FARM AND ORCHARD.

Sheep Have a Strong Odor in Their Wool and Bodies.

Tobacco Culture, and How and Where the Weed May be Grown—Tansy Versus Moths—Carrots as Horse Feed—The Garden on a Farm—Old-Time Harvest Contest—Miscellaneous Items.

A quite common complaint against mutton is that it has a woolly taste, which is very disagreeable to some people, and there is no doubt but this injures the sale of otherwise good carcasses very much. This woolly taste is apt to appear in the meat of any sheep that are not kept in good, clean, sweet pens. The sheep have naturally a strong odor in their wool and bodies, and unless they are well aired at all times the odor will soon permeate the flesh. Place sheep in a close, poorly ventilated sheep pen, and keep them there a few weeks before the killing, and the mutton of every one will be tainted with this woolly flavor. This is another strong argument against close, stifling pens for sheep, which are generally the places for breeding diseases among the animals.

The flavor also comes largely from the manner of dressing the carcass. A good animal can be easily spoilt by poor or careless dressing. When the sheep is killed it should be opened and aired carefully and the intestines removed at once. If the gases from these are allowed to remain they will penetrate the meat and taint it. If the dressing of the carcass is performed in a close, stifling slaughter house, and the animal hung up there for any length of time, the odor will soon injure the meat. The carcass should be opened and aired freely right away, and all intestines should be removed while the meat is still warm. Then all odors will be dissipated by the fresh air, and the carcass can be cooled at once.

Lambs that are raised for mutton should have special attention right through their career, and all feeding and watering should be given with the single idea of perfecting the mutton. The wool is then of secondary consideration. The cross between the Southdown and the Merino probably gives the best lambs for mutton, and they are sure to be plump and fat, although not so large as some of the other breeds. The mutton produced is very tender and has a peculiar sweetness and juiciness that makes it valuable. These lambs are to be fed intelligently if they are to produce the best results. A little dry food should be given to them when they are two or three weeks old, such as corn, oats and linseed mixed together. If they do not take to the mixture well when fed to them out of the hands, add a little salt and sugar to make it a little more palatable. Nearly all young lambs will then eat it greedily. If the ewes are given a good grain ration also the lambs get better nourishment from their mothers. They obtain the essence and strength of the grains in this way, and they thrive much better than if the mother is given only enough grain to strengthen her own carcass. Very often ewes will appropriate all of the food to themselves, and they will get fat and strong, while their lambs seem to grow thin. This is one of the freaks of nature, and the only remedy is to give the ewes less, and to feed the lambs direct from the hands.—E. P. Smith in Albany Evening Journal.

TOBACCO CULTURE.

Tobacco can be raised as far north as corn and as far south as sugar cane. Wherever corn matures fully tobacco will mature. A warm, dry soil of a sandy nature is best for quality. Steer clear of white clay.

Land must be well drained and manured. A clover sod is best, turned under about eight inches deep, as early in spring as possible. A situation well protected from winds should be chosen, either behind timber or several rows of pole beans. The field should be well harrowed before planting, cultivated and rolled, so that the land may be well settled before setting out. Manure before planting, about forty loads per acre.

When the plants are the size of a silver quarter, with four leaves, they are ready to set out. Lay off the land in rows. There are different ways of doing this—by ridging, by making hills and by level planting. I prefer the latter, as the plants stand drought the best. Lay off the ground thus: Take three stakes and put a three-foot mark on each. Place them in line across the field. Tie a log chain to the waist. Beginning at the first stake, move it over three feet, then the next, and so on till the field is marked off.

Two acres are enough for one man to manage if he has other farm work. In good land 6,000 to 7,000 plants may be set on an acre. The first rainy, cloudy day in June, when the plants are large enough, sprinkle the seed bed and take up enough plants for the day's setting. Let a boy drop the plants from a basket and the setters follow after, placing a plant at each check. If the weather turns dry the plants must be watered. Shelter them from the sun by means of clods or leaves, and at the approach of rain these must be removed.

Weak or dead plants must be replaced with healthy, vigorous ones. As soon as they make signs of growth they must be cultivated. Never cultivate when ground is wet. The first work should be with a double shovel plow, then with a hoe scrape the dirt gently towards the plants, and cut out all weeds. Never disturb the roots of the plants. Two plowings should be enough, keeping weeds hoed out.

Tobacco has its enemies from the start—cutworms, caterpillars, tobacco worms, etc. When the plants have attained twelve to fourteen leaves, they are ready to top. This is done by pinching out the seed head. Suckering follows shortly after topping, and this is the hardest work of all, and must be strictly attended to, or your tobacco will not ripen well. Harvesting should begin as soon as the leaves have a spotted color, or when, by pinching hard, a cracking tendency is shown.—Ohio Farmer.

TANSY VERSUS MOTHS.

There is one sure preventive of moths, and one which I have never seen mentioned, says a writer. It is tansy. Sprinkle the leaves freely about your woolens and furs, and the moths will never get into them. When I was a child my grandmother used to send me to the tansy patch on the hill with a large basket in which to bring home plenty of tansy leaves. In the garret were five large haircovered trunks, studded with brass nails, filled with her best blankets, coverlets, flannel sheets, etc. Some of them had never been used until my grandmother had grandchildren, notwithstanding she always had a large family to provide beds for. But the supply of her bedding, linen and other household articles was in excess of the demand.

This large amount of bedding, tablecloths, towels and linen sheets was spun and woven in her father's house, and the girls were given full liberty to take all they were willing to make up for themselves. That was part of their marriage dower. I can well remember how grandmother took the extra supply out of those trunks in the garret once a year, hung the articles on a clothes line down in the orchard, beat them, and then put them away again to lie amid the tansy leaves until another year. The fourth generation of her posterity are sleeping under those same blankets and blue and white coverlets now, which proves the efficacy of that remedy of the olden time.—Practical Dairyman.

CARROTS AS HORSEFEED.

The virtues of carrots as a food for horses are not fully known to many people, says Henry Dahlman of Petaluma. Carrots fed to horses contribute to their strength and endurance, and, in the case of indisposed horses, they aid materially toward recovery.

The way I feed carrots is to slice and mix with chaff or cut straw. A half-bushel is a good daily allowance. When first given the feed is slightly laxative, but horses soon come to relish it and all bad effects from it cease. Carrots tend generally to promote a sound, healthy condition, whether the animals are at work or standing idle in barn or pasture.

To grow carrots select a sandy soil and plow deep, and sow seed in drills; cover about a half an inch deep. The rows should be about two and a half feet apart to permit of cultivation. Cultivate as soon as possible and keep the ground loose.

When ripe and sufficient rain has fallen to prevent the roots from shrinking when dry, pull the crop and cut the tops off. The roots may be piled and covered with the green tops or straw. It is better to store under cover as the roots should be kept dry. Carrots can be kept fresh from three to four months after harvest. I like the long yellow Belgian best.

THE GARDEN.

Successful farming includes horticulture and floriculture. The man who confines his work solely to the production of the coarser products of the earth may succeed in making money, but he will never get the most complete satisfaction which is obtainable from his occupation. Pay some attention to the things which make life pleasant, and you will find that the business of money-making does not prosper any the less, and your wife and your children will like the farm better. We know there are some farmers who think they can not spend time even to have a vegetable garden, and who would scowl at the suggestion of flowers, but let them once see the yard bright with bloom, and they would be slow to go back to the old order of things. We never yet have found a man who had an attractive yard but that he took pride in it and acknowledged that it added to the value of the place.—Iowa Farmer.

OLD-TIME HARVEST CONTEST.

An old-time reaping contest took place on a farm four miles north of this city on Friday, June 30th, in which twenty old men were engaged, none of them being less than 70 years of age. One of these, William Sloane, has passed his 86th birthday. The reaping was done with sickles, and the winner of the first prize, Daniel Hollingsworth of New Augusta, 71 years old, cut and bound 102½ pounds of wheat in nine minutes and five seconds. Oliver Johnson, 72 years old, came second with 122¾ pounds in eleven minutes. Eli Heiny, 71 years old, came third, with 89½ pounds in eleven minutes.

It was an exciting contest, and drew an immense crowd of spectators. It seems to us a cruel and dangerous kind of sport, however, in view of the advanced age of the contestants and the hot weather. Let us have no more such contests.—Indiana Farmer.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Have good cows and then keep them milking as long as possible each year. Especially arrange to have them giving milk through the winter months when butter is highest.

Daily exercise is necessary for all horses unless they are sick; it assists and promotes a free circulation of the blood, creates an appetite, improves the wind and finally improves the whole system.

Experiments with cabbage show that depth of planting has no effect on the size of the heads, and that disturbance of the plants, by loosening the roots, though sometimes beneficial in preventing "cracking" of the heads, also lessens the growth in other respects.

Linseed oil, colored with any preferred coloring matter, makes a cheap paint for outbuildings, and may be applied every year or two with but little expense. Keeping the farm buildings brightened up, either with paint or whitewash, adds additional value to the whole farm.

When every acre of the farm cannot be made to produce something it is a sure indication that the farmer has too much land. It is better to cultivate only as much as can be well manured and kept clean than to leave vacant fields that keep the farm stocked with weeds to be spread over the cultivated land.

The distance traveled by a horse when cultivating a piece of land, from early morn until sundown, is many miles, and also very exhausting, as, in addition to traveling the distance, it draws a load. This should not be overlooked at night, and in order to afford the animal a sufficiency of food and rest it must be free from the annoyance of insects. For this reason the stable should receive careful attention in regard to cleanliness.

To renew old beds of strawberries clean them out thoroughly between the rows in August, or just before the runners start. Use the hoe in the rows and leave one good plant in each place, with one foot of space between each plant in the row. Work the ground between the plants, and also in the spaces between the rows until the soil is loose, killing all weeds and grass. This method gives the old plants an opportunity to fill up the rows with runners.

Eugene Bolton, of hen-plucker notoriety, comes to the front with another hen story, says the San Benito *Advance*. He has eleven hens and a rooster, and in three days he gathered six dozen and three eggs. He accounts for the remarkable yield by the fact that he purchased a sack of blue grass from the county and fed it to the hens by force. His brother Frank, however, says that Gene plays roots on the hens. As soon as it is dark Gene turns on the electric lights and shoos the hens off the roost, making them believe it is daylight. This accounts for the poultry doing double duty.

Always find out what food and how much of it will produce the most milk. This can only be learned by many experiments and patient observation, for the milk ration required by one cow would be wholly inadequate for another. Corn in some form is an excellent milk producer; but why it is any better for having some of its properties (sugar and starch) extracted, as recommended by some, is more than we can understand. That corn is a fat producer none will deny, but experience also teaches us that, fed in proper form and quantity to a well-bred cow, it starts the milk as no other grain will.

State Board of Equalization.

The State Board of Equalization expected to hear the statements of the San Francisco and North Pacific and Southern California Railroads yesterday, but received letters stating that the attorney of the former was ill, and requests from both roads that the matter might be taken up at a later date, which were acceded to.

Articles of Incorporation.

Articles of incorporation have been filed in the office of the Secretary of State by the Bear Harbor Lumber Company of San Francisco. Capital stock, $200,000, with Calvin Stewart and Aaron B. Cooper of Fort Bragg, Edward J. Dodge of Alameda and James Hunter of Vallejo as Directors.

Case of Desertion.

Mrs. Laura J. Norris was granted a divorce from W. H. Norris by Superior Judge Johnson yesterday on the ground of desertion.

WRINKLES, and hollow cheeks, and dull, sunken eyes, don't always mean that a woman's old. Half the time, they only show that she's overworked or suffering. To such women, to every woman who is tired or afflicted, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription safely and certainly brings back health and strength. It's a legitimate medicine that corrects and cures; a tonic that invigorates and builds up; a nervine that soothes and strengthens. For all the derangements, irregularities and weaknesses peculiar to women, it is the only *guaranteed* remedy. If it doesn't benefit or cure, you have your money back.

It won't do to experiment with Catarrh. There's the constant danger of driving it to the lungs. You can have a perfect and permanent *cure* with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

COMMERCIAL.

The Wheat Situation Continues Weak and Easy at the Bay.

Exporters of Barley Buying Freely of Qualities Adapted for Shipping Trade.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26th.

The Wheat situation continues weak and easy. Prominent shippers are paying $1 15 ₱ ctl for choice, while $1 16¼ is obtainable for parcels of fancy character. Exporters are buying freely of qualities of Barley adapted for shipping trade. The Oat market is altogether in favor of buyers.

The market for Vegetables was glutted this morning, and prices were badly demoralized. Tomatoes held fairly steady. Potatoes and Onions of all kinds are weak. Cucumbers are a drug in the market.

In Fruits receipts are in excess of the demand. This is especially true in regard to Plums of all kinds. Some Huckleberries arrived and sold at from 8c to 10c ₱ lb. Peaches and Pears are abundant.

The Butter market is steady, with the very fancy grades holding firm. Eggs of all kinds are dull and weak. Cheese is steady, but inactive.

The Poultry market is very dull, and young stock are only sold at a heavy sacrifice. Turkeys are firmer.

Produce Market.

FLOUR—Net cash prices for Family Extras, $4 10@4 20 ₱ bbl; Bakers' Extras, $4@4 20; Superfine, $2 80@3 20.

WHEAT—No. 1 is quotable at $1 15@1 16¼ ₱ ctl; Milling grades, $1 20@1 25 ₱ ctl.

BARLEY—Feed, 77½c ₱ ctl for good quality and 80c for choice; brewing, 95c@$1 02½ ₱ ctl.

OATS—New Oats are quotable at $1@1 15 ₱ ctl. Trade is very slow. We quote old: Surprise, $1 40@1 45; Milling, $1 37½@1 45; fancy feed, $1 37½@1 45; good to choice, $1 25@1 40; common to fair, $1 10@1 20; Gray, $1 30@1 35; Black, $1 10@1 20 ₱ ctl.

CORN—Quotable at 90@97½c for Large Yellow, $1@1 02½ for Small Yellow and 90@97½c ₱ ctl for White.

CRACKED CORN—$24@25 ₱ ton.

CILCAKE MEAL—$32 50@35 ₱ ton.

CORNMEAL—Millers quote feed at $23 50 to $24 50 ₱ ton; fine kinds for the table, in large and small packages, 2½@3½c ₱ lb.

CHOPPED FEED—$16 50@18 50 ₱ ton.

SEEDS—Mustard, Brown, —@—c; Yellow, 3c; Canary, Imported, $3@5 50; do, California, —; Hemp, 4@4½c ₱ lb; Rape, $2 25@2 50; Timothy, 6½c ₱ lb; Alfalfa, 9c ₱ lb for California and 10c for Utah; Flax, $3 ₱ ctl.

MIDDLINGS—$22@24 ₱ ton.

HAY—Wire-bound hay sells at $1@2 per ton less than the figures given. Wheat, $10@12; Wheat and Oat, $9@11 50; Wild Oat, $7 50@9 50; Alfalfa, $7@8 for first cutting and $10@11 for second; Clover, $8@11; Barley, $8@9 50; compressed, $8@10 50; Stock, $7@8 ₱ ton.

STRAW—40@50c ₱ bale.

HOPS—18@20c ₱ lb.

MILLSTUFFS—Rye Flour, 3½c; Rye Meal, 3c; Graham Flour, 3c; Oatmeal, 4½c; Oat Groats, 5c; Cracked Wheat, 3½c; Buckwheat Flour, 5c; Pearl Barley, 4½@4½c ₱ lb; Normal Nutriment, $3 ₱ case of 2 dozen packages.

BRAN—$17 50@18 50 ₱ ton.

RYE—$1@1 07½ ₱ ctl.

BUCKWHEAT—$2 25@2 50 ₱ cental.

GROUND BARLEY—$19@19 50 ₱ ton.

POTATOES—Early Rose, 30@60c; Burbanks, 40@75c.

ONIONS—Red, 50@75c; Silverskins, 90c@1 10 ₱ ctl.

DRIED PEAS—Green, $1 85@2 25.

BEANS—Bayos, $2 35@2 40; Butter, $2 60@3; Pink, $3@3 15; Red, $2 75@2 80; Lima, $2 70@2 80; Pea, $2 60@2 70; Small White, $2 50@2 60; Large White, $2 50@2 60 ₱ ctl.

VEGETABLES—Green Okra, 35@75c ₱ box; Egg Plant, 75c@$1 ₱ box; Green Corn, 40@50c ₱ sack; Bay Corn, $1 25@1 75 ₱ box; Berkeley Corn, 50@65c ₱ box; Green Peas, 2@2½c ₱ lb; String Beans, @4c ₱ lb; Alameda Summer Squash, 30@50c ₱ box; Cucumbers, 15@35c ₱ box for Bay; Green Peppers, 25@50c ₱ box for Chiles and 60c@$1 for Bell; Tomatoes, 10@25c ₱ box for Vacaville; River Tomatoes, 40@60c for large boxes; Turnips, 75c ₱ ctl; Beets, $1@1 25 ₱ sack; Carrots, 40@50c; Cabbage, 50@55c; Garlic, 1c ₱ lb; Cauliflower, 60@75c ₱ doz; Dry Peppers, 5c ₱ lb; Dry Okra, 15c ₱ lb.

FRESH FRUIT—Apples, 25@75c ₱ box and 25@40c ₱ bskt; Pears, 35@50c ₱ box and 25@35c ₱ bskt; Bartlett Pears, 50@75c ₱ box for No. 1 and 40@50c for No. 2; Red Nectarines, 75c@$1 ₱ box; White Nectarines, 25@50c ₱ box; Strawberries, $3 50@4 50 ₱ chest for large and $5@7 for Longworth; Raspberries, $3@4 50 ₱ chest; Royal Apricots, 25@40c ₱ box and 25@40c ₱ basket; do in bulk, 1@1½c ₱ lb; Figs, 25@50c ₱ box single layer and 65@85c for double; Cherry Plums, 20@30c ₱ drawer; Peaches, 20@40c ₱ box; do Crawfords, 30@40c ₱ bskt; Blackberries, $2@2 50 ₱ chest; Huckleberries, 12½@15c ₱ lb; Plums, 25@75c ₱ box, as to variety; Cantaloupes, $1 50@2 ₱ crate; Watermelons, $1 50@3 ₱ doz; Grapes, 35@75c ₱ box; Crabapples, 40@50c ₱ box.

CITRUS FRUITS—Mexican Limes, $3@4; California Limes, 50@75c ₱ box; Lemons, Sicily, —@—; California Lemons, $1 to $2 for common and $3@4 for good to choice; Bananas, $1 50@2 50 ₱ bunch; Hawaiian Pineapples, $1 to $4; Mexican Pineapples, $3@4 ₱ dozen; Oranges, $1@1 50 ₱ box for common seedlings and $1 50@2 for Mediterranean Sweets.

DRIED FRUIT—New bleached Peaches, 6@7c; Prunes, late delivery, 4½c to 5c; Apricots, 7½@8½c; Dates, 4½@5c; Apples, sun-dried, —@—c; quartered, —@—c; do, sliced, —@—c; do, evaporated, in boxes, 5@5½c; Pears, bleached, —@—c for sliced; —c for quartered, and 7½@8c for evaporated; Pears, unbleached, —@—c for sliced and —@—c for quartered; Figs, 4@5c for pressed and 3@3½c for unpressed; Prunes, 6½@7c for small, 8c to 9c for the four sizes and 9½c for the fifth size of 50@60s; pitted Plums, 8@9c; unpitted Plums, —@—c; bleached Peaches, 7@9c; sun-dried Peaches, 4@6c ₱ lb; Apricots, —@—c for Royal and —@—c for Moorparks; Grapes, 2c ₱ lb for firsts and ½@1c ₱ lb for seconds.

NUTS—Chestnuts, 7@10c ₱ lb; Walnuts, 5@7c for hard shell, —@—c for soft shell, and —c ₱ lb for paper shell; Chile Walnuts, 8@9c; California Almonds, 15@16c for soft shell, 7@8c for hard shell, and —@—c for paper shell; Peanuts, 4@4½c; Hickory Nuts, 5@6c; Filberts, 10@10½c; Pecan, 8@10c for rough and 11@12½c for polished; Brazil Nuts, 8@9c; Pine Nuts, 12½@13c ₱ lb; Cocoanuts, $4@5 ₱ hundred.

HONEY—Comb, 10@12c; light amber, extracted, 5@5½c; dark, 4½c; water white extracted, 5¼@5½c ₱ lb.

BEESWAX—21@23c ₱ lb.

BUTTER—Fancy creamery, 21@23c; fancy dairy, 19@20c; good to choice, 17@18½c; common grades, 14@16c ₱ lb; Eastern, ladle-packed, 16@17c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—Choice to fancy new, 8¼@9½c; fair to good, 7@8c; Eastern ordinary to fine, 11@13c; do, fancy creamery, 14@15c ₱ lb.

EGGS—California ranch, 20@24c; store lots, 16@19c ₱ dozen, Eastern Eggs, 16@19c ₱ dozen.

POULTRY—Live Turkeys—Gobblers, 13@14c ₱ lb; Hens, 12@13c; Roosters, $5@6 50 for old and $5@6 50 for young; Fryers, $3 50@4 50; Broilers, $2@3 50; Hens, $5 50@6 50; Ducks, old, $4@4 50; young, $4@5; Geese, old, $1 25; Goslings, $1@1 50 ₱ pair; Pigeons, $1 25 for old and $1 50@1 75 ₱ dozen for young.

PROVISIONS—Eastern Hams, 14½@15c; California Hams, 13½@14c; Eastern Breakfast Bacon, 16@17c; California Bacon, heavy and medium, 13@13½c; do, light, 14@14½c; do, extra light, 15½@16c ₱ lb; Pork, extra prime, $16@16 50; do, prime mess, $17@18; do, mess, $23@24; do, clear, $25@26; do, extra clear, $26@27 ₱ bbl; Pigs' Feet, $12 50 ₱ bbl; Beef, mess, bbls, $7 50@8; do, extra mess, bbls, $8 50@9; do, family, $11@12 ₱ bbl; extra do, $12 50@13 ₱ bbl; do, smoked, 10½@11c; Eastern Lard, tierces, 10@10½c; do, prime steam, 12½c; 10-lb pails, 12½@13½c; 5-lb, 13½c; 3-lb, 13½c; California, 10-lb tins, 11½c; do, 5-lb, 12c; do, kegs, 12½c; do, 20-lb buckets, 13c; compound, 8¾c for tierces and 9½c for hf-bbls.

WOOL—We quote spring:

California, year's fleece	8@10c
Do, 6 to 8 months	8@12
Do, Foothill	10@13
Do, Northern	12@14
Do, extra Humboldt and Mendocino	13@15
Nevada, choice and light	12@14
Do, heavy	9@10
Oregon, Eastern, choice	12@15
Do, Eastern, poor	8@10
Do, Valley	12@15

HIDES AND SKINS—Quotable as follows:

	Sound.	Culls.
Heavy Steers, 57 lbs up ₱ lb	5½@—	4½@—c
Medium Steers, 48 to 56 lbs	4½@5	3½@4
Light, 42 to 47 lbs	3½@—	3 @—
Cows over 50 lbs	3½@4	3 @—
Light cows, 30 to 50 lbs	3½@—	2¾@—
Stags	3 @—	2½@—
Kips, 17 to 30 lbs	3½@4	2½@3
Veal Skins, 10 to 17 lbs	5 @—	4 @—
Calf Skins, 5 to 10 lbs	6 @—	4 @5

Dry Hides, usual selection, 7c ₱ lb; Dry Kips, 7c; Calf Skins, do, 7c; Cull Hides, Kip and Calf, 5@5½c; Pelts, shearlings, 10@20c each; do short, 25@50c each; do medium, 50@75c each; do long wool, 75c@$1 each; Deer Skins, summer, 37½c; do, good medium, 30@32½c; do, winter, 20@25c ₱ lb; Goat Skins, 30@50c each for prime to perfect, 10@25c for damaged, and 5@10c each for kids.

TALLOW—Refined, 5¾@6c; rendered, 4¾@5c; grease, 2½c ₱ lb.

Merchandise Market.

BAGS—15-ounce Sugar Bags in bond, 6½c; duty, 2c ₱ lb; Calcutta Wheat Bags, 6c; Wool Bags, 30½c for 8½ lb and 32c for 4-lb.

BROOMS—Spiral Brace, $3 50 for No. 1, $3 25 for No. 2, and $3 for No. 3 and Ladies' Delight; Patent Brass Caps (Eastern Brush), $4 75, $4 50 and $4 25 respectively for Nos. 1, 2 and 3; Patent Tin Lock, $4, $3 75 and 3 50 for the three numbers; Mill and Stable, ash handles, $4 50 and $4 for the two numbers; Ship, $3; galvanized bands, 50c per dozen extra; Wisp and Toy Brooms, $2@2 25.

CANDLES—The product of the local Candle factories is quoted as follows: San Francisco Crystal Wax, 14c for 16 oz, and 11½c for 14 oz; Stearic Acid, 14 oz, 11c; Star, 14 oz, 10½c; Eureka, 14 oz, 10c; Eagle, 12 oz, 8½c; Mission Chemical Wax, 14 oz, 13c; do 16 oz, 16½c; Solar Sperm, 14 oz, 12c; do 16 oz, 14c; Adamantine, 12 oz, 11c; Eastern brands vary from 7c to 17¾c; Sperm, 25c; Paraffine, 11@11½c ₱ lb.

CANNED GOODS—Local canners quote jobbing lots as follows: Apricots, $1 30; Plums, $1 20; Pears, $1 55; Peaches, $1 55 for Crawford and $1 65 for Cling; Cherries, $1 70 for Black and $2 20 for White; Grapes, $1 20; Figs, $1 50; Nectarines, $1 65; Quinces, $1 60; Blackberries, $1 60; Strawberries, $2 05; Raspberries, $2 45; Tomatoes, 85@90c.

CANNED SALMON—Alaska, pack of 1893, no price fixed as yet: Columbia River, $1 35@1 40 for talls and $1 50@1 55 for flats.

CEMENT, PLASTER AND LIME—Jobbing rates for the above goods are as follows: Santa Cruz Lime, $1 25; Portland Cement, $2 75 to $3; Rosendale, do, $2 25@2 75; Newburg Plaster, Eastern, $3 25; do, Casting, $3 50; Golden Gate Plaster, $2 35@2 60; Marble Dust, Newburg, $3 25; Fire Clay, English, $5; do, American, $3 50; Brick Dust, $3 50 ₱ bbl.

CHICORY—California, 5½@6c; German, 6½@7c.

CIGARS—Jobbing rates for California made are as follows: Seed, $16@40; Seed and Havana, $40@75; Clear Havana, $60@125 ₱ M.

COAL—Puget Sound Coals are quoted from ship at $6 50@7; Coos Bay, $6; Southfield (British Columbia), $8; Wellington (British Columbia), $8; Rock Springs and Pleasant Valley, from cars, $8 50@9. We quote as follows:

	Prices to Arrive.	Spot Rate.
Australian, ₱ ton	$6 50	$6 75
Liverpool	6 75	6 75
West Hartley	7 25	7 50
Scotch Splint	7 00	7 25
Cardiff	6 75	7 00
Lehigh	11 00	11 00
Cumberland	9 00	8 00
Egg	10 00	10 00

English Foundry Coke is quoted at $10@11 in bulk and $12@13 in sacks; Puget Sound Coke, $13; San Francisco Gaslight Company is selling Coke at 60c ₱ bbl by wholesale and 70c retail.

COFFEE—Central American grades are quoted as follows:

Guatemala, prime washed	21½@22c
Guatemala, good washed	20½@21c
Guatemala, fair washed	19½@20½c
Guatemala, medium washed	16 @19c
Costa Rica, prime, free black beans	20½@21½c
Costa Rica, good, some black beans	19½@20½c
Salvador, good unwashed	19½@19½c
Salvador, good to prime washed	19½@20½c
Interior to ordinary qualities	10 @17½c

DESICCATED COCOANUT — Schepps' (Eastern) is quoted as follows: 1-lb papers (in cake boxes, 15 lbs), 30c; 1-lb papers (in bread boxes, 30 lbs), 30c; 1-lb tin canisters (in wood case, 30 lbs), 31½c; 1-lb pails (in wood case, 30 lbs), 32½c ₱ lb; Pioneer (California) is quoted at 25c ₱ lb in assorted tins, 24c in 1-lb tins and 10@12c in bbls.

CORDAGE—The Tubbs Cordage Company revised its list on May 23d, as follows:

	Duplex.	Sisal.	Manila.
1¼ inch	8½c	8½c	10½c
12 thread	9	9	11
6 and 9 thread	9½	9½	11½
Bale Rope, 3 yarns	8½	8½	10½
Bale Rope, 2 yarns, light	——	9	11
Bale Rope, 4 yarns		8½	10½

Other descriptions of Manila are quoted as follows: Whale and Bolt Rope, 13c; Hawser-laid Rope for well-boring, 13c; Transmission of Power Rope, 15c; Sash Cord, 15c; Lanyard and Tarred Rope, 10½c; Lath Yarn, 7½c for Duplex and 10½c for Manila; Hop Twine, in bales, tarred, 5½c for Duplex and 11c for Manila; Grapevine Twine, in coils and balls, 8½c for Duplex and 11½c for Manila; Spring Twine, 15c.

DRUGS—Alum, 2½@2¼c; Acid, 12½@16c for Nitric, 2½@3c for Sulphuric and 60@62½c for Tartaric; Borax, 7½@7½c for Concentrated and 8@8½c for refined; Blue Vitriol, 4@4½c; Caustic Potash, 10@11c; Chlorate of Potash, 19@20c; Chlorate of Lime, 2½@4c; Crude Ammonia, Concentrated, 18c; Gum Camphor, 30c; Gum Shellac, 30@33c; Quinine, 60c; Saltpetre, English refined, 7½@7¾c; Sulphur, 2¾@2½c for roll and 4¼@4½c for refined.

DRY GOODS—Prints are generally jobbing at 4¾@6¼c; Ginghams and Suitings, 6@11½c; Lawns, 8½@9c; Brown Cottons, 4¾@8c; Bleached Cottons, 6@13c; Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, 11@24c.

FISH—The Union Fish Company quotes from July 17th, as follows:

Bundies, 50 lbs, whole fish	5c to 5½c
Cases, 100 lbs, selected, whole fish	5½ to 6 c
Boxes, boneless strips	6½ to 7 c
Boxes, blocks, 40s	7½ to 8 c
Middies, 60s	7 to 7½

Eastern Mackerel, $2 50@2 75 for No. 1 in 15-lb kits, and $3 50@3 75 for Mess in 15-lb kits; Smoked Herrings, 40@45c for Eastern and 35c ₱ box for Puget Sound; Dutch Herring, $1 50@1 75 ₱ keg; Alaska Smoked Halibut, 10@12½c ₱ lb.

LEATHER—Sole, 25@27c for good heavy, 21@23c for good medium and light; Buff, 12c to 14c ₱ foot; Side, 12@14c ₱ foot; Calf Skins, 60@75c ₱ lb; Kip Skins, $36@60 ₱ dozen; Harness Leather, 27@28c ₱ lb for heavy and 22@25c for No. 2.

LUMBER—Pine delivered at mill ports in cargo lots is quoted at $8 50 to $24 50 ₱ 1,000 feet, according to length; dressed, tongued and grooved Flooring, $17 to $19; tongued, grooved and beaded, $19 to $29; Ship Plank and Timber, selected quality, $14 50@23 50.

MALT LIQUORS—Leading brands of English Ale and Porter are selling at $2 75@$3 75 for quarts and $3@4 for 2 dozen pints.

MATCHES—Percussion, 25c; Telegraph, 55c; Eastern Parlor, $1 65.

METALS—We quote Puget Sound Pig Iron at $20, and other brands as follows:

	To Arrive.	On the Spot.
Eglinton ₱ ton	$20 00	$20 00
Glengarnock	21 00	21 00
Shotts No. 1	22 00	22 00
Clay Lane White	21 00	21 00
American Soft	22 00	22 00

We quote prices for other kinds: Tin Plate, $5 75; Yellow Metal, 20c; English Cast Steel, 14@16c; Sheet Zinc, 5½@9c; Pig Lead, 4½c; Bar Lead, 5½c; Lead Pipe, 6½c; Sheet Lead, 7½c; Bar Copper, 21@28c; Pig Tin, 22c ₱ lb; Magnolia Anti-Friction Metal, 32c ₱ lb.

NAILS—The Huntington-Hopkins Company quotes Iron Cut at $2@2 10 and Steel Wire at $2 35@2 45, inside figures for 200 keg lots and upwards.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine, 46c ₱ gallon; California Oakum, $4 50; Eastern Oakum, $5; Rosin, $3 50@5; Pitch, $4@4 50; Tar, $6@8 ₱ bbl.

OIL—China Nut, 48@52c; California Castor, $1 30 for No. 1 and $1 15 for No. 2; refined Cocoanut, 50c for No. 1; California Linseed in single barrel lots, 54c for raw and 56c for boiled; Petroleum, 110 degrees, in cans, 14@18c; do, 150 degrees, 18@24c; pure winter-strained Lard, 55c in barrels and 60c in tins; Fossil Olive, quarts, $4; Plagniol Olive, quarts, $4 25; Durt do, $5 50; extra fine kinds, $6@7 ₱ dozen pints.

PAINTS—Pioneer White Lead, 7¼@8c; Shawmut White Lead, 6@6½c; Phœnix do, 5½@6c; Red Lead and Litharge, each 7½c to 8c.

PAPER—California Straw Wrapping, 85c, 90c, $1 and $1 10 ₱ ream for the four styles.

QUICKSILVER—$43@43 50.

RICE—Hawaiian, 3½@3¾c; Indian, 4c; China, $3 55@3 85 ₱ ½ two mats for mixed, $4 50@4 60 for No. 1 and $4 80@4 90 for extra No. 1.

RUBBER GOODS—The net prices for three-ply and four-ply Rubber Hose are 7@19c for ¾-inch, 7@23c for ¾-inch, 16@31c for 1-inch, 20@39c for 1¼-inch, 24@47c for 1½-inch, 32@62½c for 2-inch, and 40c@$1 for 2-inch; Suction Hose, 37@59c for 1-inch, 56@82½c for 1½-inch, and 75c@$1 50 for 2-inch; Steam Fire Engine House, 80c@$1 25. These are the prices of the Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company.

SALT—Liverpool from warehouse is quoted at $13@25; California, $8@10 for coarse and $13@14 for fine.

SOAP—Castile, 6¼@7½c for brown and 9¼@12c for white; Chemical Olive, 4½@6c; Pale and other high grades, 7@8c.

SPICES—Cassia, 4½@5c; Citron, 25c; Cloves, 8@9c; Ginger, 13@14½c; Mace, 62½@65c; Nutmegs, 57½@60c; Pepper, 7@8c; Pimento, 7¼@7½c; Sago, 3@3¼c; Tapioca, 3c to 4c.

STARCH—All kinds may be quoted at 6½c to 8½c in boxes.

SPIRITS—California Pure, $1 18 for No. 2 and $1 22 for No. 1.

SUGAR—Cube, Circle A, Crushed, Powdered and Fine Crushed, 6¾c; Dry Granulated, 6⅛c; Confectioners' A, 6c; Standard A, 5⅞c; Magnolia, 5½c; Extra C, 5⅛c; Golden C, 5⅛c; D, 4⅞c.

SYRUP—Golden, 17½c in bbls, 20c in hf bbls, and 25c in kegs.

TEA—Good medium grades Japan are jobbing at 25@35c.

TOBACCO—Plug, 33@72c; Smoking, 35@75c ₱ lb; Fine Cut Chewing, in foil and pails, $6 25@9.

WHALEBONE—New York advices of July 17th quote Arctic at $3 50.

WHISKY—We quote: High proof, $1 75@2; low proof, $2@2 50; various brands of Bourbon, $2 25@5 50 ₱ gallon, according to age.

WINE — French claret, $62@66 ₱ cask; Champagne, $16@32 ₱ basket; California bulk descriptions are quoted as follows: Angelica, $1 05@1 25; Claret, 50@75c; Port, $1 75@3 50; Sherry, $1 15@1 25; White, 45c to $1 50 ₱ gal.

WOODENWARE—The Pacific Woodenware and Cooperage Company's price list quotes 3-hoop painted Pails at $3; varnished, do, black hoop, $3 25; varnished do, galvanized hoop, $3 75; white do, galvanized hoop, $3 75 to $5, and brass-bound do, $7 50@9 ₱ dozen.

YEAST POWDERS—Standard brands of full weight, 16-ounce cans, $4 50 ₱ dozen, and other sized cans in proportion.

Meat Market.

Following are the rates for whole carcasses from slaughterers to dealers:

BEEF—First quality, 5@5½c; second quality, 4½@5c; third quality, 3½@4c ₱ lb.

CALVES—4@6c ₱ lb.

MUTTON—5½@6½c ₱ lb.

LAMB—Spring, 7@8c ₱ lb.

PORK—Live Hogs, on foot, grain fed, heavy and medium, 5@5½c; stock Hogs, 5@5½c; dressed Hogs, 8½@9c ₱ lb.

Eastern and Foreign.

NEW YORK, July 26th.

WHEAT—July 70½c, August 70⅞c, September 73c, October 75½c, December 79⅞c.

CHICAGO, July 26th.

WHEAT—July 62⅞c, September 66½c, December 73c.

LIVERPOOL, July 26th