SHORT STAPLE.

During the past week forty thousand pounds of wool, nearly all from Lake county, were shipped to San Francisco from

Sheep-feed is pleuty in the mountains but water is becoming scarce. Small bands have no difficulty in securing a supply, but the pools are so low that a large band drains them dry before all have been satisfied. This is a season of unusual water-scarcity.—Oakland Tribune.

The Texas Wool-Grower advocates keeping the mowing-machines hard at work at this season, as insurance for the sheep. Texas has had the credit of having the largest percentage of dead sheep of any State in the Union. California has had too many in most years, and many of onr flockmasters have seen the time when they would pay big prices for forage.

"We do not believe that woolen manufacturers are desirous of having the price of wool any lower than will enable them to compete successfully with foreign manufacturers in the American markets. Both wool and goods must be protected on the same basis, or protection on wool would amount to nothing." These are the views of a manufacturing company of Connecti-If all woolen manufacturers were the same mind, wool-growers would feel that they could pull together.—Texas Wool-

A very pretty way of training sheep by gentle treatment is found in the columns of the Rural World. It says: "Take a ewe lamb to the house and make a pet of it. Use nothing but kindness, and give it a name, teaching it to come at the call. Whenever the lamb obeys, give it something as a reward, such as a grain of corn, piece of bread or anything that is acceptable, but never give it a blow. When the lamb is grown, place it in the flock, and you will need only to call that one sheep, when all the others will follow. As sbeep follow their leader, the training of one is the training of all, and it is a saving of time and labor to do so."—Texas Wool-Grower.

On June 29th we mentioned a fine flock of ewes sold to Halfin & Levi of Tom Green county, Texas, by Hutton Bros. of Los Angeles. In the last issue of the Tom Green Times we find the following meution of this flock: "Mr. Leon Halfin has just returned from a trip to California, where he purchased 2600 head of fine California ewes for his firm, Halfin & Levi. He ne purchased 2000 head of the Canforma ewes for his firm, Halfin & Levi. He shipped the ewes by rail to Murphyville, in Presidio county, from which point they will be driven to the firm's ranch on Main Concho, where the 4000 head brought from California by Mr. Halfiu last year are allocated. Mr. Halfin says that had a very pleasant time—in fact, that he enjoyed the trip immensely. He also re-ports that sheep are held at much higher prices in California this year tban last.

Scouring Wools.

Several experiments have been made of late in this city to determine what saving could be made in freights by scouring Texas wools, and it was found that on a light shrinkage, medium wool, allowing for high rates of transportation after scouring, a saving of \$19 00 could be made on one thousand pounds, out of which would be puid the expenses of scouring, the calculation being hased upon Eastern quotations for the wool in the dirt and after it was It would appear that there money to be made by scouring wools here, and as scoured wools can be haled to advantage, it is possible that an additional saving could be made by that process. In this connection, however, we notice that iu California, where the wools shrink more than in Texas, and where the distance to Eastern points is much longer, and consewho will take pleasure in exhibiting and giving who will take pleasure in exhibiting and giving the proportionate saving could information with regard to the stock. The climatic conditions preceded in the proportion of the source of the stock of the conditions and giving the proportion of the country of suggest one for discussion of the conditions of the conditions preceded in the proportion of the conditions are still going forward in the proportion of the conditions are conditions to the conditions are conditions.

Before going further juto dirt and grease. this matter, which is of such great moment to all wool-growers at a distance from market, we would like to learn from our California exchanges and correspondents, how is it that they are still shipping dirt and wool? Are the seemingly great advantages not material in actual operation? Do the wool scourers not act fairly with the wool-growers? Or are the California woolgrowers deaf and blind to their own inter-Let us talk this thing over and find out why wool-growers pay for hauling dirt and grease when they have scouring mills at their doors to prevent it.—Texas Woolmills

A new inventiou is a door lock that has no key, Married men who are in the habit of carrying a night key will kick against its introduction. It would be rather incon-venient to take the door off its hinges and lng it about with them until midnight or What is wanted is a lock with a keyhole that can be opened by simply winking at it when the male head of the house comes home and finds that incorrigible aperture making 300 revolutions a minute.—Norristown Herald.

WOOL MARKET.

The Boston market is quiet, with more steadiness in prices. Manufacturers are buying very cautiously, bet low prices of the raw material being offset by a feeling of uncertainty as to the effect of the tariff on the price of the tariff on the price of the price of

Pulled wools rance from 25:444c for extra, but the principal business has been done between 34 and 38. California pulled wools seem more in demand than California fleece.

The latest telegrams report Ohio and Pennsylvania extras, 37@40; Michigan fleeces, 34@35; Combing and Delaine, coarse 38@43; Unwashed wool,

Philadelphia reports show a steady market at unchanged prices.

Portland. Valley Wool is neglected and is held by local merchants for better prices, while Eastern Oregon is being shipped to San Francisco seeking

local merchants for better prices, white Edwisters vogon is being abipped to San Francisco seeking to being a single of San Francisco seeking to the property of the single seeking to the form of the single seeking the seeking the single seeking the seeking the single seeking the seeking the seeking the single seeking the seeking the

Joaquin.
We make no change in quotations since last week,
Northern Extra Choice Spring, free 2312@24
do Choice Spring, free23 @2342
do Medium Spring, free22 @23
do do do defective 18 @20
Calaveras Choice Spring, free
do Seedy Spring
San Luis Obispo, Choice Spring free 17 @18
do Defective12 @16
San Joaquin Valley, Spring, Choice, free .18 @20
do do do Medium, free16 @18
do do do Heavy 13 @15
Los Angeles, good staple
Eastern Oregon
Valley do
Umpqua Valley, do 23 @24
Nevada State
Fall Wool, no sale,



Has a few of his unequaled Thoroughbred French rino Yearling Rams for sale. Breeders of fine stock will do well to call or write to the office of the

HUTTON BROS

7 & 10 Ducommun Block, Los Angeles, who will take pleasure in exhibiting and giving information with regard to the stock.



THAT FRESNO BEETLE.

This beetle is attracting considerable atteution, especially in some Fresno vineyards, where its presence in such extraordinary quantities and the rapid visible destruction of vegetation in the vineyards at the same time has cansed much alarm. The beetle, as we said last week, is a black, hard shell insect, varying in length from 1/2 to 11% inches. He is well known in Califormia as the variety that stands on his head when attacked or alarmed and emits a very offensive odor. He is the skunk of the insect creation. He has hitherto been generally described and classed as a vegetarian, and the rapid destruction of the leaves and young stalks of the vines on which he is found seems to justify this classification A specimen, however, has been sent to Matthew Cooke of Sacramento late Chief Horticultural officer of California, and Mr. Cooke insists that he does not feed on the vine, but climbs on it in search of a much smaller insect which is the real destroyer, and on which he preys. This smaller insect is unknowu, and the matter is being investigated. Mr. Minturn, one of the sufferers, feels confident that the beetle is the vine destroyer. Mr. Cooke adheres to it, that if it could be proved that the beetle fed on any vegetation it would be a new discovery. Meantime the beetles are dying by the million, covering the ground aud bottoms of the irrigation ditches, and causing a very sensible and offensive odor over acres and acres of vineyards in Fresno county and vicinity.

THE GRAPE BLIGHT.

EDITOR MERCHANT: As the season advances it becomes more apparent that the grape crop of the State has been severely hlighted. The fruit has been caused to drop off in a great measure before well formed; in some cases the young berries have been apparently cooked on the vines. Our advices are not yet well enough digested to warrant an exact description of the trouble; hence speculation as to the cause is premature. The Pasadena people complain that their Muscats are not setting well. Near Folsom the young berrries were cooked on some varieties. Near St. Helena the ordinary features of the disease known in France as Coulure are more particularly described. What canses this disease and how to remedy are matters not well understood yet. It is certain, however, that certain varieties of vines are less subject to it thau others, and some are practically free from it. The important thing for viue-growers now to do, is to observe carefully and with strict regard to truth note down the circumstances as they appear, without intermingling them with theory. After this has been done, we may digest the facts and discover a true

2d. The physical conditions of the soil and the topography of the land

3d The varieties of viues affected and uuaffected. 4th. Varying appearances of the disease

during its progress.
5th. The physical condition and manner of development of the viue during and preceding the disease

I could suggest some of the theories that have been advanced on this subject, but it would be better to discuss them after we would be better to discuss them after we have obtained our facts. It would be interesting to observe whether such vines as, the Mataro and Folle Blanche, which are said to be free from the disease in France, are affected here, and whether the Muscat, Cabernet, Malbec, Carignan, Poulsart, etc., vines said to he affected by it in France are

peculiarly affected here this year.

If our local resident inspectors and vinegrowers generally will take notes on these points and contribute them to my office, I shall be glad to make as good use of them in my next report together with a discussion of the disease as I can. It would be important to observe whether in any particular vineyard, where conditions of climate, soil and exposure have been the same, certain vines of one variety have been affected differently from others of the same variety, and iu such cases to note any peculiarities of growth, age, pruning, etc., may also distinguish the same vines.

Chas. A. Wetmore.
Board of State Viticultural Commissioners,
III Leidesdorff street, San Francisco.

The St. Helena | Winc.Growers-Dam-aged Crops.

At the meeting of the St. Helena Associatiou last Sunday there was a very full attendance, President Krug in the chair. The railroad question went over in the absence of Mr. Scheffler, who had the matter in charge. We condense the following from the report published by the St. Helena Star:

The further consideration of the injury

the further consideration of the highry to the grape crop by heat was then takeu up, with the following result: Mr. Crane reported that he was damaged some; portions of his vineyard would bear

imperfectly.

Mr. Metzner (of Conn Valley) said his
hurt most; Zinfandels Mulvoisies were hurt most; Zinfandels some, not so bad; Frauken Reislings not at all.

Mr. Leuthold said Black Malvoisies were no account, one-third of a crop; Zinfandels fair, with heavy second crop; Upright Bur-gundy or Mataro were the best. Gray Reis-

lings were tolerably good.

R. M. Wbeeler's grapes were injured considerably, Malvoisies worst, Ziufandel tolersiderably, Malvosies worst, Zulandel tolerable, but good second crop. Frankeu and Johannisberg Reisling bad—saw no difference; Black Foint not hurt—good crop; Crabb's Burgundy badly injured, heavily set but dropped off.

Mr. Amesbury—Malvoisies half a crop; Zinfaudels and white grapes fair, also Golden Chasselas; there were a few Gray

Mr. Sawyer-Zinfandels fair, some little

ones; Upright Burgundy good.

Mr. Wade had no addition to make to his former report except that his vineyard looked worse every time he went through it. They were chiefly Malvoisie. Of 10,000 vines 6,000 were Malvoisies; there were vines 6,000 were marvelses, includes some grapes, many imperfect, small berries.

Maybe there would be half a crop. The
Zinfandels were not much better. Bnrgers were a little better, but not perfect. They were all hurt some. There was no one va-riety but what was hurt. Had thought be-fore that this crop was one-third short; now was conviuced that he would not have over was convinced that he would not have over half of last year's crop. The Malvoisies were as good as any in the vineyard. R. M. Wheeler thought the small berriea would ripen; they did last year. Chas. P. Bradford of Bradford's, Lake county, being present, was called upon for the simation there. Vineyards looked

the situation there. Vineyards looked pretty well as far as he had examined; thought the weather had not been so hot as here; the Malvoisies had not borne well as they appear, without interminging them with theory. After this has been done, we may digest the facts and discover a true theory or suggest one for discussion. Let it be noted if possible:

1st. The climatic conditions preceding and during the progress of the disease.

bad; Goldeu Chasselas, Chasselas Fontaine-blean and Gray Reisling good; Zinfandel hurt some, but uot so bad; Uprigbt Bur-gundy very good; the old Reisling were good,

young ones not so good.

Mr. Tbompson—Malvoisies were a failure -very light. Golden Chasselas very fair, Zinfandel medinm; many were small and scattering; Muscats were as good as usnal, also the Chasselas Fontainehleau. The Reishugs were about all gone.

Mr. Schulze—Malvoisies very had, not a quarter of last year. Chasselas Fontaine-bleans uever better; Reislings, nothing in them. The whole crop might amount one-quarter of last year—not more. T heavy loss was owing to his large proportion of Malvoisies, of which he had 10,000 ont of 13,000 vines.

Mr. Peterson-Malvoisies were oue-third Zinfandels one-balf, Chasselas Fontaineblean half, Burgers less thau half Missions not hurt at all. Altogether would get about two-thirds of a crop.

Mr. McIntyre-Malvoisies injured considerably; Reishugs good; Chasselas Fontaine-bleau all good, though the young vines were injured some; Grenache good; Corignan too small yet to tell; Black Bmgers were fair.

Mr. Scrimgeour said his Zinfandels looked the same as two weeks ago; if the small berries did not mature the chance for a crop was poor. The Malvoisies were the hest of all.

Mr. Ewer said his young Zinfandels were bad; if he got one ton to the acre of first crop it would be all he could expect; Gray Reislings were perhaps the best of all. His Reisings were permaps the cest of all. It is home vineyard was worse than at first supposed. A quarter of a crop of Malvoisies was a large estimate. Zinfaudels promised half a crop, besides what they might produce in second crop. Golden Chasselas was a good fair crop, also the Chasselas was a good fair crop, also the Chasselas was a good fair crop. Fontainehleaus. Gray Reislings fair

Mr. Jobu Lewelling referred to Mr. Pel-

let for a report of his crop.

Mr. Pellet reported as follows ou John Lewelling's vineyard: Along Sulphur Spring avenue crop fair, some good; from the private avenue sontherly, not so good; the private avenue southerly, not so good; estimated two-thirds of a crop altogether. Among the best are the Mataro, Burgundy, Gray Reisling, Black Dischin and Black Pinot. Malvoistes and Zinfandels are pretty bad, oue-third gone. In Harvey Lewelling's vineyard the Malvoises are badly injured, Zinfandels also injured; there is half a crop there. The Zinfandels ou the upper place are in some places good. The protribuster protring is good, and the other northwestern portion is good, and the other northwestern portion is good, and the other side not; some ou the southeast side are good; Rose of Peru quite good, also the Missions. Yeaton's vineyard is good, bas not lost a quarter of the crop; do not know why. The Folle Blanche (or crazy grape) is good uear Carr's; was astonished at the

crop.
Mr. Lewelliug said bis Burgers poor, half a crop; Cardillac, pretty fair to Mr. Lymau had not examined farther

than the Missious; they were good.

Mr. McIutyre reported one kind of Mus-

t "goue in;" others were badly injured.
Mr. Pellet said the Muscats in Lewelling's vineyard were good.

Mr. Ewer replied that he had thought it a blight from the North wind early in June, but had changed his mind; saw vines lately that were still hlasting, the blight continu ing, herries still dropping off; had thought it the effect of extreme heat catching the grapes during their florescence; but the continuauce of the effect after the heat ceased had caused him to reject the theory of its being the cause.

Wade said the secoud spell of hot Mr weather was about equal to the first. Maybe it had also hurt; some that escaped the first hot spell had succembed to the last one. The second hot spell had caused the continuance of the evil which Mr. Ewer noted. The weather was so hot as to blight. It had burned apples on the tree.

Mr. Pellet agreed with Wade; nothing but heat did the damage; the hot spells of for-

mer years had not come so early. Mr. McIntyre agreed, and referring to the Blowers theory (heretofore published in these columns), said he had carefully examined with a magnifying glass several varieties, but could find no evidence of any

insects.

Mr. Ewer said that Dr. Pond had found

only one bug on examination with the powerful microscope of the Association, and that on a bunch of blasted berries.

Mr. Harris sgreed with Ewer; thought the trouble not entirely the result of beat, but that it resulted chiefly from an excess sap and tremendous growth caused by late rains. Grapes were hlighting yet, even second crop. Had found that when the flow second crop. Had found that when the flow of sap bad heeu checked accidently the berries were bealtby and mninjnred.

weather bad some influence, but not all.

Mr. Crane recalled the fact that we had late raius in the Spring of '80, aud yet a

large crop.
Mr. Krug said it was strauge there was so

much blight and no mildew Mr. McIutyre had heard that Groezinger had reported mildew and was fighting it.

Mr. Lewelliug had uo mildew, but some black measles. Wade bad neither mildew nor black

The Condition of the European Vinevards.

The news from the Algerian vine districts is the most favorable. On the 22d of Juue the market of Orau was supplied with ripe table grapes. The yield will surpass largely that of 1882.

In Burgnndy the vines have favorably passed the critical point of flowering. The

ame iu Champagne.
In the Chareutes the setting of the nas-

ent grapes was not very good. In the Bordelais district at the end of June ome regions were suffering of coulme, hut

the evil is not serious.

In Gascogne people hoped for some warm days to get over their fears of con-

Iu Lenguedoc the early varieties had passed the daugers; others were suffering. Iu Midi, the Narbonne euvirous excepted,

the flowering was passing very satisfactory.
In Provence a spleudid crop is safe.
In Saoue et Loire everything passed favorably

From Portngal the news is not eucourag-Phylloxera is doing great injury

there.

In Spain a large crop seems certain.

We learn that the Malbers and Merlots
have not set well in the Bordeanx region, while the Cabernets Fraucs bave suffered a little and the Cahernets Sauviguons behaved excellently. Antrachose is doing harm in the Medoc to viues that bave not heen lately treated with copper sulphate. Those treated with that sulphate in the last two years have set their grapes well.

From the southeast of Italy hopes of a

very large grape crop are reported.

The latest news from Bordeaux is very good, and an increase in the yield seems to be assured. It is remarked that severa that several viueyards, the viues of which had been made fruitless by the phylloxera for several years, have this year again bunches in regular condition. The correspondent adds the advice to the viutners not to give themselves over to premature hopes, but to be watchful and persevering in fighting against the national calamity by the curative bi-sulphide.

THE WINE MARKET.

(For Exports and Imports, See Mcrchandise Market.)

| For Experts and imports, see accreamance entance|
For Experts and Issae	The Acceptance	The Acceptance
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170 a 20. vivintier.

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1 obber 21 minis hipping lots in good coopage f. o. b.

White or Red Mission . 'S1 − 40 @ − 'S0 − 50 @

White or Red Mission . 'S1 − 55 @ − 'S0 − 65 @

White or Red Foreign . 'S1 − 55 @ − 'S0 − 65 @

Angelica 'S1 − 72 @ 50 'S0 − 80 @

Angelica 'S1 − 75 @ 80 'S0 − 90 @

sonoma wines.'81-45 cts'81-43 cts'81-60 cts '82-40 cts '82-40 cts '82-55 cts

Burgundy.....'82-60 cts Including cooperage f. o. b. S. F. Terms, 4 mos, or 3 % dis for cash on arrival in New

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Strawherries are good enough for ordinary dessert, but dried apples are hest for a real swell affair.—Picayune.

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Grapes. Sweet Wines and Brandies from Foreign and Mission Grapes.

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All Dry Wines produced from Foreign
rapes. Sweet Wines and Brandies from Foreign aud Missiou Grapes.

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Agencies for Eastern houses in good standing, for the sale and purchase of goods, solicited

Wine Making Machinery.

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Wine Presses, Grape Crushers, Stem-mers, Elevators, and Wine Pumps, are our Specialties.

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Portable and Stationary Engines, Pumps, Boilers of all Patterns, Machine Work for all purposes. Constant of the Consta

Grape Vine

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> TUBBS & CO., 6H and 613 Front Street.

JAMES HUNTER.

(Established 1851.) OFFICE-323 FRONT STREET, San Francisco.

Contract Goods from the Retailer's Standpolut

We give helow a letter to the St. Louis Grocer which shows another disadvantage of contract goods as it affects the retailer. By the way, wby do not the retailers of this coast make kuowu their views more frequently on this aud other live subjects? We should always be glad to publish them. Let us hear from our subscribers on this

subject. The correspondent says:

Is the coutract system as now managed a desirable one? Viewing the question from the standpoint of a retailer, a coutract system that does not include the retailer as well as the jobher is very much one sided. were as the joiner is very miner one sinear.

A courract system which would be uniform would be an advantage to both jobber and retailer, but give us one that includes both. Let the manufacturer establish a selling price for jobber and retailer that will do justice to both, and deliver his goods free of freight to the retailer. Then in whatever market the retailer or consumer may buy, the same price prevails. My opinion is that a contract system equally binding jobber and retailer would obviate the difficulty experieuced by salesmen in heing required to make rebates, in some form, to retailers, in order that the merchant on the south side of the street may be able to sell the same goods as the one on the north side at the same price, and not sell at a loss. Unless the retailers are included it appears to me the contract system will always be a failure. for Mr. A. keeps a large stock of general merchandise and retails Horse Shoe tobacco merchandse and retails Horse Shoe toolacco at cost price, and makes bis profits on other goods, while Mr. B. in a tobacco store next door must sell at the same price or lose his customers. What will Mr. B. do? Just this, sell at the same price Mr. A. does, and when the drummer from the wholesale firm calls, tell him the circumstances and inform acaus, ten min the circumsatures and morm him that be and the firm he represents must help him out. How is it to be done? The salesman informs Mr. B. that the to-hacco will come billed at card price, but when he sends draft to pay the bill, if be deducts 2 or 3 cents per pound and refuses to pay it, the firm will never bring smit to recover the balance. You have a right to refuse to pay, and we are not obliged to bring suit to recover.

Delaware and Pennsylvania Fruit Growers

There is a project on foot to establish a fruit exchauge at Wilmington, Delaware. It has met with considerable opposition from the older members of the trade, who claim that the perishable nature of the commodity in which it is expected to trade will prove a great obstacle to the success of such an undertaking. They further claim that "the time has not yet come" for a fruit exchange. The News of Wilmington denies and suggests that if the wealthier fruit-growers and merchants pre-fer to travel by stage that that is no reason wby the younger members need not take the express train.

A convention of peach-growers, commission merchants, and dealers was held at the rooms of the Philadelphia Produce Exchange, May 16th, with a view to devising some plan for securing the return of empty baskets during the coming season. It was at first proposed to sell the baskets with the fruit hut this scheme was uniformerly opposed by the growers, and after considerable discussion the matter was referred to a joint committee of the three interests represented, who are expected to formulate a plan that will prove generally practicable and ac-ceptable. The committee has not yet con-cluded its labors, but it is believed that the outcome of the matter will be the establishment of a deposit system that will make it an object to huyers to look after and return the baskets. The system has been tried be-fore, but failed for want of thorough orgauization and unanimity among the trade. The importance of this subject to Peninsnla farmers can he readily understood when the magnitude of their season's busi-ness is considered. Many of the growers of Maryland and Delaware who annually sbip from 20,000 to 50,000 baskets of peaches to market have frequently been compelled to charge from 50 to 75 per cent of their baskets to their "profit and loss" account at the close of the season.