FARM AND ORCHARD.

The Reach of Roots, a Subject in Connection With Plowing.

Valuable Data for Farmers—Experiments at the Utah Station Establish Facts Which May Lead to Radical Changes in Cultivation—Cooking Prunes in Tea—Farm Notes.

It is well known that when a crop is removed from the soil there is left in the ground a certain proportion of root material, which adds so much fertilizing matter to the soil, according to the kind of crop removed, and much of this material is taken from the soil itself, far down below the reach of the plow, being stored in the plants as well as in the roots. Agriculturists have never fully determined the value of the roots to the soil except in a few cases with certain kinds of plants, such as clover and some of the grasses. The Utah Experiment Station has, however, made a series of experiments in this direction, which throw considerable light on the subject. Trials with roots at various depths have been quite limited, and the effect of tillage on cutting roots will be very much modified. There are those who favor deep plowing, so as to give the roots better opportunities for extending downward, but others object because deep plowing cuts the roots.

It was found that the weight of the roots of potatoes was but 120 pounds per acre, and the greatest weight was found in the seventh inch of depth. Barley gave 376 pounds per acre, the greatest weight being in the third inch of depth. Corn gave 462 pounds of roots per acre, one-third of this weight being at the fourth inch of depth. The first inch contains but 16 pounds. Wheat gave about 493 pounds, the greatest weight being in the fourth inch. Timothy gave 1,303 pounds, one-half of which was at the first inch. The oat crop gave 1,888 pounds of roots, the greatest weight being at two and three inches depth, the most being at three inches. The fact that the greatest weight of roots is found at from one to four inches does not indicate that deep plowing is a necessity, and it is probably a surprise to many that the weight of the roots of oats is so heavy.

Clover throws all other plants in the shade in proportion to weight of roots left in the soil, the weight of roots for a four-year-old sod being 5,630 pounds, and two-year-old clover roots weighed 1,481 pounds. The old clover gave its greatest weight in the second inch of soil, 1,248 pounds, and the first inch contained 1,058 pounds. After passing five inches in depth the decrease in weight was very rapid, being but 125 pounds for the sixth inch, and 48½ pounds for the twelfth inch. In the face of these facts the value of clover as a sub-soiler is not as great as was supposed, its benefit to the soil being due to the influence of the tubercles in the roots. The preponderance of roots is shown for the majority of crops to be in the upper soil, where they feed, and the experiment is not favorable to deep plowing, as many of the accepted theories seem to be overthrown. It is, however, a strong point in favor of the rotation of crops, and the result of the experiment will be to lead to radical changes in cultivation.—Philadelphia Record.

COOKING PRUNES IN TEA.

A lady of Sausalito, who has a deservedly high reputation among her friends for the dainty excellence of her household cuisine, informs us that prunes are greatly improved by being cooked in tea. The fruit should be soaked in cold tea during the night and then the whole placed on the back part of the stove to slowly simmer until the proper stage of tenderness is reached. The tea imparts a pleasing flavor, and many who never eat prunes otherwise prepared take kindly to the tea-flavored article.

FARM NOTES.

Experiments made with eggs for hatching purposes demonstrate that those laid by pullets are unreliable and fewer chicks are obtained than from eggs laid by old hens.

When a horse is doing no work it should receive less grain and given more hay. There is no time of the year, however, when the horse should not be given exercise in some manner.

Carrots, turnips and beets, if fed raw to cattle, should always be sliced and not cut up into irregular pieces. Cattle are much more liable to being easily choked than any other class of stock.

The painting of house and whitewashing or painting of out-buildings, fences and gates should be looked to and renewed as often as needed, for appearance's sake, as well as for the sake of preserving the wood.

The promptness of sale and prices obtained for fruits and vegetables always depend in a large measure on the style of package and manner of packing. Too much attention cannot be paid to this point by the shipper.

Keep the back barnyard as neat as the front; have the manure pile, the old board pile, the rubbish pile, always under cover. Make the neatness of your place noticeable, and teach not only your own boys, but the whole neighborhood, lessons of beauty and thrift.

Many a farmer buys the best stock for his team, his dairy and his flocks, but poor care, reckless feeding and exposure soon give them the appearance of scrubs, while he wonders why he is not among the "prosperous." The law of the farmer's success is in good management.

Italian bees are now conceded to be the best bees for this country. New varieties come up every season, are given a short-lived boom and drop below the horizon, to again appear briefly in a few years. The Italian has been tried and has not been found wanting. They are the best.

A few hills of late tomatoes can be kept from frost where they stand by making a rude tent of cotton cloth over them, and thus prolong the season of this useful vegetable. The old wagon cover of heavy cotton duck found on so many truck farms will come in handy here. Cover only at night.

Chicks will not raise themselves. To be successful we must take the very best care of them, watching for and attending to their every want. There are so many details to be taken into account that it is impossible to record them here, but each one must attend to them as they present themselves.—Farmer Journal.

A committee sent from Maryland to examine the truck farms in Lancaster County, Penn., say the half of one farm of eighty acres yields annually $16,000 worth of fruit and vegetables, another of six acres yields a profit of $6,000; another of ninety acres makes a return of $20,000; another of twenty acres returns $8,000 worth.

One of the difficulties encountered in keeping sheep is that they do not always thrive if the flocks are large. It is for that reason that Merinos and Southdowns have been more popular than some of the large breeds, as they are active foragers, and can be kept in larger numbers in one flock than the Oxford or Shropshire downs.

Every farmer should understand horticulture. It enables him to grow a large variety and to rotate his crops to the best advantage. There is no reason for confining the farm to two or three crops. The soil will be improved when the same crop is not grown oftener than one year in five. Small fruits should be grown as well as grain and vegetables.

Ventilation in the stable does not mean a draught of air coming in on the animals. It is useless to make a stable warm with tight roof and walls, and then have cold "air holes," misnamed ventilators, to allow the warmth to escape. The night is the time when cold currents are felt. The stable should be ventilated during the day, by leaving the doors and windows open, which should be closed at night. Attention must be given to the direction of the wind, and bedding should be plentiful.

At a recent sale in England it is reported that good driving horses sold briskly at $650 each, good hunters and saddle horses sold for $1,000 each, while fine, well-matched carriage horses sold for $1,000 to $1,500 a pair. England has plenty of horses and uses electricity; yet there is a demand for good horses which are bred for special purposes.

Liquid manure contains nitrogenous matter, phosphoric acid and potash. The largest part of the nitrogen of liquid manure is in the form of a valuable carbonate of ammonia, and unless nutralized, results in a loss of ammonia, but by combining with phosphoric acid there is formed phosphate of ammonia, which is better adapted to the growth of plants than when combined with sulphuric acid.

The peach may be budded on the plum, but there is less advantage in this than is commonly supposed. The peach tree is usually hardy enough to live, and if the crop suffers it is from freezing the buds when too far advanced. This, of course, the plum stock cannot remedy. It is a mistake also to suppose that peach trees will not do well on heavy soils. They only require soil that is well drained and free from stagnant water at any season.

A Scotch homeopathic physician recommends a dose of colchium for cattle that have been bloated by eating too much of anything. It is a homeopathic remedy, and three or four drops in a glassful of water is enough. It must be poured down, and the bloating will stop inside of ten minutes. No second dose will be needed. This remedy is worth trying, and farmers who have stock liable to bloat should keep some of it ready for emergencies.

COMMERCIAL.

The Tone of the Wheat Market Continues of Buoyant Character.

Trade in Barley Not Brisk, Though Prices are Strong—Oat Situation Encouraging to Sellers.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 14th.

The tone of the Wheat market continues of buoyant character, prices steadily advancing, though in fractional fashion. Shipping Wheat is quotable at 90c ₱ ctl for good No. 1 quality, with 91½c for choice. Possibly, 92½c would be obtainable for something fancy. In the Call Board this morning, December Wheat sold at 97¾c, being an advance of 4½c ₱ ctl over sales for the same option yesterday. Milling Wheat is not in free offering, and holders are demanding better figures, the asking range being 95c@$1 ₱ ctl.

Business in Barley is not brisk, but there is no weakening of prices. In fact, values are rather strong than otherwise.

The Oat situation continues to look encouraging for the selling interest.

The Vegtable market is very quiet, with moderate receipts. Tomatoes offering are poor. Onions are firm. Potatoes are in heavy supply and weak.

There are few changes in Fresh Fruits. Grapes rule firm. Pears are more plentiful. Limes are weak.

In Dairy Produce both Butter and Eggs are firm. Cheese is steady.

The Poultry market is heavily supplied. Game is firm at quotations.

Produce Market.

FLOUR—Net cash prices for Family Extras, at 3 25@3 40 ₱ bbl; Bakers Extras, $3 15@3 25; Superfine, $2 15@2 40 ₱ bbl.

WHEAT—Shipping, 90c ₱ ctl for No. 1 quality, with 91½c for choice; Milling grades, 95c@$1.

BARLEY—Feed, fair to good, 82½@87½c; choice, 88¾@90c; Brewing, 92½@95c ₱ ctl.

OATS—Milling, $1 05@1 12½ ₱ ctl; Surprise, $1 10@1 17½; fancy Feed, $1 05@1 10; good to choice, 95c@$1 02½; poor to fair, 87½@92½c; Black, $1 15@1 30; Red, $1 07½@1 15; Gray, 92½c@$1 ₱ ctl.

CORN—Quotable at $1 12½@1 15 ₱ ctl for large Yellow, $1 27½@1 30 for small Yellow, and $1 25@1 30 for White.

HAY—Wire-bound Hay sells at $1 ₱ ton less than rope-bound Hay. Following are the wholesale city prices for rope-bound Hay: Wheat, $9 50@13 50; Wheat and Oat, $8 50@$12 50; Oat, $8@11; Wild Oat, $8@11; Alfalfa, $8@9 50; Barley, $6@9; Clover, $7@10; compressed, $10@12 50; Stock, $6@7 50 ₱ ton.

STRAW—50@70c ₱ bale.

HOPS—5@8c ₱ lb.

BRAN—$13@13 50 ₱ ton.

RYE—90@95c ₱ ctl.

BUCKWHEAT—$1 10@1 17½ ₱ ctl.

GROUND BARLEY—$19@19 50 ₱ ton.

POTATOES—Early Rose, 30@35c; River Red, 30@35c; Burbanks, 35@40c; Salinas Burbanks, 75c@$1; Sweets, 40@75c ₱ ctl.

ONIONS—40@55c ₱ ctl.

BEANS—Bayos, $1 75@1 90; Butter, $1 75@1 85 for small and $1 90@2 for large; Pink, $1@1 25; Red, $1 60@1 75; Lima, $4 10@4 20; Pea, $2 30@2 40; Small White, $1 75@2 40; Large White, $1 90@2 20; Blackeye, $3 65@3 75; Red Kidney, $3 25@3 50; Horse, $1 35@1 50 ₱ ctl.

VEGETABLES—Mushrooms, 5@12½c ₱ lb; Egg Plant, 25@50c ₱ box; Cucumbers, 25@40c ₱ box for bay; Marrowfat Squash, $5@6 ₱ ton; Hubbard Squash, —; Green Peppers, 35@50c ₱ box; Tomatoes, 20@50c ₱ box; Turnips, 75c ₱ ctl; Beets, 75c ₱ sack; Parsnips, $1 25 ₱ ctl; Carrots, feed, 35@40c; Cabbage, 50@65c; Garlic, 2@2½c ₱ lb; Cauliflower, 60@70c ₱ doz; Dry Peppers, 10@12½c ₱ lb; Dry Okra, 15c ₱ lb.

FRESH FRUIT—Persimmons, 75c@$1; Pomegranates, 40@65c; Quinces, 30@50c ₱ box; Apples, 25@85 ₱ box; Pears, 25@75c ₱ box.

GRAPES—Muscat, 40@65c; Black, 35@50c; Tokays, 40@50c; Isabella, $1 25@1 50 ₱ box; Veddel, 35@60c; Cornichon, 50@65c ₱ crate.

BERRIES—Raspberries, $5@6 ₱ chest; Strawberries, $2 50@6 for Sharpless and $8@10 for Longworths; Huckleberries, 3@5c ₱ lb; Oregon Cranberries, $10 50@11 ₱ bbl.

CITRUS FRUIT—Louisiana Oranges, $3 50@4 ₱ box; Loreto Oranges, $3@3 25 ₱ box; Mexican Limes, $3@4 ₱ box; Lemons, Sicily, —; California Lemons, $3@4 for common and $4 50@5 50 for good to choice; Bananas, $1@2 ₱ bunch; Pineapples, $2@3 50 ₱ dozen.

DRIED FRUIT—Following are the closing prices bid at the session of the Fruit Exchange: Apricots—Fancy Moorpark, 8½c; choice do, 8c; fancy, 7½c; choice, 7c; standard, 6½c; prime, 6c. Apples—Evaporated, 6@7c; sun-dried, 4@5c. Peaches—Fancy, 6½c; choice, 6c; standard, 5½c; prime, 5¼c; peeled in boxes, 12@13c. Pears—Fancy, halves, 5½c; quarters, 4½c; choice, 4¼c; standard, 3½c; prime, 3c. Plums—Pitted, 4@5c; unpitted, 1½@2c. Prunes—Four sizes, 4½@5c. Nectarines—Fancy, 7c; choice, 6½c; standard, 6c; prime, 5½c. Figs—White, choice, 5@5½c; Black, choice, 1½@2c. Raisins—4-crown loose, 4½c ₱ lb in 5-lb boxes; 3-crown, 3c; 2-crown, 2½c; seedless Sultanas, 3½c; seedless Muscatels, 2½c ₱ lb; 3-crown London Layers, $1 25 ₱ box in 20-lb boxes; clusters, $1 50; Dehesa clusters, $2; Imperial clusters, $3; 4-crown loose, $1 15; 4-crown loose, laced, $1 25 ₱ box. Dried Grapes—1½c ₱ lb.

BUTTER—Fancy Creamery, 21@23½c; fancy dairy, 18@20c; good to choice, 16@17c; store lots, 14c; pickled roll, 17@19c; firkin, 15@18c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—Choice to fancy, 9@11c; fair to good, 7@8c; Eastern, ordinary to fine, 12½@14c ₱ lb.

EGGS—California ranch, 28@30c, with sales of select stock at 31@32c; store lots, 22@26c; Eastern Eggs, 20@22c ₱ dozen for good to choice, and 22½@24c for fancy.

POULTRY—Live Turkeys—Gobblers, 10@12c; Hens, 10@12c ₱ lb; dressed Turkeys, 12@15c ₱ lb; Roosters, $3@4 for old and $3 50@4 50 for young; Broilers, $2@2 50 for small and $2 75@3 50 for large; Fryers, $3 25@3 50; Hens, $3@4 50; Ducks, $3@4 50; Geese, $1 25@1 50 ₱ pair; Pigeons, $1@1 50 ₱ dozen.

GAME—Quail, $1 50@1 75 ₱ dozen; Canvasback, $4@6; Mallard, $4@5 50; Sprig, $2 50@3; Teal, $1 75@2 25; Widgeon, $1 75@2; small Ducks, $1 25@1 50; English Snipe, $2@2 25; common Snipe, $1@1 25; Brant, $1@1 25; Gray Geese, $2@2 50; White Geese, 75c@$1; Rabbits, $1 25@1 50; Hare, 75c@$1.

Meat Market.

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

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

CALVES—4@5c for large and 4@7c ₱ lb for small.

MUTTON—3½@4½c ₱ lb.

PORK—Live Hogs, on foot, grain fed, heavy and medium, 4½@4¾c; small Hogs, 4¼@4½c; stock Hogs, 4¼@4½c; dressed Hogs, 6@6½c ₱ lb.

Eastern Grain Market.

NEW YORK, November 14th.

WHEAT — November, 59⅝c; December, 59⅝c; January, 60⅞c; February, 61⅝c; March, 62⅝c; May, 64c.

CHICAGO, November 14th.

WHEAT — November, 55⅝c; December, 56⅛c; May, 61½c.

SACRAMENTO MARKET.

Produce Generally Plentiful at Unchanged Prices.

SACRAMENTO, November 14th.

Produce generally was plentiful to-day with no changes in quotations. So little game comes in that it is scarcely worth while quoting.

Following are the retail prices for the various articles mentioned:

GREEN FRUIT—Apples—Tewksburys Baldwins, Greenings, Spitzenbergs, Bellflowers, Pippins and Smith Cider, $1@1 25 ₱ box, 3@4c ₱ lb; Grapes—Muscats, Cornichons and Tokays, 5c ₱ lb; Pears—Vicar and Winter Nellis, $1 ₱ box, 4c ₱ lb.

CITRUS FRUIT—Pineapples, 50c each; Bananas, 25c ₱ doz; Limes, 10c ₱ doz; Lemons, 25@40c ₱ doz; Mexican Oranges, 40c ₱ doz.

DAIRY PRODUCE—Butter—Valley, ₱ roll, 40@45c; Pickle roll, 40@45c; Petaluma, 50c; Fancy Creamery, 55@60c; firkin, 25@30c; California Cheese, 12½c; Young America, 14c; Eastern Creamery, 20c; Limburger, 20c; genuine Swiss, 35c; American, 25c; Martin's Creamery, 30c; fancy, 25c each.

EGGS—Eastern and store, 25c; ranch, 30c ₱ doz.

POULTRY—Turkeys—Live Hens and Gobblers, 15c ₱ lb; dressed, 17c; Chickens—Hens, 50@60c each; Spring, 50c; Broilers, 40@45c; Tame Ducks, 75c; Geese, $1 50 each.

VEGETABLES—Garlic, 10c ₱ lb; Tomatoes, 2c; Wax Beans, 5c; Lima Beans, 5c ₱ lb; Summer Squash, 2c; Egg Plant, 5c; Cucumbers, 10c ₱ dozen; Green Onions, 3 for 5c; Peppers, 5c; Celery, 10c ₱ head; Cauliflower, 10c; Sacramento Peas, 5c ₱ lb; Onions, 2c; Cabbage 1c; Spinach, 5c; Red Cabbage, 10c; Gherkins, 25c ₱ 100; Mushrooms, 10@12½c ₱ lb.

POTATOES—Local, 50@60c; Salinas, $1 25 ₱ sack, 1½c ₱ lb; Sweets, 1½c ₱ lb.

MEATS—Beef—Prime Rib Roast, 12½@15c; Chuck Roast, 10c; Rump, 8c; Brisket, 8c; Corned Beef, 8c; Porterhouse Steak, 15@18c; Loin Steak, 12½@15c; Round Steak, 10c; Chuck Steak, 10c. Veal—Loin and Rib Chops, 15c; Roast Veal, 12c. Mutton—Leg, 11@12½c; Loin and Rib Chops, 12½c; Mutton Stew, 8c; Shoulder Chops, 8c. Pork—Roast or Chops, 15c; Corned Pork, 15c; Sausage, 12½c; Vienna Sausage, 15c; Bacon, 14@15c; Ham, 16@20c.

GAME—Quail, $1 50@1 75 ₱ doz; Ducks—Mallards, 75@90c ₱ pair; Canvasbacks, $1; Gray and Sprig, 50@60c; Teal, 35c; Widgeon, 30c; Gray Geese, 75c; Hare, 20c each; Rabbits, 40c ₱ pair.

HAY AND GRAIN—Oat Hay, 75@85c ₱ cwt; Wheat, 65@75c; second quality, 60@70c; Alfalfa, 65c; Whole Barley, 55c; Ground Barley, $1 10; Feed Oats, $1 30@1 50; Middlings, 95c; Bran, 85c; Straw, 65@70c.

California Fruit Sales.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—The Earl Fruit Company sold California fruit at auction to-day, realizing the following prices: Emperor grapes, $2 30@2 60 per crate; half-crates Emperor grapes, $1 20@1 35.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 14.—The Earl Fruit Company sold California fruit at auction to-day at the following prices: Black Morocco grapes, half-crates, $1 20@1 30; Emperor grapes, half-crates, $1 20@1 30; Black Ferrera grapes, half-crates, $1 05@1 15; Cornichon grapes, half-crates, $1 05@1 15; Rose Peru grapes, half-crates, $1@1 10; Tokay grapes, half-crates, 90c@$1; Purple Damascus grapes, half-crates, 75@80c; pears, $1 55@1 65 per box; peaches, $1 05@1 15 per box.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14, 1894.

MORNING SESSION.

Alta	25@15c	H. & N.	1 30@1 25
Andes	62c	Mexican	1 20
Belcher	80c	Potosi	68c
B. & B.	1 05	Ophir	3 30@3 35
Chollar	71c	Savage	62@63c
C. Point	62@50c	S. Hill	3c
C.C. & Va.	4 20@4 10	Y. Jacket	66c
G. & C.	61c		

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Sag. Belcher	15c	H. & N.	1 20
Andes	62c	Justice	22@25c
Alta	28@27c	Kentuck	6c
Belcher	82c	Mexican	1 20
B. & B.	1 05	Ophir	3 30
C. & C. Va.	4 30	Potosi	67c
Chollar	72c	Savage	61@62c
Challenge	40c	S. Nev.	85c
G. & C.	62c		

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Alta	27c	G. & C.	61c
Alpha Con.	5c	H. & N.	1 20
Andes	60c	Justice	21c
Belcher	80c	Kentuck	5c
B. Isle	5c	Mexican	1 20
B. & B.	1 05	Mt. Diablo	1c
Bodie	85c	Ophir	3 30
Bullion	32c	Overman	13c
Caledonia	19c	Potosi	66c
Challenge Con	38c	Savage	60c
Chollar	72c	S. Nevada	83c
Confidence	1 10	S. Hill	3c
C. C. & Va.	4 35	Union	60c
Con. Imperial	1c	Utah	8c
C. Point	62c		

MILLINERY GOODS!

The scarcity of money compels many to seek the house where a dollar will have the greatest purchasing power. Only a few can afford to pay the enormous profits that are charged by most millinery houses. $5 for material and $10 for style is about the way to express it. Facsimile of $8, $10 and $15 Trimmed Hats can be bought here from $2 91 to $6. An idea of our styles and prices can be seen by looking at our show windows.

Long Black Trimming Pins....each, 1c
Quills, all colors....2 for 5c
Jet Head Hat Pins....2 for 5c
All-silk Ribbon, No. 9, in all shades, per yard, 5c
Cardinal, Pink, White or Cream Roses, 2 for 5c
Wings, in different colors....2 for 5c
Buckram Frames....10c
Jetted Aigrettes, all colors....each, 10c
Large Wings, all colors....each, 10c
Plaid Ribbon, No. 22....per yard, 10c
Ottoman Ribbon, all colors....per yard, 10c
Jet Crowns....each, 15c
Ladies' and Misses' Worsted Crochet Fascinators in all colors....25c
Ladies' or Misses' Black Straw Dude Hats, 25c
Children's Jersey Caps, in all colors....25c
50c Ostrich Tips in all colors, on sale at....25c
White Coque Feathers....per pair, 25c
Prince of Wales Pompons in all colors....25c
Long Curly Aigrettes in all colors....25c
No. 2 Satin Ribbon, all-silk, 10 yards in piece, for....25c

Hats Trimmed in the Latest Style, 25 Cents.

Large Jet Crowns....25c
Infants' Worsted Hoods in all colors. Price, 25c
50c Satin Ribbon, in neat and fancy colors, ...per yard, 25c
Children's and Misses' Fancy Shapes, in all the new shades....65c
Ladies' Fine Felt New Style Dress Shapes...45c
Sprays of Velvet and Silk Roses, 3 roses and 3 buds for....45c
Wide Jet Bands....each, 45c
Jet Gimp....Price per yard, 15c
Fancy Jet Buckles....each, 25c
Jet Lace, 5 inches wide....per yard, 35c
Steel and Black Lace, 3 inches wide, per yd., 20c
Hat Velvet, all colors....per yard, 95c
Large Ostrich Plumes....50c
Fine Ostrich Plumes, black and colored, 20 inches long....$2 50 and $3 50
Ostrich Tips, all colors, 9 inches long....25c
Fine Ostrich Tips, 9 inches long....45c
Large Fine Ostrich Tips, 10 inches long....75c
Blackbirds, 5 inches long....25c
Large Jet Birds, with long curly aigrettes and full jet wings....$1 75
Jet Toque Bands and Crown....$1 95
Raven Black Parrots, 15 inches long....75c
Jetted Black Parrots, large....$1 25
Large Jetted Birds....95c
Large Green Parrots, 15 inches long, with crescent jetting....$1 75

Remember, a Half Saved on Every Trimmed Hat Purchased.

Infants' White Embroidered Silk Bonnets...50c
Infants' Colored Changeable Silk Bonnets....75c
Infants' Colored Silk Bonnets....48c
Children's Felt Yachting Caps, blue and light check....25c
Children's Blue Felt School Hats....25c and 50c
Large Fancy Birds, soleil effects....$1 75
Children's Felt Hats, trimmed with ribbon and fancy....Prices, $1 35, $1 45 and $2 50
Ladies' and Misses' Felt Hats, trimmed with ribbon, tips and fancy....$1 95
Velvet Hats, trimmed with ribbon, tips and fancy....$3 95
Toques, trimmed with ribbon, jet and fancy ....$2 95 and $3 45
Large Felt Hats, elaborately trimmed with fine ostrich tips, wide ribbon and fancy....$5 95
Sailor Hats with velvet crown, stiff cloth brim, finished with band and bow of ribbon....45c
White Sailor Hats, trimmed with wide band and bow of ribbon....45c
Outing Hats in fancy shapes, with stiff rolling brim, hatter's plush crown, trimmed with band and bow....$1 45
Large Fancy Spray of Aigrettes and Ivy-leaves....95c
Velvet Violets, colors black, blue and heliotrope....per dozen, 15c
Large Imported Velvet Hats, handsomely trimmed,....$10 45

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—A nearly new Domestic Sewing Machine. Price, $25.

Given away to all customers purchasing $1 worth or more in our Shoe or Fancy Goods Departments, a Juvenile Story Book, size 8 by 10 inches, with solid board covers, highly colored pictorial front, with 16 pages of rhymes and appropriate engravings.

THE RED HOUSE COMPANY

(INCORPORATED).

J Street, between Seventh and Eighth, Sacramento.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY

[PACIFIC SYSTEM.]

NOVEMBER 1, 1894.

Trains Leave and are Due to Arrive at Sacramento:

LEAVE (For)	TRAINS RUN DAILY.	ARRIVE (From)
10:50 P	Ashland and Portland	6:20 A
6:45 A	Calistoga and Napa	11:15 A
3:00 P	Calistoga and Napa	8:10 P
10:25 A	Deming, El Paso and East	6:05 P
5:15 P	Colfax	2:00 P
7:10 P	Knights L'ding & Oroville	7:45 A
5:30 P	Los Angeles	10:25 A
11:40 A	Ogden and East—Second Class	2:40 A
10:00 P	Central Atlantic Express for Ogden and East	5:45 A
3:05 P	Oroville via Roseville J'n'c	10:15 A
*6:45 A	Red Bluff via Woodland	*7:50 P
3:05 P	Red Bluff via Marysville	10:15 A
10:30 A	Redding via Willows	3:55 P
3:00 A	San Francisco via Benicia	11:15 A
6:10 A	San Francisco via Benicia	9:40 P
6:45 A	San Francisco via Benicia	10:30 P
3:00 P	San Francisco via Benicia	8:10 P
*10:00 A	San Francisco via steamer	‡6:00 A
10:25 A	San Fran. via Livermore	2:50 P
10:25 A	San Jose	2:50 P
10:25 A	Santa Barbara	6:05 P
*6:45 A	Santa Rosa	11:15 A
3:00 P	Santa Rosa	*8:10 P
	Stockton and Galt	6:05 P
10:25 A	Stockton and Galt	2:50 P
5:30 P	Stockton and Galt	10:25 A
11:10 A	Truckee and Reno	2:10 A
10:00 P	Truckee and Reno	5:45 A
6:45 A	Vallejo	11:15 A
3:00 P	Vallejo	8:10 P
*4:10 P	Folsom and Placerville	*11:05 A
6:00 A	Folsom and Placerville	*2:40 P

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.
A—For morning. P—For afternoon.
RICHARD GRAY, Gen. Traffic Manager.
T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Passenger Agent.

HORTICULTURAL Quarantine Regulations!

AT A MEETING OF THE STATE BOARD of Horticulture, held in San Francisco August 15, 1894, the following regulations were adopted in accordance with the laws regulating such matters, and are therefore binding upon all persons:

REGULATIONS.

Amending all existing regulations hitherto passed, and to take effect and be in force from and after August 15, 1894.

Rule I.—All consignees, agents, or other person or persons, SHALL, within twenty-four (24) hours, notify the Quarantine Officer of the State Board of Horticulture, or a duly commissioned Quarantine Guardian, of the arrival of any trees, plants, buds or cions at any point of debarkation in the State of California.

Rule II.—All trees, plants, cuttings, grafts, buds or cions imported or brought into the State from any foreign country, or from any of the United States or Territories, are hereby required to be disinfected, as hereinafter provided, upon arrival at any point where they are to be unloaded; and, furthermore, if any of said trees, plants, cuttings, grafts, buds or cions are found infested with insects, or with any fungi, blight or other disease injurious to fruit or to fruit trees, or to other trees or plants, they SHALL remain in quarantine fourteen (14) days, or until the Quarantine Officer of the State Board of Horticulture, or a duly commissioned Quarantine Guardian, can determine whether the said trees, plants, cuttings, grafts, buds or cions are free from live injurious insect pests or their eggs, larvæ or pupæ, BEFORE they can be offered for sale, gift, distribution or transportation.

Rule III.—All trees, plants, cuttings, grafts, buds or cions infested with any insects, fungi, blight or other diseases known to be injurious to fruit or to fruit trees, or to other trees or plants, and liable to spread contagion, ARE hereby required to be disinfected before being offered for sale, gift, removal, distribution or transportation.

Rule IV.—All peach, nectarine, apricot, plum or almond trees and all other trees budded or grafted upon peach stocks or roots, all peach or other pits and all peach, nectarine, apricot, plum or almond cuttings, buds or cions raised or grown in a district where the "peach yellows" or the "peach rosette" are known to exist are hereby prohibited from being planted or offered for sale, gift or distribution within the State of California.

Rule V.—All trees, plants, cuttings, grafts, buds, cions, seeds or pits arriving from any foreign country, found infested with insect pests or their eggs, larvæ or pupæ or with fungi or other disease or diseases hitherto unknown in this State, ARE hereby prohibited from landing.

Rule VI.—Fruit of any kind grown in any foreign country or in any of the United States or Territories, found infested with any insect or insects or with any fungi, blight or other disease or diseases injurious to fruit or to fruit trees or to other trees or plants, is hereby prohibited from being offered for sale, gift or distribution within the State.

Rule VII.—Transportable material of any kind, infested by any insect or insects or their eggs, larvæ or pupæ, or by any fungi, blight or other disease or diseases known to be injurious to fruit or to fruit trees, or to other trees or plants, and liable to spread contagion, is hereby prohibited from being offered for sale, gift, distribution or transportation until said material has been disinfected by dipping it in boiling water and allowing it to remain in said boiling water not less than two minutes, such boiling water used as such disinfectant to contain in solution one pound of concentrated potash to each and every ten gallons of water.

Rule VIII.—All trees, plants, cuttings, grafts, buds or cions may be disinfected by dipping in a solution of three-fourths of a pound of whale-oil soap (80 per cent.) to each and every gallon of water; said whale-oil soap solution SHALL be kept at a temperature of 100° to 115°. Said trees, plants, cuttings, grafts, buds or cions shall remain in said solution not less than two minutes. After said trees, plants, cuttings, grafts, buds or cions have been disinfected they SHALL remain in quarantine fourteen (14) days for subsequent inspection, and if deemed necessary by the Quarantine Officer of the State Board of Horticulture, or a duly commissioned Quarantine Guardian, for further disinfection.

Rule IX.—All trees, plants, cuttings, grafts, buds or cions may be disinfected by fumigation with hydrocyanic acid gas, as follows: Said trees, plants, cuttings, grafts, buds or cions SHALL be covered with an air-tight tent or box, and for each and every one hundred cubic feet of space therein, two-thirds of an ounce of C. P. cyanide of potassium (98 per cent.), one fluid ounce of sulphuric acid, and two fluid ounces of water shall be used. The cyanide of potassium shall be placed in an earthenware vessel, the water poured over the said cyanide of potassium, afterwards adding the sulphuric acid, and the tent or box to be immediately closed tightly, and allowed to remain closed for not less than forty minutes. After said trees, plants, cutting, grafts, buds or cions have been treated with hydrocyanic acid gas, as above directed, they SHALL remain in quarantine for fourteen (14) days for subsequent inspection, and if deemed necessary by a member of the State Board of Horticulture, or the Quarantine Officer of said board, or a duly commissioned Quarantine Guardian, for subsequent disinfection.

Rule X.—All trees, plants, cuttings, grafts, buds or cions imported or brought into this State SHALL be inspected upon arrival at first point of debarkation, and if found infested with mining scale (CHIONASPIS BIGLAVIS) OR OTHER injurious insects which cannot be destroyed by the remedies required in Rules VIII. and IX. of these regulations, ARE hereby prohibited from being planted or offered for sale, gift, or distribution, and shall be proceeded against as a nuisance.

Rule XI.—Any person or persons having in their possession trees, plants, cuttings, grafts, buds or cions, seeds, or pits infested with any insect or insects, or with any fungi, blight, or other disease or diseases injurious to fruit or to fruit trees, or to other trees or plants, and who refuse or neglect to disinfect the said trees, plants, cuttings, grafts, buds, cions, seeds or pits, as is required by Rules VIII. and IX. of these regulations, after having been notified to do so by a member of the State Board of Horticulture, the Quarantine Officer of said board, or a duly commissioned Quarantine Guardian, the said trees, plants, cuttings, grafts, buds, cions, seeds or pits shall be declared a public nuisance, and shall be proceeded against as provided for by law.

Rule XII.—Animals known as flying-fox, Australian or English wild rabbit, or other animals or birds detrimental to fruit or fruit trees, plants, etc., ARE PROHIBITED from being brought or landed in this State, and if landed they SHALL be destroyed.

Passed at a regular meeting of the State Board of Horticulture, at San Francisco, Cal., August 15th, A. D. 1894.

ELLWOOD COOPER, President.
Attest: B. M. LELONG, Secretary. o15:20t

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