is sometimes called; Laures nobilis, a native of Europe. This is the bay, or the laurel that we read so much about in literature. It is a tree about forty or fifty feet in hight, and has beautiful leaves, to some extent resembling the leaves of trees here. In olden times these leaves were used to crown heroes—now-a-days they are put to other uses. The testimony runs this way: They are used for flavoring custards and puddings, and for imparting a

Fictificus Flawer te Figs

When packed for shipping. Bay rum is not from that tree, but from one allied to it.

Cinnamon, Cinnamonum Zepianicum, is a native evergreen tree of Ceylon, and is extendively caltivated on that island, also on the Mal-The order derives its name from the bay tree

abar coast, and in Java and Cayenne, for the sake of the aromatic bark of its young branches. It is a shrub tree; that is, it is very much inclined to send up a great many reed-like little stems, and they are selected for peeling when they are about three years old, and one-half inch to an inch in size. Workmen go along, run their knives down the sides of the estems, and the whole bark is stripped off. In a day or two the epidermis—corky and green layers—two the epidermis—corky and green layers—tean be removed, so that only the older or inner fibers of the bark remain. This takes on a brown color, and is brought to market in the quill-like form in which it is arranged. In selecting, the outer bark is rejected in the true cinnamon. True cinnamon should be of a rich brown color; should be very thin, about as thick as four or five sheets of paper, not much thicker than that, and should be exceedingly fragrant.

frieder than that, and should be exceedingly fragrant.

Now, allied to this tree from which true cinnamon is obtained, we have two others—C. aromaticum and C. cassia, natives of Ceylon, from which, as well as from the older branches of the species already noticed, cassia bark—may be considered as a kind of inferior cinnamon—is obtained. This bark is thicker and

Whenever you find cinnamon occurring in chip-like masses you may be sure it is not true cinnamon at all, but it is really cassia bark. Taking the British statistics, the amount annually consumed in Eugland is some thirty to forty tons true cinnamon and about two hundred tons of this cassia bark which might be called false cinnamon. Cassia buds are derived from the last newed species.

from the last named species.

The camphor tree, Camphora officinarum, belongs to this order; is a native of China and Japan and is now grown very much on the island of Formosa. The wood is of considerable value. It is used in the manufacture of trunks,



Fig. 1. The Olive Branch.

chests and other things where the fragrance is of some importance, and from the wood is also
obtained the camphor that is found in the shops.

In order to obtain this, the wood is chopped
up, thrown into water and subjected to heat; camphor being volatile, passes over and is con-densed. It is then brought to this country and used for medicine. Clothes put into a trunk or chest made of camphor-wood, are almost always preserved from moths, as these insests

eem not to like it.

The California laurel, Oreodaphne Californica. the California latter, orectaping catty is our only representative of this order. It is possible, another representative one—a little shrubby one—may be found here. But this is, I understand, the only one giving value to the order here. The wood of this laurel is, as you

Quite Valuable.

basin and from the region lying in the vicinity of the Black sea.

It can Be Grown Here

Very readily, can be grown throughout almost all parts of the Southern United States. Its siderably, and there they have introduced its siderably, and there they have introduced its siderably, and there they have introduced its siderably. siderably, and there they have introduced it under a different name, and I have little doubt but that you will find it before many years brought back from there and sold under that name to our people for a new plant. Of course it will do very well. It will do just as well to use the wild plant, however.

In the United States, east of the Rocky mountains, another tree, the Sassafras, (Sassafras, Chairmight) is of some impostures as for

fras Officinalis), is of some importance, as fur-nishing a very spicy bark which is supposed to be very valuable in medicine; it is used some-

The last family that I call your attention to.

Olive Family,

Occace, (see fig. 1). It is smaller than the preceding, numbering but a hundred and fifty species. They are all trees; or, if they are not trees, they are shrubs. We might say they are trees, or shrubs more or less inclined to be trees, or shrubs more or less inclined to be tree-like, natives of the temperate, northern hemisphere, and to a limited extent of the southern. The order is of importance, as furnishing us some valuable woods. First or probably meet important is the European ash, (Fraxinus Excelsior), a large tree extensively planted in Europe. The wood is used wherever strength, lightness and hardness are desirable. Without any question this could be very profitably introduced into California. It would grow without any doubt, and as we are somewhat short of wood of that character, it would be well to see what could be done by way of introducing it. In the eastern United States, Frazinus Americana seems to take its place. It is there called white ash, and is somewhat related to the European one. Its wood is equally valuable, and it is largely used for the insides of railroad and street cars. For any use where lightness and toughness are necessary, it is valuable. It is used vary largely in the mann. of railroad and street cars. For any u.e where lightness and toughness are necessary, it is valuable. It is used very largely in the manu-facture of useful agricultural implements, and when kept reasonably dry the wood is very durable also. This American species grows somewhat larger than the Excelsior, preferring the rich will lying midway between the lowthe rich soils lying midway between the low-lands and uplands, and

Might be introduced Here with Advantage,

here in the city of San Francisco. I find that our manufacturers use it very extensively. They use it slong with the Americana which they import from the Eastern States.

The name of the order is derived from the olive, Olea Europea. It is a native probably of western Asia. Its name would lead one to suppose it was a native of Europe, but that is not the case. It is, I think, grown to a limited extent in the southern portion of this State, somewhat in the Southern U. S., in the West India islands, but more extensively in the basin of the Mediterranean. From its fruit, which is a small, blue black, cherry-like fruit, is obtained the sweet olive oil. This fruit is gather of extracting the oil. The wood of the tree is very hard, of a yellowish white color and is exceedingly durable. It is used in the manufacture of small implements and utensils in very nearly the same way that box-wood is used and can be used for very nearly the same purposes. Manna, found in the shops, is the product of a species of ash, Frazinus arnus, found in Sou hen Europe. Calling for manna at any of the druggists, you will be shown a very peculiar, waxy material which is the product of Frazinus arnus. Upon making incisions into the tree the juice exudes and hardens, producing manna.

The order is of some little importance for its

the tree the juice exudes and hardens, producing manna.

The order is of some little importance for its
ornamental representatives. Of these we need
only mention the frings tree, grown extensively
in Quebec; the lilac and the jessamine. Having gene over three groups, although I have
not used up the hour by any means, I perhaps
have given you material enough to work up
for this time.

Down With High Living!

To be more prosperous on this coast, we need to live more economically and independently. Our rents are too high; our food costs too much; our fuel is too dear.

As Californians, we spend a good deal of money by following early customs rather than good common sense. By a little more independence, and a good deal more co-operation of capital, intelligence and honesty, our people may acquire cheaper and better living.

We want to talk more about this subject hereafter. In the meantime, let our readers compare a certain class of house rents in Philadelphia with those of San Francisco, by reading the following correspondence to the N. Y. Tribune:

Let us begin with the cheapest class of dwellings. From \$6 to \$12 a month is the rent of a complete house containing everything essentia to the comfort and cleanliness of a small family to the comfort and cleanliness of a small family. Such houses are built in long rows, and usually upon narrow streets running between the main thoroughfares. Each has two rooms on the ground-floor and small kitchen in the back extension. Sometimes the street door opens immediately into the front room; often there is a narrow wall. Up stairs are two bed-rooms, and there is a bath-room over the kitchen, supplied with hot water from the kitchen range. There is a cellar for fuel and provisions, and a small back yard. The houses of this class do not vary materially in size or interior accommodations, and the diff-rence in price between the not vary materially in size or interior accommodations, and the difference in price between the extreme figures of \$6 and \$12 depends upon the situation, whether central or suburbau, and whether upon a regular street or alley. For \$10 may be rented a house of this kind in a respectable neighborhood, not more than twenty minutes by street-car from the State House, a minutes by street-car from the State House, a point corresponding as a business centre to the City Hall in New York. These little dwellings are sometimes called "miniature houses." They are, of course, very small, and the upper rooms, under their thin sheet-iron roofs, are uncomfortably hot in summer; but the aid which they give to the poor to lead healthful, virtuous lives, will be appreciated if the condition of a family occupying one of them is contrasted with that of a family paying as much for two or three rooms on the third or fourth floor of a tenement house in New York. One has a home, humble though it may be, and can has a home, humble though it may be, and can surround itself with the sweet and wholesome home-influences so important in great cities as safeguards against the temptations to vice, and so essential everywhere to the proper develop-ment of character. The other has a shelter from the weather and place in which to eat and sleep, and that is all.

Cleaning Watch Movements.

Among the different ways of cleaning watch movements without brushing, whether gilded or nickel, one of the most effective is to wash them carefully in a weak solution of cyanures po'assa and rain or river water. The propor po'assa and rain or river water. The propor-tions may be about 1/2 oz. of cyanuret to 1 pint of water; and the effect will be more prompt if the solution is warmed somewhat before using. After washing in the above solution, great care should be observed to rinse off thoroughly. After which the pieces may be dried by press-ing them between folds of soft linen cloth, and then ti-sue paper. Spirits ammonia diluted with rain water may.

Spirits ammonia diluted with rain water may, if preferred, be used in place of the cyanuret solution. And in cases of discolored movements, where the gilding is worn off, the discoloration may be removed by dampening with a solution of oxalic acid, and then brushing off a solution of exame acre, and then orushing on with chalk in the usual way. Or, what is bet-ter, use bone lime in place of chalk. This may be prepared by burning a piece of beef rib in a common fire till thoroughly calcined and then used in precisely the same way as a lump of shalk is generally need.

chalk is generally used.

In case of using acid solution as above, all screws and other steel pieces should be removed before applying the solution.— Watchmaker and

A New Source of Tannin.

Experiments, with satisfactory results, are reported to have been made with tannin, ebtained from an entirely new source—a plant or weed, which grows wild and luxuriantly in Iows, and along the upper tributaries generally of the Mississipi. The plant may be cut with a mower, and cured like grass. From three to a mover, and cured like grass. a mower, and cured like grass. From three to six tons may be cut to the acre annually. We are told that one ton of this plant will yield tannin sufficient to prepare 400 lbs. of leather; while the same amount of oak b rk will cure only about half as much. The cost of the former, per ton, is less than half the cost of the latter. It is said that the plant is also a native of this State. Even if it is not, it is quite certain that it may be cultivated here. If but a smill portion of which is claimed for this plant is true, it is a matter of vast importance to the leather interest. We understand that there is a party in this State who is authorized to negotiate for the sale of rights here—for its use is patented. This party is now taking the necessary steps to identify, if possible, the plant growing here with the lows plant. We shall endeavor to learn and publish whatever developments may be reached in this direction at the earliest day practicable. But probably it could not be as well grown as the European, so I would advise the introduction of the Excelsior rather than the Americana.

In some parts of California occurs what is called Oregon ash, (F. Oregona). It is a tree attaining a diameter of from twelve inches upwards, found in Oregon and probably the northern portions of this State. I don't know whether it grows as far south as this or not.

I have here speciments from a small tree of it, also the curly form which seems to have been taken from a knot or something like that. I could not find any of the straight-grained timber in the collection. This is very largely used

S. F. MARKET REPORT.

[WHOLESALE.]

DOMESTIC PRODUCE.

솈	WEDI	ERDAY M., March 24, 1878.	1
	BEANS.	Pircen 1 Pt	ı
	Bayo 23/9 3	Balinas 1 50 101 50	1
		Tomales 1 70 (2) 75	ı
9	Pink 145 18 34 34 34 34 BROOM CORN.	POULTRY & GAME.	ł
V.	BROOM CORN.	do large7 10 68 00	ı
ľ	Per B 5 @ 10	Doves, perdozen - 10 /0	I
	COTTON.	Ducks, tame.ds.9 00 @10 00	1
6	Per b	Hare, per dos 2 50 93 00	I
ĕ		Doves, perdozen — 50 /0 Ducks, tame.ds. 9 00 610 00 Geese, per pair 2 50 61 00 Hare, per dos 2 50 52 00 Hans, per dos 2 50 52 00 Live Turkeys, hens	l
ij	Cal. choice b. 27/49 22/4 Firkin. 27/46 50 Inferior. 20 6 22/4 Cheese. Cal. 14 69 17 Eastern 15 6 20		ı
ij	Inferior 20 @ 22% Uheese, Cal 14 @ 17 Eastern 15 & 20	do gobblers 60 -	ı
	Cheese, Cal 14 in 17 Eastern 18 in 20	do dre-sed 20 65 22 Mallard Ducks 69 -	ľ
	EGGS.	do small @ -	l
ì	Ual. Irosh 20 30 34.75	Prairie Chickens - 604 00	ı
3	Bastern 0 -	Quall, per doz — 49 — Rabbita	l
i	Oregon @ D	do tame doz 10 @ 12%	ŀ
	Bran. per tou 15 24 -	Roosters, young.	I
9	Bran, per ton 15 25 — Corn Meal 23 00:334 00 Hay 10 00:316 00 Middlings 20 25	Roserra Soc	I
J	Corn Meal 30 09-316 90 Hay 10 09-316 90 Middlings 39 25 Oil cake meal	Wild Geese gray - 6 -	I
١	Oil cake meal	do white 9 -	l
1	Middlings 3 25 Oil cake meal 30 00 Straw, W bale 60 36 67%	Cal. Bacon, L'sht 16 3 16%	l
١	Extra 4 7500 5 3734	do Medium 13% 14	ı
1	Superfine 4 0000 4 78	do Heavy 80 - Cal.Smoked Beef 9 60 9%	ı
ı	FLANUE. Extra. 4750 5 373 Superfine. 4750 6 373 Superfine. 4750 6 373 Beef lat quality b. 7 69 33 Second do. 6 6 7 Third do. 8 66 7	Bastern do 60 -	ı
1	Second do 6 6 7	Bastern do 60 - hast'rn Should's 9 60 10	
ı	Third do 5 6 6 10	do new hams 15 00 16 t	b
1	Mutton 6 6 65	do new hams 15 @ 16 t Hams, Cal 1243 14 40 Whittakers — @ 175 do Duffield, ch — @ —	ľ
ı	Pork, undressed 650 65 do, dressed 850 9	do Armeur 60 16	ı
۱	do, dressed 8 9 9 veal 8 6 9 Sm. A.I.V. ETC 6 Smeater, coatt. 1 27 6 1 50 Such wheat 2 2 5 6 - Ora, White 6 1 50 Oats, ch ice 1 55 60 - do common 55 60 - do common 55 60 - do common 55 60 1 50 Ave 20 69 1 17- Wheat, coast 1 60 61 65 do shipping 57 1 63 1 55 California, 1574 35 6 35		
ı	GRAIN, ETC.	do Boyd's 69 - do Btewart's 69 - lard 13% 16	
1	do brewing (a) 1 50	COPING.	
ı	Buckwheat 3 25 @	alfalfa, Chili 9 3 14 00 Calliornia. 1846 18	٠
ı	do, Yellow 1 45 @ 1 80	do California. 1846 18 Canary 1226 15 Clover Red. 17 6 19 do White 65 6 75	
ı	Oats, ch 10e 1 55 @ -	Clover Red 17 @ 19	
۱	Rre 1 20 64 1 17-	Ootton 6 A 10	
ı	Wheat, coast 1 40 @ 1 46	Cotton 6 8 10	
ı	do milliog., 1 47% at 1 55	Hemp 8 63 10	
ı	HOP.		
ı	California, 1874 20 @ 35 East'rn. 74.ch'ce 40 @ 425 MISCELLANEOUS.	Mustard, white. 149 24 do. Brown 149 2	
ı		Perennia do 20 40 20	
ı	M 190 EM LAN 20 US. Besewax per 1b. 25 62 214 Honey in comb. 18 49 25 do Strained. 8 49 10 Outons. 1 20 401 214 Pultu Strained. 1 20 401 214 N UTS-JOBBING. Alm'da b'rd ab'l. 8 49 124 do soft. 2 49 224 Brazil do. 14 49 15 Oal. Walnuts. 1 8 49 125	Bape 11 9 12	
۱	do Strained 8 6 10	do 3d quality 40 (3) 50 do 3d quality 40 (3) 50 do 3d quality 30 (3) 4)	1
ı	Onions 1 20 @1 375	Ky. Blue Grass. 50 db 60 dc dd quality. 40 db 50 dc 3d quality. 30 dc 41 speed V Grass. 75 db 10 Qrchard dc. 30 db 35 Red Top do., 25 db 30 Hungarian do 8 db 12 Lawn dc 50 db 90 Magguit dc. 15 db 29	
ı	NUTS-JOBBING.	Orchard do 30 @ 35	
ı	Alm'ds h'rd sh'l. 8 @ 10	Red Top do 25 63 30 Hungarian do 8 63 12 Lawn do 50 6 60 Mesquit do 15 6 29 Fimot. 5 63 12	
ı	do, soft 20 @ 2214 Brazil do 14 @ 15 Oal. Walnuts 19 @ 1214	Lawn do 50 @ 60	
ı	Oal. Walnuts 10 @ 125		
1	Chile Walnuts. 9 (a 10	WOOL, ETC.	
		ALL-	
	Pilberts 17 (4) 18	Defective 5 @ 11	
	POTATOES.	ood to choice 17 @ 18	
	Bodega		
ľ	H. M. Bay 6 -	do wet salted 8% 9	
	POTATORS. Bodega	do wet salted 8% a 19% a low salted 8%	
1		do Manifed 39 2	
			2

	V	The second of th
	GENERAL M	ERCHANDISE.
i	ETIECKES/ATTEN	
٠		LEGALE.]
	Wxp	MESDAY M., March 24, 1875.
7	BAGS,	Kureks 26 @ 27
1	Eng. Stand Wht., 12 @-	Barrel kerosens - 62 -
Zir	Hand Sewed	Olive — @3 50
3	22x38 113/@12	Downer Kerose'e 37% to 40
	24x4013 6 @14 6	Gas Light Oil 23 60 25
ч	24x40	PAINTS.
ı	Machine do 24x40. 13%(0)14	Pure White Lead 10% @11% Whiting 2
1	" " 23x40. 13 @13% " 22x40. 12%@13	Putty 4 9 54
ш	" " 92736 11/4/012	Chalk - @ 24
	Flour Sacks %a 8%all	Paris White 7803 -
	" " 6 6 @ 7	Ochre 3 & 5
		Venetian Red 3143 5
	Hessian 60-in 15 69 16	Red Lead 10 (6 1) Litharge 10 (6 1)
1	do 40-in 9 90 914	Eng. Vermillion -@2 25
1	Wool Backs & Ds 55 G 60	RICE
ı	Wool Backs, 4 lbs 55 6 60 do 35 525 655	China No. 1, 2 h 640 7
ı	Stand. Gunnies 14 (0)15	do 2, do. 63400 634
ı	Single seam do 13 @134 Bean Bags 8460 82	
	Bean Bags 850 82 Barrey Bags 24x35. 13 @14	Siam Cleaned 7 6 -
1	do 23x40, 13 @14	Hawaiian 8 @ 8%
1	do 24x40, 14 @15	Carolina 10 @ 10%
ı	Oat Bags, 24x40 14 @15	SALT.
1	do 28x36 16 (017	Cal. Bay,per ton 10 000013 00
ı	CANNED GOODS,	do Common A 00@10 00 Darmen laland13 00@14 00
ı	in 25 b cans. 2 (0 @ 2 75	Giverpool fine23 00 224 00
ı	do Table do 3 50 6 4 25	do coarse20 00@
ı	Jams & Jellies 1 25 25 4 00	SOAP.
1	Pickles % gl @ 3 25	Cantile & b 10 @ 13
1	Sardines or hox1 80 6 1 90 do hf boxes 3 20 6	Common brands. 5 6 614
ı	COAL Jobbing.	Fancy do 7 6 10
ı	Australian, Ston 10 50 @12 50	Olover 50 @ 55
1	Coos Bay (2)10 00	Canaia 26 30 27
1	Bellingham Bay 68 8 50	Citron 33 6 35 Nutmeg 1 20 601 15
١	Neattle 1010 50 Oumberl'd, cks 1019 00	Nutmeg
1	do bulk16 00 @17 50	Whole Pepper 23 00 25 Pimento 20 15%
1	Mt. Diablo 6 25 668 50	Gr'nd Allep prdz - @1 125
۱	Lehigh — — 2017 00 Liverpool 10 50 2011 50	do Canala do 601 50
1	Livermoni 10 50 (211 50	de Cloves de - Si M

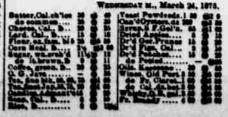
10 40 211 40	40 Canada 40 101 100
verpool10 50 @11 50 est Hartley@14 00	do Cloves do 21 50
est Hartley all 00	do Mustard do - 61 20
otch @12 06	do Ginger do 601 00
ranton @11 50	do Pepper do (6) 00
ncouver's Isl11 00 dei 50	Jo Mace do (2)2 00
arcoal, # sk 75 60 - ke, # bbl 66 60	SUGAR, ETC.
ke. W bbl 60 60	Cal. Cube per B. 10% -
COFFEE. 6 60	Partz' Pro, Cube
ndwich Island - 60 22	bblorioo b brs - @ 114
ndwich Island — 69 22 ntralAmeric'n 19 60 20	bblor 100 h bxs - 6 lly
sta Rica per b 21 22	
	do in 25 b brs @ 11.
atamala 20 @ 22	Circle A crushed - @ 117
va = @ 26%	Powdered @ 114
mina 20 @ 21	rine crushed (a) 11 12
ound in 08 29 Yr	Granulated @ 11.7
icory 9 (10	Bolden C 45 97
FISH.	Sawaitan 8 @ 10"
c.Dry Cod.new 4349 -5	California Beet. 10% is ally
ases 6 &	Cal. Syrupin is 40 67%
lo boneless 85 10	do in 16 bla 60 70
stern Cod 75 8	do in kege 60 75
mon in bbls . 9 00 49 50	Hawaiian Molas-
o 5 buls4 50 \$15 50	
0 216 m cans - 62 80	
10 18 cans 2 M 802 60	TEA.
D 48 CADA 2 NV 802 00	Colong, Canton, b 19 @ 25
io ib cans 1 50 621 75	do Amoy 25 6 50
Col. R. 55 A 00 665 50	do Formosa 40 (0 80
ok. Cod. bbls.22 00 @ -	Imperial Canton 25 @ 40 do Pingsuey 45 sp 50
do % bils11 00 @ -	do Pingsuey 45 sp 80
8 . 8m'k'd Her'e40 60 50	do Pingsuey 45 sp 50 do Moyans . 60 col 00
ck 1,No.1, %bia9 00 3411 00	Gunpo'der, Cant. 30 @ 42%
Extra @12 00	do Pinganay M 60 90
in kita2 00 @2 50	do Moyune. 65 61 25
Ex mess, 2 00 @2 50	Ying Hy. Canton 28 @ 40
Ex mess. 19 bs- 2013 00	do Pingeuey 40 ap 70
'd Herr'g, bx 3 06 @ 3 50	do Pingeuey 40 05 70 do Moyune 65 69 85
NAILS.	Japan, & chesta,
sorted size, B. 5 3714 127 50	bulk 30 @ 75
OILA	Japan, lacquered
cific Glue Co	
ont Ft No. I 80 90	ban,4% and 5 ma 45 m 67
OAC P 1 NO. 1 10 10	Japan do, 3 m brs 45 60 90
stor Oil. No.L 61 50	do pl'n bx,4% b 35 6 65 do % l b paper 30 6 55
o do No.2. 1 35 61 40	do al h paper 30 @ 55
o do No.2. 1 35 61 40	TOBACCO-Jobbing.
Coanut 6 75	Bright Navys 50 @ 40
va Plasmiol 68 -	Dark do to the

Occoanut. — 6 70
Olive Plagmiol. — 6 9
Linseed. raw 95 61 15
do bolied. 10 61 15
Obina nut in es. — 10 95
Sperm. crade — 21 40
do bleached. 19 62 23
Coast Whales. 11 26 55
Polar, refined. — 10 61
Lard. refined Pat 60 62
Cleophine — 62 Oleophine - 6 28 Devoe's Bril's ... 25 6 28 Long Island ... - 6 15

WEDWERDAY M... March 24, 1875.

CARGO PRICES OF PUGET SOUND PINE
—Escal Prices
—Escal

RETAIL GROCERIES, ETC.



DEWEY & CO.

American & Foreign Patent Agents,



OFFICE, 224 SANSOME STREET, S. F.

PATENTS obtained promptly; Caveats filed expeditiously; Patent reissues taken out; Assignments made and recorded in legal form; Copies of Patents and Assignments procured; Examinations of Patents made here and at Washington; Examination procured; Examinations of Patents made-here and at Washington; Examinations made of Assignments recorded in Washington; Examinations ordered and reported by Tele-graph; Rejected cases taken up and Patents obtained; Interferences Prosecuted; Opinions-rendered regarding the validity of Patents and Assignments; avery legitimate branch of

rendered regarding the validity of Patents and Assignments; every legitimate branch of Patent Agency Business promptly and thoroughly conducted.

Our intimate knowledge of the various inventions of this coast, and long practice in patent business, enable us to abundantly satisfy our patrons; and our success and business are constantly increasing.

satisfy our patrons; and our success and business are constantly increasing.

The shrewdest and most experienced Inventors are found among our most steadfast friends and patrons, who fully appreciate our advantages in bringing valuable inventions to the notice of the public through the columns of our widely circulated, first-class journals—thereby facilitating their introduction, sale and popularity. and popularity.

Foreign Patents.

In addition to American Patents, we secures with the assistance of co-operative agents, claims in all foreign countries which grant Patents, including Great Britain, France, Belgium, Prussia, Austria, Victoria, Peru, Russia, Spain, British India, Saxony, British Columbia, Canada, Norway, Sweden, Mexico, Victoria, Brazil, Bavaria, Holland, Denmark, Italy, Portugal, Cuba, Roman States, Wurtemberg, New Zealand, New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, Brazil, New Grenada, Chile, Argentine Republic, AND EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD where Patents are obtainable.

tries, but the drawings and specifications should be prepared with thoroughness, by able persons who are familiar with the requirements and changes of foreign patent laws—agents who are reliable and perma-nently established.

our schedule prices for obtaining foreign pat-ents, in all cases, will always be as low, and in some instances lower, than those of any

other responsible agency.

We can and do get foreign patents for inventors in the Pacific States from two to six months (according to the location of the country sooner than any other agents.

Home Counsel.

Our long experience in obtaining patents for Inventors on this Coast has familiarized us with the character of most of the inventions already patented; hence we are frequently able to save our patrons the cost of a fruitless application by pointing them to the same thing already covered by a patent. We are always free to advise applicants of any knowledge we have of previous applications which will interfere with their obtaining a patent.

patent.

We invite the acquaintance of all parties connected with inventions and patent right business, believing that the mutual conference of legitimate business and professional men is mutual gain. Parties in doubt in regard to their rights as assignees of patents, or pur chasers of patented articles, can often receive advice of importance to them from a short call at our office. call at our office.

call at our office.

Remittances of money, made by individual inventors to the Government, sometimes miscarry, and it has repeatedly happened that applicants have not only lost their money but their inventions also, from this cause and consequent delay. We hold ourselves responsible for all fees entrusted to our agency. The principal portion of the patent business of this coast has been done, and is still being done, through our agency. We are familiar with, and have full records, of all former cases, and can more directly judge of the value and patentability of inventions discov-

value and patentability of inventions discovered here than any other agents.

Situated so remote from the seat of government, delays are even more dangerous to the inventors of the Pacific Coast than to applicants in the Eastern States. Valuable patents may be lost by the extra time consumed in transmitting specifications from Eastern agencies back to this coast for the signature of the inventor.

Confidential.

We take great pains to preserve secrecy in all confidential matters, and applicants for pat-ents can rest assured that their communications and business transactions will be hald strictly confidential by us. Circulars free.

Engravings.

We have superior artists in our own office, and all facilities for producing fine and satisfac-tory illustrations of inventions and machinery, for newspaper, book, circular and other printed illustrations, and are always ready to assist patrons in bringing their valuable is-coveries into practical and profitable use.

DEWEY & CO.,

United States and Foreign Patent Agents, publishers Mining and Scientific Press and the Pacific Rural Press, 224 Sansome St., S. F.

The Mining & Scientific Press.

Started in 1880, is one of the oldest weekly journals now published in 8an Francisco. It has been conducted by its present proprietors for ten years, during which pariod it has been repeatedly calarged and constantly improved. The active and steedfast efforts of its publishers have gained for its conduct an amount of practical experience greater than any other publishers have secumulated on this coast, of a weakly journal.

The sum paid by us for the best editorial talout obtainable for our special class journal; for engravings, for interesting news and correspondence, and for printing a large-slined, handsome sheet, is unequalled by that of any other American weekly west of the Mississippi.

As a Practical, Minuse Journal, it has no rival on this Continent.

DEWEY & CO.,