ORCHARD AND FARM.

FULL TEXT PRESENTED OF THE NEW HORTICULTURAL LAW.

State Board of Horticulture and Limits of Districts—Duties of the Officers—Also Various Farm Notes.

The following is the full text of the new horticultural law, which is intended to place in the hands of a State Board of Horticulture, consisting of nine members, a Secretary, Inspector, etc., the necessary power to successfully cope with the insect pests, which have become so injurious and destructive to fruit interests, and which are spreading so alarmingly in various parts of the State. The law passed during the closing hours of the Legislature, and which has just received the signature of the Governor, is as follows;

Section 1. There shall be a State Board of Horticulture, consisting of nine members, who shall be appointed by the Governor: two from the State at large, and one from each of the seven horticultural districts, which are hereby constituted as follows:

First—The Sonoma District, which shall include the counties of Sonoma, Marin, Lake, Mendocino, Humboldt, Del Norte, Trinity, and Siskiyou.

Second—The Napa District, which shall include the counties of Napa, Solano, and Contra Costa.

Third—The San Francisco District, which shall include the city and county of San Francisco, and the counties of San Mateo, Alameda, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Benito, and Monterey.

Fourth—The Los Angeles District, which shall include the counties of Los Angeles, Ventura, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, San Bernardino, and San Diego.

Fifth—The Sacramento District, which shall include the counties of Sacramento, Yolo, Sutter, Colusa, Butte, Tehama, and Shasta.

Sixth—The San Joaquin District, which shall include the counties of San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Merced, Fresno, Tulare and Kern.

Seventh—The El Dorado District, which shall include the counties of El Dorado, Amador, Calaveras, Tuolumne, Mariposa, Placer, Nevada, Yuba, Sierra, Plumas, Lassen, Modoc, Alpine, Mono and Inyo.

Section 2. The members appointed from each district shall be residents of the district from which they are appointed, and shall be specially qualified by practical experience and study in connection with the industries dependent upon horticulture. They shall each hold office for a term of four years, except that of the nine first appointed, four, to be determined by lot, shall retire at the end of two years, when their successors shall be appointed by the Governor.

Section 3. The Board shall appoint and prescribe the duties of a Secretary, who shall not be one of their number, and elect of their own number a Treasurer, both to hold office during the pleasure of the said Board. The Treasurer shall give a bond to the State, with sureties approved by the said Board, in the sum of $10,000, for the faithful discharge of his duties.

Section 4. The Board may receive, manage, use, and hold donations and bequests for promoting the objects of its formation. It shall meet semi-annually, and as much oftener and at such places as it may deem expedient, to consult and adopt such measures as may best promote the horticultural industries of the State. It may, but without expense to the State, select and appoint competent and qualified persons to lecture in each of the horticultural districts named in Section 1 of this Act, for the purpose of illustrating practical horticultural topics, and imparting instruction in the methods of culture, pruning, fertilizing, and also in the best methods of treating the diseases of fruit and fruit trees, cleansing orchards, and exterminating insect pests. The office of the Board shall be kept open to the public, subject to the rules of the Board, every day, excepting legal holidays, and shall be in charge of the Secretary during the absence of the Board.

Section 5. For the purpose of preventing the spread of contagious disease among fruit and fruit trees, and for the prevention, treatment, cure, and extirpation of fruit pests and the diseases of fruit and fruit trees, and for the disinfection of grafts, scions, orchard debris, empty fruit boxes and packages, and other suspected material or transportable articles dangerous to orchards, fruit and fruit trees, said Board shall make regulations for the inspection and disinfection thereof, which said regulations shall be circulated in printed form by the Board among the fruit-growers and fruit dealers of the State, shall be published at least twenty days in two daily newspapers of general circulation in the State not of the same city or county, and shall be posted in three conspicuous places in each county of the State, one of which shall be at the county Court-house thereof. Such regulations, when so posted, shall be held to impart notice of their contents to all persons within the State, and shall be binding upon all persons.

Section 6. The said Board shall elect of their own number, or appoint from without their number, a competent person especially qualified by practical experience in horticulture, for the duties of his office, who shall be known as Inspector of Fruit Pests (to hold office at the pleasure of the Board), whose duties it shall be to visit the horticultural districts of the State, to see that all regulations of said Board and provisions of law to prevent the spread of fruit pests and diseases of tree and plants injurious to the horticultural interests of the State, and all regulations of said Board in the nature of quarantining infected or infested districts, and also all rules and regulations of said Board concerning disinfection of fruits, trees, plants, grafts, scions, orchard debris, empty fruit boxes and packages, and other material dangerous to orchards, fruit and fruit trees, are enforced. He shall, also, whenever required, and under the direction of the Board, and may also upon his own motion, and upon the complaint of interested parties, inspect orchards, nurseries and other places suspected, or believed to be infested with fruit pests, or infected with contagious disease injurious to trees, plants or fruits, and he shall report the facts to said Board. If, upon report of said Inspector, or from well attested facts otherwise before it, said Board shall be of the opinion that any locality, orchard, district or place is infested with fruit pests, or infected with contagious disease injurious to trees, plants or fruits, and liable to spread to other localities to the injury of other persons or places, said Board shall, by an order entered upon its minutes, so declare said and such infested or infected district or place to be under the quarantine regulations of said Board. As soon, however, as in the opinion of said Inspector the danger from such locality has ceased, he may suspend said quarantine regulations, and shall immediately report the fact to the Board, who may approve or disapprove his action. He shall from time to time, and whenever required by said Board, report to it such information as he may acquire from observation, experience and otherwise, as to the best modes of diminishing and eradicating fruit pests and diseases from orchards; and also suggestions in practical horticulture; the adaptation of products to soil, climate and markets, and such other facts and information as shall be calculated to improve the horticultural interests of the State.

Section 7. The said Board, and, in case of necessity during the recess of the Board, the said Inspector, may appoint such quarantine guardians as may be needed to carry out the provisions of this Act, whose duties it shall be to see that the regulations of the Board and the instructions of the Inspector are enforced and carried out; they shall also report to said Inspector or to the State Board all infractions or violations of said directions, regulations, and of the law in regard to quarantine disinfection and destruction of pests, and precautions against the spreading pests and diseases. The salary of quarantine guardians shall not exceed two dollars per day, and shall be paid by the owners of orchards and other places and localities under quarantine regulations; and they may maintain an action therefor before any Justice of the Peace, in any township in which any quarantined locality is wholly or in part situated. But in no case shall they have any claim upon the State for such services.

Section 8 It shall be the duty of the Secretary to attend all meetings of the Board, and to preserve records of its proceedings and correspondence; to collect books, pamphlets, periodicals and other documents containing valuable information relating to horticulture, and to preserve the same; to collect statistics and other information showing the actual condition and progress of horticulture in this State and elsewhere; to correspond with agricultural and horticultural societies, colleges and schools of agriculture and horticulture, and other persons and bodies, as he may be directed by the Board, and prepare, as required by the Board, reports for publication; he shall also act as assistant to and obey the directions of the Inspector of Fruit Pests in the exercise of the duties of his office, and shall be paid for his services as such Secretary and assistant a salary of not to exceed $75 per month.

Section 9. The Inspector of Fruit Pests shall receive as compensation for his services not to exceed the sum of $150 per month, and his actual traveling expenses shall be allowed, not to exceed $750 per annum; the other members of the said Board shall receive no compensation whatever.

Section 10. The Board shall biennially, in the month of January, report to the Legislature a statement of its doings, with a copy of the Treasurer's accounts for the two years preceding the session thereof, and abstracts of the reports of the Inspector of Fruit Pests and Secretary. Said report shall not exceed one hundred printed pages.

Section 11. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys belonging to the Board, and pay out the same only for bills approved by it, and shall annually render a detailed account to the Board.

Section 12. There is hereby appropriated for the uses of the State Board of Horticulture, as set forth in this Act, out of any moneys in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $5,000 for the year commencing April 1, 1883, and $5,000 for the year commencing April 1, 1884, and the State Controller will draw his warrant upon the State Treasurer in favor of the Treasurer of the said Board for the said sums or any part thereof when they become available, upon proper demand being made for the same by the said Board.

Section 13. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage, and all Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent or in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

WHITEWASH EVERY SPRING.

No person who regards the health of the family should neglect to whitewash every spring. Country places, especially farm out-houses, fences, etc., are generally improved in appearance by an annual coat, and it will add to their permanency more than one would imagine. It is cheap and easily applied, so that neither expense nor labor can be pleaded against it. To be durable, whitewash should be prepared in the following manner: Take the very best stone lime and slake it in a close tub, covered with a cloth to preserve the steam. Salt—as much as can be dissolved in the water used for slaking and reducing the lime—should be applied, and the whole mass carefully strained. A few pounds of wheat flour mixed as a paste may be added, and will give greater durability to the mass, especially when applied to the exterior surface of the buildings. With pure lime properly slaked and mixed almost any color may be made by the addition of pigments. Granite, slate, free-stone and other shades may be imitated, and without any detriment to the durability of the wash.

FOR FENCE POSTS.

A writer in an exchange says: "I discovered many years ago that wood could be made to last longer than iron in the ground, but thought the process so simple that it was not well to make a stir about it. I would as soon have poplar, basswood or ash as any other kind of timber for fence posts. I have taken out basswood posts after having been set seven years that were as sound when taken out as when first put in the ground. Time and weather seemed to have no effect on them. The posts can be prepared for less than two cents apiece. This is the recipe: Take boiled linseed oil and stir in pulverized coal to the consistency of paint. Put a coat of this over the timber, and there is not a man that will live to see it rot."

QUINCE HEDGE.

The Cydonia or Japan quince, as commonly called, makes a very substantial and attractive hedge. The leaves are a deep, shining green, and for many weeks they present one mass of showy flowers. A beautiful effect is produced by planting both the scarlet and white varieties alternately. If allowed to spring up in many shoots from the ground, and are well trimmed, they make so close a hedge that in a little while a fence could be dispensed with.

OIL OF PEPPERMINT.

Peppermint is grown for its essence chiefly in Western New York. Two-thirds of the supply comes from Wayne county, which produces 60,000 pounds of oil yearly from 300 acres. The harvest begins in August, and the first year's crop is the best. The mint is cut with a sickle, scythe or mowing machine, according to the fancy of the cultivator. After cutting it is allowed to wither in the sun for five or six hours, and is then raked into "cocks," where it remains a short time before being distilled. It is not every cultivator that is provided with a still, but stills are found distributed about the peppermint region at convenient distances. The apparatus and method differ from those employed in Europe, where the fire is applied to the still. In America the still consists of a wooden tub or vat of heavy staves hooped with iron. The withered mint is packed into the vat by treading with the feet until the vat is full, when a cover, made steam tight with rubber packing, is fastened down with screw clamps. A steam pipe connects the lower part of the vat with a steam boiler, and another pipe from the center of the cover connects the vat with the condensing worm. The latter varies in size according to the capacity of the still, but becomes progressively smaller toward the outlet. The worm is so placed as to have a constant stream of cold running water surrounding it. The steam from the boiler being admitted to the vat at a pressure of thirty to forty pounds, the oil of the mint is volatilized and mixed with the steam condensed in the worm. The mixed oil and water are collected in the receiver, where the difference in their specific gravity causes them to separate. No attempt is made to redistill the water which separates, and a considerable loss of oil which is held in solution doubtless results from this lack of economy. The oil is packed in tin cans, or glass demijohns, holding about twenty pounds each. The glass demijohns are much the best when the oil is to be kept for any length of time, as its good qualities are more fully retained and it is less liable to discoloration. Oil of peppermint is sometimes adulterated with turpentine and also with oil of hemlock. Pure oil of peppermint, as exported from Wayne county, is colorless, and resembles the English oil, except that its odor and taste are somewhat less pungent and penetrating. The oil deteriorates with age, and the aroma becomes more faint; after a certain number of years it thickens, and the color becomes of a yellowish tinge; exposed for a long time to air, it becomes resinous.

THE RAILROAD COMMISSION.

INTERESTING TESTIMONY BEFORE THE BOARD YESTERDAY.

How an Interview Was Reported—Mr. Harrison Cornered and Confronted With His Own Admissions.

The hearing of the Richards & Harrison complaint case was resumed before the Board of Railroad Commissioners at 11 o'clock yesterday at San Francisco.

J. C. Stubbs, General Freight Traffic Manager of the Central Pacific Railroad, was called for the defense. He stated that he had held his present position for about a year. Prior to that since 1871 he was General Freight Agent of the company. The witness was asked by General Barnes to explain the special contract system of freight traffic with which he (the witness) was presumed to be thoroughly familiar. He stated that the system referred to was begun about 1878 or 1879 at the suggestion of the General Freight Agent of the Union Pacific Railroad, and afterwards agreed upon by all the roads directly interested. The object of the system was to secure for the roads concerned a majority of the patronage of the overland trade. The strongest competitors of the roads at this time, as all know, were the clipper ships sailing around Cape Horn. Merchants were not generally disposed to patronize the railroads to ship all their goods.

ORIGIN OF THE SPECIAL CONTRACT SYSTEM

A dry goods merchant would purchase a consignment of goods in the East and have the bulk of the coarser goods sent around by ship and a small lot sent by rail. The railroads of course wanted to secure this trade, and after a conference the system known as the special contract was decided upon. The rate of freight was reduced, but in order to secure the patronage of merchants for these certain roads an agreement was necessary. Mr. Vining, of the Union Pacific, together with the witness, went to many merchants in this city and talked the matter over before the system was introduced. At first some were not disposed to favor the idea. They did not want to be bound down to any particular patronage, but after discussion and the assurance of a reduced rate for all goods, of safer transit, and a consequent reduction in the insurance rate by the underwriters, the large majority of the merchants agreed to the system proposed. This, then, was the origin of this system. It was a mutual agreement.

THE FIRST CONTRACT.

The first contract was drawn by Mr. Vining of the Union Pacific, and sent here afterward for approval. The first part of this year other roads were admitted, and only recently the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe and the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio came into the system.

General Barnes — What, then, Mr. Stubbs, is your opinion of the effect of this system upon the general business of the city?

Mr. Stubbs—It has been only the most favorable. Roads not in the union in the East were made to reduce rates. Merchants secured goods of all kinds at much less rates, in quicker time, with less danger, at a rate really only slightly in advance of the clipper ships. The carriers by water by this competition of the roads were made to reduce their rates to a still lower figure and the commerce of the port thus proportionately increased.

At the request of General Barnes Mr. Stubbs indorsed the statements of Mr. Gray made and published yesterday concerning the arrangements made between the Central Pacific and the other roads for the division of freight profit. At first the trunk lines east of Chicago received 20 per cent. of the whole rate.

Mr. Stubbs stated that he believed merchants of good standing had never been refused a special contract. There might have been cases, but he had no recollection of any.

THE QUESTION OF THREATS.

General Barnes—Did your road ever make any threats against Richards & Harrison that if they did not enter into a special contract you would shut them out of the Montana and Idaho business by raising rates?

Witness—None whatever. The witness further explained that his road had never had any control of the business referred to. The fact of the matter was that his road had been in direct competition for the trade with the Northern Pacific Railroad, but that road had entirely shut the Central Pacific Railroad out. Mr. Stubbs then related the particulars of his fight with the Union Pacific in regard to freight rates. In order to get even, the Central Pacific Railroad shut its rival out of the Utah trade. Finally, last August, S. H. H. Clark, of the Union Pacific Railroad, came to this city, and, after a consultation with the witness and other persons, it was decided to form a truce on both sides. It was arranged that though goods could be shipped from this city to points in Montana, about 800 miles, at the same rate to shippers that goods were shipped from Omaha to those points, only about 400 miles, the other road was to receive about 75 per cent. of the profit and our road about 25 per cent.

THE OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The witness presented and Mr. Barnes submitted in evidence the correspondence that occurred last August between Mr. Vining and Mr. Stubbs, relative to an interview which occurred between Mr. Vining and a representative of the firm of Voechting, Shape & Co., of Milwaukee, the principals of Richards & Harrison. False particulars of this interview were published in a San Francisco morning paper. This publication caused Mr. Stubbs to write to Mr. Vining, and ask him if the report was true that he had endeavored to coerce the Milwaukee firm into sending its beer overland instead of to New York and around by sea, or their Montana and Idaho trade would be shut out. In reply came an emphatic denial from Mr. Vining, and copies of this denial were sent also by him to the firm in Milwaukee, and to the daily paper of this city which had first published the first report, denounced as false.

PARTICULARS OF THE FIRST ACQUAINTANCE.

In response to questions put by General Barnes, Mr. Stubbs related the particulars of his first acquaintance with Mr. Harrison. He saw him first about last August. He came in response to a letter sent by witness. An interview then occurred concerning rates that could be made to Mr. Harrison over the line of the road represented by Mr. Stubbs. At this interview a stenographer was present behind a screen, and the conversation was taken down. The witness stated that Mr. Harrison was aware of the presence of their Secretary. The screen was not placed there purposely. It was put there originally to accommodate a lady stenographer.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

The witness was then turned over to Mr. Harrison for cross-examination. He questioned Mr. Stubbs at some length with the idea of gaining more light on the special contract business. Most of the testimony given in response was of slight importance, or were facts included in previous evidence. He explained the method employed by his road in making good to shippers any shortage or damage that might have occurred while the goods were in transit over some connecting line. The witness said he had no recollection of any special case where a contract had been violated or abrogated by his company. The witness continued: Never knew of any person employed by the Central Pacific to execute surveillance over the goods and the marks on goods shipped from New York in vessels around the Horn.

RAILROAD MATERIAL.

General Barnes objected to the question of the rates charged for railroad material for the Central Pacific Railroad over other roads. The question was allowed and the witness stated that all railroad freight shipments he knew were kept separate, but concerning the rate charged he knew nothing—it was entirely beyond his province. Witness said he had often heard merchants complain of rates charged, but afterward come in and pay them. He said he never remembered of any applicant for a special contract being refused. In regard to the claims for shortage or damage, the witness volunteered the opinion that his road was one of the most liberal in the settlement of such claims of any road in the United States.

Mr. Harrison asked if the witness supposed or had any way of knowing that any part of the report of the interview between himself and the witness had been suppressed or omitted.

Mr. Stubbs said he thought that the verbatim reporter who was present at the time—Frank Shay—would know the best about that.

General Barnes asked the Secretary for the exhibits of yesterday, which were introduced.

Mr. Harrison asked Mr. Stubbs if he thought he had the right to issue such a bill as the exhibit.

Mr. Stubbs replied that he had, and that it included charges paid to the other company.

Mr. Harrison asked Mr. Stubbs if he did not consider the instrument as a bill of lading.

Mr. Stubbs replied that he did not regard the bill of lading as an instrument at all, as it did not contain even the rate of freight.

CAPE HORN COMPETITION.

In reply to Mr. Foote, Mr. Stubbs said that special contracts were issued in order to compete with goods going round Cape Horn, and other tonnage which was important, although relatively small.

To Mr. Foote: This increase of tonnage of course increased the revenue of gross earnings, which, however, have not proportionately increased with the amount of tonnage, as the rates had been lowered. Applications for special contracts and rates may have been refused where there was reason to believe that the applicants were not in good faith. Up to the present time the contract system is only regarded as an experiment.

With regard to the interview asked for by Mr. Harrison, the only person present was the Secretary of Mr. Stubbs. Mr Harrison had, he believed, asked for a private interview. Witness continued: "I wrote Mr. Harrison an invitation to come. I may have given my Secretary instructions to take the interview down, but cannot say certainly. Probably I did."

THE STENOGRAPHER.

Frank Shay, the next witness examined, was sworn, and stated that he was a short-hand reporter, and had been one for twelve years. He was present at the interview between R. F. Harrison and Mr. Stubbs, and had taken short-hand notes. Witness was shown by General Barnes a long-hand transcript of his notes, which, he stated, was correct. Counsel stated that he offered this interview in order to show that Mr. Harrison was accorded perfect justice and satisfaction. A large amount of the interview as taken by Mr. Shaw was then read, which went to prove that Mr. Harrison owned to Mr. Stubbs that a newspaper article published in a morning paper, presumably giving a prior interview between Mr. Stubbs and Mr. Harrison, was not true, and that Mr. Harrison then and there acknowledged that he had never seen Mr. Stubbs before. The gist of Mr. Harrison's charges was to the effect that Mr. Vining had threatened to protect other parties shipping through Montana and Idaho to the injury of the firm of Richards & Harrison, unless shipments via Cape Horn were discontinued and goods forwarded by the Union Pacific.

THE VINING POLICY.

Mr. Stubbs denied any favoritism or discrimination, which he claimed was the point at issue, to which Mr. Harrison had answered that he would cut his hand off sooner than sacrifice his manhood to a cormorant, and that the firm was paying $50 a carload more for shipment of goods. Mr. Vining was characterized as the "Mephistopheles" of the Union Pacific.

The rest of the interview was in the same strain, Mr. Harrison claiming discrimination and favoritism in the shipment of goods via Montana, and Mr. Stubbs denying it in toto. Mr. Stubbs gave Mr. Harrison a guarantee that between any two points where the C. P. R. R. reached, that Mr. Harrison should have the lowest rates, whether he adopted the contract system or shipped around Cape Horn. As to Mr. Vining, the C. P. R. R. Company could neither control him nor did they approve of these local complications. He (Stubbs) was fighting in the interest of San Francisco merchants, and had no sympathy with Mr. Vining's policy.

SEEKING THE LIGHT.

A rose-tree climbed by the window side,
Coronaled over with green:
And ambient kisses of sunlit May,
And crystal dews at the close of day,
Wooed the pearly buds that, folded, hide
The crown of the summer's queen.

Under the floor so damp and cold,
Under the floor in the dearth and mold,
A strong root ran that felt the life
Of the outside world with beauty rife;
And it pushed a tendril up to see
If any chance of growth could be.
Not a glint was there of sun or dew,
Not a gleam of light the darkness through;
But cobwebs and clay, and pebbles and dust;
It must grow through these, if grow it must.

The roses bloomed by the window side,
Creamy and sweet and fair—
The royal crowns of a royal June—
The gold of a summer's golden noon:
Cups of the gods, distilling wide,
Ambrosia on the air.

Up through the steps of stone so cold—
Up through the steps a tale was told
Of life that would live because it must,
Of life and growth in darkness and dust;
For a green leaf smiled at the blossoms rare
Showering their glory everywhere;
And more to me than the roses' gold
Was the wealth of praise one leaf could hold.
Ah, leaf so brave, how many there be,
In human life, seeking life like thee!

—[Our Continent.

CHECKMATING HIMSELF.—The case below given is not the only one where there exists a necessity for locking earnings beyond the power of the spendthrift possessor to squander them in gambling or otherwise, as soon as earned. The instances are unhappily frequent in every city where good wages are obtained, by parties who cannot or will not control themselves, and who squander their earnings in a few hours after receiving them, and take little or nothing to their dependent families. In these cases the wife and family seldom know the real cause of their poverty, for when a man gets to this stage he will invent plausible statements from time to time to account for his shortages, and the necessities of his family have less effect upon him than the pressure of his habits, which cause him to permit constant robbery of himself and family. An exchange says: "An ingenious method of putting his savings beyond his own reach has been adopted by a German writer, who found from dire experience that all his profits melted away as soon as earned. Having made £16,000 by a fortunate literary speculation, he placed the whole of the money, together with his will, in the Imperial Deposit Bank at Berlin, and on receiving the receipt from the cashier, deliberately tore it up. The cashier thought he was mad, and told him angrily that it would take fully three years before he could expect to obtain a duplicate receipt. 'That is just why I have torn up the original,' calmly remarked the depositor; 'and now the money is safe for that time.'" Notwithstanding that seemed like an act of madness to the cashier, it was an evidence of returning reason and sanity upon the part of the writer.

"Can you draw a cat?" is the latest social question, and you are immediately handed pencil and paper and requested to give your best idea of a cat, without model or semblance. One lady I know has what she calls "a cat basket," where she keeps all the wild attempts of her friends to draw a feline. It is astonishing how few people really know what a cat looks like. Ask your friends to draw a cat, and see the funny things they make.

COMMERCIAL.

San Francisco Produce Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16th—1 P. M.

FLOUR—Prices firm. Best City Extra, $6 25@6 50; Medium Grades, $5 50@5 75; Shipping Superfine, $4 25@5 ₱ bbl.

WHEAT—Business during the week has been far from satisfactory. The export inquiry has about stopped, and trading is confined mainly to purchases for local millers. For several days it has been almost useless to offer No. 1 shipping qualities at anything over $2 ₱ ctl if quick custom were wanted. Many holders withdrew their offerings, but then there are always some parties who are more or less pressed to sell, and to these particular individuals the situation has been very annoying. To-day the outlook is more cheering. Operators seemed to take greater interest in proceedings on 'Change, while the views of buyers appeared to partake of a more liberal character. Good to choice qualities are quotable at $2@2 05 ₱ ctl, with no universal desire to sell. On call at the Produce Exchange the only sale was a lot of 100 tons No. 1 White, buyer the season, at $2 08 ₱ ctl.

Quotations of No. 2 grades Wheat at leading centers to day are telegraphed as follows:

	Chicago.	St. Louis.	New York.
Spot, ₱ cental	$1 78¾	$1 83¾	$2 01¼
March	1 77½	1 88¾	2 00⅝
April	1 77¾	1 85¾	2 02½
May	1 86¼	1 88¼	2 05⅜
June	1 86¼	....	2 06½

The Chicago quotations represent Spring, while the St. Louis and New York figures are for Red Winter qualities.

BARLEY—The feature of the call to day was the recording of the largest single sale ever made at any session of the Produce Exchange, consisting of a round lot of 2,000 tons No. 1 Feed, buyer the season, at $1 47½. This particular delivery opened with sales at $1 44¼, and was gradually advanced to $1 46¼, when an offer was made to sell the above large quantity at the figure stated. It was so promptly accepted by a courageous operator as to cause a round of applause. The buyer stood well under his purchase, and offered to take a like amount, in whole or in part, on the same terms. This action, of course, gave the market a power of strength, and the impression is general that values will become yet more buoyant. Should the next two days pass by without any rain, much livelier times may be expected. It is said that movements are being made to concentrate stocks, but the success of the effort is doubted by many operators, as the grain is believed to be yet too well distributed to admit of advantageous control. Spot Feed changed hands on call at $1 40, but the sale could not be duplicated below $1 45, as the market was fairly tested by a subsequent bid of $1 43 ₱ ctl. Brewing is steady, being held at $1 50 for desirable qualities. Sales include 100 tons No. 1 Feed, spot, $1 40; 300 do, April, $1 41½; 200 do, $1 42½; 100 do, May, $1 47½; 300 do, $1 44½; 100 do, buyer the season, $1 44½; 100 do, $1 45; 200 do, $1 45½; 100 do, $1 45¾; 200 do, $1 46; 200 do, $1 46½; 2,000 do, $1 47½; 100 do, seller the season, $1 39½; 100 do, $1 40½; 200 do, September, $1 32½; 100 do, seller 1883, $1 27½; 200 do, $1 28 ₱ ctl. Bidding at the close was as follows:

No. 1 Feed—	Bid.	Asked
Spot	$1 43	$1 45
April	1 42½	1 44
May	1 42	1 44
Buyer the season	1 47½	1 48
Seller the season	1 40	1 41
Seller 1883	1 28	1 30
September	1 32½	1 35
October	1 32½	1 35

OATS—High ruling rates do not seem to have much influence in checking trade. The inquiry is quite general, and some liberal transfers are daily made within our range. Fair Feed, $1 75@1 80; good, $1 85@1 90; choice, $1 90@2 ₱ ctl.

CORN—There is no great quantity of the native product in first hands. Liberal receipts of Nebraska have come to hand during the week, jobbing at prices below those given for the home article. California is quotable at $1 70@1 75 ₱ ctl.

BUCKWHEAT—Nothing doing. Holders want $4, but the views of buyers are within the range of $3 25@3 50 ₱ ctl.

HAY—The market is cleaning up, and it looks as if no trouble would be experienced in sustaining values. We quote: Alfalfa, $16@18; Wheat, $18 50@21; Wild Oat, $18@21; Mixed, $13@19 ₱ ton.

HOPS—No trade. Nominal at 85@95c.

POTATOES—River Red, 60@65c; Early Rose, 60@70c; Petaluma and Tomales, $1@1 10; New, 3@3½c ₱ lb.

ONIONS—Good qualities sell from $1 25 to $1 75 ₱ ctl. Inferior lots are quotable as low as 25c ₱ sack.

BEANS—Inquiry light. Prices are steady. Bayos, $4 50@5; Butter, $3@3 25 for small and $3 40@3 50 for large; Lima, $3 75@4; Pea, $3 75@4; Pink, $4 50@5; Red, $4 50@5; small White, $3 75@4; large White, $3@3 25 ₱ ctl.

VEGETABLES—Marrow at Squash seemed to be generally wanted this morning, and sales were reported above our quotations. Moderate consignments will keep the market fairly steady at $20, but heavy shipments will tend to break prices. Green Peas are in better demand, and desirable lots soon pass from first hands. Asparagus was in universal favor to-day, and buyers were more disposed to pay asking rates. Rhubarb, $@10 ₱ lb; Mushrooms, 8@10c; Asparagus, 19@12½c; Sprouts, 3c ₱ lb; Artichokes, 10@15c ₱ dozen; Marrowfat Squash, $20 ₱ ton; Carrots, 20@50; Turnips, 75c@$1; Cauliflower, 75c@$1 25 ₱ dozen; Cabbage, 75c@$1 ₱ ctl; Garlic, 1½@2c ₱ lb; Celery, 50c ₱ dozen; Dried Okra, 20@25c; Dry Peppers, 10@12½c ₱ lb; Green Peas, 4@5c for common and 6@7½c ₱ lb for sweet; Green Peppers, 5@6c; Tomatoes, 6@8c ₱ lb; Cucumbers, 65c@$1 75 ₱ dozen; String Beans, 25@30c ₱ lb.

FRUIT—Limes are very scarce, and dealers are anxiously awaiting arrivals from Mexico due on the Colima next Thursday. Native Oranges at the moment are in excessive supply, and quite low in price. It is expected that growers will hold shipments back for a few days, until the market be cleared up and better prices prevail. Poor Apples are sold for pretty well what buyers will give, though on choice lots dealers decline to make concessions. Apples, 25@40c ₱ box for common, and 75c@$1 50 for good to choice; Lemons, $5@6 ₱ box for Sicily; California Lemons, $1 75@2 25 ₱ box; Limes, $15@18 ₱ box for Mexican; Tamarinds, 12@13c ₱ lb; Bananas, $1 50@3 ₱ bunch; California Oranges, $1 15@1 75 for common and $2@3 ₱ box for good to choice; Panama do, $27 50@30 ₱ 100; Pineapples, $6@8 ₱ dozen. Western Cranberries are offering at $15@17 ₱ bbl.

BUTTER—Although there is no very positive improvement in values, the market has a much steadier tone than a week ago, and the opinion is general that bottom has been reached. Fancy, 23@24c; choice, 21½@22½c; fair to good, 18@21c; inferior lots from country stores, 15@17c; choice firkin, old, 19@22c; do, new, 22@23½c; ordinary do, 17@19c; pickled roll, 20@21c; Eastern, 17@20c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—Fair trade at former rates. California, 14@15c ₱ lb for choice; 11@13c for fair to good; do, factory, in boxes, 14@16c; Eastern, 16@17c ₱ lb.

EGGS—For the past day or so the demand has been more brisk, consequent on the approach of the Easter season. Prices are strong at 22@22½c ₱ dozen. The consumption next week, being the last week in Lent, is expected to be comparatively large, but retailers are believed to be well stocked, and any further advance in quotations will depend on the extent of arrivals for the next two or three days.

POULTRY—There was less steadiness to the market to-day, and nearly all kinds were offering at slightly reduced rates. Live Turkeys, gobblers, 20@21c; do Hens, 21@22c; dressed do, 22@23c ₱ lb; Roosters, $7@7 50 for old, and $@10 50 for young; Hens, $7 50@8; Broilers, $7@8, according to size; Ducks, $12@14 ₱ dozen; Geese, $2@2 50 ₱ pair.

GAME—Varieties are limited, and will continue so for some time, as the Game Law went into operation this morning. Grey Geese, $1 50@2; White Geese, 50@75c; Honkers, $2 50@3; Snipe, $2 25@2 50 for English and 50@75c for common; Hare, $1 50@2; Rabbits, $1 25@1 75 ₱ dozen.

WOOL—Until the spring clip begin to arrive, no active market is expected. We quote fall:

San Joaquin and coast, ₱ lb	10@12c
San Joaquin and coast Lamb, good	10@14
Northern fall, free	15@18
Northern fall, defective	11@14
Free Mountain	11@16
Eastern Oregon	16@22
Valley Oregon	22@28

We quote spring:

California, ₱ lb	14@20

San Francisco Meat Market.

Following are rates for whole carcasses from slaughterers to dealers:

BEEF—Prime, 8@8½c; medium grades, 7@7½c; inferior, 5½@6c ₱ lb.

VEAL—Large calves, 8@9c; small ones, 8@10c ₱ lb.

MUTTON—Wethers are quotable at 5½@6c, and ewes at 5@5½c ₱ lb, according to quality.

LAMB—Spring is quotable at 12½@15c ₱ lb.

PORK—Live Hogs, 7½@7½c for hard, and 6½@6¾c for soft; dressed do, 10½@10½c ₱ lb for hard grain Hogs.

Eastern and Foreign Markets.

NEW YORK, March 16th.

BREADSTUFFS — Flour is steady and Wheat is steady, latter at $1 10@1 20 ₱ bushel.

WOOL—California is steady at 12@14c for fall burry, and 16@20c for clean fall; spring burry, 15@20c; clean spring, 24@31c; pulled, 18@46c.

HIDES—California are dull at 22½@23c.

CHICAGO, March 16th.

WHEAT—$1 11½ for May.
CORN—61½c for May.
PORK—$18 55 for May.
LARD—$11 55 for May.

LIVERPOOL, March 16th.

WHEAT—California spot lots are dull at 9s 4d to 9s 7d. Cargo lots, 48s 6d for just shipped, 47s for nearly due and 47s for off coast.

Sacramento Produce Market—Wholesale.

(Corrected daily for the RECORD-UNION.)

SACRAMENTO, March 16th.

FRUIT—Lemons, Sicily, $6 50@7; Oranges—Panama, $2 75@3 ₱ 100; California, $1 50@2 25 ₱ box; Limes, $1 75@2; Bananas, $3 50@4 ₱ bunch; Pineapples, $6@9 ₱ dozen; Cocoanuts, $7@8 ₱ 100; Apples, $1@1 25 ₱ box; Cranberries, $16@16 50 ₱ bbl.

PIE FRUITS—Assorted, 2½-lb cans, ₱ doz, $2; assorted, gallon cans, $5; Peaches, 2½-lb cans, $2; Portland Blueberries, 2-lb cans, $2; Whortleberries, $1 75.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, sliced, 7@8c ₱ lb; do quartered, 6@7c; pears, peeled, 7@8c; do, unpeeled, 4@5c; Plums, pitted, 12@13c; Peaches, 10@10½c; do, peeled, 18@19c; Prunes, German and French, 12@13c; Blackberries, 15@16c; Figs, California, @8c ₱ lb.

TABLE FRUITS—Assorted, 2½-lb cans, ₱ doz, $2 75; Peaches, $3; Bartlett Pears, $3; Plums, $2 85; Blackberries, $@3 25; Gooseberries, $3 25; Strawberries, $3 25; Apricots, $3; Muscat Grapes, $2 75; Red Currants, $3 25; Cherries, $3 50.

VEGETABLES—Sweet Potatoes, 4@5c ₱ lb; Potatoes, 85c@$1 50; Salt Lake, $1 40@1 50 ₱ cwt; Onions, $1 60@1 80 ₱ cwt; Cauliflower, 75c@$1; Cabbage, $1@1 10 ₱ cwt; Carrots, 50@60c ₱ sack; Turnips, 60@75c ₱ 100; bunch vegetables, 12½c ₱ doz; Parsnips, 1c; Beets, 1c; Celery, 60@75c ₱ dozen; Horse Radish, 6@7c ₱ lb; Artichokes, 75c ₱ dozen; Jerusalem Artichokes, 3½@4c ₱ lb.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, $6 50 ₱ bbl; Oatmeal, $4 50@5 50 ₱ 100 lbs, latter for Eastern; Cornmeal, yellow, $2 25@2 38; white, $2 50; Cracked Wheat, $3 50.

POULTRY—Live Turkeys, 16@17c ₱ lb; dressed, 17@18c; full grown Chickens, $6 50@7 ₱ dozen; young Roosters, $7 ₱ dozen; Broilers, $4@5; tame Ducks, $3@9; Geese, $1 50@2 ₱ pair; Eggs, choice lots 20@22½c ₱ dozen.

GAME—Mallard Ducks, $3 ₱ dozen; Canvasbacks, $3 75@4 ₱ dozen; Sprigs, $1 50; Teal, $1 25; Hare, $1 75@2; Rabbits, $1@1 50; Doves, 50@75c ₱ dozen.

DAIRY PRODUCE—Butter, choice, 23@25c ₱ lb; mixed lots, in rolls, 20@22c ₱ lb; Cheese, California, from 14@15c; Western, flats, 10@15c; Marin's Cream, 19@20c.

MEATS—Beef, 7@8c; Mutton, 6c ₱ lb; Lamb, 7@8c; Pork, 10@11c; Veal, small calves, 9@10c; large, 8c.

HAY, GRAIN AND FEED—Coal hay, ₱ ton, $19@21; Alfalfa, $10 to $12 ₱ ton; bran, ₱ ton, $17; middlings, $23 per ton; barley, whole, $1 50; ground, $1 60; wheat, $1 85