

The Michigan Tradesman.

VOL. 2.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1885.

NO. 80.

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.

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
a profit, sell

LAVINE
WASHING POWDER.

This Washing Powder pays the Retailer a
larger profit than any in the Market, and is
put up in handsome and attractive packages
with picture cards with each case. We 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

Yan's Magic Oil,
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

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

For Sale by F. Brundage & Co., Muskegon;
Hazelton, Perkins & Co., Grand Rapids; H.
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

JAMES C. AVERY. GEO. E. HUBBARD.
JAMES C. AVERY & CO.
Grand Haven, Mich.

Manufacturers of the following brands of Ci-
gars:
Great Scott, Demolai No. 5,
Eldorado, Doncella,
Avery's Choice,
Etc., Etc.

JOBBER IN—
Manufactured Tobacco.

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.

PETER DORAN,
Attorney-at-Law,
Pierces 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

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.

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

General Stock for Sale

Any one 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, BERTSCH & CO., or
SHIELDS, BULKLEY & LEMON.
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.

The Drummer's Soliloquy.
To drum, or not to drum, that is the question—
Whether 'tis nobler in the mind, to suffer
The bluffs and stave-offs of the crabbed mer-
chant,
Or to pack up samples for keeps, to-day,
And, by returning, end them. To quit—to
travel
No more; and, by a resignation, to say we end
The trials, and the thousand natural blunts
That a drummer's heir to—'tis a consummation
Devoutly to be wished. To resign—to loaf;
To loaf? perchance to want; aye, there's the
rub.
For in that idle time what thoughts will arise,
Of the salary we might have drawn,
Must give us pause. There's the point
That makes drumming of so long life;
For who would bear the eleven months' travel,
The Sampsonian butter, the hotel sheets,
The teeth-wrestling steak, the ten-minute din-
ner,
The baggage-smasher's wrath, and the spurns
That the traveling man from the merchant
takes,
When he himself might all this avoid
By simply resigning. Who would a grip-sack
bear,
To grunt and sweat under a heavy load,
But that the dread of something worse—
The unprofitable change, which to so many
Has proven futile, puzzles the will,
And makes us rather bear those troubles we
have,
Than fly to others we know not of!
Thus from choice are we drummers the start.
And by compulsion do we follow it.
And thus the native hue of resolution
Is sicklied o'er by fear of change.
And enterprises of worth are put aside,
While our few saved dollars on "futures" we
lose,
And so keep on "a drumming."

The Drummer.
The drummer is a man who goes
Where every breeze of commerce blows:
Who carries trade to every shore,
And kicks because there isn't more;
Who hates the drummer tax like sin;
Who helps the railroads with his "tin";
Who likes hotels that treat him well,
And gives the others merry—don't swear,
please;
And smiles at all the girls he meets;
Who never waits for others' treats;
Who loves his wife and kids at home,
Wherever he may have to roam;
Who tells the truth to sell his wares;
Who has his little griefs and cares,
The same as every other man;
But who in all holds to his grip,
And stifiy keeps his upper lip;
Who when the time comes for reward
Is not forgotten by the Lord.

AN OLD TIMER.
Reminiscences of a Veteran Dealer.
The distinction between *meum* and
tuum is very important in every de-
partment of life. Two singular il-
lustrations of this fact occurred in
the writer's early business career. We had
a rear arch or passage-way under our store,
for the receipt and delivery of heavy goods,
opening upon a back street, the gate to which
was seldom shut in the day time. In the
passage was a pump supplied with water
from a very deep well that never failed
to furnish a supply for all our numerous
uses, as well as for a tenement population
in our rear, to whom we always accorded
the privilege of supplying themselves to
their heart's content.

One day a washer woman—who finding
the water sufficiently soft and hard, made
great use of it—came up into our office and
inquired if any one in our establishment had
lost a breast-pin. On making inquiry of all
hands from partners to employees, we failed
to find any one so unfortunate as to have lost
a pin of any sort, much less one of consider-
able value, as the one found turned out to
be. The woman said she found the breast-
pin—which she kept fast hold of—lying up-
on the brick pavement near the pump. We
advised her to leave it with us for a claim-
ant. Oh no, she "would never do that,
shure;" and added, "if only you claim it,
lit um come to me, an ef they kin prove
property, they shall have it, else O'll keep
it myself." We then demanded the pin, it
having been found on our premises—holding
that whatever was upon our premises was
our property until otherwise proved. We
told the woman we should like to ask her a
very simple question, viz., "Is the pin your
property?" "Mebbe it is," she replied. "Did
you lose it?" "No more Oi didn't." "Then
you must give it up." But she stoutly re-
fused, and went home.

The writer consulted a lawyer in the
neighborhood, in whom we had confidence,
and after hearing a full statement of the
case, he advised that "inasmuch as the pas-
sage-way had been left open so many years
for the accommodation of the neighbors
wishing to avail themselves of water from
the pump therein located, the arch has be-
come something in the nature of a highway;
anyone finding property thereon has a right
to hold it until a rightful claimant appears."
Whether this is good law—as we supposed
it to be—not, we did not think it worth
while to enter upon litigation for the pin,
and possibly lose both pin and cost of prose-
cution.

At another time, a customer while stand-
ing between two parallel counters, picked up
from the floor a one-dollar bank-note, and in-
quired whether any of our people had lost
it. On being answered in the negative, he
claimed to appropriate it to his own use.
We were taken aback by such a claim from
an apparently respectable and intelligent
person. However, we both agreed to submit
the case to our lawyer, who gave a similar
decision as in the forenamed case. He said,
"The open passage between the two counters
was dedicated to the public, not in fee-sim-
ple, but as a highway, which they were in-
vited to occupy for purposes of traffic, etc." So
the finder got the dollar.

Now to this last case there is a sequel.
Some months after the dollar-note was found
floating around our floor we had occasion to
repair one of the counters of our retail de-
partment, and the carpenter employed for
the work found a good-sized handful of

bank-notes gnawed into small scraps which
for an unknown length of time had consti-
tuted a luxurious bed for some little four-
legged rodents who had crept up into the
sliding till in the counter and abstracted the
tantilizing "soft money" without asking
leave of anyone. We did not go to a lawyer
this time, thinking that the purloiner or pur-
loiners had probably been executed by some
one of our faithful cats, either by inherent
agility in catching such prey, or when attend-
ant upon a jail-delivery from some of our
numerous cage-traps.

En passant, speaking of bosom-pins,
there was a ridiculous fashion about a half-
century ago among office-boys and clerks as
to "loud" and tawdry jewelry. One could
scarcely cross a street without encountering
a fop bearing upon his shirt-front an intag-
lio or a mock-cameo bas-relief of Julius
Cæsar, Napoleon Bonaparte, or Alexander
the Great; they were about half the size of
the palm of one's hand. We had in our em-
ploy a lad of sixteen or seventeen years of
age who was a born wag. On being called
one day he presented himself with a tremen-
dous brooch upon his shirt-front, consisting
of one of the largest and most hideous look-
ing shells, known, I believe, to naturalists as
belonging to the genus *Cypria*, species *Cap-
ut serpentis*, set in a brass ring, with a pin
nearly large enough to nail a clapboard. We
were so pleased with the sarcasm, that for
the life of us we could not reprehend the
youth for his grotesque adornment. Still
the pleasant fellow was so overflowing with
fun, that we felt obliged to ask his parents
to withdraw him from our employ.

And just now the mind of the writer re-
verts to another lad whom we received into
our service at the urgent solicitation of his
father, who was in the government service
and a personal friend. The youth was very
respectful and obedient. But he bore the
look, when quiescent, of profound abstrac-
tion and meditation. After a few months
we told his father that we hardly thought it
wise for his son to continue with us as he
did not manifest any interest in his position
beyond the exercise of a willing and obedi-
ent messenger-boy. The father received our
advice kindly, followed the boy's natural in-
clination, put him upon a train of scientific
studies with competent instructors, and in
due time the young man blossomed out a
full-grown professor in one of our promi-
nent institutions, and has made valuable con-
tributions to our scientific literature, espe-
cially in the department of *Palæontology*.
The funny boy mentioned in the previous
paragraph has for many years been a mer-
chant of good standing in the city of New
York.

We once had a boy who from the first ex-
hibited a remarkable gift for pen-portraiture
at sight, and at every opportunity made
sketches of every one in the store. He also
made portraits of customers while they were
being waited upon by other clerks. Such a
proceeding necessarily interfered with his
appropriate duties in business hours, and
was surely to be discouraged by his employ-
ers. When we learned of it, we advised his
father to encourage his predilection for art,
but to withdraw him from our service. The
parent complied with our suggestion, and the
lad is now one of the most distinguished ar-
tists in this country.

There can be no tenable objection to a
clerk's diversion out of business hours in any
laudable way by occupation in literature, art
or science. Such diversion from the routine
of his business requirements may be wise
and healthful, adding dignity to his charac-
ter, and facilitating ease and grace in soci-
ety. But as intimated by Coleridge, they
should be "an honorable augmentation to
your arms, not constitute the coat or fill the
escutcheon."

Methinks some reader may conclude that
we must have had a queer set of boys in our
employ. But they were not so as a general
thing. The cases named are exceptional
ones. Most of our apprentices and clerks
remained with us during their minority, and
some scores we started in business for them-
selves.

It is hoped that it will not be egotistical
for the writer to state that in very early life
he became deeply impressed with the impor-
tance of diversifying life by turning off the
mind from the consideration of the one ob-
ject that constituted his regular business avo-
cation, as tending to strengthen and expand
the mental faculties. In addition to this,
daily walks and other outdoor exercises
were resorted to by way of promoting bodily
health and vigor. It is highly desirable for
every young man engaged in so exacting a
profession as that of the merchant, to adopt
some such methods in order to attain what
the books term "*mens sana in corpore sa-
no*"—a sound mind in a sound body. But
none of such diversions, prudential and nec-
essary though they be, should be allowed to
trench upon the hours allotted to legitimate
business.

A new design in mourning note paper and
envelopes has the black border stamped in
imitation of heavy crape. It is very effect-
ively lugubrious in appearance.

Russia drinks 80 per cent. more tea than
England does.

Peanuts are not a paying crop in North
Carolina.

MYSTERY OF PRICEMARKS.
Ways to Translate the Queer Little Sym-
bols.

From the Pittsburgh Times.
The system of marking prices on goods in
general use among retailers is for each to
adopt a word or term which shall contain 10
unrepeated letters to correspond with the
numerals. Thus, for instance, the word:

A n c h o r i t e s
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

The cost of an article has been usually
marked on it, the salesman knowing what to
add; but this plan is losing in popularity and
is being replaced by the better method of
marking the selling price. Employing the
key word "Anchors," an article marked
say, "a. i. o.," would indicate \$1.75. Some
merchants have both cost and selling rates
marked, in which case the two are separated
by a line, the cost being on top and the sell-
ing price under. Humorously inclined indi-
viduals not frequently get up a key word or
term which would make customers smile
were they aware of the contrast between the
mysterious cost marks and that from which
they are derived. No little ingenuity is dis-
played in the selection, but after the essen-
tial of 10 unrepeated letters there is nothing
wanting but the simplest orthography that
the foot of the spellers in the salesmen class
may have no inducement whatever to go
wrong. The tit-tat-toe cost mark is the only
one known, which does not employ the al-
phabet. It may be understood by drawing the
ordinary tit-tat-toe game diagram and
marking the figures beginning at the upper
left hand space, thence to the right, and re-
peat until the nine spaces are filled. In this
device x is substituted for the "nought." To
express say \$1.59 by the tit-tat-toe, the hiero-
glyphic would be an L with the horizontal
part run directly opposite from normal; a
square, and an L set wrong end up, a good
deal like the small boy's sketch in school
books, under which he places the caution:
"Don't steel this book mi onest frend, for
feer the gallus will be your end." It will
be observed that these characters represent
the parts of the tit-tat-toe diagram in which
the numerals 1, 5 and 9 occur.

Provided Against Famine.
It was in Detroit. The editor entered the
counting-room.

"Say, look here; this war in Soudan is be-
coming serious."

"So?" said the business manager.

"Yes, sir; all the gum arabic comes from
Soudan."

"Well?"

"Well, sir, this war has created a gum-
arabic famine."

"All right, let her fam. We'll keep right
on getting out this paper, just the same.
I've got four barrels of flour-paste in the cel-
lar and a wagon-load of gum tragacanth to
fall back on."

She Might.

"Mamma, is there any danger about our
kitchen floor?"

"No, my child, it's all safe."

"Well, is there any danger of my falling
down every time I go in?"

"No, of course not; but why do you ask
such a foolish question?"

"Nothing, only every time I go in there
and find papa talking to the hired girl, he
always says, 'Look out; she might tumble,'
and then the girl always goes away off into
one corner and papa into another."

Negligence of Conductors.

A passenger who, through the negligence
of one conductor on a railroad train, is not
furnished with a stop-over ticket to which
he is entitled, and who, on attempting to re-
sume his journey after a stop, is required by
a second conductor to pay additional fare or
leave the train, may elect to leave the train,
and in that case may recover from the rail-
road company not merely the amount of the
additional fare which he is subsequently ob-
liged to pay in order to reach his destina-
tion, but all damages sustained by him as the
direct and natural consequence of the fault
of the first conductor.

An orange grower, near Anthony, Fla.,
will ship this year between 800 and 1,000
boxes of oranges. From the same grove last
year he only shipped 50 boxes. This in-
crease, though large, is not unusual, and
demonstrates the wonderful bearing capac-
ity of an orange grove.

A London firm of pencil makers manufac-
tures its shavings and sawdust into an article
which they call the "Dust of Lebanon." It
is sprinkled upon the fire to remove the un-
pleasant smell of cooking noticeable in a
room after a meal.

The number of persons who are falling
heir to fortunes in foreign lands is legion
just now. This is a much easier way to get
a fortune than to work for it, but it is not
so sure.

"Your grocer is very religious." "Ay, so
he says." "He deals in canned goods, does
he not?" "Yes, and in cant ones likewise."

By "creosoting" timber you add to its
strength.

A chain is never stronger than its weakest
link.

In Cuba molasses is being used as man-
ure.

Minority Representation.
From the New York Tribune.

There is pending in the Michigan Legisla-
ture a bill providing for the representation
of minorities in corporations, on the cumu-
lative plan. Every stockholder is to have
the right to vote, in person or by proxy, the
number of shares of stock owned by him for
as many persons as there may be directors
to be elected, or to cumulate such votes upon
such candidates as he may please. Under
this provision, with equal effort and skill on
both sides, the representation in the board
will correspond as closely as possible to the
relative strength of different interests. The
minority will then have, as they have not
now, the right to be present at meetings of
the directors, to examine the books, to know
what is being done in the company, and to
be heard in opposition to any measure which
they consider adverse to their interests. A
similar provision was put into the Constitu-
tion of Illinois in 1870, and has worked well
ever since; was incorporated in the Consti-
tution of West Virginia in 1872, Pennsylvania
in 1873, and Missouri 1875, and has been
of marked service in all those States.

This measure is opposed only on the
ground that it is desired by the minorities in
certain important corporations for their own
defense. But this does not seem to be a
reason for rejecting, but rather a reason for
adopting it. Even in political matters, the
tendency of progress has been toward great-
er defense and recognition of the rights of
minorities, while in a business corporation
it is a well-understood principle that each
individual stockholder has rights of which
he cannot be lawfully deprived by the action
of a majority. But the defense of those
rights through the courts is at all times dif-
ficult, costly and attended with delay, and,
moreover, the injury to the corporation re-
sulting from litigation and exposure of its
operations, is often so serious that minori-
ties endure great injustice rather than resort
to such a remedy. In all parts of the coun-
try the abuse of corporate power has become
a fruitful source of financial and industrial
difficulties. It is reasonable to believe that
the adoption of the measure pending in
Michigan, by preventing such abuses, and
giving minorities power to protest against
them in season, and if need be to defend
their rights by timely legal proceedings,
would prove incalculably beneficial to busi-
ness interests and would promote the wel-
fare of the State.

Jokes about Jewelers.

A hard case—A watch's.

The most perfect artificial eyes are made
in Thuringia, Germany.

"What can we do with this hideous, old-
fashioned set of jewelry?" one partner
asked another. "Why, stick it in the show-
window and mark it 'Very unique! Not
for sale!' and we will sell it before noon."

"There is a remarkable rage among rich
people here," writes a Philadelphia corre-
spondent, "for clocks. Almost every con-
ceivable article has a clock on it. Even
plates contain a timepiece, as well as bed-
steads. There are many fashionable houses
which contain as many as fifty or sixty
clocks each. It would be no little trouble to
care for these timekeepers, if they were
ever wound up; but they never are. They
are for ornament solely."

A Chinaman was caught in a clever trick
at a jewelry store in San Francisco a short
time ago. He bargained for a \$100 diamond
ring, and offered in payment what appeared
to be five \$20 rolls of silver. He took up
the ring and broke one of the rolls, which
contained half dollars. He pushed over
the other four, but there being something
suspicious in his movements, the storekeeper
sent for an officer, who took charge of the
money and unopened rolls. When the lat-
ter were undone it was discovered that they
were lead rolls, at each end of which a half
dollar was placed.

Caraway Seed.

A correspondent in London *Grocer* esti-
mates the product of caraway seed at 150,000
bales per annum. The chief centers of con-
sumption are all the northern parts of
Europe and the United States. Chief among
all as consumers are the manufacturers of
essential oil in Mid-Germany; one establish-
ment of this description alone swallows up
between 20,000 and 30,000 bales annually.

It may also be not known that the com-
mon Windsor soap owes its scent to the oil
of caraway seed. Besides its employment
as seed, the caraway fills a useful place in
the general economy of husbandry by pro-
ducing a fodder plant which is relished by
cattle, and serves a great deal to sweeten
less palatable food. In some parts of Ger-
many it is to be found in every meadow
along with other grasses.

It is generally thought the gimlet-pointed
screw is only about forty years old, being in-
vented by an American named Sloan. A
Worcester, Mass., newspaper, however,
says it has seen a half dozen gimlet-pointed
screws which were taken from an old piano
made in London in 1755, at which date these
screws are supposed to have been made.
But mechanics continued to use square-pointed
screws nearly a century after 1755.

A Chicago co-operative grocery store was
closed by the sheriff last week.

The Michigan Tradesman.

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

E. A. STOWE, Editor.

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

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1885.

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. Duntun, A. M. 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, April 25, at "The Tradesman" office.

A. B. Foote the Hilliards general dealer expects to receive an appointment as mail route agent, Col. Messmore having agreed to secure him such a position under certain conditions. It will be interesting to know how much "influence" Messmore really has with the Cleveland administration. If Messmore is to have a hand in apportioning the public patronage, all decent people might as well emigrate to Mexico.

Col. Messmore is in Washington, demanding recognition at the hands of the administration. Less than two weeks ago he was proved to be a perjurer in the Circuit Court and recent litigation in another court developed the fact that he bought goods under false pretenses the last two months he was in business. Such set-backs would be sufficient to place an ordinary man in the background, but a thoroughly disreputable character is usually a stranger to modesty or decency and ignores public opinion. If President Cleveland yields to the clamorous importunities of Messmore, as expressed through his friend Hendricks, and places Messmore in a position to exhibit his dishonest tendencies, he will alienate hundreds of friends, both within and without his own party, in this locality; while if he chooses to relegate the knave to merited obscurity, he will receive the thanks of every lover of pure morals and honest hands.

John Connors, of Charlevoix, in a Tight Place.

From the Charlevoix Journal.

Through all the business career of John Connor, in Charlevoix, there has been more or less of trouble and tribulation, and since the fire last fall he seems to have had more than his usual amount. The stock of boots and shoes then partially destroyed was covered by a chattel mortgage in favor of W. D. Robinson & Co., of Detroit, who took possession of that portion saved, to secure themselves. Afterward, Mr. Connor was again permitted to take possession of the stock, to sell for them on certain conditions. The conditions were not fulfilled, and again the stock came into the hands of the attorneys of Robinson & Co. The latter then sent an agent here to adjust matters, and he found the stock 400 pairs short of the sheriff's inventory. A search warrant found some fine shoes sewed up in a bed tick in Connor's house. Further search brought forth large portions of the missing stock from Mrs. Connor's farm and elsewhere.

On Friday Connor was arrested, but released on bail. There have been found in his possession, secreted in various places, 167 pairs of boots and shoes, and 53 pairs of stockings.

On Sunday Kerr Budd became involved, having in his possession a trunk with instructions to take it into the country "for a woman." Failing to reach the place, he returned, leaving the trunk in the livery barn for further orders. The transaction being suspicious, the sheriff caused the arrest of Budd and the trunk to be opened, when it was found to contain 51 pairs of fine ladies' shoes. Budd claims he was employed to do the work, and knew of no crookedness, but he was held with bail for examination, to follow after Connor's examination. These discoveries have caused much excitement, and promise to put in an unenviable position several prominent citizens. And the end is not yet reached.

"Boots Mended While You Wait."—Credulous party (handing in his boots)—"Look sharp, now, and I'll wait." Shoemaker—"We're so full of work you can't have them under a couple of days." Credulous party—"A couple of days! Why, you rascally old humbug! you have got it stuck up in your window that you mends 'em while you wait." Shoemaker—"Just so; and if you'll wait a couple of days you'll have 'em."

AMONG THE TRADE.

IN THE CITY.

J. VanderVeen succeeds J. & E. A. VanderVeen in the hardware business on West Bridge street.

Fox, Musselman & Loveridge are enlarging their office room by the removal of their cigar department to the rear of the office.

H. E. Grand-Girard, of Big Rapids, was in town Monday and Tuesday, making arrangements to engage in the produce and commission business at Big Rapids.

Dr. W. Ryno, formerly engaged in the drug business at Coloma, writes THE TRADESMAN that he has partially completed arrangements for locating in Grand Rapids in the near future.

The Densmore veneer cutting and drying machinery now in process of construction in this city for the St. Ignace Manufacturing Co. is nearly completed and will be shipped as soon as the ice moves out of the Straits.

G. B. Wright has sued Peter Ross, of Wayland, for \$133, and the matter was to come up before a justice at Dorrt one day last week, but was adjourned for two weeks on account of the alleged sickness of one of Ross's relatives.

Rumor has it that when the sale of their retail grocery stock is an accomplished fact, Rice & Moore will remove their wholesale department to one of the stores in the Gilbert block, and extend their operations in that branch of the business.

P. H. Carroll, traveling representative for Seltz, Schwab & Co., of Chicago, has formed a copartnership with Mr. Robinson, formerly with J. R. Wylie & Bro., of Martin, under the firm name of Carroll & Robinson, and engaged in general trade at Middleville. A portion of the stock was purchased here.

"All things considered," said a well-known produce dealer, "cheese sold higher in proportion than any other farm product last season. The factory that made a decent article found no difficulty in unloading and invariably satisfied its patrons. I do not look for high prices the coming season however."

The Northwestern Lumberman makes the following reference to a firm which several Grand Rapids people have reason to regard with interest: It is stated that Wetzel Bros., of Grand Rapids, have contracted for and partially paid for 10,000 acres of mineral and timber lands in Union county, Tenn., and that they will put up a number of saw mills on the Nolachucky river.

Fred Nichols, formerly of Grand Rapids, but for the past two years identified with Lon Pelton and Henry Strobe, at Morley, has formed a copartnership with D. W. Higgins, and purchased the Strobe saw mill at Bell's Siding, a few miles north of Morley. The boys will erect a store building, put in a stock of groceries and endeavor to make the place of considerable importance.

F. M. Priestley is organizing a stock company, with a capital stock of \$10,000, for the purpose of engaging in the manufacture of children's express wagons. The name of the corporation is to be the Priestly Express Wagon Co., and the following gentlemen are among the incorporators: Forrest M. Priestley, Jas. A. Hunt, T. F. Richards, M. S. Crosby, C. H. Gleason and Albert Standish. The new concern will purchase the machinery and outfit of Gordon Corning, and expect to be able to organize and begin operations within the next two weeks.

AROUND THE STATE.

Edward Talbot, grocer at Hudson, is closing out.

E. P. Haynes, general dealer at Onondaga, has sold out.

John A. Schoonover, grocer at Fife Lake, has sold out to Jos. Ervin.

Mrs. Silas Slaughter, grocer at Ludington, has assigned to F. P. Dunwell.

Corey & Whittaker, general dealers at Bronson, will dissolve April 10.

Chas. P. Hunt succeeds Thurtell & Hunt in the grocery business at Jackson.

Jas. Putnam succeeds Hitchcock & Putnam in general trade at Northport.

C. M. Stevens succeeds S. S. Gale in the hardware business at Mt. Clemens.

W. W. Quick succeeds Quick & Morton in the grocery business at Howard City.

U. T. Watrous & Co., general dealers at Sebawa, have sold out to S. F. Deatman.

Pauley & Dickinson, druggists at St. Ignace, have dissolved, Pauley succeeding.

Hunt & Beecher, grocers at Mason and West Bay City, have dissolved, each continuing.

Spillane Bros. succeeds Geo. L. Spillane & Co. in the grocery and bakery business at Flint.

West & West succeed H. Putterville in the grocery and crockery business at Grand Ledge.

J. L. Thompson, boot and shoe dealer at Harbor Springs, will open a branch store at Cross Village.

R. B. Jennings, late of Tennessee, has engaged in the grocery and provision business at Cedar Springs.

F. G. Richards has bought the E. T. Brown & Co. agricultural implement stock at Sparta, and will continue the business.

The R. A. Kanaga boot and shoe stock at Nashville has been closed out on a \$1,400 chattel mortgage, held by H. S. Robinson & Co., of Detroit.

Allegan Gazette: J. M. Killian succeeds to full ownership of the grocery stock of D. S. Ward & Co. and continues the business for the present.

R. McKinnon, dry goods and grocery dealer at Wayland, is removing his stock to Hopkins Station, where he will resume business, adding a line of crockery.

Assignee Fairman favors THE TRADESMAN with the following statement relative to the estate of H. E. Grand-Girard: Assets—goods, \$584.63; accounts, \$786.09; furniture and fixtures, \$384.46; house and lot, \$800; total \$2,555.18. Liabilities—due creditors for merchandise, about \$1,500; mortgage on house and lot, \$550; exemption, \$250; total \$2,300.

MANUFACTURING MATTERS.

C. A. Bristol and H. F. Powers have leased the Wickwire & Doty mill at Banfield. Lovell Bros., of Ionia, will make about 1,500 of their refrigerators the coming season.

The machinery for the new stave and heading factory at East Jordan is on the ground.

Dewing & Sons expect to cut 10,000,000 feet of lumber at their mill at Allegan the coming season.

Stephen Bitley, the Pierson mill operator, has about one month's cut yet to run, when he will remove his saw mill to Bitley's Siding.

E. S. Doty, of Allegan, has signed with Bosworth & Co., furniture manufacturers of New Richmond, Wis., and will take the road about June 1.

Higbee & Hugh, the Morley mill operators, have sold Foster & Co., of Greenville, all the lumber piled in their yard—about 4,000,000 feet.

Battle Creek Moon: L. R. Peebles has purchased of H. G. Brooks a half interest in his low water steam alarm, for attaching to boilers to give the alarm when the water is low. They will immediately enter upon its manufacture in this city.

Marshall Statesman: The Marshall shirt factory was purchased Tuesday by Wm. Reilly, one of the partners, and E. D. Clark, of this city. They will continue the business as before and no changes will be made at present. Mr. G. F. Cole will take the road for the new firm, while Mr. Fred Stone will be retained as cutter.

STRAY FACTS.

East Saginaw has a chewing gum factory, employing ten operatives.

Sheridan & Sullivan, liquor dealers at Maple Rapids, will dissolve May 1.

Willard Cahoon, of Saranac, will shortly open a steam laundry at Hillsdale.

The Frankfort Steamboat Co. has been organized with a capital of \$50,000. The company has but one boat now, but more will be added.

A Charlevoix friend favors THE TRADESMAN with the following: Brown & Co. have purchased a corner lot, on which they will erect a fine brick block for the accommodation of the growing business of the Bank of Charlevoix. E. H. Green intends to build at the same time a block of two stores, adjoining the bank block. This is one of best locations, and will be the finest business block ever built in the village.

Muskegon Matters.

Frank Alberts & Co.'s shingle mill, at North Muskegon, started up Friday.

LeClere & Stryker, grocersmen at Muskegon, have dissolved, John LeClere continuing.

A. M. Goodwin & Co., merchant tailors, have dissolved. They are succeeded by W. Gayan & Co.

Business men on the Big Rapids branch are complaining that the C. & W. M. has put up freight rates.

A. W. Miller and W. H. Cogshall will engage in the manufacture of shirts at Muskegon, the necessary machinery having already been ordered.

F. S. Doerenbicher lately returned from a successful business trip in the interest of the Muskegon Valley Furniture Co., and took the road again Monday.

The case of Stowe vs. Wm. D. Carey & Co. has been adjourned from time to time on account of the illness of Mrs. Root, the plaintiff having agreed to stay the proceedings until her recovery.

The partnership existing between Jacob Bauknecht and Robert Abbott, under the firm name of Bauknecht & Abbott, has been dissolved, Mr. Bauknecht succeeding. The business is the handling of wood, coal and shingles.

A revised statement of the condition of the Muskegon Car and Engine Works reads as follows: Value of supplies, \$29,506.77; accounts receivable, \$4,543.28; real estate and plant, \$110,000; total, \$144,050.05. The liabilities are between \$75,000 and \$80,000. The above figures are not the amounts the property represents on the books, but are what the assignors consider the market value of the assets.

Furniture Facts.

J. R. R. Daggett succeeds Gier & Daggett in the furniture business at Quincy.

Wm. McNaughton has purchased a one-half interest in Walker's furniture store at Big Rapids.

D. M. Estey, president of the Estey Furniture Co., of Owosso, was in town a couple of days last week.

Haight & Bretz, furniture dealers at Saranac, have purchased a business lot, on which they will build a brick block this spring.

Bloomington Leader: A Taylor has sold his interest in the Gobleville furniture factory to his partner, Edson Howard. Consideration, \$4,000.

"Where's Jones?" "Dead." "Dead? Well, I declare! Paid the debt of nature, hey?" "No; compromised at less than fifty per cent." "How so?" "He left his better half behind him."

A GRAND SUCCESS.

The Most Enjoyable Social Party of the Season.

The first annual social party of the traveling men of Grand Rapids, which was given at the Ionia street Armory last Friday evening, was an unqualified success, both in point of attendance and enjoyableness, and the occasion will long be remembered by the boys and their friends as one of the most pleasant incidents of their lives. About 200 people were in attendance, and from beginning to end nothing occurred to mar the pleasure of those present. A spirit of fraternal good-fellowship seemed to pervade the hall, putting everyone at ease, and dissipated any misgivings which might have arisen in the minds of strangers. It was a matter of common remark that everyone present seemed bent on having a good time and on seeing that everyone else had a good time, as well, and to this determination was undoubtedly due, in great part, the success of the event. The man is yet to be found who is not profuse in praise of the way the affair was managed, and too much credit cannot be given for the excellent manner in which the reception committee discharged their duties; nor can anything but praise be accorded the floor managers for their part in the programme. Taken as a whole, the traveling men have every reason to regard the outcome of their first annual ball with no small degree of pride, and the many pleasant features developed place the success of future gatherings of a similar nature beyond preadvantage.

MINOR NOTES.

The decorations were unique and appropriate. Besides a liberal display of flags and bunting, regulation "grips" were hung at regular intervals along the sides and through the center of the hall, giving an extremely pleasing effect. Notable among the gripsacks, was the box which Crookston carried for about a dozen years. Geo. Seymour's express car ornamented a hook over the stage.

Dr. J. B. Evans state's prison hair cut and A. D. Baker's ditto shave were much admired.

Several ladies remarked that Jim Brad. was the best waltzer in the crowd, and more than one fair one was green with envy because he did not ask to write his autograph on her programme.

The reason why W. G. Hawkins was not placed on the floor committee was the fear that the sound of his voice would rack the building and bring down the roof.

Soliman Snooks was unable to be present, to the great disappointment of himself and the boys who had anticipated meeting the gentleman. Mr. Snooks writes that he will surely be present at the traveling men's picnic on July 4.

The next thing on the programme is the second annual picnic on Saturday, July 4. Whether the event will be celebrated at Reed's Lake or by an excursion down Grand river has not yet been decided upon.

Arthur Meigs represented the wholesale grocery trade and M. C. Russell the commission clan.

The outside visitors were profuse in their acknowledgment of the success of the gathering. A Detroit traveler declared that the event "laid over" anything they could get up at that place.

Let those who intimated that the traveling men of Grand Rapids cannot engineer a successful ball forever after hold their peace.

Among the guests from abroad were H. F. Miner and wife, Ronanza; M. H. Lane and wife, of Kalamazoo, and Mrs. Fontes Grimes, of Florida; Wm. Averill, Muskegon; D. C. Pelton, Nirvana; O. G. Maxfield and wife, Coopersville; W. H. Dreher, Dansville, N. Y.; S. H. Hart, J. H. Bassett and G. B. Anderson, Detroit.

The following poem, written by G. B. N., a veteran of thirty years' experience on the road, was intended to be read during intermission—a part of the programme which was unintentionally omitted. It is entitled

THE TRAVELING MAN'S LAMENT.

You who envy the traveling man's life,
And fondly imagine it free from strife,
Take your samples for one short trip,
And if not pious an oath you'll let slip.

You get in a town at night quite late,
The good rooms are taken, such is your fate,
The supper is cold and not fit to eat,
And the beds for hardness are not to be beat.

You rise in the morning quite unrefreshed,
You swallow your breakfast and then go in quest
Of a merchant who lives at the end of the town,
And you find from his home he has not yet come down.

Your samples you place by the side of the door,
And fondly imagine an order in store;
But after waiting an hour or more
He greets you by saying, "No room on my floor."

You may draw your arguments down very fine,
Expatriate at length on your very fine line,
But the magic quickly goes out of your lore,
When you find a competitor has been there before.

Sometimes your customer is a man of that kind
That by talking and talking and talking him blind,
You may get in an order, although very small,
It helps pay expenses and that's about all.

Perhaps a twenty mile ride you have had,
Over roads that are hilly and terribly bad,
But your courage goes up when he asks you to call,
As he will probably want some goods in the fall.

You go to the depot the next train to get,
It is four hours late—it is no use to fret,
You get out a cigar to have a good smoke,
When you feel in your ribs the stationman's poke.

"No smoking allowed—don't you see that sign?"

And even this comfort we are forced to resign.

Then out on the platform we plod on and plod,
And envy the man who carries the hod.

Our employers expect us to sell lots of goods
In towns which are lonely and far out in the woods.

We travel on freight trains, we drive in a hurry,
Expenses foot up and we are in a flurry.

Now, if you men who sit in the store,
And consider the traveling men a bore,
Would think the situation carefully o'er,
You would greet him with smiles as he enters your door.

He posts you and you certainly can
Buy your goods best of the traveling man;
Don't send him away with a scowl and a jeer
And your balance will please at the end of the year.

And you who send out the traveling men
Encourage them if only by scratch of the pen,
They have troubles enough of their own to carry
Without being grumbled at like the Old Harry.

The Gripsack Brigade.

Jas. E. Day, general agent for the Musselman Tobacco Co., of Louisville, was in town last week interviewing the jobbing trade.

Mr. James B. McInnis will go on the road for Shields, Bulkey & Lemon, taking Northern Michigan as his territory.

Hiram S. Robertson, with Arthur Meigs & Co., will remove from Breedsville to this city this week, taking up his residence on Cherry street.

Mr. James H. McCall, formerly of Marshall, and late assistant manager of the Domestic Sewing Machine Co., of Chicago, has accepted the state agency of the Lewis hand fire extinguisher, with headquarters at Kalamazoo.

S. H. Hart, who has heretofore covered Eastern Michigan for the Detroit White Lead Works, will hereafter devote his energies to the Western Michigan trade. Mr. Hart was in town last Friday, and took a hand in the traveling men's party.

Grand Rapids Leader: The Knights of the Gripsack and their friends and ladies enjoyed a ball at the Ionia street armory last night. About 200 people were in attendance, and such a time as only drummers can have was enjoyed until a late hour. It was a great success.

Michigan has a lady commercial traveler in the person of Mrs. A. W. Reed, of Richmond, where she and her husband carry on a factory for the manufacture of knit goods. Mrs. Reed finds a market for their goods by making two or three trips a season to the larger cities in this and southern and western states.

Whitehall Forum: A Whitehall business man got it down pretty fine recently when he refused to buy goods of a drummer who stopped at a hotel whose proprietor was the son of a man whose friends had offended the aforesaid business man in some way. The drummer compromised by going to another hotel out of town.

Several of Dick Savage's friends have caused him to be taken to a private inebriate asylum, to remain for two or three months, in hopes of effecting a permanent cure. In order that all of the expense of the undertaking may not fall on a few shoulders, contributions are solicited from those of his friends who would like to assist in his support while he remains at the asylum. All such are requested to send their favors to THE TRADESMAN, when they will be turned over to the gentleman who has the matter in charge.

Mrs. J. B. Evans gave a house-warming at their new home on South Union street last Saturday evening in the shape of a surprise on the genial Dr., the following being it attendance: O. A. Ball and wife and son Fred, Heman G. Barlow, A. C. Sharp and wife, D. S. Haugh and wife, Algernon E. White and wife, John Saur and wife, Walter McBrien, Ed. Metheany, S. G. Staden and wife, Wallace Giddings and wife, Mrs. Peck and H. B. Chamberlain and wife, of Plainwell. Progressive euchre ruled during the early evening, Mrs. Staden and Mr. Giddings capturing the principal prizes and Heman Barlow and Mrs. Chamberlain the boobies. Refreshments were served before the party dispersed.

Geo. W. Alden was born in this city Nov. 12, 1855, and one year later took up his residence in Detroit, where he remained until thirteen years of age, when he returned to Grand Rapids—worked for a short time in the mechanical department of Henry S. Smith's establishment—then two years in the painting and graining department of the Michigan Barrel Co.'s factory—then five years as a turner for the Widdicombe Furniture Co.—then four years as salesman for Whitworth & Co., retail hardware dealers—then two years in business on his own hook, getting out hardware supplies at Empire, Leelanaw county—then back to Grand Rapids and in the employ of Foster, Stevens & Co. as stock clerk—later order clerk—still later salesman in retail department—then on the road where he has been for the past eighteen months, covering the G. R. & I., to Big Rapids, and the L. S. & M. S., Michigan Central, and G. R. & I., south—likes traveling—tries to please his customers—persistent worker—got lots of friends, and will have a good many more before he dies.

Tan Bark.

Local tanners pay \$4.75 cash for tan bark delivered at their yards in this city. The prospects for the coming season are said to be excellent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

WANTED—Partner (one posted in groceries preferred) to open a "Knights of Labor" store in Grand Rapids. Reliable party with \$2,000 cash or the owner of a stock of groceries can investigate by addressing K. of L., care THE TRADESMAN. 80

WANTED—A man competent as book-keeper or general salesman (or both) who can loan on a security \$1,500 to \$2,500. A good salary and a permanent engagement awaits the right party. Address "Reliable," care THE TRADESMAN. 80

FOR RENT—A desirable store on Canal st., near Monroe. Inquire of L. S. Provin, opposite Sweet's Hotel. 80

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. 82

WANTED—Situation by a young man in a grocery or general store. Four years' experience. Good references. Address Care Box 276, Fremont, Mich. 82

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. 79

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. 731

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. 761

FOR SALE—Cheap for cash, a small stock of drugs and medicines in suburbs of Grand Rapids, Mich. Apply to H. B. Fairchild, City. 761

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

WANTED—Situation as billing clerk or copyist in jobbing establishment by a young lady of experience. Best of references from past employers. Address "Billing Clerk," care "THE TRADESMAN." 81

FOR SALE—The brevity type now used on THE TRADESMAN. The font comprises 222 pounds, including italic, and is well-assorted and very little worn. Address this office.

A \$4 Fountain Gold Pen, 16 carats, iridium point, best make, FREE. For particulars write to publisher of The Treasury, New York City, P. O. Box 2126. No stamps required.

THE ONLY Luminous Bait

Patented Feb. 13, 1883. Re-issue Aug. 28, 1884.



FISHING SURE CATCH DAY OR NIGHT.

HARD AND SOFT RUBBER MINNOWS. No. 7, 50c each; No. 8, 50c each; No. 9, 50c each. FLYING HELIGRAMITES. No. 6, 50c each; No. 1, 50c each; No. 2, 50c each; No. 3, 10c each. Samples of above Bait sent post paid on receipt of price, or any three for \$2. MAIL GLASS MINNOWS, TRIPLE HOOK FEATHERED, 60c each. SOFT RUBBER FROGS, TRIPLE HOOK FEATHERED, 60c each. SOFT RUBBER GRASSHOPPERS, SINGLE HOOK, 60c each. SOFT RUBBER DOBSON, SINGLE HOOK, 60c each. DEXTER TROLLING SPOON AND MINNOW Combined, Triple Hook Feathered, 60c each. AKRON TROLLING SPOON, Triple Hook Feathered, No. 1, 50c each; No. 2, 50c each; No. 3, 60c each; No. 4, 65c each. Send for descriptive circulars and testimonials. Liberal discount to the Trade.

Enterprise Mfg. Co., Akron, Ohio.

MAYHEW'S HEELERS

A Word Why Sticking Heel Protectors Should Be Worn.
A pair will save their cost five times over. Also prevents slipping of the Boot or Shoe at the heel.

Trade supplied by

C. R. MAYHEW,

76 MONROE ST., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Drugs & Medicines

Michigan State Pharmaceutical Association.
OFFICERS.
President—Geo. W. Crocker, Charlevoix.
First Vice-President—Geo. M. McDonald, Kalamazoo.
Second Vice-President—B. D. Northrup, Lansing.
Third Vice-President—Frank Wurzburg, Grand Rapids.
Secretary—Jacob Jesson, Muskegon.
Treasurer—Wm. 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 9, 1884.

OFFICERS.
President—Frank J. Wurzburg.
Vice-President—Wm. L. White.
Secretary—Frank H. Escott.
Treasurer—Henry B. Fairchild.
Board of Censors—John Peck, Chas. P. Bigelow, Jas. S. Cowin.
Board of Trustees—The President, Wm. H. Van Leeuwen, Isaac Watts, Wm. E. White, Wm. L. White.
Committee on Pharmacy—Hugo Thum, M. B. 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.

A GUM ARABIC FAMINE.

The Sticky Material Advancing—Gum Senegal as a Substitute.
From the Philadelphia Record.

The war in the Sudan has seriously affected the trade in gum arabic. Prices have already more than doubled, and since the supply of this article is drawn wholly from the country in the Mahdi's possession, a continuance of the trouble for a much longer period will result in a gum arabic famine. Previous to the bombardment of Alexandria by the British fleet the supply of the gum was abundant, and prices were exceptionally low, ranging from nine to ten cents a pound for ordinary sorts gum arabic—that is, the gum as gathered without subsequent preparation for market. After the bombardment the price advanced to twelve and fifteen cents a pound, the native dealers believing that the war then beginning would interrupt the shipment of gum from the interior. Subsequently El Mahdi cut off communication between the Sudan and the seaboard and, his followers having possession of the gum country, the shipments ceased. The transportation, which is by alternate camel and water routes, is surrounded by many difficulties, and under the most favorable circumstances, from eight to ten months are required to move the gum from Kordofan to Cairo and Alexandria. Since the "False Prophet's" arrival in the vicinity of Khartoum practically no gum arabic has found its way from the Sudanese territory to the usual markets, and the price has still further advanced to 25 and 30 cents per pound.

It is a fact that gum arabic is to-day selling cheaper in New York and this city than in any other part of the world, not excepting Cairo and Alexandria. This is in part due to the fact that many large consumers in this country, owing to the advance in price, have adopted substitutes where possible. The importation of gum senegal, from Senegambia, on the west coast of Africa, has been greatly stimulated by the high price of gum arabic. This gum is similar to the gum arabic in nature and quality, and makes an efficient substitute. But for this importation from Senegambia and the bringing into use of substitutes of various inferior gums the price of sorts arabic would not be less than fifty cents a pound. The supply of gum senegal is limited, however, and its price is rapidly advancing.

The stock of gum arabic in the warehouses of the world is exceedingly small, and should the war continue a year longer it will be exhausted. Even should the war end at once it would be two years before a fresh supply could reach the markets of the world. It is estimated that only about 20 per cent. of the crop of 1883 was gathered, and nothing is known of the crop of 1884, which was probably not gathered at all. What portion of this year's crop may be saved will depend on the termination of the rebellion and the peaceful settlement of the country. Native dealers in gum in Cairo and Alexandria are so confident of higher prices that they refuse to sell, and have practically withdrawn from the market.

The gum is used extensively in the manufacture of fine confectionery and for sizing colors in textile goods. It is used in large quantities on the Government envelopes, which are manufactured by a New England firm. Probably a larger quantity of the gum is consumed at this manufactory than at any other single establishment in the country. The adhesive substance on postage stamps is dextrine, which gives a more pliable surface than could be produced by gum arabic.

The unit of commerce for gum arabic is a bale containing five hundred pounds. Europe consumes about twelve thousand bales annually, and America half as much. The business in this country is practically in the hands of two houses, one in New York and one in this city, of some thirty year's standing. Gum arabic exudes from the acacia tree just as gum comes from some of our native trees. It is gathered by shaking the trees, and the time for the picking in the neighborhood of Kordofan, Darfur and outlying districts, is about one month after the rains, which will usually bring it in September. The gum requires some time to dry and harden, and it takes three months to transport it from Khartoum to Suez by way of Berber and Suakin, and six months from Khartoum to Cairo by the Nile. Much of it

is sent to Trieste, where it is picked and put on the market in grades.

Poisonous Coffee.
From the Scientific American.
Most people think if they buy coffee in the berry roast and grind it at home, they are sure of having obtained a healthy article the Simon Pure Java. But it may be they have been both deceived and poisoned. In Brooklyn the health inspectors have recently found several well-known coffee dealers who were in the habit of doctoring cheap Central American coffee so as to make it resemble and sell for true Java. This was accomplished by polishing the coffee berries in rotating cylinders, with the addition of such stuffs as chromate of lead, Silesian blue, yellow ochre, Venetian red, dropblack, burnt-umber, charcoal, soapstone, chalk and Prussian blue. Some of these substances contain lead, copper, arsenic, and when doctoring coffee was subjected to chemical tests these metals were found in poisonous quantities. The Health Board promptly ordered the discontinuance of this mode of adulteration, and the enterprising dealers will now have to move across the river into New Jersey or some other state where nefarious traffic may be conducted without interference of the authorities.

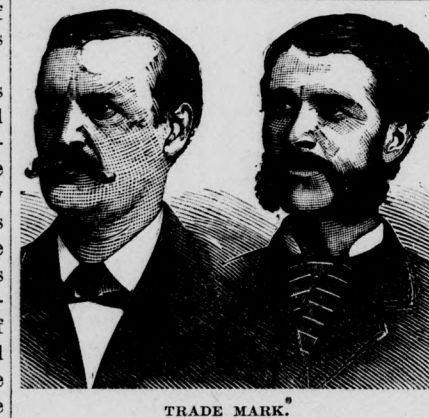
A New York Drummer in Luck.
Leopold Gumpnick, a New York commercial drummer, finds that his wife is one of the heirs of Levi estate, which for over eighty years been going begging for some one to take it. Toward the close of the last century one Rosalie Weil, a young German nurse, married a wealthy Jew in Italy named Jesua Levi, who, dying, left his fortune to his wife. Mrs. Levi moved to England and died in 1803, having no will and no heirs, so far as was known, and the \$2,000,000 was deposited in the Bank of England. The court of chancery has recently made determined efforts to find the heirs on account of the magnitude of the estate, which is over \$50,000,000 and with partial success. Mrs. Gumpnick, who but a few years ago was employed as a seamstress in Germany, is found to be one of the heirs and is entitled to one-fifth of one-ninth of the estate.

How to Get Along Quietly.
"How do you get along with the boss and his business manager?" asked Sam Peters of Hostetter Maginnis, who had accepted a clerkship in a certain store.
"O, I get along with them first rate. If I am talking with the boss, I abuse the business manager, and if I am talking with the business manager, I abuse the boss. In this way both of them are sorter stuck on me."

The Drug Market.
Business continues "elegant," as a local jobber expresses it, and collections are fully up to the average in good times. Quinine and lard oil are on the downward tendency, and linseed oil, bromide of potash and gum arabic are on the ramp—particularly gum arabic, which is likely to go to unexpected figures before the close of the Egyptian war.

It is not generally known that nutmegs are poisonous, but Dr. Palmer writes to the *American Journal of Pharmacy* detailing the case of a lady who nearly died from eating a nutmeg and a half, and he points out the fact that the toxic effects of the drug are described in both the National and United States Dispensaries.

The regular monthly meeting of the Grand Rapids Pharmaceutical Society will be held at THE TRADESMAN office to-morrow—Thursday—evening.



O. H. RICHMOND & CO.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
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.

DUNHAM'S
Catarrh Lotion.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD!
PRICE 50 CENTS.
WESTERN MEDICINE CO.,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Advanced—Linseed oil, gum arabic, bromide of potash.	
Declined—Quinine, lard oil.	
ACIDS.	
Acetic, No. 8.	9 @ 10
Acetic, C. P. (Sp. grav. 1.040)	30 @ 35
Carbolic.	33 @ 35
Citric.	3 @ 5
Muriatic 18 deg.	3 @ 5
Nitric 36 deg.	11 @ 12
Oxalic.	14 1/2 @ 15
Sulphuric 66 deg.	3 @ 4
Tartaric powdered.	50
Benzoic, English.	12 @ 15
Benzoic, German.	12 @ 15
Tannic.	12 @ 15
AMMONIA.	
Carbonate.	15 @ 18
Muriate (Powd. 22c).	14
Aqua 16 deg or 3f.	5 @ 6
Aqua 18 deg or 4f.	6 @ 7
BALSAMS.	
Copaiba.	55 @ 60
For.	20
Peru.	20
Tolu.	50
BARKS.	
Cassia, in mats (Powd 20c).	11
Cinchona, yellow.	13
Elm, select.	14
Elm, ground, pure.	14
Elm, powdered, pure.	12
Sassafras, of root (12 & 25 lb boxes).	10
Wild Cherry, select.	10
Bayberry powdered.	20
Hemlock powdered.	18
Walnut.	30
Soap ground.	12
BERRIES.	
Cubeb prime (Powd 1 00c).	8 @ 85
Juniper.	6 @ 7
Prickly Ash.	50 @ 60
EXTRACTS.	
Licorice (10 and 25 lb boxes, 25c).	37
Licorice, powdered, pure.	27 1/2
Logwood, bulk (12 & 25 lb boxes).	12
Logwood, 1s (25 lb boxes).	12
Logwood, 1/2s do.	13
Logwood, 1/4s do.	14
Logwood, ass'd do.	14
Fluid Extracts—25 per cent. off list.	
FLOWERS.	
Arnica.	10 @ 11
Chamomile, Roman.	25
Chamomile, German.	25
GUMS.	
Aloes, Barbadoes.	60 @ 75
Aloes, Cape (Powd 24c).	17
Aloes, Socotrine (Powd 60c).	28 @ 30
Ammoniac.	65
Arabic, powdered select.	65
Arabic, 1st picked.	55
Arabic, 2d picked.	45
Arabic, 3d picked.	45
Arabic, sifted sorts.	35
Assafetida, prime (Powd 35c).	25
Benzoine.	55 @ 60
Campbor.	22
Catechu, 1s (12 & 25 lb boxes).	13
Euphorbium powdered.	35 @ 40
Galbanum strained.	80
Gamboge.	90 @ 100
Gustacia, prime (Powd 35c).	35
Kino (Powd 30c).	20
Mastic.	40
Myrrh, Turkish (Powd 47c).	40
Opium, pure (Powd \$5.50).	4 00
Shellac, Campbell's.	30
Shellac, English.	26
Shellac, native.	26
Shellac bleached.	30 @ 40
Tragacanth.	30 @ 40
HERBS—IN OUNCE PACKAGES.	
Hoarhound.	25
Lobelia.	25
Peppermint.	25
Rue.	40
Sage.	25
Sage, French.	25
Sage, Italian.	25
Sage, Spanish.	25
Sage, Turkish.	25
Sage, Virginia.	25
Sage, West Indian.	25
Sage, Yucca.	25
Sage, Zoster.	25
Sage, Zoster, 1st.	25
Sage, Zoster, 2d.	25
Sage, Zoster, 3d.	25
Sage, Zoster, 4th.	25
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Sage, Zoster, 90th.	25
Sage, Zoster, 91st.	25
Sage, Zoster, 92nd.	25
Sage, Zoster, 93rd.	25
Sage, Zoster, 94th.	25
Sage, Zoster, 95th.	25
Sage, Zoster, 96th.	25
Sage, Zoster, 97th.	25
Sage, Zoster, 98th.	25
Sage, Zoster, 99th.	25
Sage, Zoster, 100th.	25
LIQUORS.	
W. D. & C. S. Sour Mash Whisky.	3 00 @ 25
Druggists' Favorite Rye.	1 75 @ 20
Whisky, other brands.	1 10 @ 15
Gin, Old Tom.	1 35 @ 15
Gin, Holland.	2 00 @ 25
Brandy.	1 75 @ 20
Catawba Wines.	1 25 @ 20
Port Wines.	1 35 @ 25
MAGNESIA.	
Carbonate, Patterson's, 2 oz.	22
Carbonate, Jennings's, 2 oz.	37
Citrate, H. P. & Co.'s solution.	2 25
Calcined.	65
OILS.	
Almond, sweet.	45 @ 50
Almond, rectified.	45
Anise.	1 50
Bay oil.	1 50
Bergamont.	1 50
Castor.	18 @ 19 1/2
Croton.	2 00
Cajuput.	75
Cassia.	1 00
Cedar, commercial (Pure 75c).	75
Citronella.	1 20
Cloves.	1 20
Cod Liver, filtered.	1 50
Cod Liver, best.	1 50
Cod Liver, H. P. & Co.'s, 16.	6 00
Cubebs, P. & W.	7 50
Erigeron.	1 00
Fenugreek.	2 00
Hemlock, commercial (Pure 75c).	75
Juniper wood.	50
Juniper berries.	2 00
Lavender flowers, French.	2 00
Lavender garden do.	1 00
Lavender spike do.	90
Lemon, new crop.	1 40
Lemon, Sanderson's.	1 00
Lemongrass.	80
Olive, Malaga.	21 @ 20
Olive, "Sublime Italian."	2 75
Organum, red flowers, French.	1 50
Organum, No. 1.	1 50
Pennyroyal.	1 60
Peppermint, white.	4 75
Rose oil.	8 50
Rosemary, French (Powd 1 50).	65 @ 67
Salad.	1 00
Savin.	1 00
Sandal Wood, German.	4 50
Sandal Wood, W. I.	7 00
Sassafras.	60
Spearment.	27 @ 30
Tansy.	4 50 @ 50
Tar (by gal).	10 @ 12
Wintergreen.	4 00
Wormwood, No. 1 (Pure \$5.00).	4 00
Wormseed.	2 50
POTASSIUM.	
Bicromate.	14
Bromide, cryst. and gran. bulk.	19
Chlorate, French (Powd 25c).	19
Iodide, cryst. and gran. bulk.	2 90
Prussiate yellow.	28
ROOTS.	
Alkanet.	20
Althea, cut.	25
Arrow, St. Vincent's.	17
Arrow, Taylor's, in 1/2s and 1/4s.	30
Blood (Powd 18c).	12
Calamus, peeled.	35
Calamus, German white, peeled.	35
Elecampane, powdered.	20
Gentian (Powd 15c).	13 @ 14
Ginger, African (Powd 18c).	17
Ginger, Jamaica bleached.	17
Golden Seal (Powd 30c).	25
Helibon, white, powdered.	25
Peppercorn, Rio, powdered.	1 10
Jalap, powdered.	12
Licorice, select (Powd 12 1/2c).	12
Licorice, extra select.	15
Pink, true.	35
Rhei, from select to choice.	1 00 @ 150
Rhei, powdered E. I.	1 10 @ 20
Rhei, choice cut cubes.	2 00
Rhei, choice cut fingers.	2 25

Serpentaria.	80
Seneca.	65
Sarsaparilla, Homrus.	40
Sarsaparilla, Mexican.	20
Squills, white (Powd 35c).	15
Valerian, English (Powd 30c).	25
Valerian, Vermont (Powd 28c).	20
SEEDS.	
Anise, Italian (Powd 20c).	15
Bird, mixed in 5 packages.	5 @ 4 1/2
Canary, Smyrna.	15 @ 18
Caraway, best Dutch (Powd 20c).	2 00
Cardamom, Aleppo.	2 00
Cardamom, Malabar.	2 25
Celery.	10
Coriander, best English.	15
Fennel.	15
Flax, clean.	3 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Flax, pure grd (bbl 3 1/2).	7 @ 8
Foenugreek, powdered.	5 @ 6
Hemp, Russian.	7 @ 8
Hemp, white Black 10c.	7 @ 8
Quince.	6 @ 7
Rape, English.	6 @ 7
Worm, Levant.	14
SPONGES.	
Florida sheep's wool, carriage.	2 25 @ 2 50
Nassau.	2 00
Velvet Extra do.	1 10
Extra Yellow do.	85
Grass do.	60
Hard head, for slate use.	75
Yellow Reef, do.	1 40
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Alcohol, grain (bbl \$2.25, 7 gal.	2 32
Alcohol, wood, 85 per cent ex. ref.	1 25
Anodyne Hoffman's.	2 25
Arsenic, Donovan's solution.	27
Arsenic, Fowler's solution.	12
Anatto 1 lb rolls.	45
Alum.	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4
Alum, ground (Powd 10c).	5 @ 6
Anatto, prime.	45
Antimony, powdered, com'l.	4 1/2 @ 5
Arsenic, white, powdered.	6 @ 7
Blue Sable.	5
Bay Rum, imported, best.	2 75
Bay Rum, domestic, H. P. & Co.'s.	2 00
Balm Gilead Buds.	40
Beans, Tonka.	1 35
Beans, Vanilla.	7 00 @ 7 25
Bismuth, sub nitrate.	2 30
Blue Pill (Powd 70c).	50
Blue Vitriol.	7
Borax, refined (Powd 13c).	6 @ 12
Cantharides, Russian powdered.	2 25
Capsicum Pods, African.	18
Capsicum Pods, African pow'd.	22
Capsicum Pods, Bombay do.	18
Carminc, No. 40.	4 00
Cassia Buds.	12
Calomel, American.	75
Chalk, precipitate English.	5
Chalk, red fingers.	8
Chalk, white lump.	1 60
Chloroform, Squibb's.	1 50
Colocynth apples.	1 50
Alcohol hydrate, German crystals.	1 50
Chloral do do cryst.	1 75
Chloral do Scherlin's do.	1 90
Chloral do do crystals.	1 55
Chloroform do crystals.	90
Cinchonidia, P. & W.	40 @ 45
Cinchonidia, other brands.	40 @ 45
Cloves (Powd 25c).	18 @ 20
Cocaine.	18 @ 20
Cocoa Butter.	45
Cornstarch (by bbl 1c).	2
Corrosive Sublimate.	70
Cork, X and XX—40 off list.	40
Cream Tartar, pure powdered.	40
Cream Tartar, grocer's, 10 lb box.	15
Creosote.	50
Cudbear.	45
Cuttle Fish Bone.	24
Dextrine.	12
Dover's Powders.	1 10
Dragon's Blood Mass.	50
Ergot, powdered.	45
Ether Squibb's.	1 10
Emery, Turkish, all No.'s.	2 @ 3

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, APRIL 1, 1885.

Some Facts about Dynamite.

Nothing is more common than to hear people express surprise, in view of the recent dastardly outrages in England, that the manufacture and sale of dynamite by irresponsible parties is not strictly prohibited by law. This, however, has been done, and, so far as the law can be executed, there is no danger. The trouble lies in the ease with which the explosive can be made.

The base of all the higher explosives is nitro-glycerine, which is formed by the action of concentrated nitric acid, in the presence of strong sulphuric acid, upon glycerine at a low temperature. Great care has to be taken in regulating the temperature during the operation; but, upon a small scale, the nitro-glycerine may be readily prepared by dropping the glycerine into the mixed acids, the mixture being kept artificially cooled. Of course glycerine, as also nitric and sulphuric acids, are so widely used medicinally and for industrial purposes, as to make their purchase an easy matter, where nitro-glycerine itself would not be sold. But with the nitro-glycerine which can be produced therewith, dynamite of any degree of strength can easily be made, by just mixing with infusorial earth, sawdust, charcoal, or even with sugar, or any one of many similar substances—these latter just serving to soak up and hold the nitro-glycerine. The strongest dynamite is that in which infusorial earth is used, which will soak up three parts by weight of nitro-glycerine to one of its own.

For commercial purposes dynamite is packed in cartridges of various sizes, from one to two inches in diameter, and about eight inches long. It is commonly supposed that dynamite is easily exploded by concussion, but under ordinary conditions this is not the case. Neither is it exploded by fire. It is easily ignited, and in burning gives a most intense heat; but it cannot, usually, be made to explode in this way when unconfined. The ordinary way in which it is exploded is by means of fire and concussion at the same instant. For this purpose a strong copper percussion cap containing fulminate of mercury is used. Without the cap the cartridge is not considered dangerous by those accustomed to handling it, and the cap is not inserted until just before the cartridge is to be used.

The best dynamite is about twelve times as powerful as gunpowder, and is very effective for blasting purposes. It freezes at about 45°, and it is almost impossible to explode in a frozen condition. It may be used under water. The paper shell of the cartridge has a covering of paraffine, which is not easily penetrated by water; but even if dynamite is wet its explosive properties are not destroyed, though if it remain in the water any length of time the glycerine is washed out, and the destructive value of the compound lost. There is a marked difference in the explosion of gunpowder and dynamite; the former if placed on the floor of a building and exploded, might blow out the windows without seriously injuring the structure; but dynamite exerts a powerful force downward, and for this reason is used by the so-called "dynamiters," as they can hastily place anywhere in a building without confining it, as would be necessary with gunpowder.

The Oldest Pun on Record.

From the Frankfort Express.

The Grand Rapids TRADESMAN comes to our table regularly. It is a spicy sheet, devoted to the business interests of Grand Rapids and "Bro. Soliman Snooks." E. A. Stowe is the editor and he manages to Stowe a deal of good reading into its columns. Here Stowe his good health.

The Test of Success.

From the Grand Rapids Democrat.

THE MICHIGAN TRADESMAN is eighteen months old, and probably can make a better financial showing for a yearling than any other newspaper venture ever attempted in this city.

"No Better Paper."

From the Evert Review.

THE MICHIGAN TRADESMAN, of Grand Rapids, has just finished the first year and a half of its existence. No better paper of its kind is published in the State.

Good Words Unsolicited.

A. West, Cooper, Ivan: "I have sold goods for the past fourteen years and I think your paper is well worth the money."

S. D. Waldron, general dealer, Watervliet: "Beyond question, THE TRADESMAN is the business man's paper par excellence."

M. L. Gibson, cheese maker and dealer, Allegan: "Please accept my sincere thanks for copies of your valuable paper. I consider it indispensable."

Florida oranges are being exported from Boston to Liverpool in large quantities. A lot of 100 boxes, which were shipped some three weeks ago, arrived in good condition, and were sold at satisfactory prices, although they came in competition with the Mediterranean oranges, which are sold in England at low prices.

Piano manufacturers claim that there are 8,000,000 Americans who can play on their instruments.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

WIDE BROWN COTTONS.	
Androscooggin, 9-4, 23	Pepperell, 10-4, 25
Androscooggin, 8-4, 21	Pepperell, 11-4, 27 1/2
Pepperell, 7-4, 16 1/2	Pequot, 7-4, 18
Pepperell, 8-4, 20	Pequot, 8-4, 21
Pepperell, 9-4, 22 1/2	Pequot, 9-4, 24
CHECKS.	
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
OSNABURG.	
Alabama brown, 7	Alabama plaid, 7
Jewell brown, 9 1/2	Augusta plaid, 7
Kentucky brown, 10 1/2	Toledo plaid, 7
Lewisston brown, 9 1/2	Manchester plaid, 7
Lane brown, 9 1/2	New Tenn. plaid, 11 1/2
Louisiana plaid, 7	Utility plaid, 6 1/2
BLEACHED COTTONS.	
Avondale, 36, 8 1/2	Greene, G, 4-4, 5 1/2
Art. cambrics, 24, 11 1/2	Hill, 4-4, 7 1/2
Androscooggin, 4-4, 8 1/2	Hill, 7-8, 6 1/2
Androscooggin, 5-4, 12 1/2	Hope, 4-4, 6 1/2
Ballou, 4-4, 6 1/2	King Phillip cambric, 6
Ballou, 5-4, 6	Brice, 4-4, 11 1/2
Boott, O, 4-4, 8 1/2	Linwood, 4-4, 7 1/2
Boott, E, 5-5, 7	Lonsdale, 4-4, 7 1/2
Boott, AGC, 4-4, 9 1/2	Lonsdale cambric, 10 1/2
Boott, R, 9-4, 5 1/2	Lansdon, GB, 4-4, 9 1/2
Blackstone, AA, 4-4, 7	Lansdon, 4-4, 14
Chapman, X, 4-4, 6	Masonville, 4-4, 8
Conway, 4-4, 7	Maxwell, 4-4, 9 1/2
Cabot, 4-4, 6 1/2	New York Mill, 4-4, 10 1/2
Cabot, 5-4, 6	New Jersey, 4-4, 8 1/2
Canoe, 3-4, 4	Pocasset, P. M. C., 7 1/2
Domestic, 36, 7 1/2	Pride of the West, 11
Dwight Anchor, 4-4, 9	Pocahontas, 4-4, 7 1/2
Dwight, 4-4, 9	Slaterville, 7-8, 6 1/2
Fruit of Loom, 4-4, 8 1/2	Victoria, AA, 9
Fruit of Loom, 7-8, 7 1/2	Woodbury, 4-4, 5 1/2
Fruit of the Loom, 11	Whitinsville, 4-4, 7 1/2
cambric, 4-4, 6 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, 6	Williamsville, 36, 10 1/2
Gilded Age, 8 1/2	
SILKSTAS.	
Crown, 17	Masonville BS, 8
No. 10, 12 1/2	Masonville S., 10 1/2
Coin, 10	Lonsdale, 9 1/2
Anchor, 15	Lonsdale A., 16
Centennial, 8	Nictory O., 9
Blackburn, 8	Victory J., 9
Davol, 14	Victory D., 9
London, 12 1/2	Victory R., 2 1/2
Paconia, 12	Phoenix A., 10 1/2
Red Cross, 10	Phoenix B., 10 1/2
Social Imperial, 16	Phoenix XX, 5
PRINTS.	
Albion, solid, 5 1/2	Gloucester, 6
Albion, grey, 6	Gloucester, 6
Allen's checks, 5 1/2	Hamilton fancy, 6
Allen's fancy, 5 1/2	Hartel fancy, 6
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, 6	Oriental robes, 6 1/2
Berlin solid, 5 1/2	Pacific robes, 6
Cochecho fancy, 6	Richmond, 6
Cochecho robes, 6 1/2	Steel River, 9 1/2
Conestoga fancy, 4	Simpson's, 6
Eddystone, 6	Washington fancy, 6
Eagle fancy, 5 1/2	Washington blues, 7 1/2
Garner pink, 6 1/2	
FINE BROWN COTTONS.	
Appleton A, 4-4, 7 1/2	Indian Orchard, 40, 8
Boott M, 4-4, 7 1/2	Laconia B, 7-4, 10 1/2
Boston F, 4-4, 7 1/2	Laconia B, 40-in., 10 1/2
Continental D, 40-in, 8 1/2	Mass. BB, 4-4, 5 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, 2-4, 5 1/2	Newmarket N, 6 1/2
Dwight Y, 7-8, 5 1/2	Pepperell E, 30-in, 7
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
Ewitt Star, 40-in, 9	Pepperell N, 3-4, 6 1/2
Enterprise EE, 36, 5	Pocasset C, 4-4, 6 1/2
Great Falls E, 4-4, 7	Saranac R, 7 1/2
Farmers A, 4-4, 6 1/2	Saranac E, 9
Indian Orchard, 4-4, 7 1/2	
DOMESTIC GINGHAMS.	
Amoskeag, 7 1/2	Renfrew, dress styl 7 1/2
Amoskeag, Persian, 10 1/2	Johnson Manfg Co, 12 1/2
Bates, 7 1/2	Bookfold, 12 1/2
Berkshire, 6 1/2	Johnson Manfg Co, dress styles, 12 1/2
Glasgow checks, 7	Slaterville, dress styles, 12 1/2
Glasgow checks, 7 1/2	White Mfg Co, styl, 7 1/2
Glasgow checks, royal styles, 8	White Mfg Co, styl, 8
Gloucester, new standard, 7 1/2	White Manfg Co, 8
Plunkett, 7 1/2	Gordon, 7 1/2
Lancaster, 7 1/2	Greylock, dress styles, 12 1/2
Langdale, 7 1/2	
WIDE BLEACHED COTTONS.	
Androscooggin, 7-4, 21	Pepperell, 10-4, 27 1/2
Androscooggin, 8-4, 23	Pepperell, 11-4, 29 1/2
Pepperell, 7-4, 18	Pequot, 7-4, 21
Pepperell, 8-4, 22 1/2	Pequot, 8-4, 24
Pepperell, 9-4, 25	Pequot, 9-4, 27 1/2
HEAVY BROWN COTTONS.	
Atlantic A, 4-4, 7 1/2	Lawrence XX, 4-4, 7 1/2
Atlantic H, 4-4, 7 1/2	Lawrence Y, 30, 7
Atlantic D, 4-4, 6 1/2	Lawrence LL, 4-4, 5 1/2
Atlantic P, 4-4, 5 1/2	Newmarket N, 6 1/2
Atlantic L, 4-4, 5 1/2	Mystic River, 4-4, 5 1/2
Adriatic, 36, 7 1/2	Pequot A, 4-4, 7 1/2
Augusta, 4-4, 6 1/2	Piedmont, 36, 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, 6 1/2
Graniteville, 4-4, 5 1/2	Utica, 4-4, 7 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
TICKINGS.	
Amoskeag, ACA, 14	Falls, XXX, 18 1/2
Amoskeag, "44, 19	Falls, XXX, 15 1/2
Amoskeag, A, 13	Falls, BB, 11 1/2
Amoskeag, B, 12	Falls, BB, 10 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, 18 1/2
Extra 4-4, 14 1/2	Methuen ASA, 18
Gold Medal 4-4, 15	Omega A, 7-8, 13
CCA 7-8, 12 1/2	Omega A, 4-4, 13
CT 4-4, 14	Omega ACA, 4-4, 16
RC 7-8, 14	Omega SE, 7-8, 24
RF 7-8, 16	Omega SE, 4-4, 27
A 4-4, 19	Omega M, 7-8, 25
Cordis AAA, 32, 14	Omega M, 4-4, 25
Cordis ACA, 32, 15	Shetucket SS&SW 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 frncy, 8
GLAZED CAMBRICS.	
Garner, 5	Empire, 4 1/2
Hooker, 5	Washington, 4 1/2
Red Cross, 5	Edwards, 5
Forest Grove, 5	S. S. & Sons, 5
GRAIN BAGS.	
American A, 18	Old, 15
Stark A, 22 1/2	Wheatland, 21
DENIMS.	
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
PAPER CAMBRICS.	
Manville, 6	S. S. & Sons, 6
Masnville, 6	Garner, 6
WIGANS.	
Red Cross, 7 1/2	Thistle Mills, 8
Berlin, 7 1/2	Rose, 8
Garner, 7 1/2	
SPOOL COTTON.	
Brooks, 50	Eagle and Phoenix
Clark's O. N. F., 55	Mills ball sewing, 30
J. & P. Coats, 55	Grech & Daniels, 25
Willimantic 6 cord, 55	Merricks, 40
Willimantic 3 cord, 40	Stafford, 25
Charleston ball sew, 30	Hall & Manning, 25
ing thread, 30	Holyoke, 25
CORSET JEANS.	
Armory, 7 1/2	Kearsage, 8 1/2
Androscooggin sat., 8 1/2	Naumkeag satreen, 8 1/2
Canoe, 6 1/2	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	Conesgat, 7
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 30	
Buffalo Cement, per bbl., 1 30	
Car lots, 1 05/10	
Plastering hair, per bu., 25/30	
Stucco, per bbl., 1 75	
Land plaster, per ton, 3 50	
Land plaster, car lots, 2 50	
Fire brick, per M., \$25 @ 535	
Fire clay, per bbl., 3 00	
COAL.	
Anthracite, egg and grate, car lots, \$6 00 @ 25	
Anthracite, stove and nut, car lots, 6 25 @ 50	
Cannel, car lots, 6 00 @ 50	
Ohio Lump, car lots, 3 10 @ 25	
Blossburg or Cumberland, car lots, 4 50 @ 25	

FOX, MUSSELMAN & LOVERIDGE

Wholesale Grocers,

Sole Owners of

ARAB PLUG!

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

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.

JENNINGS & SMITH,

PROPRIETORS OF THE

Arctic Manufacturing Co.,

20 Lyon St., Grand Rapids.

ASK YOUR JOBBER FOR

Jennings' Flavoring Extracts,

—AND—

Arctic Baking Powder.

E. F. FALLAS,

Wholesale & Commission--Butter & Eggs a Specialty.

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

97 and 99 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.

STRAIGHT GOODS--NO SCHEME.

CHEW

RED STAR

PLUG.

John Caulfield,

Sole Agent.

SPRING & COMPANY,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS,

CARPETS,

MATTINGS,

OIL CLOTHS


ETC., ETC.

6 and 8 Monroe Street,

Grand Rapids, -- Michigan.

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, Kerosene and Machine Oils, Naptha and Gasoline.

51 and 53 Lyon Street Grand Rapids, Mich.

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.

CEO. N. DAVIS & CO.,

General Commission and Brokerage,

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

Having been in business in this city for the past twelve years, and having an extensive acquaintance with the Wholesale and Retail trade in this vicinity, we are able to give our shippers the benefit of our long experience.

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

71 Canal Street, Grand Rapids.

Dairy Matters.

Michigan Dairymen's Association.

Organized at Grand Rapids, February 25, 1885.

President—Milan Wiggins, Bloomington.
Vice-Presidents—W. H. Howe, Capac; F. C. Stone, Saginaw City; A. P. Foltz, Davison Station; F. A. Rockafellow, Clio; J. B. Warren, Haven; Bloomington; Chas. E. Belknap, Grand Rapids; L. F. Cox, Portage; John Borst, Vriesland; R. C. Nash, Hilliards; D. M. Adams, Ashland; Jos. Post, Clarksville.
Secretary and Treasurer—E. A. Stowe, Grand Rapids.
Next Meeting—Third Tuesday in February, 1886.
Membership Fee—\$1 per year.
Official Organ—THE MICHIGAN TRADESMAN.

Cheese Factories in Michigan.

The following is a list of the cheese factories in this State, so far as known. Those cognizant of other factories, or of any errors in the present list, are requested to notify the Secretary of the Michigan Dairymen's Association, as it is desirable that a complete list be published in the forthcoming report of the Association:

Clark, Baker & Co.	Adrian
G. B. Horton	Adrian
Alexander Lobban (Davison)	Atlas
A. P. Foltz (Richfield)	Atlas
Theobald Kottach	Anchorville
J. B. Torrey	Anchorville
Hiram Barrows	Armad
Leopold Mayer	Athlone
F. Preston	Bismarck
Warren Haven & Co.	Bloomington
Frank Wilmot (East)	Bloomington
G. D. Scofield (South)	Bloomington
Henderson	Brockway
Martin Wait & Sons	Butler
W. H. Howe	Capac
B. P. Dean	Cedar Springs
E. J. Savage	Coopersville
J. H. Murdaugh	Crosswell
J. T. Henderson	Crosswell
James Skinner (Star)	Davison Station
Jacob Beller	Detroit
Regenmorter & Demstra	Drenthe
Albert Wilkinson	Dundee
Allen Miller	Dundee
Durfee & Flinn	Elm
Davis Wildy	Elm
Widly & Keaton	Elm
M. S. Doyle	Elm
W. H. Smith (Old Fairfield)	Fairfield
B. E. Peebles (Peebles)	Fairfield
Rufus Baker	Fairfield
Theodore Kottach	Fair Haven
Wm. Allen	Farmington
Calvin Lapham	Farmington
Samuel Locke	Farmington
Arthur Power	Farmington
Ass. Smith	Farmington
Daniel Richards (Burton)	Flint
H. G. Oliver	Fostoria
L. Hubbeneger	Frankenmuth
Otto Herder (Original Fairfield)	Frankenmuth
James Webb	Goodells
Frank E. Pickett (Cold Spring)	Hilliards
S. M. Eggleston (Springdale)	Hilliards
K. B. Edrell (Springbrook)	Hopkins Station
John Elliott	Isosco
Jas. A. Dunbar (Dunbar)	Jasper
B. Davis & Co. (Amboy)	Jasper
L. A. Beldon	Judge's Corners
J. Joslin	Livonia
L. Joslin	Livonia
Samuel Wygert	Lowell
Lynn Cheese Mfg. Ass'n.	Lynn
Frank White	Medina
A. J. Colvin (Medina)	Medina
P. S. Lee	Morenci
Henry Pelgrin	New Holland
Walter Boardwell	Parshallville
J. S. Griswold	Parshallville
W. A. Smith	Plank Road
John Varsen	Plank Road
Raisin Union Cheese Co.	Raisin Center
Cheese and Butter Ass'n.	Rawsonville
Fuller & Gleason	Richmond
Peter Blake	River Bend
Wells, Stone & Co.	Saginaw
G. W. Ward	St. Charles
J. Q. Walling	Salt River
Davis & Brown	South Fairfield
A. E. Johnson	Sparta Center
Strayer & Dugan	Star
Geo. Ward	Tyner
H. W. Dikeman	Vermontville
John Borst (Fairview)	Vriesland
Watson Cheese Co.	Watson
I. B. Smith	Wayland
Geo. Dunwell	Wayland
Leighton Cheese Association	Wayland
L. S. Cobb	Weston
M. C. Haywood & Co.	Weston
P. C. Ostrander (Nile)	Weston
F. B. Gorden (Riverside)	Weston
Geo. Delano (Raisin Union)	Weston
Davenport & McIntyre	Yon
Richard Redhead (Amber)	Zeeland
S. H. Oatman (Clover Hill)	Zutphen

Creameries in Michigan.

The following is a partial list of the creameries in this State. Those knowing of other establishments of the kind, are respectfully invited to make the fact known, as it is desirable that a complete list appear in the forthcoming report of the Michigan Dairymen's Association.

Brooks & Smith	Nashville
L. F. Cox	Portage
H. F. Buskirk	Bradley
S. D. Morrell	Charlotte
Centerville Creamery Co.	Centerville
Lowell Creamery Co.	Lowell
Aaron & Harris (Maple River)	Ovid
Clark	Dutton

Manufacturers of Dairy Appliances.

The following is believed to be a complete list of the manufacturers of dairy appliances in this State:

Buckeye Churn Co., churns	Dundee
Geo. Sinclair, cheese boxes	Hillsdale
Delaware Co. Creamer Co.	Benton Harbor
Michigan Dairy Salt Co.	Saginaw
J. Van Putten & Co., butter tubs	Holland
Flint Cabinet Creamery Co.	Flint
Acme Manufacturing Co.	Kalamazoo
Walter E. Ames, (butter tubs)	Hudson
E. H. Funk, (churns)	Sturgis

What Dairying Has Done for Iowa.

G. L. Tremain, of Humboldt, Iowa, writes to *Bradstreet's* as follows, relative to the advantages of dairying over wheat raising:

All northern Iowa was formerly a spring-wheat country, and, like others, had its prosperous and its disastrous years. Very many of the mortgages then made were foreclosed, and the mortgagor went on west.

"All wheat" was followed by more corn, timothy, clover, and blue grass. Short horns and Poland chinas were introduced, and after a time it was found that first quality butter could be made here. Farm mortgages multiplied—not that the mortgagor would buy a self-binder and a steam-thresher, but that he might buy some dividend-paying cows, or build a creamery—foreclosures dropped off, and lawyers bewailed the great falling off in business. I have been here in Iowa thirty-five years, have seen this country prosperous and also prostrate from our crop farming, but have never known a mortgage foreclosed on a dairy or a stock farm.

The Watson Cheese Co. is the name of the corporation which has bought Miles L. Gibson's factory at Watson.

The Preservation of Butter.

From the London Grocer.

The question of preserving butter is one which has not been sufficiently examined. It was recently stated by a writer professing authority that salt had no preservative qualities when mixed with butter. Professor Stewart, on the other hand, declares that salt is preservative inasmuch as it is a powerful antiseptic. One of the chief obstacles to the preservation of butter is the water which it contains, and it can be shown by almost any analysis that an ordinary sample of good butter has in it a much larger proportion of this element than it ought to have. Everyone knows that water promotes decomposition through the medium of the oxygen and hydrogen which it contains, and this results in the rancid taste which is so objectionable. Butterine which has been absolutely dried—which in fact, has had the whole of the water eliminated from it—can be kept equally as well as lard if it be prepared in the same way, but its flavor is not so delicious, although it is perfectly sweet. In the ordinary way water cannot be extracted from butter, and therefore if it is intended to keep, it must be salted, and in order to keep for a long period there is no plan equal to that of brining it when it is in its granular form, so that the salt permeates almost every particle; thus there is a complete intermixture, decomposition is checked, and the flavor is developed. It is quite common for the consuming public to ask a butter dealer for mild butter. In other words, they want a sample which has been properly salted, the flavor maintained and in which the development of that disagreeable taste which is consequent upon decomposition is not to be found. Salt has another effect, in adding firmness and improving the texture of the butter, for it will be readily seen that as the particles in a mass dissolve they attract the water which the butter contains and thus make it drier than it was before the salt was added. Professor Stewart, who has made a number of experiments in salting butter, says that he can recommend pure white pulverized sugar which has been mixed with three times its weight of fine salt, one ounce of the mixture being used for every pound of butter. This improves both the flavor and the keeping quality if the salt and sugar are completely dissolved. We endorse the Professor's opinion that the best salt for use in a butter making dairy should be as fine as flour, and that then indeed it should be sifted in order to extract all the objectionable grains and foreign matters which it may contain.

Money Value of Refuse Milk.

Prof. L. B. Arnold, in the N. Y. Tribune. A Cattaraugus county correspondent writes to the *Tribune* that in his dairy of twenty cows he cannot afford to keep pigs, but feeds all the skim milk and buttermilk back to the cows, calculating that "enough of this refuse to make a pound of pork (worth 5 cents) will make a pound of butter (worth 30 cents)." This conclusion rather overleaps the mark. According to experiments of Professor Henry and others, 100 pounds of skim milk fed to young and thrifty pigs will make at least six pounds of pork, and if judiciously supplemented with corn it might make more. The experience of dairymen in Chautauqua county has shown that when butter-making cows have had their skim-milk fed back to them it has increased their annual product of butter from twenty-five to fifty pounds.

It is considered a good return for a common cow, giving giving 4,000 pounds of milk in a year, to increase her butter yield forty pounds by having her own milk fed back to her; in other words, 100 pounds of skim milk might be expected to add one pound to her yield of butter. With equal skill in feeding milk to cows or to pigs one might reasonably anticipate six times as many pounds of pig pork from 100 pounds of milk as he would get of butter by feeding the same to his cows. Which would be the more profitable would depend on what the pork and butter would bring. At the prices named by our friend, the income from each would be the same.

F. E. Pickett, the Hilliards cheese maker, writes *THE TRADESMAN* as follows: "The patrons of Coldspring factory, at Hilliards, held their annual meeting on March 14. F. E. Pickett was elected secretary and salesman, and A. Tanner was elected treasurer. It was agreed to pay the same price for manufacturing as last year, viz.: 1½ cents per pound for cheese, the maker to furnish everything and deliver the product on board the cars. There was received at the factory last season 767,088 pounds of milk, which, after being manufactured into a fine quality of cheese, was sold for \$8,169.92, which gave good satisfaction to the patrons."

SALT.

ONONDAGA F. F. SALT

Sole Manufacturers.
AMERICAN DAIRY SALT CO.
(Limited.) Chemically purified and WARRANTED pure as any in the market. Used by a great majority of the Dairymen of the country. Unexcelled for Butter, Cheese, the Table and all Culinary purposes. Got medal at Centennial "for purity and high degree of excellence." Dairy goods salted with it took first premiums at New Orleans World's Fair, N. Y. International Fair, Milwaukee Exposition, and always wins when there is fair competition. It is American, and CHEAPER and BETTER than any foreign salt. Try it. Address
J. W. Barker, Sec'y, Syracuse, N. Y.

CREAM TESTER!

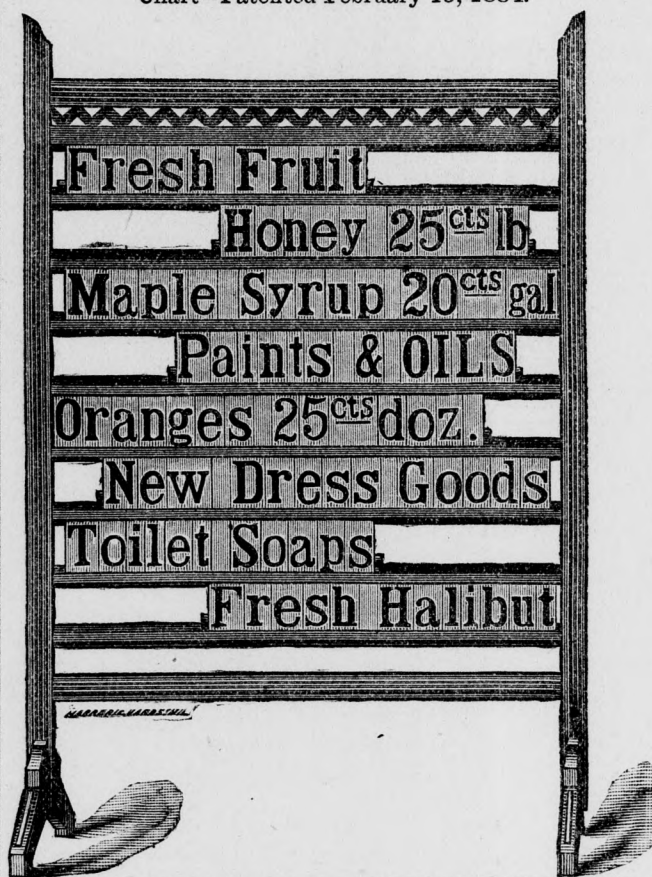
With six glasses for testing six cows' milk at one time. Price \$1; large size glasses \$2, either free by mail. Agents wanted. Circulars with full particulars for stamp. WYMAN L. EDSON, Union Center, Broome Co., N. Y.

HAMILTON'S PATENT DISPLAY CHART

Is the best device ever invented for Quoting Prices. Advertising Arrival of Goods, Calling Attention to Old Ones, etc., etc.

You can do more Advertising
For the small sum of \$2.50 by using
THIS SIGN
Than for \$100 used in any other way.

Chart—Patented February 19, 1884.



Every person on the street will read what you have to say, because it is something entirely new, and

ANY LIVE BUSINESS MAN CAN
ATTRACT MORE CUSTOMERS
BY THE USE OF
THIS CHART

Than in any other manner.

Description:

The accompanying cut represents the chart in use. Size of Chart, 2 feet wide by 3 feet high, made of hard wood, elegantly finished. The feet are so constructed as to be removable at will, and when removed the frame can be hung up on the wall or in the window. The letters are 2 inches in height, kept in a strong, neat box containing labeled apartments for each letter. Each box contains 300 letters, figures or characters. To set up a line, place the upper edge of the letters in the groove in the under edge of a slat in the frame and allow the letter to settle down in the groove in the upper edge of the lower slat.

THE CHART

Can be set up more rapidly than it can be printed.

PRICE OF CHART & BOX OF LETTERS, COMPLETE \$2.50.

Sent to any address on receipt of price. Make all Post Office Orders, etc., to Albion, Mich. Agent wanted in United States and Canada.

H. J. Cortright, Genl. Agt., Duck Lake, Mich.

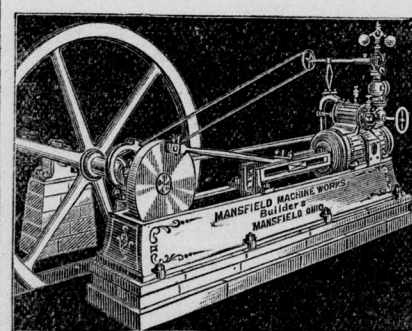
Putnam & Brooks,

Wholesale Manufacturers of

PURE CANDY!

AND DEALERS IN

Oranges, Lemons,
Bananas, Figs, Dates,
NUTS,
ETC.



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.

DETROIT SOAP CO.'S

QUEEN ANNE SOAP

—IS NOT—

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

BUT IS—

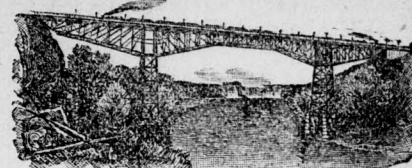
The very best article in laundry and general family Soap ever put on the market. Big and lasting trade. Good margins to dealers. Grocers, if you have never tried "QUEEN ANNE SOAP," buy a sample box and you will always continue to handle it.

CODY, BALL & CO.,

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

TIME TABLES.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL



The Niagara Falls Route.

DEPART.		Arrives.
*Detroit Express	6:00 a.m.	
*Day Express	12:45 p.m.	
*Atlantic Express	9:20 p.m.	
ARRIVE.		Leaves.
*Pacific Express	6:00 a.m.	
*Mail	9:15 a.m.	4:05 p.m.
*Grand Rapids Express	10:25 p.m.	
*Daily except Sunday. *Daily.		
Sleeping cars run on Atlantic and Pacific Express.		
Direct and prompt connection made with Great Western, Grand Trunk and Canada Southern trains in same depot at Detroit, thus avoiding transfers.		
The Detroit Express leaving at 6:00 a.m. has Drawing Room and Parlor Car for Detroit, reaching that city at 11:45 a.m., New York 10:30 a.m., and Boston 8:45 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	9:25 p.m.
*Daily.	*Daily except Sunday.
Pullman Sleeping Cars on all night trains. Through parlor car in charge of careful attendants without extra charge to Chicago on 12:25 p.m. train, and through coach on 9:15 a.m. and 9:25 p.m. trains.	

NEWAYGO DIVISION.

Leaves.	Arrives.
Express	4:15 p.m.
Express	8:05 a.m.
All trains arrive and depart from Union Depot.	
The Northern terminus of this Division is at Baldwin, where close connection is made with F. & P. M. trains to and from Ludington and Manistee.	
J. H. CARPENTER, Gen'l Pass. Agent. J. B. MULLIKEN, General Manager.	

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.

Leaves.	Arrives.
Express	7:00 p.m.
Mail	9:35 a.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 Monroe street and depot.

J. W. McKENNEY, Gen'l Agent.

Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee.

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

Leaves.	Arrives.
*Morning Express	12:40 p.m.
*Through Mail	5:10 p.m.
*Steamboat Express	10:40 p.m.
*Mixed	5:10 a.m.
*Night Express	5:30 a.m.

Passengers taking the 6:20 a.m. Express make close connections at Owosso for Lansing and at Detroit for New York, arriving there at 10:40 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 Detroit to Grand Rapids. D. POTTER, City Pass. Agent.

GEO. B. REEVE, Traffic Manager, Chicago.

Grand Rapids & Indiana.

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

Leaves.	Arrives.
G. Rapids & Cincinnati Ex	7:00 a.m.
Mackinac & Cincinnati Ex	4:05 p.m.
Mackinac & Ft. 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 Detroit 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.

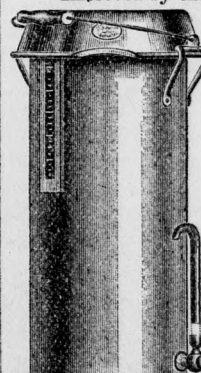
GOING WEST		STATIONS.		GOING EAST	
Ac.	Ex.			Ac.	Ex.
P.M.	4:50 Ar.	Ishpeming	Dep.	1:30	
4:50	4:40	Negaunee		1:40 A.M.	
4:50	3:30	Marquette		2:20	7:30
3:08	1:27	Reedsboro		4:19	11:05
12:00 A		Seneey	D	5:45	1:10
1:10	12:15 D		A	5:30	12:40
11:25	11:02	Newbury		6:38	2:40
7:30 A.M.					
8:30 Dep.	St. Ignace	Ar.	5:00	6:30	
7:00 Ar.	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 Manistique; at Seneey with tri-weekly stage for Grand Marais; at St. Ignace with the M. C. & G. R. & I. Railways for all points east and south; also daily stage line to Sault Ste. Marie.

F. MILLIGAN, G. F. & P. A.

THE COOLEY CAN,

Improved by the Lockwood Patent.



Used in the creamery for butter only, they paid the patrons from 1840 to 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 1840 to 1884, 25c per cream gauge for the year 1884. 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.

Grind your own Bone Meal, Oyster Shells, GRAHAM Flour and Corn in the **WILSON MILL.** 100 cent more made in keeping poultry. Also **POWER MILLS** and **WATER FEED MILLS.** Circulars and testimonials sent on application. **WILSON BROS., Easton, Pa.**

Groceries.

One Way to Rob a Grocer.

New York Correspondence Chicago Grocer.

I heard a good story last week of a trick that was played by two thugs on an old German who keeps a store on Seventh avenue. It was told to me about as follows: "Two fellows who had been standing on the corner of the street in front of the store, joking and laughing, all of a sudden entered, and one of them said: 'I have just been betting with my friend here that his hat will not hold two quarts of molasses. Now, I am to pay for the molasses and the hat and forfeit \$5 if the caddy does hold two quarts, and he loses his hat, pays for the molasses and gives me \$5 if the hat comes short of this capacity. Measure up the molasses!' The German saw a profit in the sale of two quarts of sweetness and went back to draw it and soon returned, proving that the hat did hold two quarts. The two rascals separated a little, one made for the money drawer and the fellow who owned the hat took it and brought it down on the old German's head in a jiffy. It was done as quick as a wink, and before the old man could get his eyes open and his breath to blowing through the sticky goods from New Orleans, the thugs had made way with the contents of the cash drawer. The appearance of our old German friend, with the molasses running down over his face, his eyes full of it, his beard and hair red with it, and his mouth and ears gummy with it, can be better imagined than described."

Michigan Dairy Notes.

Aaron Clark, the Dutton farmer and stock raiser, has forty Jersey cows, and intends putting in a creamery.

Herbert Lyster, of Lyster & Son's creamery, at Hudson, has just inaugurated a new creamery at Centerville.

Henry Haveman contemplates purchasing the Clover Hill cheese factory, at Zutphen, of S. H. Oatman and operating the same as a creamery.

The Sunfield cheese factory, owned and managed by Mrs. E. F. Preston, will make about 750 pounds of cheese per day the coming season. C. S. Jackson will officiate as salesman.

W. N. Camp's new creamery at Ionia is now ready for operation, the buildings having been completed and the necessary machinery being in place. Arrangements have been made to begin business on the 15th of the present month.

A. S. Gibson, general dealer and postmaster at Partello, writes THE TRADESMAN that Messrs. Volney P. Murray and Merrill, of Charlotte, the owners of the cheese factory at Partello, have not yet decided whether the factory can be operated at a profit the coming season.

Grand Rapids in Northern Michigan.

NEGAUNEE, March 26, 1885.

Editor of THE TRADESMAN:

DEAR SIR—I have fairly started entering business relations with Grand Rapids firms and am happily disappointed to find such good firms and pleasant business men at your market. I am satisfied with both goods and prices, and have changed my opinion in regard to the Chicago market, having convinced myself that your wholesale houses can sell as cheap, and sell as good goods as Chicago does—thanks to the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad Co. for their liberal freight rates, which, alone, have induced me to seek Michigan markets.

If business permits, I shall look over your markets in the spring, and if possible buy the bulk of my goods in Michigan. Wishing your TRADESMAN and the Grand Rapids wholesale houses success in their endeavors to reopen this trade, I am,

Respectfully,

G. L. KUHLMAN.

Additional Creameries.

In addition to the list of creameries published on the fourth page, THE TRADESMAN has been able to secure the names of the following:

Hudson
W. K. Camp
Middleville Creamery Co.
Middleville
Chelesea Creamery Co.
Chelesea
Harris & Son
Ithaca
W. B. Voorhees & Co.
Tecomseh
Goldspring Cream and Butter Co.
Northville

The Grocery Market.

Trade has been fair and collections have ruled good during the past week. Coffees are firmer and a trifle higher, on account of the improvement in trade. Tomatoes are strong, with a marked upward tendency.

The orange trade is good and prices are advancing slowly. The Valencia and Florida crops are nearly all exhausted. Messina and Palermo promise a good crop, also California fruit, and from present indications the California oranges will be the favorite variety, for the present, at least.

Lemons are not coming in fast, and with a good demand, prices are firm and a little higher. The banana season promises to be a good one, and the fruit will soon be coming in freely. The candy trade is steady. Nuts are about the same, with unchanged prices.

Mr. John Caulfield, wholesale grocer, proposes to dispense with the drummer system of soliciting orders after May 1, although Mr. C. was the second wholesale grocer in this city to send out an agent in his line. Since then the system has grown extensively burdensome, all of which expense has finally to come out of the retail dealer. Mr. Caulfield will disperse printer's ink freely in THE TRADESMAN for the benefit of close buyers, who will undoubtedly look to their interests and buy where their money goes the farthest. See his canned goods column in this week's issue.

How Preachers are Supported in Texas.

From Texas Sitings.

Sam Rathbun, a Galveston grocer, meeting Rev. Powers, asked him:

"How is your church coming on?"

"Poorly, very poorly. The debt is steadily increasing. I have had no coal this winter. My landlord has given me permission to select another dwelling. My salary has not been paid for the last six months. I am actually suffering for a pair of new shoes."

"The trouble with you preachers is that you have not got any business sense. Now, I can give you a hint how to make lots of money, so that the church will grow like a green bay tree, on a legitimate basis, and you never need miss another meal, or wear any more old clothes."

"What is your plan?"

"Utilize your advertising facilities. If you will allow me to hang a sign on the pulpit, to the effect that I give a pound and a half more sugar to the dollar than any other grocer, I will give you twenty-five dollars a month. If you will shove my business card in all the hymn books, I will pay you ten dollars more."

"Why, that is shocking!"

"I thought you would say so, but is there anything more sinful in that than organizing a snide raffle to swindle young men out of their hard earned salaries?"

"That is a different thing."

"Yes, I suppose it is. It is against the laws of the State. It is a felony, and my scheme is honest and legitimate; but I'll make you another proposition. You want to spread the gospel, and I want to spread my business. Now, if you will let me hang up advertising cards all over the church, telling people where they can get the boss five-cent cigar, and Texas molasses that has no glucose in it, I will let you put as many mottoes as you want to in my store, such as 'Get thee behind me, Satan,' 'What is home without a mother,' and other Scriptural texts."

"Sir, this is trifling with holy things. I would not listen to such a proposition for a moment."

"Of course it is, but you would charge fifty cents for a chance at one poor oyster drowned in five gallons of milk at a church fair. You preachers have got no real good sense. If you would mention in your sermon that my fine-cut chewing tobacco is in everybody's mouth, I would print your hours for holding church service on my paper bags and we both would be helped, but I suppose that's sinful, too. That would fill your church in no time, and you might do a power of good in saving sinners; but you can't see it, although you instigate feeble-minded females to peddle out colley lemonade at twenty cents a glass at a festival. Just think over it. By the time your landlord has had another conference with you on spiritual topics, perhaps you will be willing to mention in your sermon that I give five long candles for a quarter, and then you can get ten dollars' worth of groceries from my store, and no questions asked."

VISITING BUYERS.

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

L. L. Cavender, Croton.
H. M. Harwood, McLane.
A. B. Beck & Co., Nirvana.
H. F. Miner, Bonanza.
R. H. Woodman, Sparta.
J. F. Mann, Lisbon.
Wm. P. Conklin, O. F. & W. P. Conklin, Ravenna.
H. Morley, Morley Bros., Cedar Springs.
H. M. Spaulding, Hobart.
Thos. Hedger, Eastmanville.
John W. Kirtland, Lakeview.
Harvey B. Chamberlain, Chamberlain Bros., Plainwell.
L. Perigo, Burnip's Corners.
J. W. Mead, Berlin.
E. P. Barnard, buyer New Era Lumber Co., New Era.

Geo. Carrington, Trent.
A. M. Church, Sparta.
B. M. Denison, East Paris.
M. J. Howard, Englishville.
Jos. H. Spiller, Leroy.
H. H. Strick, Forest Grove.
H. M. Freeman, Lisbon.
J. J. Wiseman, Nunica.
J. C. Berthou, Cassopolis.
J. J. Welch, Shaytown.
Henry DeKline, Jamestown.
M. H. McCoy, Grandville.
C. H. Smith, Crosby.
Spring & Laidley, Bailey.
Jorgensen & Hemmingsen, Grant.
Colborn & Carpenter, Caledonia.
Putnam & Barnhart, Lumber Co., Long Lake.
J. J. Welch, Shaytown.
Sisson & Lilley Lumber Co., Lilley P. O.
Dibble Bros., Burnip's Corners.
Aaron Zunder, Zunder Bros. & Co., Bangor.
Wm. Smith, Postor, Blackman & Co., Big Rock.

R. H. Deming, Dutton.
T. W. Preston, Lowell.
Cal. Dillen, Chipewya Lake.
Peter Hanson, Hanson Bros., Morley.
Chas. Cole, Ada.
Mr. Robinson, Carroll & Robinson, Middleville.
Nagler & Boeler, Caledonia.
Purdy & Hastings, Rapids.
J. Hullinger, Big Rapids.
M. V. Wilson, Sand Lake.
L. F. Stuck, Rockford.
Walling Bros., Lamont.
S. T. Colson, Alaska.
C. E. & S. J. Koon, Lisbon.
Dr. G. B. Nichols, Martin.
J. VanBanan, Zealand.
H. Baker & Son, Drenthe.
Morley Bros., Cedar Springs.
G. N. Reynolds, Belmont.
W. W. Potter, Jennisonville.
H. Austin, Walker.
Mr. Judson, Hoag & Judson, Cannonsburg.
Geo. P. Stark, Cascade.
Stephen Bilety, Pierson.
A. Norris, A. Norris & Son, Casnovia.
H. R. Grand-Gerard, Big Rapids.
O. W. Messenger, Spring Lake.
Byron McNeal, Byron Center.
John Otis, Mancelona.
Pat Lee, Spring Lake.
D. R. Stoen, Rockford.
A. W. Blain, Dutton.
M. Heyboer & Bro., Drenthe.
Jas. Toland, Ross.
Wm. VerMeulen, Beaver Dam.
John DeYoung, Grand Haven.
C. DeBart, Byron Center.
A. L. M. Wolf, Hudsonville.
S. T. Colson, Alaska.

FURNITURE BUYERS.
C. H. Bigelow, Dowagiac.
Mr. Gilman, Gilman, Wilson & Co., Youngstown, Ohio.
S. B. Anderson, Belmont.
C. B. Swift, Kearney, Neb.
W. B. Nicholson, Whitehall.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Wholesale Price Current		Imported Clay 3 gross		2 25@3 00
AXLE GREASE.		Imported Clay, No. 215, 5 gross		@ 2 25
Diamond		American T. D.		@ 90
Modoc		RICE.		
Arctic 1 lb cans		Good Carolina		6 1/2 Java
Arctic 5 lb cans		Prime Carolina		6 1/2 Java
Arctic 10 lb cans		Choice Carolina		5 1/2 Broken
Arctic 1 lb cans		Good Louisiana		5 1/2 Broken
BLINDING.		SALERATZ.		
No. 2		DeLant's pure		5 1/2 Dwight's
No. 3		Church's		5 1/2 Dwight's
No. 4		Taylor's G. M.		5 1/2 Dwight's
No. 5		Cap Sheaf		5 1/2 Dwight's
No. 6		SALT.		
No. 7		60 Pocket, F F Dairy		2 30@2 40
No. 8		28 Pocket		2 20@2 30
No. 9		100 3 lb pockets		2 50@2 60
No. 10		Saginaw		1 60
No. 11		Diamond C		1 55
No. 12		Standard Coarse		1 55
No. 13		Ashton, English, dairy, bu. bags		2 20
No. 14		Ashton, English, dairy, bu. bags		2 20
No. 15		Higgins' English, dairy, bu. bags		2 20
No. 16		American, dairy, 1/2 bu. bags		2 20
No. 17		Rock, bushels		2 20
No. 18		SAUCES.		
No. 19		Parisian, 1/2 pints		@ 2 00
No. 20		Lee & Perrins Worcestershire, pints		@ 2 00
No. 21		Lee & Perrins Worcestershire, 1/2 pints		@ 2 00
No. 22		Picadilly, 1/2 pints		@ 2 00
No. 23		Pepper Sauce, green		@ 2 00
No. 24		Pepper Sauce, red, large ring		@ 2 00
No. 25		Pepper Sauce, green, large ring		@ 2 00
No. 26		Catsup, Tomato		@ 2 00
No. 27		Catsup, Tomato, quarts		@ 2 00
No. 28		Horseradish, 1/2 pints		@ 2 00
No. 29		Horseradish, pints		@ 2 00
No. 30		Capers, French surfin, large		@ 2 00
No. 31		Capers, French surfin, large		@ 2 00
No. 32		Olives, Queen, 16 oz bottle		@ 2 00
No. 33		Olives, Queen, 27 oz bottle		@ 2 00
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No. 267		Olives, Queen, 27 oz bottle		@ 2 00

Hardware.

How Anvils are Made.

From the Blacksmith and Wheelwright.

Anvils for heavy work are generally square blocks of iron with steel faces, although many in use are nothing more than cast iron blocks with chilled faces. The quality of an anvil is of great importance to the mechanic who makes use of it, because it determines in some measure the quality of the work he produces. Anvils of the best character are made almost entirely by hand, and as may be supposed, the operation is one quite laborious. It is, indeed, heavy work.

Anvils vary in weight from about 100 to 500 pounds. For their manufacture two large fires are required. The principal portion or core of the anvil, consisting of a square block of iron, is heated to a welding heat at a certain point or corner in one fire and the piece of iron which is to form a projecting end is heated in another fire. When both of the pieces have reached the proper welding heat they are brought together on an anvil and are joined by heavy swinging hammers. In this way the four corners of the base are welded to the body in four heats. After this the projection from the shank hole and lastly the horn or beak are welded to the core. When the anvil has reached this stage the whole is brought into proper shape by paring and trimming from the reception of the face. The steel used for this purpose is, or at least ought to be, the best kind of sheet metal. Instead of this, however, blister steel and other grades of inferior quality are very frequently employed.

The anvil and steel are heated until they attain the proper temperature. The two sides which are to be welded are then sprinkled with calcined borax, and are joined by quickly repeated blows of the hand hammer.

The steel coating used to form the faces in the best grades of anvils is a half-inch thick. At the same time it may be remarked that if the steel is only a quarter of an inch in thickness the difference is unimportant, provided the steel be of good quality. The next operation in the manufacture of the anvil is hardening, which is accomplished by heating it to redness and bringing it under falling water. The fall of water employed must be at least the size of the face of the anvil and should be of not less than three feet head. After the process of hardening it is smoothed upon a grindstone and finally polished with emery.

Small anvils, such as are used by silversmiths, goldbeaters, etc., are polished very finely, some of them until they present a mirror-like face. On account of the expensiveness of the operations attending the manufacture of an anvil, as above described, various experiments have been made in the way of producing this useful tool in cast iron.

The common anvils of the shops, however, cannot be made of cast-iron for the reason that the beak would not be strong enough. None but anvils with full square faces have been successfully made of cast iron. Anvils of this kind are either simply chilled by casting the face in iron molds, or the face is plated with cast-steel.

Chilled cast iron anvils are objectionable, for the reason that they are quite brittle and the corners of the faces will not stand. Cast-iron anvils, made with steel faces, however, are a superior article, and in some respects preferable to wrought-iron anvils. The face is harder and stronger, although the beaks will not last as long.

Iron vs. Steel Nails.

From the Pittsburgh Dispatch.

"Manufacturers were forced into the steel nail business by the action of the Amalgamated Association, and I have no hesitancy in saying that steel nails will soon supersede iron." This remark was made by A. F. Keating yesterday in the presence of a Dispatch reporter, and when asked why he thought so, said: "Because steel nails can be produced so much cheaper than iron. A nailer can cut more of them in a day than of iron, and the steel nail plate can be produced at so much less cost. To-day steel nail makers are rolling out steel nails at less cost than we can produce muck bar. Now you want to know why. Simply because we have to pay such a high price for puddling, and all the other wages are based on the price paid for the puddling. I tell you that it is only a question of a very short time until the Amalgamated Association will have driven every single article of iron out of the market. I saw steel rivets a few days ago that were equal to any iron I ever saw, and I cannot begin to make them at the price they were produced at. It will be so in all departments shortly. They will soon make bolts, nuts, all kinds of angles and structural shapes. Everything, in fact, will be made from steel, and the skilled iron worker will be compelled to go out West and learn to plow."

The Preservation of Iron.

A novel way of preserving the surfaces of iron has just been discovered. The treatment is as follows: The iron is subjected to the action of diluted hydro-chloric acid, which dissolves the iron and leaves on the surface a pellicle of homogeneous graphite, which adheres well to the surface of the iron. The piece to be preserved is next treated in a hydraulically closed receiver by hot or cold water, or better, by steam, in such a manner as to completely dissolve and remove the chloride of iron formed. Finally the piece of iron is left to dry in the receiver, from which all liquid has been removed. A solution of caoutchouc, gutta

percha, or gum resin in essence of petroleum is then injected. On the essence being evaporated, there remains a solid enamel-like coat on the surface of the iron. Instead of previously eliminating the iron salt, it may be utilized in forming a kind of vitreous enamel. For this purpose the iron is immersed, after treatment with the acid, in a bath of silicate and borate of soda. A very pure and brilliant silico-borate of iron is formed, which closes up the pores of the metal. As to the disengaged chlorine, it combines with the free soda, forming chloride of sodium, which remains dissolved in the liquid. Thus the important question of the preservation of iron appears to have been brought another step toward solution.

Utilizing Waste Sheet Metal.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

The Columbia Rolling Mill Co., of New York City, operates a process for the utilization of waste material in the sheet metal line in the production of taggers' iron, such as is used for buttons, tags, and objects of like nature. The process consists in heating the material in a kind of oven or grate, which burns off all extraneous material and renders it suitable for further treatment. After being sorted the sheet metal is passed under a rubber-coated roll, which flattens it out, the rubber being used so that the sheets are not hardened, which would require them to be annealed. The metal, in packs containing a number of sheets each, is next passed between a pair of chilled-iron rolls, which reduces the thickness of the sheets. They are then annealed and re-passed through the same rolls and trimmed up to the finished size, after which they are given their final annealing, when they are sorted and boxed and are ready for shipment.

Porcelain Kettles.

In an answer to an inquiry the *Scientific American* says: Iron ware is enameled with porcelain by first cleaning the surface free from moulding sand, then heating the articles in an oven to a low red in the dark, or what is called a black heat, to slightly oxidize the surface and free it from grease. Then brush the powdered enamel mixed with water, and dry quickly. Then bake with a red heat. For the second or finishing coat, brush on the glaze coat and treat as the first. For the first coat make a mixture of sixty-six parts calcined flint ground to a powder, thirty-four parts borax. Melt these together and pulverize, then add twelve parts potter's clay. Mix the whole with water to the consistency of paint, and apply as above. For the glaze coat take fifteen parts borax, seventy-three parts powdered glass, twelve parts soda. Mix and melt, then pulverize and apply with water. Bake at a red heat.

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



Torrance, Merriam & Co.,
Manufacturers - TROY, N.Y.

LUMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES.

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

Uppers, 1 inch, 12 and 16 feet	per M \$44.00
Uppers, 1 1/2 inch, 12 and 16 feet	40.00
Uppers, 2 inch, 12 and 16 feet	35.00
Uppers, 2 1/2 inch, 12 and 16 feet	30.00
Uppers, 3 inch, 12 and 16 feet	25.00
Uppers, 3 1/2 inch, 12 and 16 feet	20.00
Uppers, 4 inch, 12 and 16 feet	15.00
Uppers, 4 1/2 inch, 12 and 16 feet	10.00
Uppers, 5 inch, 12 and 16 feet	5.00
Uppers, 5 1/2 inch, 12 and 16 feet	0.00
Uppers, 6 inch, 12 and 16 feet	0.00
Uppers, 6 1/2 inch, 12 and 16 feet	0.00
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Uppers, 99 inch, 12 and 16 feet	0.00
Uppers, 99 1/2 inch, 12 and 16 feet	0.00
Uppers, 100 inch, 12 and 16 feet	0.00
Uppers, 100 1/2 inch, 12 and 16 feet	0.00

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Prevailing rates at Chicago are as follows:

Augers and Bits.

Ives' old style	dis	60
N. H. C. Co.	dis	60
Dougllass'	dis	60
Pierces'	dis	60
Snell's	dis	60
Cook's	dis	60
Jennings' genuine	dis	25
Jennings' imitation	dis	10
BALANCES.		

Spring	dis	25
Railroad	dis	13 00
Garden	dis	35 00

Hand	dis	60
Cow	dis	60
Call	dis	15
Gong	dis	20
Door, Sargent	dis	55

Stove	dis	40
Carriage new list	dis	75
Flow	dis	30
Stitch Shoe	dis	50
Cast Barrel Bolts	dis	55
Wrought Barrel Bolts	dis	55
Cast Barrel, brass knobs	dis	55
Cast Square Spring	dis	55
Cast Chain	dis	60
Wrought Barrel, brass knob	dis	55
Wrought Square	dis	55
Wrought Round	dis	55
Wrought Bronze and Plated Knob	dis	30
Flush	dis	50
Ives' Door	dis	50

Barber	dis	40
Backus	dis	50
Spofford	dis	50
Am. Ball	dis	net

Well, plain	dis	4 00
Well, swivel	dis	4 50

Cast Loose Pin, Berlin	dis	60
Cast Loose Pin, genuine	dis	60
Wrought Narrow, bright fast joint	dis	50
Wrought Loose Pin	dis	60
Wrought Loose Pin, Japaned	dis	60
Wrought Loose Pin, Japaned, silver	dis	60
Wrought Loose Pin, Japaned, silver	dis	60
Wrought Inside Blind	dis	60
Wrought Brass	dis	65
Blind, Clark's	dis	70
Blind, Parker's	dis	70
Blind, Shepard's	dis	70
Spring for Screen Doors 3x3 1/2	dis	15 00
Spring for Screen Doors 3x3 1/2	dis	18 00

Ely's 10	dis	65
Hick's C. F.	dis	65
G. D.	dis	65
Musket	dis	65

Rim Fire, U. M. C. & Winchester new list	dis	50
Rim Fire, United States	dis	50
Centra Fire	dis	50

Socket Firmer	dis	70
Socket Framing	dis	70
Socket Corner	dis	70
Socket Slicks	dis	70
Butcher's Tangle Pin	dis	70
Barton's Socket Firmer	dis	20
Cold	dis	net

Curry, Lawrence's	dis	33 1/2
Hotchkiss	dis	25

Brass, Racking's	dis	40
Bibb's	dis	40
Beer	dis	40
Fenn's	dis	40

Planished, 14 oz cut to size	dis	34
14x52, 14x56, 14x60	dis	37

Morse's Bit Stock	
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The Michigan Tradesman.

SOLIMAN SNOOKS.

Incidents of a Donation Party at the Corners.

CANT HOOK CORNERS, March 27, 1885.

Mister Editor of Tradesman:

DEAR SIR—Well, things are gettin settled back to just about the same old track, and I am gettin well and stronger, so I can make my letters longer.

Bizness was a trifle better, when I wrote you my last letter. But since that time more cold and snow has made all trade a little slow.

Old Potts got home one day last week, but of his travels he wont speak; but we found out, oh! what a pity, the old man never passed your city. It seems, if we have got it right, he struck your city just at night, and feeling rather blue and grim, he went and got a drink of gin. Still he felt a little low, and took a glass of beer or so, which made him feel a trifle frisky, so he had a drink of whisky. Two chaps came in, a little merry, and all hands took a 'Tom and Jerry, they claimed to be Chicago drummers, but were in fact a pair of bummers, on the watch for somethin green as hereafter will be seen. They gave old Potts a lot of talk, and got him out to take a walk, out to a box car standing nigh, on the track of the G. R. & L., and roped him into a three card game, which looked so simple and so plain, that the sucker got on to the trick and won ten dollars right off, slick. But somehow, then he lost his knack, and they won all the money back, and all the cash he had beside, and then away did softly slide. And further, we have just found out, he shoved his shot gun "up the spout," for cash to bring him home again and so good bye, to Mary Jane.

Our donation come off on Tuesday night, I tell you twas a screacher. It netted seven 35, which we gave to the preacher, besides the lots of goods and things, too numerous to mention, which I will try and tell you of, pray give me your attention. At first I thet I'd write in verse and make a little poem, but I thot of that Detroit chap, although I dont kno him that said of all the verses he ever set his eyes on, that "Soliman Snooks'es takes the bun for literary pizon." I think he called them "arsenic" tho, which I think rather mean, and I wood not have cared so much, had he said Paris green. At any rate, I made my mind right up to write in plain prose, in a plain straightforward manner, as everybody kno's, and tell about the doins, as plain as I can write, we had at parson Muggers on last Tewesday night.

Of all the fun, beneath the sun, when I am well and hearty, oh give me, boys, the tender joys of a donation party. The friends appear from far and near with baskets of provision, and hand them out, without a doubt to pay for their religion. The presents neat laid at the feet of the beloved pastor, comprise all things from curtain rings to a roll of porous plaster. You bet your life that his good wife is also not forgotten. All sorts of goods from woolen hoods to that big roll of cotton.

Old deakin Skinner eats no dinner on days we have donations. He does this so not to miss his whack and evnin rations. His wife donates a pound of dates and a pot of currant jelly. It will not pay, the people say, for filling Skimmers stomach.

There is farmer Minns, brings wife and twins and some saleratus basket. The yellow things, the one that brings, wont eat, nor dare to risk it.

Just see the pies! bless my eyes! dried apple, mince and pumpkin, too, and then such cakes the sisters make, frosted red, green white and blue. The girls and boys make lots of noise, running up and down the house, but the lovers all sit next to the wall and whisper still as any mouse.

Just listen now and hear the row, the baby's squall like thunderation. Lets walk about and hear the talk and listen to the conversation.

"Why, sister Drew, how do you dew; I have not seen you in a year." "Hello thar, Jake, good evnin, shake." "Dont you think Mary's hair looks queer?" "Oh, what a bother!" "Just like his father." "Jimmy, dont pull Jennies hair." "For mercies sake, there Johnny Drake, "Only ten yards" well I declare." "Oh mamma, see!" "Come here to me." "Yes, she is very good and pius." "Who smashed my hat? just look at that." "I think lie cut mine on the bias."

Thus the humming of touns a running, keeps up a perpetual din, till the tea is hot and the supper got, and then you bet we all rush in. The parson good says "Bless this food," while all is hushed in adoration; but at amen, we start agen and eat and talk like all creation. "Do you take cream?" "Well I shoood scream." "Bro. Snooks, please pass the milk." "Will you please pass the apple sasse?" "Don't spill that tea on my new silk." "He take some cheese, if you please." "Can we have butter down this way?" "Will Mr. Sickles pass them pickles?" "Just hear the younguns at their play." "Have some butter, Bill!" "I gess I will, havent had a bit to-night."

"Well, one good snuff will be enough." "Jemima! I should think so, quite." "This bread looks nice. Have a slice?" "Is that pupkin pie played out?" "Yes; every pie, out on the fly; but here's a bowl of sour crout."

Well, supper is done; now for the fun, the little ones come to the table, and mid lafter and din, they eating begin and keep it up long as they'r able. Says one old dame, "I think its a shame the way we have cleaned things out, Sister Muggers must borrow

for breakfast to-morrow, they've nothing but sour crout."

While the wimmin folks clean up the muss with many a smile and joke, us men go out in the kitchen, and have a social smoke.

Then we gather in the parlor and the organ starts to blow, pumped by a pretty maiden of eighteen; and they sing Allen Allanna, also the Starry Bannah and the Little Old Log Cabin by the Stream.

Wilkins and the young folks want to start a dance, but such a wicked thing we coodent see. So we started "snap and catchem," we knew that would fetch em, and had a real old fashioned kissin bee.

I think Bro. Stowe that this is enuff nonsense for one catch, so I will close without telling you about the splendiferous letter I just got from a beautiful young lady of Grand Rappids. She seems to be smart and dashing and she is going to the Travelin Mans ball.

She says she knows Johnny Mangam, and lots of the boys. She also says she has seen you and that you are an awful flirt; but I think the young lady is mistaken, she must have seen Fairchild, Beecher, or some of them fellows. I hope to see her at the ball, any how, if I can get to go to it. I must write to her I gress.

Yours ever so much,
SOLIMAN SNOOKS,
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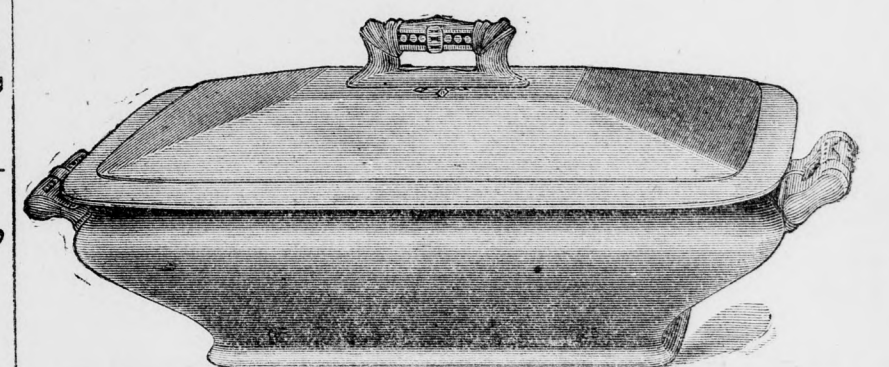
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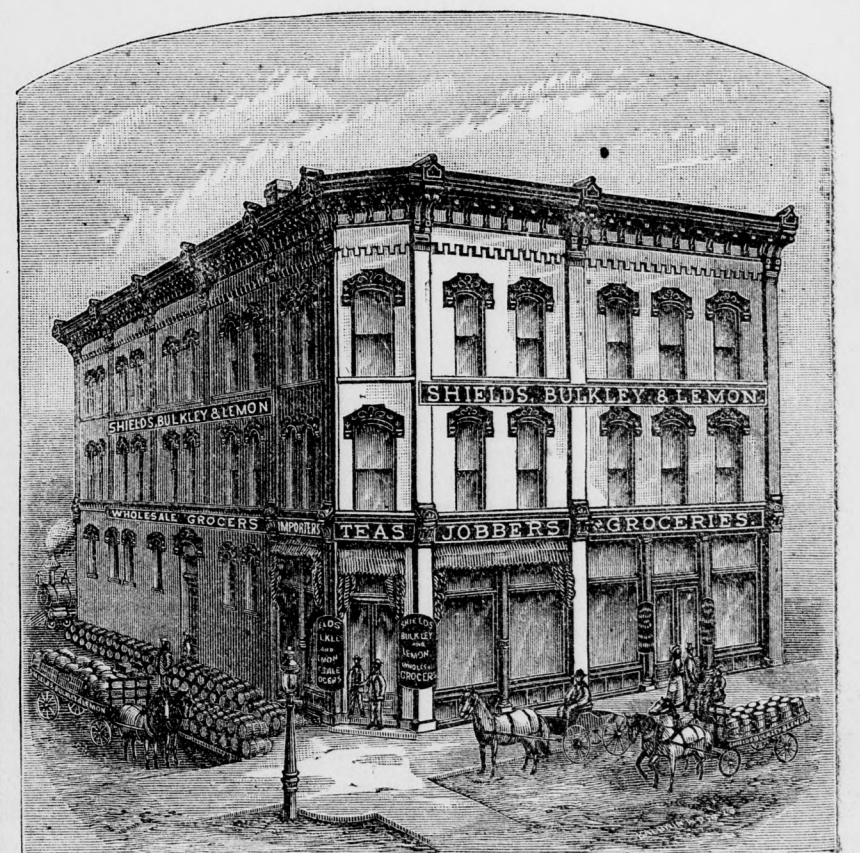
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