

# The Michigan Tradesman.

VOL. 1.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1883.

NO. 10.

**CODY, BALL & CO.,**

**Wholesale Grocers!**

9, 11, 13 & 15 Pearl Street, and 13, 15, 17 & 19 Campan Street,

**GRAND RAPIDS, - MICHIGAN.**

—WE ARE SPECIAL AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF—

**Weisinger & Bates' "Hold Fast" Plug!**

**McAlpin's COLD SHIELD Plug,**

**Harris' SENTINEL Plug,**

**Harris' HONEY BEE Plug,**

And We Particularly Invite the Attention of Buyers to these Brands, as THEY POSSESS REAL MERIT, and will Please Both Dealer and Customer.

—To Those who Appreciate a Really Fine Cheese, We Say, Buy Only the—

**"RIVERSIDE,"**

Which We Guarantee Equal to Any Made, Both in RICHNESS OF FLAVOR AND KEEPING QUALITIES. Never Buy a Cheap Cheese for Winter Stock.

—WE KEEP THE FINEST AND LARGEST LINE OF—

**TEAS, COFFEES, SYRUPS and SPICES**

In the City, and Solicit Your Orders When in Need of Anything in Our Line.

**SPRING & COMPANY**

—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

**FANCY AND**

**STAPLE DRY GOODS**

**CARPETS,**

**MATTINGS,**

**OIL CLOTHS,**

**ETC., ETC.**

**6 and 8 Monroe Street,**

**Grand Rapids, - - - Michigan.**

## LEGISLATION FOR DRUGGISTS.

Synopsis of the Proposed Enactment Governing Pharmacists.

The following is a liberal abstract of the bill adopted at Lansing by the newly-organized Michigan Pharmaceutical Association, which they will ask the Legislature at its next session to enact into a law.

Section 1 provides that it shall be unlawful for any person to open or conduct any pharmacy, drug store or place for retailing, compounding or dispensing drugs, medicines or poisons for medical use, unless such person and his employees shall be registered.

Section 2 provides that every person engaged in the business of a dispensing pharmacist at the time the act goes into effect shall, within three months thereafter, forward to the board of pharmacy satisfactory proof, supported by affidavit, that he was engaged in such business at such time, and that he shall then be granted a certificate of registration upon payment of a proper fee.

Section 3 requires licensees in pharmacy to pass satisfactory examination before the state board of pharmacy, to have had two years' practical experience in drug stores, and entitles them to registration; it also permits the board to grant certificates of registration to licensees of such other pharmaceutical boards as may be deemed proper.

Section 4 entitles any assistant or clerk in pharmacy, not less than 18 years of age, who has not the qualifications of a registered pharmacist at the time the act takes effect, and who has been employed two or more years in a drug store, to a "registered assistant" certificate, which certificate permits him to continue his business as a clerk or assistant, but does not entitle him to engage in business on his own account unless he shall have had at least five years' experience. His certificate will be renewed annually thereafter upon the payment of 50 cents.

Section 5 invests the governor with power to appoint five persons to constitute the board of pharmacy. These persons so appointed are required to have had at least 10 years' practical experience in pharmacy, and shall hold their offices five years. It also arranges that the term of office of one of the first five appointees shall expire on the 30th of December of each year, and that the governor shall fill the vacancy, and all other vacancies that may occur, with the advice and consent of the senate. Appointments made when the senate is not in session may be confirmed at the ensuing session. The Michigan pharmaceutical association is required to report annually to the governor, recommending the first year, the names of 10 persons deemed by the association qualified to serve as members of the board, and each succeeding year the names of three persons to fill any vacancies that may occur in said board.

Section 6 requires the board to meet and organize within thirty days of its appointment, by the election of a president and secretary, and limits their term of office to one year. The board is required to examine all applications for registration; to grant certificates to such persons as may be entitled to them; to prosecute persons violating the provisions of the act; to report annually to the governor and Michigan Pharmaceutical Association the condition of pharmacy in the State, furnish a record of the proceedings of the board, and the names of pharmacists registered under the act. The board is required to hold meetings at least once every three months for the examination of applicants and the transaction of other business, these meetings must have 30 days' public notice of time and place before convening; it is empowered to make by-laws for the fulfillment of its duties, and required to keep a registration book in which shall be the names and places of business of all persons registered under the act. Three members of the board constitute a quorum.

Section 7 requires every applicant for registration as a registered pharmacist to pay to the secretary of the board \$2, the same sum by licensees of other boards who shall apply for registration, and by applicants for registration by examination the sum of \$5. If applicants fail to pass the money will be refunded.

Section 8 requires that the certificate of registration shall be conspicuously posted in the pharmacy to which it applies, and compels registered pharmacists who desire to continue in the business to pay to the secretary of the board a registration fee, which in no case shall exceed \$2.

Section 9 fixes the salary of the members of the board at \$5 for each day actually in session, with payment for all legitimate expenses incurred; the secretary to receive a salary fixed by the board, traveling and other expenses incurred in the performance of his duties. These expenses are to be paid out of the moneys received from fees and penalties. All moneys received by the secretary in excess of the per diem allowance and other expenses shall be held as a special fund for meeting the expenses of the board. The secretary must give suitable bonds from time to time, and the board in its annual reports render an account of all moneys received and disbursed.

Section 10 provides penalties for infractions of the act. Registered pharmacists who employ unregistered persons for the compounding or retailing of medicines or permit the compounding of drugs or medicines in their places of business except under the supervision of a registered pharmacist, or shall fail to procure their annual registration or use false representations to procure such registration, or violate any other provisions of the act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be liable to a fine of \$50 for each and every offense. This, however, does not interfere with the business of a physician nor the making or vending of proprietary medicines when the same are properly sealed and labeled, nor with the sale of usual domestic remedies, nor with the exclusive wholesale business of any dealers.

Section 11 prohibits the adulteration of drugs, medicines and pharmaceutical preparations so that they will not correspond to the recognized tests of identity or purity and fixes the penalty of a conviction at not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 for the first offense and not less than \$75 nor more than \$150 for each subsequent offense. The board is empowered to employ an analyst to examine so-called adulterations and if his report warrants to prosecute the offender.

Section 12 regulates the sale of poisons. No person shall retail poisons without affixing a label bearing the name of the article and the word "poison" distinctly shown. It also requires the seller to satisfy himself that the poison is to be used for a legitimate purpose, and prohibits the delivery of poison to

any person under the age of 15. A penalty of \$5 is the punishment for a breach of the provisions of this section which do not apply to dispensing physicians' prescriptions. Section 13 makes it the duty of the prosecuting attorney of the county where an offense is committed to prosecute offenders. Half the penalties collected under the provisions of this act shall inure to the board of pharmacy and the remainder to the school fund of the county in which judgment is obtained.

## The Demand for Oak.

From the Northwestern Lumberman.

Ten years ago it would hardly have been admitted by dealers who handled Michigan and Indiana oak that in a decade there would be such a thinning out of the "monarchs" of the forest that a scarcity would be felt. Oak was in too great abundance in some sections of those states to suit the fancy of the owners of the land upon which it grew. Much of it was cut simply to get it out of the way, and the owners of it thought they were fortunate if they could sell it to mill men who would cut it, and thus, themselves, be saved that trouble. There was less call for it then than now. As the building of railroads has increased, the demand for oak increased proportionately, until now the once great oak states, Michigan and Indiana, can not justly lay claim to being called such. Oak in those states has not boomed in price like walnut—it is not an excessive price that bars a supply—but heavy contractors are looking elsewhere for it for the very reason that they are obliged to. There is a large amount of Tennessee and Kentucky oak, upon which heavy freight rates are paid, distributed from the Chicago market, and the amount coming forward from those states will increase from year to year.

Fashion has little to do with the use of oak. From the start it has demanded to be used, and it holds its place with a grip as strong as the wood itself. The two kinds of pine may jostle each other; whitewood may take the place of white pine; walnut may be crowded out by other kinds of hardwood, and often by soft woods; in fact, most of the woods, in their uses, are subject to the caprice of taste, but oak stands sturdily by and refuses to yield. For cars, staves, agricultural implements, for a hundred and one things, in fact, it must be had. The discovery of forests of other woods does not affect its value. There has never yet been any material discovered or invented that will take its place, and we feel tolerably safe when we say that there never will be. It is one of the few indispensable woods.

We doubt if to-day there is a market in the world that is not demanding good oak. Throughout the foreign countries the call is so large that it cannot be filled. English car builders are buying car sills on track in Canada, and their operations would be extended to the States if they could find responsible parties with whom to make contracts. The inspection is severe, and that stands in the way of the American manufacturer, for, as a rule, he does not like to be bound by specific specifications. He delights to take a go-as-you-please gait, and the result is that his lumber often is not up to the requirements of the purchaser. The exact methods of the white pine manufacturers of the Northwest he has not learned.

The oak of Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky will in large part, in the shape of timber and staves, find its way to the southern ports, and thence to Europe. On the Mississippi river and its tributaries the stave business is picking up, and with cheap water transportation to New Orleans, the business will not only be a large one, but it ought to be profitable. On the same river the getting out of oak timbers for the foreign market will become a large business, spurred on by northern push and capital. Alabama, we believe is yet destined to send a good deal of oak abroad. Some of the English dealers object to the oak of that State, but they must overcome some of their objections, for to get all the oak they want from Canada and Michigan is out of the question. There is certainly no tougher oak than grows in the South, and this quality is the one needed.

Red oak, a few years ago thought to be useless, is no longer despised. Its value has become known, and the uses to which it will be put will increase. That the manufacture of it into staves for the West India market will grow into an important industry admits of little question. Taking everything in consideration, the owner of oak stumpage ought not to feel that he has a very big elephant on his hands.

## Patents Issued to Michigan Inventors.

The following patents have lately been issued to Michigan inventors:

John C. Bach, assignor to himself and H. H. Allen, Hillsdale, two-wheeled vehicle.

Wm. S. Chandler, Jackson, fire and water-proof paint.

Ephraim Humbler, assignor of one-half to D. P. Frank and J. Kock, Detroit, button hole stay for boots and shoes.

Mary E. Higgins, Cadillac, underwaist.

Frederick L. Jones, Fentonville, over-check terret for bridles.

John D. Ryan and P. Lane, East Saginaw, saw-tab.

Seymour K. Seelye, Hudson, sulky plow.

John Shannon, Wixom, potato digger.

Ely Strong, Kalamazoo, roller mill.

## Peach Shipments from Allegan County.

Following are the shipments, in bushels, from points in Allegan county this season: Allegan, 22,560; Casco, 40,000; Douglas, 20,000; Fennville, 62,325; Hamilton, 2,220; Hopkins Station, 4,539; Mill Grove, 3,093; Pier Cove, 12,200; Saugatuck, 11,613. Total, 178,650 bushels. Peaches were shipped mostly in fifth baskets, and as late as Nov. 1.

## Of Course It Does.

From the Five Lake Comet.

E. A. Stowe, publisher of THE TRADESMAN, Grand Rapids, stopped at the Lako View Friday night. Mr. Stowe's paper is a new venture in journalism, but it is a journal that deserves success from the outset.

The Consolidated paper company, comprising 50 wrapping paper mills in the Northwest, met in Chicago recently, and resolved, in view of the overstocked condition of the market, to shut down all mills from December 1 to February 1.

The prospect of an open winter is not just what the rubber boot and shoe men would most desire, but so far they have nothing to complain of.

## Breakage of Stoves in Transit.

From the Iron Age.

The breakage of stoves in transit is an evil for which we can suggest no remedy other than those which makers and dealers have it in their power to apply. They must either crate their stoves securely or ship them without releasing the carrying companies from liability. Probably the companies would refuse to take them unless they were released; probably the dealers would object to paying extra rates if they could be so shipped, and probably neither makers nor dealers would be willing to assume the cost of safe crating. We do not know, therefore, what we can suggest. Stoves, as now built, are extra-hazardous freight to handle. They are bulky, awkward to handle, heavy and brittle. Most of the breakage results from the shocks of bumping incident to running freight trains—very little of it from careless handling. In carload lots, packed by the makers, the percentage of breakage is small, but when a few stoves are shipped with miscellaneous freights, piled in as miscellaneous freight must be, the risk is very serious. The recourse of suing a railroad company is no recourse at all. It could only be done at great cost of money and time, and delays and appeals would make it cheaper to pocket the loss and save counsel fees. We do not, however, know a more important subject, or one which invites a fuller and freer interchange of views between makers and dealers.

## How to Tell a Good Potato.

To distinguish a good from a poor potato, take a sound one, pay no attention to its outward appearance, but divide it into two parts with a sharp knife and examine the exposed inner surfaces. If there is so much water or "juice" that a slight pressure would seemingly cause it to fall off in drops, you may be assured that it will be "soggy" after it is boiled. That is evidence of a poor potato, and don't you buy it.

The following are the requisite qualities of a good potato: When cut into, the color should be yellowish white; if it is a deep yellow it will not cook well. There must be a considerable amount of moisture, though not enough to collect in drops and fall off, even with moderate pressure. Rub the two pieces together, and if it is good, a white froth will appear around the edges, and also upon the two surfaces after they are separated. This signifies the presence of a proper quantity of starch. The more froth then, consequently, the better the potato; while the less there is, the poorer it will cook. The quantity of the starchy element may also be judged by the more or less ready adherence of the two parts. If the adherence is sufficient for one piece to hold the other up, the fact is evidence of a good article. These are the experiments usually made by experts when buying potatoes, and are the best tests that can be given short of boiling; but even they are by no means infallible.

## For the Man Who Leaves the Door Open.

We clip the following from an exchange:

While the Man Who Takes Your Umbrella has all seasons for his own, and the Man Who Has a Little Story to Tell fails not in seed-time nor in harvest, there is one particular fiend who becomes particularly numerous at about the time when there is a coolness in the morning breeze and little steam in the radiator. We refer to the Man Who Leaves the Door Open. He comes to the store on various ostensible errands, in fact he comes on about every known pretext—excepting to settle a bill—but always his actual purpose is to go away leaving wide open the portal through which the wintry zephyrs come cavorting with glacial coolness, and bearing in their chaste embrace fall many a token of the snow outside. It does no good to bawl after him to shut the door. Oh, no. He is meandering adown the street, watching the white-winged clouds playing tag in the deep-smiling heavens. But as we lay down our work and walk to the door and close it softly and pensively, and then stoop to gather up the scattered papers that have been whirled about our feet like fading forest leaves, the blessed Serotch whippers promises of a good time coming, and we are consoled with confidence that in that bright dawning era our wintry days will be free from carking care, for the Man Who Leaves the Door Open must go.

## How to Choose an Axe.

The Eau Claire, Wis., Free Press has the following:

Contrary to the general supposition, the axe is an instrument of skill, and the expert axeman looks as closely to the fitness of the bevel of his blade, the form of his helve, the length and shape of blade and pole, and the weight of his axe for the purpose contemplated, as the fencer to his foil. The weight of an axe, says an experienced Eau Claire logger, is arbitrary, and dependent upon the choice of the axeman for the purpose intended. If the object is to cut in small timber, which may be severed at from one to half a dozen blows, an axe with a long, thin blade, and as little bevel as is compatible with strength, is chosen, and at every stroke the blade is buried to the helve. Another Chippewa lumberman says if the purpose be to fell large trees or cut heavy timbers, and this same axe is used, it bites deeply in its strokes, but the chip remains in the timber after the incisions, and many more blows are required to dislodge it than were necessary for its formation; therefore, for this purpose, an axe having a thick, heavy bevel, and cutting much less deeply, is selected. The bevel, now acting as a wedge, forces out the chip at the same stroke by which the incision is made.

## A Compromise on Starch.

From Texas Siftings.

Mrs. McVapid, of Austin, is considered very obtuse by those intimately acquainted with her. One morning she called to her little boy, who was playing in the front yard:

"Tommy, go down to the grocery store and bring me a pound of starch."

"I haven't got time to go down to the grocery store and get a pound of starch. It's most school time, now."

"Is that so," said Mrs. McVapid, with a troubled look, then brightening up, she added, "Well, then, run down and get only half a pound."

Tommy complied with the compromise, was late at school, and the teacher took the starch out of him with a shingle.

## The Next Commercial Boom.

From the Commercial Bulletin.

If all the signs of the times may be believed, the next industrial boom is to be in sugar and sugar machinery. The practicability of the production of sorghum sugar in the United States as a commercial success is already demonstrated, and in three different locations widely separated in latitude and longitude the industry is already established. Rio Grande, N. J., made 350,000 pounds of sugar last year, and will this year double the product. At Champaign, Ill., there was a product of 160,000 pounds last year, which will this year be doubled. At Hutchinson and Sterling, Kan., there are factories which have already demonstrated the practicability of the industry as well, and there is nothing to prevent the establishment of one thousand sugar plants during the next ten years and the production of \$25,000,000 worth of sugar. This is no visionary matter; the product may quite likely be \$50,000,000 in that time, and the value of machinery and capital employed fully \$150,000,000 even if in that time we are not producing the entire \$100,000,000 worth of sugar now imported.

## A Smarter Conductor than He Thought He Was.

The time was midnight. The man was fearfully and wonderfully full. He walked up to the fire-alarm signal box and placed a nickel in it. Then he sat down on the curb. "Why don't the car start?" He received no answer. "Why don't the car start?" Still no answer. "Gimme back my fare, then?" It was not returned. Then he jumped up, grabbed the telegraph pole around the waist, and attempted to trip it up. There was a spirited tugging for several seconds, and then he made a terrific kick at the "feet" of his adversary, and the result was that he kicked himself over on his own head.

As he executed himself he moved off, saying:

"Yer a smarter conductor than I thought yer wuz, but I believe now that I'd a throwed yer if yer coat hadn't a come off."

## Anti-Tobacco.

From the Philadelphia Call.

An incessant chewer of tobacco who was very anxious to break himself of the habit was advised to buy a box of a certain patent tobacco antidote, which he did.

A day or two afterward he was asked if it had had the desired effect.

"Desired effect!" he replied. "Why, my mouth is one piece of raw flesh!"

"Then you have no desire to chew tobacco?"

"Chew tobacco! Why, I can't chew anything. I have taken nothing but cold gruel since yesterday morning. If I keep on with that 'patent antidote' you suggested for a week longer I'll be in my grave."

"Well, the manufacturer doesn't guarantee to keep a man in good health. He only guarantees to cure the bad habit of tobacco chewing. You mustn't expect too much."

## He Didn't Drink His Claret Alone.

From Texas Siftings.

"Gracious, Henry!" exclaimed an Austin lady to her husband, "you didn't drink all that bottle of claret alone, did you?"

"Alone, darling?" replied Henry. "O, no, I didn't drink it alone. I had just taken two toddlers and a rum punch before I tackled the claret. I thought the claret itself might be a little lonesome, and so I took them to keep it company."

Grocers should keep out of politics. Their motto should be, "measures, not men."

A woman hater says that it takes a ton of coal to keep a ten cent geranium alive all winter.

Many a clerk who works hard during the day allows his hands to go to waist during the evening.

Two advertisements got mixed in a country paper so as to read, "Peterson's Purgative Pellets" "Make Hens Lay."

Sampson, the strong party, was the first man to advertise. He took two solid columns to demonstrate his strength, and several thousand persons "tumbled" to his scheme. And he brought down the house.

When a man's wife comes in and sees him, razor in hand, and his face all lather, and asks him: "Are you shaving?" It's a provoking thing for him to answer: "No, I'm blackening the stove," but it is human nature to so reply.

Toad raising is a profitable Austrian industry. The creatures are produced for the London market, where they are sold for \$15 or \$20 per hundred, and are bought by gardeners and agriculturists for use in destroying obnoxious insects.

The Cincinnati Board of Trade has formally adopted its Finance Committee's report declaring that "the trade dollar has become a nuisance and a source of much complaint against the Government, and that the only just and proper course is for the Government, which created it, to redeem it."

Judge Swan, who has passed some months on the Queen Charlotte Islands, in the interest of the United States Fish Commission, reports the discovery of a new food fish, which he calls the black cod. He says it is one of the finest fish he has ever seen, and is caught in great numbers by dredging in deep water, and, when salted, is more tender and palatable than codfish.

A new method, known as the centrifugal process, is now being introduced into the making of butter. It makes as high as 2,000 revolutions per minute, and converts fresh milk into butter in an hour's time. Heretofore, milk was set in pans in which the cream formed, then to be churned, but the instant conversion of fresh milk into butter is one of the latest marvels. It is a terrible blow to oleomargarine, as the saving of time and labor in the manufacture of butter is greatly lessened.

If you want to do a wise thing, send to Tatum & Co., of Cincinnati, for a sample lot of their copying presses. They make so many of them that they can cater to the taste of any buyer, and the dealer who sends for one lot always "tries it again." They have a combined copying-press stand and blacking case which is quite a novelty, and is proving a popular piece of office furniture. Their copy-press stands are just the thing for a stationer to have, who wants to display his goods, and at the same time have a table he can readily sell.











## MICHIGAN TRADESMAN.

A MERCANTILE JOURNAL, PUBLISHED EACH WEDNESDAY.

E. A. STOWE, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE IN EAGLE BUILDING, 3d FLOOR.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 28, 1883.

### AMONG THE TRADE.

#### IN THE CITY.

C. S. Yale & Bro. are preparing a new baking powder, styled the "Yale," which they will shortly place on the market.

Henry Ives has taken the road for the Plumb & Lewis Manufacturing Co., and is meeting with flattering success in Illinois.

Claus Orth, formerly engaged in trade at Detroit, but for the past two years with the Orient Cabinet Co., has invented an ingenious contrivance for a money drawer or jewelry case, by which the money or valuables are made to disappear and re-appear at the will of the owner. It can be made any size, and put in any piece of furniture or used independently. Mr. Orth has taken steps to secure a patent, and proposes engaging in the manufacture of the article here.

#### AROUND THE STATE.

The Howard Record says that place needs more store buildings. Good sign.

It is B. J. Whelpley who has purchased Halliday & Brown's general stock at Hoytville.

The apple crop in Calhoun county this year was almost a complete failure. The apple house at Marshall has taken in but 800 barrels.

J. L. Handy, formerly engaged in the grocery business at Hudsonville, but latterly in trade at Saranac, has moved his stock to Alton, six miles north of Lowell.

The Fife Lake Comet says: Mumshaw Brothers are erecting one of the largest stave, hoop, barrel and heading factories in the State, and also a lumber mill.

Muskegon News: Messrs. Schimmell & Lovejoy, of Ypsilanti, will open a crockery store in Quinlan's new block next month. Muskegon's commercial interests are growing very rapidly.

Plainwell is a pretty hard town, but no one has ever supposed that girls not yet in their teens were in the habit of playing pool for peanuts as stakes. Wm. English vouches for the fact, however.

Bradstreet's Mercantile Agency reports that Frank Raymond has engaged in the flour and feed business at Farmville and that H. A. Goodrich has just opened a pool and billiard hall at the same place.

Minard Bros., formerly Wheeler & Minard Bros., have sold a portion of their general stock at Stony Creek—otherwise known as Benona—to N. Nelson, and are packing the remainder, preparatory to shipping it to St. Charles.

Davis & Stevens have opened a general grocery store at Whitehall, occupying J. O. Banks' old stand. Mr. Davis was formerly engaged in trade at Lima, Ohio, and Mr. Stevens has been a resident of Whitehall for several years.

Graves & Son, for several years past engaged in the grocery trade at Sheridan, but for the past three months in trade at Shelby, have purchased a store building at Nashville, and propose to remove their stock to that place shortly.

The business men of Shelby—in conjunction with W. H. H. Walker, who severs his connection as superintendent of the Grand Rapids Wheelbarrow Works on January 1—propose to organize a stock company with \$20,000 capital for the purpose of engaging in the manufacture of wheelbarrows at that place. It is stated that the citizens will aid the enterprise by contributing to a fund for the purchase of a desirable site for the factory.

The Ovid Register says: Our industries are not "infantile ghosts." The Ovid Carriage Works, the pride of our town and State, is compelled to run twelve and a half hours to fill its orders. The apple dryer, and cider and jelly manufactory of Gleason Bros., employs twenty-five hands, and is doing a large business. The manufactory of D. Thompson & Co. employs twenty-five men. The new enterprise of Paton, Beach & Abbott, manufacturers of base ball bats, is meeting with flattering success.

Secretary Jenson, of the Michigan Pharmaceutical Association, has received from the Calvert Lithographing Co. the proof for a handsome lithographic certificate of membership, 14x18 inches, which will be submitted to the executive committee, and if acceptable to the majority, adopted and copies sent to each of the 147 members of the Association. Mr. Jenson says that he is in receipt of letters almost daily from those not yet identified with the organization, commending its object and praising in high terms the proposed legislative enactment.

#### RETIREMENT OF AN OLD STANDBY.

Donald M. McClrillan, who started in business at Reed City in the spring of 1872, has sold his stock of general goods and the good will of the business to Seymour & Smith, of Flint. "Don" or "Mac," as he is familiarly called, started in trade with nothing but a very valuable business experience, putting in that exceptional acquisition against a partner's capital. At the expiration of two years he purchased his partner's interest since which time he has conducted the business alone, having accumulated in a little less than a dozen years a competency variously estimated at from \$40,000 to \$60,000. He invariably discounted every bill, and in this way established a reputation for prompt payment second to none in the State. This cardinal principle of business success, joined with sagacious buying, careful attention to customer's interests, and a rigid no-credit system, is a sufficient explanation of McClrillan's anomalous prosperity. The incidents of his business career are stated as above that they may serve as an example to anxious aspirants for legitimate mercantile success, although in doing so we lay ourselves open to the charge of giving undue attention to the details of a man's private business. Mr. McClrillan retains his property interests at Reed City, including the handsome new business block lately completed, which his successors will occupy. He retires from trade reluctantly, in order to join his wife, whose health is too frail to withstand this rigorous northern climate. He contemplates re-engaging in business at Aikins, S. C., and his brother, Alfred, who has been his able assistant since 1873, will probably be associated with him. Messrs. Seymour & Smith propose to conduct the business on even a more extensive scale than it has been heretofore, paying considerable attention to a jobbing trade.

#### VISITING BUYERS.

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

A. M. Church, Englishville.  
G. H. Walbrink, Allendale.  
Paine & Field, Englishville.  
B. M. Dennison, East Paris.  
G. Bron & Ten Hoor, Forest Grove.  
J. C. Benbow, Cannonsburg.  
W. S. Root, Talmage.  
C. E. Kellogg, Grandville.  
W. H. Struik, Forest Grove.  
T. J. Sheridan, Lockwood.  
F. Boostra, Drenthe.  
J. R. Harrison, Sparta.  
J. L. Handy, Alton.  
R. H. Topping, Casnovia.  
Den Herder & Tanis, Vriesland.  
Mr. Ayers, of A. E. Cartier & Co., West Troy.  
B. Gilbert, Moline.  
C. E. & S. J. Koon, Lisbon.  
W. W. Hodges, South Haven.  
S. M. Wright, Big Springs.  
H. M. Freeman, Lisbon.  
F. M. Sherman, Greenville.  
L. P. Swift, Crapo.  
O. Green, Martin.  
F. Newman, Dor.  
A. J. White, Bass River.  
Cornell & Griswold, Griswold.  
Norman Harris, Big Springs.  
Geo. Heintz, Ross Station.

#### TRADE CHANGES.

Bradstreet's Mercantile Agency furnishes THE TRADESMAN with the following business changes, embarrasments, etc., occurring up to the hour of going to press:

Big Rapids—Cannon & Gotshall, Big Rapids Iron Works, dissolved, E. Cannon continuing.  
East Jordan—W. F. Empey & Co., general store, burned out; insured for \$4,000, which about covers loss.  
Eaton Rapids—Arnold & Strank, meat market, dissolved, Strank & Andrews succeeding.  
Lake City—Chas. W. Gerow, grocer, assigned to J. K. Seafuse.  
Ovid—Edwards, Jenks & Co., saw and planing mill, burned out and only partly insured.  
St. Ignace—A. Trombly, restaurant, sold out; Bazeau & Jamieson, meat market, dissolved, Martin Jamieson Sr. continuing.  
Sturgis—Carl Dice, grocer and baker, sold out to H. M. Millner.  
St. Louis—J. Freeman & Co., boots and shoes, compromised at 60 per cent.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS CHANGES.  
Dun's Mercantile Agency is responsible for the following:

Miller & Fisk have started a feed store at Howard City.  
A. B. Carpenter, general dealer at Freeport, has moved his stock to Carleton Center, occupying Thos. Blisnton's old stand.

H. A. Spink has engaged in the grocery business at Whitehall.

A. W. Lobdell & Co., of Mecosta, recently lost their saw mill by fire. They had \$2,000 insurance, which comes within \$500 of covering the loss.

McFarlane & Sturtevant have sold their grist mill at Manton to M. F. White, of Jackson. The latter gentleman is secretary of the Jackson Wagon Works. He contemplates numerous improvements to his newly-acquired milling property, including the addition of roller process machinery next Spring.

Hayes & Lewis have sold their grocery store at Reed City to Mr. Eckhart, of Cadillac. The former gentlemen will engage in the lumber business.

#### GOOD FEELING AT MONTAGUE.

Said a prominent representative of the grocery business at Montague, to THE TRADESMAN's traveler a day or two ago: "The working people at this place are in better shape, financially, than ever before. The season was backward to begin with, and they have been almost constantly reminded that they have a hard winter before them. As a consequence, the majority of them have saved a considerable portion of their summer's earnings, instead of living it out as they go along—as is usually the case—and most of them have enough laid by to carry their families through the winter, while they seek employment in the woods. This relieves us of the necessity of trusting them, and while our aggregate trade is not much as formerly, our cash business is fully up to the average."

#### THE GROCERY MARKET.

Nothing is very booming in the grocery line. Most lines are declining, rather than advancing, with the exception of coffees, which are still on the rampage, as is indicated by the change in quotations. Canned goods, as usual at this season of the year, move rather slow. There is plenty of them, notwithstanding the old cry of "Short Crop," and as a prominent Chicago dealer says: "If the tomato worm, and the peach blight and the early frosts would get in among the packers for one season instead of the fruits, it would be better for the canned goods trade generally." Foreign fruits are rather easier, nuts rather firmer. The new crop New Orleans molasses is moving fairly and at very reasonable prices. There is no change to note in teas or syrups since last week.

#### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Cider—Good quality and selling freely at 20c per gal.  
Celery—Active at 30c per doz.  
Cabbage—Firm and scarce at \$6@10 per 100.  
Clover Seed—Not much moving. Some sales made at \$6@6.25 per bu.  
Timothy—In ample supply at \$1.65 per bu.  
Sweet Potatoes—Jerseys, firm at \$5 per bbl.  
Grapes—Catawaba, 10c.  
Cranberries—Cultivated Wisconsin, \$10@12 per bbl.  
Poultry—Easy. Spring chickens in good demand, but old rather slow. Dressed chickens, 11c per lb., and old fowls, 8c.  
Eggs—Quite scarce at 25c for fresh, and 24c for packed.  
Dried Apples—Quarters, 7@8c per lb.; evaporated, 15@16c.  
Honey—In comb, 18c per lb.  
Potatoes—A drug in the market. Choice Rose and Burbanks offered freely at 40c, and earload lots at 35c and very dull even at those prices.  
Apples—Winter and fall fruit are selling at \$3@3.25 per bbl.  
Butter—Dull. Western creamery, 28c; dairy, 18c@22c.  
Onions—Dull and slow. Sales of choice yellow made at \$2 per bbl., and 65c per bu. in sacks.  
Squash—Hubbard selling at 2c@2 1/2 per lb.  
Buckwheat—New York patent, \$4.50 per 100 lbs, and \$8.75 per bbl.

# ORANGES!

We have arranged to handle a large quantity of Florida Oranges this season, and are shipping in Full Carload Lots direct from the growers. The crop is Large and Fine, and is selling at Very Low Prices.

Special Prices for Large Lots.

PUTNAM & BROOKS.

A. B. KNOWLSON,

—WHOLESALE DEALER IN—

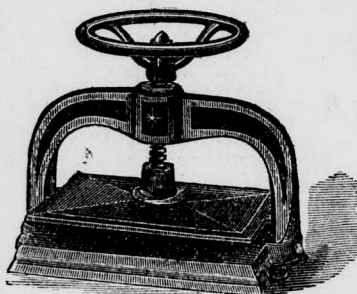
AKRON SEWER PIPE,

Fire Brick and Clay, Cement, Stucco!

LIME, HAIR, COAL and WOOD.

ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY FURNISHED.

Office—7 Canal Street. Sweet's Hotel Block. Yards—Goodrich Street, Near Michigan Central Freight House.



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ALL SIZES FOR Railroad, Express Companies AND GENERAL USE.

MANUFACTURED BY SAMUEL C. TATUM & COMPANY, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Illustrated Catalogue sent on application.

OUR PRESSES RECEIVED THE First Award AT THE CHICAGO RAILWAY EXPOSITION.



COMMERCIAL PRINTING

—AND—

Blank Book Manufacturing!

Eaton, Lyon & Allen,

49 Lyon Street.

Having purchased the Eagle Job Printing Establishment, and having added largely to its facilities, we would respectfully announce that we are prepared to execute in first-class style such orders for Book and Job Printing and Blank Book Manufacturing as may be entrusted to us.

Eaton, Lyon & Allen,

BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS

PRINTERS, and

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS.

A. H. FOWLE,

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

—AND DEALER IN—

Artists' Materials!

FINE WALL PAPERS AND ROOM MOULDINGS,

WINDOW SHADES,

PAINTS, OILS, AND

Glass, Plain and Ornamental

37 IONIA STREET, SOUTH OF MONROE.

STEAM LAUNDRY

43 and 45 Kent Street.

A. K. ALLEN, Proprietor.

WE DO ONLY FIRST-CLASS WORK AND USE NO CHEMICALS.

Orders by Mail and Express promptly attended to.

DRUG STORES FOR SALE.

DRUG STOCK FOR SALE at Invoice, about \$5,000. The leading store in one of the best towns of the State. Reason, engaged in other business. Will sell on time. Address Hazeltine, Perkins & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Grand Rapids, Mich.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE in Grand Rapids, for \$2,500 or less. Owner has other business. Address Hazeltine, Perkins & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Grand Rapids, Mich.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE at Osego, Mich. \$2,000. Address Hazeltine, Perkins & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Grand Rapids, Mich.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE at Kent City, Mich. \$1,200. Address Hazeltine, Perkins & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Representatives of the Pullman Car Co. have been prospecting at Stony Creek during the past week with a view of purchasing Minard Bros. milling properties. They expressed themselves as highly pleased with the outlook, and think that a bargain can be made. If this corporation takes hold of Stony Creek, business there will undoubtedly be resurrected to shine in its former glory.

Diamonds are a good deal like hens. Much depends upon their setting.

HAZELTINE, PERKINS & CO.,

# Wholesale Druggists,

AND DEALERS IN LUBRICATING AND CARBON OILS.

Manufacturers' Agents,

—IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF—

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES & BRUSHES,

Nos. 42 and 44 Ottawa Street.. 89, 91, 93 and 95 Louis St..

GRAND RAPIDS, - MICHIGAN.

Agents for STEWART BRUSH CO. and GRAND RAPIDS BRUSH CO.

## FOX, MUSSELMAN & LOVERIDGE,



WHOLESALE GROCERS,

44, 46 and 48 South Division Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

—WE ARE FACTORY AGENTS FOR—

Nimrod, Acorn, Chief, Crescent & Red Seal Plug Tobaccos.

Our stock of Teas, Coffees and Syrups is Always Complete.

—WE MAKE SPECIAL CLAIM FOR OUR—

Tobaccos, Vinegars and Spices!

OUR MOTTO: "SQUARE DEALING BETWEEN MAN AND MAN."

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

WHOLESALE

# HAT & CAP STORE

PRICES GUARANTEED

AS LOW AS CHICAGO AND NEW YORK!

GOOD FUR CAPS, \$22.50 PER DOZEN. — WOOL HATS, \$4.50 AND UPWARDS. GENUINE FUR HATS, \$13.50 AND UPWARDS.

—LARGE LINE OF—

Imported Scotch Caps, Lumbermen's Goods, Mackinaw Shirts & Drawres.

—AGENCY FOR THE—

Pontiac Filled Mitts, Socks and Boots!

EVERY ONE WARRANTED.

—LARGE LINE OF—

Clothing and Gent's Furnishing Goods. DUCK OVERALLS, THREE POCKETS, \$3.50 PER DOZEN.

Terms—7 per cent. off in 10 days; 5 per cent. in 30 days; net in 60 days.

I. C. LEVI,

36, 38, 40 and 42 CANAL STREET, GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

PUTNAM & BROOKS,

WHOLESALE

# Candy, Fruit and Nuts

68 and 65 Canal Street,

Grand Rapids, - - - Michigan.

—FOR SALE BY— ALL Paint Dealers.

—MANUFACTURED BY—

THE ALABASTINE COMPANY

M. B. CHURCH, Manager.

GRAND RAPIDS, - - - MICHIGAN.

FEETER'S GROCERY

—AND—

Commission House!

We have in stock and are constantly receiving the finest stock of Eggs ever offered to the Trade at lowest Wholesale Prices. Dealers wishing to purchase by the Crate or Barrel should call and examine. All orders by telephone or otherwise promptly attended to.

36 South Division Street.

OYSTERS!

H. M. BLIVEN,

—WHOLESALE—

OYSTERS

AND CANNED GOODS.

Agent for Farren's Celebrated "F" Brand Raw Oysters.

117 MONROE STREET,

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R. J. KIRKLAND, M. D.,

SPECIALIST IN DISEASES OF THE

Ear, Eye and Throat

WITH DRs. JOHNSON & BOISE,

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