

The Michigan Tradesman.

VOL. 3.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1886.

NO. 126.

Cutlers' Pocket Inhaler

And carbonate of Iodine Inhalant. A cure for Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma and all diseases of the throat and lungs—even consumption—if taken in season. It will break up a Cold at once. It is the king of Cough Medicines. It has cured Catarrh when all other remedies had failed. Of the many who have tried it, there is not one who has not been benefited. This is the only Inhaler approved by physicians of every school, and endorsed by the standard medical journals of the world. All others in the market are either worthless substitutes or fraudulent imitations. Over 400,000 in use. Sold by druggists for \$1. By mail, \$1.25.

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SPREAD EAGLE,
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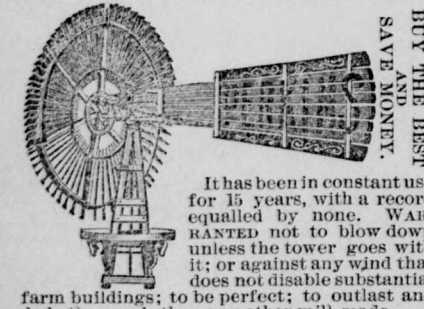
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Pure Apple Cider and White Wine Vinegars, full strength and warranted absolutely pure. Send for samples and prices. Also dealer in Sauerkraut. 106 Kent St., Grand Rapids.



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It has been in constant use for 15 years, with a record equaled by none. Warranted not to blow down unless the tower goes with it; or against any wind that does not displace substantial farm buildings; to be perfect; to outlast and do better work than any other mill made. Agents wanted. Address Perkins Wind Mill & Ax Co., Mishawaka, Ind. Mention Tradesman.

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The best selling scheme on the market. A large fine dish or pitcher given away with each can. Price, \$7.50 per case of 3 dozen.

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GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
Sold by all Jobbers.

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We carry a full line of Seeds of every variety, both for field and garden. Parties in want should write to or see the

GRAND RAPIDS GRAIN AND SEED CO.
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ROCK CANDY.
Unquestionably the best in the market. As clear as crystal and as transparent as diamond. Try a box.
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Sole Agent for Grand Rapids.

A Million Dollars.

Millions of dollars would be saved annually by the invalids of every community, if, instead of calling in a physician for every ailment, they were all wise enough to put their trust in Golden Seal Bitters, a certain cure for all diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood and Liver, such as Scrofula in its various forms, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Female irregularities, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Exposure and Imprudence of Life. No person can take these Bitters according to instructions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair. Golden Seal Bitters numbers on its list of cures acquired a great celebrity, being used as a family medicine. Sold by Hazeltine & Perkins Drug Co.

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Promptly attended to throughout the State.
References: Hart & Ambler, Eaton & Christenson, Enterprise Cigar Co.



TO THE TRADE.

We desire to call the attention of the Trade to our unusually complete stock of
SCHOOL BOOKS,
School Supplies
And a General Line of Miscellaneous Books, Stationery, Paper, Etc.
We have greatly increased our facilities for doing a General Jobbing Business, and shall hereafter be able to fill all orders promptly. We issue separate lists of States, School and Township Books, Blanks, Etc., which will be mailed on application. Quotations on any article in our stock cheerfully furnished. We have the Agency of the
REMINGTON TYPE WRITER
For Western Michigan.

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20 and 22 Monroe St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

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10c Cigar for 5c.

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(Successor to P. Spitz.)

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Fermentum,

The Only Reliable Compressed Yeast.

Manufactured by Riverdale Dist. Co.,

106 KENT ST., GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

Grocers and Bakers who wish to try "FERMENTUM" can get samples and full directions by addressing or applying to the above.

The Chicago Board of Trade.

From the Chicago Current.

A stranger visiting Chicago for the purpose of viewing its celebrated public buildings would soon find himself on La Salle street, facing southward. Before him, rising in stately magnificence, and apparently blocking up the street, is a massive, cathedral-like structure with central tower of ample and symmetric proportions, and adorned near its top with a huge dial-plate, and electric coronal, and a veering miniature "ship of state." Drawing nearer for inspection, the visitor discovers various emblems of agricultural and mythological origin carved upon the heavy walls of the granite pile, and over its spacious portal he reads, in letters of stone, the familiar inscription "Board of Trade." He knows now where he is, and begins to walk leisurely around the colossal edifice. The little grinning demons "squat like a toad" which meet his eye and which were evidently derived from the symbolism of "Paradise Lost," are intended to represent, he supposes, the victors in the speculative contests carried on within, while the crucified corner statues, with grief-bowed heads, bearing on their shoulders, like Atlas of old, the weight of overhanging and projecting ornaments, are intended, he imagines, to portray the poor unfortunate sufferers who came out behind in the race after sudden wealth. Sheaves of wheat and ears of corn, partly husked, intermingled with uncouth images of "gorgons dire" and monsters of the earth and sea, convey more legitimately and pleasantly the true and specific purpose for which this building was erected.

Entering the elaborate vestibule and mounting the broad granite stairway he emerges into the largest unobstructed and unsupported hall that has yet been built on either side of the Atlantic. A scene of unsurpassed architectural beauty and commercial activity at once bursts upon his astonished gaze, and for a moment almost takes away his breath and senses. The fairy creations of Aladdin's lamp in the "Arabian Nights" are forcibly brought to mind as he contemplates the frescoed walls and the lavish splendor of equipment with which the entire room is finished. Seemingly nothing more could be added to make this trading hall a perfect thing of beauty and so a joy forever.

"But what is going on here?" the visitor asks. Gathered in circles or hurrying across the floor in all directions he beholds hundreds of men eagerly intent upon the pursuit of some individual yet common object. The different groups are closely huddled together, like sheep in an inclosure, and each man is shouting to his associates at the top of his voice, and accompanying his words with frantic gesticulations and flushed, excited features. "Is this a veritable 'Bedlam let loose'?" the visitor queries in amazement, "and are all these men crazy?" Very far from it, he is immediately assured. The cause of this excitement and of these rapid movements is the simple fact that thousands of dollars are here changing hands nearly every minute. The incessant click of a hundred telegraphic instruments is conveying the knowledge of these hurried transactions to all parts of the commercial world. The East and the West, the North and the South are alike interested in the information thus imparted, while grave and solid grain and provision merchants in Liverpool, London, Antwerp and Paris eagerly scan the report of each day's doings. And thus the harnessed lighting of two continents is kept busy scattering abroad the facts and figures produced in this apparently insane hubbub. On either side of the hall, and without the line of trading-pits, are rows of marble topped tables, on which are deposited sample bags of grain, and around these cluster buyers and sellers, shippers and exporters, examining the goods and determining upon the price of exchange. Market quotations from all the large trade-centers of America and Europe are received during the trading hours, and are at once posted upon conveniently arranged blackboards. The wheat-pit usually attracts the largest crowd, the provision-pit comes next, and the corn and oat traders bring up the rear, except in times of special activity, when this regular order of things is liable to be reversed. In the four corners of the hall are small separate rooms for special purposes, and on two sides are galleries, from which astonished spectators look down with feelings of wonderment upon the turbulent and noisy scene below. As a whole, the sight is truly a strange and significant one, and the casual visitor usually turns away from it with brain and heart tossed by conflicting and unwonted emotions and reflections.

Among such reflections, doubtless, are the following: "Is the influence of this notable Chicago institution wholly beneficent upon the welfare of the city and its tributary territory? Is it absolutely necessary to the carrying on of the legitimate grain and provision trade of the country that there should be such violent proceedings?" Concerning the last query the visitor might at first be inclined to answer negatively, and argue with himself thus: Grain and provisions are constantly being bought and sold at other points in the land without any such hur-

rah and excitement, and why cannot the same be done here? Such an enormous outlay of money as this building and business involves, and such a wild hubbub as surely incongruous with the quiet transfer of such common articles as wheat, corn and pork. Why not meet together calmly, in some common center, and dispose of these products in a sober and rational manner? And it must be confessed that the visitor's argument would be a good one if it were not for one element of this trade which he does not accurately estimate or properly understand. This element is known in popular parlance as speculation, and constitutes more than two-thirds of the entire activity presented to view. The regular legitimate transactions on all Boards of Trade could indeed be carried on without so much attending commotion, but in that case the business itself would shrink to very moderate proportions as compared with its present volume. Dealing in "futures" of grain and provisions imparts that element of risk and danger to the trade which causes and incessant and rapid fluctuation of values, and is attended with so much nervous anxiety and commercial uncertainty. Hence the silent argument of the visitor virtually resolves itself into this proposition: Could the grain and provision trade of this country be conducted in such a way as to eliminate entirely the speculative element, as is the case in many of the markets of the Old World? Such a question is a very far-reaching and important one, and would be answered in different ways by different minds. At the present time the majority of replies among those engaged in it would make a preponderant and decided negative. Still the fact remains that in former times, even in Chicago, this speculative feature of the business was almost wholly absent. The growth of speculation in grain and provisions has sprung apparently from the growth of the trade itself. Little by little it crept in among regular and legitimate transactions, and soon spread itself over the entire area which those transactions covered. At first only an unimportant adjunct of the business, it has now grown to such immense proportions as to throw legitimate and regular trade far into the shade. To-day, two-thirds or more of all the trading done on the floor of the Board is purely speculative in character. It is buying and selling futures or options. Just now the May option is the favorite deal, and buying and selling grain and provisions deliverable next May make up the bulk of the daily exchanges. Take this dealing in futures away from the Board of Trade and its hall would become at once a quiet lounging place for shippers and exporters. No such building in fact would be needed, as a much less expensive room would accommodate all who would naturally gather there. The present colossal structure, it should always be remembered, was erected by speculators for speculative trading principally, and the shipping and exporting business carried on at the same time and place forms only an inconsiderable part thereof. Under present circumstances, therefore, it would be nearly or quite impossible to eliminate this speculative feature of trade in grain and provisions without seriously, and perhaps fatally, curtailing the trade itself. The vigorous offshoot has entirely overshadowed the parent trunk from which it grew. The boy has outgrown his father, and dominates the "old gent" to carry out his own sweet will and behests.

It cannot be denied that certain objectionable concomitants have arisen from this speculative trading, but how to remove them has not yet been made manifest. One of these is the practice of dealing in "puts" and "calls," which leads to more or less artificial manipulation of prices in order to "protect" buyers and sellers in their speculative ventures. When such manipulation arrests the natural tendency of values and brings about a false and short-lived movement in an opposite direction, it creates for the time being an illusive aspect of trade that misleads and injures the simple-minded and would-be honest operators. And all such losses or gains make legitimate trading more and more difficult and dangerous. In this way and by such methods all speculation inevitably tends to burn itself out like a volcano, leaving only devastation and wreck behind. As an example of this effect one has only to read the history of the rise and progress of mining speculation as carried on in former years at San Francisco and in other cities of the Pacific coast.

This brings us directly to the consideration of the first question which came into the visitor's mind, namely: Is the influence of this notable Chicago institution wholly beneficent upon the welfare of the city and its tributary territory? It goes without saying that an association of this commercial character and magnitude would necessarily be a power for good or evil. Located in the heart of the city, and embracing in its membership many of the most prominent citizens, a continuous wave of influence would naturally emanate from its presence and daily activities. And such is found to be the actual result. There are, in fact, but few business men in this city or in the surrounding country who have never "tried their luck" in a speculative deal of some

kind. Of course, the vast majority of these ventures have proved unsuccessful to their originators, but in these cases what was lost by one party has always been gained by another, so that the net financial result of the different transactions has been a simple change in the ownership of money. Physically, the result of this business has been an undoubted loss of nervous tissue caused by undue excitement while the deal was in progress. Mentally, the result has been a decided quickening of intellectual perceptions concerning the hidden relations of cause and effect. Experience certainly keeps a dear school, but the majority of business men learn in no other, and the knowledge thus imparted is usually found to be of incalculable worth in after life. Morally, this business has been the occasion of much profanity, vain regret, and keen, biting remorse. Many an unlucky speculator has been led to curse the day of his own birth, as well as that of the business, and has been ready to declare emphatically that the Board of Trade and its operators were nothing but a gigantic delusion and a snare. All these, however, are but personal results. Commercially and financially the Board of Trade is a direct promoter of general business activity and prosperity. The amount of capital that is kept in circulation by its operations is enormous, and the employment it furnishes to thousands of traders and dealers, here and elsewhere, contributes materially to the sum total of commercial industry. This country produces annually, on an average, about 450,000,000 bushels of wheat, 1,500,000,000 bushels of corn, and 15,000,000 hogs, to say nothing of oats, rye and barley, and these immense products must be handled by somebody. To take them from the producer and put them in the hands of the consumers requires a vast amount of money and an equally large amount of labor, and were there no organizations or special means to facilitate this transfer enormous quantities of stuff would inevitably be wasted before they could be marketed. In this way Boards of Trade all over the country are of great benefit to producers and consumers alike, as they fix a price for the stuff and carry large quantities of it until it is wanted for use. In fact, the modern system of commercial exchanges could hardly dispense with these agencies, and as long as the present agricultural products of the country continue to be grown so long will there be a class of men who will organize and work together in buying and selling them.

Hence it would be an altogether rash and hasty conclusion to say that this notable institution of Chicago is an unmixed evil so far as its influence upon the welfare of the city and country is concerned. Certain branches of the business could undoubtedly be lopped off with advantage to all parties, but these features are of the nature of excrescences or fungus growths rather than inherent and organic parts of its body. The enterprise, ambition and go-ahead power of speculators are proverbial, and if our Board of Trade should ever collapse or be obliterated (which is hardly a possibility) it would leave a large vacancy in our commercial life, and be justly regarded as an undoubted calamity. It is felt, however, by its best friends and warmest supporters that something ought to be done to check the growing manipulation of prices for sinister and speculative ends, but just how to accomplish this result is at present an unsolved problem. It may be that the evil in question will in time correct itself by bringing about a loss of legitimate business to the institution and, in fact, such a loss is already quite severely felt. Of course, no public institution dependent upon the patronage of the public for its support and prosperity can afford to carry on its business so as to mislead and disappoint and financially injure all outside parties who come to it for the purpose of buying and selling its stable commodities. Right here is the weakest and worst part in this institution. The increase and growth of this method of dealing with each other and with outside patrons has brought down upon the institution itself more curses and stirred up more hostile feelings against it among the general public than all other causes and occurrences combined.

But with all its faults and excellences Chicago's Board of Trade is here to stay. It is, and always will be, one of our most noted and most notable institutions. Its palatial mart is an architectural ornament of which every citizen is proud, and its business might be equally a matter of congratulation and satisfaction to one and all if the purely speculative part of it could be kept within the bounds of strict honor and just, upright dealing.

Cream cheese is made in England as follows: Take a quart of cream, or, if not desired very rich, add thereto one pint of new milk. Warm it in hot water till about 98 degrees, add a tablespoonful of rennet, let it stand till thick, then break it slightly with a spoon, and place it in a frame in which you have previously put a fine canvas cloth, press it slightly with a weight, let it stand a few hours, then put a finer cloth in the frame; a little powdered salt may be put over the cloth. It will be fit for use in a day or two.

Report of the N. Y. Dairy Commissioner

for 1885.

Dairy Commissioner J. K. Brown has submitted to the Legislature a report of his official transactions during the year 1885. The document will be printed for general circulation. There are now pending in the courts in the State of New York upwards of one hundred and fifty cases of prosecution for violations of the law. The most vexatious delays in that kind of prosecution, the Commissioner states, have been experienced in New York City, while in Brooklyn the prosecutions have been carried forward speedily. As to the correctness of the milk standard, the Commissioner takes the ground, warranted by the analyses of specialists, that it is practically impossible to find a cow which will give milk containing more than 88 per cent. of water, or less than 12 per cent. of milk solids. The analyzers obtained milk from cows in different parts of the State, in every desirable condition of pasturage, on high land and low land, in localities where the water differed, from stall fed cows, pastured cows, and cows fed upon brewers' refuse and other articles of food. In making these tests care has been taken to have the milk pails entirely free from water, and agents of the department have watched carefully to see that the milk which was delivered to the experimenter was not meddled with from the milking to the laboratory. In every case such milk has been found fully up to the standard. In view of the results obtained, the Commissioner considers the question of a milk standard to be now fully settled. The amount of money paid into the State Treasury during 1885, for violation of the dairy laws, was \$2,281.88. Accompanying the report of the Commissioner are those of several of his assistants in various parts of the State. Assistant Commissioner Van Valkenberg gives an exhaustive account of what has been done to protect the people of the metropolis from impure milk and counterfeit butter. He finds that there is no foundation for the reports that farmers have been guilty of mixing oleomargarine with dairy butter, and selling the compound as pure butter. He also asserts that while the sale of imitation butter within the State has been materially reduced, in consequence of the laws that have been enacted against it, the sales throughout the United States have, since 1883, greatly increased. Assistant Commissioner Perry, at Buffalo, expresses doubt whether there is another city in the State in which the people are so grossly imposed upon by milk dealers as the citizens of Buffalo. Another sub-report is rendered by Dr. R. D. Clark, of Albany, who has devoted his efforts during the year to expert work in the department. He expresses the opinion that oleomargarine is unwholesome and dangerous to health; first, because it is indigestible; second, because it is insoluble when made from animal fats; third, because it is liable to carry the germs of disease into the human system; and fourth, because, in the eagerness of manufacturers to produce their compound cheaply, they use ingredients which are detrimental to the consumers' health. Commissioner Brown, discussing the oleomargarine subject says, that the analysts have at length caught up with the manufacturers, and are now able to determine quickly and accurately the precise ingredients in any new composition. His report, besides the above cited supplementary reports, will also contain two special contributions from Dr. Elwyn Waller and Edmund W. Martin, of the Columbia College School of Mines, which will contain a list of the materials used in the manufacture of oleomargarine.

Ohio's law, relating to the sale of bogus butter, has been under consideration in the Cleveland Police Court, Judge Hutchins presiding. This suit was brought against one Simmons for selling oleomargarine in violation of this law; the indictment, it seems, sets forth, sold as an article of food; whereupon the attorney for defense demurred, stating that the information was defective, in that it should have charged that the substance was sold as butter, therein perpetrating a fraud, instead of an article of food that might or might not be wholesome. In reference to the argument of defendant's counsel that the law was unconstitutional because the New York Court of Appeals had decided the similar State law there as void, Judge Hutchins said he took a different view. "The New York law," he said, read "any article designed to take the place of butter," while the Ohio statute said, "any substance designed to be sold as butter." There is a very significant difference in the construction of the two laws. The New York law is prohibitory, but I hold that our own statute is not prohibitory, not in conflict with the State or National Constitution, nor does it repeal or even modify the existing statute relating to the subject. This man may be prosecuted for selling the substance as butter, but not as an article of food, unless it can be shown to be injurious to the public health. I therefore sustain the demurrer and hold that the law is constitutional and can be enforced." The case will probably be carried up by the but-tern.

The Michigan Tradesman.

A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE
Mercantile and Manufacturing Interests of the State.

E. A. STOWE, Editor.

Terms \$1 a year in advance, postage paid.
Advertising rates made known on application.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1886.

Merchants and Manufacturers' Exchange.

Organized at Grand Rapids October 8, 1884.

President—Lester J. Rindge.
Vice-President—Chas. H. Leonard.
Treasurer—Geo. B. Dauter.
Annual Meeting—Second Wednesday evening
of October.
Regular Meetings—Second Wednesday evening
of each month.

Traverse City Business Men's Association.

President, Frank Hamilton; Secretary, C. T.
Lockwood; Treasurer, J. T. Beadie.

Business Men's Protective Union of
Cheboygan.

President, A. M. Wesgate; Vice-President,
H. Chambers; Secretary, A. J. Paddock.

Ionian Business Men's Protective As-
sociation.

President, Wm. E. Kelsey; Vice-President,
H. M. Lewis; Secretary, Fred Cutler, Jr.

Subscribers and others, when writing
to advertisers, will confer a favor on the
publisher by mentioning that they saw the adver-
tisement in the columns of this paper.

THE REAL REMEDY.

The Detroit *Evening News*, which is
nothing if not facetious, thus slaps the face
of the grocery trade of the country in gen-
eral and Grand Rapids in particular:

The Retail Grocers' Association of Grand
Rapids discussed selling "eggs by weight,"
at their last meeting, and "hucksters and
peddlers" will be the next subject. Now, if
they will tackle "alum in baking powder,"
"sulphuric acid in pickles," oleomargarine,
and about a thousand other poisons and
cheats in daily food, and wrestle with the
problem of eliminating them, the retail gro-
cers may earn the thanks of a suffering pub-
lic.

Few papers in the country take greater
delight in disseminating scandals and the
particulars of unseemly happenings than the
Detroit *News*. When questioned regarding
the propriety of making such publications,
the *News* invariably replies that there is al-
ways a demand for that sort of information
and that the management propose to meet
the demand.

The grocer stands in exactly the same
position. No reputable dealer takes pleas-
ure in selling goods which are poor in
strength or rich in adulteration; but the mo-
ment he attempts to sell only standard goods
he is confronted with the demand for cheap
articles, in consequence of which he is com-
pelled to cater to the demand or suffer
the loss of a considerable percentage of his
customers. The policy of most grocers is
to encourage the consumption of pure goods,
but such advice is too often spurned by those
who clamor for low prices, even
when they are convinced that cheapness
is not compatible with purity and whole-
some. The grocery trade, almost as a
unit, throws its influence on the side of full
weight, full count and full strength; but un-
til the people are educated up to a higher
standard and come to realize the utter fool-
ishness of purchasing poor goods, the gro-
cers will be compelled to carry two qualities
and ask two prices. Instead of sneering at
a class of men who are doing all they can
by argument and example to bring about the
desired reform, the *News* and other papers
of its class could be far more profitably em-
ployed in pointing out the difference between
pure goods and those which are adulterated
and determining the saving of money and
health incident to the use of the former.
Such a policy could not fail to redound to
the credit of the newspapers carrying on the
crusade and it would go a long way toward
lightening the burden now carried by the
grocer in consequence of ignorance and stu-
pidity.

The cheese market never opened more
auspiciously than this season. The market
is practically bare of the poor cheese which
tends to keep the price of the new make
down in the spring and unless a foolish
scramble for priority induces the manufac-
turers to flood the market with hay cheese,
the prospects are that a remunerative price
will be maintained all through the season.

The prospects are that a State league of
the retail dealers' organizations of Michigan
will be formed within the next three months.
The idea of a State association originated
with Frank Hamilton, of Traverse City, and
has been accorded the cordial support of
THE TRADESMAN for over a year.

Seventeen new creameries will embark in
business in this State with the opening of
the season for 1886. Such a movement
toward centralized effort serves to show the
tendency of the times better than columns
of written praise for the creamery system.

Michigan ranks first in the production of
salt, lumber, iron and copper; and the rapid
growth of the dairy business gives good
ground for the belief that the State is des-
tined to take front rank in still another di-
rection.

Ionian is the seventeenth town in Michigan
to present a merchants' organization. The
chances are that the formation of the twenty-
fifth association will be chronicled within
the next three months.

Several new stores are to be built at How-
ell, besides private dwellings.

AMONG THE TRADE.

IN THE CITY.

Thos. Keating succeeds Holland & Hart-
man in the retail grocery business on the
corner of East Bridge and Clancy street.

Tuinstra Bros. have engaged in the gro-
cery business at the corner of Madison street
and Fourth avenue. Cody, Ball & Co. fur-
nished the stock.

John Dykstra, of the late firm of Bottje
& Dykstra, hardware dealers at Grand Hav-
en, will shortly engage in the hardware busi-
ness on West Leonard street.

AROUND THE STATE.

A. M. Baker, grocer at Concord, has sold
out.

Hauck & Fox have engaged in general
trade at Pewamo.

S. H. Lasley & Co., general dealers at
Montague, have sold out.

Hall & Strong, grocers at Nirvana, are
succeeded by Hall & Farrington.

H. H. Parr, the Petoskey grocer, has leas-
ed the Park House at that place.

P. & A. Steketee, general dealers at Hol-
land are succeeded by A. Steketee.

John W. Smith succeeds Joseph Wyeth
in the drug business at Three Oaks.

M. A. Potter, general dealer at Oakfield
Center, has sold out to A. D. Lashell.

F. H. Randall succeeds Osborn & Randall
in the grocery and feed business at Clare.

Geo. C. Merrill succeeds Merrill & Bacon
in the machinery business at East Saginaw.

It was reported that A. B. Foote has sold
his general stock at Hilliards to Frank Tan-
ner.

Hugh Loughlin succeeds Loughlin &
Schroeder in the hardware business at Fow-
lerville.

Kingsbury & Hayden succeed Kingsbury
& Trowbridge in the grocery business at
Cassopolis.

Alban & Johnson succeed Alban & Begole
in the clothing and gents' furnishing goods
business at Ypsilanti.

Cassius M. Dennis succeeds the estate of
Dyer Dunning in the hardware and agricul-
tural implement business at Edwardsburg.

S. C. Scott & Co., druggists at Howard
City, have dissolved, C. B. Munn retiring.
The business will be continued by S. C.
Scott.

Grand Haven Herald: Bottje & Dykstra
have dissolved partnership. The latter re-
tires and will probably start in business
alone in Grand Rapids soon.

C. B. Johnson and L. B. Millard have
formed a copartnership at Adrian under the
firm name of Johnson & Millard and will
engage in the drug business there.

Frank Wilmarth has sold his grocery
stock at Petoskey to A. Oberholzer, of
Alanson. Mr. Wilmarth will continue in
the meat business at his old stand.

Wm. A. Foster has purchased an interest
in the firm of Andrew Foster & Son, boot
and shoe dealers at Port Huron. The firm
name will hereafter be Andrew Foster &
Sons.

Plainwell Press: The manager of the
Norton & Wolff stock will close up business
here the last of next week. Carroll & Ro-
bertson will open a stock of dry goods at the
same location about March 1.

John Graham, who has been engaged in
general trade at Wayland for eighteen years,
has traded his stock and store building for a
farm near the village. The name of the new
proprietor is Wm. H. Bartholomew.

Howard Record: We are informed that
Gaylord & Pipp, of Pierson, will move their
stock of goods to this village and occupy
the rooms vacated by Collins, Robbie & Co.,
some time during the present month.

Detroit News: When George N. Traver
sold out his Woodward avenue dry goods
store, J. K. Burnham & Co. bought the stock
and sold an interest to Messrs. Day & Camp-
bell, Burnham & Co. remaining as silent
partners. They have now sold out to their
partners and the firm will now be Day &
Campbell, instead of Day, Campbell & Co.

Ionian Standard: The Ionian business men
have completed the formation of their pro-
tective association and adopted a constitu-
tion and by-laws. W. E. Kelsey was elect-
ed president; H. M. Lewis, vice-president,
Fred Cutler Jr., secretary. This association
is designed to operate for the retail dealers
much as the commercial agencies do for the
wholesalers.

MANUFACTURING MATTERS.

Wm. Campbell, of the planing mill firm
of Merrill & Campbell, at Bay City, is dead.
A sash and door factory, to employ a large
number of hands, is to be built at Reed
City.

Wm. H. Smith has purchased the flour-
ing mill of Cole & Monroe, at Ravenna, and
will add needed improvements.

The Elk Rapids furnace is doing a daily
average now of 58 tons of pig iron—the big-
gest of any charcoal furnace in the world.

Bode & Keeney's new sawmill at Ferry,
which was furnished by S. C. Denison, is
claimed to be the finest running mill on the
lake shore.

The Michigan Flooring & Handle Co., at
Summit City, has contracted to furnish 200-
000 chair rockers, and will put in a band
saw at once.

Jerome Dickinson will complete his shingle
cut near Howard City in about ninety
days, when he will remove his mill to Black
Rock, Arkansas, where he owns 4,000 acres
of cyprus and oak timber.

It does not seem to be a certainty that the
Grace charcoal pigiron furnace, at Mar-
quette, will be started up immediately, al-
though statements to that effect have been
authentically made by those interested in
the management of the property.

A company has just been organized at
Howell for the manufacture of wagons, and
one is talked of for the manufacture of reap-
ers.

E. D. Voorhes, of the Michigan Overall
Co., at Ionia, was in town a couple of days
last week, interviewing the jobbing trade.
He reports a brisk business and says the fac-
tory is running overtime to keep pace with
orders.

T. C. Prout, formerly engaged in the gro-
cery business at Mancelona, was in town
last week. He contemplates the erection of a
grist mill at Harrison, Clare county, but
has not yet fully decided as to the size or
capacity of same.

STRAY FACTS.

The Oakland Woolen Co., of Rochester,
is succeeded by the Western Knitting Co.,
of Detroit.

T. R. Lyons' salt well at Ludington is
down over 1,450 feet. A vein of petroleum
was struck a few days ago.

John Borland, banker at Inlay City, is
succeeded by the Lapeer County Bank, with
an authorized capital of \$50,000.

C. H. Wharton has purchased an interest
in the meat market business of John Ye-
akey, at Wayland, and the firm will be known
as Yeakey & Wharton.

Since August 1 last it is estimated that
1,500,000,000 feet of standing pine in Mich-
igan has changed hands, the consideration
for which approximates \$5,000,000.

Wheeler's shipyard in West Bay City has
about 100 men at work. There are under
construction two large lake barges and three
tugs, besides considerable repairing going on.

A. M. Henry, attorney for Alger's rail-
road, was lately in Alpena negotiating with
the citizens there for aid to an extension to
that city. The proposed road would pass
through the Hubbard lake region.

Youngblood & Vevia, of Muskegon, are
slab dealers. They are bringing 1,200 cords
of dry slabs from Evenwood to Muskegon
by rail. The slabs are cut into stove lengths
and then shipped to Chicago and other
points.

The Petrie Lumber Co., at Muskegon, has
sold the schooner Ironsides to the Muskegon
Tug Association for \$2,500. She will be
placed in the Chicago and Muskegon lumber
trade, and will be towed back and forth by
a tug.

An enterprising individual recently put in
an appearance at Reed City and announced
his intention to start a starch factory at that
place. He was accordingly made the recipi-
ent of numerous favors, which he reciprocated
by jumping his board bill and skipping to
parts unknown.

A handsome young farmer lass sold an
Ionian grocer several crocks of beautiful yel-
low butter, for which she received the highest
market figures. When the girl had de-
parted and the butter was more carefully
examined, it was discovered that the crocks
were filled with back number lard over
which a thin coating of butter was spread.

VISITING BUYERS.

The following retail dealers have visited
the market during the past week and placed
orders with the various houses:

Gus Begeman, Bauer,
Mr. Wilson, Wilson, Luther & Wilson, Luther,
H. W. Potter, Jennisonville,
C. Porter, Chaucery,
John Hall, Fremont,
J. Akinson, Middleville,
Duft & McMurray, Ada,
Mr. Wabeke, Zeeland,
P. Hilton & Co., Ludington,
H. L. Walworth, Nashville,
Wm. Borst, Vriesland,
G. V. Triphage, Powamoo,
Alex. Denton, Kenton & Lovely, Howard City,
W. C. Otto, Middleville,
C. Deming, Dutton,
Wagner & Wells, Eastmanville,
Mr. Daggett, Buckley & Daggett, Petoskey,
Mr. Chapel, Matthews & Chapel, Hart,
Mr. Dykstra, Bottje & Dykstra, Grand
Haven.

H. Baker & Son, Drenthe,
J. E. Rice, Rice & Little, Coopersville,
Moordyk, DeKruif & Co., Zeeland,
M. Heyboer & Bros., Drenthe,
Jas. Wyngarten, Grand Haven,
W. S. Goodyear, Hastings,
C. R. Hoyt, Hudsonville,
Darling & Smith, Sparta,
John Cole, Fremont,
A. & L. M. Wolf, Hudsonville,
J. C. Benbow, Ann Arbor,
Dr. A. Hanlon, Middleville,
J. N. Wait, Hudsonville,
Walling Bros., Lamont,
P. Ferrigo, Benbow, Corners,
L. K. Gibbs, Gibbs Bros., Mayfield,
John Danaher, Baldwin,
D. B. Galentine, Bailey,
Nicholas Bouma, Fishier,
A. E. Smith, Cadillac,
Phillips & Babcock, Allendale,
Forman & Aldrich, Lowell,
W. B. Woodruff, Saranac,
S. S. Morris, S. Morris & Bro., Muskegon,
G. H. Wharton, Yeakey & Wharton, Way-
land.

J. J. Wiseman, Nunica,
Mr. Fisher, Carr & Lillie, Sher, Dorr,
Geo. A. Sage, Rockford,
I. J. Quick, Allendale,
H. M. Harroun, McLain,
Mr. Tammis, Decker & Tanis, Vriesland,
Mr. Spring, Spring & Lindley, Bailey,
Geo. P. Stark, Cascade,
B. A. Jones, Leesville,
John Dursow, Leoni,
N. W. Crocker, Byron Center,
John Faraway, Beaver Dam,
John Kamps, Zutphen,
Mr. Roush, Reigler, Roush & Co., Freport,
A. Purchase, South Blendon,
E. B. Lapham, Rockford,
Hoag & Judson, Cannonsburg,
Geo. Carrington, Trent,
Robert Minnie, Lowell,
C. W. Peters, Bangor,
Byron McNeal, Byron Center,
Jacob Grutter, Grandville,
J. M. Friar, Berlin,
John Guntra, Leoni,
A. L. Carpenter, Baldwin,
D. W. Lhattuck, Wayland,
Jerome Dickinson, Belmont,
A. Norris, A. Norris & Son, Casnovia,
T. C. Prout, Mancelona,
Frank Hamilton, Hamilton & Milliken, Traver-
se City,
E. D. Voorhes, Michigan Overall Manu-
facturing Co., Ionia.

Furniture Facts.

S. S. Black, of the furniture manufactur-
ing firm of Black & Willard, at Buchanan,
is dead.

Marshall Statesman: Charles N. Cook,
the furniture dealer, has executed an as-
signment for the benefit of his creditors,
naming Ezra D. Clark as assignee. The
full amount of his assets and liabilities are
at present unknown.

TRICKS OF THE TELEPHONE.

A Popular Liveryman Made the Butt of a
Practical Joke.

From the South Bend Register.

H. C. Morgan, the grocer enjoys a good
joke as well as anyone, and he spares
neither friend nor foe when he sees an
opportunity to get in a good one. His most
recent victim is Wm. B. Edmunds, of Put-
nam & Brooks, candy manufacturers, Grand
Rapids. This gentleman, when in the city,
makes his headquarters at the grocery of
Morgan & Porter. He was here the day
after the recent Studebaker fire. He stepped
into the grocery with his sample case,
and after selling Mr. Morgan what goods he
desired, he telephoned one of the livery-
stables for a horse and cutter to drive to the
grocery stores in the suburbs of the city.
When the horse was driven up to the door
Mr. Edmunds, "Taffy Bill," as he is called,
stood in the door in conversation with Mr.
Morgan.

"Great heavens! where did you get that
horse?" inquired Morgan, as Edmunds stepped
into the sleigh. "Look out the crows
don't carry him off before you get back."

Edmunds took up the lines and away he
flew up Washington street, at a gait that
fairly took the breath away from him. He
was just beginning to recover from the
thrill that Morgan had given him about the
horse when he reached Lahey Bros.' grocery
on South Chapin street. Morgan watched
the rig for a block, and then stepped back
to the telephone and called up Lahey Bros.'
grocery.

"Say, Taffy Bill is on his way up there.
When he arrives, feed his horse and ask
him where he got that old crow-bait," said
Morgan.

"Caw, caw," issued from the throats of
three or four men who were onto the joke,
as Edmunds hitched his horse and carried
his sample case into the store. Edmunds'
attention was attracted by the peculiar noise,
but as he did not know any of the parties he
did not think they were poking fun at him.

"Well, well; if here ain't the poorest
horse I ever saw," said Fod McCord to the
party of three or four who had assembled
about the sample case of the gentleman
with the sweetened name, as he stepped to
the door to view Edmunds' rig. "I am go-
ing to give him some oats." And he set a
box in front of the animal, took off the bridle
and poured a couple of quarts of oats in
the box. When Edmunds started for the
grocery of Lahey & Staples on South Wil-
liam street, his ears were startled by a re-
petition of "caw, caw."

When Edmunds reached the end of his
second drive, Morgan's message through the
telephone had preceded him, and he found
that he was received in the same manner.
His horse was the butt of all kinds of jokes,
and he soon departed, in not the best of tem-
per, amid the "caw, caws," of a large crowd.
His next stop was to be on South Michigan
street, and as he passed the house of No. 1
hose company, the boys gathered on the
sidewalk to give him a cheer "as he passed
by."

When the irate candy dispenser reached
the grocery of Reamer & Williams and
found a box of cut potatoes set out in front
of the store for his horse, his anger knew
no bounds, and he returned to the stable to
tongue-lash the man who had given him
such a rig to drive about the city. He re-
turned to tell his grievances to Hank Morgan,
and when he found that man so full of
laughter that he could not listen to his story,
he began to "smell a mice." When Morgan
told him that the joke had been perpetrated
through the use of the telephone, Edmunds
hastened to the liveryman and made most
humble apologies. Cry "caw" at Hank
Morgan now and he turns red in the face.

Miscellaneous Dairy Notes.

The Buchanan creamery will begin busi-
ness March 15.

Mr. Seitz has operated the Royalton
creamery all winter, with profit to himself
and satisfaction to his patrons.

F. E. Pickett has been elected secretary
and salesman and Ed. B. Baker treasurer of
the Coldspring cheese factory, at Hilliards,
for the coming season.

The capacity of the Maple River creamery
at Ovid is to be increased the coming season
by the addition of another churn and the en-
largement of the refrigerator.

A Graafschap correspondent writes: The
prospects are that Graafschap will have a
creamery. M. Notier, who will embark in
this enterprise provided the farmers will
give their support, was in Kalamazoo last
week to investigate the creamery system and
was very favorably impressed. If this comes
about the firm of Notier & Lokker will dis-
solve partnership, and several other business
changes will follow.

There was received at Coldspring cheese
factory, Hilliards, during the season of
1885, 1,081,150 pounds of milk. There were
made during the flush of milk seventeen
cheese per day, averaging about forty-five
pounds each. The product has been mostly
sold in Grand Rapids at a gross price of
\$9,206.69. There were fifty cheese burned
in Cincinnati, on which there was a loss of
of \$86. The average number of pounds of
milk for one pound of cheese for the season
was nine pounds. The lowest price for
which cheese was sold was six cents, and
the highest price was eleven cents. The
average price was nearly seven and two-
thirds cents. The lowest net price to the
patrons for milk per month was 52½ cents
per hundred pounds and the highest was
\$1.02 per hundred pounds. The average
net price to the patrons for milk for the sea-
son was nearly 69 cents.

The Dairy Convention.

There is no longer question as to the suc-
cess of the second annual convention of the
Michigan Dairymen's Association, to be held
at Kalamazoo this week. The attendance
will probably aggregate 400 each day, while
the display of dairy machinery and appli-
ances will be the finest ever seen in the
State. The following is the programme
prepared for the occasion:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 16.
The convention will be called to order at
2:30 p. m., when the following order of ex-
ercises will be held:

Address of Welcome—Col. Delos Phillips,
Kalamazoo.

Response—G. B. Horton, Fruitridge.

Additional Responses—Vice-Presidents of
the Association.

Annual Address of the President—Milan
Wiggins, Bloomingdale.

Appointment of Committees.

EVENING.

Music.

Paper—"Practical Cheese Making"—W.
H. Howe, Flint.

Reading of Correspondence.

Address—"The Holstein-Friesian Cow"—
Frank H. Sweet, Grand Rapids.

Music.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 17.

Paper—"Good Milk a Necessity"—Frank
E. Pickett, Hilliards.

Paper—"Winter Dairying"—L. F. Cox,
Kalamazoo.

Paper—"Farm Creameries"—S. J. Wil-
son, Flint.

AFTERNOON.

Paper—"Twenty-five years Experience in
Dairying"—Augustus Haven, Bloomingdale.

Paper—"Care of Milk"—T. M. Robe,
Kalamazoo.

Paper—"The Jersey Cow"—D. T. Dell,
Vicksburg.

EVENING.

Music.

Paper—"Some Peculiar Phases of Cheese
Poisoning"—G. B. Horton, Fruitridge.

Paper—"The Dairy Cow"—Frank Rich-
mond, Saranac.

Paper—"Cheddar Cheese"—W. H. Howe,
Flint.

Music.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 18.

Discussion—"The Best Feed for Cattle."

Paper—"The Best Rennet and Salt"—
Jas. Skinner, Davison Station.

Report of Secretary and Treasurer.

AFTERNOON.

Paper—"Book-keeping on the Farm"—
Prof. Parsons, Kalamazoo.

Election of Officers.

EVENING.

Music.

Address—"Tyrotoxican, its Nature,
Cause and Prevention"—Prof. Victor C.
Vaughan, Ann Arbor.

Music.

The Gripsack Brigade.

A. S. Doak is severely ill with an attack
of congestion of the lungs.

John A. Sherick now represents Rindge,
Bertsch & Co. in Central Michigan.

Jas. E. Day, representing the Musselman
Tobacco Co., of Louisville, was in town a
couple of days last week.

C. B. Lamb, the Plainwell trunk manip-
ulator, who was one of the first to steal a
dog, writes THE TRADESMAN that the animal
is "doing finely."

Frank R. Miles, formerly invoice clerk for
Foster, Stevens & Co., has gone on the road
for that house, taking the C. & W. M., L.
S. & M. S., G. R. & I. and M. C., south,
and the D., G. H. & M., east.

Chas. M. Norton, formerly with Du-
charme, Fletcher & Co., of Detroit has en-
gaged to travel for the Gunn Hardware Co.,
taking the Northern territory. He will start
out on his initial trip for the new house this
week.

Geo. J. Heinzelman, for several years in
the employ of Rindge, Bertsch & Co., suc-
ceeds John H. Palen as traveling salesman
for that house. His territory includes the
C. & W. M., north and south, the D., G. H.
& M., west, and Mackinaw division of the
Michigan Central.

A new wrinkle among commercial travel-
ers is the use of business cards bearing
their own portraits. The theory is that
when a salesman gives his card to a country
merchant he leaves behind him something
which will enable the c. m. to recognize him
the minute he steps into the store on his
next trip.

"The old adage about bakers receiving
the news of an advance in flour by telegraph
and a decline by mule team finds a striking
coincidence in the treatment accorded me
by my house," said a well-known grocery
traveler the other day. "If sugar happens
to go up a sixpence, the house sends me a
half-dozen telegrams to as many different
towns; but if the scales turn the other way,
I never hear of it until I get home Saturday
night. What I would like to see is to have
a house notify its travelers of declines as
well as advances by telegraph."

Drugs & Medicines

STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY.

One Year—Geo. M. McDonald, Kalamazoo.
Two Years—F. H. J. VanEmster, Bay City.
Three Years—Jacob Jesson, Muskegon.
Four Years—James Verner, Detroit.
Five Years—Ottmar Eberbach, Ann Arbor.
President—Ottmar Eberbach.
Secretary—Jacob Jesson.
Treasurer—James Verner.
Next place of meeting—At Grand Rapids, March 2, 1886.

Michigan State Pharmaceutical Association.

OFFICERS.
President—H. J. Brown, Ann Arbor.
First Vice-President—Frank J. Wurzburg, Grand Rapids.
Second Vice-President—A. B. Stevens, Detroit.
Third Vice-President—Frank Inglis, Detroit.
Secretary—E. M. Parkell, Owasco.
Treasurer—Wm. Dupont, Detroit.
Executive Committee—Jacob Jesson, Geo. Gundrum, Frank Wells, F. W. R. Perry and John E. Peck.
Local Secretary—Will L. White, Grand Rapids.
Next place of meeting—At Grand Rapids, Tuesday, October 12, 1886.

Grand Rapids Pharmaceutical Society.

ORGANIZED OCTOBER 9, 1884.

OFFICERS.
President—Frank J. Wurzburg.
Vice-President—Wm. L. White.
Secretary—Frank H. Escott.
Treasurer—Henry B. Fairchild.
Board of Censors—President, Vice-President and Secretary.

Board of Trustees—The President, Wm. H. Van Leeuwen, Isaac Watts, Wm. E. White, Wm. L. White.

Committee on Pharmacy—M. B. Kimm, H. E. Locher and Wm. E. White.

Committee on Trade Matters—John E. Peck, H. B. Fairchild and Wm. H. Van Leeuwen.

Committee on Legislation—Jas. D. Lacey, Isaac Watts and A. C. Bauer.

Regular Meetings—First Thursday evening in each month.

Annual Meeting—First Thursday evening in November.

Next Meeting—Thursday evening, March 4, at "The Tradesman" office.

Detroit Pharmaceutical Society.

Organized October, 1883.

OFFICERS.
President—Wm. Dupont.
First Vice-President—Frank Inglis.
Second Vice-President—W. Caldwell.
Secretary and Treasurer—F. W. R. Perry.
Assistant Secretary and Treasurer—A. B. Saltzer.

Annual Meeting—First Wednesday in June.

Regular Meetings—First Wednesday in each month.

Jackson County Pharmaceutical Association.

OFFICERS.
President—R. F. Latimer.
Vice-President—C. D. Colwell.
Secretary—F. A. King.
Treasurer—Chas. E. Humphrey.

Board of Censors—Z. W. Waldron, C. E. Foot and C. H. Haskins.

Annual Meeting—First Thursday in November.

Regular Meetings—First Thursday of each month.

Muskegon Drug Clerks' Association.

OFFICERS.
President—I. F. Hopkins.
Vice-President—John Meyers.
Secretary and Treasurer—O. A. Lloyd.

Regular Meetings—Second and fourth Friday of each month.

Next Meeting—Friday evening, Feb. 26.

BOGUS PATENTS.

A Swindling Scheme Which Agitates the Philadelphia Drug Exchange.

From the Philadelphia Press.

The attention of the Philadelphia Drug Exchange was called at the recent twenty-fifth annual meeting to the swindling practices of a confidence operator upon manufacturers of proprietary medicines. It was claimed that the alleged swindlers provided themselves from junk shops and other sources with empty bottles, filled them with a counterfeit decoction, and either secured labels and wrappers from the proprietor under the representation of their need to re-furnish damaged goods, or, failing in that, bought some of the damaged goods from a dealer, stripped them of the printing and sent back the lot as damaged stock to be replaced by an equal quantity of finished goods. Upon these representations it was decided to warn the trade of the existence of such operators. M. N. Kline, of Smith, Kline & Co., druggists, 309 North Third street, was the gentleman who made the investigations that led to the discovery of the operations of the swindlers.

"The principal dealer in this sort of thing," said Mr. Kline yesterday, "is a man named Albert T. Fetter, who has various addresses. His last address was at 1223 Ridge avenue, where there is a beer saloon at which he receives stock, but he is living under an assumed name in another part of the city. His associate in the bogus trade in William T. Totten, wholesale and retail patent medicine dealer, at 672 North Tenth street. These people profess to be enemies of high prices and to show that patent medicines can be retailed below the bottom prices of manufacturers. Dr. Eccles exposed the same thing before the Brooklyn Druggists' Association."

"What is the method of operation?" was asked.

"This is the way: Fetter writes to the manufacturer that he has a number of bottles of medicine on hand that have become damaged, and requests that new wrappers and labels be sent to repair the goods, or, if the manufacturer prefers, he offers to send the bottles back to be rewrapped. In either case, he gets a fresh lot of labels and wrappers. Sometimes Totten conducts the correspondence, and in that case Fetter's name is never mentioned, a friend being referred to, to whom the goods belong, or as one from whom Totten desires to make a purchase, provided they are placed in suitable condition.

After the labels and wrappers are secured, old bottles are bought, many of them secured from junk shop dealers, and filled with a fluid to resemble the genuine article. They are then provided with genuine labels and

wrappers, and sold at a good profit much below the regular rates. When the manufacturer prefers, as he frequently does, that the goods to be rewrapped be sent to him, the bottles, stripped of their literature and filled with the genuine preparation, are sent to him. When the bottles are returned, the wrappers are used for the bogus medicine. In last May Fetter wrote this letter to Dr. David Kennedy, proprietor of Kennedy's Favorite Remedy:

Mr. D. Kennedy:

RESPECTED SIR—Have written you three times for two dozen wrappers, labels and circulars to rewrap that amount of Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, and have not received them or heard from you since, so I have concluded that some one in your employ is stealing your mail and that my letters have not reached you, so I will register this. If you will accommodate me with the above, I will also pay for above on receipt of bill. If you prefer, I will send the goods to you to be repaired. Reference, William T. Totten, wholesale and retail patent medicine dealer, Philadelphia, Pa. Please let me hear from you soon, and very much oblige,

Very truly yours,

ALBERT T. FETTER.

1110 Thurlow street, Philadelphia, Pa.

"Dr. Kennedy replied to this that the labels had already been sent, but had not been received, and he feared that another lot might share the same fate. He, therefore, asked that the damaged goods be forwarded to him by express. Fetter at once wrote that the goods should be expressed on the following day, and said: 'Have washed and cleaned bottles so as to save time and trouble in repairing them.' The bottles were soon returned freshly wrapped.

"Dr. Kennedy, some time afterward, received this letter:

PHILADELPHIA, July 30, 1885.

DEAR SIR—Have about five dozen of your Favorite Remedy in unsalable condition; if you would kindly send wrappers, etc., to put in good order, you would very much oblige, or if you do not care to send wrappers and would rather see the goods are genuine, will send them. Please advise.

WILLIAM T. TOTTON.

Patent medicine dealer,

672 North Tenth street, Philadelphia.

"In this case the same process was again gone through with. On the 8th of last June the following letter was sent to A. C. Meyer & Co., of Baltimore:

SIR—A friend of mine has a little lot of Bull's C. Syrup unsalable on account of lack of wrappers; would you be willing to send me wrappers or if so desired will send you goods to reshape.

Thine,

WM. T. TOTTON,

672 North Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

"This request was complied with, and afterward several lots of goods were sent, stripped of wrappers and labels, to be fitted out anew. The last lot was returned to Totten unwrapped, with the explanation that, as the bottles had been tampered with, it was impossible to tell if they were genuine. A private mark was put on each bottle, however, in order to detect fraud if there should be any. Subsequently some of the marked bottles with proper labels and wrappers were found in the store of George B. Evans, to whom they had been sold by Fetter under an assumed name. Fetter and Totten have tried the same game with at least half a dozen other kinds of patent medicine, frequently with success. Fetter's excuse in most of these cases was that the wrappers had been washed off or damaged through being kept in a flooded cellar. A deluge of water seems to have followed him everywhere he went. The statement about the wet and flooded cellars is pronounced a falsehood by people with whom Fetter boarded."

A man named Crozier indulged in the same practices here, but has departed for New York, where he has been arrested and twenty bills of indictment found against him.

Michigan Board of Pharmacy.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Feb. 16, 1886.

A meeting for examining candidates for Registration under sec. 5 of "an act to regulate the practice of pharmacy in the State of Michigan" will be held by the Michigan Board of Pharmacy in the Board of Supervisors' room, Circuit Court building, Grand Rapids, Tuesday, March 2, 1886, at 9 o'clock a. m.

Candidates for examination will please report at above rooms at that time.

Blank forms can be obtained from any member of the Board on application.

JACOB JESSON, Secretary.

Something Lacking.

From the Wall Street News.

The owner of one of the largest cottonseed oil mills in the south was in New York the other day, and in the course of a business conversation the remark was made: "Colonel now that cottonseed oil is used in lard, butter, olive oil, paints and so on, you owners of mills ought to be happy."

"There is only one thing lacking," replied the colonel, as he heaved a sigh. "We want something to adulterate cottonseed oil with."

A Beautiful Play.

Saloon Keeper (whose place of business adjoins a theater, to manager)—Vot vas dot next blay von dot pillboard, Mr. Dropeur-latn?

Manager—"Hamlet."

Saloon Keeper—How many acts vas dot "Hamlet?"

Manager—Five.

Saloon Keeper (with great satisfaction)—Five acts mit dot "Hamlet?" Dot vas a beautiful blay.

Order a sample package of Bethesda Mineral Spring Water from Hazeltine, Perkins & Co. See quotations in another column.

No Show for the Creditor.

"Rather a strange thing occurred the other day," said a jewelry drummer, as he lighted a match on his pantaloons; "I went to a town out in Iowa to settle up my account with a firm there that had been running behind in their payments. The firm, composed of two brothers, was one of the largest in town, and I had no fear of trouble, but when I arrived there I found that they had dissolved partnership and closed business."

"Didn't lose anything, did you?"

"Lose anything? Should say we did. One brother took all the stock and skipped East, and the other took all the cash and lit out for the West. What show has a poor creditor got coming in on the shank end of such a dissolution of copartnership as that?"

Before the Rise.

"What are oranges worth?" she asked of a retail grocer.

"Four cents apiece, madam."

"Isn't that perfectly awful?"

"Oranges have advanced madam. The late cold weather in the South has had a disastrous effect on the new crop. Shouldn't wonder if oranges would sell for ten cents apiece."

"Then it would be a saving for me to lay in my next year's stock now."

"It certainly would."

She took out twenty-five, saying as she went out that she'd lay 'em away for next Fourth of July.

A Matter of Taste.

From the Philadelphia News.

Young Mrs. Vassarline—You are sure this is real English breakfast tea, Mr. Grocer?

"Oh, yes, we warrant it."

"Well, I'll take a pound if you are sure. Our visitors are from London, and I should be dreadfully mortified to give them Japan tea by mistake."

The Drug Market.

Business is good and collections are about all that could be desired. Alcohol has declined 2 cents and citric acid has advanced to 70 cents. Other articles in the drug line are about steady.

The increased use of the type-writer has given startling prominence to the bad spelling to those who use it. You cannot with a type-writer, as you can with a pen, blunder over the word you cannot spell. In order to obviate this difficulty it is becoming the habit to write the word "dictated" at the top of the type-written letter. This gives the person using the type-writer all the prestige of having a private secretary and condones all eccentricities of orthography.

The true remedy has at last been discovered. It is Golden Seal Bitters. It is to be found at your drug store. It makes wonderful cures. Use it now. It will cure you. It is the secret of health.

RETAIL DRUGGISTS

OF THE UNITED STATES.

GENTLEMEN—The constant call for a good and low-priced COUGH and CROUP remedy has induced us to introduce our Lung Balsam in three-size bottles: Price, 25 Cents, 50 Cents and \$1 per bottle. The 25-cent bottles are put up for the accommodation of all who desire simply a COUGH or CROUP remedy. Those desiring a remedy for Consumption or any Lung Disease should secure the large \$1 bottles.

May we ask you who are not familiar with the merits of Allen's Lung Balsam to order from your wholesale druggist a sample lot of any of the sizes, and you will find it to give satisfaction, and that those once using it will call for it again.

It is for sale by all wholesale druggists at popular prices, \$1.75 per dozen, small size; \$3.50 per dozen, medium size; and \$7 per dozen, large size.

We hope you will consider your stock incomplete without ALLEN'S LUNG BAL-SUM on your shelves.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Ltd., Props., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

TRADE SUPPLIED BY

Hazeltine & Perkins Drug Co.

MICHIGAN DRUG EXCHANGE,

Mills & Goodman, Props.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

FINE STOCK of about \$5,000 in south eastern part of the State. Must be sold by March 1. Will exchange for farm lands near some growing lake town or will sell at great discount for cash.

WANTED—Small stock of \$1,000 to \$2,000, near to or in Grand Rapids.

SMALL stock in growing town on D. G. H. & business. S. M. R. R. cheap for cash only. Doing good business.

GOOD LOCATION on Grand Trunk R. R. Stock of about \$1,500 can be bought at liberal discount for cash.

STOCK of about \$4,000 in northern town on G. R. & L. R. R., doing a large business can be bought on easy terms.

A NICE choice stock of about \$1,600 T. A. A. & N. M. R. R. must be sold at once on easy terms.

GOOD location on the Lake Shore in lumbering town. Stock about \$1,500.

BARGAIN—Fine drug store in north-western Michigan, on railroad, in growing town. Building for sale or rent on easy terms. Fine chance for physician. Stock about \$2,000; buildings, \$3,000. Part on time.

PRINCIPAL drug store in western Michigan on Lake Shore R. R. Stock about \$3,000, \$1,000 cash, balance on easy time if secured. Good paying store. Good reason for selling.

FINE STOCK in western Michigan on C. & W. M. Railway. Stock worth about \$1,500. Good location.

WE HAVE several competent registered pharmacists on our list and a supply of druggists requiring assistants with well recommended assistants on very short notice.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Advanced—Citric acid.
Declined—Alcohol.

ACIDS.

Acetic, No. 8..... 9 @ 10
Acetic, C. P. (Sp. Grav. 1.040)..... 30 @ 35
Carbolic..... 34 @ 36
Citric..... 70 @ 75
Muriatic, deg..... 3 @ 5
Nitric 36 deg..... 11 @ 13
Oxalic..... 10 @ 12
Sulphuric 66 deg..... 3 @ 4
Tartaric powdered..... 52 @ 55
Glenzie, German..... 12 @ 15
Benzoin, German..... 12 @ 15
Tannic..... 12 @ 15

AMMONIA.

Carbonate..... 14 @ 16
Muriate (Powd. 22c)..... 14 @ 16
Aqua 16 deg or 3f..... 3 @ 5
Aqua 18 deg or 4f..... 4 @ 6

BALSAMS.

Copaiba..... 40 @ 45
Fir..... 40 @ 45
Peru..... 175 @ 180
Tolu..... 45 @ 50

BARKS.

Cassia, in mats (Pow'd 20c)..... 11 @ 13
Cinchon, yellow..... 13 @ 15
Elm, select..... 13 @ 15
Elm, ground, pure..... 14 @ 15
Elm, powdered, pure..... 15 @ 16
Sassafras, of root..... 10 @ 12
Wild Cherry, select..... 12 @ 14
Bayberry powdered..... 20 @ 22
Hemlock powdered..... 18 @ 20
Walnut..... 30 @ 32
Scap ground..... 12 @ 14

BERRIES.

Cubeb prime (Pow'd 85c)..... 6 @ 7
Juniper..... 5 @ 6
Prickly Ash..... 60 @ 65

EXTRACTS.

Licorice (10 and 25 lb boxes, 25c)..... 27 @ 30
Licorice, powdered, pure..... 37 @ 40
Logwood, bulk (12 and 25 lb boxes)..... 9 @ 10
Logwood, in 25 lb boxes..... 12 @ 14
Logwood, 1/2 lb do..... 15 @ 16
Logwood, ass'd do..... 14 @ 15
Fluid Extracts—25 % cent. off list.

FLOWERS.

Arnica..... 12 @ 15
Chamomile, Roman..... 25 @ 30
Chamomile, German..... 25 @ 30

GUMS.

Aloes, Barbadoes..... 60 @ 75
Aloes, Cape (Pow'd 20c)..... 12 @ 15
Aloes, Socotrine (Pow'd 60c)..... 50 @ 60
Ammoniac..... 28 @ 30
Arabic, powdered select..... 90 @ 95
Arabic, 1st picked..... 90 @ 95
Arabic, 2d picked..... 80 @ 85
Arabic, 3d picked..... 75 @ 80
Assafetida, prime (Pow'd 35c)..... 25 @ 30
Benzoin..... 55 @ 60
Camphor..... 25 @ 30
Catechu, 1st (12 lb boxes)..... 35 @ 40
Euphorbium powdered..... 35 @ 40
Galbanum strained..... 80 @ 85
Gamboge..... 35 @ 40
Guaiac, prime (Pow'd 45c)..... 35 @ 40
Kino (Pow'd 20c, 30c)..... 125 @ 130
Mastic..... 125 @ 130
Myrrh, Turkish (Pow'd 45c)..... 30 @ 35
Opium, pure (Pow'd 85 @ 90)..... 30 @ 35
Shellac, Campbell's..... 30 @ 35
Shellac, English..... 25 @ 30
Shellac, native..... 24 @ 25
Shellac bleached..... 30 @ 35
Tragacanth..... 30 @ 40

HERBS—IN OUNCE PACKAGES.

Hoarhound..... 25 @ 30
Lobelia..... 25 @ 30
Peppermint..... 25 @ 30
Rue..... 40 @ 45
Sage..... 24 @ 25
Sweet Majoram..... 35 @ 40
Thyme..... 30 @ 35
Wormwood..... 25 @ 30

IRON.

Citrate and Quinine..... 40 @ 45
Solution mur., for tinctures..... 7 @ 10
Sulphate, pure crystal..... 65 @ 70
Citrate..... 65 @ 70
Phosphate..... 65 @ 70

LEAVES.

Buchu, short (Pow'd 25c)..... 13 @ 14
Sage, Italian, bulk (1/2 & 1/4 lb, 12c)..... 18 @ 20
Senna, Alex., sifted and garbled..... 22 @ 25
Senna, Alex., sifted and garbled..... 22 @ 25
Senna, powdered..... 16 @ 18
Uva Ursi..... 10 @ 12
Bellefleur..... 10 @ 12
Foxglove..... 30 @ 35
Hibiscus..... 35 @ 40
Rose, red..... 25 @ 30

LIQUORS.

W. D. & Co.'s Sour Mash Whisky..... 2 @ 2.50
Druggists' Favorite Rye..... 1.75 @ 2.00
Whisky, other brands..... 1.10 @ 1.50
Gin, Holland..... 2.00 @ 2.50
Brandy..... 1.75 @ 2.00
Catawba Wines..... 1.25 @ 1.50
Port Wines..... 1.25 @ 1.50

MAGNESIA.

Carbonate, Patterson's, 2 oz..... 22 @ 25
Carbonate, Jennings', 2 oz..... 22 @ 25
Carbonate, W. D. & Co.'s solution..... 65 @ 70
Calcined..... 65 @ 70

OILS.

Almond, sweet..... 45 @ 50
Amber, rectified..... 45 @ 50
Anise..... 2 @ 2.50
Bay 7/8 oz..... 2 @ 2.50
Bergamont..... 17 @ 19
Castor..... 2 @ 2.50
Croton..... 2 @ 2.50
Cajuput..... 75 @ 80
Cassia..... 30 @ 35
Cedar, commercial (Pure 80c)..... 30 @ 35
Citronella..... 75 @ 80
Cloves..... 125 @ 130
Cod Liver, N. F..... 120 @ 125
Cod Liver, best..... 120 @ 125
Cod Liver, W. D. & Co.'s, 16..... 60 @ 65
Cubeb, P. & W..... 85 @ 90
Erigeron..... 160 @ 165
Fireweed..... 75 @ 80
Geranium..... 75 @ 80
Hemlock, commercial (Pure 75c)..... 35 @ 40
Juniper wood..... 50 @ 55
Juniper berries..... 2 @ 2.50
Lavender flowers..... 100 @ 105
Lavender garden do..... 100 @ 105
Lavender spike do..... 100 @ 105
Lemon, new crop..... 120 @ 125
Lemon, select (Pow'd 15c)..... 120 @ 125
Lemonrass..... 80 @ 85
Olive, Malaga..... 2 @ 2.50
Olive, "Sublime Italian"..... 2 @ 2.50
Oreganum, red flowers, French..... 150 @ 155
Organum, No. 1..... 150 @ 155
Pennyroyal..... 130 @ 135
Peppermint, white..... 450 @ 455
Rose 3/4 oz..... 80 @ 85
Rosenberg, French (Flowers 1/2 lb)..... 65 @ 70
Salad, 7/8 gal..... 275 @ 280
Savin..... 100 @ 105
Sandal Wood, German..... 45 @ 50
Santal Wood, W. I. A..... 70 @ 75
Sassafras..... 55 @ 60
Spearmint..... 20 @ 25
Tansy..... 40 @ 45
Tar (by gal 30c)..... 10 @ 12
Wintergreen..... 25 @ 30
Wormwood, No. 1 (Pure 40c)..... 35 @ 40
Wormseed..... 200 @ 205

POTASSIUM.

Bicromate..... 12 @ 14
Bromide, cryst. and gran. bulk..... 40 @ 45
Chloride, cryst. (Pow'd 25c)..... 25 @ 30
Iodide, cryst. and gran. bulk..... 30 @ 35
Prussiate yellow..... 28 @ 30

ROOTS.

Alkanet..... 20 @ 25
Althea, cut..... 25 @ 30
Arrow..... 30 @ 35
Rue..... 30 @ 35
Blood (Pow'd 18c)..... 12 @ 14
Calamus, peeled..... 30 @ 35
Calamus, German white, peeled..... 30 @ 35
Elecampane, powdered..... 11 @ 12
Gentian (Pow'd 15c)..... 11 @ 12
Ginger, African (Pow'd 14c)..... 11 @ 12
Ginger, Jamaica bleached..... 27 @ 30
Licorice, select (Pow'd 15c)..... 20 @ 22
Hellebore, white, powdered..... 120 @ 125
Ipecac, Rio, powdered..... 30 @ 35
Jalap, powdered..... 30 @ 35
Leads, select (Pow'd 15c)..... 20 @ 22
Licorice, extra select..... 85 @ 90
Pink, true..... 85 @ 90
Rhei, from select to choice..... 100 @ 110
Rhei, powder (Pow'd 15c)..... 110 @ 120
Rhei, choice cut cubes with well recommended assistants on very short notice..... 225 @ 230

SEEDS.

Anise, Italian (Pow'd 20c)..... 15 @ 18
Bird, mixed in 1/2 packages..... 5 @ 6
Canary, Smyrna..... 4 @ 4.50
Caraway, best Dutch (Pow'd 20c)..... 15 @ 18
Cardamon, Aleppo..... 15 @ 18
Cardamon, Malabar..... 15 @ 18
Celery..... 10 @ 12
Coriander, best English..... 10 @ 12
Fennel..... 10 @ 12
Flax, clean..... 3 1/2 @ 4
Flax, pure grad (bol 2 1/2)..... 4 @ 4.50
Foennigreek, powdered..... 7 @ 8
Hemp, Russian..... 4 1/2 @ 5
Mustard, white Black 10c..... 10 @ 12
Quince..... 6 @ 7
Rape, English..... 6 @ 7
Worm, Levant..... 14 @ 15

SPONGES.

Florida sheeps' wool, carriage..... 225 @ 230
Nassau..... 200 @ 205
Velvet Extra do..... 110 @ 115
Extra Yellow do..... 85 @ 90
Grass do do..... 75 @ 80
Hard head, for slate use..... 75 @ 80
Yellow Reef..... 140 @ 145

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcohol, grain (bol 2 1/2) 7/8 gal..... 120 @ 125
Alcohol, wood, 95 per cent. ex. ref. Anodyne Hoffman's..... 150 @ 155
Arsenic, Donovan's solution..... 27 @ 3

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1886.

The Oleomargarine Controversy.

The oleomargarine controversy is at present extended to most of the butter-producing countries, the dairy interest of each being anxious that butter substitutes should be so amenable to the law that their competition should be removed or reduced to a minimum. The dairy interest is engaged in agitating the repression of the manufacture of butter substitutes, finding most of the laws which permit their sale for what they are inoperative in checking their competition. It is argued by them that the interest represents an annual product of \$500,000,000, and is the largest, or one of the largest, interests in the country. The manufacturers of butter substitutes contend that while this may be true, a very large proportion of this interest is devoted to milk, and in this respect it is not just to include it in the estimated value. It is also a question whether the value of the cheese product, which is also included, should not be deducted. If it is, the \$500,000,000 would be reduced to about \$150,000,000. Arguments are also advanced to show that the manufacturers of oleomargarine are injuring our export trade in butter. As an illustration it is pointed out that the exports of butter have decreased from 40,000,000 pounds in 1880 to 21,638,138 pounds in 1885. On the other hand, advocates of butter substitutes affirm that if it had not been for butter substitutes the price of butter would have been so high in this country as to render exports impossible. Foreigners are producing more butter and are at the same time consuming more of the substitutes, the exports from this side having increased from 20,000,000 pounds in 1880 to nearly 39,000,000 in 1885.

In some instances dairy producers themselves admit that the consumption of butter substitutes is increased by the manufacture of poor butter, the consumer preferring a good, sweet, palatable imitation to rancid butter. Further, it is contended that the substitution of the scientific preparation for the natural is not so serious as is generally believed. In 1860-70 it is estimated that the number of cows per 100 inhabitants was 27; in 1880, however, it had fallen to 23, and is now estimated at 20. While there had been a decrease in the number of cows the production of butter through improved methods had increased so that the consumption per capita increased during the same time from seventeen pounds to twenty-seven and one-half pounds. The sound objection urged against the substitutes is that they are invariably sold as butter. If they were sold on their merits, as maintained by the more liberal dairymen, they would cease to be a competitive article with prime butter, thus enabling the dairymen if they choose to make a choice butter to obtain a fair value for their product. In this connection, it is argued by the more exacting dairymen that such is practically impossible, and in confirmation of their opinion it is maintained that most of the laws passed with this intention have proved more or less failures. On the other hand, it is maintained that the fault does not lay with the law, but with the administrators. Manufacturers of butter substitutes do not desire to sell their product as butter, in all cases their quotations and packages being distinctly branded what they are. They also hold that prohibition is unconstitutional, unless it can be proved that the product is unhealthful.

At present there are eight states which have passed laws prohibiting the sale or manufacture, the first being Missouri. Colorado requires a license to manufacture, deal in, or import butter substitutes. There are seventeen states and territories which have laws regulating the sale, and eleven that permit the sale without any restriction. New Hampshire requires all substitutes to be colored pink as a protection to consumers. This idea of color appears to have lately gained advocates, and legislation may be expected in this direction, many advocating that it shall be sold without color at all. Against this it is urged that if it is offensive to color butter substitutes, it is also objectionable to color butter, and if legislation is to be carried out against one, it is equally just to include the other, as much of the genuine article is colored to a greater or less extent.

The consumption of butter substitutes in Great Britain is very extensive, averaging probably not less than four pounds per capita; and although there is a national law regulating their sale, there appears to be dissatisfaction with it, and a new law has been drafted and presented to Parliament. It does not prohibit their sale, but it compels that they shall be sold under a distinct name; that the word butter shall not in any way enter as a compound to the name, and that they shall not be colored orange or yellow. The penalties are severe, and ignorance cannot be urged as an excuse. It will be some time before legislative action is taken upon it.

The English language consists of about 35,000 words, yet when a man is pulling on a tight boot or waiting for his wife to dress he frequently invents a few extra words to express his feelings.

SPRING & COMPANY,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

CARPETS,

MATTINGS,


OIL CLOTHS

ETC., ETC.


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Grand Rapids,

Michigan.



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J. S. Farren & Co.
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ARE THE BEST IN MARKET.
PUTNAM & BROOKS
WHOLESALE AGENTS.



COMING to GRAND RAPIDS IN CAR LOADS!

D. W. Archer's Trophy Corn,
D. W. Archer's Morning Glory Corn,
D. W. Archer's Early Golden Drop Corn

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The Archer Packing Co.

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Cushman's MENTHOL INHALER



A superior Remedy for the immediate relief of Neuralgia, Headache, Croup, Hay Fever, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Earache, Toothache, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. The nearest and most efficient way of using menthol.

Try Them. They Sell Readily.

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Hazeltine & Perkins Drug Co., G'd Rapids.
Farrand, Williams & Co.,
Jas. E. Davis & Co.,
John J. Dodds & Co.,
T. H. Hinchman & Co.,
Detroit, Mich.

Ask their traveler to show you one the next time he calls.

EVERY DEALER

Should write for sample sheets and description of the

Complete Business Register,

An improved CASH AND SALES BOOK, which contains columns with printed headings, arranged to record the results of each day's business, providing also for weekly, monthly and yearly totals. This book will show at all times exactly how the business is running.

Over 35,000 Copies now in Use.

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30 Bond Street, New York.

E. F. FALLAS, Wholesale & Commission--Butter & Eggs a Specialty.

Choice Butter always on hand. All Orders receive Prompt and Careful Attention.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

No. 1 Egg Crates for Sale. Stevens' No. 1 patent fillers used. 50 cents each.
97 and 99 Canal Street, Grand Rapids, Michigan

Are You Going to
Shelve a Store, Pan-
try or Closet?



If so, send for prices and further information.

Eagleton & Patton's

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Adjustable Ratchet Bar

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Creates a NEW ERA

in STORE FURNISH-

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Hardware

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Torrance & Co., Troy, N. Y.

An Entertaining Firm.

The Hazeltine & Perkins Drug Co. can always be relied upon not only to carry in stock the best of drugs, but have secured the agency for Dr. Pete's 35-cent Cough Cure, which they warrant. It will cure all Throat, Lung and Chest diseases, and has the reputation of being the best Cough cure ever discovered for Consumption.



Remember there a man with soul so dead

Who never to his wife hath said,

"I will a flower garden make,

Both for my own and thy dear sake,

And sow with seeds to come up quick,

Which you, of course, will buy of Vick."

If such there be, I pray repent,

And have an order quickly sent,

Then sweet thy rest, I'm sure, will be,

And thy dear wife will smile on thee.

The Guide is a work of 150 pages, Colored Plates, rose illustrations, with descriptions of the best Flowers and Vegetables, prices of Seeds and plants, and how to grow them. It tells you what you want for the garden, and how to get it. Printed in English and German. Price only 10 cents, which may be deducted from first order. BUY ONLY VICK'S SEEDS, AT HEADQUARTERS. JAMES VICK, SEED MAN, Rochester, N. Y.

J. H. THOMPSON & CO.

BEE SPICE MILLS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND JOBBERS OF

Teas, Coffees & Spices,

MANUFACTURERS OF

The Celebrated Butterfly Baking Powder,

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KNIFE TOBACCO.

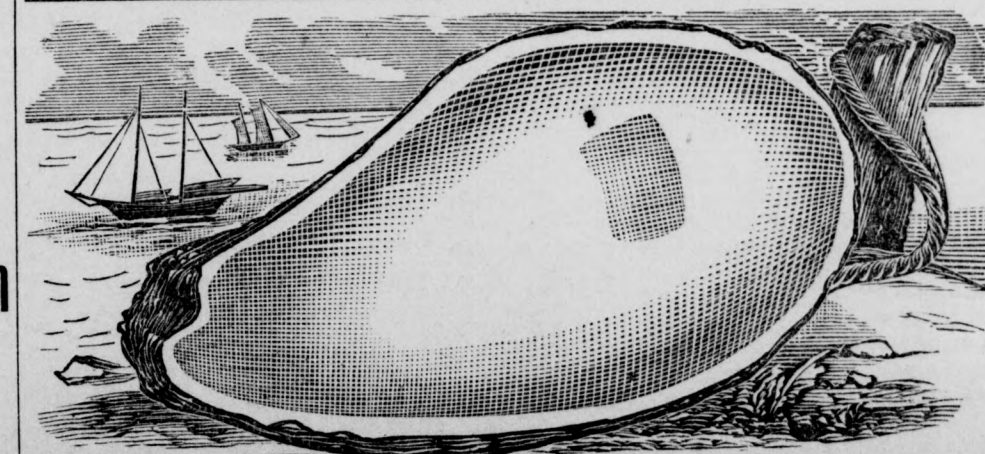


Tobacco is packed in 30 pound butts, lumps 2x12, Rough and Ready Clubs, 16 oz., full weight. A case of 30 knives packed on the top of each butt. The butt of Tobacco with case of Pocket Knives is branded "Pen Knives," the one with Jacks, "Jack Knife."

The consumer gets a 16 oz. Plug of the Finest Tobacco that can be produced by purchasing a GOOD KNIFE at 65 cents, well worth the money.

Big thing for the Consumer, equally so for the Retailer. Send us your order.

W. J. GOULD & CO., Detroit, Mich.



SEE
QUOTATIONS
IN
PRICE-CURRENT.

F. J. DETTENTHALER, Jobber of Oysters.

Michigan Dairymen's Association.
Organized at Grand Rapids, February 25, 1885.
President—Milan Wiggins, Bloomington.
Vice-Presidents—W. H. Howe, Capac; F. C. Stone, Saginaw City; A. P. Foltz, Davison Station; F. A. Rockefeller, Carson City; Warren Haven, Bloomington; Chas. E. Belknap, Grand Rapids; L. F. Cox, Portage; John Borst, Vriesland; R. C. Nash, Hilliards; D. M. Adams, Ashland; Jos. Post, Clarksville.
Secretary and Treasurer—E. A. Stowe, Grand Rapids.
Next Meeting—At Kalamazoo, February 16, 17 and 18.
Membership Fee—\$1 per year.
Official Organ—THE MICHIGAN TRADESMAN.

BUTTER THAT GLISTENS.

It is Considered the Best Looking Butter in the County.
Correspondence Altoona Tribune.
"Take some butter," said the farmer, "Mrs. Brumbaugh makes the best butter in the county." I took some. The roll showed care and glistened like glass, and tasted beautifully. "What do they pay for butter at Marklesburg?" asked the lady in monotone. "I think 25 or 30 cents. "Well," said the farmer, "I get 40 cents. I have got an agreement with two families at Huntingdon, to furnish each ten pounds of butter a week for two years, at 40 cents a pound." Change in the market does not affect us any," remarked Mrs. B—, slowly speaking. "You see the glaze on that butter?" said the farmer, proudly. "That's what sells it. Huntingdon's big folks like that shine. I never see any only my butter that was glazed." "How is that done?" "Well," said the lady, "I am not averse to telling, now that we've made this two years' agreement. Formerly my success was a mystery to some, but I don't mind telling. I go by rule," she said, artlessly handling a fork. "My milk I set just two inches deep; my cream is just so hot; I skim the third day; I churn Friday. In five minutes it comes. I then wash out the buttermilk. It stands in the bowl till night. I then make it into balls and then stamp them. They are spread in rows on a wire cloth shelf—and are done. I have usually twelve pounds at a time. I then glaze each ball, as you see this one is, to polish them. The way to do it is this: I take a pint of water and dissolve in it a teaspoonful of sugar. I have this hot. My butter is on a wire shelving. Then I turn it on each ball. When it touches the butter it just melts the outside, and when it cools it is just icy." This is the first I have heard of "glazed butter," and when I saw the glassy polish on the rolls I resolved they were worth forty cents.

The Farm Dairy.

Cream needs not be churned on the day it is taken from the milk. It should be evenly ripe before it is put into the churn. Butter tubs should be thoroughly cleansed and then soaked in brine before butter is packed in them. This will prevent the butter from absorbing taint.

The best yields of milk will be obtained if the cows are allowed, quietly, to eat their meals during the milking, free from noise and disturbances of any kind.

Dairy appliances are so much more convenient now than in earlier days, that the labor is much reduced; the products are greatly improved and the profits are increased.

If cream is well stirred, after being taken from the milk, so as to become well mixed, and then put into the churn at the right temperature, the butter will not be troublesome to gather.

The first point in a dairy is cleanliness, in the stable, in the care of the cows, in their food and water, in milking, in handling the milk and in every department connected with the business. The next point is to dispose of all the unprofitable cows and supply their places with those that will pay.

It is a noticeable fact, says the U. S. Dairymen, that the majority of the butter premiums at the Dairy Exhibition of the Fat Stock Show went to farm dairymen instead of to creamerymen. Whether this indicates a decadence of creamery interests, as prophesied by some writers, or whether farm dairymen are giving more care to their products than the creamerymen, we are unable to decide.

Winter Dairying.

After several years' experience I have found winter dairying far less troublesome and fully twice as profitable as dairying in summer. As a rule, the dairyman gets his herd into working order in spring and floods the market with butter in summer, when he has many difficulties to contend with. His shrewder brother is raising his crops and is at work in the fields in the hot weather, while the cows are resting and when butter is dull of sale at the lowest prices. In the fall his cows come in and by October and up to May the dairy work runs along easily with no trouble from overheated cows, short water, and no interference by field work. The butter brings a double price. Just now it is 25 cents a pound, against 13 in July. The same principle of looking for the best markets and seasons for marketing, applies to fruit and vegetable growing, which can be made exceedingly profitable in many places where now it is never thought of. Another fundamental principle in this regard is that consumers often rarely realize the need or desire for anything until it is offered to them, and this is to be taken advantage of by farmers near villages and towns who never think of the dearth of fresh vegetables and fruit which exists within easy reach of their fields. Producing is but half of the farmer's business; selling is the other half, and perhaps of the greater importance.

F. J. LAMB & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Fruits, Vegetables,

Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Etc.

8 and 10 Ionia St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO FILLING ORDERS.

AMOS S. MUSSELMAN & CO.

Successors to Fox, Musselman & Loveridge,

Wholesale Grocers.

AGENTS FOR

Knight of Labor Plug.

The best and most attractive goods on the market.

SEND FOR SAMPLE BUTT. SEE QUOTATIONS IN PRICE-LIST.

FULLER & STOWE COMPANY,

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Engravers and Printers

Engravings and Electrotypes of Buildings, Machinery, Patented Articles, Portraits, Autographs, Etc., on Short Notice.
Cards, Letter, Note and Bill Heads and other Office Stationery a Leading Feature.

Address as above

49 Lyon Street, Up-Stairs, Grand Rapids, Mich.

JENNINGS' Flavoring Extracts!

MANUFACTURED BY.

JENNINGS & SMITH,

Props. Arctic Manufacturing Co.,

GRAND RAPIDS,

MICH.

HALF A MILLION GARDENS
ARE ANNUALLY SUPPLIED WITH
SEEDS *Peter Henderson's* **PLANTS**
Our Seed Warehouses, the largest in New York, are fitted up with every appliance for the prompt and careful filling of orders.
Our Green-house Establishment at Jersey City is the most extensive in America. Annual Sales, 2½ Million Plants.
Our Catalogue for 1896, of 140 pages, containing colored plates, descriptions and illustrations of the NEWEST, BEST and RAREST SEEDS and PLANTS, will be mailed on receipt of 6 cts. (in stamps) to cover postage.
PETER HENDERSON & CO. 35 & 37 Cortlandt St., NEW YORK.

CLARK,

JEWELL

& CO.,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

ELASTIC STARCH!

It requires no cooking. Makes collars and cuffs stiff and nice as when new. One pound of this starch will go as far as a pound and a half of any other starch in the market, and all we ask is an order for a trial box of

Elastic Starch.

We have in stock a fine line of Foreign and Domestic Dried Fruits, Raisins, Prunes, Currants, Peaches, Apples, Plums, Cherries, Apricots, Figs, Dates, Etc. We are sole agents for "COMMON SENSE" Cigar, the best five cent cigar in Michigan, I. M. C., the best ten cent cigar in Michigan.

CLARK, JEWELL & CO.

THE LEADING BRANDS OF

TOBACCO

Offered in this Market are as follows:

PLUG TOBACCO.

RED FOX	.48
BIG DRIVE	.50
PATROL	.46
JACK RABBIT	.38
SILVER COIN	.46
PANIC	.46
BLACK PRINCE, DARK	.35
BIG STUMP	.38
APPLE JACK	.46

2c less in orders for 100 pounds of any one brand.

FINE CUT.

THE MEIGS FINE CUT, DARK, Plug flavor	.64
STUNNER, DARK	.38
RED BIRD, BRIGHT	.50
OPERA QUEEN, BRIGHT	.40
FRUIT	.32
O SO SWEET	.30

2c less in 6 pail lots.

SMOKING.

ARTHUR'S CHOICE, LONG CUT, BRIGHT	.22
RED FOX, LONG CUT, FOIL	.26
GIPSEY QUEEN, GRANULATED	.26
OLD COMFORT, IN CLOTH	.27
SEAL OF GRAND RAPIDS, IN CLOTH	.24
DIME SMOKER, IN CLOTH	.24

2c less in 100 pound lots.

These brands are sold only by

Arthur Meigs & Co. Wholesale Grocers,

Who warrant the same to be unequalled. We guarantee every pound to be perfect and all right in every particular. We cordially invite you, when in the city, to visit our place of business, 77, 79 and 81 South Division Street. It may save you money.

PUTNAM & BROOKS
Wholesale Manufacturers of
PURE CANDY!
ORANGES, LEMONS,
BANANAS, FIGS, DATES,
Nuts, Etc.

See Our Wholesale Quotations elsewhere in this issue and write for

Special Prices in Car Lots.

We are prepared to make Bottom Prices on anything we handle.

A. B. KNOWLSON,

3 Canal Street, Basement, Grand Rapids, Mich.

WM. SEARS & CO.

Cracker Manufacturers,

Agents for

AMBOY CHEESE.

37, 39 & 41 Kent Street, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

PINCREE & SMITH

Wholesale Manufacturers

Boots, Shoes and Slippers

DETROIT, MICH.

Michigan Agents Woonsocket Rubber Company.

Office and Factory—11, 13, 15 and 17 Woodbridge street West. Dealers cordially invited to call on us when in town.

GRANELLO, MERCHANT TAILOR,

LEDYARD BLOCK,

107 Ottawa St.

Suits for Manufacturers,

Suits for Jobbers,

Suits for Retailers,

Suits for Traveling Men,

Suits for Clerks,

AND

Overcoats for Everybody.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WOOL-ENS AND WORSTEDS, THE BEST MANUFACTURED. FINE AND SERVICEABLE TRIMMINGS.

SUPERIOR WORK AND THE PROPER STYLE FOR THE WEARER.

ALL AT PRICES THAT WILL INDUCE YOU TO LEAVE YOUR ORDER.

TIME TABLES.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.

(KALAMAZOO DIVISION.)

Express	Arrive	Leave
Mail	7:15 p m	7:30 a m
Mail	9:50 a m	4:00 p m
All trains daily except Sunday.		
The train leaving at 4 p. m. connects at White Pigeon with Atlantic Express on Main Line, which has Palace Drawing Room Sleeping Coaches from Chicago to New York and Boston without change.		
The train leaving at 7:30 a. m. connects at White Pigeon (giving one hour for dinner) with special New York Express on Main Line.		
Through tickets and berths in sleeping coaches can be secured at Union Ticket office, 67 Monroe street and depot.		
J. W. McKENNEY, Gen'l Agent.		

Chicago & West Michigan.

Mail	Leaves	Arrives
Day Express	8:00 a m	10:50 a m
Night Express	10:40 p m	5:45 a m
Muskegon Express	4:20 p m	11:30 a m
*Daily. *Daily except Sunday.		
Pullman Sleeping Cars on all night trains. Through parlor car in charge of careful attendants without extra charge to Chicago on 1:00 p. m., and through coach on 9:15 a. m. and 10:40 p. m. trains.		

NEWAYGO DIVISION.

Express	Leaves	Arrives
Express	4:30 p m	7:30 p m
Express	8:00 a m	10:50 a m
All trains arrive and depart from Union Depot.		
The Northern terminus of this Division is at Baldwin, where close connection is made with F. & P. M. trains to and from Ludington and Manistee.		
J. H. CARPENTER, Gen'l Pass. Agent.		
J. B. MULLIKEN, General Manager.		

Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette.

Trains connect with G. R. & I. trains for St. Ignace, Marquette and Lake Superior Points, leaving Grand Rapids at 5:30 p. m., arriving at Marquette at 5:30 p. m. and 5:50 p. m. Returning leave Marquette at 7:30 a. m. and 1:40 p. m., arriving at Grand Rapids at 10:30 a. m. Connection made at Marquette with the Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon Railroad for the Iron, Gold and Silver and Copper Districts.

E. W. ALLEN,

Gen'l Pass. & Tkt. Agt., Marquette, Mich.

Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee.

GOING EAST.	Arrives	Leaves
*Steamboat Express	10:40 a m	6:25 a m
*Through Mail	10:40 a m	10:50 a m
*Evening Express	3:40 p m	3:50 p m
*Limited Express	8:30 p m	10:45 p m
*Mixed, with coach	8:30 p m	11:30 a m
GOING WEST.	Arrives	Leaves
*Morning Express	1:05 p m	1:10 p m
*Through Mail	5:00 p m	5:10 p m
*Steamboat Express	10:40 p m	5:10 p m
*Mixed	5:10 a m	7:10 a m
*Night Express	5:10 a m	5:35 a m

*Daily, Sundays excepted. *Daily. Passengers taking the 5:25 a. m. Express make close connections at Owosso for Lansing and at Detroit for New York, arriving there at 10:00 a. m. the following morning.

The Night Express has a through Wagner Car and local Sleeping Car Detroit to Grand Rapids.

D. POTTER, City Pass. Agent.

Geo. B. REEVE, Traffic Manager, Chicago.

Grand Rapids & Indiana.

GOING NORTH.	Arrives	Leaves
Cincinnati & G'd Rapids Ex	9:30 p m	11:30 a m
Cincinnati & Mackinac Ex	9:30 p m	5:05 p m
Ft. Wayne & Mackinac Ex	4:10 p m	7:00 a m
G'd Rapids & Trav. City Ex	4:10 p m	7:00 a m
GOING SOUTH.	Arrives	Leaves
G. Rapids & Cincinnati Ex	7:15 a m	5:30 p m
Mackinac & Cincinnati Ex	5:05 p m	5:30 p m
Mackinac & Ft. Wayne Ex	10:50 a m	11:45 a m
Cadillac & G'd Rapids Ex	10:30 p m	5:30 a m
All trains daily except Sunday.		

SLEEPING CAR ARRANGEMENTS.
North—Train leaving at 5:25 o'clock p. m. has Sleeping and Chair Cars for Potoskey and Mackinac. Train leaving at 11:30 a. m. has combined Sleeping and Chair Car for Mackinac City.

South—Train leaving at 5:30 p. m. has Woodruff Sleeping Car for Cincinnati.

C. L. LOCKWOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Michigan Central.

DEPART.	Arrives	Leaves
*Detroit Express	6:00 a m	12:45 p m
*Day Express	12:45 p m	10:40 p m
*Atlantic Express	10:40 p m	6:30 a m
*Way Freight	6:30 a m	6:30 a m

ARRIVE.	Arrives	Leaves
*Pacific Express	6:00 a m	3:30 p m
*Mail	3:30 p m	10:35 p m
*Grand Rapids Express	10:35 p m	5:15 p m
*Way Freight	5:15 p m	5:15 p m

*Daily except Sunday. *Daily.

Sleeping cars run on Atlantic and Pacific Express.

Direct and prompt connection made with Great Western, Grand Trunk and Canada Southern trains in same depot at Detroit, thus avoiding transfers.

The Detroit Express leaving at 6:00 a. m. has Drawing Room and Parlor Car for Detroit, reaching that city at 11:45 a. m., New York 10:30 a. m., and Boston 3:35 p. m. next day.

A train leaves Detroit at 4 p. m. daily except Sunday with drawing room car attached, arriving at Grand Rapids at 10:35 p. m.

CHAS. H. NORRIS, Gen'l Agent

OUT AROUND.

News and Gossip Furnished by Our Own Correspondents.

East Saginaw.

The Jas. Stewart Co., Limited, has issued a circular to the trade, announcing an advance on salt to the regular Association price—75 cents per barrel—from and after the 15th. This is an advance of three cents over previous quotations from the same house.

Jackson.

J. F. Shaw, who holds a patent in the United States on a felt boot, has procured letters patent for the same from the Dominion of Canada.

Dwight Merriman has purchased the harness stock of A. C. Tinker, and took possession of the same on Monday last. The price paid was \$6,500.

Muskegon.

Corey & Co. succeeded J. McLeod & Co. in the grocery business on First street.

Henderson & Peterson recently made a shipment of flour to Alabama.

Mary C. Leonard has purchased the interest of James Shavallier in the firm of James Shavallier & Co., sawmill operators and general dealers at North Muskegon. The business will be continued by P. P. Leonard, Agt.

Elk Rapids.

Mason Clark, of Traverse City, who bought C. A. Newton's meat market about two weeks ago, has sold the stock and fixtures to S. M. Chaffee, formerly manager of the market for C. A. Newton.

Will and Harry Briggs have rented the building formerly occupied by the Progress newspaper and are fitting it up for a billiard hall.

S. Yalomstein is closing out his stock of dry goods, boots and shoes, carpets, etc., preparatory to seeking pastures new.

Kalamazoo.

The Kalamazoo Buckboard Co. has been formed for the purpose of engaging in the manufacture of buckboards of a new style and pattern.

The firm of Tyler, Turner & Co., planing mill operators and lumber dealers, has been dissolved by the retirement of Mr. Turner. The latter's interest has been purchased by Dr. I. W. Fisk, and the business will be continued under the style of Tyler & Co.

Bellaire.

William Ketchum, the "Old Pioneer drug store" man of this place, is about to remove to East Jordan and open a drug store on the south side of South Arm.

The warm weather and gentle spring rains for the last two or three days, have dampened not only the sleighing but business in all branches.

W. J. Nixon & Co. are talking of closing out their drug business entirely in the spring, to make room for a stock of boots and shoes.

R. G. Bruce, the dry goods man, when trade is dull turns up the town with his gentle voice.

Many of the business men here have ordered hand force pumps, to use in case of fire. Ladders and pails have already been secured for the same purpose.

Traverse City.

Among our prominent business men who are absent either on business or pleasure at present are, Hon. Perry Hamann, Rome, Italy; Congressman Moffatt, Washington, D. C.; Hon. D. C. Leach, Springfield, Mo.; C. M. Wells and C. A. Crawford, Los Angeles, Cal.; C. B. Atwood, Buckfield, Me.

Perkett & Lardie bought and shipped 2,300 bushels of potatoes last week.

The general verdict of fruit growers in this vicinity is that no damage has been done the trees thus far and they anticipate very little trouble, although the crop will not be heavy the coming season, not having recovered from the severity of last winter.

The contract for heating the new school building has been awarded Shriver, Weatherly & Co., of Grand Rapids, for \$2,850. Bonds to the amount of \$5,000 were given to guarantee the successful working of the apparatus for one year. They commence work at once.

The Wolverine Cigar Co. now employs six workmen.

Garland & Hord are the new proprietors of the Central House, they having leased the same for five years. They intend refitting and refurbishing it entire.

The late rains have made sad havoc with the roads.

Casnovia.

A. Norris & Son have the lumber and stone on the ground for a two-story brick store building, 24x70 feet in dimensions and a one-story frame structure, 18x48. Work on the buildings will be begun as soon as the frost is out of the ground.

The buildings will be occupied by the firm with a stock of hardware, which will be put in as soon as the buildings are completed.

I. H. Neff is finishing off the third story of his new hotel for a skating rink and dancing hall. It will be 40x50 feet in dimensions.

S. S. Hesselstine, who recently sold his furniture stock here to Fred. Hayward, has purchased the furniture stock of Smith & Ballard at Sparta, has removed to that place.

Some of our leading business men are considering the project of putting in a state mill, utilizing the same power which operates the saw and grist mill, when not in use.

J. L. Norris has the material on the ground for a two-story cottage residence, to be erected just west of A. Norris & Son's store.

Dr. C. E. Koon's fine two-story residence is nearly enclosed. It will be a valuable addition to the appearance of the town when completed.

John Stearns is preparing to build a two-story upright addition to his house in the spring.

The business prospects of Casnovia are never better than at the present time.

Cadillac.

Wm. McAfee & Co., proprietors of the Michigan Iron Works, have completed another butter dish machine for the Mancelona Oval Dish Co. This is the sixth machine of the kind they have made for the Mancelona firm.

If the weather permits, J. G. Mosser will start his brick yard about May 1. He expects to manufacture more brick than ever this season.

What is to be the finest residence in Cadillac will be built by lumberman Austin W. Mitchell this spring. It will be located at the head of Cadillac's Euclid avenue.

Large quantities of stove wood are now coming into market and the best green maple and beech bring from 90 cents to \$1 per cord.

cord and seasoned from 25 to 50 cents higher. N. L. Gerrish, an old gentleman well and widely known as one of Cadillac's pioneer lumbermen, has invented and made an ingenious ticket case for the C. & N. E. Railway office here. It is so constructed that only the end of a ticket can be seen projecting from each box and when one is withdrawn another drops into its place by pressing a spring.

City Collector Geo. Gillhooley was granted until the 20th inst. to complete his duties as tax gatherer and he reports that at the expiration of that time there will be less than \$500 remaining uncollected than in former years. This certainly is a "sign of the times" and evidence of their improvement.

Dr. Estelle Long has opened an office at her father's residence on South Mitchell street and will practice medicine here.

The Hardware Market.

Business and collections maintain a fair average. The volume of general trade has sustained a considerable improvement, as retailers are apparently beginning to shape up their stocks for the spring trade.

This is especially true in such lines as cutlery, tools, implements, tinners' stock and miscellaneous shelf ware. Trade is also good in builders' supplies, but does not show any special improvement over last week.

Heavy hardware remains quiet. Barbed wire shows no changes, but is moving quietly, promises well, and is steady in price. There is an unusual scarcity of new goods being brought into the market, and no important changes have occurred in quoted prices.

Wrought steel butts are being offered at comparatively low prices. Some of the file makers have advanced prices to 55 per cent., but the movement is not general.

Horse-Power of Boilers.

The following data for rating boilers are given to the Steam Users' Journal:

With good natural draft flue boilers should have about 10 square feet of heating surface for the evaporation of 1 cubic foot of water per hour; and this evaporation per hour may be taken to represent one horse-power.

The coal required to effect this evaporation will generally be about 8 pounds, and the grate surface provided for the combustion of this amount of coal per hour should be about half a square foot. Therefore, for each horse-power that a flue boiler is expected to develop economically, the following will be required:

10 square feet of heating surface.
1/2 square foot of grate surface.
1 cubic foot of water per hour.
8 pounds of good coal per hour.

A Good Scheme.

Customer (to drug clerk compounding a prescription)—Fine weather we're having?

Drug Clerk—Um.

Customer—Feels a little like snow?

Drug Clerk—Um.

Customer—Drug business pretty lively?

Drug Clerk—Um-um.

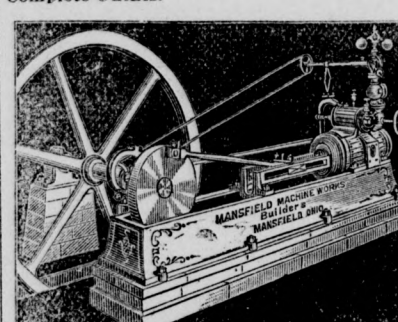
Customer—What's the matter with you, got a pain?

Drug Clerk (pointing to a sign)—Read that, sir.

Customer (reading the sign)—"Silence—insures—accuracy." Um.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY ENGINES

From 2 to 150 Horse-Power, Boilers, Saw Mills, Crut Mills, Wood Working Machinery, Shafting, Pulleys and Boxes. Contracts made for Complete Outfits.



W. C. Denison,
88, 90 and 92 South Division Street,
GRAND RAPIDS, - MICHIGAN.

WOODENWARE.

Standard Tubs, No. 1.	7.00
Standard Tubs, No. 2.	6.00
Standard Tubs, No. 3.	5.00
Standard Pails, two hoop.	1.40
Standard Pails, three hoop.	1.60
White Cedar, three hoop.	1.70
White Cedar, No. 1.	8.00
Dowell Tubs, No. 1.	7.00
Dowell Tubs, No. 2.	6.00
Dowell Tubs, No. 3.	5.00
White Cedar, No. 1.	7.50
White Cedar, No. 2.	6.50
Maple Bowls, assorted sizes.	2.00
Butter Lads.	1.20
Rolling Pins.	1.00
Potato Mashers.	75
Clothes Pounders.	2.25
Clothes Pins.	65
Mop Stocks.	1.25
Washboards, single.	1.00
Washboards, double.	2.25

Diamond Market.	40
84 and 94 adv.	25
Bushel, wide band.	1.75
Clothes, splint, No. 1.	3.50
Clothes, splint, No. 2.	3.75
Clothes, splint, No. 3.	4.00
Clothes, willow, No. 1.	5.00
Clothes, willow, No. 2.	6.00
Clothes, willow, No. 3.	7.00

Quay, Killen & Co. quote as follows, f. o. b. at Grand Rapids.	
Red oak floor bbl. staves.	M 6 00/2 00
Elm	M 5 00/2 00
White oak tee staves, s'd and j't.	M 20 00/23 00
White oak pork bbl.	M 18 50/20 00

HEADS.	
Tierce, doweled and circled, set.	15/2 18
Basewood, kiln dried, set.	12/2 13
Basewood, kiln dried, set.	40/4 45

HOOPS.	
White oak and hickory tee, 8 ft.	M 11 50/13 00
White oak and hickory " 7 1/2 ft.	M 10 00/11 00
Hickory floor bbl.	M 6 50/7 50
Ash round " "	M 6 25/7 00
Ash, flat raked, 6 1/2 ft.	M 3 50/4 00

BARRELS.	
White oak pork barrels, h'd m'd.	90/1 00
Common, polished.	1 20/1 30
White oak lard tierces.	1 00/1 10
Beef and lard barrel.	75/1 00
Custom barrels, one head.	1 00/1 10
Flour barrels.	30/3 00
Produce barrels.	20/2 50

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

These prices are for cash buyers, who pay promptly and buy in full packages.

AUGERS AND BITS.	
Ives', old style.	dis 50/50 10
N. H. C. Co.	dis 50/50 10
Dougllass'.	dis 50/50 10
Pierces'.	dis 50/50 10
Snell's.	dis 50/50 10
Cook's.	dis 50/50 10
Jennings', genuine.	dis 25
Jennings', imitation.	dis 50/50 10

BALANCES.	dis 40
Barrows.	dis 13 00
Garden.	net 35 00

Hand.	dis 60/60 10
Cow.	dis 60/60 10
Call.	dis 30/30 15
Goin.	dis 60/60 10
Door, Sargent.	dis 60/60 10

BOILERS.	
Stove.	dis 40
Carriage new list.	dis 80
Plow.	dis 30/30 10
Sleigh Shoe.	dis 75

Wrought Barrel Bolts.	dis 60/60 10
Cast Barrel Bolts.	dis 60/60 10
Cast Barrel, brass knob.	dis 60
Cast Square Spring.	dis 60
Cast Chain.	dis 60/60 10
Wrought Barrel, brass knob.	dis 60/60 10
Wrought Square.	dis 60/60 10
Wrought Sunk Flush.	dis 60
Wrought Bronze and Plated Knob.	dis 60/60 10
Flush.	dis 60/60 10
Ives' Door.	dis 60/60 10

BRACES.	
Barber.	dis 40
Backus.	dis 50/50 10
Sufford.	dis 50
Am. Ball.	dis net

BUCKETS.	
Well, plain.	\$ 3 50
Well, swivel.	4 00

BUTTS, CAST.	
Cast Loose Pin, figured.	dis 70/70 10
Cast Loose Pin, Berlin bronzed.	dis 70/70 10
Cast Loose Joint, genuine bronzed.	dis 60/60 10
Wrought Loose Pin, joint.	dis 60/60 10
Wrought Loose Pin, acorn tip.	dis 60/60 10
Wrought Loose Pin, japanned.	dis 60/60 10
Wrought Loose Pin, japanned, silver.	dis 60/60 10
Wrought Table.	dis 60/60 10
Wrought Inside Blind.	dis 10/10 00
Wrought Brass.	dis 70/70 10
Blind, Clark's.	dis 80/80 10
Blind, Parker's.	dis 80/80 10
Blind, Shepard's.	dis 70

CAPS.	
Ely's 1-10.	per m \$ 65
Hick's C. F.	60
G. D.	35
Musket.	60

CATRIGES.	
Rim Fire, U. M. C. & Winchester new list.	dis 50/50 10
Rim Fire, United States.	dis 50/50 10
Central Fire.	dis 50/50 10

CHISELS.	
Socket Firmer.	dis 75/75 10
Socket Framing.	dis 75/75 10
Socket Corner.	dis 75/75 10
Socket Slicks.	dis 75/75 10
Butcher's Tanged Firmer.	dis 40
Barton's Socket Firmer.	dis 20
Cold.	dis net

COMBS.	
Curry, Lawrence's.	dis 40/40 10
Hickiss.	dis 25

COCKS.	
Brass, Racking's.	60
Bibb's.	dis 50/50 10
Beer.	40/40 10
Fenn's.	60

COPPER.	
Planished, 14 oz cut to size.	per lb 28
14x32, 14x36, 14x38.	31
Cold Rolled, 14x36 and 14x38.	31
Cold Rolled, 14x38.	31

DRILLS.	
Morse's Bit Stock.	dis 40
Taper and Straight Shank.	dis 40
Morse's Taper Shank.	dis 40

ELBOWS.	
Com. 4 piece, 6 in.	doz net \$ 85
Corrugated.	dis 20/20 10
Adjustable.	dis 15/15 10

EXPANSIVE BITS.	
Clar's, small.	dis 20
Ives', 1 1/2 in.	\$ 24 00; \$ 30 00.
Ives', 1 1/2 in.	dis 25

FILES—New List.	
American File Association List.	dis 55/55 10
Disston's.	dis 55/55 10
New American.	dis 55/55 10
Nicholson's.	dis 55/55 10
Heller's.	dis 55/55 10
Heller's Horse Raps.	dis 55/55 10

GALVANIZED IRON.	
Nos. 10 to 20.	dis 25/25 10
List 12.	dis 13 24
List 14.	dis 14 15
Discount, Juniata 50/100, Charcoal 60.	

GAUGES.	
Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s.	dis 50

HAMMERS.	
Maydole & Co.'s.	dis 25
Kip's.	dis 25
Yerkes & Plumb's.	dis 40/40 10
Mason's Solid Cast Steel.	dis 30 c list 40
Blacksmith's Solid Cast Steel, Hand.	dis 30 c 40/40 10

HANGERS.	
Barn Door Kicker Mfg. Co., Wood track 50/100	
Champion, anti-friction.	dis 60/60 10
Kidder, wood track.	dis 40

HOES.	
Gate, Clark's, 1, 2, 3.	per doz, net, 2 50
State.	dis 2 50
Screw Hook and Strap, to 12 in.	4 1/4 14
and longer.	3 1/4
Screw Hook and Eye, 1/2.	net 10 1/2
Screw Hook and Eye, 3/4.	net 8 1/2
Screw Hook and Eye, 1.	net 7 1/2
Screw Hook and Eye, 1 1/2.	net 6 1/2
Strap and T.	dis 65

HOLLOW WARE.	
Stamped Tin Ware.	dis 30
Japaned Tin Ware.	dis 25
Granite Iron Ware.	dis 25
DX.	dis 8 50
100 Plate Charcoal.	dis 10
100 Plate Charcoal.	dis 10
Reddip Charcoal Tin Plate add 1 50 to 6 75	

KNOS.	
Door, mineral, jap. trimmings.	dis 50
Door, porcelain, jap. trimmings.	dis 50
Door, porcelain, plain trimmings.	dis 50
Drawer and Shutter, porcelain.	dis 70
Picture, H. L. Judd & Co.'s.	dis 40/40 10
Hemelite.	dis 40

LOCKS—DOOR.	
Russell & Irwin Mfg. Co.'s new list.	dis 50
Malloy, Wheeler & Co.'s.	dis 50
Brannford's.	dis 50
Norwalk's.	dis 50

MILLS.	
Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s.	dis 70

MOLASSES GATES.	
Stebbin's Patent.	dis 70
Stebbin's Genuine.	dis 70
Enterprise, self-measuring.	dis 25

MAULS.	
Sperry & Co.'s, Post, hand.	dis 50

MATTOKS.	
Zinc or tin, Chase's Patent.	dis 50/50 10
Zinc, with brass bottom.	dis 50
Brass or Copper.	dis 50/50 10
Resper.	per gross \$12 net
Olmstead's.	dis 50/50 10

PLANES.	
Ohio Tool Co.'s, fancy.	dis 15
Sciota Bench.	dis 25
Sandusky Tool Co.'s, fancy.	dis 25
Bench, first quality.	dis 20
Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s, wood.	dis 50/50 10

PANS.	
Fry, Acme.	dis 50/50 10
Common, polished.	dis 50/50 10
Dripping.	dis 50

RIEVETS.	
Iron and Tinned.	dis 40
Copper Rivets and Burs.	dis 60

GUNN HARDWARE COMPANY,

Exclusively Wholesale,

Present to the Trade the

Largest and Most Complete Line

OF

Shelf and Heavy Hardware

EVER SHOWN IN WESTERN MICHIGAN.

Our Stock Comprises Everything

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HARDWARE STOCK.

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Broken packs 1/2 c b extra.

Sisal, 1/2 in. and larger.	8 1/2
Manilla.	15

Steel and Iron.	dis 60
Try and Bevels.	dis 70
Fine, Common, 1 1/2, 1 3/4 and 2 in.	dis 32 00
Mitre.	dis 20

SHEET IRON.	
Nos. 10 to 14.	dis 20 30
Nos. 15 to 17.	dis 22 30
Nos. 18 to 21.	dis 24 3

The Michigan Tradesman.

BUSINESS LAW.

Brief Digests of Recent Decisions in Courts of Last Resort.

SAVINGS BANK—PASS-BOOK.

A recent decision of the New York Court of Appeals is to the effect that a savings bank passbook is not a negotiable paper, and that its possession in itself constitutes no evidence of a right to draw money thereon. The passbook, according to the court, imports a liability of the bank to the depositor for the money deposited and an agreement to pay it at such time and in such manner as he shall direct. In the case referred to the defendant bank paid a depositor's money to a stranger who had possession of his pass-book, and sought to justify such payment under a by-law, printed in the passbook at the time it was delivered to the depositor, as follows: "All deposits and drafts must be entered in the passbook at the time of the transaction, and all payments made by the bank upon the presentation of the passbook entered therein will be regarded as binding upon the depositor. Money may also be drawn upon the written order of the depositor or his attorney when accompanied by the pass-book." The court held that, assuming that the mere acceptance by the depositors of a passbook containing a by-law regulating the manner of making deposits and payments constituted a contract between the parties, yet the by-law referred to could not be construed to justify a payment to a third party unless a written order accompanied the passbook.

STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION—LEASE.

Where a firm doing business under the name of a deceased partner rented part of their store in New York, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania held that the lease was not void under a New York statute prohibiting the transaction of the business in the name of a person not interested in the firm. The court took the ground that the making of the lease was not transacting business within the meaning of the New York statute. The court cited a decision of the Court of Appeals of New York, in which it was held that the object of the statute in question was to prevent individuals engaged in business from continuing to use the name of a member of the firm with whom such person had been associated after such member had retired from the concern, or of using the name of a person not interested in such firm, and thus to induce credit to be given by those trading with such persons and to impose on the public. Quoting this opinion, the Pennsylvania court said: "We are of opinion that in leasing this property the plaintiffs were not transacting business within the meaning of the New York statute. There were not real estate agents or brokers in any sense. They were in the millinery and straw goods business. The leasing of a part of their premises was not even an ordinary incident of their business; it was done because it happened to be vacant. The act was never intended to cover such a case as this, and as it is highly penal we will not extend it beyond its plain object and meaning."

A Drummer's Lively Trade in Kansas.

"Travelin'?" queried the elderly passenger, who must talk or die, as he leaned over and looked into the face of a young drummer.

"Guess I am," replied the young man.

"Sellin' goods?"

"Yes."

"Where do you travel from?"

"Chicago."

"Business party good?"

"First rate; never better. I've just had one of the best trips of my experience. Took in orders like an ice cream saloon in August. Collections are good, too, and there seems to be plenty of money in the section of country I've been in. Everybody appears to be prosperous. It's fun to sell goods in a country like that."

"And where have you been travelin'?"

"Kansas."

"Kansas, eh? I thought so. That shows 'em. That's just what I've been telling all the folks down to our place. Prohibition means prosperity. When a community shuts up the saloons an' stops buyin' an' drinkin' liquor it gits along all right. It's whisky that makes the hard times. When people give up their guzzling they have plenty of money to buy boots and shoes, and clothing and groceries, and the necessities of life. By the way, do you travel for a grocery?"

"No, sir."

"For a boot and shoe house, mebbee?"

"No."

"Like as not for a clothing concern?"

"No'p."

"What then?"

"A distillery."

The New York Dairy Market.

So far as butter is concerned, it is entirely a weather market. Shipments are delayed and do not arrive in good condition, which makes choicest grades in request. Exporters are not making extensive purchases, but the market is likely to remain with sellers until the weather moderates. Choice to fancy creamery commands 31¢ to 36¢ and state dairy is held at 23¢ to 25¢.

The export demand for cheese is limited and the Liverpool market has declined, and is cabled dull at the decline. Canada is pressing sales of stored cheese, which more or less affects the whole line. Home trade is not large but of steady volume. Fancy full cream is in fair demand at 10¢ to 10½¢.

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GREAT WATCH MAKER,

—AND—

JEWELER.

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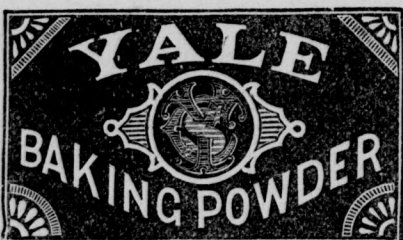
The only Complete Coupon System in existence, making business safe both for the merchant and his customers.

A CARD.

In presenting to the trade my COUPON SYSTEM, which has been revised and improved, I claim that I have the most complete, safe and cheapest system for simplifying business on the market. Customers can send their servants with the Coupon Book to the store with no danger or discrepancies, as by the record which is kept on inside covers, amount of each sale is recorded. All books are numbered when sold, and when not paid for in advance, are secured by note, one of which is in every book. Every Coupon has engraved signature of the merchant, together with the card; covers have the merchant's advertisement on, and their size makes them desirable to the customer as well as the cashier. As they are now made the smaller numbers below the five cent can be detached, same as the larger ones, thus obviating the necessity of a punch and stamp. MERCHANTS CONTEMPLATING CHANGING FROM CREDIT TO CASH, can still hold their old customers by introducing this system, which I claim is the only system where both customers and merchants are absolutely protected against all loss. Send for sample.

J. H. SUTLIFF, Proprietor

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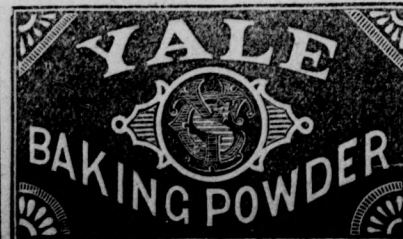
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MANUFACTURERS OF PERFECT FITTING

Tailor Made Clothing,

AT LOWEST PRICES.

Mail Orders sent in care L. W. ATKINS will receive Prompt Attention.

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GOOD FOR ONE DOLLAR

TO ONE FIRST DEALER IN EVERY TOWN. THIS ADVERTISEMENT, IF CUT OUT AND SENT TO US WITHIN THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS, WITH AN ORDER FOR 500 OF "WARREN'S GRIP" CIGARS, (PRICE \$35 PER M, DELIVERED), IS GOOD FOR ONE YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION TO THIS PAPER, "THE MICHIGAN TRADESMAN." WE SELL THIS CIGAR TO BUT ONE DEALER IN A PLACE. SO SECURE THIS PAPER FOR ONE YEAR FREE, AND THE AGENCY FOR THE BEST-SELLING 5 CENT CIGAR ON THE MARKET BEFORE YOU ARE TOO LATE.

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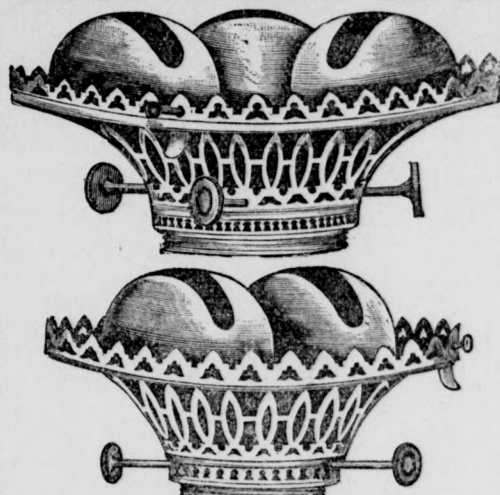
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No. 2 Two Cone Burner 5.40 per doz.
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9 doz. 5 inch Plates	36	3.24
20 doz. 7 inch Plates	50	10.00
6 doz. 8 inch Plates	60	3.60
3 doz. Bakers, 1 doz. 6 in., .75; 1 doz. 7 in., .96; 1 doz. 8 in., 1.40		3.11
3 doz. Bowls, 1 doz. 36, 50; 1 doz. 30, 60c; 1 doz. 24, 75		1.85
1 doz. Covered Chambers, 9		4.00
1-2 doz. Open Chambers, 9	3.00	1.50
6 doz. Fruit Saucers, 4 in.	.25	1.50
1-2 doz. Covered Butters, 5 in.	3.20	1.60
1-2 doz. Covered Dishes, 1-4 doz. 7 in., 3.20; 1-4 8 in., 3.60		1.70
1-3 doz. Ewers and Basins, 9	6.60	2.20
4 doz. Scollap Nappies, 1 doz. 5 in., 60; 1 doz. 6, 76; 1 doz. 7, 1.00; 1 doz. 8 1.40		3.76
1 doz. Platters 1-4 9, 1; 1-4 10, 1.60; 1-4 11, 2.14; 1-4 12, 2.84		1.90
24 Sets Hand St. Dennis Teas	.34	8.16
14 Sets Unhandled St. Dennis Teas	.26	6.24
Package,		2.00
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