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GIFT (G.W.)

SOMETHING ABOUT

# CALIFORNIA:

Being a Description of its Climate, Health, Wealth and Resources, compressed into small compass.

## MARIN COUNTY:

Its Industries, Roads, Appearance, Health and Population. Also, A Series of Carefully Written and Well Considered Articles and Paragraphs Describing the

## SANATARIUM OF SAN RAFAEL,

In which the Mildness and Equability of its Climate are Explained.

BY GEORGE W. GIFT



presented  
by J. Shradley  
M.D.

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## INTRODUCTION.

It is our purpose first to show you that the State of California is in the most prosperous condition of any other part of the United States; which means also that it is the most prosperous country in the world; which prosperity is due to its vast natural resources—mineral and agricultural—the health and strength of its population, and its marvelous climate. Although our space will not permit us to enter upon a long and exhaustive argument in support of the claims we have asserted for our beloved State, yet we will present you enough, and in detail, to put you upon your inquiry, which, if pursued, and especially by a personal inspection of the country, will lead you not only to coincide with us, but to say that the half has not been told. We challenge thorough investigation.

## CALIFORNIA.

### CLIMATE.

THE first and most important point of inquiry by persons thinking of emigrating, relates to the health and productions of the countries offering inducements to settlers. Rich land can be found in many places on this continent, but it is difficult to find it in a climate favorable to the highest development of the physical conditions of man. In the valley of the Mississippi you have land as rich as you wish, but you have with it chills and fevers, congestions, swamp fevers and pneumonia, which so enfeeble and enervate the system as to make life a burden rather than a pleasure. In the western prairies much the same story may be told; though malarial influences are less intense yet the cold of winter makes up for it. Thus we find the death rate of Boston and New Orleans the same. For the above reasons information concerning the climate of a country being of the first importance we place that subject foremost.

The State of California extends between the parallels of thirty-two-and-a-half and forty-two degrees of north latitude; has within its boundaries ranges of mountains continually covered with snow, and also a region of thousands of square miles of desert, which in summer is as hot as a furnace, and as dry as a powder horn; hence there is within the state climates ranging all the way from the freezing point to a hundred degrees above zero. These ranges and regions, however, represent the extremes, and are referred to merely because they exist, not that the reader will have any practical interest in them. Intermediate however between the extremes we have in various localities in the state, a climate which is

never either hot or cold; which is bracing and invigorating in summer and mild and balmy in winter. We will show you oranges and lemons growing in great perfection within a dozen feet of cherries and apples; and at the same time you will be told that blankets are needed at night through all the summer; that summer clothes are never worn. In winter the grass grows about as it does in the Eastern states in the early spring months, and it is very seldom the mercury recedes to the freezing point. The seasons are divided into "rainy" and "dry." The rainy season begins in November and is generally ushered in by a heavy south-east storm, which clears off with a blue sky and balmy atmosphere and the grass springs up as if by magic, and in a few days the hills and valleys are clothed in a garb of emerald. During the Winter, and until April, it rains frequently, though not all the time. December is marked sometimes by twenty rainy days. January, February and March have less damp weather. In April a last shower occurs, and then begins the dry season. From that time until November there is neither rain nor dew; everything is dry and parched; the grass cures and becomes hay as it stands in the fields, and the dumb brutes fatten and grow sleek on it. Persons camping out require no tents.

The warmth of this climate in Winter is due to the set of the Kuro-Siwo, or Japanese gulf-stream, against the coast, as does the Atlantic gulf-stream against the coast of Great Britain. Its bracing coolness is due to the fact that the constantly prevailing winds of the coast blow from the north-west, impinging upon the mountains along the coast and following

the direction of the ranges. These ranges are generally sufficiently lofty to bar the ingress of the northerly sea-breeze into the interior. But at San Francisco and several spots near there, gaps are made by the outflowing of water courses, or depressions, and the winds sweep in. The speed of these winds is accelerated in daytime, in Summer, as they rush inland; accelerated because the bright sun sets the plains glowing, and rarifies the air, and sends it upward. A vast store of sea-breeze, tonic and invigorating, is drawn through these funnels, and distributed over the counties adjacent to tidewater. Just at the point where it rushes in, it is likely that the climate is too raw for a delicate person, but after it has been toned down by passing over a few miles of radiating ground, it makes a most delicious climate. For the reason that the breezes named are, to a certain extent, laden with moisture, the localities named are not all to be recommended to persons suffering from pulmonary troubles; not to be recommended as compared with special localities protected from those breezes, or not lying in their track.

#### HEALTH.

California can show by statistics that her people enjoy better health, have more strength and are therefore able to do more work, mental and physical, than any other people in the world. The instant you enter her borders you become aware of the fact that you are in contact with a new race as compared with those you have just left behind in the East. You see ruddy complexions, bright eyes, and other evidences of perfect digestion and a total absence of languor, depression and nervous debility. People after coming here take on flesh to compensate for the cool summer weather; which is *flesh* and not adipose. The same influences which operate so favorably to the grown people seem to increase their beneficent effects upon the children, if we may judge by their beautiful and thorough development. There is a subtle principle in the atmosphere called ozone, which is always detected in great quantities in times of healthfulness and in healthy regions, and cannot be found at all in cities during the prevalence of violent epidemics; hence it has been thought that this principle is antagonistic to the influences which cause diseases in men. Here in California more ozone is detected than elsewhere.

To possess houses and lands and mines and stocks is a very comfortable sensation, if one has a good stomach, digests his food, sleeps soundly and is not troubled with aches and pains, or the consciousness that an insidious enemy, as persistent as the coral insect, is toiling to destroy him.\* But lethim have the aches and pains, the feeble stomach, impoverished blood and torpid liver, and see how quick all his pleasures vanish; how he envies the man who is not deprived of these blessings; how willingly he

\* It is the opinion of many learned *savants* that tubercles are the work of parasites; that they are transmitted; slowly develop, and finally when thoroughly seated throw off colonies to make new locations on the lungs, throat or bowels.

would exchange money for health. In other words health is above all other considerations. With the exception of a narrow strip of country bordering the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, and some wide marshes near the head waters of the latter, this state is as free from malarial influences as is the highest spot in the Rocky Mountains.

In our rich valleys near the bays and coasts vegetation is as rank and uncontrollable in early spring as in the valleys of the Mississippi or the Amazon, and yet no case of bilious fever or ordinary chill and fever was ever known. So complete and entire is our immunity from the ordinary ills which afflict the human family in other countries, especially those where fevers and agues prevail, that our people are at a loss to know what to do when a case of sickness occurs, and a whole neighborhood will become panic stricken about a very trivial case of illness. Doctors are rarely if ever found in the country or at small villages even; and you will go to a dozen houses searching for a dose of medicine of the simplest kind.

Your careful attention is invited to the meteorological tables hereto appended. You will observe that the average temperature in June at midday, was 74 degrees, July 79 degrees, August 76 degrees, which you know very well represents weather in which can be performed any kind of out door labor, whether it be on roofs or walls of buildings or in the harvest fields. Examine the tables farther and you will see that the average temperature at 7 o'clock in the morning for December, January, February and March was 45 degrees. This represents the other extreme, and as every close observer knows is very fine spring weather, not low enough to cause cold fingers, to the laborer, no matter whether he is in doors or out, whether finishing cold iron or covering a house.

And it is this even temperature (for you will observe by the tables how gradual and slight are the changes) which is so grateful to those in declining years or feeble health. He does not go to bed with the wind coming hot from the south, and wake up in a few hours to find it coming as sharp and as piercing as a knife from the north, with the very marrow in his bones freezing.

Though not exactly in order in the argument, we will close this branch of the subject by the remark that it is to the extraordinary healthfulness of the people, coupled with their ability to labor at all seasons of the year and at all hours without suffering from the climate, which gives them such force in producing wealth. As evidence of their powers in this line we instance the immense accumulations in the Savings Banks of the State\*—savings that are unparalleled elsewhere. Our working men get higher wages it is true than the working men of other countries, but not enough additional to make this great difference in savings, unless some other cause is in operation. That other cause is the

\* In its appropriate place this subject will be referred to more in detail.

ability to work the entire year, the absence of scorching, enervating heat, and pinching, withering cold. Day after day, hour after hour, they keep striking, whilst their brethren of the East are panting in the shade or crouched beside the fire.

#### PRODUCTIONS.

As before remarked we rarely find a climate friendly to the human family, which at the same time is favorable to the highest development of the vegetable kingdom—especially those refined plants needed for the support of man. On the mountains we find an atmosphere congenial to life and the physical development of man, but we also find the ground stony and sterile.

We measure the value of a farm by its fertility and capacity of production; and the same rule will apply to a state. California submitted to the crucial test of the census report as to her productions, or the reports of the Treasury Department, as to her exports, will be found far ahead of her sisters as a producer and an exporter. During the year last past (1874) our exports amounted to \$83,625,454, from a population of 760,600, which is equivalent to nearly \$110 *per capita*. Reference being had to the census reports of 1870 we find her in advance in agricultural products. The amount produced by each person engaged in agriculture in various states is an interesting inquiry. In the States, as a whole, the average productive force of those engaged in agriculture was \$404; in Illinois, \$579; in Oregon, \$542; in Arkansas, \$372; in Tennessee, \$324; in Mississippi, \$377 50; and California, \$1041. To illustrate: The value of agricultural products in Mississippi was \$73,137,953; and the number of people employed was 193,725. By dividing the dollars by the persons engaged in producing them you will have the average of what each person produced. You will observe that in California the productive force of the agriculturist is more than one thousand dollars, whilst the average of the whole Union is but a little over four hundred; in other words the California farmer produces two and a half times as much as the average American farmer, and nearly double as much as the Illinoisian or Oregonian, who are the next most favored after us. To bring this about it is not only necessary that we should have lands of marvelous fertility, but that we should be peculiarly favored by climate and seasons. Our soil is equal to the production of those beets, turnips and pumpkins you have heard of; and then the peculiarity of our seasons enable us to put in and harvest more crop to the hand than any other country. To explain this it will be necessary to go somewhat into details. The principal crops of the country are wheat and barley, the sowing of which commences with the first soaking rains of November, and continues on through the winter until February. This extends the planting season over a period of four months, during half of which it will be rainy, or the ground will be too wet to admit of plowing. Taking out Sundays, we have from fifty to sixty working days in which to get in our crops. Generally, we

break up with heavy gang turning-plows, two or three plows to the gang; to which either four or six horses are hitched. At the end of the seeding in February the labor of the plowman also ends, and the farmer puts away his tools and employs himself in fencing, building, hauling and jobbing until the harvest, which opens in July and closes in September. We mean by this that after the grain ripens it may stand for a long period without injury, as there is no rain or moisture. We do not cut it with the ordinary reaper, but use a *Header*, which is a reaper elevated to cut only a few inches of straw below the head, and is *pushed* ahead of the team, as is also a wagon, which is fastened beside the header, and receives the grain as it is cut, instead of dropping it on the ground. One or two teams are constantly plying between the header and the stack, bringing empty wagons one way and carrying full ones the other. Two immense oval stacks are made, between which the steam-thresher is placed, with its boiler a hundred or more feet away. This is the most perfect system of machine farming in the world, and coupled with the capacity of the soil to produce twenty-five bushels to the acre, is the reason why one man produces so much wealth. As a proof that this position is right we ascertain from the census report the average quantity of land cultivated by each person engaged in agriculture in several States: In the States, as a whole, the number of acres is 32 to the hand employed; in Alabama, 17 acres; in Arkansas, 18 acres; in Georgia, 20 acres; in Illinois, 51 acres; in Indiana, 38 acres; in Mississippi, 21 acres; in Missouri, 35 acres; in Oregon, 85 acres; in Tennessee, 26 acres; in Texas, 18 acres; and in California, 129 acres. To illustrate: California had in cultivation 6,218,133 acres, worked by 46,863 people.

You will see from this authentic and authoritative source that the California farmer takes care of more than four times as much land as the average American farmer, and over seven times as much as the Alabamian.

We beg to anticipate a question which is sure to arise in the mind of the practical farmer—do the farmers make money here? They do, and they do not, as elsewhere. Those who are pretty sure to make money are they who do their own work, assisted by their children, and some hired force in the pinching times. To this class no country offers so many inducements. The land yields the bounteous crops mentioned, and for the small amount of labor described. The climate, which is so favorable to man, is also kind to beast and bird; and the farmer, with but little care and expenditure, finds himself in a short time possessed of fine herds and great stocks of poultry, which under a good system of farming is the source from whence much of the profits of the business must arise. We have known one person to raise, without any very special effort, six hundred turkeys in a season, to say nothing of chickens and ducks. Those who are not sure to make money, are they who plant very large areas on speculation. We understand that one firm have under a single enclo-

sure thirty thousand acres of wheat. With an unfavorable season and low prices, these parties would meet with loss; but in a season like the present one, when the yield will be maximum and the price good, the profits will be something enormous. As a matter of course every sensible man knows that farming is a *business*, and an intricate one, and depends for its success very much upon the training and habits of the person conducting it. In the absence of economy, prudence, industry and *management*, the best farm in the world will entail loss upon its possessor, whilst the presence of those qualities in the proprietor will make a desert blossom. What is meant is this: If a man can make money elsewhere at farming, it is likely he would make a great deal more here. As everybody should know, the great majority of the people of the State are engaged in mining, commerce and manufactures, which gives the minority of agriculturists the advantage of a sure market at remunerative prices for those small things about the farm, such as eggs, butter and poultry, which go to pay small expenses and swell the profits of the business.

We frequently get letters from parties in the East asking us about the country in detail, and winding up with the query—"do you think I can make a living there?" We refer all such to the foregoing facts and figures, and if they will indulge us in a little personal reminiscence we will try and throw some more light on the subject. We lay it down that what man has done, other men can do; and we propose now to tell you what men have been doing. In 1848, the writer, a boy midshipman in the Navy, sailed into the harbor of San Francisco. As the ship passed the "Golden Gate" he was directed to go aloft on the royal yard and look out for a town, houses and shipping. He did as ordered, and save and except a deserted barracks and an old fort on the point, nothing could be seen which would indicate that the country had ever been trod by the foot of man. Sailing a short distance we saw our flag-ship riding at her anchors off a spring (Saucelito), but there was no house in sight from her. The ground overlooked from that lofty perch on that December day, but twenty-five years ago, is now a part of the site of the great city of San Francisco, and the person sailing in now will be charmed by the evidences of busy life all around him. He will see grand steamers sailing out to China and Japan, to Oregon and British Columbia, to Mexico and Central America, and to the islands of the Pacific, and Australia. Coasting vessels, with their glistening white wings are coming in from and going to the north and south. At the numerous wharves you see an array of the noblest merchant ships to be found in the world, showing a very forest of spars and yards against the sky. Steam ferries are plying hither and thither, and bay boats, going and coming, help to finish the marine picture. Over where we found the *Ohio*, is a handsome little town, sheltered behind the hills, and the locomotive whistles and snorts; for it is the terminus of a railroad. This busy scene would indicate that in the past quarter of a century these people have been

busy, and that many have been and are making a living. Probably our readers will demand better evidence to support the last proposition than the mere seeing of towns, ships and steamers, and railroads, where was only a wilderness a few years before. Let us go, then, and inquire concerning the condition of the people of this country, and see whether they are making a living or not. In San Francisco we will find that the laboring population has on deposit in the Savings banks a sum a trifle greater than *fifty-five millions of dollars!* The people who own this vast deposit are a little over sixty thousand in number, hence it is fair to presume that these depositors and their families are in no danger of starvation; especially as they live in the country where food is cheaper than elsewhere in America, and where wages are highest. Possibly the reader may not comprehend at once the prosperity this deposit of savings represents. San Francisco has a population of about two hundred and ten thousand, and she has the savings mentioned. A year ago, or thereabouts, the governor of New Hampshire took occasion to congratulate the people of his State upon their prosperity, which he said was evidenced more pointedly by the accumulations of the working people in savings banks than in any other way. These accumulations he told us amounted to seventeen millions of dollars. New Hampshire has a population just twice as great as that of San Francisco. Therefore eight and a half millions in that city would represent great prosperity according to the New Hampshire standard. Now if that standard is correct how much greater must be the prosperity where the accumulations *per capita* are more than *six times as great!* Do you begin to comprehend California prosperity?

#### LATE STATISTICS.

We invite the attention of the reader to the following California statistics made up at the close of the year 1874: Our grain, wool, wine, dairy products, lumber, coal, and manufactures for the year are estimated at \$102,000,000. The sales of real estate in the city of San Francisco foot up \$23,893,903, being an increase of more than ten millions over the previous year. The exports of wheat and flour in 1874 amounted to \$17,198,344, with immense stocks held back by the farmers for higher prices. The total exports for the year are ascertained to have been worth \$83,625,454. Dutiable goods imported were valued at \$14,495,274; free goods \$10,437,743. During the year 30,141 more people came to the State by rail than went away. By steamer the gain must have been sufficient to make the total annual gain 50,000. We have 1,354½ miles of railroad completed. In 1874 five hundred and ninety large vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 503,800, arrived from distant ports. One hundred and thirty three of which, of an aggregate tonnage of 163,800, came in ballast seeking business. Those which brought freight were paid \$4,163,800. The outward grain freights of these vessels will amount to not less than \$10,000,000, showing that California contributed to that particular

branch of commerce \$14,163,800. The amount of precious metals produced in the Pacific States and Territories came to \$74,401,055, of which Nevada produced \$35,452,233. There was coined at the San Francisco branch mint during the year gold and silver equal to \$27,329,000. There was exported—coin \$17,223,521, bullion \$12,947,071, total \$30,170,592. The increase in coin in the State for the year was \$7,280,165. Those interested in finding a country possessing a sound currency will please reflect upon these last figures. Dividends paid by local corporations in San Francisco for the year, \$20,303,700, of which \$12,130,000 came from mines, was newly produced and fresh coined money put in circulation. Ponder that well and thoroughly. The balance, \$8,173,700, was the dividends of banks, gas, and insurance companies. Quicksilver amounting to 5,388 flasks, valued at \$539,525 was exported. We may remark here that a number of very promising quicksilver mines have recently been opened and put in operation, and it is confidently predicted that the coming year will see exported five times the amount above mentioned. The wool product of 1874 was—Spring, 21,062,276 pounds; Fall, 17,085,505 pounds; total 38,147,781; value \$9,000,000. Twenty years ago not a pound was produced in the State! In the past season 9,000,000 gallons of wine were made, worth \$4,000,000. There is no reason why the production should not be fifty times as much, except the lack of people to produce it, inasmuch as we have millions of acres of lands fitted for grape culture which are now being pastured. The lumber exported was 7,407,000 feet, worth \$141,693. The tea received from China and shipped to the east by rail and steamer, was 15,000,000 pounds. Our production of borax was 2000 tons, worth \$320,000. Our copper was 1352 tons, worth \$37,400. The total increase of population by immigration and births for the year, is estimated at 67,000; and the total population of the State is set down at 760,600 on the 31st Dec. 1874. The wealth of the State according to the assessment rolls is as follows: real estate and improvements \$400,210,867; personal property \$207,009,763—total \$607,220,630. According to this if all the property of the State were equally divided, every man woman and child would have \$800. The yield of wheat for the year was 21,000,000 centals, or 37,500,000 bushels. Deduct an ample surplus for home consumption and we will have a surplus of nearly thirty-five million bushels. Taking into consideration the crops already pitched, and the character of the season, it will not be unreasonable to predict that the crop of 1875 will be 50,000,000, bushels, which will be enough to furnish bread to one fourth of the population of the United States.

CONDITION OF THE SAVINGS BANKS, DEC'R. 31st, 1874.

	City.	Interior.	State.
Deposits .....	\$55,891,000	\$14,002,400	\$65,893,400
Loans .....	57,048,600	14,897,800	70,946,400
Earnings .....	2,610,400	901,200	3,511,600
Expenses .....	227,900	107,100	355,000
Reserve .....	2,481,800	2,592,200	5,074,000

Cash .....	1,561,700	1,352,800	2,914,500
Dividends ....	2,232,600	678,100	2,910,700
Depositors ....	62,700	23,500	86,200

SOME SPECIAL OBJECTIONS ANSWERED.

Notwithstanding that our precious metals are looked to to furnish currency for half the world; notwithstanding our grain is regarded by hungry Europe as a boon from Heaven; notwithstanding our climate is sought by the afflicted by thousands; notwithstanding our fruits are the marvel of the universe; notwithstanding the countless evidences of the wealth of our State, and the general prosperity and happiness of the people, we occasionally find an individual, who having neglected his opportunities, or lacked energy, perseverance or judgment, has been unsuccessful in our State, and returns to the East to tell his tale of woe. These people are eagerly seized upon by those who fear their country is to be depopulated by the exodus to California, and thus foolish stories are given wide circulation and general credit. Not long since a letter appeared in the *Memphis Appeal* from a person of the class above described, to which the editor of this pamphlet replied, and which may be taken as a fair answer to all such: "In your paper of last Sunday you printed a letter written by a party named 'X,'—notoriously the sign of an unknown quantity—to Colonel Thomas A. Nelson, wherein the public was given to understand that a vast amount of extravagant lying is usually and commonly done by the average Californian to deceive the average Eastern man, and delude him into coming to this country; and the public was further given to understand that Colonel Nelson's correspondent did not think well of the country for reasons given, to-wit: because his cotton crop did not mature in San Bernardino county, and his corn crop *only* produced forty-seven and a half bushels to the acre; which he had afflavit to show was a losing business; and further, that the wheat business was no business at all down there, unless you rode around and whipped the fog off with a raw-hide rope, or something of that sort. In fact, the thing is a humbug and a fraud, so far as that gentlemen's experience goes, and he proposes to invest his remaining funds in a ranch in Texas. This is the indictment which I propose to traverse. I admit that this particular person had the ill-luck described, and has detailed nothing but facts, but on the other hand I aver that it is not sufficient to condemn a great State upon the experience of one man, nor ten men, when the experiences of hundreds of thousands can be shown to have been exactly the reverse. I admit that individuals meet with reverses and losses here as elsewhere, but on the other hand I am prepared to prove that California possesses the best climate, the best soil and the best currency of any other State in the Union, none excepted; her farmers produce more *per capita* than those of any other State; her exports are greater *per capita* than those of any other State; her death rate is smaller than that of any other State; her products *per acre* are greater than those of any other State, and, finally, she has

three times as much hard money *per capita* as any other State. Now would you set aside all these great facts because a gentleman planted cotton in a locality in defiance of reason and experience, and also planted corn in another locality where it did not mature.

I am not prepared to affirm that California is a great corn country, but I am prepared to show that a hundred bushels of shelled corn have frequently been produced to the acre. Nor am I prepared to assert that the southern counties are well adapted for the growth of cereals, but I affirm that the fifty thousand farmers of California waste grain enough to feed the entire population of Mississippi, and yet save an abundance for home consumption, and a million of tons for the European market. It is to these great aggregate results we should look, and not to individual experiences. Go with me to San Francisco, and I will show you piles and piles of gold, in her banks, amounting to more than twenty-five millions of dollars; I will show you a death rate of less than twenty in the thousand persons; I will show you mechanics getting a dollar a day more than in the east; I will show you block after block of new buildings covering acres upon acres of ground; I will show you money at eight per cent. per annum; I will show you commerce coming from India, Australia, Polynesia, Mexico, South America, Japan, British Columbia, and a vast direct trade with Europe. I will show you a hundred steamships blackening the horizon with their smokes, and the sails of six hundred of the finest merchantmen on the globe whitening the landscape; I will show you great wealth and no poverty; and, after showing you all this, I ask which shall weigh the most, these vast proofs of prosperity, or the failures of the gentleman who wrote to Colonel Nelson? For my part I am content to think this a great country, and I form my judgment after careful explorations and patient investigation. I say to myself there is great wealth here, actual and latent, which is not guarded by dragons or demigods. What is in sight men have, and what is in the ground men can get. My chances of acquiring part of it depends upon myself. If I am diligent, careful and patient, I will get my share—no matter whether cotton grows at San Bernardino or not. People possessed of ambition, shrewdness and *push* need have no fears of the result in a country where there is money, business and animation—all of which you will find in California. In other words this is a *live* country—barring out that little tract in San Bernardino on which only forty-seven and a half bushels of corn could be produced, but which would not mature."

#### SPECIAL QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

Persons in the East and in Europe will be apt to require information in detail as to wages, prices of lands, rents, values, business chances, &c., which we propose to answer here by reproducing advertisements, which will be found more satisfactory than anything we could say. They tell their own stories in the most direct and truthful manner possible:

**WANTED—GIRL TO HAVE THE CARE OF** two children, \$15, no housework; girl for Wheatland, small family, \$25; girl for Rocklin, \$30; nurse girl for Oakland, \$15.

**WANTED—FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS**, \$30 to \$35; German nurse girl, \$25; for one child, \$15; girls to assist, \$15; Protestant woman for Alameda, \$20; Brooklyn, \$20; 4 girls to cook, wash, and iron, \$25 and \$30; 7 housemaids, \$25.

**MAN AND WIFE, RANCH**, \$60; 2 **TEAMSTERS** \$40; ox-teamster for Southern California, work guaranteed; cheesemaker, \$40; harness repairers, \$35; 2 ship carpenters; waiter for Los Angeles; ranch cook.

**WANTED—COOK FOR CHOP HOUSE**, \$35; cook for restaurant, \$45; waiter for restaurant, \$25; German baker for the country, \$25; man to drive team in the country, \$25.

**WANTED — FIRST-CLASS DINING-ROOM** steward, \$50; first-class butler for private family, \$40; waiter for private family a short distance in the country; German waiter for restaurant, \$45; man to chop wood and do some cooking, good wages; cook for small hotel, \$30.

**TO LET—A FINE HOUSE OF NINE ROOMS;** modern improvements; good stable; large lot; beautiful garden; on Twenty-third street, near Guerrero; rent \$45 per month.

**TO LET—LOWER PART OF A HOUSE, NO.** 1423 Hyde street, near Jackson; stable and water included; \$12 per month.

**LOWER PART OF HOUSE, No. 355 ELEVENTH** street; 5 rooms, 5 closets; rent \$27, water included.

**HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE** of 8 rooms, 4 of them handsomely furnished for housekeeping and 4 unfurnished which are rented for \$15 per month; also one furnished for \$10 per month; price of furniture \$350, rent \$30.

**CLIPPER DINING ROOMS.—524 MISSION** street; boarding, \$3 per week.

**302 FOURTH ST., CORNER FOLSOM.—**Rooms with board, \$5 per week.

**820 FOLSOM ST.—ROOMS AND BOARD.** \$5 per week; day boarding, \$4 per week.

**NOTICE.—HOWARD HOUSE, CORNER OF** Howard and First streets; pleasant furnished Rooms from \$2 to \$4 a week; boarding, \$4 a week.

**RESTAURANT BUSINESS—HALF INTEREST** for sale in a well established stand, south of Market street; price, \$750.

**FARM FOR SALE—A CHOICE FARM OF 168** acres. There is a fine orchard of choice fruit, living water, and good fences; house of nine rooms and barn 40x44 feet. The soil is a rich black loam and about one half of it bottom land suitable for alfalfa. There is no better farm in the State. Price, \$7,500. 160 acres. A good place and very cheap at \$8000; \$1000, cash, balance at 10 per cent. per annum; title perfect. 160 acres, 3000 vines, 10 years old; a part heavy redwood timber, \$3000. 198½ acres, house, barn, small vineyard; four fields; \$8500; all valley land.

**FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 250 ACRES;** 150 acres of it is rich bottom land. It is well watered and has plenty of wood; improvements good. Price, \$10,000—one half cash, balance on mortgage.

**FOR SALE—A CHICKEN RANCH OF 22 ACRES;** well fenced in; two fields; small house and barn and plenty of fire wood. Price, \$500. 118 acres, a good place at \$30 per acre. 108 acres near the above, for \$3500. 3000 acres first-class wheat land to lease in quantities to suit, on very liberal terms, with privilege of purchase next year, to parties able to farm on their own account. 200 acres; 20,000 bearing vines; 800 choice fruit trees, 10 years old, running water on the premises. Price, \$12,000. 320 acres in the foothills, 200 of which is tillable. Good house and barn; also orchard and vineyard; well wooded and watered. Price, \$10,000.

**\$1,500. HALF INTEREST FOR SALE—IN A** wholesale shipping and commission house; has been established for years; can prove that it will pay to each partner \$200 per month.

**\$2,000. LODGING AND BOARDING HOUSE** of 33 rooms for sale—Only a few doors from Kearney; the furniture is in good condition; house clears \$200 per month; this is the biggest bargain ever offered.

**\$3,000. FOR SALE—HALF INTEREST IN A** first-class manufacturing business.

**\$8,000. HOTEL BUSINESS FOR SALE—**Known as one of the finest stands in the city, with a fine billiard room, bar and dining-room connected; a bargain.

**\$400. CIGAR STAND FOR SALE—ON THE** city front; a splendid stand; making money; offered very low to make an immediate sale.

**\$7,000. MANUFACTURING BUSINESS FOR** Sale—Doing a large and extensive trade, capable of being increased to any amount.

**\$7,000. A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE—AN** old established Toy, Stationery and Variety Store; in operation for years; stock by inventory.

**\$550. HALF INTEREST IN WOOD AND COAL** Yard; best location in the city; a large custom connected; long established.

**\$300. POULTRY AND GAME BUSINESS FOR** Sale.—Half interest; is located in one of the best markets in the city; large trade; sickness the cause of selling.

**\$3,000. FOR SALE—A GROCERY, BUTCHER** Shop and Pork Packing Business, with stock and trade, netting \$500 or \$600 monthly.

**\$300. FOR SALE—THE STOCK, GOOD WILL** and Fixtures of an established Tailoring establishment, on a leading street.

**WHAT IT WILL COST TO SETTLE.**

For the information and guidance of those of moderate means who wish to know what it will cost to establish themselves here, we append the present market prices to the following articles:

Mexican unbroken horses will cost each . . .	25
Good American horses will cost each . . .	\$50 to 100
Good milch cows will cost each . . .	30 to 50
Single plows . . .	20 to 30
Gang Plows, four plows in each gang . . .	60 to 65
Harness per set . . .	20
Wagons . . .	90 to 250
Hogs . . .	8 to 12
Sheep . . .	2 50 to 3
Grape cuttings per 1000 . . .	10
Blue gum trees per 100 . . .	5
Mulberry trees for silk per 100 . . .	6
Apple trees per 100 . . .	12
Pear trees per 100 . . .	25
Peach trees per 100 . . .	12
Plum trees per 100 . . .	25

Cherry trees per 100 . . .	25
Nectarine trees per 100 . . .	25
Persimmon trees per 100 . . .	35
Pomegranate trees per 100 . . .	35
Orange trees per 100 . . .	60
Lemon trees per 100 . . .	60
Lime trees per 100 . . .	60
Fig trees per 100 . . .	35
Olive trees . . .	30
Almond trees per 100 . . .	20
English Walnut trees per 100 . . .	15

The prices of land vary according to localities and quality. In the rich valleys near tide water and San Francisco, it is worth from \$100 to \$200 per acre; whilst in the San Joaquin valley, land just as good may be got for from \$10 to \$20 an acre. No information on this point however, can be given that is worth anything; every one must judge for himself.

The following report of the retail market of San Rafael will furnish an idea of the cost of living, and also of the profits of those who produce the articles mentioned:

Sirloin Steak $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. . . . .	15 cts
Porter House do $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. . . . .	20 cts
Round do $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. . . . .	10 cts
Stewing Beef $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. . . . .	6 to 10 cts
Corn Beef $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. . . . .	6 to 10
Roasting Beef . . . . .	10 to 20 cts
Mutton Chops $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. . . . .	8 to 15 cts
Leg of Mutton $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. . . . .	12 1-2 cts
Stewing Mutton $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. . . . .	6 to 10 cts
Roast Pork $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. . . . .	12 1-2 to 15 cts
Corned Pork $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. . . . .	15 to 20 cts
Veal Cutlets $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. . . . .	15 cts
Roast Veal $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. . . . .	15 to 20 cts
Hams $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. . . . .	18 to 20 cts
Bacon $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. . . . .	16 to 17 cts
Beef Tongues, each . . . . .	50 cts
Chickens, $\frac{3}{4}$ pair . . . . .	\$1 25 to \$1 50
Spring do $\frac{3}{4}$ pair . . . . .	\$1 00 to \$1 25
Turkeys $\frac{3}{4}$ lb live . . . . .	20c to 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ c
Ducks $\frac{3}{4}$ pair . . . . .	1 50 to \$1 77
Geese $\frac{3}{4}$ pair . . . . .	\$2 50
Potatoes $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. . . . .	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 cts
Pears $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. . . . .	4 cts
Cabbage each . . . . .	10 cts
Onions $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. . . . .	3 cts to 4
Vegetables $\frac{3}{4}$ doz bunches . . . . .	20 cts
Dried Apples $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. . . . .	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts
Green Apples $\frac{3}{4}$ box . . . . .	\$1 50 to \$1 25
Fresh Dairy Butter $\frac{3}{4}$ Roll (2 lbs) . . .	\$1 00 to 1 10 cts
Cheese, Cal. $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. . . . .	20 to 25 cts
Cheese, Eastern $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. . . . .	20 to 25 cts
Lard $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. . . . .	18 cts
Eggs $\frac{3}{4}$ doz . . . . .	45 cts
Flour extra, in sack . . . . .	45 75
Wheat $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. . . . .	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 cts
Barley $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. . . . .	1 1-2 cts
Oats $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. . . . .	2 cts
Corn $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. . . . .	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 cts
Cracked Corn $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. . . . .	2 cts

Persons who have determined to come will be especially interested in the matter of transportation. Those in the West will do better to come by rail, whilst those in the far East may make better terms with the steamer. Write for special information to the general ticket agent, Union Pacific R. R., Omaha, Nebraska; agent Pacific Mail Steam Ship Company, New York city.

THOUGH the winter of 1874-5 has been rather severe in California, yet geraniums, fuchsias and other tender plants have not been killed at San Rafael. Oranges and lemons show no sign of damage.

## MARIN COUNTY.

## FIRST SETTLEMENT AND EARLY HISTORY.

The second branch of our inquiry refers to the county of Marin. The first settlement made by white people within its present borders was at the Mission of San Rafael, in 1824. As was the case with all the early lodgments of the Spaniards in this region a missionary was leader of the enterprise. It so happens that we are in possession of a most excellent account of this first settlement, translated from a letter written by ex-Governor Juan B. Alvarado, dated Jan. 5th, 1874, and which we here insert as better and more authentic than anything we know of on the subject,

"The Mission of San Rafael was founded in 1824, under Don Luis Antonio Arguello, Captain and Commandante of the Presidio of San Francisco, and Governor interim of California, under the unfortunate Emperor Iturbide. Friar Juan Amoroso, from San Carlos, undertook the office of converting the heathen Indians, and teaching them the practices of christianity and the arts of civilization. This good Father was a noted personage. He was one of those Missionaries who dared everything in behalf of the cross. Earnest, faithful and bold, he preached the story of his Master without fear. Being a most excellent mechanic he needed no assistance in teaching the neophytes the arts. The Governor saw at the Mission of San Rafael, in 1831 an ingenious water clock constructed by Friar Juan, and which was a most excellent time keeper. Fifty years ago the Indians hereabouts, were very savage and hostile, and it was thought prudent to station a small guard at the Mission for protection. This guard of three or four soldiers was commanded by Corporal Rafael Garcia.\* The Friar and the Corporal held out the olive branch to the savages, but were not met in the same spirit. The Caynameros, a Marin County tribe, made a descent on the Mission with a purpose to surprise and massacre the inhabitants. Our Corporal was not surprised, however, but made a gallant defense. When the Indians appeared in sight, with hostile demonstrations, he embarked the Friar Juan, his own wife Loreto, and two or three children upon a *balsa* or raft made of tules, and despatched them with the tide to go elsewhere for safety. Strange to say this frail float and its precious cargo landed safely near the Presidio. The Corporal having freed himself of the noncombatants made

\* In the letter to which the above is an answer the request was specially made that he would state what family first settled in the county. From this reference it is to be inferred that the Garcia's were the Pioneers.

a stubborn fight and repulsed the assailants, or as the Governor has it: "Garcia en este caso defendio la mision y devidio a su valor y resignacion, los Indios fueron rechazados y espulsados de las inmediaciones del establecimiento."

News of this business soon flew, and Don Ygnacio Martinez, commandante at the Presidio, proceeded to raise the seige and relieve the garrison. At the Punta de Quintin, he encountered the foe and beat him. The Governor remarks when he comes to the word Quintin "no San Quintin, como ahora se ha Santificado;" which means that the word "San" is wrong, and that the Sanctification is a recent matter. The Point was named after an Indian named Quintin, who commanded in the battle; which Indian was far from being a "saint." He was captured and confined at the Presidio for some time. After his release he became a servant for General M. G. Vallejo.

The county gets its name from an Indian chief of some celebrity during the first years of Spanish occupation. Marin seems to have been a leader amongst the Indians, and on the occasion referred to above by the Governor was probably amongst the attacking party. He fixed his headquarters or rather place of concealment and stronghold on one of the small islands in San Francisco bay, east of San Rafael, which is yet known as Marin Island. From this place he sallied at low tide to commit depredations. After the defeat of Quintin, Marin made submission and gave no further trouble. The following schedule of the early grants of lands made to Californians will give an idea of the sparseness of the population, and the small value set upon lands by the government forty years ago.

Name.	Grantee.	No Acres
Baulinas .....	Gregorio Briones .....	8,917
Blucher (part) .....	Juan Vioget .....	13,550
Buacocha .....	Maria T. Peralta .....	21,120
Canada de Herrera .....	Domingo Sais .....	6,658
Corte Madera de Novato .....	Juan Martin .....	4,460
Corte Madera del Presidio .....	Juan Reed .....	8,879
Laguna de San Antonio (part) .....	B. Bojorques .....	15,835
Nicasio .....	P de la Guera, J Cooper .....	56,621
Novato .....	Fernando Feliz .....	8,870
Olympall .....	Camilio Ynitia .....	8,877
Punta de los Reyes .....	Berry & Snook .....	8,878
Punta de los Reyes Sobrante .....	A. M. Osio .....	48,189
Punta de Quintin .....	Juan B. R. Cooper .....	8,877
San Geronimo .....	Rafael Cacho .....	8,701
San Jose .....	Ygnacio Pacheco .....	6,659
San Pedro .....	Timothy Murphy .....	21,679
Saucelito .....	Wm. A. Richardson .....	19,571
Soulajulle .....	Ramon Mesa .....	13,338
Tomales y Baulinas .....	Rafael Garcia .....	23,050

## BOUNDARIES AND ASPECT.

MARIN COUNTY is situated on the north side of the "Golden Gate," and consequently is bounded south and west by the Pacific Ocean, east by the bays of San Francisco and San Pablo and north by the County of Sonoma. It has an irregular shape, and a long coast line and contains 330,000 acres of land within its boundaries, a small portion of which is worthless salt marsh. The surface of the country is mostly broken and hilly, there being but a small proportion of level valley land. A good deal of the county is composed of high, and sharp rugged hills, which in several instances attain elevations sufficient to entitle them to be denominated mountains. Notwithstanding its hilly nature the land is very valuable. The prevailing winds of Summer come from the sea, and pour upon the hills and valleys in the western and southern parts of the county a constant stream of moisture which keeps the grass green long after it has withered and died in the interior parts of the State. As a consequence this section of green grass is sought after by dairymen who would keep up their supply of fresh rich butter. Hence at an early day Marin County was occupied by the most skillful dairymen of the State, who now occupy almost its entire area; grazing its high hills and sowing grain for hay in its small rich valleys. The western extremity of the county, bordering the Ocean and Tomales bay, though a rolling country is one of those extraordinarily rich spots found nowhere but in California. The soil is as black as tar, and has a depth of many feet; and getting the first draught of the fogs borne in from sea it is moist enough to mature those fabulous potato crops you have heard of as growing in California; and here is one of the most prosperous communities in the State.

## THE DAIRY INTEREST.

But the dairymen invade this rich country as the land becomes tired of constant cropping in potatoes and grain, and pasture their herds upon its hills. Not long since the *Sonoma Democrat* remarked that if you wished to find men entirely out of debt, thoroughly independent, and who always had money in their pockets you must go to the coast and see the dairymen. In conversation with one of the leading dairymen of the coast not long since he assured us that his profits per cow were from fifty to sixty dollars a year, and that he kept one cow to six acres of land.\* We have in the county several very large land holders who have their lands fenced off into farms of convenient size, say from 500 to 1000 acres each, which are improved with dwellings, dairy-houses, and barns, and stocked with the proper number of cattle. These farms are rented to tenants

\* This statement needs explanation and qualification. Our informant lives in the center of the best dairy region, where there is moisture to keep the grass growing and in heart until late in the summer; hence his land will carry a cow to six acres. Coming to the east the grass fades earlier in proportion to the deficiency of moisture in the atmosphere, until when we get in the neighborhood of San Rafael one cow is allotted to ten or twelve acres.

at the rate of from \$25 to \$27 per cow, per annum, which includes the use of from six to ten acres of land per cow, and houses and improvements, but does not include team, nor in all cases dairy fixtures.

Dairymen calculate upon making enough from their pork to pay all expenses except rent; hence in the cases where land is rented landlord and tenant about divide the proceeds from butter; the tenant having the advantage, probably. As elsewhere the prices of butter vary with the seasons, but we think we are justified in saying that our dairymen get better prices than those of any other part of the world. All through the season since the beginning of fall fresh butter has been above fifty cents a pound, and pickled has been in the neighborhood of forty cents. The supply of pickled was exhausted in the middle of January, and consumers were compelled to take high priced fresh butter or none. It must be understood in order to fully comprehend the business that our Spring begins in November and December; that is to say the grass then makes a start and in average seasons is always sufficient during the remainder of the Winter to furnish the cows with a green bite sufficient to flavor and color the butter, and promote the digestion of other food. In too many cases we fear that the cows get but little else beside what they find on the hills. Keep in mind also that whilst grass is growing that the weather is mild and open, the cows requiring to be sheltered only during the prevalence of heavy storms; and that when under simple shelter and out of the wet they are thoroughly comfortable. Consult the tables of temperature. To furnish food for the team and dairy stock during the Winter storms, a small portion of land is sowed to grain each year, oats or barley, (some farmers prefer one and some the other,) which is cut with the mower before maturity, and makes hay in itself nearly equal to long forage and grain. The long dry season and entire immunity from rain makes the handling of a heavy hay crop a comparatively easy matter.

We have little hesitancy in saying that in no country in the world can better crops of beets be produced than in our small rich valleys. We do not exaggerate when we say that the average of our crops are equal to the great "show" roots sent to fairs and exhibitions in the East and Europe. This information is given for the benefit of dairy experts elsewhere. We would say further for their benefit, that hay has ruled here during the past fall and winter (74-75) at from ten to thirteen dollars per ton; and the average price of bran has been about sixteen dollars per ton, and other ground stuff in proportion. Barley is our standard horse feed, which has been worth this season from one and a quarter to one and a half cents per pound. We sell everything by weight, and nothing by measure.

Something special should be said in regard to the pasturage. We have none of the cultivated grasses common in the East; such as red and white clovers, timothy, herds-grass and the like. In room of these we have native grasses, which are better adapted to our

purposes. We have no precise name for them, other than the general term of "grass" or "bunch-grass." Our native grasses spring up at the beginning of the rains in the fall and continue to grow on to some extent through the entire Winter. If the weather is open, as some times occurs, we have ample pasturage for stock with but little use for cured food, but if the Winter is hard the grass is more backward and we have to feed more. Understand, however, that we have in all seasons sufficient grass to flavor and color butter, and if the land is not overstocked, enough to support the animals.\* Grazing land is never plowed. Farms, both grain and dairy, vary in prices in accordance with the quality of the lands composing them and their proximity or remoteness from shipping facilities. Farms in the Tomales grain and potato country are rated at from \$30 to \$50 per acre; farms which have produced from 80 to 100 bushels of barley to the acre. We give some recent transactions as the best guide. One sale of 375½ acres sold for \$13,596; another of 111½ acres for \$5000, and a third of 142 acres at \$4,700. Dairy farms rate from \$20 to \$30 per acre, with improvements. As we have a "no fence law" every man is compelled to fence in his own stock. Fencing stuff is comparatively cheap and accessible, and the material used (red wood) is as indestructible as the red cedar of the East. Dairy cattle are not as high as one would suppose from the advantages the business offers. Good cows rate at from \$25 to \$35 each. Good half-breed horses, hardy and serviceable, are worth from \$60 to \$100.

We close this topic with a quotation from the *Sacramento Record*, which is in the main correct:

There is probably no better dairy country in the world than Sonoma and Marin counties, in this State. We have heretofore shown that by the census reports the average product of butter and cheese to the cow in those counties is much greater than the average of the best dairy counties in New York, Ohio or any other State. We at present only wish to call attention to a fact which of itself is sufficient reason for the advantages those counties possess in this respect. The fact is, that for the past month the pasturage in those counties has been so good that cattle not only have not needed hay to keep them in condition, but have yielded sufficient milk to make on an average a pound of butter a day to each cow. What will our dairymen of old Herkimer, New York, think of this? While the dairy cows in New York, Ohio, and all the States east of the Rocky Mountains, are being housed to keep them warm, and fed with hay and cornmeal to keep them in condition, those of Sonoma and Marin are grazing in clover and native grasses up to their eyes, and are fat and sleek,

\*In our abundance of caution we may mislead Eastern people by speaking of "hard" and "open" Winters. We speak in a California sense entirely; as no weather is ever experienced here in Winter which would at all approach "hard" weather in the East. We have white frosts sufficient to bite luxuriant grass and coddle up the edges of geranium leaves, no more. See tables.

and almost uncomfortable with their well filled milk bags. Owing to the peculiarly mild and moist climate of those counties the pastures afford constant fresh and luxuriant grass from January till September and October. In these latter months there is generally a little cessation of the growth of feed, on account of the change in the season, but all the balance of the year, unless overstocked, the pastures are like those of May and June in the Atlantic States. This early Winter feed gives our dairymen a great advantage, for then they not only have the advantage of a good home market in the California towns and cities for their nice, fresh and yellow butter, but the Eastern cities are glad to buy it at fancy figures. Thus while the Eastern dairymen are expending time and money on their cows, the California dairymen are reaping their most profitable harvest from theirs.

#### MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION.

Until very recently the fine region of which we have been writing has been entirely without rapid and cheap public transportation. Heretofore many of our farmers and dairymen have been compelled to transport their products for some distance to market or water communication by their own wagons, which although our system of county roads is most admirable, was tedious and expensive, and operated as a great drawback to our prosperity. In January 1875 the North Pacific Coast Railroad, (narrow gauge), was opened through the county, and extends from the south-east to to north-west corners, and penetrates a region heretofore almost inaccessible. From Bolinas on the south coast of the county, a steamer, owned by the people in that neighborhood, plies regularly to San Francisco, carrying passengers, dairy produce and fire wood, (which latter is an important interest in that neighborhood), at very low rates. From San Rafael a railroad extends to Point San Quentin, a distance of three miles, where it connects with a steamer which plies between that place and San Francisco several times during the day. In addition to this the North Pacific Coast Railroad above referred to has a branch extending from its main line to San Rafael to offer additional facilities to passengers. Persons living in the northern and eastern portions of the county (which is a very desirable country) go to market (say San Francisco) by way of Petaluma, from whence they proceed by steamer. Which is considered too slow for these rushing times, hence a railroad is soon to be built from Petaluma to San Quentin by way of San Rafael, which will furnish the rapid transit needed. The capital required for this road has nearly all been subscribed. From Saucelito, the south-eastern terminus of the new railroad, a regular ferry to San Francisco is maintained. We think it safe to say that the most remote portions of our county are now within four or five hours of San Francisco.

#### MANUFACTURES.

We regret that we have but little to report in this line. The leading establishment is the paper mill of Mr. S. P. Taylor, situated on the line of the railroad,

and near the center of the county. It is located on the banks of a splendid stream of water and near magnificent forests of timber. This is probably one of the most prosperous ventures in the State, and is the nucleus about which will yet spring one of those great mills we read of in the East. The Pacific Powder Mill in the same locality could be profitably operated but that it is closed in consequence of being a party to a combination.

The State Prison is located at Point San Quentin, where considerable manufacturing of harness, furniture and other articles is done by parties who lease the prison labor for the purpose. The agents, superintendents and foremen of the manufacturers living near the prison form quite a village.

POULTRY.

There are a number of persons who keep considerable flocks of ducks and realize handsome profits from them. As many as a thousand are kept together. They are fed on wheat, and the annual cost of maintaining a bird is \$1 15. They lay each about twelve dozen eggs a year; which sell for twenty cents a dozen, leaving a margin of profit of about \$1 25 for each bird. A person keeping a thousand ducks may count on a very good living made in a very easy way. Chickens have never been kept in such large numbers, but have been found on a smaller scale to be equally as profitable. A party kept a careful account last year with his poultry consisting of one hundred hens and six cocks, and found that they had netted him \$191.

FISHERIES.

In the Eastern portion of the county, on San Pablo and San Francisco bays, very extensive fisheries are maintained and carried on by the Chinese. At Point San Pedro a large village has been erected where several hundred men may be found in the season. Their principal quest is for shrimps, for which they set nets spread between piles, and covering a line several miles in extent. At least several hundreds of tons of dried fish are annually sent from this spot. In Richardson bay, in the South-eastern portion of the county, is found the best locality in the State for planting oysters, and here the oystermen have located their farms.

At Tomales several fishermen are located, and on account of the abundance of the fish and their excellence, find the business remunerative. Tomales smelt, and tom-cod are noted; and no better clams are found on the coast.

STATISTICS.

In this county we had in 1874-5 one thousand and eighty-nine (1089) tax-payers, whose aggregate wealth amounted to \$7,424,710, divided as follows:

Value of Real Estate other than town lots	\$4,404,632
“ “ Improvements on same	609,215
“ “ Town lots	499,410
“ “ Improvements on same	385,630
“ “ Imp. on real estate assessed to others than owners	15,065
“ “ Personal property	1,024,149
Amount of money assessed	485,609

The number of acres of land assessed amounted to 319,708. The total tax raised was \$108,400 76. The

average wealth per was tax-payer, \$6,818. The average value of land per acre is \$13.77. Rate of taxation \$1.46 on the \$100 valuation.

On the 1st of February 1875, the Treasurer of Marin county made his half yearly report to the Supervisors, showing the condition of our finances.

Indebtedness:

Road Bonds	\$50,000 00
Court House Bonds	60,000 00
Road and Bridge Bonds	30,000 00
Outstanding Warrants	24,376 10
Total Liabilities	\$164,376 10
Cash on hand subject to the payment of above	24,947 54
	<hr/> \$139,428 56

CLIMATE.

The climate of Marin county, a territory but few miles in extent, presents some singular anomalies. The Western part, bathed by the fogs of the ocean, possesses a moist atmosphere, and for that reason becomes desirable for the purposes already explained; whilst on the other hand, the East side of the county has an exceedingly dry climate, as will be seen by referring to the tables. This is readily understood. The prevailing winds arrive at the seashore saturated with moisture, but as they advance they come in contact with high hills, dry and thirsty, which absorb the water like sponges. The appearance of the country and the vegetation clearly proves this assertion. In the Western and Southern parts of the county fine living streams flow all the Summer, and moss is found adhering to the roofs and fences. Traveling West and North, only a few miles, the streams get weaker and weaker until they cease running, except in rainy weather. The moss disappears and vegetation has a different appearance. In fact we may say that our Western and Southern borders, with the exception of the lack of Summer rains, very much resemble England or Ireland, whilst the Eastern side is as dry as South Australia.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Under an act of the Legislature physicians, undertakers and others are compelled to report all deaths to the County Clerk occurring under their knowledge, together with the cause. From these reports for 1873 we have made up the following:

Total number of deaths in the County	69
Adults	50
Children	19

Of these 27 died with pulmonary complaints; of whom 15 were strangers who came to San Rafael in the last stages of consumption. Four persons died of typhoid fever; three cases of which followed measles. Three died of liver disease; five from heart disease; three were killed. Two died from old age. Our population by the census of 1870 was 6,720. It is now 7,000, and probably more. Take from the list the fifteen strangers who died of consumption, and we have the total death roll of 35 aunts and 19 children in a year—54 in all, which makes our death rate less than eight in a thousand, and less than two in a thousand from consumption.

It will be well to observe the small percentage of

deaths amongst the children. In other countries where the extremes of temperature are very great, and the changes sudden and violent, at least two children die to one adult. And it may be inferred that the climate which favors children will also favor the aged and infirm.

SCHOOLS.

The public school system of our State is one of the best in America; good teachers are employed, and the means of obtaining an education is placed within the reach of every child in the State; in fact we have a law which makes it compulsory upon parents to send their children to school a certain number of months in each year. The State levies a heavy tax for school purposes, which it distributes in the ratio of \$500 per annum for every teacher employed. All over that amount needed is raised by the county. The schools of Marin are as good as the average of the public schools anywhere. We have twenty-five districts, and thirty teachers. The teachers before being employed are subjected to strict examination by a board. These examinations occur all over the State on the same day, and are conducted on the University plan. The questions to be answered are sent to the County Superintendent by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction; are given to the candidates only after they have entered the examination room and prepared to give answers in writing; which they must do before leaving the room. New questions are submitted for every examination. There are sixteen hundred and thirty-six children in the county entitled to attend the schools.

WHERE WE WERE BORN.

Before a citizen can vote in this State he must place his name on a book in the County Clerks office called the Great Register, giving his age and birth place. For the information of election officers this is annually printed and distributed. From the last volume we have made up the following: Whole number of voters 1865, of whom 1154 are natives, and 711 naturalized citizens. The natives are from the States and in the numbers following: New York, 227; Massachusetts, 150; Maine, 127; California, 79; Pennsylvania, 72; Vermont, 71; Ohio, 42; Virginia, 41; New Hampshire, 38; Missouri, 32; Rhode Island, 27; Illinois, 26; New Jersey, 25; Maryland, 25; Michigan, 24; Connecticut, 23; Indiana, 23; Kentucky, 22; Tennessee, 19; North Carolina, 9; Louisiana, 7; Georgia, 7; Wisconsin, 6; South Carolina, 6; Delaware, 6; United States, 5; Mississippi, 3; Oregon, 3; Iowa, 3; Texas, 2; Alabama, 1; West Virginia, 1; New Mexico, 1; At Sea, 1. The naturalized citizens are from the countries and in number following: Ireland, 314; England, 50; Denmark, 38; Portugal, 34; France, 29; Prussia, 29; Switzerland, 28; Germany, 26; Canada, 22; Sweden, 18; Scotland, 18; Hanover, 13; Norway, 10; Bavaria, 9; Australia, 9; Mexico, 8; Italy, 7; Greece, 5; Holland, 5; Nova Scotia, 5; Chile, 3; New Foundland, 3; Blank, 3; Hamburg, 3; Spain, 3; Saxony, 2; Wurtemberg, 2; Bremen, 2; Hesse, 1; Bohemia, 1; Floris Islands, 1; Luxemburg, 1; Barbadoes, 1; Buenos Ayres, 1; Guernesey, 1; Austria, 1; New

Brunswick, 1; Wales, 1; Peru, 1; Oldenburg, 1; Valpann, 1. Sixty-two per cent. of voters are native, and thirty-eight per cent. naturalized.

OUR NABOBS.

WHO THEY ARE, AND HOW MUCH THEY OWN.

Below we give a list of those persons in our county who pay taxes on \$20,000 and upwards:

Allen & Son, O.....	\$ 41,585
Austin, P K & W Dutton.....	46,298
Bunn, Geo.....	21,050
Brackett, J S.....	48,207
Brown, Samuel.....	29,547
Brown, William.....	36,360
Brown, J McA.....	86,360
Burdell, Galen.....	80,242
Black, Mrs M L.....	37,202
Black, Mrs M L admx.....	275,002
Coleman, Wm T.....	162,661
Dutton, W.....	67,700
Deffebach, T J.....	26,665
Dibble, A.....	23,665
Dubois, Elisha.....	20,800
Forbes, Alex.....	42,985
Gordon, U M & Co.....	59,650
Howard, C W admr.....	244,938
Howard, C W.....	258,718
Hawkins, O C.....	20,125
Ink, T H.....	31,835
Irwin, Oliver.....	83,285
Keyes, C A admx.....	22,747
Lawrence, Henry E.....	33,543
Laird, George P.....	29,263
Lucas, Mrs Maria L.....	106,687
Marshall, S A & James.....	83,479
Mailliard, A.....	83,679
Marin County Water Company.....	55,000
Mahon, T J.....	29,850
Miller, James.....	149,985
Miller, William J.....	37,681
N P C R R Company.....	43,250
Old Sausalito Land & Dry Dock Co.....	32,700
O'Connor M J.....	39,150
Pierce, A J.....	37,010
Patent Brick Company.....	29,135
Porter, David.....	56,604
Sweetser, J B & F DeLong.....	205,937
Sausalito Land & Ferry Co.....	122,220
Saunders, John H.....	81,200
Shafter, James McM.....	272,794
Shafter & Howard, adm's.....	65,000
Shaver, Isaac.....	42,895
Short, J O B.....	57,563
Taylor, S P.....	50,677
Towne, A P.....	27,175
Throckmorton, S R.....	251,190
Young, Walter.....	36,983

SCENERY.

The scenery of Marin County is one of our boasts. Those steep mountains and hills, impracticable for the plow, form landscapes far more beautiful than hundreds that people travel thousands of miles to rave over. Mountain views have ever been considered the acme of the grand in scenery. Although our mountains lack the romantic glamour attaching to others five or six times as high, yet they are as beautiful to the eye as any. Tamalpais presents as many fine pictures as any mountain in the world. Standing in Ross' valley near the residence of Mr. James Ross or of Mr. Tompkins you have a view not excelled anywhere.\* Before you in the immediate foreground is a most beautiful valley, ending a

\*This view has been painted by Bierstadt, and is regarded as one of his finest works.

mile or more away at the foot of a sharp steep ridge, five or six hundred feet high, and thickly set with giant red wood trees. This ridge extends as it were across the view and forms a splendid foreground to Tamalpais, which looms up behind, a great triple-headed ribbed giant. You can sit here and watch this picture by the hour, and see new beauties. Every changing cloud throws a different shadow, and every new sun glint gives another light. We have heard it compared to some celebrated views in the Tyrol. Possibly there may be some there equal to it, but we doubt it. From San Rafael, the view of Tamalpais though not quite equal to the above is so fine that no words are equal to the description. Photographs remind you more of imaginary scenes than reality. Picturesque houses and woods, studying a hillside, form another foreground to a Tamalpais picture, which even old residents are continually pausing to admire. San Rafael from the south is a third view, the like of which few persons are permitted to behold. You look down from a high ridge upon the beautiful village, and its handsome villas perched here and there in protected nooks or on sunny hillsides. The Catholic Church, with its tall white spire, and the splendid Court House, are commanding objects. Six or seven miles from San Rafael you can see the track of the North Pacific Coast railroad climbing up the sides of the mountains and winding in and out of the lateral canyons in a manner to fill you with astonishment. And further on you will find some splendid forest scenes as you go down towards Tomales. At the Reed Ranch, which lies right at the base of Tamalpais, the scenery is very lovely; the bay in one direction and the mountain in another.

From San Rafael the marine view is exquisite. The bay lies in front, on which water crafts are always passing, "their white sails gleaming out in the east;" the islands and the high hills on the Contra Costa side forming a fine back ground. Think of having this picture to the left and Tamalpais to the right!

#### FISH CULTURE.

At Bolinas two parties, Mr. McGovern and Messrs. Grinter Bros. are making the experiment of breeding trout. Until the fall of '74 success seemed certain, but at that time a heavy storm drove the sea in upon their ponds and damaged the establishments to a considerable extent. Repairs have been made, however, and it is to be hoped that hereafter the sea will be kept out. Mr. Wm. T. Coleman has succeeded in raising ten thousand eastern trout at Lagunitas, the artificial lake from which San Rafael is supplied with water. These have been put into the lake, and will no doubt stock all the streams below that. Under this head, rather than that of fisheries, we consider it appropriate to say that our streams in the southern and western parts of the county abound in fine game fish. The angler for trout can find no better field for his sport in the proper season. In Winter salmon and salmon trout run up to spawn, and are sometimes taken in considerable numbers and with great ease

#### GAME.

Being so near the "pot"-hunters of San Francisco our birds are made wild and scarce, except on lands thoroughly guarded by the owners. Enough quail can be easily found, however, to furnish good sport. In the fastnesses of the mountains deer still lurk, and probably a grizzly bear may occasionally be seen. Several black bears were killed in the neighborhood of Olema in 1874.

#### COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

The affairs of our county and the administration of its finances, are in the hands of a Board of Supervisors consisting of three members. These gentlemen are elected for three years, and being men of high standing we are insured intelligent and honest management of our local matters.

#### CRIME AND LITIGATION.

Or rather the lack of crime and litigation would be more appropriate. Our jail seldom has an occupant, the District Attorney seldom has to draw an indictment, and the office of Grand Jurymen is a sinecure. For the four last months of 1874 the county paid but \$3 80 for boarding prisoners. We have known a month to elapse without a new suit having been brought in the Courts.

#### OUR ROADS.

With infinite labor and perseverance, not to omit skill, we have perfected a most admirable system of public roads through our county; and generally keep them in thorough good order throughout the year. The hilly nature of the country has made careful engineering necessary, and so you will find our roads working up over divides and down along deep ravines, pursuing a grade so regular and gentle that you trot your team up hill and down in places where formerly nothing but a goat could go in safety. The road from Sausalito to Bolinas is one of the most beautiful and romantic to be found in this or any other State. It works up to the summit of a high ridge by easy grades and graceful curves; then follows the course of a deep ravine by clinging to its steep side to the Ocean, where you meet the breakers tumbling and thundering on the beach. Thence it leads along the hill sides, almost overhanging the sea, for several miles. In clear weather you observe inward and outward bound vessels, steamers and sailing crafts, and far off the Farallones with their sharp rugged peaks jutting up out of the sea. The Cliff House, and beach near there, is very plain in view, as are the various light houses. With a good four-in-hand team a party may drive from San Rafael over that road to Bolinas, and then on to Olema and return the same day.

#### TAMALPAIS.

Whoever approaches the Golden Gate, or comes upon the bays adjacent thereto, will see Tamalpais [Tam-al-pice] standing like a grim sentinel, guarding the entrance to the sea-port of California. Far off at sea the mariner beholds his peak, and the traveller by land is continually seeing new beauties in his profile as he observes him from different aspects. The ascent of Tamalpais is made from San

Rafael in two hours, and without any great degree of fatigue. A recent writer has described the panorama from the summit, which we incorporate: we were on the ridge, and turning to the left were astonished to see the pole of the coast survey signal by which we knew that we were on the summit, 2600 feet above the sea. We had been just an hour from Lagunitas. A dozen steps brought us into the regular trail, but not desiring to look until we got on the tip-top we jogged on to the signal station. Dismounting and loosening the girths we turn to view the great panorama at our feet. The first thing which attracts us is a scene in the immediate neighborhood of Point Bonita, the north pillar of the Golden Gate. There, just at our feet almost, a contest is going on in a little bit of water, between eight or nine toy vessels, some are square rigged and some are fore-and-afters. They all have their heads pointed inwards, but with a light wind and a head tide seem to be standing still. "Can those be real ships and schooners?" we say; "Can that be real surf on the beach for miles south of the Cliff House; Can that be the Cliff House?" We rub our eyes and conclude to go round the horizon with the sun. "That great table before us is the Pacific Ocean, calm and serene, but his bosom heaving with never ceasing swells. Those are odd looking birds! No, they are outward bound vessels! And there is a black object, not as big as a lizard, which has its head to the northwest; that is a propeller. Look beyond and we see the Farallones miles away, but so near, apparently. Outside of them twenty or thirty miles a heavy fog bank skirts the horizon. And what are those cliffs, which stand up so boldly a little to the north of west, and that long narrow sheet of water extending into the country just back of them. Point Reyes is one and the other is Tomales Bay or sound. Just before us looking towards Tomales is an immense grove of redwoods, many thousands of acres in extent. Still turn and you see far away in the north-west a broad summit rounded off on the eastern side. That is St. Helena, and a little to the right, but a much nearer neighbor, is Donahue. And still further to the right comes Vallejo, spread over many hills, Suisun Bay and the marshes appear beyond Vallejo. The Brothers, and Red Rock, look as though you saw them beautifully delineated on a map. A little to the right and we have Mount Diablo, no longer a big double headed potato hill, but a real monarch, a king amongst kings. His sides look more corrugated from aloft, and he is generally more grand and majestic. Swing again and Berkely, comes in line, the two colleges and the asylum being quite near. Further, and Oakland gleams within our vision; and there also is Goat Island, looking like a sleeping horse, the body lying towards San Francisco, the head and neck towards Contra Costa. Here we experience a disappointment for haze and smoke hang over the bay beyond Goat Island, and partly obscure the metropolis. We are not able to identify particular localities, but see only a great number of whitish houses covering the different hills. A big ocean steamer is outward bound, and is just passing

Alcatraz, and tugs and ferry boats smoke in front of the city. Below is San Rafael and surroundings, by far the prettiest of all the pictures. From where we sat to the Court House is about four miles on an air line and yet it seemed not a mile, not as far as you think it is from the ridge south of town. Every house great and small could be identified. It reminded us of a very fine photograph, on a rather large scale. One more picture we must mention, that is the Lagunitas. Nothing can excel the beauty of this glistening shiny little gem as seen nestling in the hills beneath us.

The following lines are from the pen of our Marin County poetess, Miss Maria E. Sutherland.

#### MT. TAMALPAIS.

We will off! We'll away, at the breaking of day!  
From the slumbering town to the green hills away!  
Let them sleep who can, with pulse heavy and slow,  
But away, light as thistle-down, pony we go.  
Through fields and through valleys, o'er hill we will fly.  
Away, to the haunts of the deer we will hie.  
We tread rarest scents from the dew laden flowers,  
And shake from the brushwood dew diamonds in showers;  
The birds songs are ringing out, joyous and free;  
The sweetest of all earthly music to me.  
We climb our loved Tamalpais, rugged and steep,  
And light o'er the sage, as the deer let us sweep.  
We laugh at all obstacles, we have no fear:  
On! on! my brave pony, the summit is near.  
At last we have mounted his grey rocky crest,  
All breathless and panting, awhile we will rest.  
The morning is fine; fast away rolls the mist,  
This scene of enchantment, what heart could resist!  
At our feet the Pacific, on whose wrinkled old face  
One homeward-bound steamer is traveling apace;  
Bravely and speedily, toward the broad Gate  
Where loved ones her coming so anxiously wait.  
Countless sails o'er the water, like huge seabirds fly,  
To all points of the compass the tiny barks hie.  
I follow their flight—like birds on the wing—  
And lift up my voice with the fishers and sing.  
On my right a miniature world is unrolled,  
All the glories of Nature spread out, and unfold:  
Tiny forests and valleys, and green rolling hills,  
Spreading plains, murmuring streamlets and gay dancing rills,  
In sunshine of amber, and soft violet-like shade,  
As if for my pleasure, at my humble feet laid.  
My love for these mountains no language can tell,  
Whose shade o'er my dwelling since infancy fell.  
I love thee, proud Tamalpais, guard of our town,  
Whose face in calm majesty ever looks down.  
Far grander and higher the Yosemite's white dome,  
But less dear to my heart, because further from home.  
Of the mountains of Scotland, my father oft tells,  
And with love that's inherent, my Scottish heart thrills;  
With the Highlander's rapture, my youthful breast swells,  
As I roam free, untrammelled, o'er Marin's green hills.  
I love them! I love them! and shall till I die;  
When I pray that my grave in their bosom may lie.  
Thou, king of them all, with your grey rocky crest—  
When I die, may they lay me to sleep on thy breast.

#### WATER.

Many persons knowing that health and comfort depend very much upon the kind of water we drink and wash with, will be interested to know that in no country can be found purer or better water than in Marin county. In the southern and western portions the streams are strong and "living" during the entire year, and the character of the water is wholesome and pure, free from all mineral or vegetable

contaminations of an unpleasant or dangerous nature. In the eastern portions the streams are not as strong, but the quality is the same. Here will be appropriate to describe the manner water supply is frequently secured in California. The town of San Rafael is furnished with pure mountain water from an artificial lake called Lagunitas constructed on the side of Tamalpais, several miles from the town.

We quote a description of it: We cross this rolling land in the direction of Tamalpais and in a few moments stand upon the brink of one of the most beautiful sheets of water imaginable. Although we have gone up with the expectation of seeing a lake, yet we are surprised at the beauty and magnitude of the sheet before us. The water is as clear as crystal, and ordinarily the surface is as smooth as a mirror. There are bays and inlets, capes and promontories; and wooded groves and shaded dells near by. Altogether it is a spot far too beautiful and picturesque to be described by an ordinary pen. There is a small boat in which you may embark and row around the shores, visiting the fish breeding establishment and other points of interest. This fine body of water you must understand is not a natural lake, but is formed by a dam thrown across the valley at a narrow place. This dam is six hundred feet in length, and fifty-one feet high, and is a mass of earth it would seem an impossibility to move. It has a uniform thickness on top of thirty feet, and slopes off at the rate of two horizontal to one vertical foot. Its greatest thickness on the base is two hundred and twenty-one feet and it required 73,000 cubic yards of earth to construct it. Twenty-five acres of land are submerged, and one hundred and thirty-five millions of gallons of water retained; seven and a half millions of which is contained in the last foot of depth. This water is collected from a thousand acre water shed on the north-west side of Tamalpais, upon which it is estimated that at least five hundred millions of gallons have already fallen this season. As a matter of course much the greater part of this has run away through the waste weir, which is a sort of safety valve provided for the purpose of carrying off the surplus water, after a sufficient quantity has been collected in the lake. It is an immense flume twelve or fourteen feet wide and six or eight feet deep, with an inclination of about thirty degrees from the horizon, which is fall sufficient to convey water at a fearful velocity. The lower end of the flume is far below the base of the dam. During the late great storm the water rose to high water mark in the lake during the first day, and all the next, when the rain poured down in a manner wholly unprecedented, the waste weir was disgorging the surplus. Those who saw it say that the rushing of the water down that incline was something worth seeing. It went hissing and foaming by as you see it pass the sides of a fast steam vessel, and when it struck the rocks at the lower end it burst into spray and bounded into the air a hundred feet high, presenting a grand fan shaped *jet d' eau*. Now we have seen how the water is caught and con-

finel let us see how it is conveyed to town. It is drawn from the lake through a heavy pipe, the supply being regulated by a valve. On leaving the lake it is conveyed on the first part of its journey in a wooden flume box. But this is for only half a mile or less, when it is made to flow on to some sieves or strainers, to subdivide it into small streams, when it falls through the air twenty or thirty feet on to other strainers and sieves placed over a big hopper, which collects the water and starts it on its journey down hill in an eight inch wrought iron pipe. The object of this spraying is to aerate the water; a very necessary and important matter to look after. Between the top of the dam and tide water the vertical difference is about seven hundred and fifty feet, and between the aerating station nearly seven hundred feet. The water flows through the pipes down steep grades and along the valleys, following the road, seven miles to San Rafael, and eleven miles to the State Prison at San Quentin. We have a distributing reservoir in San Rafael to regulate pressure and insure an adequate supply in case of fire or accident to the trunk main. It may be proper to mention that the water collected by Tamalpais is as good as any in the world. Saucelito water is highly esteemed by mariners on account of its purity and freedom from mineral substances. Our water, collected on mountain sides, inaccessible to man or beast, is as good as possible.

#### ALDERNAY CATTLE.

It is thought for many reasons that our country is peculiarly adapted to Jersey cattle. They produce the richest butter, and a greater amount of it in proportion to the food consumed than any other breed. Being light and agile they climb our high hills with the greatest ease and not only entirely subsist on our grasses but produce quantities of butter with no other food. Mr. A. Mailliard has imported a herd of Jerseys of the purest blood, for the purpose of improving the dairy cattle of the county.

#### ROSS VALLEY.

The site of San Rafael is the confluence of two valleys; the principal of which trends off to the north-west and intercepts at a little more than a mile distant still another valley, which is broader and more important than the first named. This last is Ross Valley. We cannot see in what respect this charming vale is inferior to the most favored localities in the county. In fact it is a question whether it is not for several purposes, the superior locality of all others. The views from it cannot be surpassed; its locations for country seats are unrivalled, and its facilities of travel are equal now to San Rafael itself—as the railroad extends through the valley. Properly speaking Ross valley should be considered part of San Rafael, and be credited with all its climatic advantages. No one should see one without seeing the other. At Ross Landing Mr. Peter Smith keeps a very excellent stock of goods.

#### BOLINAS.

This is the name of a bay on the south coast, on which is situated a village of the same name, and by

which the township and school district are also known. The neighboring country is an excellent dairy region, and a considerable amount of good farming land is also found. Cutting fire wood for the San Francisco market is an important interest, and thousands of cords are annually brought from the spurs and ridges of Tamalpais, and in deep valleys between them, and shipped away. A steamer called the *Continental* plies regularly between Bolinas and San Francisco, as do a number of staunch sailing crafts. A stage line runs to Saucelito. There are two stores in the village one kept by J. C. Gibson and the other by Wm. Betten. George Burge keeps the Bay View Hotel.

#### OLEMA.

This village is situated in the interior of the county, two miles from the line of the North Pacific Coast Railroad. It is in the midst of a fine country, generally devoted to dairying; although much of the land is admirably adapted to farming purposes. Mr. J. McM. Shafter's residence is only a short distance from this place. Lying to the Westward is the celebrated Punta Reyes dairying country; which being within the region of maximum moisture is considered the best large body of dairy land in the State. The whole of it belongs to Mr. Shafter, the estate of his deceased brother, and to Mr. Chas. Webb Howard. They own respectively: J. McM. Shafter 29,672 acres; estate of O. L. Shafter 17,911 acres; Charles Webb Howard 17,534 acres. In addition to these separate amounts these parties own a tract of 10,000 acres, jointly. The store at Olema is kept by Mr. Wm. Friedlander, and the hotel by Mr. Garry Lansing.

#### NICASIO.

Whatever can be said in favor of the Olema country may be repeated in regard to Nicasio. Though it is removed some miles from the coast yet there is sufficient moisture to make it an excellent dairy country. The farmers in the neighborhood are among the best and most enterprising in the county. They have a Grange Organization of which P. K. Austin is master, and J. W. Noble—Secretary. Mr. A. J. Winslow keeps the store, and J. W. Noble keeps the Hotel.

#### TOMALES.

Two causes conspire to make this the most populous and wealthy settlement in the county. It is the best body of farming land we have, and for that matter is second to none in the State; and it was declared public domain, divided up into small parcels, and thrown open to settlement. Its immense fertility, however, would not avail for potatoes, but for the sea moisture which supplements the Spring rains and brings the crops on to ripeness. This is the potato country *par excellence*. Whoever wants a good farm and a cheap one should seek this locality. Lands have heretofore been low in this vicinity on account of its remoteness from market, and poor traveling facilities. The railroad however will alter all that, and in twelve months Tomales lands will average \$100 an acre. Messrs. Kowalsky & Co. keep the store, and keep one of huge proportions. J.

Julian keeps the hotel. William Vanderbilt Esq. is Master of the Grange, and Mr. N. J. Prince is Secretary.

#### SAN ANTONIO.

This fine country lies bordering Sonoma county, and though it is like the remainder of our county, rolling, yet the grass on its hills is rich and sweet, and its valleys pleasant and prolific. The best butter produced in the county is claimed for San Antonio. Its farmers, like their brethren in other localities, are prompt in business matters, and enjoy deservedly high credit. They have no village, but trade at Petaluma.

#### NOVATO.

Novato is our fruit growing region, and in that respect it is second to no place in the State. To understand the last remark fully the reader should know something of California fruits; he should know that in no other country on the globe is there such a variety, abundance and excellence of fruits. You can go to almost any fruit stand in America in the fall months and find golden-colored pears of perfect shape and exquisite flavor; which, upon inquiry, you will find were grown in California—have traversed plains and deserts, climbed the lofty ranges of the Sierra Nevada and the Rocky Mountains, and are there sound and perfect, thousands of miles from their home. Our fruits are a constant source of surprise to the stranger. You will find strawberries, raspberries, and blackberries for sale on the same stand, and will be told that strawberries are in season during nine or ten months of the year, and that raspberries go over into the blackberry season. In vegetables much the same thing will be remarked. Cauliflowers, green peas, new potatoes, asparagus, beets, turnips, celery, cabbages, are all fresh in season at once; and nearly all the time. This is explained when you know that we have Spring nearly all the time; and that rose-geraniums growing in the open air often attain the size of a hog's head. The quantities of fruits exposed for sale on the stands in the towns is another matter of astonishment. You will see ten bushels of Bartlett pears in a heap, as many more of other varieties; great piles of plums, and apples, and peaches by the cart load; to say nothing of a ton or two of grapes. This is merely the retail market. Go from that to the wholesale market and your wonder will know no bounds. You will see block after block of stores devoted almost exclusively to the sale of green fruits and melons. You will see at one view enough in your estimation to feed a nation: and yet the greater part is consumed. Go to the canning establishments and you will find hundreds of men engaged in that branch of the business. And now that the Alden process of drying has been successfully introduced, hundreds of other men are engaged in that department. To give you a fair idea of our productions we will mention that in 1874, it was estimated that five thousand tons of currants perished in Alameda county for lack of consumption notwithstanding thousands of tons were dried and otherwise prepared for foreign consumption. Next season many additional dryers will be put in

operation to correct this waste. Our notice would be very incomplete were we not to make special mention of our grapes. Go where you will, north or south, in valley or on mountain side, and you will find the grape; and not in meager quantities, but by fields. Our great vignerons count their vines by hundreds of thousands, and some by half millions. We have procured the most choice varieties from Europe, and to the taste they are as luscious as in their native habitat. We have the Tokay as large as the eggs of a quail, and many other fine varieties almost as good. Plums have no insect enemies, and hence are perfect. It is predicted that in twenty years our exports of prunes will be greater in value than our exports of grain. Elsewhere we have referred to wine.

At Novato you will find one of the great orchards of the State, owned by Messrs. Sweetser & DeLong. There you will see fruit-growing conducted on a scale commensurate with the other great undertakings our country is noted for. You will see acres and acres of apples, pears, peaches, plums, nectarines and apricots; and you will see a place the very model of order and exactitude. The shipments from this place aggregate hundreds of tons annually. In addition to which they manufacture a great quantity of cider, which is sold as such, or manufactured into vinegar. At the village Mr. A. Johnson keeps the store.

#### SAUCELITO.

From the earliest times Saucelito, on account of its excellent harbor, bold shores and unrivalled springs of drinking water, has been the favorite anchorage of men-of-war entering the bay of San Francisco. The writer has a peculiar fondness for the spot, as it was there his foot first touched the shores of California, and there he first learned to appreciate its blue skies and genial climate. Saucelito is the nearest spot to San Francisco available for the terminus of a great railroad; where ships and cars can be brought together without building miles of insecure and perishable wharves to reach deep water. The writer has passed months on board the *Ohio*, 84-gun ship, riding near enough to the shore at old Saucelito to hail the beach; and subsequently spent additional months on board the *Savannah*, 64-gun frigate, in the same position. These ships drew—the first 26 feet of water, and the latter 24 feet. To where those stately ships of war then rode at their anchors, wharves may be extended, and at little expense accommodations furnished for a hundred of the largest ships to load or discharge cargo at once. And this will be the destiny of our Marin county seaport. Children now born will see the day when the four thousand feet of water front of the two towns will be a substantial dock, alongside of which will be moored the fleets to be laden with the grain products of the Sacramento and all the valleys to the Westward, and probably of the San Joaquin, also. They will further see freight brought through from New York to Saucelito without breaking bulk or changing cars. This will not be

considered a wild prediction in view of what has been accomplished since the day we sat on the royal yard of the *St. Marys* twenty-six years ago, and looked in vain for a house on San Francisco bay! As we have said the harbor is free from mud-flats to obstruct the approach of vessels to the shores; an advantage which will one day be of incalculable value. The situation of the place, immediately behind high and abrupt hills, gives it a climate free from the rough blasts of San Francisco, and yet enough of the sea air to be agreeable. The near proximity of Saucelito to the great metropolis adds another to its long list of advantages. The merchant or mechanic may leave his work in the busy surging city and in thirty or forty minutes be in his mansion or cottage behind the hills, free from dust, noise and epidemics—where his children will grow up strong and healthy, on milk from his own cows and eggs from his own hens; where he can canter his own horse over the hills and collect new vital forces for the mental and physical encounters of the morrow. There are two towns at Saucelito; the New and the Old. The first is charmingly situated around the point on Richardson bay, where you have abundance of sunlight and fine views. The site, consisting of 1200 acres, was purchased in 1868 from Mr. S. R. Throckmorton, by the Sausalito Land & Ferry Co., (or by parties who subsequently incorporated under that title,) which proceeded to improve the property. The first step was to put on a reliable boat to furnish rapid and frequent transit to and from the metropolis. The first boat developed a traffic superior to her capacities, when a larger and finer one replaced her, which now performs service also for the North Pacific Coast railroad, which terminates at Saucelito. But this was not all the Company did. The town was laid out, wharves built, water front filled, and drives made and embellished. The first sale of lots was made at auction, and aggregated \$163,000; but on account of an unfortunate misunderstanding in reference to deferred payments, but \$50,000 was realized.

The old town adjoins the new, and contains 220 acres. It has been laid out into 1200 available building lots, which are easily accessible and are offered on easy terms. Its glory, however, is its 2500 feet of deep water front, and its numerous and copious springs of fresh water. In the Summer months Saucelito is one of the favorite resorts of excursionists from San Francisco. They go by hundreds to enjoy the climate, roll upon the wild flowers and feast their eyes upon the beauties of the scenery. In 1874 twenty cottages were erected, and under the management of the present efficient officers there is no question but that it will soon become an important place. Mr. S. R. Throckmorton, the former owner of Saucelito, still owns 16,740 acres in that vicinity. Some fine grazing land is found about there, and also some excellent farming land, The Reed Ranch we may mention as a choice property, lying under the protection of Tamalpais and in full view of San Francisco.

## SAN RAFAEL.

## EXORDIUM.

We come now to the last part of our work; which is to attempt the description of the most lovely place in the State of California. That we shall succeed in conveying any adequate idea of this charming spot we doubt; for who can do justice to the gorgeous sunny days of Winter; the magnificent views; the balmy atmosphere, and the other open air allurements? No one will do it, for the task is an impossibility. The history of the first settlement of the place has already been referred to; and that brief reference must suffice.

## SITUATION AND ASPECT.

San Rafael is situated about fourteen miles from San Francisco, in a northwesterly direction. It looks out upon the upper end of San Francisco bay, just before you reach the narrows which separate that sheet of water from San Pablo bay. It stands back from the water about two miles, in a valley fenced around by high hills on all sides, except towards the water, as noted. The water is to the eastward or a little to the south of east, whilst the prevailing Summer winds are from the opposite direction. Hence the high hills behind us are barriers to break the force of the sharp blasts that rush across the Peninsular of San Francisco, Understand that these barriers are right up to us, and many handsome mansions and picturesque cottages nestle on their sides, or in their sheltered coves. From towards Tomales the Summer winds come, broken in their course, and retarded and dissipated by one set of hills and mountains after another for twenty-five miles, until when they get to us they are no longer recognizable as the coast north-wester, with its chilling harshness and saturating moisture. This wind passes the Golden Gate as through a funnel, being closely confined to its channel by Tamalpais, which guards us to the south-west. It leads directly across San Francisco, strikes the high hills opposite, and is deflected up the bay with tremendous velocity. But it strikes far in front and away from us, and the attraction of the hot Sacramento valley is so great that it sweeps past, leaving us to bask in sunny calm and warmth, whilst our neighbors shiver under its penetrating influence. This accounts for our remarkable Summer climate. In Winter we have rains, but it does not rain all the time by any means; on the contrary it is frequently so dry that our farmers become fearful that not enough will fall to insure a crop. During the greater part of the time we have but little wind, or only light breezes. We are open to the southerly winds, which though they bring us

rain are otherwise not disagreeable; as they are not harsh or raw. It is a fact to be noted that we have no southerly winds except the rain-producing storms; which on an average blow far less than one third of the time. The other two thirds usually being weather so fine as to be utterly beyond description—weather in which you love to linger in the sun, and watch the vessels flitting by, or note the outlines of the hills or the far away blue mountains. The population of the place is about fifteen hundred. The buildings are mostly new and tasteful, which added to the situation of the place amidst exquisite scenery, strikes the visitor with wonder that so much beauty seems to be comparatively unknown and unappreciated. Keep in mind always, as you attempt to mentally compass this marvelous beauty, that the climate is as healthful as any on the globe. Free from the least trace of malaria, and miasm, and so antagonistic to epidemic disease that scarlet fever, the scourge of some countries, yields to treatment as easily as measles. This is one of the reasons why persons with delicate children should seek this locality as a place of residence. With an abundance of room, and ample opportunities for outdoor exercise, with a climate not too hot nor too cold, children will grow up strong and robust, and above and beyond the attacking point of disease.

## SCENERY AND CLIMATE.

We have before us a letter from a lady recently removed to San Rafael, to her sister in the Eastern States, which we introduce to show the impression made by our town upon all who see it:

SAN RAFAEL, October 4th, 1874.

*My Dearest H:* Are you not thinking us tardy in sending you news of the disposal we have finally made of ourselves in California? Well, we have at length quietly settled down to home life, after three months quest of the most desirable place to call home. It seems to me we might have searched the world over in vain, to find a lovelier place than San Rafael. It is only an hour's distance from San Francisco, and might be considered within the suburbs of that great metropolis, although the climate is much warmer; in fact would indicate a far more southern latitude. We are sheltered in this happy valley from the bleak winds and chilling fogs that sweep over the coast by Mount Tamalpais (pronounced Tamal-pice,) by beautifully wooded hills and heights around us. Tamalpais looms up in solitary grandeur, upon one side 2600 feet in height, with his topmost peak enveloped oftentimes in the mists and

fogs that seldom succeed in getting over and making a lodgement in this romantic and favored nook. On the other side, is a fine view of San Francisco bay, upon which you seldom look without seeing steamers and vessels of different descriptions passing in sight. In one view is blended mountain and ocean scenery, those two elements of the grand and beautiful in nature so seldom combined, at least on our continent. I think of M, and his *penchant* for sketching water scenes, very often in watching the white sails on the bay. What a fine study these glorious views of mountain, water, and cloud scenery would be! I never saw such exquisite effects of light and shadow. There seems to be sometimes an atmospheric illusion giving all the appearance of a reflection on a Claude Lorraine glass. It is very often perfectly irresistible in passing a window to pause and admire and look and admire. Indeed it is so beautiful, in its various changing phases, that you seem never to recognize exactly the same picture. Each window in the house forms the frame-work as it were, of an ever changing landscape. The roads and drives are beautiful, with scarcely any more dust or mud than if they were macadamized. This is owing to the peculiar soil, which is composed mostly of sand and gravel.

Midway up Mount Tamalpais an artificial lake supplies the town with delicious water, clear as crystal and decidedly the best we have tasted in California. Not only for drinking, but for washing purposes, can I testify to its excellence, judging by the clothes Kong Lee, our Chinese laundryman brings home. They are snowy white, and beautifully done up. As to climate, it is unexceptionable. It is just cool enough to make the sunshine delightful, though occasionally a parasol is not objectionable at mid-day. Of course we have an exceptional hot day or cold day now and then, but I suppose on the whole, the temperature is as uniform as could be found anywhere in the world. San Rafael is the site of a Jesuit mission, of that name, founded in 1824. Just in sight of where I am writing stand a long row of ancient pear trees, planted at that time by the Priests, which still bear fruit, and which the school children now seem to appropriate as an inheritance from those kindly hands.

Owing to its mild and uniform climate and great healthfulness it became the Sanitarium of all the other missions on the coast. In passing through the town you would be charmed with many beautiful and highly improved places. Scattered over the hills on picturesque heights stand stately residences, built with artistic taste and effect. There are three churches, and a very handsome and imposing Court House, surrounded by a square, tastefully ornamented with flowers and shrubbery. This is a very paradise for flowers. We pass frequently a cottage completely embowered among roses, and over the porch of which fuchsias are trained like vines. I saw in one yard a flourishing young orange tree with ripe fruit on it, and the almond tree is very common. Such masses of gorgeous coloring over geranium

hedges, and flower beds! Moreover, they live through the winter, without any protection. During the Summer time, the dry season, they are kept refreshed by daily showers from the limped waters of Lagunitas, the artificial lake on the mountain. It seems that all the favors nature scatters so liberally over different climes are here combined. We have the soft balmy air and semi-tropical fruits of the "Land of Flowers," while, as paradoxical as it may seem, we are strengthened by the health-giving bracing atmosphere of sea and mountain air of New Port and the White Mountains. Nature has been equally lavish in adorning this beautiful country, where every phase of the wild picturesque and grand are met with, and contrasted with the peaceful, dreamy, pastoral and beautiful in landscape scenery. I was thinking of some place familiar to us both, with which to compare San Rafael, in order to convey a better idea of its beauty. You remember Marietta in upper Georgia, when it was the favorite resort of the wealthy and cultivated people of the low-countries, who sought pure mountain air, fine water, country drives and rambles, with the amenities of the most agreeable society, for their Summer sojourn. If San Rafael with its surroundings, by some geographical metamorphosis could have taken the place of Marietta in those palmy days of yore, what a world renowned spot it would have become! Now think of a quiet pleasant home here, where children are exempt from climatic disadvantages and enjoy all the advantages of country life, and good schools—and the man of business, may in an hour, be in the whirl and excitement and life of such a place as San Francisco, to transact his daily affairs, and you realize that here one need seek no farther to make a home in the true sense of the word, humble tho' it be. For with the idea of permanence, a *disideratum* in this shifting, changing country of ours, one should surely endeavor to enshrine, by every endearing association connected with the spot, his home in the heart of his child.

#### ANOTHER LETTER.

Impressions from persons fresh from the East, and who have no interest in practicing deception, we think the best testimony we can offer; therefore we place another letter before the reader: You say that you do not know what sort of place San Rafael is! I forgive you this time, but hereafter you shall not be able to plead ignorance of the most charming spot on the continent—most charming because its scenery is the most superb, its climate the most mild and equable, and its society the most cultivated and refined.

But I will tell you something of this in detail. We sit in a little cove sheltered around by high and picturesque ridges and hills, with a front view of San Francisco bay, to which I cast my eye at this moment and see a fine square rigged vessel, with all sails set, working up the bay, and thirteen schooners and sloops bound up and down; some with a fair wind breasting the tide, and others with the wind foul, yet working to windward with the current. Beyond

these vessels, ten or fifteen miles away, is the range of the Contra Costa hills, with Mount Diablo still further beyond, and Oakland and Berkeley at their feet in the foreground, with their lines and groups of white houses showing for several miles along. The bay, mind, is between us and those hills and towns. This is one of the fine pictures our people enjoy. I said that we were nestled in a cove among the hills. Beyond the hills, four miles from us, as the crow flies, is a great, grand mountain, with big ribs, rocky peaks and steep sides. But I will not attempt a description. I have seen many places in America, but none compare favorably with this. Its climate is in all respects equal to its scenery. As you well know I left lucrative employment, gave up a fine position, and left behind kindred friends and acquaintances in search of health. I had arrived at the point when it was either go West or go to the cemetery; and I think the majority of my friends were of opinion that in leaving I did my family great injustice, as I would live but a short time, and would leave them in the land of the stranger. Man is given to hope, and I was a man, and I came. When I left your city in June last I could not walk half a mile, and was in constant dread of hemorrhages, which of all things on earth are the most depressing. A man who has received a gun-shot wound in his chest, only can appreciate the feelings of those who have bleeding lungs.

Being a believer in books I studied all the authors on pulmonary complaints, and carefully compared my symptoms with those described. My case arose first from a slight attack of pleuro-pneumonia from which inflammation set up, aggravated by a general derangement of the system, brought about by sedentary habits, close application to business, literary work, and malarious complications; which latter stopped my liver from doing its duty—which in turn caused the stomach to cease its functions and grow irritable and tender. Indigestion was the result, and that shut off the supply of nutrition, run down the system, thinned the blood, left me open to catarrhal attacks, and laid the foundation for tuberculosis. This was my diagnosis. Now I argued that I was still possessed of a vast amount of *mental energy*—was headstrong though leg-weary—and if I could but hold the inflammation in check and get my liver to acting properly by removing myself from the malarial influences and the desk, I believed I would recover. I believed this more strongly too when I was told of the many instances of recovery by persons similarly affected as myself. I had a clear and distinct idea of the climatic conditions my case required and the treatment needed: I wished to find a place warmed by the sunshine every day in the year, for I desired to be in the sun as much as possible. I wished for a climate, equable and mild; neither changeable, nor hot nor cold. If changeable, I would continue to suffer from catarrh, if cold I would be compelled to house myself beside the fire, if hot I would be relaxed and enervated, and not feel desire for exercise. After looking

over the country carefully I think I have found the climatic conditions required by the invalid suffering as I have described. Malaria there is absolutely none. "What has been the practical effect?" you are ready to ask. I will tell you in as few words as possible. At first the struggle between the malarial influences and the new climate was very severe. Every two or three weeks I had a spell, each succeeding one however being weaker than its predecessor. As these grew lighter I found my system improving in tone; the color going out to the ends of my fingers and toes, and I also found my pins getting stronger under me. There is a witching influence in the air that seems to coax you out to drink it in, then if you are afoot you see a rock just up there half a mile on the hill side, which looks very curious and you go to see it; if on horseback and mounted on a mettlesome nag you feel ashamed to draw rein under six or seven miles, and you come in after a glorious canter or ramble of an hour, feeling like a four-year-old. This exercise in the open air is the motive power which sets the liver to going, which makes the stomach work, which digests the food, which provides nutrition, which raises the system above the disease. Does this put you in mind of the House that Jack Built? Possibly, but it has built *me* up. I have got back my strength, and have no more idea that I am an invalid than other people.

San Rafael, Cal., Nov. 4th, 1874.

Appropriate to reinforce and fortify these glowing testimonials from private persons, will be the following paper from a medical man of learning, thought and skill, who has made the matter of climate for invalids the study of years, and now for the first time gives tongue to his thoughts and deductions. Read and thoroughly consider all he say

#### ON CHANGE OF CLIMATE FOR THE SICK.

BY J. F. GEARY M. D.

That the sick receive temporary or permanent benefit by change of air or climate; that in fatal cases life is often prolonged, and in obstinate and apparently unmanageable ones, under even excellent medical care, complete recovery results, are propositions admitted by medical men all over the world. Experience has demonstrated their truth. Every medical man is therefore interested in what may be called *Sanitary Geography*. Indeed no man in active professional practice can afford to be ignorant of so important a subject. Thirteen years ago when I settled in San Francisco I found that I was in a *new climate*, the peculiarities of which were unknown to me, and which soon convinced me that my former knowledge, founded principally on the data afforded by zones, or degrees of latitude, afforded me no clue to a choice of local changes for the benefit of my patients. Like nearly every thing else in California, hills and dales required careful "prospecting" before one struck the right spot.

The necessities of my patients, and numerous and

frequent inquiries from abroad, compelled me to turn my earnest attention to "the best climate on the coast." Letters from the East, from the British Islands and Europe, have been received during my residence here. They came from people in all ranks and callings, and referred chiefly to diseases of the throat, bronchia and lungs. In the early days my replies were necessarily rather general and loose in their character; time, experience and local knowledge being necessary for the accumulation of accurate information. In thirteen years however, even a dull fellow must under compulsion have gathered some useful scraps on such subjects as force themselves on his daily attention. For even the most skillful and successful medical men find their experience and prescriptions at fault, and cases occur from time to time which "defy the doctor." Then the natural course is an appeal to "climate" and "change of air" for as long as the sufferer can fight he prefers to have the advantage of the best ground and the best season. Time and experience having done for me on this coast what they do for most people under similar circumstances, I am glad to be able in this form to make compensation for what remains due to my early correspondents and supply a general answer to the numerous friends whom I have often been obliged to put off with a small item on subjects that required more time and labor than I had at command. The many failures and disappointments in the treatment of some forms of disease, especially those whom the favorable reports of the climate induced to come to this city for relief, compelled me to turn my attention very early to such places as report had brought under my notice as most favorable to given forms of disease, for which San Francisco was unfavorable, and rather tended to aggravate than relieve.

Oakland, San Jose, Santa Clara, Menlo Park, San Rafael, and the southern parts of the State received each its respective share of praise; and at first having myself little or no choice, I was obliged to recommend at random; so that like a fashionable nostrum, that which was the latest praised enjoyed the greatest patronage. But for more useful and accurate information, more settled and reliable opinions, which experience has ratified, I must confess my obligation to the late Dr. Gray of this city, an article from whose pen early attracted my attention. I regret I cannot recall where I met with it, but it gave me what I deem good grounds for my first preference as to choice of climate for invalids. On his recommendation, supported by reasons and data, that seemed very satisfactory, I sent my first patient to San Rafael (then a very small village) by preference, eleven years ago. It would seem probably egotistic to give a numerical estimate of those who have under my directions tried that climate; but it is not too much to say that many hundreds have done so. Some of those were cases in the last stage of consumption for whom medicine and climate were, and always will be, alike unavailing. But in no other form of disease has the climate failed to produce the best possible results, and even changes

scarcely to be hoped for in many cases. Disease of the throat, and bronchia, asthma, and even the incipient stage of consumption, as well as general debility from over exertion, or long sickness, have yielded with wonderful rapidity to the benign influences of the warm yet bracing air of that place. Some of the first sent there have made it their permanent home, not altogether to my advantage. Asthma, that most baffling of all diseases finds its relief and very often cure in San Rafael, as numbers now residing there can testify. A gentleman, not a patient of mine, informed me a week ago that he had had a severe affection of the throat for ten years, which refused to yield to every mode of treatment which could be thought of or recommended. Eight years since he went to reside in the neighborhood of San Rafael, and since then has had a complete immunity from his old enemy; he had besides a wife and seven growing up children and "never paid a doctor's bill in all that time." I could easily multiply cases of this kind but time and space are limited, and much remains to be said to show that this experience rests on more satisfactory bases than the mere statement or experience of any one medical man. It is well known to every Californian that this county, or the "Mission San Rafael," was the chosen resort of the Indians long before the place was known by its present name or occupied by the early Catholic missionaries; and it is also equally true that the missionaries in their turn chose it as the Sanitarium for their sick members and sent them thither from all parts of the coast. Nor has the practice ceased to the present day. These facts are household words; the traditional history of the place. And why leading schools and colleges have not been founded there has always been a surprise to the writer of these pages. No climate is better suited for the purpose; nowhere on this coast can such natural advantages be secured.

A patient of mine, one of the first sent, was the only one to remain a whole season at the only boarding house then—about eleven years since—in the place. The boarding house had been a "meeting house" originally, but converted by its owner to a new use; and besides a "hotel" not well suited to give the necessary accommodation to sick people, was the only one. This patient now lives in a handsome home in one of San Rafael's loveliest valleys. The town is changed indeed, and from a population of only five or six hundred it is now seventeen hundred. There are three excellent hotels and several well managed boarding houses. Gentlemen's mansions in considerable numbers dot the valleys and hill sides. Gas and water add to their comforts, and though I speak with some acquaintance of distant lands, I fear neither a charge of exaggeration nor contradiction, when I assert that the town of San Rafael, viewed from one of the many hills that enclose it, is one of the most beautiful country towns in the world. I should have made this assertion with some hesitation were it not supported by similar and stronger expressions of praise from very many whose travels abroad, whose taste and appre-

ciation of natural and artistic scenery were much more than I can claim. San Rafael is situated only fifteen miles from San Francisco, yet all that can be said in favor of the former as to diseases of the chest &c. does not hold good in regard to the latter during the Summer months at least; and I feel compelled to state that the very reverse is true. I know of no place where persons suffering from diseases of the chest have less to hope for, from the middle of June till the middle of September, than San Francisco. The reasons for this difference between two points so adjacent is here pertinent, San Francisco is distant from the Pacific Ocean only six miles, that space is composed almost entirely of barren sand hills, so bleak, so arid, so forbidding as to make the prospect painful; over these the trade winds sweep with unobstructed, unmodified sway for the greater portion of nearly every day during the above named period, bearing on their wings clouds of fine sand and dust, as well as the exhalations from three or four large and now thickly inhabited burying grounds, which have been located with singular indifference to, or extraordinary ignorance of sanitary laws. The dead decompose between the ocean and a large, wealthy, and populous city, and the trade winds carry back daily the remains of the departed to their former homes, there being neither intervening hills to shelter, nor forests to absorb, or obstruct the liberated and dangerous elements! But these are not the only vicious compounds that the ocean winds bear to us on their backs.

I need scarcely inform the general reader, much less the man of science, that sea water holds in solution chloride of sodium, iodine, bromide, sulphur, phosphorus, silver, magnesium and potassium, and that in response to the heat of the sun these are daily given up to float as a large admixture in the clouds of watery vapor which the winds from the Pacific bring into San Francisco during the summer months. It is well known to all careful medical thinkers and observers that the above elements, especially the first six are *in excess*, the most dangerous irritants and aggravators in cases of throat and chest trouble; and therefore the place where these conditions exist is certain to prove not only unfavorable but most dangerous to such sufferers; and hence both science and experience have demonstrated San Francisco to be one of the worst places on the Pacific Coast for consumption, asthma &c during the Summer. Now as San Rafael is only fifteen miles from San Francisco it would seem at first sight, especially to strangers, rather paradoxical that the former should prove a vale of health, whilst the latter should be the grave of a given class of sufferers. But by a glance at the map it will be seen that the trade winds in reaching San Francisco from the ocean have only a distance of six miles over sand hills and burying grounds to travel before reaching the city, whilst to arrive at San Rafael they pass over a distance of twenty-seven miles consisting of ranges of hills and valleys, wooded lands and fine pastures. In their passage

over this space the winds are deprived of their noxious elements by absorption and modified in their force before they reach the sheltered dales of San Rafael and its vicinity. Hence the difference in climate and in sanitary character. Hence it is that whilst San Francisco is one of the most healthy cities in the world, it is the most unfavorable for those cases already mentioned; whilst San Rafael as well as the greater portion of Marin county is now as it has always been, the Sanitarium not only of those suffering from special forms of disease but from general ailments. It is at present a settled question that a uniformly warm climate, sea air, or warm and humid atmosphere are dangerous to pulmonary subjects, and that the best climatic conditions are those which combine dry bracing mountain air, moderate warmth, the shelter of hills and forests, which guard against the effects of sudden changes, and modify those violent periodical storms from which no place is altogether free. Now much has been said and written of the southern part of this State; and a very great current of health-seekers led to resort to Santa Barbara and San Diego. But whilst many have derived decided benefit from a sojourn at those places I must say that the greater number have come back disappointed; if not disgusted with their experience; and always those who were led to try them for lung, chest, and kindred troubles. They came back worse as to their special ailments, with increased debility and prostration, whilst those who only needed rest and change of scene returned greatly improved and full of high praises of the climate. The reasons are clear enough: the conditions of climate required by the former class do not exist in the damp, foggy sea air of Santa Barbara, nor in the too warm, uniform langour-producing climate of San Diego; whilst every climate that affords fine weather, recreation and rest must do all the others require. A land flowing with milk and honey, offering corn, wine and oil, the varied fruits of the most favored tropical climes, with rich pastures for flocks and herds, like Southern California, may fail—as it certainly does—to be the sanitary home of the consumptive or the asthmatic; nor should such persons have been led astray by the too general descriptions of “superb climate” &c—nor suppose that a land that needs only to be “tickled with a hoe” to make it “laugh with a harvest” is equally beneficent when appealed to in behalf of certain forms of disease. It must also be borne in mind that the word “South” has not the same relative significance when used in reference to the southern part of California, as it has when applied to the “Southern States” of the East. The relative difference of heat and cold are by no means proportionate, nor are the products of the soil in so marked a contrast. It is hardly worth while to send a sick person in search of health to a given place because the fruit grower or cattle breeder finds it his promised land, and experience alone can teach him how much is lost by a long journey, low and unsuitable diet, and very inferior and comfortless accommodations.

Besides the effect of mere climate there are some other considerations that should be taken into the account when we desire a change of place for our patients; among these are the influence of scenery, the advantages of society, of varied amusements, good and suitable food, apartments and convenient change of place. It is hardly necessary to multiply arguments to prove that what is good and pleasant for the healthy and robust is equally so for invalids, whether in the process of gradual recovery, or struggling against a fatal malady to stretch the period of existence to its utmost. The effect of healthful and varied scenery on the mind and body is acknowledged by all, coveted by all, and beneficial to all in every condition of life, and in every stage of health. Its cheering, elevating and invigorating influences draw us out of ourselves, bring us into lofty companionship with nature in her sublimer aspects, remind us that in spite of adverse fortune and declining health, we are heirs of a higher, a nobler, a richer inheritance than all that fortune can give or take away.

"To hold converse with nature's charms  
And view her stores unrolled,"

is the privilege of all, is the instinct of all, whether they have power to express it or not; each one can say with a poet who was no stranger to sickness and sorrow himself—

"Creation's heir, the world, the world is mine!"

I venture to assert that in no spot within thousands of miles of San Francisco can this longing be more fully gratified, this enjoyment more fully afforded than in San Rafael and its neighborhood. There are few spots of the many beautiful ones of the British Islands that can be compared with ours without advantage to us. I can only add my own testimony to that of a large number of men of taste, learning and travel who have declared in my hearing that the scenery of San Rafael and its vicinity was exquisitely beautiful beyond anything they remembered. Take the view to the north-east over hills, dales and miles of water, forming the foreground to the distant range of the Contra Costa, crowned by the towering peak of "Mount Diablo," and you have a land and water view which is most difficult to equal. Or turn your back on this picture and descend into the valley of San Anselmo, where at all seasons of the year you may enjoy several degrees more of heat than in the sister valley, and in full view of Mount Tamalpais from base to peak, you have a landscape to which only the artist or the poet can do justice. But it is useless to attempt a minute description of any one or two spots, where the whole country is one panorama of varied beauty and grandeur, and it may safely be said that if the effect of scenery is considered conducive to health and mental recreation, few places in California can supply it in a higher degree than San Rafael.

Now, sick or well we mope, we pine, we rest without the companionship of congenial fellow beings. "It is not good for man to be alone" is as true as it is old. I need hardly say that this part

of the suburbs of San Francisco affords social advantages as pleasant and agreeable as can well be desired; for though the place be new, the people have been educated and lived in other lands. San Francisco with its still more extensive social circle, its wealth, its amusements, its libraries, is within an hour and a quarters time; and this will, it is expected be under an hour as soon as the railroad now finished, is running. This affords the necessary change so desirable for health and rest seekers, and which every medical man will advise and encourage. The markets of San Francisco supply three times a day all the luxuries and necessaries of the table, and every delicacy needed for the sick. Three or four hotels and several boarding houses afford comfortable and reasonable accommodation to all classes of visitors.

In conclusion I can safely recommend those seeking health, recreation, or homes in a fine climate, with every social and natural advantage that may be reasonably expected, to visit this place and form their own estimate of its value. But the visitor of a day or a few days, who, homesick and wearied, is in no condition to form a judgment. Take a little time to rest and look around you, else you will be only like "fools and children who judge of an unfinished work." And remember that as no two objects in nature are exactly alike, no two days since the creation of the world have been exact copies of each other; so you must not dream of paradisaical weather, and when you find the first day or week falls short of the vision, conclude that there is no reality in all that has been said, and that we have been rearing up a "baseless fabric" to delude and mock your credulity. Stay, as we have done, and judge for yourself. A month or two will convince any one except a mere dreamer that our statements are as reliable and fair as truth can make them. The writer has nothing to seek, nothing to gain, nothing to expect from any quarter, he only states here at length what he would have gladly written in reply to the many inquiries already referred to; and having given the results of his experience and convictions as a medical man, he does not fear to risk his reputation (which is of some value to him) on what he has placed before the public.

NOTE.—I have made no reference to the temperature as it will be found in detail in another place.

632 Howard street, San Francisco, Cal.

#### CONSUMPTION.

To follow this we present several extracts from eminent medical authorities upon the treatment of pulmonary troubles; all of which tend to show that the treatment best adapted to the subjugation of consumption is a climate in which the invalid may spend the greater portion of his time in the open air—which climate is found at San Rafael. We begin with Dr. Felix von Niemeyer, Professor of Pathology &c. at the University of Tubingen \*

"The treatment of consumption has made great ad-

\*Niemeyer's Text book, vol 1 p p 239 et seq.

vance since the recognition of the fact that the disease depends, as a rule, upon inflammatory action, and is only now and then due to neoplasm. This view of the case has not led to the introduction of any new remedies for consumption, but it has enabled us more definitely to establish indications for remedies already long in use, so that by their methodical application, better results have been attained than were formerly gained at a time when consumption and cancer were regarded as equally incurable, and were somewhat similarly treated.

*Prophylaxis* against consumption requires, in the first place, that, when an individual shows signs of defective nutrition and a feeble constitution, especially if already he have given positive evidence of unusual delicacy, with a tendency to diseases which result in caseous products, *he should be placed, if possible, under influences calculated to invigorate the constitution, and to extinguish such morbid tendency.*

A proper supply of fresh air is of equal importance with regulation of the diet. The facts adduced above, illustrating the baneful effect of continual in-door life in producing scrofula and consumption, are not sufficiently taken into account by many physicians. They very often suffer delicate, sickly children to sit day after day, and six hours at a time, upon the benches of a crowded school-room, after which they have their tasks at home to prepare, private lessons to take, the piano to play, etc. Cod-liver oil and an occasional month at a watering-place cannot possibly repair the effects of such a mode of life. People in easy circumstances, who have delicate and scrofulous children, especially if subject to croup and bronchitis, should be induced to spend their winters in the South, so that the children may also pass those months in the open air, which in our climate would be too cold. This is a very common practice in Russia, where the pernicious effects of in-door life during the long winter are very conspicuous. Persons in whom a tendency to consumption is suspected should be strictly forbidden to inhale an atmosphere charged with smoke or dust, or which is too hot or too cold. It is a matter of daily occurrence that patients from the better class, suffering from advanced consumption, are not sufficiently urged by their physicians to withdraw from their occupation, to throw up their position at the counting-house or office, and to keep away from club-rooms, with their over-heated and tobacco-laden atmosphere. It is often by exposure to irritants like the above, whose effect is so very injurious to the inflamed lung, that the extension of the inflammatory product is aggravated and made to terminate in disorganization, while, by their careful avoidance, the disease is often promptly arrested and brought to a favorable issue.

Were it not for the very grave objections already detailed, I should counsel most consumptive patients to keep the house during our Northern winter, and to maintain the utmost uniformity of temperature in their chamber, in order to preserve their lungs from further harm. This dilemma may be obviated by

making the patient avoid the Northern winter, by sending him to some place where he can spend the greater part of the day in the open air, without risk of taking cold, or of inhaling a raw, inclement atmosphere. This, in my opinion, is the real benefit derivable from change of climate. When a patient has the means, we should never omit to enjoin upon him to make the sacrifice."

Following that eminent authority we introduce another of no less repute, to wit: Dr. John Hughes Bennett, Professor of the Institutes of Medicine, University of Edinburgh.\*

"The avoidance of those circumstances likely to deteriorate the constitution on the one hand, or induce pulmonary symptoms on the other, offers a wide field for the judicious practitioner, especially in his character as a watchful guardian over his patient's health. One of the great difficulties we have to overcome in this climate, is the frequent variations of temperature, and the sudden changes from fervent heat to chilling cold. Supposing that you have the means of supporting nutrition and keeping down local irritation, it is by no means certain that good will be accomplished, from the impossibility of securing those hygienic regulations and that equable climate, which are necessary to carry out the third indication. In the first place, nutrition itself is more connected with proper exercise and breathing fresh air than many people imagine. It does not merely consist in stimulating the appetite and giving good things to eat. It requires—1st, Food in proper quantity and quality; 2d, Proper digestion; 3d, Healthy formation of blood; 4th, A certain exchange between the blood and the external air on the one hand, and between the blood and the tissues on the other; and 5th, It requires that there should be proper excretion, that is, separation of what has performed its allotted function and become useless. All these processes are necessary for nutrition, and not merely one or two of them, for they are all essentially connected with, and dependent on one another. Hence the means of prevention consist in carrying out those hygienic regulations which secure the performance of these different nutritive acts, the most important of which are attention to climate, exercise, and diet.

Much has been written on climate, but the one which appears to me best is that which will enable the phthisical patient to pass a few hours every day in the open air, without exposure to cold or vicissitudes of temperature on the one hand, or excessive heat on the other. Whenever such a favored locality may be found during the winter and spring months, its advantages should be considered as dependent on exercise, and on the stimulus given to the nutritive functions, rather than to its influence on the lungs directly. What is required in these cases is the means of exercise, whether on foot, on horseback, or in a carriage, where the patient is protected from cold winds, and where the mind can be amused by pleasant sights and cheerful conversation.

\* Bennett's Practice of Medicine pp 746 et seq.

Such is the case in all those favored localities considered best for consumptive people. Such an outdoor means of recreation, combined with careful hygienic regulations at home, would go far to remove many of the difficulties which we have to encounter in the ordinary treatment of consumption."

We next introduce Doctor Henry Bennet, an invalid himself, and an eminent authority on pulmonary diseases. Doctor Bennet resides at Mentone, a noted health resort in the South of France, where he makes a specialty of the treatment of chest diseases. He has written a book called "Winter in the South of Europe," from which we quote (pp. 127 *et seq.*) He believes "phthisis to be essentially a disease of debility—that it principally attacks those who have received organizations deficient in vitality from their parents, or who have injured the vitality of an originally good constitution by excesses of any kind, or in whom such a constitution has been impaired by overwork or by hardship and privation independent of their own will. In such a disease—one essentially of defective vitality—a bracing, stimulating climate such as I have described, must be beneficial, and has been most decidedly so, both in my own case and those of many whom I have attended. If a consumptive patient can be improved in health, and thus brought to eat and sleep well, thoroughly digesting and assimilating food, the battle is half won, and helping the physician to attain this end is the principal benefit of the winter climate of the Riviera. Amongst the consumptive patients I have attended those who were in the early or even secondary stages of the disease, and had vitality and constitutional stamina left, have mostly done well. I have seen in many young persons well-marked crude tuberculous deposits disappear, gradually absorbed. In various cases of accidental phthisis in middle-aged overworked men, the amelioration has been still more apparent. I have seen well-marked cavities become partly or entirely cicatrized, and the constitutional symptoms gradually subside, the general health and strength steadily improving. Those who are in the last stages of the disease, on the contrary, appear to derive but little benefit from the change. The malady seems to progress slowly but steadily. They suffer from the cold and the wind, from the occasional outburst of wet, chilly weather. Such patients in the last stages of phthisis; emaciated unequal to any exertion, evidently arrived at the concluding stage of their earthly pilgrimage, are in my opinion better at home or in a warmer climate than that of Mentone. It is easy to understand that a dry, bracing, cool, invigorating climate, such as I have described, should have a beneficial influence on the respiratory mucus membrane of persons who have still some of the vital power of youth, or some constitutional stamina left. When we add to this, all but daily exercise in the open air throughout the winter, in the midst of magnificent scenery, removal from the cares, anxieties, and duties of ordinary life, pleasant social intercourse with fellow-sufferers and their families,.....we certainly have united all the

hygienic influences calculated to renovate the general health, and thus to arrest the development of tubercular disease. Indeed I am firmly convinced that a warmer and milder climate, only to be found in a tropical or sub-tropical region, is less favorable to the recovery of health in chronic chest disease. ....Heat and moisture debilitate and relax the economy; while moderate cold and a dry atmosphere invigorate and strengthen it, and in the treatment of phthisis, the renovation of the constitutional health, as repeatedly stated, is of primary importance."

#### THE SOUTH OF FRANCE AND SAN RAFAEL.

You will observe Dr. Bennet's reference to Mentone as a place suited to certain cases, which he mentions. You will also observe that he refers to the climate as dry, bracing, cool and invigorating, and doubtless it is; but in this respect it cannot be compared to San Rafael. In the same work Doctor Bennet informs us that at Mentone they had on a given year 69 days on which the sky was overcast and the sun obscured without rain, and 80 days of rain; which would make a total of 149 days of cloudy disagreeable weather. At Mentone the thermometer rarely attains the maximum temperature of 58 degrees in winter; and yet for the cases mentioned Mentone is a good climate! Go carefully over our weather tables and compare them with Mentone. When you shall have finished we believe that you will unhesitatingly give your judgment in favor of San Rafael. If you have any doubt, however, read a letter upon that subject in the appendix to Nordhoff's "California."

#### OUR WEATHER TABLES,

Our tables were carefully compiled at the Banking House of U. M. Gordon & Co., San Rafael, from observations made by Mr. Gordon himself, and Mr. R. K. Weston, and are as correct as possible. The reader will observe that there has been no effort to delude by making the observations at a late hour in the day, and an early hour in the evening. In winter time the coldest period is at 7 o'clock in the morning, the time of one of our observations. The winter months given in those tables were the most rainy and disagreeable ever known in California, therefore we call your attention to the following summary kindly furnished by the United States Signal Service Bureau.

November 1874—monthly mean of thermometer, 56½ degrees; humidity, 771; highest temperature, 69 degrees; lowest temperature, 44 degrees; mean of maximum temperatures, 60 degrees; mean minimum temperatures, 52 degrees; mean daily range of temperature, 8 degrees; total rain-fall, 6.55 inches; number of cloudy days, other than those on which rain fell, 2; number of days on which rain fell, 6.

December 1874—Monthly mean of thermometer, 50¾ degrees; humidity 722; highest temperature, 62 degrees; lowest temperature, 40 degrees; mean of maximum temperatures, 55 degrees; mean of minimum temperatures, 45.6 degrees; mean daily range of temperature, 9.4 degrees; total rainfall, 0.33 inches;

number of cloudy days, other than those on which rain fell, none; number of days on which rain fell, 4.

January 1875—Monthly mean of thermometer, 49.3; humidity, 760; highest temperature, 62 degrees; lowest temperature, 39 degrees; mean of maximum temperatures, 53.9 degrees; mean of minimum temperatures, 44.2 degrees; mean daily range of temperature, 9.6 degrees; total rain-fall, 8.01 inches; number of cloudy days, other than those on which rain fell, 4; number of days on which rain fell, 11.

At the time of this writing the month of February is half gone, and thus far we have had no rain or bad weather. Keep in mind what the above eminent authorities tell you is needed to conquer pulmonary troubles—sunlight, dryness of atmosphere, a climate neither hot nor cold, and free from violent changes of any kind; keep this mind we say, and consult the figures, and see if you may not find it. Possibly our rhetoric may mislead you; the figures cannot. We could safely rest our case upon the evidence of the dry unimpeachable figures.

#### ACCOMMODATIONS.

At present we have five hotels in operation, with an aggregate capacity of 175 rooms. The chambers are generally well furnished, and most of them are heated by open fires. The rate of board at the most expensive place is \$100 per month, for man and wife, with suite of rooms; or \$60 per month for a single man. The quarters, however, are very good. At the other places prices vary from \$10 to \$12 per week.

Many persons coming to stay several months prefer to rent a cottage and keep house. Rents average about six dollar per room, per month, the houses being neat and comfortable. Chinese laundrymen do washing for families, at from \$1.75 to \$2.50 per month, for each person in the family; and they do the washing very well. Elsewhere in this pamphlet will be found a report of the retail market of the town.

#### HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

The means of taking pleasant and agreeable exercise in the open air is a matter of importance to invalids; and as riding, both in vehicles and on horse back, is frequently recommended and preferred we have looked up the livery stable statistics and present them. We have two large and well stocked stables, which are equal to the accommodation of a great many pleasure seekers. They keep about twenty double teams, half that number of single ones, and twenty saddle horses. Their stock is very fine and stylish, and their vehicles are as good as you will find anywhere. For a double team, with rock-away, they charge \$8 for a whole, and \$5 for a half day; double team with buggy, \$7 for a whole, and \$4 for a half day; for a single team, \$5 for a whole, and \$3½ for a half day; saddle horses \$2½ for a whole, and \$1½ for a half day. It is appropriate to say just here that the drives in the vicinity of San Rafael are equal to its other advantages. The roads are hard and firm during all seasons, and ascend and descend the hills and ridges easily and gracefully, giving fine views at various points.

#### CHURCHES.

We have five church organizations. The Catholic church is the largest, and its organization is the most numerous. The Episcopalians are well represented, as are the Methodists. The Presbyterians have a good organization and a strong congregation, but no church building. The Baptists are in the same condition.

#### EGRESS AND INGRESS.

We are distant from San Francisco fourteen miles by the San Quentin route. Three miles of which is by rail and eleven by steamer; the trip being accomplished in an hour and a quarter. By the Saucelito route the distance is longer, but the time is to be about the same. At present we have three round trips a day, but are promised several more within a very short time.

#### EVENING IN SAN RAFAEL.

Within the circling arms of graceful hills  
The nestling ville sinks like a child to rest;  
In the still air, nights' low wined music thrills,  
And clouds like wool round Tamalpais' crest  
In knotted clusters gather, wait and cling.

The west, erewhile with roses all aglow—  
Showered lightly on the sun's low sinking head,  
Is paling from it's rosiness to snow;  
The brooding hills their purple shadows spread;  
And to their cosy nests the wild birds wing.

And twilight, like a flimy veil soft thrown,  
By thoughtful mother o'er a sleeping child,  
In gossamer shadows gently waiting down,  
Wraps the white ville so quietome and mild,  
And for a space sweet peace doth hold her own.

Then stirs the slumbrous air, like muffled blows,  
The home bound ferry's patient rhymeful beat,  
As through the drowsy bay she bravely plows,  
Flying the city's din with movement fleet,  
To where the mountain flowers breathe fragrance sweet.

All bustle quiets as the moon climbs high,  
Threading the glittering maze of shy, sweet, stars;  
The golden fadeless flowers of the sky—  
And stripes the placid earth with silver bars,  
And on the ville a silver veil doth throw.

The air is heavy with the breath of flowers,  
And spicy scent of pinewoods from the hill.  
No sound disturbs the midnight sacred hours  
Save a lone night bird's mournful trill, a trill  
Trembling through the stillness; sweet and low.

MARIA E. SUTHERLAND.

#### CONCLUSION.

At the close of our work we feel sensibly impressed that our task has been but imperfectly performed, that our sins of omission and commission are many and weighty. However we console ourselves with the thought that few things made by man are perfect. If the reader shall have become interested in California and the special locations treated of, and shall wish more information we advise him to send for the *Resources of California*, or the *Granger's Guide*, both published in San Francisco; or the *SAN RAFAEL HERALD*, San Rafael. In those papers will be found great stores of facts in detail, which our limited space precludes us from publishing. In the February number of the *Resources* will be found a full and complete schedule of the wages and salaries paid mechanics and others in California.

METEOROLOGY.

RECORD of the condition of the weather at San Rafael, California; Latitude 37 degrees 59 minutes North; Longitude 122 degrees 30 minutes West of Greenwich:

	DATE 1873	Therm. Fahr't.			Humidity. 1,000 Saturation.			WIND. Direction and Force.			REMARKS.			Rain Gauge Inch- es.
		7 A.M.	9 P.M.	9 P.M.	7 A.M.	9 P.M.	9 P.M.	7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	
		7 A.M.	9 P.M.	9 P.M.	7 A.M.	9 P.M.	9 P.M.	7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	
June	1	61	69	61	843	728	751	E light	NW mod	W light	Clear	Cloudy	Clear	
	2	60	81	57	751	531	843	E gentle	W gentle	do do	"	Clear	"	
	3	60	75	64	751	643	636	E light	NE light	do do	"	"	"	
	4	65	77	67	725	613	767	E gentle	S W strong	SW strong	"	"	"	
	5	68	74	63	691	611	563	E do	W do	W do	"	"	"	
	6	60	72	58	710	610	751	N W mod	do do	do moderate	"	"	"	
	7	65	81	60	687	531	843	E gentle	NE light	do gentle	"	"	"	
	8	65	78	62	651	614	752	do	do	NE do	Cloudy	"	"	
	9	58	75	59	797	643	893	do	E gentle	None	"	"	"	
	10	62	71	58	710	640	842	N W mod	NW strong	W gentle	Clear	"	"	
	11	58	72	55	842	641	743	E do	NE light	do mod	"	"	"	
	12	55	71	56	888	709	844	E do	E do	None	Cloudy	"	"	
	13	62	76	58	752	642	797	E gentle	W strong	W gentle	Clear	"	"	
	14	61	70	56	751	672	844	do do	do do	do do	"	"	"	
	15	60	69	57	751	657	843	N W mod	do do	SW mod	"	"	Cloudy	
	16	62	72	62	893	784	893	S W do	do light	None	Cloudy	Cloudy	Clear	
	17	68	74	64	810	675	846	S W do	do do	W mod	"	Clear	"	
	18	65	76	61	851	613	710	N W gentle	do strong	W light	Clear	"	"	
	19	70	80	60	672	558	751	W do	do moderate	W mod	"	"	"	
	20	63	69	56	753	728	793	do do	do high	do strong	"	"	"	
	21	64	71	59	672	709	752	W moderate	do do	do light	"	"	"	
	22	62	72	62	670	674	752	W strong	do moderate	do moderate	"	"	"	
	23	65	72	57	725	674	843	E light	do light	do strong	"	"	"	
	24	63	66	55	753	726	749	W moderate	do high	do do	"	"	"	
	25	58	67	56	751	619	844	W do	do moderate	do gentle	Cloudy	"	"	
	26	60	73	56	751	653	793	E gentle	do light	do do	Clear	"	"	
	27	59	78	57	752	528	843	do do	E do	do do	"	"	"	
	28	62	78	59	670	528	752	do do	do do	do do	"	"	"	
	29	65	72	60	725	551	710	do do	W strong	do moderate	"	"	"	
	30	64	84	59	711	375	752	do do	W mod	do strong	"	"	"	
Mean		62	74	59	748	626	786							
Max'm		70	84	67	893	784	893							
Min'm		55	66	55	651	375	563							
July	1	62	74	59	710	580	752	E gentle	E light	SW gentle	Clear	Clear	Clear	
	2	57	66	57	716	652	843	S E high	S strong	do gentle	Cloudy	"	"	
	3	60	75	60	751	582	751	E gentle	E light	W do	Clear	"	"	
	4	59	70	61	706	503	797	do do	E gentle	do do	"	"	"	
	5	59	80	64	752	456	797	do do	E light	E light	"	"	"	
	6	62	81	59	752	456	706	do do	do do	NE do	Cloudy	"	"	
	7	55	74	58	888	580	707	do do	do do	W gentle	"	"	"	
	8	57	74	55	843	580	843	do do	do do	do do	"	"	"	
	9	55	72	59	888	641	796	do do	do do	E do	"	"	"	
	10	56	78	59	844	528	752	do do	do do	W mod	"	"	"	
	11	58	68	56	751	587	793	do do	NW strong	do strong	Clear	"	"	
	12	50	68	59	752	587	796	W light	do do	do do	"	"	"	
	13	68	77	64	657	583	798	E gentle	do high	do do	"	"	"	
	14	64	78	64	798	585	843	N W strong	do strong	do do	"	"	"	
	15	61	71	60	843	579	707	N W light	do do	do mod	Cloudy	"	"	
	16	67	86	62	767	438	710	E gentle	W light	W light	Clear	"	"	
	17	68	91	67	601	363	767	do do	E light	do do	"	"	"	
	18	67	81	66	767	531	808	do do	E do	do do	"	"	"	
	19	65	79	66	725	529	766	do do	E do	E gentle	"	"	"	
	20	64	85	68	753	460	728	do do	E do	W do	Cloudy	"	"	
	21	61	75	64	797	390	534	do do	W mod	do mod	"	"	"	
	22	60	68	60	751	655	843	do do	E light	E gentle	"	Showery	"	
	23	62	82	67	710	374	586	do do	E do	do do	Clear	Clear	"	
	24	61	86	67	710	438	728	do do	do do	do do	"	"	"	
	25	62	90	67	710	400	728	do do	do do	W light	"	"	"	
	26	63	97	71	691	307	674	do do	do do	do do	"	"	"	
	27	70	87	60	744	397	769	do do	S moderate	NE light	"	"	"	
	28	61	84	64	797	436	798	do do	SE light	do do	Cloudy	"	"	
	29	61	79	64	797	556	753	do do	E do	E do	"	"	"	
	30	58	79	58	842	556	842	do do	E do	do do	"	"	"	
31	55	77	58	800	527	842	do do	E do	do do	"	"	"		
Mean		61	79	62	773	511	769							
Max'm		70	97	71	890	652	843							
Min'm		55	66	55	657	307	534							

DATE	Therm. Fahr't.			Humidity. 1,000 Saturation.			WIND. Direction and Force.			REMARKS.			Rain Gauge	
	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Inch.	
	1873													
Aug.	1	57	73	58	891	610	842	E gentle	SE light	W light	Cloudy	Clear	Clear	
	2	56	72	59	890	610	842	do do	do do	W light	"	"	"	
	3	58	75	59	842	582	796	do do	do do	N W mod	"	"	"	
	4	58	68	60	842	620	843	do do	W strong	W light	"	"	Cloudy	
	5	65	75	65	765	611	851	W strong	W mod	E do	"	"	"	
	6	68	75	61	726	553	797	W gentle	do do	do do	Clear	"	Clear	
	7	60	77	62	751	501	752	do do	do do	None	"	"	"	
	8	63	87	62	753	359	752	E gentle	SE light	do do	"	"	"	
	9	56	75	60	890	553	797	do do	E light	do do	"	"	"	
	10	57	78	66	843	528	766	do do	E do	do do	Cloudy	"	"	
	11	62	77	62	710	501	752	do do	E gentle	do do	Clear	"	"	
	12	57	78	59	891	528	842	do do	E do	do do	Cloudy	"	"	
	13	60	71	59	893	640	796	do do	S moderate	do do	"	"	"	
	14	55	77	60	888	556	751	do do	E light	do do	"	"	"	
	15	56	79	65	844	503	965	do do	do do	W gentle	"	Cloudy	"	
	16	57	75	63	846	611	712	do do	do do	do do	"	Clear	"	
	17	60	76	63	843	501	753	do do	do do	do do	"	"	"	
	18	57	75	61	843	611	797	do do	do do	None	"	"	"	
	19	55	78	64	888	555	798	do do	do do	do do	Cloudy	"	"	
	20	56	80	61	890	531	843	do do	do do	do do	"	"	"	
	21	58	67	60	842	653	843	do do	W moderate	do do	Clear	"	"	
	22	58	74	55	842	580	843	do do	SE light	W light	"	"	"	
	23	57	76	58	796	501	708	do do	E light	do do	"	"	"	
	24	61	73	64	710	553	798	W do	N W mod	do do	"	"	"	
	25	68	76	60	768	527	843	NW do	do do	W mod	"	"	"	
	26	60	73	61	797	553	710	do do	do strong	do light	"	"	"	
	27	62	78	65	670	454	651	E gentle	W moderate	W gentle	"	"	"	
	28	60	86	61	751	359	843	do do	E light	None	"	"	"	
	29	62	85	66	710	323	766	do do	do do	do do	"	"	"	
	30	59	76	61	796	582	843	do do	do do	do do	"	"	"	
	31	61	67	64	797	691	798	S light	S light	S light	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	
Mean		59	76	61	813	543	790							
Max'm		68	87	66	893	691	851							
Min'm		55	67	55	670	323	651							
Sept'r	1	63	72	62	893	610	843	S gentle	W light	None	Cloudy	Clear	Clear	
	2	60	72	58	843	610	842	E do	W mod	W light	Clear	"	"	
	3	55	79	62	888	410	798	do do	E light	None	Cloudy	"	"	
	4	60	73	66	843	610	726	do do	do do	W light	Clear	"	"	
	5	55	73	57	888	610	796	do do	do do	do do	Cloudy	"	"	
	6	55	73	60	888	610	751	do do	do do	do do	"	"	"	
	7	54	73	62	875	610	798	do do	do do	do do	"	"	"	
	8	53	75	59	934	582	796	do do	do do	do do	"	"	"	
	9	53	79	59	873	478	796	do do	do do	do do	Clear	"	"	
	10	54	73	58	934	643	842	do do	do do	do do	Cloudy	"	"	
	11	54	73	56	875	643	890	do do	do do	do do	"	"	"	
	12	55	71	58	888	674	842	do do	do do	do do	"	"	"	
	13	52	73	58	934	610	842	do do	do do	do do	"	"	"	
	14	52	73	63	934	610	753	do do	do do	do do	"	"	"	
	15	53	77	61	875	583	797	do do	do do	do do	"	"	"	
	16	54	76	60	875	613	797	do do	do do	do do	Clear	"	"	
	17	54	80	61	815	456	843	do do	do do	None	"	"	"	
	18	56	72	59	890	641	796	do do	do do	do do	Cloudy	Cloudy	"	
	19	53	78	63	873	502	671	do do	do do	do do	Clear	Clear	"	
	20	52	75	61	873	582	843	do do	do do	do do	"	"	"	
	21	65	80	65	843	531	808	do do	do do	do do	"	"	"	
	22	54	75	63	815	611	798	do do	do do	do do	"	"	"	
	23	56	85	67	793	484	810	do do	do do	do do	"	"	"	
	24	57	86	60	843	341	893	do do	W mod	do do	"	"	"	
	25	59	68	58	893	691	842	N do	do do	do do	Cloudy	"	"	
	26	56	64	55	793	672	843	SE light	S mod	E light	"	"	"	
	27	56	66	55	793	586	843	S light	do strong	None	"	"	"	
	28	59	71	59	871	550	752	do do	do light	NW light	Clear	"	"	
	29	53	73	56	815	581	844	E do	E do	W do	"	"	"	
	30	58	68	59	797	587	796	do do	W mod	do do	Cloudy	Cloudy	"	
Mean		55	74	60	865	577	809							
Max'm		63	86	67	934	691	893							
Min'm		50	64	55	793	341	671							

THERE has been much discussion in all quarters about the climate in the vicinity of San Francisco. If any one will take the trouble to go to the Mission of San Jose and drive through the grounds of E. L. Beard, twenty-five miles from Oakland, they will see to the left of Mr. Beard's house a tree, say fifteen feet in height, with at least 200 to 300 oranges in various stages—from fully ripe to the rich green color—and within a few feet other trees in full bearing oranges, lemons, olives, and almonds trees in full bloom.

DATE	Therm. Fahr't.			Humidity. 1,000 Saturation.			WIND. Direction and Force.			REMARKS.			Rain Gauge Inch-es.	
	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.		
	1873													
Oct.	1	57	66	55	843	652	843	Egentle	W light	W mod	Clear	Cloudy	Clear	.07
	2	50	70	54	813	640	815	do do	E do	E light	"	Clear	"	
	3	57	72	58	843	651	842	do do	W do	W light	Cloudy	"	"	
	4	53	76	61	815	582	797	do do	E do	None	Clear	"	"	
	5	54	68	62	815	691	631	do do	do do	do do	"	"	"	
	6	56	65	60	890	765	893	do do	R do	do do	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	
	7	58	68	59	893	655	898	SE do	S moderate	S moderate	Rainy	Clear	Rainy	
	8	62	69	59	946	657	752	do moderate	N W light	E light	"	Cloudy	Clear	
	9	57	70	62	843	640	752	E do	W do	W do	Clear	Clear	"	
	10	56	75	61	844	582	751	do do	do do	None	"	"	"	
	11	58	79	67	797	478	653	W light	do do	W light	"	"	"	
	12	57	85	74	843	415	611	do do	do do	None	"	"	"	
	13	56	72	58	844	523	632	do do	W strong	W strong	"	"	"	
	14	58	68	60	797	556	630	do do	N do	None	"	"	"	
	15	53	70	58	618	522	635	do do	E light	W light	"	"	"	
	16	49	71	60	696	550	630	do do	do do	None	"	"	"	
	17	47	75	60	747	553	751	do do	do do	do do	"	"	"	
	18	50	78	62	759	528	752	do do	do do	W light	"	"	"	
	19	50	80	64	760	434	711	do do	do do	do do	"	"	"	
	20	50	69	52	813	603	873	do do	do do	do do	"	"	"	
	21	47	65	52	866	651	816	do do	do do	do do	"	"	"	
	22	44	70	54	629	470	761	E do	do do	E light	Foggy	"	"	
	23	45	63	48	863	671	865	W do	NW do	do do	Clear	"	"	
	24	47	63	56	696	597	627	do do	S do	W mod	"	"	"	
	25	49	62	50	560	563	614	do do	E do	do light	"	"	"	
	26	40	65	53	734	469	618	do do	do do	do do	"	"	"	
	27	41	69	54	630	558	665	do do	do do	do do	"	"	"	
	28	48	68	55	648	556	749	do do	do do	do moderate	"	"	"	
	29	44	70	58	631	446	668	do do	do do	do do	"	"	"	
	30	44	65	57	739	616	814	do do	do do	do do	"	"	"	
	31	44	64	53	858	672	760	E do	do do	do do	Foggy	"	"	
Mean		51	70	58	786	579	735							
Max'm		62	85	74	946	765	893							
Min'm		40	62	48	560	415	611							
Nov.	1	43	66	50	927	652	813	E light	E light	W light	Foggy	Clear	Clear	.29
	2	38	67	53	917	524	709	do do	do do	do do	"	"	"	
	3	43	56	49	927	793	867	do do	do do	do do	"	"	"	
	4	46	61	51	864	668	871	do do	do do	do do	Clear	"	"	
	5	50	63	58	871	712	893	SE do	do do	None	Cloudy	Cloudy	Rainy	
	6	57	61	60	946	891	710	do moderate	N do	do do	Rainy	"	Clear	
	7	49	69	59	867	693	752	E light	NW do	W moderate	Foggy	Clear	"	
	8	57	72	61	891	641	843	do do	E do	None	Clear	"	"	
	9	55	74	67	888	643	767	SE do	SE do	W light	"	"	Cloudy	
	10	59	71	55	752	709	843	do do	S do	None	"	"	"	
	11	55	65	61	888	725	843	do do	E do	do do	Cloudy	"	"	
	12	55	58	55	888	797	843	SW mod	W do	W light	"	Cloudy	Clear	
	13	55	62	57	888	798	796	SE do	do do	E light	"	"	"	
	14	50	70	65	759	495	524	W gentle	do do	None	Clear	Clear	"	
	15	54	72	53	576	473	499	do do	E do	W light	"	"	"	
	16	50	75	61	708	452	551	do do	do do	do do	"	"	Cloudy	
	17	50	70	56	576	609	706	do do	E do	do do	Cloudy	Cloudy	Clear	
	18	52	65	53	761	687	815	do do	do do	do do	Clear	Clear	"	
	19	46	64	52	803	753	873	E do	do do	do do	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	
	20	54	60	56	875	751	944	do do	W light	W moderate	Clear	Clear	Clear	
	21	54	59	53	875	708	815	S W do	do do	E do	Clear	"	"	
	22	50	71	61	759	497	710	NW do	NW light	W light	"	"	"	
	23	50	70	58	708	495	535	do do	do do	None	"	"	"	
	24	50	68	50	759	556	708	do do	do do	do do	"	Cloudy	"	
	25	41	65	53	737	584	709	do do	E light	do do	"	"	"	
	26	44	65	52	858	552	761	do do	do do	do do	Cloudy	"	"	
	27	47	64	54	933	598	709	SW light	do do	do do	"	"	"	
	28	45	64	50	863	598	932	E do	do do	S strong	"	"	Cloudy	
	29	53	55	55	873	944	944	SE strong	SE do	SE do	"	"	Rainy	
	30	55	62	55	888	798	888	do light	do do	W light	Clear	Clear	Cloudy	
Mean		50	65	55	827	660	778							
Max'm		59	75	67	946	944	944							
Min'm		38	55	49	576	452	499							

In front of the house of Mr. B. stands a palm tree, nine feet in diameter at the base. There are also on the place many varieties of the palm and other tropical plants. A ride of fifteen miles from San Jose or twenty-five from Oakland, will show almost a tropical country in the middle of February, with the climate unsurpassed.—*Alta California*, Feb. 15th, 1875.

SAN RAFAEL being out of the track of the trade wind, in Summer is warm and dry.

Dec.	Date 1874	Therm. Fahr't.			Humidity, 1,000 Saturation.			WIND, Direction and Force.			REMARKS.			Rain Gauge es.	Inch.
		7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	7. A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.		
	1	50	55	49	814	749	807	SE light	W light	None	Cloudy	Cloudy	Clear		
	2	39	51	43	769	615	736	NW do	do do	W light	Clear	Clear	Clear		4.04
	3	43	38	44	736	917	929	SE strong	E do	do do	Rainy	Rainy	Rainy		2.03
	4	45	57	56	927	891	944	do light	SE do	do strong	"	"	"		.49
	5	52	57	47	934	891	933	do do	do do	None	"	Cloudy	Clear		.40
	6	49	53	49	930	815	867	NW light	W do	S light	Cloudy	"	Cloudy		.14
	7	46	53	48	931	815	805	W do	SW do	W mod	"	Rainy	Cloudy	Rainy	1.16
	8	40	49	47	858	867	866	NW do	E do	E light	"	Rainy	Cloudy	Cloudy	.59
	9	45	48	46	931	865	931	S E strong	E moderate	do do	"	"	Clear	Clear	
	10	40	52	44	926	761	923	E light	W light	W light	Cloudy	Cloudy	Clear		
	11	35	51	42	916	760	927	NW do	E light	E mod	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy		.26
	12	42	47	47	927	866	904	SE mod	do do	do do	"	Rainy	"	"	.84
	13	45	49	46	863	867	931	do do	do do	S light	"	"	"	"	1.02
	14	46	48	49	864	865	930	E do	do light	S strong	"	Cloudy	Rainy	Clear	.19
	15	54	58	55	875	797	843	SE do	do mod	SE do	"	"	Cloudy	Rainy	1.02
	16	53	54	48	873	761	930	SW strong	W light	None	"	Cloudy	Clear	Cloudy	.09
	17	40	49	49	926	867	867	E light	N do	do do	Clear	Clear	Cloudy		.38
	18	47	51	51	866	871	871	SE light	W do	E do	Cloudy	Rainy	"	"	.88
	19	48	51	55	865	932	843	do do	E do	S W mod	"	"	"	"	.73
	20	43	54	44	927	761	858	NW do	do do	None	Clear	Cloudy	Cloudy		.13
	21	46	51	52	931	871	709	SE do	do do	do do	Foggy	"	"	"	3.02
	22	49	53	44	867	815	929	do do	do do	W light	Cloudy	"	Clear	Cloudy	.13
	23	40	49	48	858	867	930	NW do	do do	None	Clear	"	"	"	.73
	24	46	53	48	931	760	865	E do	N do	do do	Cloudy	"	Cloudy	"	.16
	25	45	56	47	863	747	866	NE do	E do	W light	"	Clear	Cloudy	"	.88
	26	45	48	45	802	805	863	E do	N do	do do	"	"	"	"	3.02
	27	43	51	47	859	760	866	N W do	do do	do do	"	"	"	"	.73
	28	48	50	49	930	932	867	W do	do do	do do	Foggy	Foggy	"	"	.13
	29	50	57	55	932	891	944	SE do	SE do	SE do	Rainy	Rainy	Rainy	Cloudy	.03
	30	53	54	56	934	934	890	do strong	do do	S do	"	"	"	"	.17
	31	55	59	54	888	893	934	do light	do do	None	"	Cloudy	"	"	.96
Mean		46	52	49	886	826	878								
Max'm		55	59	56	934	934	944								
Min'm		35	38	42	736	615	709								
Jan'y.	1	55	57	57	944	891	946	SE light	S light	SW strong	Rainy	Rainy	Rainy		1.96
	2	51	50	43	814	659	859	W mod	W strong	None	"	Clear	Clear		.03
	3	41	52	45	928	616	863	NW light	N light	do do	Clear	"	"	"	
	4	38	53	47	841	760	866	do do	do do	do do	"	"	"	"	
	5	40	53	44	793	760	858	do do	E do	do do	"	"	"	"	
	6	44	51	45	858	871	863	do do	N do	do do	Cloudy	Cloudy	"	"	
	7	41	55	49	859	793	807	do do	E do	W mod	Clear	Clear	"	"	
	8	43	47	43	859	866	927	do do	N do	None	Foggy	Cloudy	"	"	
	9	41	47	45	928	863	931	do do	W do	do do	"	"	"	"	
	10	41	46	45	928	864	931	E do	N do	do do	"	"	Cloudy	"	
	11	42	44	45	827	929	863	NE do	do do	do do	"	"	"	"	
	12	41	43	42	928	859	858	do do	do do	do do	"	"	"	"	
	13	41	44	43	928	929	859	NW do	NE do	S moderate	"	"	"	"	
	14	41	49	49	928	930	930	do do	N do	do do	Cloudy	"	Rainy	"	.17
	15	56	60	60	888	843	843	SE strong	S E high	SW high	"	Rainy	Cloudy		1.95
	16	56	59	60	890	708	893	SW do	W moderate	do strong	Rainy	Clear	Cloudy		1.82
	17	57	54	49	843	761	867	do do	NE strong	do do	"	Cloudy	Clear		.22
	18	45	52	50	863	816	871	W light	S moderate	SE do	"	Rainy	Rainy		1.04
	19	52	46	42	873	864	858	SE strong	SW strong	W light	Cloudy	"	Clear		1.27
	20	39	48	43	840	805	795	SW light	do mod	SW do	"	Cloudy	Cloudy		.05
	21	39	51	47	917	708	804	W light	SE do	W do	"	"	Clear		
	22	39	48	44	769	696	739	do do	E light	do do	Clear	Clear	"	"	
	23	35	48	45	916	696	802	do do	do do	None	"	"	"	"	
	24	41	50	44	796	708	796	E light	do do	do do	Cloudy	"	Cloudy	"	
	25	45	49	43	863	807	859	do do	SE do	do do	"	Rainy	"	"	.73
	26	49	60	51	867	843	932	SE light	E do	W light	"	Clear	"	"	.06
	27	49	57	54	930	946	934	W light	W do	None	"	"	Clear		1.25
	28	54	56	52	934	844	873	SE light	SE strong	do do	Rainy	Rainy	Clear		.97
	29	50	62	51	932	993	760	NW do	NW light	W light	"	Clear	"	"	
	30	45	54	54	863	934	934	do do	SE light	SE do	"	Rainy	Rainy		.39
	31	50	56	52	932	796	873	do do	N do	None	"	Clear	Clear		
Mean		45	52	48	883	818	864								
Max'm		57	62	60	944	946	946								
Min'm		35	43	42	769	616	739								

CALIFORNIA CHILDREN.—Bayard Taylor says of California children: Nowhere can more rosy specimens of health and beauty be found. Strong-limbed, red-blooded, graceful and as full of happy animal life as young fawns, they bid fair to develop into admirable types of manhood and womanhood.

DATE	Therm. Fahr't.			Humidity. 1,000 Saturation.			WIND. Direction and Force.			REMARKS.			Rain Gauge Inch. es.	
	7 A. M.	9 P. M.	2 P. M.	7 A. M.	9 P. M.	2 P. M.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.		
	1874													
Feb.	1	46	55	52	931	843	872	NE light	E light	None	Foggy	Cloudy	Cloudy	.31
	2	50	56	53	932	800	815	do do	S do	W mod	Cloudy	Rainy	"	
	3	48	56	51	748	706	675	NW strong	W do	E light	Clear	Clear	Clear	
	4	45	62	54	742	530	665	do light	do do	None	"	"	"	
	5	41	60	56	928	668	572	do do	E do	W light	"	"	"	
	6	45	59	48	863	844	805	do do	SW do	do do	"	Cloudy	"	
	7	41	54	47	928	761	866	do do	SE do	do do	"	Clear	"	
	8	38	57	52	841	709	709	do do	W do	do do	"	"	Cloudy	
	9	50	58	52	932	751	873	SE do	SE do	do do	Cloudy	Cloudy	"	
	10	51	58	51	871	842	932	do strong	do high	None	"	Rainy	Clear	
	11	42	54	43	927	665	859	NW light	do light	SE light	Clear	Cloudy	Rainy	
	12	43	52	49	859	761	930	SW do	do do	S light	Rainy	"	"	
	13	50	52	44	932	873	796	SE mod	do do	W do	"	Rainy	Clear	
	14	42	54	46	927	761	931	NW light	W light	None	Clear	Clear	"	
	15	49	50	45	867	708	931	do do	E do	do do	"	"	"	
	16	46	53	51	931	815	932	SW light	SE do	W strong	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	
	17	48	51	42	930	871	927	SE do	do do	E light	Rainy	"	Rainy	
	18	41	55	49	796	556	560	NW do	NW do	E do	Clear	Clear	Clear	
	19	44	61	50	631	596	708	do do	E do	do do	"	"	"	
	20	41	67	50	928	422	561	do do	NW mod	N mod	"	"	"	
	21	48	65	51	558	584	661	do do	do light	W light	"	"	"	
	22	48	62	52	748	752	709	do do	do do	do do	"	"	"	
	23	44	60	48	858	668	748	do do	do do	do mod	"	"	"	
	24	39	54	44	840	665	796	do do	NE mod	W light	"	Cloudy	"	
	25	42	57	52	859	629	577	do do	do do	W mod	"	Clear	"	
	26	38	56	46	768	558	864	do do	SE light	do light	"	"	"	
	27	38	57	47	917	709	866	do do	do do	do do	"	"	"	
	28	42	54	53	927	709	709	do do	S E strong	SE high	Cloudy	Rainy	Cloudy	
Mean		44	57	49	854	709	777							
Max'm		51	67	59	932	890	932							
Min'm		38	51	42	631	422	560							
Mar.	1	50	55	49	871	749	807	SE strong	E light	None	Rainy	Cloudy	Cloudy	1.01
	2	40	52	49	926	616	749	NW light	NW mod	E do	Clear	Clear	"	.06
	3	50	53	46	871	618	745	S W mod	do strong	do do	Rainy	"	"	
	4	38	53	46	917	618	745	NW light	do do	E light	Clear	"	Cloudy	
	5	45	53	47	931	709	804	SW do	do mod	SE do	Cloudy	Cloudy	Clear	
	6	39	52	49	769	709	867	NW do	SE light	None	Clear	"	"	
	7	41	51	50	928	814	871	SW do	SE strong	do do	Cloudy	"	Rainy	
	8	46	51	46	864	615	803	do do	W moderate	do do	"	"	Clear	
	9	38	52	44	917	662	739	NW light	E do	do do	Clear	"	"	
	10	39	57	55	840	709	793	do do	SE light	SE light	"	"	Rainy	
	11	52	56	56	934	890	890	SE do	W strong	S strong	Cloudy	Rainy	Clear	
	12	50	54	51	932	871	871	do do	do mod	W light	Rainy	Cloudy	Clear	
	13	45	54	48	931	761	805	S W do	SE do	None	Clear	"	"	
	14	48	50	46	865	871	864	SE do	do light	W light	Cloudy	Rainy	Cloudy	
	15	46	53	50	803	760	871	W do	do do	SW strong	"	Cloudy	Rainy	
	16	43	53	47	795	709	804	NW do	W strong	W light	"	Clear	Clear	
	17	40	56	51	858	706	575	do do	E light	None	Clear	"	"	
	18	39	59	49	917	633	749	do do	do do	do do	"	"	"	
	19	42	61	49	858	596	807	do do	do do	W light	"	"	"	
	20	41	61	51	859	797	871	do do	do do	do do	"	Cloudy	"	
	21	54	65	51	576	552	760	do do	do do	do do	"	Clear	"	
	22	47	66	53	866	496	815	do do	do do	do do	"	"	"	
	23	46	63	50	864	712	913	do do	do do	do moderate	"	"	"	
	24	50	62	54	871	752	861	SW light	do do	do light	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	
	25	50	55	55	871	888	888	do do	SE do	do moderate	"	Rainy	Rainy	
	26	54	62	63	875	752	873	SE do	do do	do light	"	Clear	Cloudy	
	27	48	57	53	930	843	934	N do	do do	S strong	Foggy	Cloudy	Rainy	
	28	53	57	52	873	749	873	SE do	W do	None	Cloudy	"	Cloudy	
	29	50	55	50	871	749	871	do do	do do	W mod	"	"	Clear	
	30	50	55	50	871	793	871	W do	do do	do do	"	"	Cloudy	
	31	50	64	50	871	753	932	do do	E do	None	"	"	Clear	
Mean		46	56	49	868	721	820							
Max'm		54	66	56	934	890	934							
Min'm		38	50	44	576	495	575							

DOCTOR BOWDITCH has made a report to the Legislature of Massachusetts in which he discusses the relation of consumptive diseases to the matter of residence. The first point he urges is that the cellar should be always dry; also that no possibility should exist of drinking-water becoming contaminated by refuse; and hence, for the latter, closely cemented stone, brick, or vitrified tile drains should be used, while the supply for drinking should be brought to the house from some distant spring or pond. The dwelling, he says, is best situated on an elevated knoll; open to the south and west winds, but somewhat shielded from the north and east. There should be means of allowing sunlight to enter every room, and,

	DATE	Therm. Fahr't.			Humidity. 1,000 Saturation.			WIND. Direction and Force.			REMARKS.			Rain Gauge. Inch. Sec.
		1874	1875		7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	
			7 A.M.	2 P.M.										
April	1	45	68	53	931	768	873	N light	E light	None	Foggy	Clear	Clear	.20 1.58
	2	42	64	52	930	798	934	do do	W moderate	W light	"	"	Cloudy	
	3	42	59	52	930	633	816	do do	do do	None	Clear	Cloudy	"	
	4	55	60	51	888	561	814	do do	do do	do do	Cloudy	Clear	Clear	
	5	52	59	52	761	842	873	do do	do do	W light	Clear	Cloudy	"	
	6	42	62	51	865	670	814	do do	E light	do do	"	"	"	
	7	51	70	54	814	550	761	do do	W do	do do	"	Clear	"	
	8	50	72	58	813	580	797	do do	E do	None	"	"	"	
	9	48	65	54	865	651	815	E do	W moderate	do do	Cloudy	"	"	
	10	52	58	51	873	797	871	do do	S light	W moderate	"	Cloudy	Cloudy	
	11	50	62	51	859	501	814	NW mod	NW mod	None	"	Clear	"	
	12	50	60	51	932	710	816	SE light	NE do	do do	"	Cloudy	"	
	13	50	60	50	871	710	932	N W light	do do	W light	"	"	"	
	14	51	60	51	760	710	760	do do	NW light	do do	Clear	"	Clear	
	15	50	60	50	813	668	760	do do	do do	do moderate	"	"	"	
	16	55	66	52	626	525	816	do do	N strong	do do	"	Clear	"	
	17	61	71	51	561	497	814	do do	do light	do do	"	"	"	
	18	48	67	53	805	691	815	do do	E do	do do	Cloudy	Cloudy	"	
	19	54	63	54	761	634	875	do do	W strong	do do	Clear	Clear	"	
	20	50	70	53	759	672	815	do do	do moderate	do light	"	"	"	
	21	60	72	60	535	473	710	do do	do light	do do	"	"	"	
	22	59	75	60	752	407	561	do do	E moderate	do do	"	"	"	
	23	55	75	52	707	476	709	do do	SE light	do do	"	"	"	
	24	54	67	48	761	653	805	do do	E do	do do	"	"	"	
	25	55	62	53	793	710	815	E do	NW mod	do do	Cloudy	"	"	
	26	55	68	58	749	693	751	NW do	do do	do do	Clear	"	"	
	27	55	66	53	888	553	760	do do	do do	do moderate	"	"	"	
	28	50	70	57	871	708	796	E do	E light	do light	"	"	"	
	29	55	61	57	858	843	843	do do	SE do	SW strong	Cloudy	"	Rainy	
	30	68	63	54	899	671	761	SE moderat	W do	do do	"	Cloudy	"	
	31	53	65	53	807	678	893							
Mean		68	75	60	932	843	934							
Max'm		68	75	60	932	843	934							
Min'm		45	58	48	561	407	709							
May	1	52	61	54	873	561	815	NW light	NW	None	Clear	Clear	Cloudy	.36 .23
	2	53	66	56	815	726	890	do do	W moderate	W light	"	Cloudy	Clear	
	3	55	73	60	888	643	751	do do	E do	N moderate	"	Clear	Cloudy	
	4	56	62	55	844	752	888	do do	SE light	None	Cloudy	Cloudy	Clear	
	5	56	58	53	844	797	873	SW do	do moderate	do do	Cloudy	Rainy	Cloudy	
	6	49	60	50	867	668	811	NW do	W light	do do	"	Cloudy	Clear	
	7	48	63	52	865	712	873	W do	E moderate	do do	"	"	"	
	8	60	62	54	751	670	761	NW do	W light	W high	Clear	Clear	"	
	9	57	62	53	749	670	815	do moderate	do strong	do light	"	"	"	
	10	56	66	50	793	619	871	do light	do do	W strong	"	"	"	
	11	56	71	58	844	609	797	do do	NW do	None	"	"	"	
	12	60	75	55	751	611	888	do do	do light	do do	"	"	"	
	13	55	69	50	793	621	871	do do	do do	do do	Cloudy	"	"	
	14	55	67	51	793	728	814	do do	E do	do do	Clear	"	"	
	15	58	71	52	751	609	761	do do	do do	do do	"	"	"	
	16	61	80	65	710	616	687	do do	W do	do do	"	"	"	
	17	65	74	64	687	580	636	do do	do do	do do	"	"	"	
	18	60	75	54	797	611	815	do do	E do	W light	"	"	"	
	19	55	69	54	888	657	761	E do	W moderate	do do	"	Cloudy	"	
	20	61	67	56	710	653	844	NW do	W strong	do do	"	"	"	
	21	56	69	58	844	621	842	do do	do do	do do	Cloudy	"	Cloudy	
	22	60	65	64	751	898	843	do do	do do	None	Cloudy	Rainy	Cloudy	
	23	62	77	60	893	678	893	do do	E light	W mod	"	Cloudy	Clear	
	24	66	72	56	766	674	844	do do	do do	W strong	Clear	Clear	"	
	25	59	68	58	796	587	842	do do	W strong	do do	Cloudy	"	"	
	26	59	65	58	752	552	708	do strong	do do	do do	Clear	"	"	
	27	58	64	55	708	564	793	do do	do do	None	"	"	"	
	28	60	70	59	668	578	708	do light	do mod	W strong	"	"	"	
	29	65	83	74	584	375	643	do do	N light	W light	"	"	"	
	30	70	90	73	672	344	610	NE do	do do	None	"	"	"	
	31	70	72	58	708	641	797	do do	do do	do do	"	"	Cloudy	
Mean		58	69	57	779	633	800							
Max'm		70	90	74	893	898	893							
Min'm		48	58	50	584	344	610							

as regards to temperature, about 70 degrees medium is the best, the heat to be derived from open fire-places and connected with well-constructed chimneys in every room. Every single condition required by Dr. Bowditch is found fulfilled in San Rafael. We have the drainage both natural and artificial, the pure water, the proper temperature the rolling elevated situations and the sunshine.

THERE WAS NO RAIN IN SAN RAFAEL DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1875.

THE  
ALTA CALIFORNIA,

San Francisco, California.

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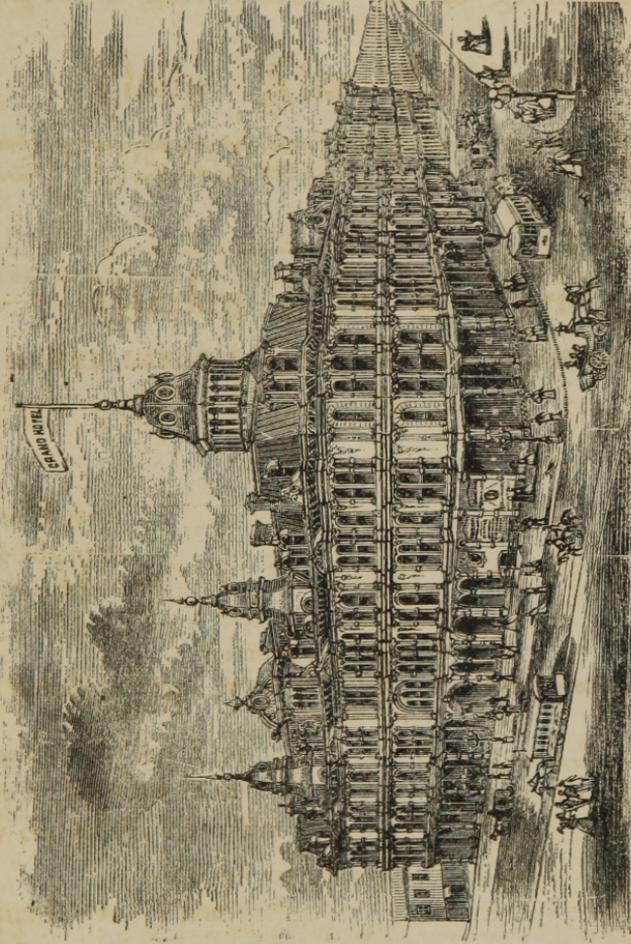
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