

The Michigan Tradesman.

201

VOL. 2.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1885.

NO. 77.

ALBERT COYE & SONS,**AWNINGS, TENTS,**

HORSE AND WAGON COVERS.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Oiled Clothing, Ducks, Stripes, Etc.

State Agents for the

WATERTOWN HAMMOCK SUPPORT.

SEND FOR PRICES.

73 Canal Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

RETAILERS,

If you are selling goods to make a profit, sell

LAVINE**WASHING POWDER.**

This Washing Powder pays the Retailer a larger profit than any in the Market, and is put up in handsome and attractive packages with picture cards with each case. We guarantee it to be the best Washing Powder made and solicit a trial order. See prices in Price-List.

Hartford Chemical Co.**HAWKINS & PERRY**

STATE AGENTS,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

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.

KEMINK, JONES & CO.,

Manufacturers of

Fine Perfumes,

Colognes, Hair Oils,

Flavoring Extracts,

Baking Powders,

Bluing, Etc., Etc.

ALSO PROPRIETORS OF

KEMINK'S**"Red Bark Bitters"**

—AND—

The Oriole Manufacturing Co.

78 West Bridge Street,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

Van's Magic Oil,

Inflammatory Diseases.

KING OF COLDS**KING OF PAINS.**

The King of All

For Sale by F. Brundage & Co., Muskegon; Hazeltine, Perkins & Co., Grand Rapids; H. Walsh & Son, Holland. Manufactured by N. G. VANDERLINDE, Muskegon.

JAMES C. AVERY, GEO. E. HUBBARD.

JAMES C. AVERY & CO

Grand Haven, Mich.

Manufacturers of the following brands of CIGARS:

Great Scott, Demolai No. 5,

Eldorado, Doncella,

Avery's Choice,

Etc., Etc.

—JOBBER IN—

Manufactured Tobacco.

DRYDEN & PALMER'S**ROCK CANDY.**

Unquestionably the best in the market. As clear as crystal and as transparent as diamond. Try a box.

John Caulfield,

Sole Agent for Grand Rapids.

SEEDS.

We offer to the trade:

Prime Mammoth Clover Seed at \$5.50 per bu.

Prime Medium Clover Seed at \$5 per bu.

No. 2 Clover Seed at \$4.75 per bu.

No. 3 Clover Seed at \$4.50 per bu.

Prime Timothy Seed at \$1.65 per bu.

The above prices are free on board cars in lots of 5 or more bags at a time. Cartage charged on smaller quantities. Where parties are unknown to us, no orders will be filled unless remittances come with the order or first-class references. Seeds are spot cash upon receipt of goods.

Grand Rapids Grain and Seed Co.,

71 CANAL STREET.

EDMUND B. DIKEMAN,

—THE—

GREAT WATCH MAKER,

—AND—

JEWELER,

44 CANAL STREET,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

FOR MAHOGANY!

ADDRESS

HENRY OTIS,

IMPORTER, NEW ORLEANS

Collections and Insurance,

Special Attention given to Collections in City or Country. Also

FIRE, LIFE & ACCIDENT**Insurance.**

Shoe and Leather.....Boston

Cooper.....Dayton, Ohio

Union.....Pittsburgh, Pa.

Germania.....Cincinnati, Ohio

Total Assets represented, \$3,516,808.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

TOWER & CHAPLIN,

General Collectors,

16 Houseman Block - Grand Rapids

PETER DORAN,

Attorney-at-Law,

Pierce Block, Grand Rapids, Michigan,

Practices in State and United States Courts.

Special attention given to

MERCANTILE COLLECTIONS.**S.A. WELLING**

WHOLESALE

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS**Lumberman's Supplies**

—AND—

NOTIONS!

PANTS, OVERALLS, JACKETS, SHIRTS,

LADIES' AND GENTS' HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR,

MACKINAW, NECKWEAR, SUSPENDERS, STATIONERY, POCKET CUTLERY,

THREAD, COMBS, BUTTONS, SMOKERS' SUNDRIES, HARMONICAS, VIOLIN STRINGS, ETC.

I am represented on the road by the following well-known travelers: JOHN D. MANGUM, A. M. SPRAGUE, JOHN H. EACKER, L. R. CESNA, and A. B. HANDRICKS.

24 Pearl Street - Grand Rapids, Mich.

W. N. FULLER & CO

DESIGNERS AND

Engravers on Wood,

Fine Mechanical and Furniture Work, Including Buildings, Etc.,

49 Lyon St., Opposite Arcade,

GRAND RAPIDS MICH.

SHRIVER, WEATHERLY & CO.,

Grand Rapids, Mich.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

IRON PIPE,

Brass Goods, Iron and Brass Fittings,

Mantels, Grates, Gas Fixtures,

Plumbers, Steam Fitters,

—And Manufacturers of—

Galvanized Iron Cornice.

AMONG THE PINES.

Certain Social Phases in Northern Michigan—No. 5.

Chas. Ellis in the Current

Michigan is a fine farming State. The soil is rich and strong, and yields abundantly of all the northern crops. In the older portions of the State, where the farms have been fully reclaimed from the long dominions of the forest, the farmers are thrifty, prosperous, independent. But the work of making a good farm in Michigan, is so much greater than it has been in a prairie State, Illinois, for instance, that the pioneer has to do a great deal of hard labor that is not farming, before he can get his land into condition to farm, before he can be said, in fact, to have found his farm. A spot was pointed out to me one day, as I rode along a country road up here, over which the story was, a solitary horseman carefully picked his way one warm day, some years ago, when this road was only a blazed bridge-path. By the side of the path, at the spot mentioned, the aforesaid solitary horseman found a log cabin, at the door of which he stopped and in astonishment inquired of the still more solitary individual whom he found there:

"What in the name of heaven are you doing here, my friend?"

"Wall, stranger, reckon I'm living here."

"But you don't mean to say that you intend to stay here?"

"Wall, Mister What's-ye-name, yer about k'rect; stay's the word."

"What do you intend to do here?"

"Wall, seein' 'syou arn't very 'quistiv' about the hull business, I'll tell yer I'm goin' to make a farm here."

"But," said the astonished horseman, who was looking up pine lands, for purposes of speculation, "but my good man, where are you going to find your land?"

"Wall, mister, never seed trees yit b't'what ther' w's land under 'm, I reckon I'll find some on't here, arter a while."

All along that road to-day farms, farm-houses and barns are to be found, with occasional villages and growing young towns. Most, if not all of the farms, however, are still in process of evolution from savagery, or wilderness, but the work goes steadily on. Here and there you see a farm that is only such by courtesy. That is to say, because a man has settled there, built himself a log house and barn, or some simple shanties answering the same purpose, and begun the work of "clearing," he is classed among farmers.

He begins the work of making a farm. He chops down the standing trees and cuts them into logs, as he does also the windfalls. The merchantable pine has been already cut, for all this land passes through the hands of lumbermen or speculators, before it comes into market for farms. The pioneer farmer buys the hardwood, the refuse pine, and all the stumps. He burns his chopping, and between the stumps he sows and plants his seed. Again he chops and burns, and again he plants among more stumps. So year after year he gains little by little upon the forest, but still the stumps remain. They cling to their home. They die hard as savagery does everywhere. The roots of the hardwood stump rot and become brittle enough, excepting the oak, to break and tear out in a few years, but those of the pine are almost immortal. The sap of the pine is full of balsam, and pine stumps burnt well on the outside, and a clearing will show a mass of coal-black stumps, molar, so to speak, for twenty years or more, which even then will not let go their grip in the jaws of mother Earth without an amount of cutting, digging and pulling that makes the pioneer farmer a veritable surgeon-dentist of the soil! If a man is young and strong when he begins this work, and health and strength remain with him, it is reasonably certain that, by the time he is, say, fifty years old, he will have a snug farm under cultivation, a fair proportion of it fully cleared of stumps and as fruitful as can be found in the same latitude all the way around the globe. But not more than one in eight or ten of those who undertake such a task, ever makes a success of it. The hard work and poor fare break down the courage, even if the health does not fail, and they go in search, of some spot where nature has made better preparation for pioneer farmers than she did up here. In many cases such men, in leaving, leave all that, too, perforce. The land into which the put their small store of money has perhaps been eaten up, and goes to satisfy some mortgage. Then their places are filled by others who take up the work where the pioneer left it, and are more successful, because of the unrequited toil of those who failed. But not all of these succeed. Some of them grow weary over their everlasting fight with stumps, and sell out in hope of finding in the farther west, some easier Eden. Thus the toilers toil and die, many of them with but little satisfaction and less pleasure in life. Yet at last some one is sure to become a well-to-do farmer upon the spot where the pioneer began his stubborn battle with the wilderness. These unsuccessful people are never known; they disappear unwept and unsung to-day, for our world of man applauds only success, worships only gain. Yet it was substantially the same sort of struggle that began at Plymouth Rock. The amount of labor, of hard

human toil, that nature has exacted for the wilderness that she has surrendered to civilization in two centuries and a half in our country is something, as a whole, astounding, approaching the inconceivable, incomprehensible!

Man in a state of savagery is as high a development as nature can produce until man himself learns in his struggle for life that he can by "taking thought" improve upon his conditions, that he can to some extent make or mend his own environments. The wilderness filled with savagery is nature not yet stimulated with the idea of property, possession, wealth, betterment. Civilization is nature plus man at work. Difference between savagery and "finest civilization" is legitimately traceable to the amount of work done by man to make himself the possessor of something, some thing which hope and selfishness lead him to struggle for, fight for; in times not so far away to steal, lie and murder for. In this way lazy, deceitful, baneful Savagery, for out of that came we all, has in some cases become a mighty thinker and worker.

Through it all, however, success has depended in the main, upon the quality and quantity of the food. A German philosopher said that without phosphorus there is no thought; but without food, what? Poor food means poor civilization; poorest, none. Ireland is an example of a country with a potato civilization. China has a rice civilization. The civilization of England and our own country, in its best, it based on beef. In a new country, where nutritious game is easily obtained, men will do pioneer work with greater success than where there is none. The Indians of North America endured so long, because in spite of their lack of skill as cooks, they had abundance of food with strength in it. Could the endurance of the Indian have been converted from idle muscular energy into the molecular vibration of ambition and greed thrilling up and down his nervous system, he might have had a strong civilization of his own. As their game has grown scarcer, they have grown weaker. Savages and wild, or unprotected, game will disappear together. The pioneer farmer, of whom I have been writing, has been, and is working here in a wilderness, from which all game has been driven by the noise of the steam whistle and the rumbling train, or the bustle and excitement of the ubiquitous lumberman. Within rifle-shot of where I write, there were plenty of deer to be found ten years ago; and a gray old man tells me that he has often seen them come into his clearing and look around with apparent wonder, as if trying to determine what it all meant. It is a fact not generally appreciated that the deer does not wholly dislike the pioneer settler. If only an occasional shot brings down one of them, they will not object. The presence of man in a friendly way, drives off the wolves and other animals that are destructive of the deer. It is too many "sportsmen," so-called, and too much noise of lumbermen, that have driven the deer away.

Land that has been lumbered, can be bought for from two and a half to five dollars per acre. I have noticed that where a railroad runs through such a new farming section of country, the pioneer seems to be more enterprising. Though stations may be scarce, he can get to market; he can put himself in contact with at least some portion of the living world of men. This keeps him in courage and stirs his ambition. He is awake to the needs of his children and wants a school. I have seen here, in a hole in the forest, a clearing in which there were four poor little shanties, about each of which there were several children. Off in the corner stood the only finished and painted building in sight, a neat little school house. Through the milder seasons of the year it would be open and children would come to it from such shanties, scattered through the woods for miles around. By the time these children are old this forest will have disappeared, and where the steam-cars now stop in a stupor, there will then be the center of a prosperous agricultural district. The railroad is a grand civilizer.

These woody farmers are sometimes unthoughtfully called close-fisted and stingy, but when one considers the amount of hard work they must do before they can take money for anything they can produce from the soil, there is a good excuse for them. One of these pioneers, whose "place" is well spotted with black stumps, between which he has in fifteen years raised enough to give him a comfortable home, with a good outlook for the future, said to me: "Say, mister, when I cum onto my place here, I wuz tur'ld poor. Had no money to git anything with, had no team, no stock, no nothin'. Worked fur my neighbors to git our livin'. Rainy days 'n' nights worked on my own place, choppin', 'n' rollin', 'n' burnin', 'n' clearin', a little at a time. Tell yer uncle 'twas hard work, yer bet, 'n' I feel it naow, 'n' putty well used up." The whole region round about here was a dense forest twenty years ago, and in those terrible "war times" it was a favorable resort for deserters. The lumber camps, it is said, were full of them. The War Department probably never knew of it, for though officers of the army were aware of the fact, still, I am told that they also knew that the life of a man who ven-

tured here on such business, was not worth a pinch of snuff and so kept out of the way. It is also maintained here by the farmers, that the lumber camps contain many men who are criminals escaped from Canada. In consequence, there is not a remarkably agreeable relationship between these two.

The fact must be admitted that there are bad men in the camps. The State law against capital punishment has made bad men everywhere, and in the woods, or in districts far removed from constabulary force, such men will oftener dare to commit crime than in towns and cities. There have been several murders committed in the neighborhood of our camp, and people talk loudly about a return to the good old fashion of hanging; and doubtless it would be a better protection for the settlers. Penitentiary-for-life has but little terror for men who are too lazy to work, too cowardly to kill themselves, and mean enough to commit a crime for the sake of getting board at the State's expense. The farmers will be glad when the pine has all been cut, and the country left to them alone.

The Drummer's Mash.

The other day a commercial traveler operating for a Detroit shoe firm boarded a train at that place, and was soon attracted by the charming face of a lass who got on at Pontiac. He thought he saw that she was a sweet, innocent, young thing who had never been around any, and he wended his way to where she sat and insinuated himself into her society.

"It's a very stormy day, miss," said this knowing commercial traveler.

"Is that so?" she asked, with a great show of interest. Here, indeed, was a sweet example of rustic innocence. Storming like all the furies, and had been for nine consecutive hours, and yet she seemed to know nothing about it. "Poor, credulous, simple thing," he thought. "She'll be madly in love with me in 'steen' minutes."

"Going far?" he inquired.

"Oh, an awfully long way!"

"How sweet and childish," thought the gripsack man.

"How far are you going?" he asked.

"Oh, 'way off."

"To Iowa?"

"My, yes! and farther than that."

"I'm awfully glad. I'll have your company for a good while, then," said he, "and I know we shall be great friends."

"I hope so," she replied.

"You have beaux, don't you?" the festive drummer suddenly asked.

"No, I used to have, but—"

"Ah! never mind. I'll be your beau on this trip. Now tell me your name, please."

"Medda—Medda LeGr—well, it used to be Medda LeGrand, but it is Cushman, now."

"What! you are not married!"

"No! I poisoned my fifth husband the other day, and you—Oh! you do look so sweet. You look as if strychnine would make such a lovely corpse of you. Come, now, won't you marry me?" And she blushed a real natural blush. But the dismayed drummer excused himself, and the jolly Pontiac girl and her beau, who had sat behind all the time, pretending to be asleep, laughed all the way to Owosso.

Too Good for a Clerk.

Dry Goods Merchant—So, sir, you think you could learn to become a salesman?

Applicant for position—Yes, sir.

"Well, supposing you were waiting on that gentleman and his wife over there at the lace counter. What would you do first?"

"I should hold up the best piece of lace in the stock, and ask the gentleman if he didn't think it becoming to his wife's style of beauty."

"Well, what then?"

"Oh, nothing. The lady would take care of the rest."

"Young man, you have great penetration, but I don't want you for a clerk. I want you, for a partner."

A Town in Mourning.

One of our traveling men noticed at a small station, the other day, that the men collected on the platform all wore a dejected look. Their subdued manner and sorrowful appearance indicated that a serious disaster had occurred.

"What's the trouble?" he asked through the car window. "A lot of people murdered?"

"No, stranger, it's worse'n that," said a citizen. "The White Elephant burned down last night."

"The White Elephant! What's that?"

"Hdt war the only likker store in town, stranger."

A Mighty Mean Man.

John Richards is a very stingy man, and particularly to his wife. They were in a certain dry goods store a few days ago, and Mrs. Richards hinted that she wanted a blue silk dress.

"Nonsense, blue doesn't suit your complexion, at all."

"Then I'll take a green dress."

"Do you want to poison yourself? Don't you know that all these green dresses are poisonous?"

"Then you pick me out a dress."

"That's the trouble. You see I don't like any other color except blue and green."

House Furnishing.

From the House Furnisher.

The term house furnishing now includes so large and varied an assortment of articles that are indispensable to even a moderate well-appointed house that that very fact is itself a tribute to the importance which this branch of industry bears to other kindred interests. Within the past few years science, art and invention have effected a complete revolution in the modes that are now adopted for securing greater comfort in home surroundings. Sanitary laws, in their various applications of practical utility, have played an important part in the great change; simplicity and cheapness have taken the place of costly and complicated articles, which have, until within a comparatively recent period, only been within the reach of the few. There is scarcely a home, however poorly furnished, but which illustrates this truth. In fact, the whole subject involves a most interesting study of the great progress made by American invention in the manner of every-day life. Scarcely a day passes but that something new is put upon the market; something that will economize time, save money, and secure greater comfort to the household.

The fact is, consumers want the best they can get for the least money, and the public are not slow in distinguishing between the merits of the various claims upon their attention. We no longer live in an age of imitation. Practical utility is the motive power which governs nearly all enterprises, no matter to what department of industry they may apply.

House furnishing is not confined to the fitting up of the kitchen alone. There are a hundred and one other things that play an equally important part in the domestic government. Fenders and irons, fire dogs, coal scuttles, lamps, and many other articles.

Softening Leather.

Neatsfoot oil will not soften leather under all circumstances, neither will castor oil any better. Oil is not necessary to the pliability of leather—the leather of the ox, goat, calf and kid. It is necessary the leather be kept moist; but oil need not be the moistening means. Yet in use oil is the most convenient means for keeping leather soft. It would be inconvenient to employ water to keep pliable the leather of our boots, because of its spreading the pores of the leather and admitting cold air besides, unless always wet, leather becomes hard and rigid. Oil, on the contrary, keeps the leather in a proper state for its best usefulness, that of pliability. But in order that oil may soften the leather, its way should be prepared by a thorough wetting of the leather by water. Much less oil is required if the leather is well saturated with water. The philosophy is obvious: water is repellent to the oil, and prevents it from passing entirely through the leather, holding the oil in the substance of the leather. The use of water for softening belts in factories is not inconvenient, if advantage is taken of a holiday. At night the belts may be brushed clean and thoroughly wetted, then in the morning use the oil, a much smaller quantity is necessary to make the belt pliable than when no water is used.

It is a curious fact that, in spite of the complaints of dull trade last year, the cotton mills of Biddeford and Saco, Maine, were unusually successful. The Pepperell corporation has paid 12 per cent., the Laconia, 6 per cent, and the York, 5 per cent. The management state that the mills have earned these dividends, actually, and that their surplus funds have not been touched. The total annual production of the three corporations in Biddeford and Saco is 18,000,000 pounds of cotton fabrics of various kinds. This is about 50,000,000 yards. The mills keep 5,000 people busy.

Preserving, or rather keeping eggs in cold storage, has many advantages in equalizing the supply of eggs, as well as the widening of the market, yet the quality so stored is soon rendered inferior. There are large lots of eggs now in market placed in cold storage during the glut of last spring, which have proved hard of sale at a profit, and many of which are now musty, inferior, and only fit for dressing skins and bakers' use in pies and cakes. No practical method has yet been devised for keeping eggs for any considerable time in their original freshness and quality.

A London lawyer suffered a long time from lead poisoning before the doctors discovered that it was owing to his use of snuff put up in so-called tin-foil wrappers. According to the *Medical Press* there are now on record thirty-four cases of this kind. Some samples of moist snuff contain 250 per cent. of lead.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is making experiments with electric lights for use in its passenger-cars. The experiments have progressed so favorably that it is believed that in a few months the electric light will be introduced into all the passenger cars on its various lines.

M. C. Congdon has purchased the furniture stock belonging to the Kidder estate, at Cedar Springs, and will continue the business at the old location.

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, MARCH 11, 1885.

Michigan Dairyman's Association.

Organized at Grand Rapids, February 25, 1885.

President—Milan Wiggins, Bloomingtondale.
Vice-Presidents—W. H. Howe, Caprice; F. C. Stone, Saginaw City; A. P. Foltz, Davison Station; P. A. Rockfellow, Carson City; Warren Haven, Bloomingtondale; 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—Third Tuesday in February, 1885.
Membership Fee—\$1 per year.
Official Organ—THE MICHIGAN TRADESMAN.

Merchants and Manufacturers' Exchange.

Organized at Grand Rapids October 8, 1884.

President—Lester J. Rindge.
Vice-President—Chas. H. Leonard.
Treasurer—Wm. Sears.
Executive Committee—President, Vice-President and Treasurer, ex-officio; O. A. Ball, one year; L. E. Hawkins and R. D. Swartout, two years.
Arbitration Committee—L. M. Clark, Ben W. Putnam, Joseph Houseman.
Transportation Committee—Samuel Sears, Geo. B. Dunton, Amos S. Musselman.
Insurance Committee—John G. Shields, Arthur Meigs, Wm. T. Lamoreaux.
Manufacturing Committee—Wm. Cartwright, E. S. Pierce, C. W. Jennings.
Annual Meeting—Second Wednesday evening of October.
Regular Meetings—Second Wednesday evening of each month.

POST A.

Organized at Grand Rapids, June 28, 1884.

OFFICERS.

President—Wm. Logie.
First Vice-President—Lloyd Max Mills.
Second Vice-President—Stephen A. Sears.
Secretary and Treasurer—L. W. Atkins.
Executive Committee—President and Secretary, ex-officio; Chas. S. Robinson, Jas. N. Bradford and W. G. Hawkins.
Election Committee—Geo. H. Seymour, Wallace Franklin, W. H. Downs, Wm. B. Edmunds and D. S. Haugh.
Room Committee—Stephen A. Sears, Wm. Boughton, W. H. Jennings.
Next Meeting—Last Saturday evening of each month.
Next Meeting—Saturday evening, March 28, at "The Tradesman" office.

The past winter has been a rough and hard one. The inclement weather, the dull business, slack employment, low wages, troubles abroad, social ferment, apprehensions of class conflict, have been supplemented lately by fires and distressful losses of life. It is to be hoped that the advent of spring ushers in a new order of things, in which the disorders incident to of the past few months will be the exception instead of the rule.

'Savage & Farnum, the Detroit advertising agents, write THE TRADESMAN, soliciting an advertisement for their forthcoming "Manual," in consideration of which they agree to "send you [us] considerable business during the coming year." THE TRADESMAN conducts its advertising business on its own merits and is not open to bribes of this character. The less business men have to do with advertising agents in general—and Savage & Farnum in particular—the better it will be for them.

THE TRADESMAN is gratified at the numerous evidences of appreciation on the part of the reading public in behalf of Soliman Snooks' unique contributions to this paper—the more so because they are the old gentleman's first attempts to gain public recognition. The free latitude accorded the writer in the choice and treatment of his subjects renders it necessary that THE TRADESMAN disclaim any responsibility for any statements he may have made in the past or may utter hereafter. It is essential that this fact be kept in mind, as THE TRADESMAN, as a journal, never expresses opinions on politics, religion or any other subject foreign to trade and commerce.

Purely Personal.

Homer Klap, of DeJager & Klap, is the father of a nine-pound youngster.

Fred. Fallas has returned from a trip to Boston, made in the interest of his father E. Fallas.

Frank L. Orcutt, of the wholesale produce firm of Orcutt & Co., of Muskegon, was in town yesterday.

W. Parkhurst, of the firm of Parkhurst Bros., general dealers at Nunica, was in town Monday on his way to New Orleans.

W. E. Beeson, of the firm of Wood, Beeson & Co., left Monday for a two weeks' trip through Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

O. F. Conklin, of Coopersville, and John and J. A. Wagner, of Eastmanville, were in the city Monday on their way to the New Orleans Exposition.

Frank Smith, of Darling & Smith, and D. Gerber, of D. Gerber & Sons, representative merchants of Fremont, have returned home, the former from the inaugural ceremonies at Washington and the latter from the Southern Exposition at New Orleans.

Dr. C. S. Hazeltine has returned from Jamestown, N. Y., whither he was summoned by the dangerous illness of his father and brother. The latter died the morning he arrived at Jamestown, but his father's health has since improved very materially.

H. J. Courtwright, of Duck Lake, has been appointed general agent of this State for the Hamilton patent display chart.

AMONG THE TRADE.

IN THE CITY.

Clark & Ocker will put in a planing mill on the west side, just north of the Phoenix Furniture Co.

N. H. Robinson has engaged in the grocery business at Oakfield Center. The stock was purchased in this city.

The Fuller & Rice Lumber Co. are putting it a ten-inch sticker or moulding machine, manufactured by the Egan Co., of Cincinnati.

John J. Lynch has engaged in the dry goods and notion business at 164 Summit street. Spring & Company furnished the stock.

Hester & Fox are now pleasantly located at their new machinery warehouse at 130 Oakes street, and are getting in a full line of machinery.

Thos. Terwerda has engaged in the grocery business at the corner of Alpine avenue and Seventh street. Clark, Jewell & Co. furnished the stock.

Alfred J. Green, for the past four years with Ira O. Green, three years as traveling salesman, has engaged in the produce and commission business on his own account at 154 Fulton street.

Stephen Bitley, the Pierson lumberman, was in town Monday. He started up his shingle mill at Bitley Siding last Tuesday and is operating the same at its full capacity—about 40,000 per day.

J. W. Eardley, the Cascade farmer and agricultural implement manufacturer, turned out 1,200 hay racks last season and intends making about half that number the coming summer. He also made about 100 ground rollers and will double that number.

D. B. Van Buren, the East Leonard street druggist, has been closed on a chattel mortgage for \$700, held by Alonzo Clement. Van Buren claims that he will engage in business again, but as he has neither capital nor credit, the time when he will resume is somewhat in doubt.

Ira O. Green has 2,000 bushels of beans in storage, which have cost him on an average of \$1 per bushel, and on which he is confident he will realize \$2,000 profit another season. His reason for expecting higher prices is that a crop so large in amount and so fine in quality comes only about once in ten years, and that a small crop, inferior in quality, invariably follows.

E. Fallas is now located in the double basement at 97 and 99 Canal street, which he has fitted up expressly for the butter and egg business. Included in the improvements is a butter working room in the rear, 20x30 feet in dimensions. Mr. Fallas pickled 17,000 dozen of eggs last season, and claims to be the only packer in Michigan who came out whole on the investment.

The repairs on W. T. Lamoreaux's block at 71 Canal street are now entirely completed, and the result is one of the handsomest and best arranged establishments in the city. The first floor is occupied as a seed and grain salesroom, the second floor for grain storage, and the third floor and basement for general storage. Every floor has an elevator connection, and each department is so arranged as to reduce the labor incident to the handling of grain and other heavy merchandise to the minimum.

It is estimated by those who are in a position to judge with some degree of accuracy that Grand Rapids dealers have shipped 200 carloads of potatoes into the Southern States during the present season and that the dealers along the line of the G. R. & I. and C. & W. M. Railways have shipped 100 carloads more, making 400 in all. Fully 500,000 bushels—equivalent to 1,000 carloads—are awaiting a market between Grand Rapids and the Straits, and will have to be moved, if moved at all, within the next six or eight weeks. Local dealers are buying cautiously, as it is uncertain which way the market will go, although the experience of previous years renders a decline more probable than an advance.

"I am glad to note that THE TRADESMAN's wholesale condemnation of the recklessness in meeting bills characteristic with some dealers is having a beneficial effect," said a representative jobber. "So far as our house is concerned, we have heard from a number of former customers whose accounts have long since been passed to the debit side of the profit and loss account. Several customers whom we had come to regard as wholly worthless and who have long been rated as undesirable, have straightened up the old matters and met new bills with a promptness which has completely redeemed their credit. These circumstances satisfy me that a large proportion of our slow-paying trade owe their condition to negligence quite as much as to misfortune, and that a proper understanding of the promptness with which the jobber is compelled to meet his bills will spur the retailer up to unusual exertions and enable him to cast off the lethargy which kills his credit and disgusts his creditors."

AROUND THE STATE.

C. D. Hobart, grocer at Jackson, is selling out.

Henry Kessel, grocer at Port Huron, is dead.

Elmira is said to be a good location for a crockery store.

L. C. Webb succeeds Webb & Mead in the clothing business at Mason.

J. H. Robb succeeds C. D. Hobart in the grocery business at Jackson.

Geo. Getty succeeds Chas. Rolph in the saw mill business at Shelby.

T. M. Wolverton contemplates erecting a new store building at Blanchard.

Danforth & Son succeed J. Greenup & Co. in the grocery business at Rodney.

Jno. McClelland succeeds J. D. Woodbury & Co. in general trade at Portland.

Bender Bros. succeed Naylor & Co. in the dry goods and carpet business at Sturgis.

Wesley Monger succeeds Monger & West in the hardware business at Eaton Rapids.

Norton & Lester, general dealers at Saranac, have dissolved, L. M. Lester succeeding.

Bechtel & Godfrey have closed their meat market, at Freeport, and dissolved partnership.

Henry Seaman, grocer at Greenville, is reported closed under a \$1,000 chattel mortgage.

Peter L. Conine succeeds P. L. Conine & Co. in the hardware business at Battle Creek.

Watsworth & Westbrook succeed Chas. Remaly & Son in the meat business at Eureka.

Geo. W. Sly has moved his stock of drugs from Muir to Monroe, where he will continue the business.

Grenhuis & Koffers succeed Grenhuis, Weil & Co., in the clothing business at Grand Haven.

L. Perrigo has engaged in the drug trade at Burnip's Corners, occupying Heck & Goodman's old stand.

Wattles & Wood, hardware dealers at Battle Creek, have confessed two judgments aggregating \$10,948.04.

H. E. Grand-Girard, the Big Rapids groceryman, made an assignment Monday to F. Fairman. Liabilities, about \$2,200.

Henry Flynn, the Big Rapids groceryman, has bought Geo. Higgins' grocery stock at Byers, and will operate the latter as a branch establishment.

Malcom Winnie, late of the firm of Winnie Bros., has purchased the stock of groceries and provisions of Roland & Co., at Traverse City, and will continue the business.

Dibble Bros., general dealers at Burnip's Corners, have purchased Heck & Goodman's stock at that place and consolidated it with their own. They have sold their drug stock to Luther Perrigo, who will carry on the drug and wallpaper business at Heck & Goodman's old stand. The latter gentlemen are looking for a new location and think some of engaging in trade at Dor.

Theron Stafford, the Ravenna druggist and groceryman, has sold his stock and store building to Joseph Hanville and F. C. Thatcher, who will continue the business under the firm name Jos. Hanville & Co. Mr. Stafford contemplates re-engaging in the drug business in some Northern town, to which plan every traveling man who is acquainted with the genial Theron will say "amen."

MANUFACTURING MATTERS.

Jas. Campbell will soon start up his saw mill at Westwood.

Hiatt & Lamin are building a new saw mill in Lapin River.

W. H. Thompson has purchased A. A. Bleazby's interest in the Mancelona handle factory, and is now sole owner of that establishment.

Lee & Brown's new roller flouring mill, at Saranac, was started last Tuesday, when it was ascertained that the establishment has a daily capacity of 140 barrels per day.

It is stated that if Cadillac gets another railroad one of the monied men there will sink a well for salt, and experiment in the manufacture of paper from sawdust.

L. L. King and D. A. Gaylord have each purchased a quarter interest in J. G. McElwee's picture backing factory at Big Rapids, and the firm name will be Jas. G. McElwee & Co.

Butters & Peters, at Ludington, are adding to their mill building, and in the spring will put in a gang of twenty-eight saws. The firm is also enlarging its capacity for manufacturing shingles.

James Towle, of Greenville, has purchased of the Wager Lumber Co. the Derby lake mill, three miles west of Stanton, and will move it to the site of the one recently burned, near Sheridan.

J. Van Putten & Co., proprietors of the Holland City Butter Tub Factory, have added a line of shingle machinery and will cut shingles in addition to the regular manufacture of their butter tubs.

S. D. Kimbark, the well-known heavy hardware and wagon stock dealer of Chicago, has established at Quincy, on the Michigan Central railroad, a hardwood lumber saw mill and wagon stock factory, with a capacity of 25,000 feet a day.

Hastings Democrat: The croquet factory was shut down Monday and Tuesday, on account of the breaking of the cold water pump. Several important orders have recently been booked, and the factory will be worked nearly to its full capacity. An Owosso concern is filling some orders for polo bats for the company.

At Sherman, Wexford county, where a considerable number of maple logs are to be put in this season, the experiment is to be tried of plugging them, so as to form an air chamber, and painting their ends so that they will float. It is thought that if this can be practiced, a large business in getting out maple can be done in that vicinity.

C. A. Warren, the Orono general dealer, has purchased the W. H. Whipple grist mill, including power, at Reed City, and is preparing to remove the same to Orono, where he will add a saw mill, having a capacity of 10,000 feet per day. The flour mill will

have a daily capacity of 35 barrels, the whole being driven by a twenty-five horsepower engine.

A Shelby correspondent writes: Wheeler Bros., A. G. Avery, Paton & Andrus, J. Tyler, and Geo. W. Woodward & Son, being the five heaviest losers by the Pullman & Hinchman failure, bought, last summer, the entire Pullman & Hinchman property except the boiler and engine, and at present they have negotiations well under way to purchase more machinery and engage in a new manufacturing enterprise whereby they will be likely to make their losses good, and at the same time give employment to a large number of men.

STRAY FACTS.

Eight coal kilns will be put in at Elmira the coming season, which will furnish a market for large quantities of hardwood.

The J. W. French Manufacturing Co., manufacturer of pulp and paper at Three Rivers, has given two chattel mortgages aggregating \$52,000, and called a meeting of creditors for March 20.

Northwestern Lumberman: It is said that the Chicago & West Michigan Railway is under bonds to have an extension finished to Traverse City by the time the insane asylum there is finished, which will be next fall. This may account for the quietude of Traverse City's leading property owners when Frankfort, Elk Rapids, Charlevoix and the rest, are agitated about railroads.

Ovid Union: Assignee Darragh, of Grand Rapids, was in town Tuesday looking after matters in the interests of the creditors of Sowers & White. The suits brought to break the mortgages given by the failed firms to secure the bank for its loans, will retard a final adjustment of affairs, the assignee says; following this is a general shrinkage of the securities when converted into cash.

J. O. Chapin, formerly engaged in cheese making at the Rathbun factory, at Saranac, is now foreman of the Lowell Creamery Co., at Lowell. All of the product of the latter establishment is branded "Crystal Springs."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Advertisements of 25 words or less inserted in this column at the rate of 25 cents per week, each and every insertion. One cent for each additional word. Advance payment.

WANTED—Situation by a young man in a grocery or general store. Four years' experience. Good references. Address Care Box 276, Fremont, Mich.

WANTED—A good drug clerk. One who has had some experience in the wall paper trade and grocery trade preferred. Call or address, Albert E. Smith, Cadillac, Mich. 73*

FOR SALE—A nice, clean stock of drugs and stationery. No old stock. Will inventory less than \$1,500. Doing a nice business. Owns his own business to attend to. Inquire of The Tradesman. 73*

FOR RENT—New store building, at Elmira, neatly finished, with counters, drawers and shelves on both sides. Will rent or sell on easy payments. Inquire of D. C. Underwood. 73*

FOR SALE—Cheap for cash, a small stock of drugs and medicines in suburbs of Grand Rapids, Mich. Apply to H. B. Fairchild, City. 76*

WANTED—A situation as traveling salesman or clerk in a jobbing establishment. Have had eight years' experience in retail trade, and can give good references. Address, "M," care "The Tradesman." 81*

WANTED—An old, experienced butter and cheese-maker, who can furnish unexceptionable references as to ability and character, desires a permanent situation in a creamery or factory in this State. Address L. care THE TRADESMAN.

WANTED—A situation as traveling salesman for a grocery house. Have had 15 years' experience in the grocery business. Would prefer the route of the G. R. & I. R. R. north. Best of references given. Enquire at THE TRADESMAN office.

WANTED—Steady situation by an American 38 years of age, who is a practical mechanical draftsman and pattern maker. The best of references as to ability and character. Correspondence solicited. Address T. W. Beal, Box 566, Sandwich, Ill.

FOR SALE—Our stock of groceries and fixtures—the best location in the State. We are going out of business, and will offer some one a bargain. For particulars, address John R. Snyder, receiver for Lovejoy & Herriek, Big Rapids, Mich. 75*

WANTED—Correspondence with a right pert widder with a moderate fortune. References given and required. Address, with photograph, Soliman Snooks, Cant Hook Corners, Mich. 79*

FOR SALE—About 200 pounds of brevier type, size 10, is now used on THE TRADESMAN. Address this office.

Grind your own Bone,
Meat, Oyster Shells,
GRAHAM Flour and Corn
in the SEASIDE MILL
(P. Wilson's patent). 100 per
cent more made in keeping
FEED MILLS, Cleaners and Testimonials sent
on application. WILSON BROS., Easton, Pa.

THE ONLY
Luminous Bait

Patented Feb. 13, 1883. Re-issue Aug. 28, 1883.

FISHING
Sure Catch!
DAY OR NIGHT.

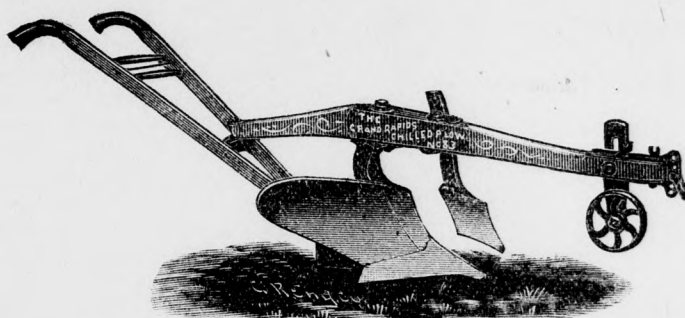
HARD and SOFT RUBBER MINNOWS.
No. 7, 70c each; No. 8, 80c each; No. 9, 90c each.
FLYING HELGRAMITES. No. 0, 80c each;
No. 1, 85c each; No. 2, 90c each; No. 3, \$1 each.
Samples of above baits sent post paid on receipt of price, or any three for \$2.
MALL GLASS MINNOWS, TRIPLE HOOK
FEATHERED, 60c each.
SOFT RUBBER FROGS, TRIPLE HOOK
FEATHERED, 60c each.
SOFT RUBBER GRASSHOPPERS, SINGLE
HOOK, 60c each.
SOFT RUBBER DOBSON, SINGLE HOOK,
60c each.
DEXTER TROLLING SPOON and MINNOW
Combined, Triple Hook Feathered, 60c each.
AKRON TROLLING SPOON, Triple Hook
Feathered, No. 1, 50c each; No. 2, 55c each;
No. 3, 60c each; No. 4, 65c each.
Send for descriptive circulars and testimonials.
Liberal discount to the Trade.

Enterprise Mfg. Co., Akron, Ohio.

GRAND RAPIDS M'F'G CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS!



FARMING TOOLS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Dairy Implements a Specialty.

Factory—Corner Front and Earl streets. Office and Sales-rooms—10, 12 and 14 Lyron street, Grand Rapids.

BLANCHARD BROS. & CO

—PROPRIETORS—

MODEL MILLS.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Gilt Edge Patent and White Loaf Brands of Flour.

Good Goods and Low Prices. We invite Correspondence.

Full Roller Process.

CORNER WINTER AND WEST BRIDGE STS., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

WM. SEARS & CO.

Cracker Manufacturers,

Agents for

AMBOY CHEESE.

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

APPLES!

We have a large Western order trade for Apples in car lots, as well as a good local demand, and also handle Evaporated and Sun-Dried Apples largely. If you have any of these goods to ship, let us hear from you, and we will keep you posted on market prices and prospects. We also handle Beans and Potatoes. Liberal Cash Advances made on Dried Fruit, also on Apples in carlots.

EARL BROS., Commission Merchants,

169 S. Water St., Chicago, Ill.

REFERENCE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

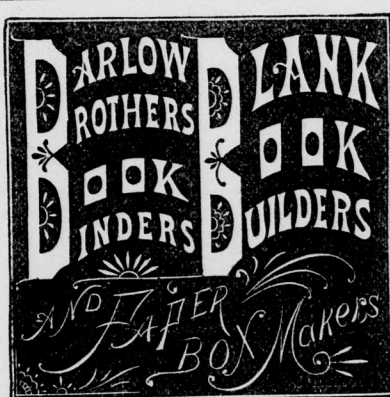
JOB PRINTING.

The Tradesman office has now first-class facilities for doing all kinds of

Commercial Work,

Such as Letter, Note and Bill Heads, Statements, Cards, Envelopes, Blank Orders, Circulars, Dodgers, Etc.

NEW TYPE, NEW PRESS, CLEAN WORK.



If in Need of Anything in our Line, it will pay you to get our Prices.

PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF
Barlow's Patent
Manifold Shipping Books.

Send for Samples and Circular.

Barlow Brothers,
GRAND RAPIDS - MICH.



C. S. YALE & BRO.,

—Manufacturers of—

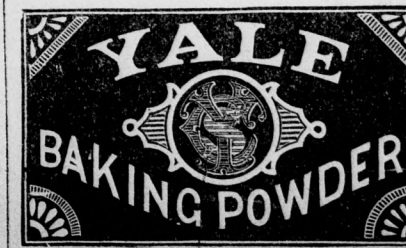
FLAVORING EXTRACTS!

BAKING POWDERS,

BLUINGS, ETC.,

40 and 42 South Division St.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.



Drugs & Medicines

Michigan State Pharmaceutical Association.

OFFICERS.
President—Geo. W. Cronter, Charlevoix.
First Vice-President—Geo. M. McDonald, Kalamazoo.
Second Vice-President—B. D. Northrup, Lansing.
Third Vice-President—Frank Wurzburg, Grand Rapids.
Secretary—Jacob Jesson, Muskegon.
Treasurer—Wm. H. Upcott, Detroit.
Executive Committee—H. J. Brown, A. B. Stevens, Geo. Gundrum, W. H. Keller, F. W. Fincher.
Next place of meeting—At Detroit, Tuesday, October 13, 1885.

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—John Peck, Chas. P. Bigelow, Jas. S. Cowin.
Board of Trustees—The President, Wm. H. Van Leeuwen, Isaac Watts, Wm. E. White, Wm. L. White.
Committee on Pharmacy—Hugo Thum, M. B. Kinn, A. C. Bauer.
Committee on Legislation—Isaac Watts, O. H. Richmond, Jas. S. Cowin.
Committee on Trade Matters—H. B. Fairchild, John Peck, Wm. H. Van Leeuwen.
Regular Meetings—First Thursday evening in each month.
Annual Meetings—First Thursday evening in November.
Next Meeting—Thursday evening, April 2, at "The Tradesman" office.

No Need for Further Legislation.

GRAND RAPIDS, March 10, 1885.

To the Editor of THE TRADESMAN:
DEAR SIR—I notice that a Grand Rapids druggist, in a communication to the Cedar Springs *Clipper*, makes a pretty effectual answer to an alleged "prominent citizen," who wants to see the Legislature enact a law compelling druggists to pay a State tax of \$200 for the privilege of selling liquor. As the writer states, there is no need for such an enactment, as the existing law provides that druggists shall sell liquor for no other than "medicinal, mechanical or sacramental purposes and it only remains for this provision to be enforced to put a stop to all such complaints.

In addition to the above, there are several other strong arguments to support the position taken. One is, that not one druggist in twenty can sell \$200 worth of liquor in a year as a druggist, let alone make that amount. So, as druggists must keep liquor for medicinal purposes, or shut up shop, it follows that should such a law be passed as "prominent citizen" wants, every druggist in the State would either be obliged to close up, or open a regular bar and dish whisky out by the drink to all, in order to sell enough to pay the tax. It is a very close shave at present for many druggists to even make enough to pay the Government tax, and I, for one, would not take out a license at all, were I not forced to do so by the public expecting me to keep liquors and refusing to trade with a druggist who does not.

Respectfully Yours,
O. H. RICHMOND.

"We are getting an excellent article of glycerine out of distillery dregs now," said a manufacturing chemist, "and as soon as the fact gets to be generally known the refuse of the worm of the still will be worth more than it ever was before. Glycerine is a constant product of the alcoholic fermentation of saccharine matter, and fermented drinks contain quantities of it. "In the distillation of liquids containing alcohol, the glycerine does not free itself from the mother or dregs, not being volatile, like the alcohol. The glycerine is taken from the mother liquor by the ordinary chemical methods and super heated steam is then brought to act in the residuum, which removes the impurities and leaves a choice quality of glycerine. These dregs are used very extensively in the manufacture of glycerine in France, but they have not come into much use in this country as yet."

The Chinese are said to make varnish by beating together fresh blood with quicklime, which is extensively used as a coating for wooden articles which they wish to make completely watertight. Von Scherzer, who first introduced this substance to the notice of Europeans, says he has seen in Pekin wooden chests that had been varnished with it, which, after a journey over Siberia to St. Petersburg and back, were still sound and perfectly watertight. Even baskets of straw used for the transportation of oils were made fit for the purpose by means of this varnish. Pasteboard coated with it becomes both in appearance and firmness, like wood. Articles requiring to be absolutely impervious are varnished twice, or at the most, three times, by the Chinese.

A Frenchman has invented a compound to take the place of linseed oil in the preparation of paint. It is composed of 600 parts of petroleum, 170 parts of cotton oil, 90 parts of thickened oil, 100 parts of bright Burgundy resin, 28 of siccativ and two of litharge. A preliminary step in the process is the exposure of a certain quantity of linseed oil to the air until it has acquired the consistency of syrup.

Any druggists who have not yet filled out the Legislative petitions sent them some time ago by Secretary Jesson should do so without delay and forward them to their respective representatives at Lansing. Remember that "delays are dangerous."

A composition for paint has recently been patented, consisting of creosote or dead-oil, coal-tar, spirits of turpentine, and lead-bag, in proportions.

Gates & Wilcox, druggists at Millbrook, have dissolved, Mr. Wilcox continuing.

MAKING THERMOMETERS.

How Our Heat Measures are Filled and Graded.

"When a thermometer is made," says a manufacturer, "the glass below first blows a bulb on the end of a longer tube. While this tube is hot, the end of the tube is inserted in mercury, and as the bulb cools, the mercury rises and fills the bulb. This process is repeated until the bulb and part of the tube are filled. The bulb is then immersed in snow or chipped ice, and the mercury drops to the freezing point, which is marked on the tube as thirty-two degrees, if a Fahrenheit scale is to be followed. Next the bulb is put in boiling water, and the point to which the mercury rises is marked on the scale as 212 degrees. Ten degrees of the mercury are now detached from the column by jarring, and the whole length of the tube is tested. The process is repeated with five degrees of the column being measured all the time by a standard thermometer to see if the tube is conical at any point. Common thermometers generally vary about two or three degrees, owing to the irregularity of the opening in the tube, which causes the mercury to rise slowly where the opening is too large, and too fast where the opening is too narrow. It requires great skill to blow a tube with a uniform opening the whole length. They should be allowed to stand not less than one month—one year is better—to allow the mercury to settle before the scale is made."

The self registering thermometer is used for marking the highest and lowest points reached within a given time. The bulb is filled with mercury, above which, in due time, inserted in a fine piece of steel spring, the remainder of the tube is filled with carbolic acid or creosote. The steel spring rests at the highest point it is pushed to by the mercury, and is afterward drawn down by a small magnet. By a duplex arrangement and reversing the scale, the lowest or coldest point is indicated in the same way. The deep sea thermometer is of the same pattern, and incased in a heavy copper tube, too, besides a self regulating attachment. The fever or clinical thermometers are made with great nicety, and are used for determining the temperature of the human body.

The "Sure Cure" Frauds.

A writer in the *Weekly Medical Review* says: "I have collected every catarrh, asthma, and hay fever 'sure cure' that is in the market, numbering in all fifty-eight, and have carefully examined them. Eighteen of these 'sure cures' are bald-faced frauds. One ounce of quassia chips, a pound of table salt, and forty gallons of water will make one barrel of 'sure cure' that sells for \$1 a bottle, holding six ounces; the same quantity of water, a pound of muriate of ammonia, a pound of ground cubeb, and a little common potash will make another 'cure' that sells for fifty cents a bottle, holding four ounces. These two are the best of the fifty-eight frauds."

Medical Advice by Telephone.

Husband—My wife has a severe pain in the back of her neck, and complains of a sort of sourness in the stomach.
Physician—She has malarial colic.
Husband—What shall I do for her?
[The girl at the "central" switches off to a machinist talking to a sawmill man.]
Machinist to Husband—I think she is covered with scales inside, about an inch thick. Let her cool down during the night, and before she fires up in the morning, take a hammer and pound her thoroughly all over, and then take a hose and hitch it to the fire plug and wash her out.
Husband has no further need for this doctor.

A Bad Case.

"Doctor, I wish you would prescribe for my husband."
"What ails him, madam?"
"That's what I don't know. Whenever I ask him for a new bonnet or anything of that kind he is very hard of hearing, but when I try to go through his pockets in the morning the lifting of his trousers wakes him from a sound sleep."
"If your husband is deaf, ma'am, I think I can cure him."
"But, doctor, wouldn't it be as easy to cure him of hearing so well in the morning?"

The Pharmacy Bill.

The pharmacy bill introduced by Senator Hueston has passed the Senate in committee of the whole, and will undoubtedly pass in the House. Representative Ford was seen by a reporter of THE TRADESMAN on Monday, and expressed the belief that the final passage of the bill was a foregone conclusion.

Furniture Facts.

John Schmitzer, furniture dealer and cabinet maker at Sebawaing, has sold out. The Bellevue Reclining Swing Chair Co. has been closed under chattel mortgage.

A. C. & W. J. Luyckx succeeds T. A. Luyckx in the furniture business at Detroit.

J. Chilver & Co. are rushed with work, being several weeks behind with their orders. Such a condition of affairs is a sure indication of the popularity of the establishment, and the best possible recommendation for the quality of work turned out. Whenever in need of book-binding of any kind, the business public would do well to call on them.

A new priming paint compound is composed of liquid asphaltum, rosin, linseed oil, turpentine or naphtha, and white lead in their relative proportions.

Chloride of zinc dissolved in alcohol makes a good flux for soldering metals.

Blunders in Drug Stores.

Behind a neat prescription counter the druggist sat smoking a cigar and talking with a friend, on a moist evening, when business in the drug store was less brisk than usual. Complex, yet faint, odors from hundreds of carefully labelled jars and bottles on the shelves mingled with the fragrance of tobacco smoke, and seemed to impart a mysterious charm to the conversation. "I have made it a point for thirty years," said the druggist, "to pay strict attention to a prescription while I am compounding it, and then drop it out of my mind entirely. That is the best way to avoid making mistakes."

A girl with a shawl over her head came in and presented a bottle and a piece of paper, on which her mother had written: "Please send five cents worth of orinika for sore throat." The druggist quietly poured some amica into the bottle, pasted on a label, took the proffered nickel, and sat down to resume his talk.

"As I was saying, I always forget a prescription as soon as I have filled it. Of course it is numbered and preserved for future reference, but if one of my regular customers should ask me to put up 'some more medicine same as the last you know,' I would have to send him home for the bottle which had the number of the prescription on it. If I attempted to remember all the medicines I mix I would soon be insane. A druggist ought to feel that when he fills a physician's order he holds the life of some person in his hand. To mistake one drug for another at such a time may cost a life. Such mistakes result from carelessness, as a rule, not from ignorance, as most people think."

"Dad wants a poor-house blister," said a boy who had entered the store unobserved.

"What does he want it for?"

"To put on ma's side where he—where it pain'er."

"Do you mean a porous plaster?"

"Oh! yessir."

"In nine cases out of ten, I believe," the druggist said, when he had an opportunity to take up the thread of his discourse again, "carelessness and not ignorance, is the cause of druggists' mistakes. A druggist who knows that he is not proficient in the business will look carefully at every jar or bottle which he uses in compounding an order. An experienced druggist, unless he is a careful man, will sometimes mistake one drug for another which has a similar appearance, because he neglects to look at the label. Such errors happen more easily when a man permits his prescription counter to become littered with drugs not wanted for immediate use. It is safer to clear the counter after each order is filled. The worst possible habit for a druggist however, is to remember prescriptions already compounded. When a man attempts the feat of thinking about an old prescription while he is at work on a new one, he is in a fair way to commit a murderous blunder."

"Good evening, doctor."

A man with a long, thin nose, who had entered softly, waited until the druggist had walked from the prescription counter to the front before he inquired in a low tone: "Is there any sickness in Mr. Pillbox's family?" I see his boy come in here awhile ago."

"If you wish to know about Mr. Pillbox's affairs you had better go and ask him. I do not make a practice of retailing gossip about my neighbors."

"Ah! Good evening."
"There is another reason why a druggist should forget his work when it is finished," said the compounder, after the inquisitive man had departed; "such a practice enables a man to keep the confidence of customers without trouble. Nothing is more fatal to the business of a druggist than a well-founded belief among his neighbors that he will gossip about persons who buy drugs from him. It is surprising how many persons make attempts to get information from druggists about their neighbors. I have given blunt answers in such cases, and, curiously enough, many of the persons who have appeared to be the most offended at my refusals to give information have become regular customers of mine. In such cases the golden rule can be followed with profit as well as with pleasure."

Michigan Talent in England.

From the Muskegon Chronicle.
Mr. Jacob Jesson has received a copy of the London, Eng., *Chemist and Druggist*, containing in full his paper on Perfumes and Formule for their Manufacture, read before the State Pharmaceutical Association at Detroit last September. The paper was first published in the Chicago *Druggist*, from which the *Chemist and Druggist* has copied it. The *Chemist and Druggist* is a 160 page monthly magazine and is the representative organ of the British drug trade. Mr. Jesson's paper has been widely published and is regarded very highly for its concise and practical character.

DUNHAM'S



THE BEST IN THE WORLD!

PRICE 50 CENTS.

WESTERN MEDICINE CO.,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

ACIDS.					Sarsaparilla, Honduras.	18	60
Acetic, No. 8.	9	@	10		Sarsaparilla, Mexican.	4	18
Acetic, C. P. (Sp. grav. 1.040).	30	@	35		Squills, white (Powd 35c).	15	15
Carbolic.	33	@	35		Valerian, English (Powd 30c).	12	25
Citric.	3	@	55		Valerian, Vermont (Powd 25c).	20	20
Muriatic 18 deg.	3	@	5		SEEDS.		
Nitric 36 deg.	11	@	12		Anise, Italian (Powd 20c).	5	15
Oxalic.	14 1/2	@	15		Bird, mixed in 1/2 packages.	5	@ 6
Sulphuric 66 deg.	3	@	4		Canary, Smyrna.	4	@ 4
Tartaric powdered.	12	@	15		Caraway, best Dutch (Powd 20c).	15	@ 18
Benzoic, English.	12	@	50		Cardamom, Aleppian.	2	@ 20
Benzoic, German.	12	@	50		Cardamom, Malabar (Powd 20c).	2	@ 25
Tannic.	12	@	15		Celery.	10	@ 10
AMMONIA.					Coriander, best English.	10	@ 10
Carbonate.	15	@	18		Fennel.	15	@ 15
Muriate (Powd. 25c).	14	@	14		Flax, pure (bbl 3 1/2).	3 1/2	@ 4
Aqua 16 deg or 31.	5	@	6		Foenugreek, powdered.	7	@ 8
Aqua 18 deg or 41.	6	@	7		Hemp, Russian.	5	@ 6
BALSAMS.					Mustard, white Black 10c.	5	@ 8
Copaiba.	55	@	60		Quince.	75	@ 75
Pir.	40	@	40		Rape, English.	6	@ 7
Peru.	2	@	00		Worm, Levant.	14	@ 14
Tolu.	50	@	50		SPONGES.		
BARKS.					Florida sheeps' wool, carriage.	2	@ 25
Cassia, in mats (Powd 20c).	11	@	11		Nassau.	2	@ 50
Cinchona, yellow.	18	@	18		Velvet Extra do.	1	@ 10
Elm, select.	13	@	13		Extra Yellow do.	85	@ 85
Elm, ground, pure.	14	@	14		Grass do.	65	@ 65
Elm, powdered, pure.	15	@	15		Hard head, for slate use.	1	@ 10
Sassafras, of root.	12	@	12		Yellow Reef, do.	1	@ 10
Wild Cherry, select.	20	@	20		MISCELLANEOUS.		
Bayberry powdered.	18	@	18		Alcohol, grain (bbl \$2.25, 7 gal.	2	@ 25
Hemlock powdered.	30	@	30		Alcohol, wood, 95 per cent ex. ref.	1	@ 25
Wahoo.	12	@	12		Anodyne Hoffman's.	50	@ 50
Soap ground.	30	@	30		Arsenic, Donovan's solution.	27	@ 27
BERRIES.					Arsenic, Fowler's solution.	45	@ 45
Cubeb prime (Powd 10c).	6	@	85		Annatto 1 lb rolls.	15	@ 15
Juniper.	6	@	7		Alum.	2 1/2	@ 3 1/2
Prickly Ash.	50	@	60		Alum, ground (Powd 9c).	3	@ 4
EXTRACTS.					Annatto, prime.	3	@ 4
Licorice (10 and 25 lb boxes, 25c).	27	@	27		Antimony, powdered, com'l.	4 1/2	@ 5
Logwood, powdered, pure.	37 1/2	@	37 1/2		Arsenic, white, powdered.	6	@ 6
Logwood, bulk (12 and 25 lb boxes).	9	@	9		Blue Soluble.	4	@ 5
Logwood, 1/2 (25 lb boxes).	12	@	12		Bay Rum, imported, best.	2	@ 25
Logwood, 1/4 do.	13	@	13		Bay Rum, domestic, H. P. & Co.'s.	2	@ 25
Logwood, 1/8 do.	15	@	15		Balm Gilead Buds.	40	@ 40
Logwood, ass'd do.	14	@	14		Beans, Tonka.	7	@ 69 1/2
Fluid Extracts—25¢ cent. off list.					Beans, Vanilla.	7	@ 69 1/2
FLOWERS.					Bismuth, sub nitrate.	2	@ 30
Arnica.	10	@	11		Blue Pill (Powd 70c).	2	@ 30
Chamomile, Roman.	25	@	25		Blue Viol.	6	@ 12
Chamomile, German.	25	@	25		Borax, refined (Powd 15c).	6	@ 12
GUMS.					Cantharides, Russian powdered.	2	@ 25
Aloes, Barbadoes.	60	@	75		Capsicum Pods, African.	18	@ 18
Aloes, Cape (Powd 24c).	17	@	17		Capsicum Pods, African pow'd.	18	@ 18
Aloes, Socotrine (Powd 60c).	50	@	50		Capsicum Pods, Bombay do.	4	@ 40
Ammoniac.	28	@	30		Carminc, No. 40.	4	@ 40
Arabic, extra select.	60	@	60		Cassia Buds.	12	@ 12
Arabic, powdered select.	60	@	60		Calomel, American.	75	@ 75
Arabic, 1st picked.	50	@	50		Chalk, precipitate English.	12	@ 12
Arabic, 2d picked.	40	@	40		Chalk, red fingers.	8	@ 8
Arabic, 3d picked.	38	@	38		Chalk, white lump.	2	@ 2
Arabic, sifted sorts.	35	@	35		Chloroform, Sumb's.	1	@ 100
Assafoetida, prime (Powd 35c).	25	@	25		Colocynth, dried.	5	@ 50
Bergamot.	55	@	60		Chloral hydrate, German crystals.	1	@ 70
Camphor.	19	@	22		Chloral do do cryst.	1	@ 70
Catechu, 1s (1/4 14c, 1/2 16c).	13	@	13		Chloral do Scherlin's do.	1	@ 70
Euphorbium powdered.	35	@	40		Chloroform do do crystals.	1	@ 75
Galbanum strained.	80	@	80		Chinchonidia, P. & W.	40	@ 45
Gamboge.	90	@	100		Cinchonidia, other brands.	40	@ 45
Guaiac, prime (Powd 45c).	35	@	35		Cinchona, (Powd 25c).	18	@ 20
Kino (Powdered, 30c).	20	@	20		Cochineal.	18	@ 20
Mastic.	20	@	20		Cocoa Butter.	16	@ 16
Myrrh, Turkish (Powdered 47c).	40	@	40		Copperas (by bbl 1c).	2	@ 70
Opium, pure (Powd \$5.75).	4	@	10		Corrosive Sublimate.	70	@ 70
Shellac, Campbell's.	10	@	20		Dragon's Blood drop.	50	@ 50
Shellac, English.	26	@	26		Egg, fresh.	2	@ 3
Shellac, native.	24	@	24		Ergot, fresh.	50	@ 50
Shellac bleached.	30	@	30		Ergot, sulphuric, U. S. P.	1	@ 1
Tragacanth.	30	@	100		Flake white.	14	@ 14
HERBS—IN OUNCE PACKAGES.					Grains Paradise.	25	@ 25
Hoarhound.	25	@	25		Gelatin, Capoe's.	90	@ 90
Lobelia.	25	@	25		Gelatin, French.	45	@ 70
Peppermint.	25	@	25		Glassware, Flint, 77 off, by box 60 off.		
Rue.	40	@	40		Glassware, green, 60 and 10 dis.	12	@ 17
Spearmint.	24	@	24		Glue, white.	16	@ 16
Sweet Majoram.	35	@	35		Glycerine, pure.	16	@ 20
Tanzy.	25	@	25		Hops 1/2 and 1/4.	25	@ 40
Thyme.	30	@	30		Iodoform 1/2 oz.	85	@ 100
Wormwood.	25	@	25		Indigo.	35	@ 40
IRON.					Insect Powder, best Dalmatian.	1	@ 10
Citrate and Quinine.	6	@	40		Iodine, resublimed.	1	@ 50
Solution mur., for tinctures.	20	@	20		Islinglass, American.	4	@ 10
Sulphate, pure crystal.	10	@	10		Japanica.	10	@ 15
Citrate.	8	@	8		Lead, acetate.	10	@ 18
Phosphate.	65	@	65		Lead, carbonate.	10	@ 15
LEAVES.					Lime, chloride, (1/2 2s 10c & 1/4 11c).	1	@ 1
Buchu, short (Powd 25c).	13	@	14		Lupuline.	1	@ 80
Sage, Italian, bulk (1/4 & 1/2, 12c).	18	@	20		Lycopodium.	50	@ 50
Senna, Alex, natural.	18	@	20		Mace.	30	@ 30
Senna, Alex, sifted and garbled.	22	@	22		Madder, best Dutch.	12 1/2	@ 13
Senna, powdered.	22	@	22		Manna, S. F.	25	@ 25
Senna tinnivelli.	10	@	10		Mercury.	60	@ 60
Vita Ursi.	35	@	35		Morphia, sulph. P. & W.	3	@ 300 2/3
Belledonna.	35	@	35		Musk, Canton, H. P. & Co.'s.	40	@ 40
Foxglove.	35	@	35		Moss, Iceland.	1	@ 10
Henbane.	35	@	35		Moss, Irish.	12	@ 12
Rose, red.	2	@	35		Moss, Spanish.	12	@ 12
LIQUORS.					Mustard, grocer's, 10 lb cans.	18	@ 18
W. D. & Co.'s Sour Mash Whisky.	2	@	25		Nutgalls.	23	@ 23
Druggists' Favorite Rye.	1	@	25		Nutmegs, No. 1.	1	@ 1
Whisky, other brands.	1	@	25		Nux Vomica.	1	@ 1
Gin, Old Tom.	1	@	25		Ointment, Mercurial, 1/4.	1	@ 1
Gin, Holland.	2	@	25		Paris Green.	17	@ 25
Brandy.	1	@	25		Pepper, Black Berry.	18	@ 18
Catawba Wines.	1	@	25		Pepsin.	2	@ 50
Port Wines.	1	@	25		Pitch, True Burgundy.	1	@ 20
MAGNESIA.					Quassia.	6	@ 7
Carbonate, Patterson's, 2 oz.	22	@	22		Quinia, Sulph. P. & W.	1	@ 100 1/2
Carbonate, Jennings's, 2 oz.	27	@	27		Quinine, German.	1	@ 100 1/2
Citrate, H. P. & Co.'s solution.	65	@	65		Red Precipitate.	1	@ 100 1/2
Calcined.	65	@	65		Selditz Mixture.	1	@ 25
OILS.					Strchnyia, cryst.	1	@ 10
Almond, sweet.	45	@	50		Silver Nitrate, cryst.	77	@ 80
Amber, rectified.	15	@	15		Saffron, American.	35	@ 35
Anise.	1	@	85		Sal Glauber.	2	@ 10
Bay 1/2 oz.	50	@	50		Sal Nitre, large cryst.	1	@ 10
Bergamont.	1	@	80		Sal Nitre, medium cryst.	9	@ 9
Castor.	18	@	10 1/2		Sal Rochelle.	1	@ 3
Cajuput.	2	@	00		Sal Soda.	6	@ 5
Cassia.	1	@	00		Salicin.	2	@ 15
Cedar, commercial (Pure 75c).	35	@	35		Santonin.	2	@ 50
Citronella.	75	@	75		Snuffs, Maceoboy or Scotch.	33	@ 33
Cloves.	1	@	20		Soda (by keg 3c).	37	@ 37
Cod Liver, filtered.	1	@	50		Spermace.	33	@ 33
Cod Liver, best.	3	@	50		Soap, Bi-Carbonate, DeLand's.	4 1/2	@ 5
Cod Liver, H. P. & Co.'s, 16.	6	@	00		Soap, White Castile.	14	@ 14
Crucifera.	1	@	00		Soap, Green do.	17	@ 17
Ergon.	1	@	00		Soap, Milled do.	11	@ 11
Geranium 1/2 oz.	75	@	75		Soap, do do.	1	@ 1
Hemlock, commercial (Pure 75c).	35	@	35		Soap, Mazine.	23	@ 23
Juniper wood.	50	@	50		Spirits Nitre, 3 F.	36	@ 36
Juniper berries.	2	@	00		Spirits Nitre, 4 F.	30	@ 30
Lavender flowers, French.	2	@	01		Sugar Milk powdered.	30	@ 35
Lavender garden do.	1	@	00		Sulphur, flour.	3 1/2	@ 4
Lavender spike do.	1	@	00		Sulphur, roll.	3	@ 3
Lemon, new crop.	1	@	40		Tartar, Potash.	2	@ 2
Lemon, Sanderson's.	1	@	50		Tar, N. C. Pine, 1/2 gal. cans 1/2 doz.	2	@ 70
Lemongrass.	1	@	20		Tar, do quarts in tin.	1	@ 80
Olive, Malaga.	2	@	75		Tar, do pints in tin.	1	@ 85
Olive, "Sublime Italian."	2	@	75		Turpentine, refined.	1	@ 100 1/2
Organum, red flowers, French.	1	@	25		Wax, White, S. & F. brand.	2	@ 25
Organum, No. 1.	1	@	50		Zinc, Sulphate.	7	@ 8
Pennyroyal.	1	@	50		OILS.		
Peppermint, white.	4	@	75		Capitol Cylinder.	7	@ 7
Rose 1/2 oz.	8	@	50		Model Cylinder.	7	@ 7
Rosemary, French (Flowers \$1.50).	65	@	65		Shields Cylinder.	7	@ 7
Sassafras.	60	@	60		Eldorado Engine.	4	@ 4
Savin.	1	@	00		Peerless Machinery.	3	@ 3
Sandal Wood, German.	4	@	50		Challenger's Patent.	3	@ 3
Sandal Wood, W. I.	7	@	00		Backus Fine Engine.	3	@ 3
Spearmint.	67	@	00		Black Diamond Machinery.	3	@ 3
Tansy.	4	@	50		Castor Machine Oil.	6	@ 6
Tar (by gal 50c).	10	@	12		Castor, refined.	1	@ 100 1/2
Wintergreen.	2	@	30		Paraffine, 28 deg. mercur.	1	@ 1
Wormwood, No. 1 (Pure \$5.00).	4	@	00		Sperm, winter bleached.	1	@ 1
Wormseed.	2	@	50		PAINTS.		
POTASSIUM.					Whale, winter.	70	@ 70
Bicromate.	14	@	14		Lard, extra.	6	@ 5
Bromide, cryst. and gran. bulk.	36	@	36		Lard, No. 1.	55	@ 55
Chlorate, cryst (Powd 25c).	19	@	19		Linseed, pure raw.	51	@ 51
Iodide, cryst. and gran. bulk.	2	@	90		Linseed, boiled.	54	@ 54
Prussiate yellow.	28	@	28		Nest's Patent, white, strained.	70	@ 70
ROOTS.					Spirits Turpentine.	1	@ 100 1/2
Alkanet.	20	@	20		VARNISHES.		
Aitha, cut.	25	@	25		No. 1 Turp. Coach.	1	@ 100 1/2
Arrow, St. Vincent's.	17	@	17		Extra Turp.	1	@ 100 1/2
Arrow, Taylor's, in 1/2 and 1/4.	13	@	13		Coach Body.	2	@ 750 1/2
Blood (Powd 18c).	12	@	12		No. 1 Turp. Damar.	55	@ 55
Calamus, peeled.	18	@	18		Extra Dry-r, No. 1 Turp.	70	@ 70
Calamus, German white, peeled.	35	@	35		PAINTS.		
Elecampane, powdered.	20	@	20		Red Venetian.	1	@ 1
Gentian (Powd 15c).	10	@	10		Ochre, yellow Marsilles.	13	@ 13
Ginger, African (Powd 15c).	13	@	14		Ochre, yellow Bernadine.	13	@ 13
Ginger, Jamaica bleached.	17	@	17		Putty, commercial.	2 1/2	@ 2 1/2
Golden Seal (Powd 30c).	27	@	27		Putty, strictly pure.	2 1/2	@ 2 1/2
Hellebore, white, powdered.	25	@	25		Vermilion, dried.	60	@ 60
Ipecac, Rio, powdered.	1	@	10		Vermilion, English.	60	@ 60
Jalap, powdered.	1	@	10		Green, Peninsular.	16	@ 17
Licorice, select (Powd 12 1/2).	12	@	12		Lead, red strictly pure.	54	@ 54
Licorice, extra select.	15	@	15		Vermilion, painted.	1	@ 1
Pink, true.	35	@	35		Whiting, white Spanish.	67	@ 67
Rhub, from select to choice.	1	@	00		Whiting, Gliders.	1	@ 10
Rhub, powdered E. I.	1	@	00		White, Paris American.	2	@ 2
Rhub, choice cut cubes.	2	@	00		Whiting, Paris English clift.	1	@ 1
Rhub, choice cut fingers.	2	@	25		Nest's Patent, white, strained.	1	@ 100 1/2
					Spirits Turpentine.	1	@ 100 1/2
					VARNISHES.		
					No. 1 Turp. Coach.	1	@ 100 1/2
					Extra Turp.	1	@ 100 1/2
					Coach Body.	2	@ 750 1/2
					No. 1 Turp. Damar.	55	@ 55
					Extra Dry-r, No. 1 Turp.	70	@ 70
					PAINTS.		
					Red Venetian.	1	@ 1
					Ochre, yellow Marsilles.	13	@ 13

CREAMERY BUTTER.

Paper read by C. B. Lambert before the Michigan Dairyman's Association.

Some writers of the present day have advanced the idea that creamery butter can only be made at private dairies. I cannot agree with them. Perhaps it may be that I have had no experience in private dairies. I will admit there are some that produce a very choice article, and bring the highest price in the best markets; but as I know what is required to constitute creamery butter, there is not one-tenth of the private dairies which, under the present system of setting the milk and preparing the cream for the cheese, can produce a creamery butter. I find there is a general idea among the farmers and dairymen, as well as many of the merchants, that if the milk is set in one of the many patented submerged creameries, that is all that is necessary to constitute it a creamery butter. But such are not the facts. It is not setting the milk in something called a "creamery;" but it is to set the milk where you can develop and retain those vegetable oil flavors that are necessary in creamery butter. Therefore, it cannot be done in private dairies without a large expense and then it would require extraordinary skill to produce a uniform article in flavor and texture day after day.

In manufacturing creamery butter at the factories, the requirements are much the same as for cheese. There should be a compulsory system, among the patrons, in the selection of cows—those that give a large percentage of butter—pasturage, water, care, and gentleness when milking. The feeding at the stable should consist of different kinds of grain, being fed morning and evening during the summer season, in winter three times a day. I will give the different grains and percentages which I know are the best to produce the largest amount of butter and the best flavor: Oat meal, 500 pounds; corn meal, 200 pounds; pea meal 150 pounds; bran 300 pounds; linseed meal 100 pounds; cotton seed 50 pounds. In summer feed each cow two quarts morning and evening. In winter, increase to three quarts at each feeding. The milk should be taken to the creamery morning and evening, should be strained and cooled to at least 80 degrees at the dairy. Milk taken to the factory twice a day produces a larger quantity and a much better quality of butter than when mixed and only taken once a day. Israel Boies, of Genoa, Ill., one of the best authorities in the United States, when alive, would pay five cents more per hundred for milk delivered twice a day, than for that delivered once, and in my experience I have found that Israel Boies was correct.

The operator, to be successful, must be a man of intelligence, good judgment, sensitive to all taints, and thoroughly acquainted with the properties of milk. In the construction of a creamery no expense should be spared. The butter maker should have perfect control of the temperature in the milk room. There should be a churning room, a cream room, a refrigerator and store room, a bountiful supply of pure, cold water and ice. The drainage should be perfect.

The pans for setting the milk should not hold more than 1,000 pounds to 1,200 pounds of milk with plenty of space under and around for cold water, with an apartment in the center of the pan four inches wide, forming a reservoir of cold water to cool the milk in the center. When receiving the milk, the strainer should set over a covered pail containing ice and salt, so as to expel the animal heat and cool the milk to a temperature of 62 degrees as quickly as circumstances will allow. Skimming the milk is a very important point in creamery butter making and one that will test the abilities of the operators to know when the flavors of the vegetable oils are developed, for they must retain them in the butter. These flavors may be fully developed from nine to eighteen hours after setting, when the cream should be taken off at once, with great care not to take any milk with it, for this cream should ripen without any foreign substances. It should then be placed in a pool of water at a temperature of 64 degrees. If the cream is at a temperature of 62 degrees, it should be stirred often while undergoing the ripening process. The cream that rises after the first skimming may be allowed to get a slight acid before skimming; but the milk should not be lapped, as the gases arising from milk in this stage has a tendency to destroy the flavors. The same care must be exercised when taking this cream off as into the first. Divide the cream of the first skimming in as many cream pails as are required, so that you can equally divide the second skimming with the first. It should then be placed in a pool of water at a temperature of 58 degrees, stirring it often to expel the gases as well as to equalize it. It should not remain in this pool longer than twelve hours before it is churned. The churn should be rinsed and cooled with cold water before the cream is put into it. If you wish to color the butter, use sufficient coloring for a bright dandelion, as that color will suit nearly every market. I consider the square churn the best now in use. When churning, the cream must be kept in a regular motion. If the cream is at a temperature of 58 degrees, and of the proper ripeness, from eight to twelve minutes will be sufficient time to separate the butter globules from the butter milk, leaving them in a granular form about the size of a grain of wheat. Then it is time to draw the butter milk from the churn. After that is done, rinse the butter with cold water, letting it drain off directly from the churn until the water which runs off looks quite clear. I would prefer a rubber hose and nozzle for this purpose. I then put wa-

ter into the churn at a temperature of 62 degrees, about the same quantity of water as there was of butter milk. Then close the churn and agitate it for a minute with the same motion as when churning. Then run the water off, and rinse it again. It will now be ready for the worker.

There are a great many different kinds of butter workers, but I have never used any that I think is as good as the lever. Why I prefer it, is this. I can tell just the amount of pressure I am using, or rather what is required, when working the butter. Never try to work too much butter at once. As soon as the butter is placed on the worker, press it slightly to see if there is any milk remaining in it. If so, press it evenly over the worker and rinse it, continuing to do so until the milk is all expelled. It should never be salted when there is any milk in it. Press the butter evenly over the worker one-half inch thick, then take three-quarters of an ounce of salt to the pound of butter, sprinkling the salt evenly over it. Should the butter have a dry appearance, moisten the salt with a little water, so it will not absorb the moisture from the butter to dissolve it, as that would weaken the flavor and leave white specks in the butter. It is necessary that the salt be all dissolved before the butter is packed. Then roll it up and press and roll until the salt is thoroughly mixed and dissolved, when it is ready to pack. Butter should never be set away to be reworked, as it injures the grain and flavor to work it after it becomes solid. Much care must be taken in packing butter. It should be packed perfectly solid, leaving no cavities to retain the air. There are many tubs of butter spoiled from this cause.

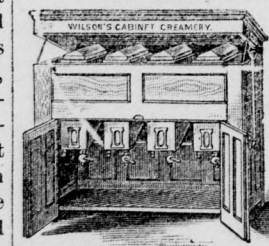
A word in regard to butter tubs. Those that are worm-eaten or put together loosely should not be allowed, as they would leak the brine and let the atmosphere get to the butter. They should be soaked thirty-six hours before using, twelve hours with cold water, then washed and rinsed, then soaked in weak brine twenty-four hours. As soon as the tub is packed full of butter draw a straight-edge across the top, then take the ladle and form a gutter around the edge of the tub, cover it with a piece of butter cloth and then cover that with salt. Fasten the cover on and set in the refrigerator. It should not be shipped until it has been packed twenty-four hours.

Before closing I must make some remarks concerning one of the most essential points in the manufacture of creamery butter—that is, in regard to the salt. Now, which is the best salt? There are many different salts in the market, but to my knowledge most of the butter makers use the salt that has a great name, therefore paying the highest price for it, without knowing the real per cent. of value it gives to the butter. What are the points which constitute the best salt for butter? Surely not the name or price paid for it. But a salt that has a softness in the grain, so as not to injure the grain of the butter when being worked, which will dissolve quickly and with a small amount of moisture, giving and retaining a tone to the flavor of the butter, but not to bring it to a standard immediately, as some of the foreign high-priced salts will do. I have tested many kinds of salt and find that the best salt for creamery butter are as I grade them: First, Michigan Dairy, and Stubb Brothers, Liverpool; second, Ross, Montreal; third, Higgins, Eureka; fourth, Onondagua; fifth, Ashton. No doubt some of the salt agents will spurn the idea of a cheap salt being the best for butter, but, nevertheless, I am convinced that such are the facts, and would use the Michigan Dairy and Stubb Brothers salt, in preference to all others, for they contain the essential points—that is, softness of grain, require a small amount of moisture to dissolve them, toning and retaining the flavor of the butter, but not bringing it to a standard immediately. Neither do they contain the odor of the seaweed or fishy smell that are sometimes perceptible in the Higgins and Ashton salt. I would advise all butter makers to test the different salts, as I have done by salting half a churning with the first named salt, and the other half with any of the other salts. This I think will convince them as to which is the best salt for creamery butter.

There is something significant in the fact that Canada cheese has received the compliments of the foreign market over the New York dairies. The fact is, the Canadians are first-class cheese makers, and they are beginning to find it out.

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We pack a TIN ORDER in one of the lumps in each Butt which is good for either one pair of heavy No. 1 Kip Boots, or one pair of Fancy Calf Boots, or one pair of Calf Button Shoes.

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FOR SALE BY ALL FIRST CLASS JOBBERS.

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For all kinds of foreign and domestic FRUITS, PRODUCE, and MANUFACTURED GOODS of every description.

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Any goods consigned to us will have our best attention. We have STORAGE for over FIFTY carloads, either for light or heavy goods, and will furnish same for any length of time, at reasonable rates. If, at any time, there should be anything in this market you should wish to purchase, no matter what it is, we would be glad to correspond with you.

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A ("smash up the clothes boiler," "throw away the wash-board," "wash without labor") Soap; is not
A (grand piano, gold watch, house and lot with every bar, "save the wrappers") Soap; is not
A (towel, napkin, dish-rag, dry goods store thrown in) Soap; is not
A (here to-day and gone to-morrow) Soap; is not
A (sell a quarter of a box, and have the balance left on your hands) Soap;

—BUT IS—

The very best article in laundry and general family Soap ever put on the market. Big and lasting trade. Good margins to dealers. Grocers, if you have never tried "QUEEN ANNE SOAP," buy a sample box and you will always continue to handle it.

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SAMPLES TO THE TRADE ONLY.

House and Store Shades Made to Order.
68 Monroe Street, Grand Rapids.

Nelson Bros. & Co.

SOLIMAN SNOOKS.

Incidents Attending the Advent of a Roller Skating Rink.

CANT HOOK CORNERS, March 4, 1885.
Mister Editor of Tradesman:

DEAR SIR—I swon to gratus, if I kno whar to commence to begin to tell you the goins on during the past week. Some tinkered thing or other is all the time hapin to mar the harmny of things in general at the Corners. When one screw aint lose, then another is. The post office is yet a bone of contenshun, but that has ben overshadowed (modern meaning) by the skating rink excitement. Now you kno, Bro. Stowe, I'm a good natered man and a peaceful man and I want peace, even if I have to fight to get it, as I telled em durin the late war. But I never sposed for a minnit that any harm wood cum from such an inecent little thing as a roller rink. Ed Smikes told us lots about the rinks in your city and got us on to the plan to start one here. So I took a sheer in it along with Wilkins, the insurance man, and a cupple of others, and we fitten up a rink in the old Slathers' bldin, on Damlongue street, and went to quite a little lay out to bld an addition on behind it for skatin purposes.

Well, every thing went off as happy as cood be for a hull week, and then trouble commenced. Our revival got to rummin, you kno, full blast, and the town bein most too small to support both places, the consequences was that the preacher, Rev. Mr. Ropemin, went for our little venture one night, bald headed. He said, "Brothers and Sisters, I am sorry to say that you have in your midst one of them sinks of iniquity, hotbeds of sin, Hell holes of Satan and open doors to perdition, called a rink. I have noticed that but few of your young people are here to listen to the outpouring of the spirit, as I labor night after night. Whar are they? I say, Whar! Go to that vile den, the skating rink, and you will find them slidin and slippin around on wheels, to the seductive tones of a fiddle. Yes, bretherin and sister, a fiddle, think of it! What a terrible thing it is, that your children, your dear ones will pay 10 cents each to enter that reakin pit of sin, when they could come here to this church and get salvation without money and without price. Root it out, root it out, or your young folks and even many older ones will be damned."

Just as he finished this denunciation, I heard Wilkins back by the stove say "Well he be d—d." Wilkins is not a church member, and I am sorry to say he is a little profane at times.

I felt pretty all-fired streaked myself and diddnt kno what to say or do.

Just then Deakin Skinner riz and says, "Bretherin and Sisterin, I agree with the minister. We ought to root out all such things. Nip em in the bud, I say, nip em the bud afore they get too numerous. I am opposed to all such sinful amusements as rinks, dancin, theaters and all sich and I make a moshun that the house resolves itself in a committy of the hole and have summoned afore it Bro. Soliman Snooks, a member of this church, who, I understand, is one of the owners of the said skatin rink." (Great sensation.)

Bro. Potter seconded the motion made by the last speaker and also said that the recent dramatic entertainment at the Corners was, in his opinion, an enterin wedge driven by the Great Adversary.

I begun to get a leetle riled about this time and I noticed Wilkins was a hitchen around as if he was on a hot griddle. The preacher put the moshun and asked if any one had any remarks to make. So I riz and said as follers, towit, namely:

"Mr. Chareman, feller citizens, brothers and sisters: I am in favor of the moshun now pendin afore this onerary body. And I further move an amendment to the effect that the said committy of the hole also investigate, while they air about it, the effect of rinks in such towns as Grand Rapids and whether they effect the attendance at prayr meetins thar or not. Our worthy brothers who last spoke can no dout inform us, as they attended a meetin in that city a short time ago. I understand that they met a 'Gent from Texas' at that meetin who probably gave them much light on this subject."

Wilkins got Bro. Jones to support the moshun to amend, but Deakin Skinner was on his feet in about 2 seconds, and you ought to seen his face. It was a sickly yaller, except the end of the nose, which was a nice royal purple: "Mister Moderator" (the Deakin is used to setin on a skool board) "on further thinkin this matter over, I beg the liberty to withdraw the original moshun, with the consent of my seconder, on the grounds that perhaps it wood be unwise to stir up dissensions in the church just at present and out of respect to our worthy brother, Soliman Snooks." (Clappin of hands back by the stove.)

Bro. Potter hastened to withdraw his second, so the thing fell threw.

Oh, no; I gess not. Soliman aint asleep, not this evening, he haint. When old Skinner and Bro. Potter gets threw this toll gate without payen, they will have to be mighty spry in the mornin.

Bro. Ropemin was astonished at the effect of my little orashun, and said, "Will some one else make a similar moshun?"

Just then up popped Wilkins and said, "May it please the onerable court, I wood like to ask the onerable court, if he cood inform us as to when he, the said onerable court, last heard from Miss Rosa Hopkins,

of Quenden, Massachewitsits, who vanished and disappeared on or about the time the revival broke up thar, that was conducted by this onerable court."

Jerusalem! I never seen the beat of it, the way the beloved evangelist wilted. The "Court" did not seem to be "pleased" at all, so as the meetin was about out for the evening any way, he closed in due form. It was too bad for Wilkins to come out in that way and I told him so on the way home. Says I: "What was you a drivin at any how? what do you kno about that matter?"

He says: "Never you mind, Sol., I kno what I'm about. I'm onto his little racket and dont you forget it. Its 'All in a Life Time' and a friend of mine at Fall River Massachewitsits posted me on his record. He is a sheep in wolf's clothing, but I wood a held my gab and not a'gin him away, if he had let our rink alone."

I felt pretty bad at the way things was goin but I dont kno but Wilkins was about right after all, for next evenin we all waited at the church a hull hour, but the evangelist failed to materialize and on investigatin we found he had left town bag and baggage, and to make matters worse, one of our most shinin lights and a constant attendant on the revival durin the past ten days, Miss Mary Jane Potts, is also missen.

By gum! I wish we had never started that confounded rink, which I fear is responsible for all this trouble.

Old Potts is a flyin round now with a duble barrelled shot gun on his shoulder, a revolver in his hip pocket (Crouch-Holcomb patern) and blood in his eye. If he comes across the evangel I fear carnage will follow.

I tell you Bro. Stowe, we can't be too careful in hirein strangers, and I gess that good old reliable Parson Muger will do the savin of soles at the Corners, for little while any way.

The sowin circle, for the benefit of the heathen, met last night at Dekin Prattis house, and I am told that the ladies cum to the verdict after much discussing, that Mary Jane Potts was "no better than she shoold be" and that she probably enticed Bro. Ropemin to wander from the narrrer path.

I swon to grashus! if I can see it in that light, and the Widder Spriggs cood not either. She was present and give the circle a piece of her mind and a good chunk of it to. She is a spunky little critter, when she thinks wimmin are "trod on," as she calls it, and I heard her say a while ago that she believed she wood have more respect for Adam, if he had stood up to the rack and said:

"Aye, Lord, it was I, even I was the hair pin that picked that apple and Eve only just ate the core of it. Punish me, but dont for Heavens sake, multiply the sorrows of poor Eve."

I am inclined to think the widder is about right, for cum to think of it, the man, when it comes to forbidden fruit, most generally takes the meat and leaves the core and seeds for the poor partner in the transaction. I tell you, I believe in sticken up for the wimmin folks, for, you see, my mother was a woman and by a strange coincidence my sister and wife was, too.

Unless unkle Potts shoots someone, or some other calamity happens this week, I think I shal devote my next epistle to treatin on fools in general and the "stop my paper" fool, in particular.

The Corners is all broke up just now over the triberlations of the past few days, but we are growin cammer every minnit. With charity towards all,

SOLIMAN SNOOKS,
G. D., P. M. and J. P.

James Blackmore succeeds Blackmore & Stratton in general trade at Leslie.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Andre Bros. has been dissolved. The business will be continued by H. Andre & Son, who will pay all bills against the late firm, and to whom all the accounts due the late firm are payable.
JENNISONVILLE, March 2, 1885.

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Grand Rapids, Feb. 27, 1885. J. Vogel.

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MANUFACTURED.

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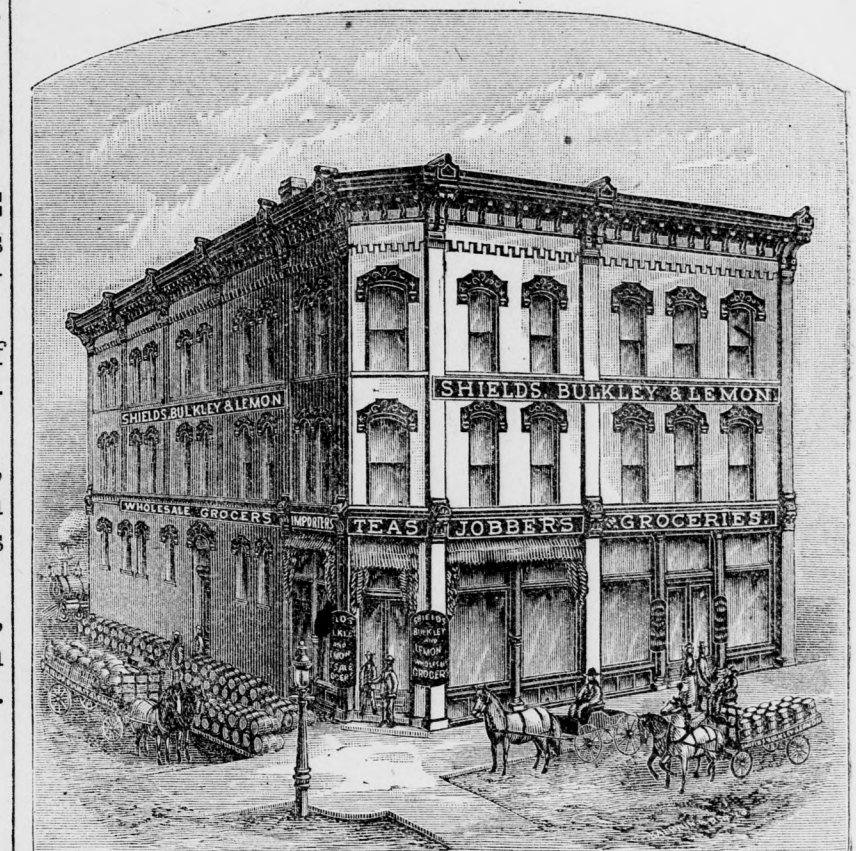
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