

# The Michigan Tradesman.

VOL. 2.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1885.

NO. 78.

**JOHN CAULFIELD**  
Is our Agent in Grand Rapids  
for our Famous

**Galvanic Soap**

THE BEST  
**EASY WASHER**  
MANUFACTURED.

**B. J. Johnson & Co**  
MILWAUKEE.

**RETAILERS,**

If you are selling goods to make  
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**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 guar-  
antee 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.

**FOR MAHOGANY!**  
ADDRESS

**HENRY OTIS,**  
IMPORTER, NEW ORLEANS

**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,**

**KING OF COLD  
KING OF PAINS.**  
Inflammatory Diseases.

For Sale by F. Brundage & Co., Muskegon;  
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Walsh & Son, Holland. Manufactured by  
N. G. VANDERLINDE, Muskegon.

**G. ROYS & CO**  
No. 4 Pearl Street, Grand Rapids.

**WHIPS**  
—AND—  
**LASHES**

NEW GOODS. New  
Prices down to the whale-  
bone. Goods always sale-  
able, and always reliable.  
Buy close and often.  
ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

**MAYHEW'S HEELERS**

A WORD WHY STOCKING HEEL  
PROTECTORS SHOULD  
BE WORN.

A pair will save their cost five  
times over. Also prevents slipping  
of the foot or shoe at the heel.

Trade supplied by  
**G. R. Mayhew,**  
86 Monroe St.,  
GRAND RAPIDS.

**W. N. FULLER & CO**  
DESIGNERS AND

**Engravers on Wood,**

Fine Mechanical and Furniture Work, In-  
cluding Buildings, Etc.,  
49 Lyon St., Opposite Arcade,  
GRAND RAPIDS MICH.

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Pierce Block, Grand Rapids, Michigan.  
Practices in State and United States Courts.  
Special attention given to  
MERCANTILE COLLECTIONS.

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

**GRAND RAPIDS GRAIN AND SEED CO.**  
71 CANAL STREET.

**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.

**Fermentum.**

The Only Reliable COMPRESSED YEAST.  
Grocerymen and bakers wishing to add a  
good-paying article to their stock would do  
well to send for samples and prices, which will  
be furnished free. Directions for using with  
each package.

**P. SPITZ, Grand Rapids, Mich.**

**A Good Chance for Business.**

A Bakery, in Grand Rapids, No. 9, South Di-  
vision Street. The bakery has a large and con-  
venient Ice Cream Parlor and the bakery is  
first-class in all its appointments and has a  
good Holland and general trade. The reason  
for selling is that I am going into other busi-  
ness.

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

**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 at-  
tended to.

**EDMUND B. DIKEMAN,**

—THE—  
**GREAT WATCH MAKER,**

—AND—

**JEWELER,**

44 CANAL STREET.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

**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

**ALBERT COYE & SONS,**

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

**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.

## AMONG THE PINES.

Certain Social Phases in Northern Michi-  
gan—No. 6.

Chas. Ellis in the Current

"Is this the post-office, madam?"

I was told that the post-office was in the  
house on the north-east corner, at "the cen-  
ter." The center I found to be the crossing  
of two country roads. On one corner stood  
a neat school-house, on another a building  
that was town-hall, church, grange-hall, ball-  
room, etc., while on a third stood the farm  
house to which I had been directed for the  
post-office. Stepping into the kitchen, din-  
ing-room, sitting-room, etc., I found a some-  
what portly female, with heavy lips, flabby  
cheeks, and skim milk-colored hair, whom I  
at once concluded was the head of the fam-  
ily. In response to my question she rolled  
her hard eyes over me, but said nothing.  
Evidently she had taken me by the cut of  
my jib, that is, by my somewhat unique  
dress to be a camper. On repeating my  
question, she made a guttural noise, which  
I understood to mean "Yes," although she  
seemed to mangle the poor little letters ter-  
ribly as they passed through her teeth.

"Is there any mail here for —?"  
"D'no!" She seemed to be touching off a  
charge of dynamite inside of herself as she  
said it.

"Will you have the kindness to look, mad-  
am?"

She, he, or it looks at me instead, but  
makes no move and says nothing. Presently  
I venture again, thinking to gain her good  
graces by an expression of sympathy.

"Are you very ill, madam? Have you  
been this way long? What ails you my  
char—?" The sentence will never be fin-  
ished. While I speak she slips her moor-  
ings, and fills away point-blank for me, and  
I hurriedly clutch a life-buoy, expecting to  
be run down, when suddenly she tacks and  
stands off into an adjoining room. I wait  
two or three minutes, and she bows in again  
before the wind with a bone in her teeth,  
rounds to and drops anchor under the lee of  
the stove, but remains as dumb as a figure-  
head. Once more I venture to address the  
head of the family in what I intend to be  
my most captivating, gray-headed tones.

"Do you have it often, my dear mad—?"

"I'm not mad 'n' you'd better not come  
around here with any of yer camp lingo 'n'  
names if you don't want a head put on yer!"

"But, woman, —"

"I don't want any of yer butts around  
here! Keep yer mouth shut 'r I'll set the  
dog on yer!"

I begin to feel a trifle uncomfortable, and  
think of retreating without the mail, when a  
little dried-up old man slips in, sidles up to  
a closet, keeping an eye across the stove, and  
brings out a bundle of letters. He spells  
them through, delivers me what I claim, and  
I leave with an impression that the social  
sympathies of the people up here are not re-  
markably juicy, and I express a hope that  
the President will appoint some sagacious  
old Michigan bear as postmaster at "the cen-  
ter" before I have occasion to call again.

The religious ministrations of the people  
round about the backwoods districts are a  
good deal mixed. In a new country, when  
the settlers come from "all over," there is  
apt to be a great variety of theology rep-  
resented. But there is not enough of any one  
kind to create a fold and support a shep-  
herd, and so different kinds come occasion-  
ally and in that way all get something of  
their own faith preached. The preachers  
take voluntary contributions for their re-  
muneration, and are never overburdened  
with the "filthy lucre" of the world. The  
most prominent "persuasions" represented  
are Disciple, Congregationalist, Baptist and  
Methodist.

I fear that the truth will give an unattrac-  
tive showing for social relations in the prim-  
itive community. The intellectual activity  
is small, and there is, as a consequence,  
nothing to talk about save immediate sur-  
roundings and recent occurrences. Now, as  
what a horse or a dog does is of no impor-  
tance in comparison with what a baby does  
and says, or tries to do and say, it follows  
that where there are babies among them  
there will be nothing that will afford talk  
for them for a time like the doings and say-  
ings of their precious infants. But sweets  
pall and vinegar follows. Where two or  
three are gathered together, no matter in  
whose name, the talk invariably drifts into  
gossip about the neighbors, and so the hour  
or the evening is apt to be spent in talk that  
leaves people not more wise than when they  
met. But it must be admitted that this pe-  
culiarity is not confined to the backwoods.

The women generally have a far-away, ab-  
sent-minded, other-worldly, "over-there"  
look that is suggestive of "spirits." Indian  
doctors, roots and herbs, and such things.  
I am so struck with this that I am ready to  
believe that most of them are spiritualists,  
and am surprised to find that they are not.  
How shall I account for the difference be-  
tween the unintelligent woman of the back-  
woods and the intelligent woman of Mass-  
achusetts? I think back and soon touch a  
phase of barbarism. Among savages woman  
is the slave, the beast of burden, the conven-  
ient animal of man. As the more active  
branches of the race develop toward civiliza-  
tion, woman is abused less but retired more.  
This state of relationship virtually continues

yet, but only shows itself where the condi-  
tions are favorable, as they are in such a  
country as this. The man attends to all busi-  
ness. If there is stock to sell or flour to  
buy he attends to it. Here and there a man  
is found who allows "the woman" to go to  
store occasionally with butter and eggs to  
buy a calico dress, and get necessities for  
the children, but as a general thing the  
women see nothing, hear nothing, do nothing  
that ever shivers their brains with a  
thought above their daily drudgery. Upon  
the faces of such there must be that thought-  
less expression of which I have spoken,  
while the men, brought more into contact  
with the world, sharpened with barter and  
vulgar chaffing, seem altogether brighter.  
But the same grade of women living, say  
near Boston, will appear as bright as though  
they were altogether a superior being, until  
you get an opportunity to measure their  
minds, and then you find that the difference  
between the women of the two localities is  
due to the fact that those yonder can get in-  
to a city, walk its streets, look into the faces  
of people, visit stores and theaters, and  
come in contact with a thousand causes that  
will brighten and enliven their faces and  
vary their gossip, while their minds remain  
as empty as are those of their sisters here  
who are supposed to live so many degrees  
nearer to savagery.

The one sunny opening to social life here  
is that in winter, when the snow is deep in  
the woods and the sleighing good on the  
traveled roads. Relatives will go long distan-  
ces to visit each other, and such visits keep  
alive social sympathies that will in time  
make good society around. Add to this the  
growing desire of parents to see their chil-  
dren educated, and we may rest assured that  
by-and-by success, prosperity and fine civiliza-  
tion will come to all where enterprise and  
determination come to stay, whether here or  
elsewhere.

A bad feature of the social conditions  
here, and one which should be condemned,  
is that the girls marry too young. Marriage  
at sixteen and eighteen is quite common, I  
am told, and it is said that they are known  
to marry even as young as fourteen. This  
is very bad for good civilization—bad also  
for the young women, as they are quite sure  
to learn. I have seen young girls about the  
country homes who were bright-eyed, prom-  
ising, and sometimes attractive, and school-  
children whose red cheeks were the pictures  
of health. If only they would put away  
this bad habit of marrying, until nature has  
done its work of ripening upon them, I am  
sure another generation of wives and moth-  
ers would show to decidedly better advan-  
tage than the present. With these child-  
wives, the care of children, and the work  
and care of country homes, show them old  
at twenty-five, and the rest of life is an un-  
easy fret and whine. It is little wonder  
that so many of their faces are blank and  
unmatured. Then, too, the men who have to  
bear with these worn-out wives are not  
always the most thoughtful and indulgent  
mortals on earth. One still morning as I  
was passing one of these primitive "places,"  
I was a witness to a bit of domestic felicity  
that was quite touching. By the shanty  
that served as a barn the man, husband he  
was, worked loading his shingles. It had  
snowed two or three inches in the night, was  
snowing very quietly then, but the morning  
was otherwise pleasant. As I stood unseen  
watching the man at work, I saw coming  
from the house one of these little, thin,  
stoop-shouldered child-wives carrying in one  
hand a tin pail and in the other, stretched  
above her head to keep the thing out of the  
snow, an old blanket. Presently the man  
saw her coming.

"You got yer t'other shoes on? What  
yer comin' 'bout here fur, anyhow?"

"I'm goin' t'milk 'n' thought I'd bring the  
blanket 'bout, cos you might want it, Jim,"  
said she with a weak little consumptive  
laugh.

"Hev yer got them t'other shoes on?"

He says this with an increasing harshness  
of tone that indicates a jam in the current of  
his feelings.

"N'no, 'tain't cold a bit!"

"You're at — fool!"

The little woman tries to laugh, but whim-  
pers and goes to the barn. Man goes on  
loading shingles and swearing to himself, as  
if soliloquizing on the stubbornness of mar-  
ried women in general. Then he happens  
to see me, and that I am apparently listen-  
ing, and straightway out speaks he with the  
tender voice of a lover:

"Yer orter put on yer t'other shoes afore  
yer cum 'bout, Mamie, so yer ort, dear."

It is curious to see how the life of the  
world, "the spirit of the age," as the Sellers  
family call it, presses in upon remote places  
and corners that seldom see anything of the  
world. Habit, custom and fashion are con-  
tagious. You cannot hide away from them  
any more than you can hide children away  
from whooping-cough and measles. They  
seem to be in the air and travel on the wind.  
The love of novelty, and the vanity of the  
human animal that incites it to have a trifle  
more than its neighbor, are a sort of scarlet  
rash of the social world that one finds even  
in the woods. But woman's nature asserts  
its creative and hopeful influence even  
through the often worthless and misleading  
frivolities of custom and fashion.

In primitive times, when women had no  
home but the forest and the jungle, and no  
"rights" at all; when she was looked upon  
as "game" to be captured, dead or alive, but  
mostly half-and-half, there was even then in  
her an element of character that was slowly  
becoming powerful to influence the whole  
world. She was submissive, patient, endur-  
ing. She learned to be still and yet be con-  
tent. Man is a restless prowler, woman a  
patient waiter. Waiting for ages in bondage,  
woman has learned to find peace, content-  
ment, pleasure and incitement to artistic  
growth in making home, whether wigwam  
or cave, log-house, shanty or better, more  
or more attractive from time to time. Man  
alone, or a human race that should have in  
both sexes the restless, aggressive, maraud-  
ing, grasping, greedy spirit that seems to ac-  
tuate the majority of the men of our own  
race, would never rise above the plane of  
the freebooter. The finer elements of race  
evolution are due largely to the quiet, brood-  
ing, home-loving nature of woman.

Among these country homes I find old log  
houses that have walls and ceiling decorated  
with paper; not handsome wall-paper, but  
old newspapers, those that contain pictures  
being most desirable. This is an improve-  
ment upon the bare bark and the rough  
boards, and is due to the housewife. Rags  
are treasured up and rag carpets are made  
that are sometimes seen to be quite pretty,  
and always strong and durable. There are  
cheap pictures along the walls, with indica-  
tions here and there of "fancy work." The  
artistic sense of the house-keeper shows  
itself also in the preparation of delicacies  
for the winter's table. Peaches, berries,  
grapes, tomatoes, etc., these are all plenty in  
season, and they are canned for winter, and  
the work is well done, too.

Here the temporary sojourner, whose days  
have been spent amid the refinements of an  
aesthetic civilization, is made sensible of  
many crude conditions in the domestic econ-  
omy, but, nevertheless, in many ways he  
sees the world creeping in, and can readily  
foretell that things not beautiful, not attrac-  
tive to one unaccustomed to them, will in  
time disappear, and woman here, as else-  
where, will take her true place at the head  
of the beautiful, well managed, artistic, cul-  
tivated home, the best hope and safeguard  
of the world.

## Bound To Be Rich.

"A dollar for putting in the coal. That's  
too much. I am not going to pay it."

The foregoing remark was addressed to a  
colored man, by a certain merchant prince.

"I know hit's mighty steep but you am  
sich a rich man."

"What makes you think I'm rich?"

"Why, boss, I heard you has done failed  
several times, so you am bound ter be rich."

The New York market is just at present  
full of cinchona. This is put up in pills and  
is sold for quinine. So close is the resem-  
blance and so nearly allied in tastes is the  
one to the other that it is almost impossible  
for any person save an expert to distinguish  
them. The difference between quinine and  
cinchona is that the former acts almost im-  
mediately upon fevers, and the latter has no  
effect at all. The pills of cinchona are made  
up with gum arabic, mucilage and tartaric  
acid. The druggist is often himself deceived  
when he buys a quinine pill, and consequen-  
tly his customer may be unconsciously vic-  
timized.

"You have a very rich soil here," remark-  
ed a tenderfoot to a Dakota farmer. "Rich!  
Well, I should say so. Two years ago a  
young man from the East came out here.  
He carried a snakewood cane. He stuck it  
in the ground and left it here." "I sup-  
pose," remarked the tenderfoot with a smile,  
"you mean to tell me it sprouted." "Sprout-  
ed! Well, I should say it did, and blossom-  
ed, too. Why, last year I killed ten bushels  
of black snakes on that patch of ground, and  
each one was varnished and had a hammer-  
ed silver head."

A man called on a druggist for something  
to cure headache. The prescription clerk  
promptly clapped the ammonia bottle to his  
nose and nearly stifled him. On recovering  
his forces he made a wicked punch at the  
clerk's head. "Hold on," remarked that in-  
dividual, "wasn't I quick about it, and didn't  
I cure your headache?" "Headache be  
hanged," exclaimed the man, "it's my wife's  
got the headache."

I would much rather have a man in my  
employ who showed some interest in his  
work, and who occasionally threw out sug-  
gestions by the adoption of which some im-  
provements in the means employed, or in  
the results obtained, might be accomplished,  
than one who went about his work in a man-  
ner which gave one impression that his ideas  
were solely on one point, namely: "Come  
day, go day; God send pay-day."—Mer-  
chant.

It is estimated that a dead investment of  
over a quarter of a million of dollars is rep-  
resented in the unsold copies of the revised  
New Testament now lying uncalled-for on  
the shelves of American book-publishers.  
There will, accordingly, be less speculation  
in the revised version of the Old Testament.

## WOMEN DRUMMERS.

Some Reasons Why They Cannot Compete  
with Men.

From the New York Tribune.

"The women are beginning to follow nearly  
all the occupations pursued by men," said  
the proprietor of an employment agency. "I  
have women registered for employment to  
canvass for books, to solicit for advertise-  
ments, and to canvass for life-insurance com-  
panies, but, strange to say, no one has ex-  
pressed a willingness to go on the road as a  
general drummer for a large mercantile  
house. I expect it to come, though, very  
soon. The indications point that way now.  
Nearly 30,000 women are idle in New York  
to-day. Some of them have talent and en-  
ergy enough to make successful drummers,  
I feel sure."

"They have women drummers in England,  
why not in America?" asked a reporter.

"Well, the reason is plain. So many av-  
enues to make a living in the United States  
are open to women that they naturally shrink  
from occupation that would keep them trav-  
eling alone constantly and meeting men of  
all kinds and dealing with them. A woman  
with energy and talent enough to become a  
successful drummer would prefer to lecture  
or become a book agent. A merchant, as a  
general rule, is married and settled. A  
woman, then, cannot call her charms in to  
aid her much in getting merchants to buy.  
As a book canvasser she can tackle the  
blushing young bachelor and susceptible  
man, and get a subscriber on her beauty and  
grace. No single man would dare to refuse  
a pretty or charming woman. Not so the  
married merchant. He has to buy and sell  
again and purchase every season. His bills  
amount to thousands, too, and he watches  
for close competition to get bargains, for it  
means many hundreds saved to him. With  
a woman he would not like to speak of  
cheap offers made by other traveling drum-  
mers nor ask for rebates and reduction. To  
save this trouble he merely says he does not  
wish to buy. That settles Mrs. Woman  
Drummer right there. Could or would a  
woman drummer, you think, adopt the  
methods of the typical drummer now on the  
road? Let us see his program. He arrives  
at the town. Puts up at the best hotel and  
kindly consents to drink with the landlord  
and tell him how glad he was to leave  
Smith's hashhouse at the next town in order  
to get to his hotel. Makes arrangements  
with him to play a little draw poker after  
the merchants have been visited. He goes  
to see a merchant. Asks him to come around  
and see his samples on exhibition at the ho-  
tel. Merchant refuses. He asks the mer-  
chant to drink. They do. They smoke ci-  
gars. The drummer swears he can discount  
the figures of the other drummer the mer-  
chant has been buying from. A dispute  
arises, and several hours are consumed in  
drinking, talking and smoking. The result  
is, merchant buys a bill to get the discount  
promised. Would a woman do that? Not  
much, I think. Now, it is plain why women  
are not drummers.

"In England a few are traveling for com-  
mercial houses, but they simply go to places  
where a trade has already been established  
and take orders. They do not work up any  
new business. Here in the United States  
drummers must not only sell to old custom-  
ers every time, but work up new ones. Their  
success depends on it. The old customer is  
liable to be persuaded to buy from the dis-  
count drummer who talks and drinks for  
hours. Commercial houses know these facts  
too well, and that is why women are not  
employed in that capacity."

"A line must be drawn somewhere, and  
the very nature of the business debars them  
at once. There are plenty of women in New  
York to-day plucky enough to go on the  
road, but they are wise enough also to fore-  
see the result. A large life-insurance com-  
pany employs a woman to canvass for poli-  
cies among women only. They inform me  
that thus far the trial has given eminent  
proofs of the fitness of one good-talking  
woman to get others of her sex to insure  
their lives. The company will shortly put  
seven or eight on the road in different states.  
If there should ever be an American woman  
drummer with the requisite qualities and  
the irrepressible pertinacity and lordly as-  
sumption of the average male drummer,  
then I will say the time has come to let  
women vote and enter the prize-ring as slug-  
gers."

Tradesmen in England who use the royal  
arms on their signs, windows, etc., without  
special permission, are liable to a fine of  
\$100 by a new law. The punishment for  
American tradesmen, tailors, drapers, etc.,  
who use the English royal arms in the same  
way ought to be \$1,000 and the contempt of  
public; and yet the snobbish custom is  
growing in this country.—Pilot.

Jas. Rooney, formerly with F. Ranville &  
Co., has engaged with the Fabric Fire Hose  
Co., of Warwick, N. Y., to cover Michigan  
and Northern Ohio and Indiana. He left  
Monday for a trip through the Saginaw Val-  
ley.

"I haf only von brice for my goots," said  
one of our "clodink" merchants to a cus-  
tomer the other day, and then in an aside to  
his clerk he added, with a wink, "and dot  
was de brice he is willing to gif."



# The Michigan Tradesman.

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

E. A. STOWE, Editor.

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Advertising rates made known on application.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1885.

## Michigan Dairymen's Association.

Organized at Grand Rapids, February 25, 1885.

President—Milan Wiggins, Bloomingtondale.  
Vice-Presidents—W. H. Howe, Capric; F. C. Stone, Saginaw City; A. P. Foltz, Davison Station; F. A. Rockfellow, Carson City; Warren Haven, Bloomingtondale; Chas. E. Belknap, Grand Rapids; L. F. Cox, Portage; John Borst, Vriesland; R. C. Nash, Holland; 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.  
Regular Meetings—Last Saturday evening in each month.  
Next Meeting—Saturday evening, March 28, at "The Tradesman" office.

## "BETTER SAVE THE STATIONERY."

The correspondence recently given to the public through the medium of the daily papers, relative to a change in the location of the Oliver Chilled Plow Works, is not calculated to inspire confidence in the shrewdness of the Grand Rapids letter writers, as Oliver has never intended to leave his present location, and has been writing around to different cities for the sole purpose of securing certain concessions at home. That Grand Rapids should consent to serve as a cat's-paw to such a scheme of the wily Oliver is a matter of regret, nearly as great as if it were known he and concluded to locate here, as the class of men he employs renders his establishment a curse, instead of a blessing, to any city. Referring to this subject, the Grand Rapids *Leader* truthfully remarks:

Several cities, and Grand Rapids among the number, have been writing to the Oliver Chilled Plow Works, at South Bend, with a view to offering inducements that would be sufficiently strong to secure the location of the company's shops in the cities bidding for them, the company having announced their intention of leaving South Bend, because their employees struck against a reduction of wages and because the sympathy of the community was with the strikers. Those who are writing for this purpose might as well save their stationery. The Oliver never had any honest intention of leaving South Bend. All of this talk about going elsewhere was simply for the purpose of frightening South Bend and changing public opinion, which had become so strong against them. Their shops are immense affairs, covering acres of ground and are all built of brick. To abandon these would be a sacrifice which so miserly a man as "Jim" Oliver would never make. A large amount of land adjacent to the shops is owned by the company, on which they have built small cottages for their men, from which they realize handsomely. James Oliver also owns a palace home there, surrounded by all the adornments that money will furnish, and he will not leave it because his men have struck for higher wages. The Oliver Plow Works will not leave South Bend, and the owners have never intended to.

## Sensational advertising must go.

The town which can show a more enterprising class of merchants, taken as a whole, than Traverse City has yet to be heard from.

With this issue, THE TRADESMAN completes the first year and a half of its existence. It also marks the first year of its enlargement from a four-page to an eight-page paper.

The Legislative bill providing for the representation of minority stockholders should receive the cordial support of every person at all friendly to the principles of fairness and justice. The present law is the bulwark of monopoly, and any opposition to the measure now before the Legislature is prompted by purely selfish reasons.

The Chicago *Northwestern Grocer* refers to Holland in a way that the people of that place will be inclined to resent, as follows: "We found Holland to be just what its name implied, Dutch from one end to the other. It has little to recommend it to the casual observer in any way." The man who could pen such a slander on a thriving town is mean enough to strike his mother-in-law.

## The Merchants and Manufacturers' Ex-

change of Detroit has removed from its old location to more commodious quarters on the northeastern corner of Jefferson avenue and Shelby street. The new rooms, consisting of a directors' parlor and a large room for the working force of the Exchange, have been handsomely decorated and thoroughly refitted. The change in location makes the Exchange far more accessible to the wholesale merchants of Detroit.

President Hamilton favors THE TRADESMAN with a copy of the constitution and by-laws of the Traverse City Business Men's Association, which it may be desirable to reproduce in these columns at some future time for the benefit of similar associations, which may be organized hereafter. Copies of blanks used by the members of the Association in reporting and rating customers exhibit unmistakable evidences of usefulness. THE TRADESMAN is pleased to learn that the Association is meeting with success, and that the prospects of a useful and honorable career are exceedingly flattering.

The suggestion from the pen of Mr. Frank Hamilton, President of the Traverse City Business Men's Association, published in another column, should receive the consideration of every reputable dealer. The evil effects of sensational advertising have permeated every locality, and they can only be stamped out by concerted action on the part of the business public. It is hardly necessary to state that THE TRADESMAN is heartily in favor of any movement having that end in view, and that its columns always have been, and always will be, open to communications on this and all other subjects tending to elevate the standard of commercial intercourse. Merchants having anything to say on any subject pertinent to the business interests of the country are respectfully invited to make THE TRADESMAN the medium of communication.

*The American Marketman*, of Chicago, mistakes the position of THE TRADESMAN on the butter substitute question, and, by inference, belies the position of the Michigan Dairymen's Association. THE TRADESMAN wages no warfare against the manufacture or sale of bogus butter, so long as it is sold for what it really is; but when it is made to masquerade under an assumed name, THE TRADESMAN invariably denounces the traffic as illegitimate and criminal. THE TRADESMAN is not authorized to speak for the Michigan Dairymen's Association, but the fact is significant that the chairman and several of the leading spirits in the recent convention spoke in favor of butter substitutes, that not one word was uttered against them, and that a communication from a legislator who is endeavoring to secure the passage of a bill prohibiting the manufacture and sale of bogus butter, asking the convention to adopt resolutions favoring his course, was placed on file without remark. The great trouble with the champions of the butter substitute business seems to be that the mere mention of the word "dairymen" scares them half to death.

## AMONG THE TRADE.

### IN THE CITY.

Cornelius Lakkers succeeds J. F. Mueller in the grocery business on the corner of Fifth and Stocking streets.

S. H. Sweet has engaged in the grocery business at Kalkaska. Shields, Bulkley & Lemon furnished the stock.

It is Alfred J. Brown—not Green—who has engaged in the produce and commission business at 154 Fulton street.

Myron Hester, of the firm of Hester & Fox, visited Orono last Friday and sold C. A. Warren a complete saw mill outfit.

E. & A. Shier have sold their grocery and bakery business at 129 Canal street to Jackson & Allen, who will continue the business.

H. Vanderhaar, meat dealer at Holland, has engaged in the grocery business at that place. Shields, Bulkley & Lemon furnished the stock.

C. M. Horton, of the firm of Luther & Horton, was in the city last week, looking over the machinery warehouses for an outfit for a stove and planing mill, which the firm will shortly establish at Luther.

U. Feeter claims that he was also one of the lucky ones, having disposed of his stock of pickled eggs in Eastern markets at an advance of \$1,700. He will put down a larger amount than ever the coming season.

### AROUND THE STATE.

Alois Klein, hardware dealer at Eagle-town, has sold out.

D. Graves & Co. have engaged in the meat business at Muskegon.

Wm. Murry has sold his restaurant, at Marshall, to T. Young.

C. T. Gilbert succeeds L. L. Wilber in general trade at Quincy.

Marvey Evans has retired from the grocery business at Parma.

Geo. W. Dey succeeds J. McNutt in the meat business at Quincy.

Stitt & Knox succeed O. W. Knox in the grocery business at Hart.

H. H. Kelley, meat dealer at Reed City, has removed to Plainwell.

Fred Walker will move his jewelry stock from Allegan to Plainwell.

C. L. Luce & Co. succeeds J. F. Slayton in general trade at Dundee.

Bailey Bros. succeed B. D. Coonley in the grocery business at Northville.

J. Van Dyk succeeds Van Dyk & Bird in the grocery business at Holland.

Ernst & Hudson succeeds A. L. Ernst in the grocery business at Constantine.

E. Reynolds succeeds Wm. H. Withey in the restaurant business at Lakeview.

A. W. Lobdell & Co., grocers at Mecosta, contemplate adding a line of dry goods.

John M. Haynes succeeds Hugh McCulloch in the grocery business at Reed City.

E. C. Whitney, the Middleville grocer, has been closed on two chattel mortgages.

Jas. N. Hill, the Plainwell grocer, contemplates enlarging his store building shortly.

J. M. Riser succeeds L. D. Warner in the agricultural implement business at Woodland.

Elias Ames & Son are putting up a portable saw mill about four miles west of Lakeview.

Gerritt Yonker will engage in the boot and shoe business on Pine street, Muskegon, about April 1.

Burt Shuert will shortly engage in the grocery, provision and meat business at South Boardman.

R. D. Wheeler and L. J. Chubb have formed a partnership and engaged in the meat business at Ravenna.

Wm. M. Snelling general dealer at Six Corners, has sold out to James Grannis, who will continue in the business.

M. E. Haskell has purchased of Beecher & Kymer the book and stationery stock at Traverse City formerly owned by him.

Monroe & DeHaven have purchased the drug and grocery stock of Burrell Tripp, at Bangor, and will continue the business.

Ionia *National*: The wholesale liquor business does not seem to flourish in Ionia. An establishment of that kind, recently started here, was seized last week by its Grand Rapids creditors.

Big Rapids *Herald*: Chas. H. Milner has sold his drug store to his brother George, who has taken possession. Charles has not yet made up his mind what he will do with his time and money.

Garrett Decker, the Battle Creek dry goods merchant, has settled with his mortgage creditors on the basis of 50 per cent. and is settling with the unsecured creditors at figures varying from 25 to 35 per cent.

Charlevoix *Journal*: The stock of boots and shoes to have been sold last Friday to satisfy a chattel mortgage, was bid in by Cruikshank & Grier for W. D. Robinson & Co., of Detroit, holders of the mortgage.

Chas. B. Lovejoy has sold his interest in the grocery firm of Lovejoy & Herrick, at Big Rapids, to Jno. Herrick, who will continue the business, providing he can come to a satisfactory arrangement with the creditors of the late firm.

Roland & Co. write THE TRADESMAN that it was only their grocery and provision stock which they sold to Malcolm Winnie, and that they still retain the boot and shoe, millinery and fancy goods stock at the old location at Traverse City.

Neal McMillan bid in the Will Hester drug stock, at Rockford, at the chattel mortgage sale last Saturday, and will continue the business. Hester owes about \$2,000 to Grand Rapids, Detroit and Chicago creditors, no part of which they will probably ever receive.

Joseph Mabley, the Jackson clothier, has been closed on an attachment by an Eastern creditor. Mabley has moved to have the attachment dissolved, and the case will be heard in the United States Court, at Detroit, on Thursday. The stock is mortgaged for \$8,300 to Detroit and Marshall parties. Pending the attempted dissolution of the attachment, Mabley is offering 35 per cent. in full settlement.

Big Rapids *Herald*: Grand-Gerard, grocer, has made an assignment to F. Fairman. Inquiries were made some three weeks since as to his financial ability, and he reported assets about \$5,800, with liabilities about \$1,600. Pressed for money, he sought to make a loan, when he discovered that a title to a part of his real estate was vested in others. An assignment followed. The stock has been invoiced, and does not foot up very extensive, while many of the book accounts are not worth the paper written on. Darrah Bros. are among the unfortunate creditors.

### MANUFACTURING MATTERS.

Jas. Ambler will shortly start up his woolen mill at Allegan.

Dewey & Sons have resumed operations at their saw mill at Allegan.

A. G. Butler, the mill owner at Frankfort, will put in a test well for salt.

Over 3,000 sled loads of cedar have been taken to Alpena, this winter.

Wade & Wardell, of Cadillac, are shipping their rotary boilers to Colorado.

Henry Stroppe succeeds H. R. Davis in the saw mill business at Bell's Siding.

Ward Bros., of Boyne City, are putting handle factory machinery in their mill.

John M. Heath has leased the Eagle foundry, at Allegan, and begun operations.

It requires 50 cords of slabs a day to run the Canfield & Wheeler salt block, at Manistee.

David Ward has 3,000,000 feet of lumber piled at the Stokoe & Nelson mill, at Manistee.

D. W. Lewis, of Manistee, says that he shall this season cut every stick of pine that he owns, 6,000,000 feet.

E. Unlshipped 90,000 feet of organ stuff from the Quimby mill, at South Boardman, in one week recently.

At R. G. Peters' mill, Manistee, two new boilers are being put in, so as to have more power for the salt block.

Two farmers in Kasson township, Leelanau county, have been paid nearly \$1,000 for elm stumpage this season.

It is reported that Gill & Son will put in a grist mill in connection with the saw mill at Gill's pier, Leelanau county.

The Alba Handle Co. is giving its mills a thorough repairing, and will re-commence operations in about two weeks.

A. Wright & Co. have just completed a new mill in Aral, Benzie county, and will soon begin to saw lumber for shipment.

James A. Root owns 3,000 acres of hardwood land in Lakefield, Mackinaw county, and will erect kilns and go into coal burning.

H. B. Severance, of Plymouth, has completed arrangements for building a stove and heading mill, at South Arm, on Grand Traverse bay.

Shelby *Enterprise*: The hame factory project we spoke of last week will not be realized. The parties have concluded not to come.

The Montague Iron Works is turning out a new machine for A. T. Linderman, of Whitehall, in the manufacture of his patent dove-tailed packing boxes.

The Bear Lake Lumber Co. has brought suit against fifteen insurance companies for recovery of losses sustained by the burning of its mill last July. The suits are brought in a United States court.

Charlevoix *Sentinel*: Guyles & Nash, the Norwood dealers and lumber manufacturers, have bought one-half more logs this winter than last. Shipping will be lively next summer, as every firm we have interviewed, reports a corresponding increase.

A scheme is on foot among Manistee mill men to organize the Manistee Salt Manufacturers' Association, which will promise to turn out the purest salt in the world. Saginaw manufacturers want Manistee in their association, but Manistee says "Nay, we will go it alone."

F. B. Bignell, of Smyrna, and Mr. Way, of Lyons, have formed a copartnership and rented the old Hess foundry plant at Ionia, where they will engage extensively in the manufacture of Bignell's post powers, plows and other farm implements. They will begin operations about April 1.

### STRAY FACTS.

T. D. French & Sons, of Middleville, are interested in the John McQueen failure to the tune of 5,600 bushels of wheat.

About 40,000 bushels of cucumbers will be picked next season by the Highland Station Pickle Co. The company pays 42½ cents per bushel for the crude product.

The railroad scheme to connect Alpena with Big Rapids continues to be agitated. No better one in Michigan could be devised, as it would make a direct line between Alpena and Chicago, and open up a vast timber section to market facilities.

Pentwater *News*: The balance of trade is largely in favor of Oceana county now. Of all necessary articles of family consumption we ship more than we buy. This includes wheat, potatoes, corn, oats, hay, wool and fruits; while the shipments of wood, lumber, posts, ties, bark, etc., will this year equal that of any previous year.

Dr. G. W. Crouter, of Charlevoix, writes as follows, under date of March 12: "I have just returned from East Jordan, where I have been in the interest of a telephone line from Charlevoix to East Jordan, and succeeded in finding as liberal a lot of gentlemen as there is in the State. East Jordan, Dwight's Landing and Charlevoix are wide awake to any public improvements. It only took about three hours to sell \$700 in telephone scrip, and this insures a line in the early spring. Three weeks will tell which end of the line will hold the county seat."

A peculiar swindling game was recently played upon a Wayland merchant. A stranger purchased a cigar-holder of D. W. Shattuck, tendering a \$20 bill in payment. Not having sufficient change in his drawer, Mr. Shattuck sent his son out with the bill, and obtained two \$10 bills of Alex. Sessions. Nothing more was thought of the matter until a few days afterward, when Mr. Sessions tendered the bill in payment for some goods he was purchasing in this city. The jobber remarked upon the suspicious appearance of the bill, and on close inspection discovered that a figure "2" had been pasted over the "1," thus doubling the real value of the currency. A warrant was subsequently issued for the arrest of the stranger, but up to the present time it has been impossible to ascertain his whereabouts.

### Purely Personal.

H. H. Freedman, the Reed City cigar manufacturer, was in town last week in search of a couple of cigar makers. He has been working six men for some time past.

Samuel M. Lemon, of Shields, Bulkley & Lemon, went down the Michigan Central Monday to spend a week among the patrons of the house usually seen by Frank Parmenter.

W. T. Lamoreaux and wife celebrated the tenth anniversary of their wedding last evening by way of a progressive euchre party. Apropos to the occasion, all the table service, cards, etc., were of tin and the decorations were of that peculiar shade of green appropriate to St. Patrick's day.

## General Stock for Sale

Anyone wishing to purchase a clean stock of general Merchandise, situated at a good trading point near Grand Rapids, would do well to apply this week to

RINDGE, BERTSON & CO., or  
SHIELDS, BULKLEY & LEMON.  
GRAND RAPIDS.

## GRAND RAPIDS GRAIN AND SEED CO., SEED MERCHANTS,

WAREHOUSES:  
71 Canal St., and Cor.  
Ionia and Williams  
Streets.

OFFICE:  
71 CANAL ST.

GRAND RAPIDS, March 16, 1885.

DEAR SIRS—Below we hand you jobbing prices for to-day:

Clover, Extra re-cleaned.....	60 bu	5 00
" Choice.....	50 bu	4 90
" Prime.....	40 bu	4 75
" No. 2.....	30 bu	4 50
" Mammoth Prime.....	5 50	
" White.....	25c bu	12 00
" Alsike.....	25c bu	12 00
" Alfalfa or Lucerne 25c bu	15 00	
Timothy, Choice.....	45 bu	1 75
" Prime.....	40 bu	1 65
Red Top.....	14 bu	1 00
Blue Grass.....	2 00	
Orchard Grass.....	2 50	
Buckwheat.....	48 bu	1 00
Pearl, White Field.....	56 bu	1 25
Peas, Winter.....	56 bu	75
" Spring.....	1 00	
Wheat, Spring.....	1 25	
Barley, Spring.....	1 75	
Prices on Rape, Canary and all other seeds on application.		

The above prices are free on board cars in lots of 5 or more bags at a time. Cartage on smaller quantities.

We also carry the largest line of Garden Seeds in Bulk of any house in the State west of Detroit, and would be pleased at any time to quote you prices.

All Field Seeds are spot Cash on receipt of goods.

W. T. Lamoreaux, Agt.

### 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.

FOR RENT—A desirable store on Canal st., near Monroe. Inquire of L. S. Provin, opposite Sweet's Hotel.

FOR SALE—Whole or half interest in the Prindle drug stock, on the corner of West Bridge and Front Streets. Stock invoiced at \$7,000 and can be bought at a discount, as the principal owner is dead. Address, J. H. Walker, receiver, care Powers & Walker, Grand Rapids.

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. 798

FOR SALE—A nice, clean stock of drugs and stationery. No old stock. Will inventory less than \$1,500. Doing a nice business. Owner has other business to attend to. Inquire of The Tradesman.

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.

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

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."

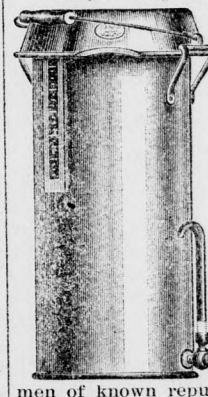
WANTED—An old, experienced butter and cheese-maker, who can furnish unexceptionable references as to ability and character, desires a permanent situation in a creamery or factory in this State. Address L. care THE TRADESMAN.

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

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

## THE COOLEY CAN,

Improved by the Lockwood Patent.



Used in the creamery for butter only. They paid the patrons in July, 1884, 60c and the skimmed milk per 100 lbs. Lowest price of the year.

In the creamery for gathered cream they paid the patrons from 15c to 25c per cream gauge for the year 1884.

In the factory for butter and cheese they paid the patrons \$1.50 per 100 lbs. average, for the season. They show better results in dollars and cents than anything yet invented.

Write for actual working figures furnished by successful creamery men of known reputation, who have used them as above.

JOHN BOYD,  
Sole Manufacturer, 199 LAKE ST., CHICAGO.

CREAM TESTER!

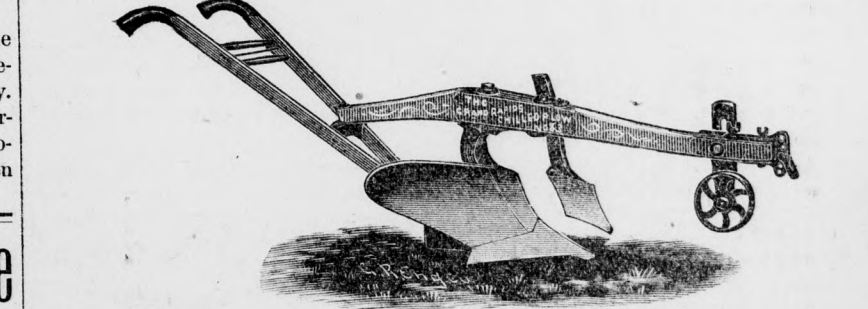
With six glasses for testing six cows' milk at same time. Price \$1; large size glasses \$2, either free by mail. Agents wanted. Circulars with full particulars for stamp. WYMAN L. EDSON, Union Center, Broome Co., N. Y.

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.

## S. A. WELLING

WHOLESALE

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

Lumberman's Supplies

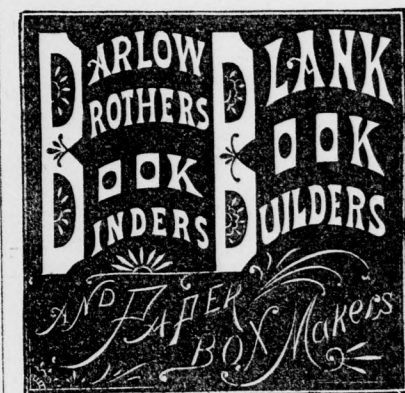
—AND—

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. MAXGUM, A. M. SPRAGUE, JOHN H. EACKER, L. R. CENNA, and A. B. HANDRICKS.

24 Pearl Street - Grand Rapids, Mich.



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

PATENTEE AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

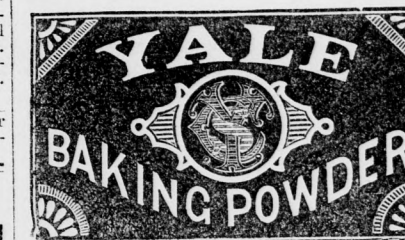
Barlow's Patent

Manifold Shipping Books.

Send for Samples and Circular.

BARLOW BROTHERS,

GRAND RAPIDS - MICH.



C. S. YALE & BRO.,



## Drugs & Medicines

Michigan State Pharmaceutical Association.

**OFFICERS.**  
President—Geo. W. Crouter, Charlevoix.  
First Vice-President—Geo. M. McDonald, Kalamazoo.  
Second Vice-President—B. D. Northrup, Lansing.  
Third Vice-President—Frank Wurzberg, Grand Rapids.  
Secretary—Jacob Jenson, Muskegon.  
Treasurer—Wm. Dupont, 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 2, 1884.

**OFFICERS.**  
President—Frank J. Wurzberg.  
Vice-President—Wm. L. White.  
Secretary—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. Kimm, 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.

### The Drug Market.

Business has been "on the boom" in the drug line during the past week, and collections are equally good in proportion. No changes of importance have occurred, the fluctuations in price being entirely without significance.

A paste formed of whiting and benzine will cleanse marble from grease, and one made of whiting and chloride of soda, spread and left to dry, in the sun if possible, on the marble, will remove stains.

Dayton white lead corrodors state that the year is opening auspiciously as far as the demand for lead is concerned, but that the present ruling price is below the cost of production and the outlook is anything but encouraging considering that the more they sell the worse they are off.

Adulterations of chrome yellow are detected by boiling a sample with soda lye. Pure chrome yellow and orange are completely dissolved; a white sediment indicates contamination by heavy spar, gypsum, china clay, etc. To ascertain the percentage, the dyestuff is weighed before boiling, and the sediment is collected upon a filter, washed, dried and weighed.

Glycerine has many uses; but another was recently discovered by Surgeon-Major Cotter, in India. Patients suffering from enteric fever are frequently awakened by the dryness of the tongue, which is generally parched and covered with sordes. Painting with glycerine, repeating when necessary, is found to give almost instant relief, and to materially assist in procuring sleep for the sufferer.

There are a number of soap trees growing in Tallahassee. They are prolific fruiters, the berries being about the size of an ordinary marble, having a yellowish, soapy appearance, with a hard black seed from which the trees are propagated. People in Tallahassee boil the fruit to make soap, but in China, Japan and other tropical countries the berries are used as a substitute for soap just as they are taken from the trees.

A quinine factory has been established at Amsterdam by Her van Dathier, who has lately appealed by circular to the pharmacists and druggists of the Netherlands for their support of this home product. The *Pharm. Weekblad* has taken up the appeal as a matter of patriotism, and has published the names of seventy apothecaries who pledge themselves to buy and sell no other quinine than that from the Amsterdam factory.

The profit of smuggling opium into the San Francisco port is so great that desperate chances are taken by the smugglers. All sorts of devices are resorted to and almost every China steamer discloses some new one. The most novel of storage places for the drug are selected, from false bottomed shoes to hiding it in lumps of coal, etc. A venturesome customs officer discovered last week, a quantity of smuggled opium on a topsail yard of a steamer which arrived last week.

Among the articles that are attracting considerable attention among those who formerly used sal soda, is the new product of granulated crystals of soda, manufactured under the ammonia process, for which it is claimed to be the purest form of soluble soda known, and while it is one hundred and fifty per cent. stronger than the usual sal soda, it not only dissolves easily but also yields a clear solution, thus making it not only valuable for Paris green making, but for all other articles where sal soda has heretofore been used.

Cork bricks, which have been found to be very durable, and capable of resisting moisture, of acting as excellent non-conductors of heat, and of serving to deaden sound, are made after this manner: The cork is freed from woody particles and other impurities by a winnowing process, and the wind from the ventilator throws the cork into a second machine, where it is cut into pieces. The pieces of cork are then drawn up in buckets and ejected into a mill, where they are ground to an impalpable powder, which is kneaded up with a suitable cement and pressed into brick form. After having been dried in the air the cork bricks are then subjected to artificial heat.

### VISITING BUYERS.

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

S. C. Fell, Howard City.  
G. G. Giddings, Sand Lake.  
M. M. Robson, Berlin.  
J. Jay Marlett, Berlin.  
J. A. Freedman, Reed City.  
G. P. Deane, Lamont.  
Jas. N. Hill, Plainwell.  
F. C. Williams, Ada.  
E. H. Ingraham, Smith & Ingraham, Plainwell.

Burrell Tripp, Bangor.  
John Cole, Fremont.  
Ed. N. Parker, Coopersville.  
W. Denton, Denton & Loveley, Howard City.  
J. W. Mead, Berlin.  
Paine & Field, Englishville.

A. M. Church, Sparta.  
Walter Schoenker, Cannonsburg.  
W. S. Root, Tallmadge.  
B. Whitney, West Troy.  
Geo. Carrington, Trent.  
Wm. Karston, Boyer Dam.

Geo. F. Cook, Grove P. O.  
C. R. Bunker, Bailey.  
Baron & Ten Hoor, Forest Grove.  
Jos. H. Spies, Leroy.  
C. O. Bostwick & Son, Cannonsburg.  
J. Omley, Wright.  
J. E. Mailhot, West Troy.

B. M. Denison, East Paris.  
G. P. Stark, Desade.  
Colburn & Carpenter, Caledonia.  
Heyboer Bros., Drenthe.  
J. E. Gruber, Altona.  
Walter Strick, Forest Grove.  
Mr. Alton, Hong & Judson, Cannonsburg.  
J. R. Benbow, Cannonsburg.

D. E. McVean, Kalkaska.  
J. R. Trask, Grattan.  
O. S. Sabin, Luthen.  
C. W. Watney, Middleville.  
C. L. Howard, Clarksville.  
H. Andro & Son, Jensonville.  
A. & L. M. Wolf, Hudsonville.

Mr. Walbrink, I. J. Quick & Co., Allendale.  
M. P. Shields, Hilliards.  
Jas. Toland, Ross.  
W. A. D. Rose, buyer for Ives Lumber Co., Hunkerford.  
J. R. Dudley, J. R. Dudley & Son, Alleyton.

G. S. Putnam, Fruitport.  
Byron McNeal, Byron Center.  
W. H. Beach, Holland.  
John Otis, Mancelona.  
J. C. Scott, Lowell.  
H. M. McCoy, Grandville.

H. Baker & Son, Drenthe.  
A. F. Harrison, Sparta.  
Geo. Stevens, Alpine.  
G. W. Crawford, Big Rapids.  
H. L. Woodin, Sparta.  
John Gunstra, Lamont.

J. Q. Look, Lowell.  
Walling Bros., Lamont.  
E. S. Watney, Dorr.  
C. Crawford, Middleville.  
C. W. Ives, Rockford.  
J. C. Benbow, Cannonsburg.

M. V. Wilson, Sand Lake.  
Sisson & Lacey Lumber Co., Lilley.  
J. D. F. Pierson, Pierson.  
Geo. W. Bartlett, Ashland Center.  
Earle Bros., Bridgeton.  
C. L. Lohr, Zeeland.

Mr. Seville, Seville & McAuley, Edgerton.  
Geo. A. Sage, Rockford.  
Mr. Zunder, Zunder Bros. & Co., Bangor.  
C. Porecar, Chaucery.  
H. C. McFarlane, Mantion.

Bush & Hoyt, Rochester, N. Y.  
T. J. Sheridan, Lockwood.  
C. F. Sears & Co., Rockford.  
J. F. Hacker, Corinth.  
John W. Mead, Berlin.  
R. G. Smith, Wayland.

H. T. M. Trevelgan, Lowell.  
L. J. Handy, Kelly's Corners.  
F. Boonstra, Drenthe.  
Geo. N. Reynolds, Belmont.

### FURNITURE BUYERS.

Mr. Kilpatrick, Kilpatrick & Brown, Denver.  
C. P. Keller, Boston.

### Good Words Unsolicited.

G. A. Estes, general dealer, Tustin: "A very good paper."  
Malcolm Winnie, grocer, Traverse City: "Could not get along without it."

C. E. Eaton & Co., grain, pork and seed dealers, Mason: "We consider the paper a valuable one."  
David Cornwell, general dealer, Monterey: "Your paper is thoroughly satisfactory. Completely fills the bill."

W. B. Nicholson, furniture dealer, Whitehall and Montague: "I get more solid reading out of your paper than out of any other I take."  
Pauley & Dickinson, druggists, St. Ignace: "We have derived a good deal of benefit and no little amusement from your very excellent paper."

A. A. Watkins, general dealer, Clarion: "THE TRADESMAN is an admirable paper, without which I could not do business in Northern Michigan."  
John Nies, hardware dealer, Saugatuck: "You have been successful in making me a subscriber. I must confess I cannot do without your paper."

E. F. Hiler, grocer, Fruitport: "I like the paper very much. It is what every merchant needs, as it fills a long-felt want. You may count on me as a permanent subscriber."  
Ferris & Co., confectioners and tobacco dealers, Hartford: "You must not think that we do not want the paper—quite the reverse. We consider the \$1 a good investment. We have already had value received."

Petroleum has completely destroyed the whale fisheries. Up to about 1845 whale oil and tallow candles afforded the basis of all the household and public illumination of the country. After that time burning fluid, or camphine, came into use, being a kind of refined turpentine, and in 1855 or 1856 petroleum was introduced. It did not advance rapidly at first on account of its abominable smell, but subsequent processes have taken away nearly all this, and after 1860 whale oil became less used. For the last fifteen years petroleum has been so cheap that there has been no comparison between them, and whale oil is only used for lubricating and for a few other purposes.

A new apparatus for making water-gas decomposes steam in contact with heated carbon in a furnace. The gas is passed into the bottom of a vertical heated chamber, where it is carburated with hydrocarbon vapor sprayed in at the top of the flue.

The report that Henry Seaman, the Greenville grocer, has been closed on chattel mortgage, is without foundation in fact, and is calculated to do Mr. Seaman an injustice.

## DUNHAM'S



THE BEST IN THE WORLD!

PRICE 50 CENTS.

WESTERN MEDICINE CO.,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

### WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Advanced—Strychnia: Sarsaparilla root, Mexican; Spermaceti.  
Declined—Gum opium; Gum opium, powd.

**ACIDS.**  
Acetic, No. 8. 9 @ 10  
Acetic, C. P. (Sp. grav. 1.040). 30 @ 35  
Carbolic. 33 @ 35  
Citric. 3 @ 5  
Muratic. 11 @ 12  
Nitric 36 deg. 3 @ 5  
Oxalic. 14 1/2 @ 15  
Sulphuric 66 deg. 3 @ 5  
Tartaric powdered. 18 @ 18  
Benzole, German. 12 @ 15  
Tannic. 12 @ 15

**AMMONIA.**  
Carbonate. 15 @ 18  
Muriate (Powd. 22). 5 @ 6  
Aqua 16 deg or 33. 6 @ 7  
Aqua 18 deg or 41. 6 @ 7

**BALSAMS.**  
Copaiba. 55 @ 60  
Fir. 2 @ 10  
Peru. 2 @ 10  
Tolu. 50 @ 50

**BARKS.**  
Cassia, in mats (Powd 200). 11 @ 11  
Cinchona, yellow. 13 @ 13  
Elm, select. 14 @ 14  
Elm, ground, pure. 15 @ 15  
Elm, powdered, pure. 15 @ 15  
Sassafras, of root. 10 @ 10  
Wild Cherry, select. 20 @ 20  
Bayberry powdered. 18 @ 18  
Benzole, powdered. 30 @ 30  
Walnut. 12 @ 12  
Soap ground. 12 @ 12

**BEERIES.**  
Cube prime (Powd 1 000). 6 @ 85  
Juniper. 5 @ 6  
Prickly Ash. 5 @ 6

**EXTRACTS.**  
Licorice (10 and 25 lb boxes, 250). 37 1/2 @ 37 1/2  
Licorice, bulk (12 and 25 lb boxes). 9 @ 9  
Logwood, 15 (25 lb boxes). 12 @ 12  
Logwood, 1/2 lb do. 13 @ 13  
Logwood, 1/4 lb do. 13 @ 13  
Logwood, 1/8 lb do. 14 @ 14  
Fluid Extracts—25 per cent. off list.

**FLOWERS.**  
Arnica. 10 @ 11  
Chamomile, Roman. 25 @ 25  
Chamomile, German. 25 @ 25

**GUMS.**  
Aloes, Barbadoes. 60 @ 75  
Aloes, Cape (Powd 240). 17 @ 17  
Aloes, Socotrine (Powd 600). 22 @ 30  
Ammoniac. 60 @ 60  
Arabic, extra select. 60 @ 60  
Arabic, powdered select. 60 @ 60  
Arabic, 1st picked. 40 @ 40  
Arabic, 2d picked. 38 @ 38  
Arabic, 3d picked. 30 @ 30  
Arabic, sifted sort. 30 @ 30  
Assafoetida, prime (Powd 350). 55 @ 60  
Benzoin. 10 @ 22  
Camphor. 13 @ 13  
Catechu, 15 (1/2 lb & 1 lb). 35 @ 40  
Euphorbium powdered. 35 @ 40  
Galbanum strained. 90 @ 100  
Gamboge. 35 @ 35  
Guaiaac, prime (Powd 450). 20 @ 20  
Kino (Powdered, 300). 40 @ 40  
Mastic. 40 @ 40  
Myrrh, Turkish (Powdered 400). 4 @ 10  
Opium, pure (Powd 500). 20 @ 20  
Shallac, Campbell's. 20 @ 20  
Shallac, English. 24 @ 24  
Shallac, native. 30 @ 30  
Shallac bleached. 30 @ 60  
Tragacanth. 30 @ 60

**HERBS—IN OUNCE PACKAGES.**  
Hoarhound. 25 @ 25  
Lobelia. 25 @ 25  
Peppermint. 40 @ 40  
Rue. 25 @ 25  
Sage. 25 @ 25  
Sweet Majoram. 25 @ 25  
Tansy. 25 @ 25  
Thyme. 25 @ 25  
Wormwood. 25 @ 25

**IRON.**  
Citrate and Quinine. 6 @ 40  
Santonin, for tinctures. 20 @ 20  
Sulphate, pure crystal. 15 @ 15  
Citrate. 65 @ 65  
Phosphate. 65 @ 65

**LEAVES.**  
Buchu, short (Powd 250). 13 @ 14  
Sage, Italian, bulk (1/2 & 1 lb). 18 @ 20  
Senna, Alex, natural. 18 @ 20  
Senna, Alex, sifted and garbled. 22 @ 22  
Senna, powdered. 10 @ 10  
Senna tinnivell. 10 @ 10  
Uva Ursi. 35 @ 35  
Belledonia. 35 @ 35  
Foxglove. 35 @ 35  
Henbane. 25 @ 25  
Rose, red. 25 @ 25

**LIQUORS.**  
W. D. & Co.'s Sour Mash Whisky. 2 @ 25  
Druggists' Favorite Rye. 1 @ 15  
Whisky, other brands. 1 @ 15  
Gin, Old Tom. 2 @ 25  
Gin, Holland. 2 @ 25  
Brandy. 1 @ 15  
Catawba Wines. 1 @ 15  
Port Wines. 1 @ 15

**MAGNESIA.**  
Carbonate, Pattison's, 2 oz. 22 @ 22  
Carbonate, Jennie's, 2 oz. 37 @ 37  
Citrate, H. P. & Co.'s solution. 2 @ 25  
Calcined. 65 @ 65

**OILS.**  
Almond, sweet. 45 @ 50  
Almond, rectified. 1 @ 15  
Anise. 1 @ 15  
Bay oil. 1 @ 15  
Bergamont. 18 @ 19 1/2  
Castor. 2 @ 20  
Croton. 1 @ 10  
Cajuput. 1 @ 10  
Cassia. 1 @ 10  
Cedar, commercial (Pure 750). 1 @ 10  
Cloves. 1 @ 10  
Cod Liver, filtered. 1 @ 10  
Cod Liver, best. 1 @ 10  
Cod Liver, H. P. & Co.'s 16. 1 @ 10  
Cubeb, P. & W. 1 @ 10  
Erigeron. 2 @ 20  
Fireweed. 75 @ 75  
Geranium. 35 @ 35  
Hemlock, commercial (Pure 750). 2 @ 20  
Juniper wood. 2 @ 20  
Juniper berries. 2 @ 20  
Lavender flowers. 1 @ 10  
Lavender garden. 1 @ 10  
Lavender spike. 1 @ 10  
Lemon, new crop. 1 @ 10  
Lemon, Sanderson. 1 @ 10  
Lemonrass. 1 @ 10  
Olive, Malaga. 6 @ 20  
Olive, "Sublime Italian". 1 @ 15  
Organum, red flowers, French. 1 @ 15  
Organum, No. 1. 1 @ 15  
Peppermint, white. 1 @ 15  
Rose 90 oz. 65 @ 65  
Rosemary, French (Flowers 150). 65 @ 65  
Salad. 1 @ 10  
Savin. 1 @ 10  
Sandal Wood, German. 7 @ 70  
Sandal Wood, W. L. 60 @ 60  
Sassafras. 60 @ 60  
Spearment. 60 @ 60  
Tansy (by gal 500). 4 @ 50  
Tur. (by gal 500). 2 @ 20  
Wintergreen. 4 @ 40  
Wormwood, No. 1 (Pure 5500). 2 @ 20  
Wormseed. 2 @ 20

**POTASSIUM.**  
Bicarbonate. 14 @ 14  
Bromide, cryst. and gran. bulk. 19 @ 19  
Chlorate, cryst (Powd 230). 2 @ 20  
Iodide, cryst. and gran. bulk. 2 @ 20  
Prussiate yellow. 2 @ 20

**ROOTS.**  
Alkanet. 20 @ 20  
Aithoa, cut. 25 @ 25  
Arrow, St. Vincent's. 17 @ 17  
Arrow, Taylor's, in 1/2 and 1/4. 12 @ 12  
Blood (Powd 180). 18 @ 18  
Calamus, peeled. 35 @ 35  
Calamus, German white, peeled. 13 @ 13  
Elecampane, powdered. 13 @ 13  
Gentian (Powd 150). 13 @ 13  
Ginger, African (Powd 100). 17 @ 17  
Ginger, Jamaica bleached. 17 @ 17  
Golden Seal (Powd 300). 25 @ 25  
Hellebore, white, powdered. 1 @ 10  
Ipecac, white, powdered. 1 @ 10  
Jalap, powdered. 1 @ 10  
Licorice, select (Powd 12 1/2). 1 @ 10  
Licorice, extra select. 1 @ 10  
Pink, true. 1 @ 10  
Rhei, from select to choice. 1 @ 10  
Rhei, powdered E. I. 1 @ 10  
Rhei, choice cut cubes. 1 @ 10  
Rhei, choice cut fingers. 1 @ 10

Serpentaria. 80 @ 80  
Seneca. 65 @ 65  
Sassafras, Honduras. 20 @ 20  
Sassafras, Mexican. 20 @ 20  
Squills, white (Powd 350). 15 @ 15  
Valerian, English (Powd 300). 25 @ 25  
Valerian, Vermont (Powd 250). 25 @ 25

**SEEDS.**  
Anise, Italian (Powd 200). 5 @ 15  
Bird, mixed in 5 packages. 4 @ 4 1/2  
Canary, Smyrna. 4 @ 4 1/2  
Caraway, best Dutch (Powd 200). 15 @ 18  
Cardamom, Alleppey. 2 @ 2 1/2  
Cardamom, Malabar. 2 @ 2 1/2  
Celery. 20 @ 20  
Coriander, best English. 10 @ 10  
Fennel. 15 @ 15  
Flax, clean. 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2  
Flax, pure grd (bbl 3 1/2). 4 @ 4 1/2  
Foenugreek, powdered. 7 @ 8  
Hemp, Russian. 5 @ 6  
Mustard, white Black 100. 75 @ 75  
Quince. 6 @ 7  
Rape, English. 6 @ 7  
Worm, Levant. 14 @ 14

**SPONGES.**  
Florida sheeps' wool, carriage. 2 @ 25  
Nassau do do do. 2 @ 20  
Velvet Extra do do. 1 @ 10  
Extra Yellow do do. 85 @ 85  
Grass do do do. 65 @ 65  
Hard head, for slate use. 75 @ 75  
Yellow Reef, do do. 1 @ 40

**MISCELLANEOUS.**  
Alcohol, grain (bbl \$2.25 per gal). 2 @ 23  
Alcohol, wood, 65 per cent ex ref. 1 @ 25  
Andryne Hoffman's. 1 @ 15  
Arsenic, Donovan's solution. 27 @ 27  
Arsenic, Fowler's solution. 12 @ 12  
Annatto 1 lb rolls. 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2  
Alum, ground (Powd 90). 3 @ 4  
Annatto, prime. 45 @ 45  
Antimony, powdered, com'l. 4 1/2 @ 5  
Arsenic, white, powdered. 6 @ 6  
Blue Sulphur. 50 @ 50  
Bay Rum, imported, best. 2 @ 75  
Bay Rum, domestic, H. P. & Co.'s. 2 @ 20  
Balm Gilead Buds. 1 @ 35  
Beans, Tonka. 1 @ 35  
Beans, Vanilla. 1 @ 35  
Bismuth, sub nitrate. 2 @ 30  
Blue Pill (Powd 700). 6 @ 7  
Blue Vitriol. 12 @ 12  
Borax, refined (Powd 130). 2 @ 25  
Cantharides, Russian powdered. 2 @ 25  
Capsicum Pods, African. 18 @ 18  
Capsicum Pods, African pow'd. 18 @ 18  
Capsicum Pods, Bombay do. 4 @ 40  
Carminic, No. 40. 12 @ 12  
Cassia Buds. 12 @ 12  
Calomel, American. 75 @ 75  
Chalk, prepared drop. 12 @ 12  
Chalk, precipitate English. 12 @ 12  
Chalk, red fingers. 8 @ 8  
Chalk, white lump. 1 @ 60  
Chloroform, Squibb's. 1 @ 60  
Colocynth apples. 1 @ 60  
Chloral hydrate, German crystals. 1 @ 50  
Chloral do do do. 1 @ 50  
Chloral do Schorlin's do. 1 @ 50  
Chloral do do do. 1 @ 50  
Chloroform. 85 @ 90  
Cinchonidia, P. & W. 40 @ 45  
Cinchonidia, other brands. 40 @ 45  
Cliches (Powd 230). 18 @ 20  
Cochineal. 40 @ 40  
Cocoa Butter. 13 @ 13  
Copperas (by bbl 10). 4 @ 45  
Corrosive Sublimate. 70 @ 70  
Corks, X and XX—40 off list. 40 @ 40  
Cream Tartar, pure powdered. 40 @ 40  
Cream Tartar, grocer's, 10 lb box. 15 @ 15  
Creosote. 24 @ 24  
Cudbear, prime. 24 @ 24  
Cuttle Fish Bone. 1 @ 10  
Dextrose. 1 @ 10  
Dover's Powder. 1 @ 10  
Dragons Blood Mass. 1 @ 10  
Ergot powdered. 45 @ 45  
Ether Sulphuric, U. S. P. 1 @ 10  
Ergot, fresh. 2 @ 30  
Ether, fresh. 2 @ 30  
Flake white. 60 @ 60  
Grains Paradise. 14 @ 14  
Gelatin, Cooper's. 45 @ 90  
Gelatin, French. 45 @ 90  
Glassware, flint, 75 off by box 6000  
Glassware, green, 60 and 10 off. 12 @ 17  
Glue, catenet. 16 @ 28  
Glue, white. 16 @ 28  
Glycerine, pure. 16 @ 28  
Hops 1/2 and 1/4. 25 @ 40  
Iodoforn 1/2 oz. 40 @ 40  
Indigo. 85 @ 100  
Insect powder, best Dalmatian. 35 @ 40  
Iodine, resublimed. 1 @ 150  
Isinglass, American. 1 @ 150  
Japanica. 8 @ 8  
London Purple. 10 @ 15  
Lead, acetate. 1 @ 15  
Lead, chloride (35 lb & 110). 1 @ 100  
Lupuline. 1 @ 100  
Lycopodium. 10 @ 10  
Mace. 12 1/2 @ 13  
Madder, Red. 1 @ 10  
Manna, S. F. 75 @ 75  
Mercury. 60 @ 60  
Morphia, sulph. P. & W. 3 @ 30  
Musk, Canton, H. P. & Co.'s. 25 @ 25  
Moss, Iceland. 1 @ 10  
Moss, Irish. 12 @ 12  
Mustard, English. 18 @ 18  
Mustard, grocer's, 10 lb cans. 23 @ 23  
Narcotics. 20 @ 20  
Nutmegs, No. 1. 1 @ 10  
Nux Vomica. 1 @ 10  
Ointment, Mercurial, 1/2. 17 @ 45  
Paris Green. 1 @ 15  
Pepper, Black Berry. 2 @ 15  
Pepsin. 2 @ 15  
Pitch, True Burgundy. 6 @ 7  
Quassa. 6 @ 7  
Quinine, P. & W. 1 @ 61  
Quinine, German. 1 @ 61  
Red Precipitate. 1 @ 61  
Sedlitz Mixture. 1 @ 60  
Strychnia, cryst. 77 @ 80  
Silver Nitrate, cryst. 77 @ 80  
Saffron, American. 35 @ 35  
Sal Glauber. 2 @ 2  
Sal Nitre, large cryst. 4 @ 4  
Sal Nitre, medium cryst. 9 @ 9  
Sal Rochelle. 2 @ 23 1/2  
Sal Soda. 2 @ 23 1/2  
Salicin. 6 @ 60  
Santonin. 1 @ 10  
Snuffs, Macaboy or Scotch. 1 @ 10  
Soda Ash (by keg 300). 4 @ 35  
Spermaceti. 4 1/2 @ 5  
Soda, Bicarbonate DeLand's. 14 @ 14  
Soap, White Castle. 17 @ 17  
Soap, Green do. 17 @ 17  
Soap, Mottled do. 11 @ 11  
Soap, do do. 11 @ 11  
Soap, Mazine. 14 @ 14  
Spirits Nitre, 3 F. 26 @ 25  
Spirits Nitre, 4 F. 30 @ 32  
Sugar Milk powder. 3 1/2 @ 4  
Sulphur, flour. 3 1/2 @ 4  
Sulphur, roll. 3 1/2 @ 4  
Tartar Emetic. 2 @ 70  
Tar, N. C. Pine. 1 @ 10  
Tar, do quarts in tin. 1 @ 10  
Tar, do pints in tin. 1 @ 10  
Turpentine, Venice. 1 @ 10  
Wax, White, S. F. brand. 7 @ 55  
Zinc, Sulphate. 7 @ 55

**PAINTS.**  
Bbl. Lb.  
Red Venetian. 13 @ 20  
Ochre, yellow Marsailles. 13 @ 20  
Ochre, yellow Bermuda. 13 @ 20  
Putty, commercial. 24 @ 24  
Putty, strictly pure. 24 @ 24  
Vermilion, prime American. 13 @ 16  
Vermilion, English. 13 @ 16  
Green, Peninsular. 10 @ 17  
Lead, red strictly pure. 5 @ 7  
Lead, white, strictly pure. 5 @ 7  
Whiting, white Spanish. 5 @ 7  
Whiting, Gliders. 1 @ 10  
White, Paris American. 1 @ 10  
Whiting Paris English. 1 @ 10  
Pioneer Prepared Paints. 1 @ 10  
Swiss Vala Prepared Paints. 1 @ 10

# HAZELTINE, PERKINS & CO.,

Wholesale

## Druggists!

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

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

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## Druggists' Sundries

Our stock in this department of our business is conceded to be one of the largest, best-assorted and diversified to be found in the Northwest. We are heavy importers of many articles ourselves and can offer Fine Solid Back Hair Brushes, French and English Tooth and Nail Brushes at attractive prices.

We desire particular attention of those about purchasing OUTFITS for NEW STORES to the fact of our unsurpassed facilities for meeting the wants of this class of buyers without delay and in the most approved and acceptable manner known to the drug trade. Our special efforts in this direction have received from hundreds of our customers the most satisfactory recommendations.

## Wine and Liquor Department

We give our special and personal attention to the selection of choice goods for the drug trade only, and trust we merit the high praise accorded us for so satisfactorily supplying the wants of our customers with Pure Goods in this department. We control and are the only authorized agents for the sale of the celebrated

## Withers Dade & Co's

Henderson Co., Ky., SOUR MASH AND OLD FASHIONED HAND MADE, COPPER DIST



## The Michigan Tradesman.

A MERCANTILE JOURNAL, PUBLISHED EACH WEDNESDAY.

E. A. STOWE & BRO., Proprietors.

OFFICE IN EAGLE BUILDING, 3d FLOOR.

(Entered at the Postoffice at Grand Rapids as Second-class Matter.)

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1885.

### Credit Too Easily Obtained.

It is astonishing how easy a matter it is to obtain nowadays. A customer comes into a retailer's store, says he is a stranger in town, "wants some place to do his trading" and tells the storekeeper that if he will give him credit, he will favor that store with his trade. He is working at so and so's, and will pay his bills monthly or weekly. And on such a foundation as this the man gets trusted nine times out of ten. If one dealer refuses, another will accept, although he has been bitten before by pursuing the same method.

An English journal gives a good instance of this easy credit. One day a man named Eyres called on the Clydesdale Iron Co., in London, said he was a builder and wanted some iron railings for houses which he was building at Acton. On being asked by the manager of the iron company if he was the same Eyres who had been building at Harlesden, and had "left there after going all wrong," he denied it. So he got £30 worth of goods by paying £10 and promising £20 when his houses were up. Afterward, he got more goods on credit, until he owed nearly £30, when it was discovered that he was Eyres, of Harlesden, to whom the company would not give credit. So the Clydesdale Co. had him arrested for obtaining goods under false pretenses. The lawyer who opened the case remarked that the obtaining of goods in that way by builders was an evil which was increasing. The lord mayor said that he could tell him of a greater evil, and that was the silly way in which people gave credit. Replying to the court, the prosecutor stated that inquiries were not made before the goods were supplied. The lord mayor remarked that it was an amount of Arcadian simplicity which he could not conceive to be possible. When persons parted with their goods on such slender representations, it was offering a premium to dishonest men to swindle others.

Hundreds of cases of giving credit, on equally poor grounds, occur daily in this country. It is strange that dealers will take such great risks in selling goods. Let a stranger step into a store and ask the loan of \$5 for a week, promising to return \$6 at the end of that time, and he would be promptly answered in the negative. But let him ask for \$5 worth of goods on credit, and the affair has an entirely different front, and the merchant in too many cases grants the request.

This easy credit is the great defect of the credit system. Where caution should be an absolute necessity, recklessness is the rule of action, and, as a consequence, losses are the rule and not the exception, as they should be. "Oh," says some one, "if I don't trust this man, I will not get his trade." Well, so much the better for you, then. You do not want such trade, for, the more of it you have, the worse off you will be. Be as careful in granting credit as in loaning money.

### Substitutes for Mica.

The use of mica has increased so much of late that it has become a serious expense to the whole trade. It is true that the fitting out of the stove with "isinglass," as it is generally called, does not fall upon the manufacturer, but his stove is incomplete without it, and he must make arrangements for supplying his customers. He would have no objection to completing his stove if he could, because he could then estimate the expense in addition to his other charges. The stove founder must look out for his supply, and that is not as good as he would like it, North Carolina and the other States which furnish the bulk of our product yield much of a superior quality, but little of the largest and finest kind. If the method of illumination which now prevails is to continue, and I do not see why it should not, we must make arrangements for a fuller and better supply. I do not believe it can be done, but that, on the contrary, we must reconcile ourselves to a poorer and less valuable yield, and a consequent enhancement of prices for the stoves which are the finest. It seems to me the proper method would be to experiment with glass and porcelain of the different qualities; and see whether we cannot have luminous tiles at the side of the stove, as well as ornamental ones at the top and bottom. It may be that glass, either prepared by the Bastie process or some other, will not answer the end sought, but we can only tell this by trying. It would seem that if glass can be made so tough that you can throw a goblet on a stone floor without having it break, you could use it for the windows of a stove. It may break sooner than mica, but its cost is much less. But I confess I have greater hopes from a semi-transparent porcelain, as the chief dangers which the plaques would meet with are from the fire. This they would resist, and it would afford an opportunity for painting and tracery which should be brought out or rendered more prominent by the heat. There is a danger of crazing or having minute reticulations of the surface occasioned by the heat, but whether this could not be obviated could be told only by experiment.

Wiseman & Jayne, of Six Lakes, have made an assignment.

## Dry Goods.

### WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Androscoogin, 8-4, 23	Pepperell, 10-4, 25
Androscoogin, 8-4, 21	Pepperell, 11-4, 27 1/2
Pepperell, 7-4, 18 1/2	Pequot, 7-4, 18
Pepperell, 8-4, 20	Pequot, 8-4, 21
Pepperell, 9-4, 22 1/2	Pequot, 9-4, 24

Caledonia, XX, oz. 11	Park Mills, No. 90, 14
Caledonia, X, oz. 10	Park Mills, No. 100, 15
Economy, oz. 10	Prodigy, oz. 11
Park Mills, No. 50, 10	Otis Apron, 10 1/2
Park Mills, No. 60, 11	Otis Furniture, 10 1/2
Park Mills, No. 70, 12	York, 1 oz., 10
Park Mills, No. 80, 13	York, AA, extra oz. 14

Alabama brown, 7	Albion, 7
Jewell brown, 7 1/2	Augusta, 7 1/2
Kentucky brown, 10 1/2	Toledo, 10 1/2
Lewiston brown, 9 1/2	Manchester, 7
Lane brown, 9 1/2	New Tenn. plaid, 11
Louisiana plaid, 7	Utility plaid, 6 1/2

Avondale, 38, 8 1/2	Greene, G. 4-4, 5 1/2
Art cambrics, 38, 11 1/2	Hill, 4-4, 7 1/2
Androscoogin, 4-4, 8 1/2	Hill, 7-8, 8 1/2
Androscoogin, 5-4, 12 1/2	Hope, 4-4, 9 1/2
Balton, 4-4, 6 1/2	King Phillip cambric, 4-4, 11 1/2
Boott, O. 4-4, 8 1/2	Linwood, 4-4, 7 1/2
Boott, E. 5-5, 7 1/2	Lonsdale, 4-4, 7 1/2
Boott, AGO, 4-4, 9 1/2	Lonsdale cambric, 10 1/2
Boott, R. 3-4, 9 1/2	Langdon, GB, 4-4, 9 1/2
Blackstone, AA 4-4, 7	Langdon, 4-4, 14
Chapman, X, 4-4, 6	Masonville, 4-4, 8
Conway, 4-4, 6 1/2	Maxwell, 4-4, 9 1/2
Cabot, 7-8, 6 1/2	New York Mill, 4-4, 10 1/2
Cabot, 7-8, 6 1/2	New Jersey, 4-4, 8
Canoe, 3-4, 4 1/2	Pocasset, P. M. C., 7 1/2
Domestic, 38, 4 1/2	Pride of the West, 11
Domestic, 40, 4 1/2	Pocahontas, 4-4, 7 1/2
Davol, 4-4, 9	Slaterville, 7-8, 6 1/2
Fruit of Loom, 4-4, 8 1/2	Victoria, AA, 9 1/2
Fruit of Loom, 7-8, 7 1/2	Woodbury, 4-4, 8 1/2
Fruit of the Loom, 4-4, 7 1/2	Whitinsville, 7-8, 6 1/2
Gold Medal, 4-4, 6 1/2	Wamsutta, 4-4, 10 1/2
Gold Medal, 7-8, 8 1/2	Williamsville, 38, 10 1/2
Gilded Age, 8 1/2	

Crown, 17	Masonville TS, 8
No. 10, 12 1/2	Masonville S, 10 1/2
Coin, 10	Lonsdale, 4-4, 9 1/2
Anchor, 15	Lonsdale A, 16
Centennial, 8	Nictory O, 14
Blackburn, 8	Victory J, 14
Davol, 12 1/2	Victory K, 2 1/2
London, 12 1/2	Phoenix A, 19 1/2
Paconia, 12	Phoenix B, 10 1/2
Red Cross, 10	Phoenix XX, 5
Social Imperial, 16	

Albion, solid, 5 1/2	Gloucester, 6
Albion, grey, 6	Gloucestermourn'g, 6
Allen's checks, 5 1/2	Hamilton fancy, 6
Allen's fancy, 5 1/2	Hartel fancy, 7
Allen's pink, 6 1/2	Merrimac D, 6
Allen's purple, 6 1/2	Manchester, 6
American, fancy, 5 1/2	Oriental fancy, 6
Arnold fancy, 5 1/2	Oriental robes, 6 1/2
Berlin solid, 5 1/2	Pacific robes, 6
Cocheo fancy, 6	Richmond, 6
Cocheo robes, 6 1/2	Steel River, 5 1/2
Conestoga fancy, 6	Simpson's, 6
Eddystone, 6	Washington fancy, 6
Eagle fancy, 5	Washington blues, 7 1/2
Garner pink, 6 1/2	

Appleton A, 4-4, 7 1/2	Indian Orchard, 40, 8
Boott M, 4-4, 6 1/2	Indian Orchard, 38, 7 1/2
Boston F, 4-4, 7 1/2	Laconia B, 7-4, 10 1/2
Continental C, 4-4, 6 1/2	Lyman B, 40-in, 10 1/2
Continental D, 40-in, 8 1/2	Mass. BB, 4-4, 6 1/2
Conestoga W, 4-4, 6 1/2	Nashua E, 40-in, 8 1/2
Conestoga D, 7-8, 5 1/2	Nashua R, 4-4, 7 1/2
Conestoga G, 30-in, 6	Nashua O, 7-8, 6 1/2
Dwight X, 3-4, 5 1/2	Newmarket E, 6 1/2
Dwight Y, 4-4, 6 1/2	Pepperell E, 38, 6 1/2
Dwight Z, 4-4, 6 1/2	Pepperell R, 4-4, 7 1/2
Dwight Star, 4-4, 7	Pepperell O, 7-8, 6 1/2
Ewright Star, 40-in, 9	Pepperell N, 3-4, 6 1/2
Enterprise EE, 38, 5	Pocasset C, 4-4, 6 1/2
Great Falls E, 4-4, 7	Saranac R, 7 1/2
Farmers' A, 4-4, 6	Saranac E, 9
Indian Orchard 1-4 7 1/2	

Amoskeag, 7 1/2	Renfrew, dress styl 7 1/2
Amoskeag, Persian styles, 10 1/2	Johnson Manfg Co, 12 1/2
Bates, 7 1/2	Johnson Manfg Co, 12 1/2
Berkshire, 6 1/2	Mass. styles, 12 1/2
Glasgow checks, 7	Slaterville, dress styles, 7 1/2
Glasgow checks, 7 1/2	White Mfg Co, styl 7 1/2
Glasgow checks, 8	White Mfg Co, fanc 8
Gloucester, new standard, 7 1/2	Earlston, 8
Plunket, 7 1/2	Gordon, 7 1/2
Lancaster, 7 1/2	Kent, dress styles, 12 1/2
Langdale, 7 1/2	

Androscoogin, 7-4, 21	Pepperell, 10-4, 27 1/2
Androscoogin, 8-4, 23	Pepperell, 11-4, 29 1/2
Pepperell, 7-4, 18 1/2	Pequot, 7-4, 18
Pepperell, 8-4, 20	Pequot, 8-4, 21
Pepperell, 9-4, 22 1/2	Pequot, 9-4, 24

Atlantic A, 4-4, 7 1/2	Lawrence XX, 4-4, 7 1/2
Atlantic B, 4-4, 7 1/2	Lawrence Y, 30, 7
Atlantic C, 4-4, 6 1/2	Lawrence LL, 4-4, 5 1/2
Atlantic D, 4-4, 5 1/2	Newmarket N, 6 1/2
Atlantic LL, 4-4, 5 1/2	Myrtle River, 4-4, 5 1/2
Adriatic, 38, 5 1/2	Pequot A, 4-4, 7 1/2
Augusta, 4-4, 6 1/2	Piedmont, 38, 6 1/2
Boott M, 4-4, 6 1/2	Stark AA, 4-4, 7 1/2
Boott FF, 4-4, 7 1/2	Tremont CC, 4-4, 5 1/2
Granterville, 4-4, 5 1/2	Utica, 4-4, 5 1/2
Indian Head, 4-4, 7	Wachusett, 4-4, 7 1/2
Indiana Head 45-in, 12 1/2	Wachusett, 30-in, 6 1/2

Amoskeag, ACA, 14	Falls, XXX, 18 1/2
Amoskeag, " 4-4, 19	Falls, XXX, 15 1/2
Amoskeag, A, 13	Falls, BB, 11 1/2
Amoskeag, B, 12	Falls, BB, 38, 19 1/2
Amoskeag, C, 11	Falls, awning, 19
Amoskeag, D, 10 1/2	Hamilton, BT, 32, 12
Amoskeag, E, 10	Hamilton, D, 9 1/2
Amoskeag, F, 9 1/2	Hamilton, H, 9 1/2
Premium A, 4-4, 17	Hamilton fancy, 10
Premium B, 16	Methuen AA, 13 1/2
Extra 4-4, 16	Methuen ASA, 18
Extra 7-8, 14 1/2	Omega A, 7-8, 11
Gold Medal 4-4, 15	Omega A, 4-4, 13
LA 7-8, 12 1/2	Omega ACA, 7-8, 14
CT 4-4, 14	Omega ACA, 4-4, 16
RC 7-8, 14	Omega SE, 7-8, 24
RP 7-8, 16	Omega SE, 4-4, 27
AP 4-4, 19	Omega M, 7-8, 22
Cordis AAA, 32, 14	Omega M, 4-4, 25
Cordis ACA, 32, 15	Shetucket SS&SSW 11 1/2
Cordis No. 1, 32, 15	Shetucket, S & SW, 12
Cordis No. 2, 14	Shetucket, SFS, 12
Cordis No. 3, 13	Stockbridge A, 7
Cordis No. 4, 11 1/2	Stockbridge fancy, 8

Garner, 5	Empire, 4 1/2
Hookset, 5	Washington, 4 1/2
Red Cross, 5	Edwards, 5
Forest Grove, 5	S. S. & Sons, 5

American A, 18	Wheatland, 21
Stark A, 22 1/2	

Boston, 6 1/2	Otis CC, 10 1/2
Everett blue, 13 1/2	Warren AXA, 12 1/2
Everett brown, 13 1/2	Warren BB, 11 1/2
Otis AXA, 12 1/2	Warren CC, 10 1/2
Otis BB, 11 1/2	York fancy, 13 1/2

Manville, 6	S. S. & Sons, 6
Masnville, 6	Garner, 6

Red Cross, 7 1/2	Thistle Mills, 8
Berlin, 7 1/2	Rose, 8
Garner, 7 1/2	

Brooks, 1 05/21 10	Eagle and Phoenix
Clark's O. N. F., 50	Mills ball sewing, 30
J. & P. Coats, 55	Grech & Daniels, 25
Williamette 6 cord, 55	Merricks, 40
Williamette 3 cord, 40	Stafford, 25
Charleston ball sew	Hall & Manning, 25
ing thread, 30	Holbrook, 25

Armory, 7 1/2	Keamsage, 8 1/2
Androscoogin sat., 8 1/2	Naumkeag satteen, 8 1/2
Canoe River, 6	Pepperell bleached, 8 1/2
Clarendon, 6 1/2	Pepperell sat., 9 1/2
Hallowell Imp., 6 1/2	Rockport, 7
Ind. Orch. Imp., 7	Lawrence sat., 8 1/2
Laconia, 7 1/2	Conegosat., 7

Anthracite, egg and grate, car lots, \$6 00/25	
Anthracite, stove and nut, car lots, 6 25/50	
Canell, car lots, 6 25/50	
Ohio Lump, car lots, 3 10/25	
Blossburg or Cumberland, car lots, 4 50/50	

Coal and Building Materials.	
A. B. Knowlson quotes as follows:	
Ohio White Lime, per bbl., 1 00	
Ohio White Lime, car lots, 85	
Louisville Cement, per bbl., 1 30	
Akron Cement, per bbl., 1 20	
Buffalo Cement, per bbl., 1 30	
Car lots, 1 05/21 10	
Plastering hair, per bu., 25/30	
Stucco, per bbl., 1 75	
Land plaster, per bu., 8 50	
Land plaster, car lots, 2 50	
Fire brick, per M., \$25 @ \$35	
Fire clay, per bbl., 3 00	

Anthracite, egg and grate, car lots, \$6 00/25	
Anthracite, stove and nut, car lots, 6 25/50	
Canell, car lots, 6 25/50	
Ohio Lump, car lots, 3 10/25	
Blossburg or Cumberland, car lots, 4 50/50	

## CLARK, JEWELL & CO.,

### WHOLESALE

## Groceries and Provisions,

83, 85 and 87 PEARL STREET and 114, 116, 118 and 120 OTTAWA STREET,

GRAND RAPIDS, - - - MICHIGAN.

## Chew BOOT PLUG Tobacco

AND GET A PAIR OF BOOTS.

## BOOT PLUG

Is a new brand of Tobacco, with a new sweet flavor that can not be excelled. Chewers who have given it a trial will take no other.

### The Consumer Gets the Boots.

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.

### HOW TO GET THE BOOTS.

Send the Boot Order with size wanted, Name, Town, County and State plainly written to the undersigned, and they will forward the boots by the next Express. DON'T FORGET TO MENTION THE KIND WANTED.

## Charles W. Allen Company,

Tobacco Manufacturers,

Canal and Monroe Streets, CHICAGO, ILL.

FOR SALE BY ALL FIRST CLASS JOBBERS.

## 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.

## OYSTERS

WHOLESALE

## OYSTER DEPOT!

117 Monroe St.

## F. J. Dettenthaler.

DETROIT SOAP CO.'S

## QUEEN ANNE

SOAP

—IS NOT—

A ("smash up the clothes boiler," "throw away the wash-board," "wash without labor") Soap;

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.

## CODY, BALL & CO.,

Wholesale Agents for "Queen Anne" and all of Detroit Soap Co.'s Standard Brands.

Grand Rapids.

## SPRING &

## COMPANY,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Staple and Fancy

## DRY GOODS,

## CARPETS,

## MATTINGS,

OIL CLOTHS

ETC., ETC.

6 and 8 Monroe Street,

Grand Rapids,

Michigan.

## Candy

We manufacture a full line, use the best material obtainable, and guarantee our goods to be first-class.

## Nuts

We carry an immense stock of Virginia and Tennessee Peanuts, Almonds, Brazils, Filberts, Pecans, Walnuts and Cocomanuts, and compete with any market.

## Oranges

We handle FLORIDA Oranges direct from the groves. The crop is large and fine and low prices are looked for.

## Oysters

We are agents for the CELEBRATED J. S. FARREN & CO.'S Oysters and are prepared to fill orders for large or small lots, cans or in bulk, at the lowest rates.

## Putnam & Brooks.

## WM. SEARS & CO.

## Cracker Manufacturers,

Agents for

AMBOY CHEESE.

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

## CEO. N. DAVIS & CO.,

## General Commission and Brokerage,

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

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Practical Cheese Making.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention:

Many volumes have been written upon this subject, and still it is not yet exhausted. As long as there are cheese manufacturers, there will be new theories advanced. We are living in a period of advancement, therefore we should keep in pace with this branch of science, in order to give to the consumer an article of wholesome and nutritious food. Thirteen years ago it was supposed that we had reached perfection in cheese manufacture, but since then many new systems have been developed, each originator claiming to have brought his process to a standard of perfection—each endeavoring to establish his system as the true method of obtaining a perfect cheese. If I am not mistaken, the Dunlop system came first, then the McAdams. In 1879, Prof. Arnold claims to have brought to life a new process, and there are several who claim a parentage with him in this respect; but it is now generally conceded that the Hon. Thos. Ballyntine, of Ontario, should have the honors of this process, and I think there are others who have a claim, also, and until these points of dispute are settled this process must go unnamed. Then there are the Harris and the Curtis processes, all of which have a claim to our patronage and praise. But at the present time the Harris system is thought to be the most perfect.

What are the requirements necessary for practical cheese making? They are many and important. In the first place, we should have a compulsory, established, uniform system among the dairymen who patronize the factory. The next is in the selection of cows. For cheese making they should be those that give a large quantity of milk with a large percentage of casein. The percentage of butter should be a second consideration. The pastures in which the cows graze should contain a variety of grasses, free from rankness and obnoxious weeds. This is an important point, not only in regard to the quality and flavor of the milk, but it is necessary for the health of the cows. They should never be allowed to drink stagnant and impure water. They should have free access to pure water, but not in such a way as to have the surroundings of the drinking tank a mire, with pools of stagnant, filthy water, which they will drink with a relish. They should never be hurried from the pasture to the yard, or stable, and then be allowed to drink their fill of cold water before milking, especially when the weather is hot, as it drives the heat from the stomach through the body, increasing the temperature of the milk, the milk retaining the taint of the stomach. I have seen many a vat of milk spoiled from this cause, alone.

The gentlest care should be exercised when milking. I should prefer to have the cows milked in the stable, time being allowed them to take their places in the stanchions without any excitement. They should then have a feed of bran, which will produce a large percentage of casein, as well as increase the quantity of the milk. If the cows' bags are very dirty, they should be washed and sponged, and never should be milked without being brushed with a soft brush. Always have a stated time for milking. Upon no consideration allow strangers in the stable during this time. Milkers should not be changed if it can be avoided. A strange noise or movement will excite a cow, although one may not notice it at the time. Experiments by scientific dairymen have proven this to be a fact. Each cow should be named, or numbered and registered in a book. Each milker should be supplied with the best improved milk pail and a thermometer, and register the temperature of each cow's milk as it is drawn from her. The temperature of the milk from the herd should be equalized, and the mean temperature be given to the cheese maker. I will explain further on why this should be done. As soon as a pail of milk is drawn from the cow, it should be taken from the stable, so that the breath of the cows and other odors that exist in and about the stable will not be absorbed by the milk.

Next comes the care of the milk. Every dairy should have a house expressly for this purpose. It should be built where there are no impurities surrounding it, and constructed so as to have a current of pure atmosphere circulating through it, with a ventilation in the roof. There should be a pool large enough for the milk cans, so as to have a space of six inches between each can, the pool being made of brick and cement. The temperature of the water should not be less than 52 degrees, and a continual stream should run through the pool while the milk remains in it. The milk cans should not hold more than 75 to 80 pounds each, such as are used in Illinois. The milk should be thoroughly strained, as a small amount of settlements will produce taints and other effects. It should be strained gently and often until it is at a temperature of 62 degrees. The morning and evening milk should not be mixed at the dairy, but, if necessity should compel it to be done, never pour the warm milk upon the cold, as it will develop the acid more rapidly and produce decays, should there be any germs existing, and ripen it with too much rapidity. Too much care cannot be taken in conveying the milk from the dairy to the factory. The cans should be covered with a sail cloth, to prevent the heat of the sun, rain or dust getting to them. The factory should be situated in a central point of the territory. Three miles is as far as milk should be drawn to any factory.

The location of the factory should be such

that the drainage is sufficient to carry off all accumulation or refuse, to, at least, 100 rods from the factory. It is a great mistake to locate a factory at the edge of a slough, bog or stagnant stream, as the impure atmosphere arising from such surroundings has a tendency to create and retain odors in the buildings. In the construction of a factory no expense should be spared to make it complete, with all the modern improvements. For a cheese factory, one story is the most practical. There should be four curing rooms instead of one or two. The cheese should never be placed upon shelves, one above the other. These rooms should be oxidized with a pure atmosphere, conveyed in them from at least 300 feet from the surroundings of the building, to expel the poisonous gases as they escape from the cheese during the curing process, and to keep the temperature from 64 to 75 degrees. The making room should be large enough to be convenient and well supplied with hot and cold water.

There should be a room for the salt, coloring and rennet. The boiler room should be arranged so that the heat from it could not get into the making room unnecessarily. The weighing or receiving room should be large enough so there will be no inconvenience in the delivery of the milk. As soon as the milk is emptied from the cans, there should be a pail of cold water put in each one of them, to rinse the milk from the sides of the can and keep them moist when returning to the dairy. Upon no consideration, allow whey to be carried in the milk cans, as the foreign acids and germs of decay which accumulate and develop in the whey tank, cannot easily be destroyed with hot water. One should have the same amount of delicacy and care in regard to carrying swill to tee logs in the milk cans as one would in going to a pantry and taking a milk pan to dip or carry swill in it from the swill barrel. Soap should not be used in washing the cans. They should be scoured with salt as often as three times a week. Be sure the water is boiling before you attempt to scald them.

The operator should be a man of intelligence and sensitive to all taints, one who will endeavor to find out the cause for all effects, a man of good judgment, and one who thoroughly understands the science of cheese making, so that he can control the balance of power.

In giving you the process of cheese making, I shall not attempt to give either of the systems I have named, but a system which differs somewhat from any of them in the mode of manufacturing—one which I have brought to a standard in perfection, as it gives me perfect control of the chemical changes which the milk undergoes when making it into cheese. There are only two chemical changes, but those changes have a number of stages to pass through before giving us the desired results. The first change is produced by the rennet in coagulating the milk. After that it passes through different stages, separating the liquid from the solids, and then the final change takes place, passing from milk into cheese. To commence operation, I have sufficient water under the pan so as to raise it slightly in the center. As soon as half the quantity of milk I intend for the vat is received, having the steam ready, I turn it on to the vat, stirring the milk gently and at short intervals. As soon as the milk is all in the vat, I run it up as quickly as possible to a temperature of 96 or 98 degrees. I then add the coloring, stirring it sufficiently to amalgamate it with the milk. As soon as I ascertain that the temperature has come to a standard and am satisfied as to the ripeness of the milk, I add sufficient rennet to coagulate in from eight to ten minutes, stirring it gently from the bottom until I see that the action of the rennet is taking place. The curd should be ready to cut in twenty-five or thirty minutes. The action of the rennet in tainted or milk which has undergone unnatural decays is from a half to 1 1/2 per cent. less than in the normal milk. Therefore, it produces an imperfect coagulation, and a smaller yield. I do not prepare my rennet by the old system, as by its use I cannot get a perfect lactic acid, as it would give me a dilute lactic acid and would thereupon produce an artificial gastric juice in the cheese.

I will state here why I wanted the temperature of the milk registered as it was drawn from the cow. During my experience I have found—and every operator is troubled in the same way—that the cheese will not day after day, show the same uniform firmness and texture, although having been cooked at the same temperature. One day it will be harsh and dry, another it will be soft and pasty, and another it may be perfect. In the summer of 1880, in the month of July, I was operating in Illinois. We were having extremely hot weather. I was cooking the curd to a temperature of 98 degrees. The milk came to the factory in good order, but when the curd was ready for the press it felt soft and pasty. I felt confident there was a cause for such effects, and knew by past experience that the cause and effects lay close together; but just where to look for the cause I did not know. It then occurred to me to test the temperature of the milk of a herd of cows as it was drawn from them. To my surprise the temperature ranged from 99 to 101 degrees. The next day I cooked the curd to a temperature of 100 degrees. The result was, I had a fine quality of curd. During the remainder of the hot weather I cooked the curd to 99 and 100 degrees and had a uniform cheese in firmness and texture, but when the weather became cooler I lowered the temperature to 98 or 96 degrees. Therefore it is my opinion that if the operator knows the

mean temperature of the milk when drawn from the cows, and cooks the curd to that temperature, he will have a uniform cheese.

As soon as the curd breaks squarely over the finger, it is ready to cut, first with the perpendicular knife lengthways, then crossways, I then cut with the horizontal knife lengthways. I then stir it with my hands gently from the bottom, going twice around the vat, then take the rake. I use a common hay rake, and stir it gently and thoroughly for about two minutes, then wash the side of the pan and start whey to running, taking it off within two inches or less of the curd. Then test the temperature of the curd and the water under the oat. Should it show a lower temperature than my standard for that day, I add a little more steam to bring it up to that point. Very little stirring is required now, but great care and attention must be paid to it, so as to note the chemical change from milk into cheese. This change may take place from fifteen to ninety minutes after being cut. As soon as I discover that this change is taking place, I dip it into the curd and sink as quickly as possible. I prefer slats to the patent curd sink. I use the hot iron test. I stir it thoroughly in the sink until quite dry, noticing if there is any precipitation taking place before salting, but if there is no precipitation noticeable, and the curd is dry, I salt, using from 1 1/2 to 2 pounds of salt to a 1,000 pounds of milk. As soon as the salt is stirred in the curd, I put it to press as quickly as possible. I do not like the temperature lower than 94 degrees. I press it down slowly at first, but increase the pressure by degrees, so as to expel the whey from the casein, leaving it free from all foreign substances as much as possible, before commencing the ripening process. I leave it in the hoop from fifteen to sixty minutes. This depends upon the quality of the curd when going to press, and for what market I am manufacturing for. Then I take it out of the hoop and grind it with my atmospheric curd mill. I do not use any test, but depend upon my judgment in regard to when to commence grinding the curd. When ground, should it require any more salt, I use from 4 to 8 ounces to the 1,000 pounds of milk. Should an alcoholic fermentation take place when in the hoops, which sometimes occurs, producing carbonic acid and ammoniacal gases, I wash each cheese after being drawn with three pints to two quarts of water at a temperature of 52 degrees, which destroys those gases. After resalting and stirring the curd thoroughly, I put it to press again and leave it from eighteen to twenty hours, when I take them out and place them in the curing room, rubbing and turning them every day.

I have now given you the principal points of my system of manufacturing cheese. I am acquainted with some of the other processes, but have not found any that will give me perfect control in every change through which the milk passes in being converted into cheese. In closing, I will say, if you will follow the instructions I have given you in this paper, by establishing a uniform system in your dairies and making it a law, and your factories improved so as to give the operator perfect control in the manufacturing and curing, he will be able to give you an article which will command the highest price in any market, either home or foreign.

Are You Going to Shelve a Store, Pantry or Closet?

If so, send for prices and further information.

Eggleston & Patton's PATENT Adjustable Ratchet Bar and Bracket Shelving Irons Creates a New Era in STORE FURNISHING. It entirely surpasses the old style wherever introduced.

Satisfaction Guaranteed. All improvements secured. Irons had from your local Hardware Dealer, send your orders direct to

Torrance, Merriam & Co., Manufacturers - 2 ROY, N. Y.

HOODING BASKETS AND BOXES

MANUFACTURED AT THE MICHIGAN BASKET FACTORY OF A. W. WELLS & CO. ST. JOSEPH, MICH. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST.

4760 1885

Rose Leaf, Fine Cut, Navy Clippings and Snuffs

ARE THE BEST

CLIMAX

TRY THEM

TIME TABLES.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

The Niagara Falls Route.

DEPART.

*Detroit Express.....	6:00 a.m.
*Day Express.....	12:45 p.m.
*Atlantic Express.....	9:20 p.m.

ARRIVE.

*Pacific Express.....	6:00 a.m.
*Mail.....	3:30 p.m.
*Grand Rapids Express.....	10:25 p.m.
*Daily except Sunday.....	10:25 p.m.

Sleeping cars run on Atlantic and Pacific Express.

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

The Detroit Express leaving at 6:00 a.m. has Drawing Room and Parlor Car for Detroit, reaching that city at 11:45 a.m., New York 10:30 a.m., and Boston 3:05 p.m., next day.

A train leaves Detroit at 4 p.m. daily except Sunday with drawing room car attached, arriving at Grand Rapids at 10:25 p.m.

J. T. SCHULTZ, Gen'l Agent.

Chicago & West Michigan.

Leaves.....	Arrives.....
*Mail.....	9:15 a.m.
*Day Express.....	12:25 p.m.
*Night Express.....	9:35 p.m.
*Daily.....	6:00 a.m.

\*Daily except Sunday.

Pullman Sleeping Cars on all night trains. Through parlor car in charge of careful attendants without extra charge to Chicago on 12:25 p.m., and through coach on 9:15 a.m. and 9:35 p.m. trains.

NEWAYGO DIVISION.

Leaves.....	Arrives.....
Express.....	4:15 p.m.
Express.....	8:05 a.m.
Express.....	11:15 a.m.

All trains arrive and depart from Union Depot.

The Northern terminus of this Division is at Baldwin, where close connection is made with P. & M. trains to and from Ludington and Manistee.

J. H. CARPENTER, Gen'l Pass. Agent.  
J. B. MULLIN, General Manager.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.

(KALAMAZOO DIVISION.)

Leaves.....	Arrives.....
Express.....	7:30 p.m.
Express.....	10:15 a.m.
Express.....	3:35 p.m.
Express.....	10:40 p.m.

All trains daily except Sunday.

The train leaving at 4 p.m. connects at White Pigeon with Atlantic Express on Main Line, which has Palace Drawing Room Sleeping Coaches from Chicago to New York and Boston without change.

The train leaving at 7:35 a.m. connects at White Pigeon (giving one hour for dinner) with special New York Express on Main Line.

Through tickets and berths in sleeping coaches can be secured at Union Ticket office, 67 Moore street and depot.

J. W. McKENNEY, Gen'l Agent.

Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee.

GOING EAST.

Leaves.....	Arrives.....
*Steamboat Express.....	6:30 a.m.
*Through Mail.....	10:15 a.m.
*Evening Express.....	3:20 p.m.
*Atlantic Express.....	9:45 p.m.
*Mixed, with coach.....	10:30 a.m.

GOING WEST.

*Morning Express.....	12:40 p.m.
*Through Mail.....	5:10 p.m.
*Steamboat Express.....	10:40 p.m.
*Mixed.....	7:10 a.m.
*Night Express.....	5:10 a.m.

\*Daily, Sundays excepted. \*Daily.

Passengers taking the 6:30 a.m. Express make close connections at Owosso for Lansing and at Detroit for New York, arriving there at 10:00 a.m. the following morning.

Parlor Cars on Mail Trains, both East and West.

Train leaving at 5:15 p.m. will make connection with Milwaukee steamers daily except Sunday.

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

D. POTTER, City Pass. Agent.  
GEO. B. REEVE, Traffic Manager, Chicago.

Grand Rapids & Indiana.

GOING NORTH.

Leaves.....	Arrives.....
Cincinnati & Gd Rapids Ex.....	8:45 p.m.
Cincinnati & Mackinac Ex.....	9:20 a.m.
Pt. Wayne & Mackinac Ex.....	3:55 p.m.
G'd Rapids & Cadillac Ac.....	7:10 a.m.

GOING SOUTH.

G. Rapids & Cincinnati Ex.....	7:00 a.m.
Mackinac & Cincinnati Ex.....	4:35 p.m.
Mackinac & Pt. Wayne Ex.....	10:25 a.m.
Cadillac & G'd Rapids Ac.....	7:40 p.m.

All trains daily except Sunday.

SLEEPING CAR ARRANGEMENTS.

North—Train leaving at 5:00 o'clock p.m. has Woodruff Sleeping Cars for Petoskey and Mackinac City. Train leaving at 10:25 a.m. has combined Sleeping and Chair Car for Traverse City.

South—Train leaving at 4:35 p.m. has Woodruff Sleeping Car for Cincinnati.

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

Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette.

GOING WEST	STATIONS.	GOING EAST
Ac. Ex.		Ac. Ex.
P.M. 4:50 A.F.	Ishpeming Dep.	1:30
P.M. 4:40	Negaunee.....	1:40 A.M.
6:50 3:30	Marquette.....	2:20 7:30
3:08 1:27	Reedsboro.....	4:10 11:05
12:00 A	Seney.....	5:45 1:10
1:10 12:15 D	Newbury.....	5:30 12:40
11:25 11:02	St. Ignace.....	6:38 2:40
7:30 A.M.	St. Ignace.....	9:00 6:30
8:30 Dep.	St. Ignace.....	9:00 6:30
7:00 A.F.	Mackinaw City Dep.	9:30
P.M. 9:00 Dep.	Grand Rapids Ar.	7:00
A.M. 9:35	Detroit.....	3:30

Connections made at Marquette and Negaunee with the M. H. & O. R. R. for the iron, gold silver and copper districts; at Reedsboro with a daily stage line for Manistee; at Seney with tri-weekly stage for Grand Marais; at St. Ignace with the M. C. and G. R. & I. Railways for all points east and south; also daily stage line to Sault Ste. Marie.

F. MULLIGAN, G. F. & P. A.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY ENGINES

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

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

Grind your own Bone, Meal, Oyster Shells, GRAHAM Flour and Corn in the \$55.00 MILL (P. Wilson's Patent). 100 per cent. more made in keeping poultry. Also POWER MILLS and FARM FEED MILLS and TENDERS sent on application. WILSON BROS., Easton, Pa.

JENNINGS & SMITH, PROPRIETORS OF THE Arctic Manufacturing Co., 20 Lyon St., Grand Rapids. ASK YOUR JOBBER FOR Jennings' Flavoring Extracts, —AND— Arctic Baking Powder.

STRAIGHT GOODS—NO SCHEME.

CHEW

RED STAR

PLUG.

John Caulfield, Sole Agent.

E. FALLAS, Wholesale & Commission—Butter & Eggs a Specialty. Choice Butter always on hand. All Orders receive Prompt and Careful Attention. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. 77 and 79 Canal Street, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

See Our Wholesale Quotations elsewhere in this issue and write for Special Prices in Car Lots. We are prepared to make Bottom Prices on anything we handle. A. B. KNOWLSON, 3 Canal Street, Basement, Grand Rapids, Mich.

A GLASS CAN Covered with Tin. The NEATEST THING On the Market.

FOR SALE BY—

Curtiss, Dunton & Co., —JOBBER OF— Woodenware, Twines and Cordage, Paper, Stationery, Kerose and Machine Oils, Naptha and Gasoline. 51 and 53 Lyon Street Grand Rapids, Mich.

F OYSTERS. F

We are sole Michigan agents for the celebrated "F" brand, packed by J. S. FARREN & CO., Baltimore, and are prepared to fill orders for CAN or BULK oysters at the lowest market prices either from here or from Baltimore direct. NO BETTER GOODS PUT UP. H. M. BLIVEN has charge of this department and will give your orders personal and prompt attention. We solicit your order.

Putnam & Brooks.









# OLDEST & MOST RELIABLE

## WHOLESALE

# GROCERY HOUSE

## IN WESTERN MICHIGAN.

### Hardware.

#### Very Fine Wire.

It is said that platinum wire has been drawn so fine by H. F. Read, of Brooklyn, as to be invisible to the naked eye, although its presence upon a perfectly white card could be detected by the touch, and could be seen with the aid of a small magnifying glass when the card was held in such a position that the wire cast a shadow. A small platinum wire, about No. 18, was included in a close-fitting tube of silver. The tube was made by taking a long and narrow sheet of silver, about one-twentieth of an inch thick, folding it over into a cylinder, and drawing down until the wire just fit in it. This was then drawn down until the tube containing the wire was only as large as the original wire. A short length of this was cut off and incased in a second tube of silver, which was drawn down in the same. This operation was repeated until the platinum wire had been reduced sufficiently in diameter. The last wire was drawn as fine as the dies would permit, when the silver coating was removed by an acid. During the work it was necessary occasionally to anneal the wire. It was designed to be used for cross wires in telescopes, its opacity and fineness rendering it particularly applicable, but its extreme weakness made its handling almost an impossibility.

#### The Production of Steel.

The total amount of ignots converted into steel in the United States last year, according to the estimate made by the American Iron and Steel Association, was 1,538,355 net tons. As compared with the production in 1883 there was a falling off of 116,272 tons, or only seven per cent. The maximum production of Bessemer steel ignots was reached in 1882, when 1,696,450 tons were converted. The figures for 1884 show a reduction of but nine per cent. from the maximum. The quantity produced by the different sections of the country was as follows: Pennsylvania, 1,029,244 tons; Illinois, net 359,068 tons; other states, 170,043 tons. The details of rail production for the year are: Bessemer steel, 1,116,041 tons; iron, 21,891 tons; open hearth steel, 3,000 tons; total, 1,140,932 tons.

#### Business is Business.

Business is business all the time and no one recognizes this fact more than a German cutlery dealer, as is shown by the following conversation:  
"Don't you want to buy some things?"  
"No, I have got everything I need."  
"Don't you want to buy a fine razor?"  
"I never shave myself."  
"Put maybe you want to commit suicide some of these days."

John Wolford succeeds Campbell & Wolford in the furniture business at Manton.

Chemistry, Practical and Theoretical.  
"Young gentlemen," said the lecturer in chemistry, "coal exposed to the elements loses ten per cent. of its weight and heating power. This is due to the action of the alkali constituents of—"

"But what if there is a dog sleeping near the coal, Professor?"

"None of your levity, young man. This is a serious matter."

"That's what dad thought, when seventy-two per cent. of his coal pile disappeared during three nights of exposure. Then he asked my advice as a student in chemistry, and I told him to buy a dog. He bought a dog—one of the red-headed kind, with bay-window teeth, the spring halt in his upper lip and blood in his eye, and now we don't lose one per cent. of our coal a month. That's the kind of a practical chemist I am. Now go on with your theory, and excuse me for interrupting you."

#### An Exception to the Rule.

"The more you put into the barrel, the more it will weigh," said the teacher.

"Please, ma'am, is there any exception to the rule?" asked an urchin.

"None whatever. Everything you put into the barrel adds weight to it."

"I know an exception," broke in Bobby Sharp.

"I guess not. What is it?"

"Well, ma'am, the more holes you put in a barrel, the lighter it gets."

"There is nothing like leather," is the watchword of the Knights of St. Crispin. "There is nothing like copper," bids fair to become an equally popular cry among the modern Knights of the T Square. It would seem from the evidence of the relics of past civilizations that have come down to us that copper—or, more properly speaking, the use of copper—in the arts antedated iron. Bronze, which is only copper alloyed, is the material in which the sublimest creations of genius have been embodied and handed down through the centuries, and in such perfect state of preservation that beside them contemporaneous works executed in "enduring marble" are mere masses of moldered and mutilated stone.

The attention of those wishing to engage in general trade at a thriving town near Grand Rapids is directed to the advertisement which appears elsewhere in this week's paper relative to a stock now in the hands of Messrs. Rindge, Berth & Co. and Shields, Bulkley & Lemon. Several parties are bidding for the bargain, and immediate application must be made to secure the chance of purchasing.

Now that the president is seated and the cabinet chosen, let every man go to work, and so far as in him lies, help to make a lively spring trade.

## LOOK OUT

### FOR

## SPECIAL

### QUOTATIONS

### FROM

## John Caulfield

### NEXT WEEK.

### LUMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES.

The Newway Manufacturing Co. quote f. o. b. cars as follows:

Uppers, 1 inch.....	per M \$44 00
Uppers, 1 1/2 inch.....	46 00
Uppers, 2 inch.....	48 00
Uppers, 2 1/2 inch.....	50 00
Uppers, 3 inch.....	52 00
Uppers, 3 1/2 inch.....	54 00
Uppers, 4 inch.....	56 00
Uppers, 4 1/2 inch.....	58 00
Uppers, 5 inch.....	60 00
Uppers, 5 1/2 inch.....	62 00
Uppers, 6 inch.....	64 00
Uppers, 6 1/2 inch.....	66 00
Uppers, 7 inch.....	68 00
Uppers, 7 1/2 inch.....	70 00
Uppers, 8 inch.....	72 00
Uppers, 8 1/2 inch.....	74 00
Uppers, 9 inch.....	76 00
Uppers, 9 1/2 inch.....	78 00
Uppers, 10 inch.....	80 00
Uppers, 10 1/2 inch.....	82 00
Uppers, 11 inch.....	84 00
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Uppers, 129 inch.....	556 00
Uppers, 129 1/2 inch.....	558 00
Uppers, 130 inch.....	560 00
Uppers, 130 1/2 inch.....	562 00
Uppers, 131 inch.....	564 00
Uppers, 131 1/2 inch.....	566 00
Uppers, 132 inch.....	568 00
Uppers, 132 1/2 inch.....	570 00
Uppers, 133 inch.....	572 00
Uppers, 133 1/2 inch.....	574 00
Uppers, 134 inch.....	576 00
Uppers, 134 1/2 inch.....	578 00
Uppers, 135 inch.....	580 00
Uppers, 135 1/2 inch.....	582 00
Uppers, 136 inch.....	584 00
Uppers, 136 1/2 inch.....	586 00
Uppers, 137 inch.....	588 00
Uppers, 137 1/2 inch.....	590 00
Uppers, 138 inch.....	592 00
Uppers, 138 1/2 inch.....	594 00
Uppers, 139 inch.....	596 00
Uppers, 139 1/2 inch.....	598 00
Uppers, 140 inch.....	600 00
Uppers, 140 1/2 inch.....	602 00
Uppers, 141 inch.....	604 00
Uppers, 141 1/2 inch.....	606 00
Uppers, 142 inch.....	608 00
Uppers, 142 1/2 inch.....	610 00
Uppers, 143 inch.....	612 00
Uppers, 143 1/2 inch.....	614 00
Uppers, 144 inch.....	616 00
Uppers, 144 1/2 inch.....	618 00
Uppers, 145 inch.....	620 00
Uppers, 145 1/2 inch.....	622 00
Uppers, 146 inch.....	624 00
Uppers, 146 1/2 inch.....	626 00
Uppers, 147 inch.....	628 00
Uppers, 147 1/2 inch.....	630 00
Uppers, 148 inch.....	632 00
Uppers, 148 1/2 inch.....	634 00
Uppers, 149 inch.....	636 00
Uppers, 149 1/2 inch.....	638 00
Uppers, 150 inch.....	640 00
Uppers, 150 1/2 inch.....	642 00
Uppers, 151 inch.....	644 00
Uppers, 151 1/2 inch.....	646 00
Uppers, 152 inch.....	648 00
Uppers, 152 1/2 inch.....	650 00
Uppers, 153 inch.....	652 00
Uppers, 153 1/2 inch.....	654 00
Uppers, 154 inch.....	656 00
Uppers, 154 1/2 inch.....	658 00
Uppers, 155 inch.....	660 00
Uppers, 155 1/2 inch.....	662 00
Uppers, 156 inch.....	664 00
Uppers, 156 1/2 inch.....	666 00
Uppers, 157 inch.....	668 00
Uppers, 157 1/2 inch.....	670 00
Uppers, 158 inch.....	672 00
Uppers, 158 1/2 inch.....	674 00
Uppers, 159 inch.....	676 00
Uppers, 159 1/2 inch.....	678 00
Uppers, 160 inch.....	680 00
Uppers, 160 1/2 inch.....	682 00
Uppers, 161 inch.....	684 00
Uppers, 161 1/2 inch.....	686 00
Uppers, 162 inch.....	688 00
Uppers, 162 1/2 inch.....	690 00
Uppers, 163 inch.....	692 00
Uppers, 163 1/2 inch.....	694 00
Uppers, 164 inch.....	696 00
Uppers, 164 1/2 inch.....	698 00
Uppers, 165 inch.....	700 00
Uppers, 165 1/2 inch.....	702 00
Uppers, 166 inch.....	704 00
Uppers, 166 1/2 inch.....	706 00
Uppers, 167 inch.....	708 00
Uppers, 167 1/2 inch.....	710



SOLIMAN SNOOKS.

The Old Gentleman III from a Complication of Disorders.

CANT HOOK CORNERS, March 9, 1885.  
To the Editor of THE TRADESMAN:  
DEAR SIR—I trust you will pardon me for addressing you, as I am a stranger; but my name is no doubt somewhat familiar to you through your friend and correspondent, Mr. Soliman Snooks.

I thought it my duty, being his confidential head clerk, to tell you that the Squire is very sick and unable to write to you. In fact, he is not even able to request me to write, or to dictate a letter to me.

The old gentleman's sickness was probably caused primarily by his worryment over the late skating rink trouble in the church. He thought that the rink was the prime cause of all the trouble and the breaking up of the revival at the Corners. Mr. Wilkins tried to show him that the rink only precipitated the inevitable; but Mr. Snooks, being a very kind hearted and conscientious man, would take it to heart. He took a chill, sore throat, pain in the back, three Dovers powders, two Comp. Cath. Pills, a gargle of Zinc Sulph., Ten Grains of Quinine and a Sedlitz Powder, but all in vain. We think he would have got better within two days, had it not been for the doctors. Dr. C. Minor Kobb was first called in and after making an examination of the patient's pulse, tongue, throat and temperature, he shook his head in a solemn and impressive manner and pronounced the case one of acute *Intermittent Tonsillitis Gigantis*. This big name knocked the old man out in the first round, and he began to lose his mind. All that night he raved about "widders," fools, rinks, drummers and business matters.

About one o'clock a. m. he seemed to think he was selling goods, for he sprang up in bed suddenly and said, "Only 9 cents, madam! Ten yards be enough—All right!"—and before we could stop him, he grabbed one side of a sheet and tore it from Maine to California, saying, "What kind of trimmings do you want with this?"

Dr. Kobb dosed him with calomel and put three mustard plasters on his back, but the old gent did not mend, even under this treatment. So we sent for Dr. Jacob Trotter, of Grumbleton.

He pronounced the case to be *Epigastric Hypertrophy of the Hepatic Conglomerate*. It was lucky for the patient that he could not at this, for it would have sent him to grass in no time.

The two doctors would not consult together, being of different schools, but Dr. Trotter put one drop of Tinct. Aconite in half a pint of water and gave directions to give one teaspoonful every three hours.

I said to Bill Simmons, the other clerk: "If that drop of aconite don't get swamped, before it has wandered around among the various chemicals in the old man's internal construction fifteen minutes, then I am no drug clerk."

To-day he is some better and is sleeping. I think that when he gets able to eat the twenty or thirty kinds of jellies, etc., that have been sent in by the ladies, he will gain fast.

Very Respy. Yours,  
ALGERON P. BANKS,  
Clerk for Soliman Snooks.

[The announcement of Mr. Snooks' illness will cause genuine regret among the business men of Michigan, many of whom have perused his letters with much interest. It is to be hoped that under the watchful care of two physicians—one from each school of medicine—he will speedily recover his health and be able to resume his contributions to THE TRADESMAN. Until such time, Mr. Banks will confer a favor on his employer's friends by making them acquainted with his condition by way of a weekly letter to this paper.—ED.]

Poor Skim Cheese.

"The poorest kind of skim cheese till recently," says the Chicago Tribune, "was that made from milk which had previously yielded up about three pounds of butter from each 100 pounds of milk. The centrifugal process takes out four or four and one-half pounds of butter from 100 pounds of milk, and then makes cheese out of the latter. The result is a 'cheese' that will not keep. It goes to pieces in about thirty days, and long before the end of that time is only poor trash at best. There are many thousands of boxes of the stuff now in the South which cannot find a market, and probably not less than 15,000 boxes more which will be dumped into the river because nobody will eat it, and it is of no value even as manure."

The moss crop of Florida, says the Pensacola Commercial, is worth more than the cotton crop, and can be put on the market at less expense. The demand exceeds the supply, and there is not a county in which this product is not going to waste.

J. Lloyd Brezee, late editor and proprietor of the now defunct Detroit Times, refers to Soliman Snooks' letters as "literary arsenic" and further declares that when the writer drops into poetry the result is "rhythmic strychnine."

Many physicians of small practice in London keep drug shops, and on certain hours each day see patients, prescribe, give advice, and furnish medicine for one shilling each patient.

# ARCTIC



## IMPROVED BAKING POWDER

This Baking Powder makes the WHITEST, LIGHTEST and most HEALTHFUL Biscuits, Cakes, Bread, etc. TRY IT and be convinced. Prepared only by the

Arctic Manufacturing Co.,  
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

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.

Manufactured Tobacco.



O. H. RICHMOND & CO.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Richmond's Family Medicines.

RICHMOND'S LIVER ELIXIR.

The best selling liver and blood medicine in the market, 50 cents.

Richmond's Cubeb Cream,

Richmond's Ague Cure,

Richmond's Cough Cure,

Richmond's Easy Pills,

Dr. Richards' Health Restorer.

Retailers, please order of your jobbers in Grand Rapids, Chicago or Detroit. If your jobber does not handle our goods, we will fill your orders. Pills and Health Restorer can be sent by mail. 141 South Division St., Grand Rapids.

## USE D'OLIVEIRA'S Parisian Sauce



HAWKINS & PERRY,  
Sole Agents for Grand Rapids and vicinity.

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.

## RINDGE, BERTSCH & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
**BOOTS AND SHOES.**

AGENTS FOR THE

### BOSTON RUBBER SHOE CO.

Our spring samples are now ready for inspection at prices as low as the lowest. We make a Gent's Shoe to retail for \$3 in Congress, Button and Bals that can't be beat.

14 and 16 Pearl Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

## ARAB PLUG!

The Best and Most Attractive Goods on the Market. Send for Sample 'Butt. See Quotations in Price-Current.

## Fox, Musselman & Loveridge

Sole Owners.

## Choice Butter a Specialty!

Oranges, Lemons, Apples, Cranberries, Cider, Buckwheat Flour, Etc.

Careful Attention Paid to Filling Orders.

### M. C. Russell, 48 Ottawa St., G'd Rapids.

## RETAIL MERCHANTS READ THIS.

You can do more ADVERTISING FOR THE SMALL SUM OF \$2.50 by using "Hamilton's Patent Display Chart" than for \$100 used in any other way.

The Chart is 2 feet wide by 3 feet high, made of hard wood elegantly finished. The feet are so constructed as to be removable at will.

The letters are 2 in. in height, kept in a strong, neat box containing labeled apartments for each letter. Each box contains over 300 letters, figures and characters.

Price of Chart and box of Letters Complete \$2.50, or I will send it by Express Prepaid to all Points in Michigan for \$2.75. SEND FOR CIRCULARS. Address

### H. J. CORTRIGHT, General Agent,

AGENTS WANTED. Duck Lake, Mich.

## PERKINS & HESS

—DEALERS IN—

### Hides, Furs, Wool & Tallow,

NOS. 122 and 124 LOUISSTREET, GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

## MUSKEGON BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

## S. S. MORRIS & BRO.,

PACKERS

—AND—

### Jobbers of Provisions,

CANNED MEATS AND BUTTERS.

Choice Smoked Meats a Specialty.

Stores in Opera House Block, Packing and Warehouse Market and Water Streets.

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Consignments Solicited.

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AGENTS FOR

Knowles, Taylor & Knowles' American W. G. Ware.

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## Wedgewood & Co.'s English Ware.

Special Prices given on STONEWARE in Car Lots.

The "GOOD ENOUGH" 5 and 10 gal. OIL CANS.

The "EMPRESS" 1-2, 1 and 2 gal. OIL CANS.

Galvanized Iron Grocer's OIL TANKS, \$7.00 each.

Engraved Globe Crimp Top Lamp Chimneys.

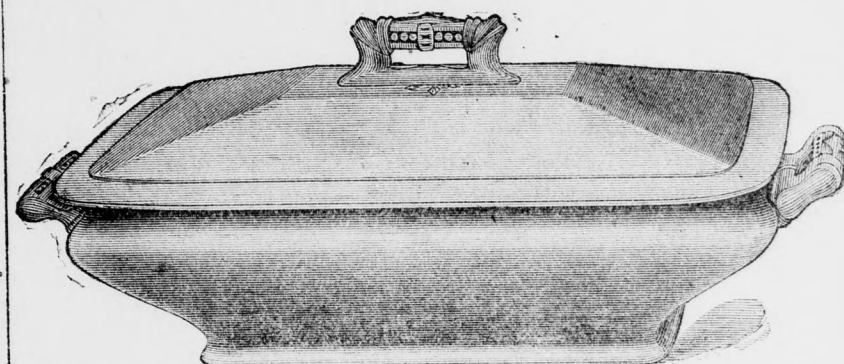
"LA BASTIE" Toughened Glass Chimneys will not Break.

We Sell our Labeled "FLINT" Glass Chimneys at the same

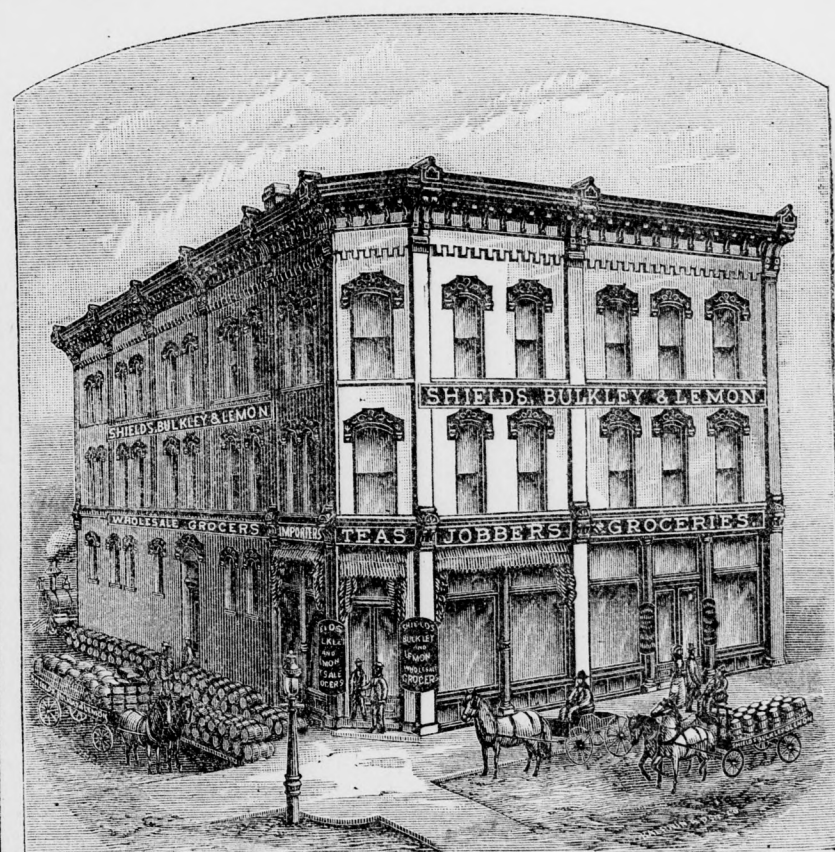
Price others ask for Second Quality, when five boxes of any styles are taken.

We deliver Lamp Chimneys, Stoneware and Kerosene Oil at any depot in this city free of Cartage.

Send for our Illustrated Price List of Crockery, Glassware and Hanging Lamps, showing Package Lists and open stock Prices of our full line.



## SHIELDS, BULKLEY & LEMON,



## IMPORTERS

—AND—

## Wholesale Grocers.

### 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.

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