

The Michigan Tradesman.

VOL. 3.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1885.

NO. 111.

BEANS.

I want to buy BEANS. Parties having any can find a quick sale and better prices by writing us than you can possibly get by shipping to other markets. Send in small sample by mail and say how many you have.

W. T. LAMOREAUX, AGT.,
71 Canal Street,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

LUDWIG WINTERNITZ,
(Successor to P. Spitz.)
SOLE AGENT OF
Fermentum,
The Only Reliable Compressed Yeast.
Manufactured by Riverdale Dist. Co.,
ARCADE, GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.


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

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

WHIPS
—AND—
LASHES

Send for Price-List.
Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

THE PERKINS WIND MILL.


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

EATON & CHRISTENSON,
Agents for a full line of

S. W. Venable & Co.'s
PETERSBURG, VA.

PLUC TOBACCOES,
NIMROD,
E. C.,
BLUE REITER,
SPREAD EAGLE,
BIG FIVE CENTER.

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

ALBERT COYE & SONS
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
AWNINGS, TENTS
HORSE AND WAGON COVERS.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Oiled Clothing, Ducks, Stripes, Etc.
73 Canal Street, - Grand Rapids, Mich.

VOICHT,
HERPOLSHEIMER
& CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
STAPLE AND FANCY
Dry Goods!

OVERALLS, PANTS, Etc.,
our own make. A complete
Line of **TOYS, FANCY**
CROCKERY, and FANCY
WOODEN-WARE, our own
importation, for holiday trade.
Inspection solicited. Chicago and Detroit prices guaranteed.

A WORD TO RETAIL GROCERS

Ask your wholesale grocer for Talmage Table Rice. It is equal to the best Carolina and very much lower in price.

ALWAYS PACKED IN 100 POUND POCKETS.

Dan Talmage's Sons, New York.

Sweet 16 Laundry Soap

MANUFACTURED BY
OSBERNE, HOSICK & CO.
CHICAGO, ILL.

PEIRCE & WHITE,

JOBBERS OF
CHOICE IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC CIGARS,

Plug, Fine Cut and Smoking Tobaccos,

Specially Adapted to the Trade.

79 Canal Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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

GRAND RAPIDS GRAIN AND SEED CO.
71 CANAL STREET.

THE RICKARD LADDER!

Two Ladders in one—step and extension. Easily adjusted to any height. Self-supporting. No braces needed. Send for illustrated price-list.

RICKARD BROS., Grand Rapids, Mich.

ARTHUR R. ROOD,
ATTORNEY,
43 PEARL STREET, ROOD BLOCK,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Collections a Specialty!

Time
is valuable. The Grand Rapids Business College is a practical trainer and fits its pupils for the vocations of business with all that the term implies. Send for Journal. Address C. G. SWENBERG, Grand Rapids, Mich.

LUDWIG WINTERNITZ,
JOBBER OF
Milwaukee Star Brand Vinegars.
Pure Apple Cider and White Wine Vinegars, full strength and warranted absolutely pure. Send for samples and prices. Arcade, Grand Rapids, Mich.

STEAM LAUNDRY

43 and 45 Kent Street.
STANLEY N. ALLEN, Proprietor.

WE DO ONLY FIRST-CLASS WORK AND USE NO CHEMICALS.
Orders by Mail and Express promptly attended to.

JUDD & CO.,
JOBBER OF SADDLERY HARDWARE
And Full Line Winter Goods.
102 CANAL STREET.

SHERWOOD HALL, MARTIN L. SWEET.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

Brown, Hall & Co.

JOBBERS OF

Wool Robes,

Fur Robes,

Horse Blankets,

Write for Special Prices.

Nos. 20 and 22 Pearl st., Grand Rapids.

SAWDUST BRICK.

A Patent Bound (in the Inventor's Mind) to Revolutionize the Lumber Trade. From the Michigan Manufacturer.

He walked into the mill office with a far away look in his eyes and sat down by the manager's private desk. When the latter finished the letter he was writing and looked up the visitor was busy removing bottles from a valise that had all the ragged earmarks of having been through an Ohio election.

He put a bottle containing red fluid beside a smaller one with yellow coloring matter, eyed the combination critically for a moment, and added another bottle with blue contents.

The contrast of colors seemed to satisfy him and he placed the bottles on the desk, borrowed a match to light the very damp stub of a very bad cigar and leaned back in his chair with a pleased look on a face that seemed to have eluded soap and water for any number of years.

"Ever figure on the enormous waste to the lumber trade by the unscientific manner in which sawdust is handled?"

He asked the question with a letter-head in one hand and a pencil in the other, and the manager looked as though he would give a month's salary to escape the columns of figures growing under his visitor's nimble fingers.

"You see," the visitor went on without waiting for a reply. "You see there's millions of cubic feet of sawdust wasted every year. Now, sawdust is lumber, and a waste of lumber simply means a waste of production. See? I have studied night and day for years on a plan to check this mighty loss to the commerce of the world, and at last I have met with success."

He helped himself to a cigar lying on the desk, lighted it from the stub in his mouth and leaned forward with the air of a man who expected the manager to stop the mill and bring the hands in to congratulate him.

"Yes, sir," he added, "I have met with success at last, and it can be expressed in one word. You couldn't guess it now, I suppose?"

The stranger waved his cigar at the array of bottles on the table and waited.

The manager gave it up.

"Then I'll tell you," said the stranger, "it's cement."

The victim at the desk wished he hadn't left his revolver at home, and wondered if any of the clerks would happen in before his crank of a visitor had taken his life.

"Yes, sir, nothing but cement," and the stranger uncorked the red bottle and held it up to the light. "I have some of it here. It's thin, as you see, but it's powerful. Notice how carefully I avoid getting it on my hand? That's to avoid accidents. Over in Wisconsin the other day a man got his hand into a vat of the stuff and he hasn't been able to use it since. Filled up the pores and turned it into a substance resembling stone. He's going to travel with a dime museum next winter as the celebrated Eastern fire-burner."

The stranger recorked the bottle and set it back beside the blue one.

"Now, you run your sawdust from the mill into a vat with moulds at the bottom, press it into the moulds, saturate it with my patent fluid, and what do you have? Brick! Brick for building purposes!"

The manager walked to the window and looked out, resolved to run the risk of breaking his neck jumping if his visitor's insanity took a dangerous form.

"Yes, sir, red brick if you use red cement, blue brick if you use blue, and yellow if you use the yellow fluid. See? Down East they are buying all three and putting up fancy cottages. Will they retain their form and not crumble away? Well, I should say so. Out West where cyclones grow to full size in about three seconds, every man has his name stamped in each brick so they can be identified and reclaimed every time his house blows down. They never break. The cement possesses so strong an affinity for woolly fibers that it would almost gather up the pieces of a brick if any machine could be found strong enough to break one. That's the secret of the invention—that's what kept me awake nights for so many years."

The manager was about to risk a jump from the window when a man with a crowbar in his hand came into the office and sat down to await orders.

"That's the secret of the whole business," repeated the stranger. "Last summer a man down in Indiana built a house out of my brick. After he got it done he found he would have to mortgage his place to get money to clear the timber off a wood lot next to it. While he was down town raising the money a cyclone came up and blew the house down. But he didn't lose anything by it. The brick flew for that wood lot like a flock of birds and broke off every tree close to the ground. The wind was in that direction, of course, but the peculiar properties of the cement guided the brick square up to the trees. Break? No, sir. He found every brick in less than a week and rebuilt his house."

The man with the crowbar started toward the door, but the manager called him back

and stepped over by the chair where he sat.

"I'm not selling the fluid cement, mind," continued the stranger. "I'm selling the recipe for making it. You pay so much for that and so much royalty on every thousand brick. I sold a county right in New York last year and the man that bought it is running for Congress now. He had a little hard luck at first on account of putting too strong cement into a carload of wooden legs he manufactured out of pine sawdust. The cement was so strong that the legs pulled up the sidewalks wherever the men went, and the manufacturer had to call them all in. One one-legged soldier who bought a leg of him was arrested because he left his leg out in the yard one night and the next morning all his neighbors' wood was piled up around it. I tell you this to show you how carefully the cement must be used. If you want a county right I wouldn't mind stopping long enough to show you how—"

The manager had been creeping slowly toward the door for some moments and he now dodged out, leaving the stranger with the wonderful cement trying to talk the man with a crowbar into building a red brick sawdust house with blue trimmings.

ALFRED B. TOZER.

A Tradesman's Philosophy.

"If you're real anxious 't hev yer neighbors talk about you an' think of you, jest buy a dog an' tie him in th' back yard."

"When a feller says it's 'as broad as 'tis long,' he means that it's all square I reckon."

"Th' more you stir up yer customers, sez a dry-goods man 't me, sez he, 'th' longer it takes 'em to settle."

"Th' smaller an' meaner a man is, th' bigger he allers talks."

"When I'm in danger from accidents o' any kind I allers prefers absence o' body 't presence o' mind."

"Not more'n one man in ten thousand dies by pizen, yet th' mere mention of pizen strikes us with horror. Hundreds o' people die from intemperance—yet it hain't feared very much, it strikes me."

"I b'lieve in honorin' th' dead just th' same's you'd honor 'em if they was alive."

"Allers keep good-natured when you eat. Laughing is 't best aid 't digestin', an' a man that's mad when he eats can't tell whether he's chawin' b'iled cauliflow'er or stewed unbrellers."

"Never give way in trifles, 'cause there's no tellin' how soon you might be called on 't give way in matters o' importance."

The Successful Buyer.

From the Toronto Merchant.

The successful buyer is not the man who can scheme and squirm to get the article from the seller at a lower price than at first offered, or on better terms than those proposed. The attempt may be successful once, but the intelligent salesman always knows how to adapt himself to such a buyer. The elements of success in buying consist of a thorough knowledge of what is required—anything you do not require is dear at any price. Intuitively the intelligent buyer knows what will take, what will probably meet with a ready sale. He educates himself to gauge its relative value. He seeks for it at the hands of those who have an established reputation for uprightness and honesty in the conduct of their business. He is only influenced by considerations of friendship for traveler, salesman or dealer, to the extent of being as well-served as he can be by those with whom he is not upon such friendly terms. He is a safe buyer when he is not led astray by speculative considerations. He is imbued with a sufficient amount of enterprise to keep him from starving his stock on one hand, and overloading himself on the other.

No Use for It.

From the Muskegon News.

A Muskegon lumberman sat in the front office of the Occidental the other evening with his feet elevated to the top of the table surrounded by a knot of gentlemen to whom he was describing the beauties, excellencies and advantages of a certain kind of saw, which he had in his mill. The gentlemen were evidently pleased—all except one fellow, who had a half-civilized cow-boy look about him and sat a little way apart. When the sawmill man had completed his description he leaned back in his chair to await the comments of the party.

"Say, mister," said the lonesome looking man "you couldn't give away such a saw as that where I live."

The sawmill man looked at the stranger in amazement, and growled out: "I couldn't, eh? Well, where in thunder do you live?"

"My shanty's on the prairie near Ft. Dodge, Kansas."

After a moment or two of silence the stranger strolled into the reading room, and a few minutes later the sawmill man and his friends were describing circles with their arms at the bar.

Patent Applied For.

"Round again?" he asked, as the dun put his head in the door.

"Yes, and I'll stay 'round until I get square."

Blunders of the Wire.

From the London Standard.

It seems, indeed, as if the transmission of messages was superintended by some telegraphic Puck, whose special delight is to commit malicious perversities in the sense of messages, for no other purpose, apparently, but to gratify his predilections for practical joking. To some his pleasantries may cause amusement, but they are more frequently productive of embarrassment. How friendly greetings passing between families have been altered, what dreadful suspense and alarm has been caused among households and perturbation among business men, through the hidden telegraphic imp, none but those who have been victimized can fully appreciate or understand. A gentleman once telegraphed asking that a horse might be sent to the railway station to meet him, and was surprised to find a hearse instead. A prominent statesman was accused of delaying legislative work through an "unfortunate idleness," when the honorable gentleman's "illness" was the cause of the delay. From being "bad" a man was made "dead," and one that was "no worse" became "no more," through telegraphic agency. Messages are sometimes made to read precisely opposite to what is meant by the sender, and trouble and disappointment are frequently caused by these perverted communications. "Send check this afternoon" has become "send chaise this afternoon;" "your bacon" has been transmitted into "your hanker;" "linseed oil" has been converted into "linseed meal;" "fifteen wagons" into "fifteen tons;" "clothes" have been made "soles;" "sold" made "unsold;" and the announcement "salmon received" has been changed into "balloon received." When meetings are arranged through the medium of the telegraph, it occasionally happens that the time and place of meeting are altered. Sunday has a decided tendency to become Monday. Tuesday is liable to be made Thursday, and the first train has been altered into the last train, while places of meeting have been changed or converted into something that was painfully perplexing to the recipients. "Constantinople among the grocers" was a rather unintelligible announcement, and the changing of the request "send no more" into "send on more" was calculated to produce annoyance. Here is a curious piece of composition which a telegraph clerk turned out: "Speaker urged a compliment concerning the desirability of their cause and the hounds of the execution." "This being interpreted meaneth, "The speaker urged a complaint concerning the desertion of their cause at the hands of the executive." St. Vitus' seems to have puzzled an operator, for he rendered it "vile dance," a definition which the unfortunate sufferer might not have disputed. The phrase "antiquities of the church" once got an operator into trouble, for he had the audacity to write "iniquities of the church," which must have shocked the 'unco' guild. A paper had to apologize for having—through a telegraphic error—in the report of an unsavory lawsuit referred to a "religious" instead of a "litigious" family. There can be no question but the clerk who wrote "subterranean taverns," when "caaverns," was intended, must have been suffering from the effects of a recent visit to some underground liquor shop.

How They Make it Out.

"Who is that old duffer?" asked the new grocerman of the milkman, as a well-dressed man went by.

"Why, he's one of our most trusted citizens," was the eloquent reply.

"How do you make that out? He has been owing me a bill ever since I came here."

"That's just how we make it out," laughed the milkman gleefully, and the grocerman scratched his head till he caught on.

Not long ago a train on a prominent railroad, in Minnesota, carried a jolly party of five St. Paul commercial travelers. They were bound to different points and whiled away the time with stories more witty than nice. In one of the passenger coaches was a wan-faced woman, neatly but poorly dressed, in whose arm was a sleeping baby. Just as the train left a small station the baby began to breathe unnaturally, and in a few moments had passed away. The grief of the mother can be better imagined than described. She was among strangers and far from her home and friends. Inquiries revealed the fact that she was entirely destitute of money, and the officers of the road were compelled by duty to require some disposition of the body to be made. The story spread through the train and then the laugh in the drummer's car was stilled, the idlest ceased its rounds. They went to the side of the afflicted mother, and in voices as gentle as a woman's tendered manly sympathy. Tender hands took the dead child from the arms which held it in their agonized grasp, while, without a word, five put sufficient funds into the hands of one of their number. A little coffin was telegraphed for at the next station, the express charges away out on the frontier were cheerfully paid, and the mother given \$50 in cash.

An Unwise Expedient.

From the Michigan Manufacturer.

The practice which many manufacturers pursue, of cutting down prices in dull times, with a view to increase sales, has little to recommend it, and for a variety of reasons is injurious to general business. The manufacturer who resorts to this plan seldom realizes his expectations as regards the increase of his sales, and often finds himself a serious loser by the operation. The tendency of his action is toward demoralization and lack of confidence in the markets. His competitors, to meet the reduction, must also reduce their prices—which they generally do without delay—so that any advantage which might result to him who leads in the cutting business (if his competitors maintained their rates) is lost. Sales are regulated, not so much by prices as by demand. In times of great depression, people purchase an article because they need it, not because it is cheap. Reducing prices has little effect in stimulating a sluggish demand. Even cheap articles are dear when money is scarce, hence it is of little avail to tempt people by low prices. In such times the great bulk of trade is in necessities, not in luxuries; and no manufacturer need sell necessities at ruinously low prices, for people must and will have them at any price.

Another effect of the habit of cutting is to weaken general business. There is close sympathy between the fluctuations of prices and the demands of current trade. On a rising market, sales improve; and improving sales strengthen and confirm a rising market. Improving prices create confidence in a still further rise, and jobbers and speculators come forward with their duets to reap the benefit of the advance. Hence it is that advancing prices invariably go hand in hand with increasing business activity. But the reverse conditions also obtain. When prices begin to descend there are always plenty of persons who think values will go lower, and who therefore withhold their investments until more favorable opportunities present themselves. The downward tendency of prices weakens confidence; and the weakening of confidence in turn reacts upon prices, through the prevalent mistake which many dealers and manufacturers make of offering their wares at prices little above the actual cost of production—sometimes even at less. Thus the ultimate effect of cutting is to reduce rather than increase sales.

It is more easy to go down hill than to go up. The basis of low prices once established, to restore the old prices except under the stimulus of an extraordinary business revival, is slow and difficult. The purchaser who gets in the habit of buying goods at cost, grumbles and believes himself cheated when a price is demanded which will afford a living profit. The public form their ideas of values by comparisons, and stubbornly resist all efforts to advance prices when a low standard has been established. Under such conditions, the cheap imitator of sterling goods is enabled to get in his perfect work, furnishing an inferior article at a cost which satisfies the most exacting requirements as to cheapness, but which in most instances proves a very expensive investment in the long run.

If every honorable manufacturer, in whatever line of industry he may be engaged, would fix upon his products a price which would afford a fair margin of profit, and rigidly adhere to his established rates, there would be less bankruptcy, less cut-throat competition, and less industrial and commercial demoralization in the land.

A Great Engineering Work.

From the Michigan Manufacturer.

One of the most notable of the recent achievements of engineering skill is the movable or adjustable dam lately completed in the Ohio river, at Davis Island. This great work is expected to benefit, materially, the commerce of the Upper Ohio, by raising the water in the river above it to such a height that the most heavily-laden river vessels can navigate the stream without difficulty at all seasons of the year. If these expectations are fully realized, the importance of the work can scarcely be overestimated, as the river has heretofore been practically unnavigable for a considerable portion of each year on account of low water. The dam was begun nine years ago, and its total cost has been nine hundred thousand dollars. The annual cost of maintenance is estimated at six thousand dollars. The dam is built in four sections, and comprises a navigable pass 550 feet wide, and three weirs, which are respectively 226 feet, 226 feet, and 218 feet in width each. The weirs are provided with wickets which can be opened in cases of freshet, to allow the surplus water to escape, thus maintaining a nearly uniform depth of water in the river for many miles above the dam at all times. This dam is not altogether an experiment similar ones being in successful operation in Europe. That which was taken as the model of the Davis Island dam is at Port a l'Anglais, on the Seine a few miles above Paris.

Freed Bros., of Frontier, have accepted a bonus of \$2,500 from Hillsdale business men, and will erect a 100-barrel flouring mill in the latter city.

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, NOVEMBER 4, 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 Housman.
Transportation Committee—Samuel Sears, Geo. B. Dunton, Amos S. Musselman.
Insurance Committee—John G. Shields, Arthur Meigs, Wm. T. Lamoreaux.
Manufacturing Committee—Wm. Cartwright, E. S. Pierce, C. W. Jennings.
Annual Meeting—Second Wednesday evening of October.
Regular Meetings—Second Wednesday evening of each month.

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

The "Grand Rapids Collection Agency, H. A. Brooks, manager," is a new candidate for trade patronage. The character of the "manager" is such as will lead merchants to give the concern a wide berth.

The paper on "Antidotes to be directed on poison labels," which is given entire on the drug page of this issue, is one of the most valuable contributions to practical pharmacy ever made by a Michigan writer. It affords THE TRADESMAN no small pleasure to be able to give this paper to the public ahead of any of its contemporaries.

Corns.

Much has been said and written concerning corns by eminent scientists and theologians who have given the subject earnest and prayerful attention, but there is still left a broad field for thoughtful investigation. The writer of this paper has an unrivaled collection of these exotics, and has devoted much careful study to their growth and habits, watched them in repose and felt the passionate throbs of their mad pulses when the gentle but firm pressure of a too contiguous boot stirred all their dormant energies to action; cooled their fevered brows with lemon juice and cold cream, and with a fond and doting parent's tender care have nightly wrapped their parched and pain-racked frames in the soothing folds of an oleaginous rag; bound eelskin and tobacco on the soft variety, and have rasped down those of the hard-shelled persuasion with a rat-tail file; have patiently watched the microscopic germ in the cuticle, that to the inexperienced eye gave no promise of its future greatness, until it blossomed into a mighty bunion capable of exciting more remorse and Scriptural language than an out-door revival meeting. In short, there is no phase of corn life with which we are not as familiar as with the tenets of the Emersonian school of philosophy.

It is not, however, the purpose of this brief article to enter into a lengthy disquisition upon the birth or origin of the corn, or the relation it bears to modern civilization. In our forthcoming work entitled "The Bunion as a Means of Grace," these questions are fully and fearlessly discussed. The present purpose is merely to impart a few words of wisdom that will awaken interest and curiosity and create a desire to become better acquainted with the subject in hand, or, more properly speaking, on foot.

Did you ever reflect that the corn is an index of refinement and enlightenment? You may seek for it in vain in the miserable habitations of the native of Terra del Fuego or the bushmen of Australia, but in the gilded homes of statesmen and men of letters you will find them by the score. Gaze upon the generous feet of the king of the Cannibal Islands, who never had a corn in his life—unless it was appended to a roasted missionary—and then search the embossed pedal extremities of Mr. Gladstone, or Lord Tennyson, or Lily Langtry, or the writer of this article, and you will realize that it is not the shriek of the locomotive, or the gaudy uniform of the somnolent telegraph messenger, but the humble and unassuming corn that speaks loudest of the onward strides of civilization. If you are not convinced, look backward into the dim past—into the ages when had even the tongue of prophesy isped of the printing press, the steam engine or the dude, its words would have been scouted as the ravings of a disordered brain. History records that Cleopatra had freckles, but where upon its pages will you find a syllable to indicate that any of the ancients had corns? Can it be supposed for a moment that a writer who would take pains to describe a paltry assortment of cuticular polka dots, would, had they then existed, have omitted to mention those anatomic orifices that now fill the gaiters of the human race so full of vain regrets? Certainly not. It is clear that only for a few centuries have even the civilized nations of the globe known the chastening influences of the contumacious corn.

A St. Louis drug company recently received a package of aloe tied up in a monkey skin. A writer in a Western paper thinks this method of packing rather rough on the monkeys, as it takes thirty or more of the little fellows to furnish wrappings for a single hundred weight of the drug.

AMONG THE TRADE.

IN THE CITY.

VanGiesen & Co. have removed their drug stock from South Division street to Plainfield avenue.

The Enterprise Furniture Co., doing a retail business on South Division street, is closing out and will go out of business.

R. J. Side, furniture dealer at Kent City, has added a line of groceries. Fox, Musselman & Loveridge furnished the stock.

Barnhart & Judson have cut out all their pine in the vicinity of Lumberton, about 25,000,000 feet, and are undecided as to their future field of operation.

"We have sold more cheese up to this time this year than in any previous season in the history of our house," said a representative grocery jobber the other day.

Geo. W. Chauffy, formerly of the firm of Chauffy & Whipple, general dealers at Kingsley, has engaged in the grocery business at that place. John Caulfield furnished the stock.

C. E. Arnold, of the firm of J. H. Arnold & Son, manufacturers of mill picks and edge tools at Lyons, was in town on the 28th and 29th, arranging for the engraving incident to an illustrated catalogue.

Carpenter & Grant, druggists at Manacelona, were closed up on the 24th ult. on a chattel mortgage held by L. M. Handy and filed only two days previously. Several Grand Rapids creditors are interested in the matter.

Pails and tubs have declined 50 cents per dozen, in consequence of lively cutting among the manufacturers, pending a renewal or discontinuance of the pool arrangement. The question of combination or open competition will probably be settled to-day.

The Farmer Roller Mill Co. is arranging to put sixty incandescent electric lights in its works, and is building a dynamo for that purpose and an engine to drive the same. The officers of the corporation report good sales on the Farmer roll, especially in the East and Southwest.

Quay, Killen & Co.'s new stove and heading mill, at Bailey, has a daily capacity of 30,000 flour barrel staves, 25,000 sets four barrel heading, 10,000 pork barrel and tierce staves and 2,000 circled pork and tierce heading. The works are now all completed, with the exception of the dry kiln.

Perkins & Co. have just shipped a double block to E. Baird & Co., of Hague, Fla. The machine will cut thirty inch shingles, and has a forty-eight inch saw—the largest ever used in a shingle machine turned out of this market. The firm has also shipped a similar machine to the Moultrie Steam Sawmill Co., at St. Augustine, Fla., which will be used for cutting orange box stnff.

The Gunn Hardware Co. has most of its stock in and the work of arranging the same is being rapidly carried forward. It is expected that active operations will be begun in about thirty days, at which time Manager Sheeran says that four men will be put on the road and that the territory covered will reach from Duluth on the North to South Bend on the South.

AROUND THE STATE.

G. W. Snover, general dealer at Juniata, has failed.

Marshall & Robbins succeed Jas. Post in trade at Clarksville.

Samuel S. Trevelt, grocer at Muskegon, has sold out to his clerk.

H. H. Robinson, general dealer at Elmira, has removed to South Arm.

W. H. Keeler succeeds Daniel Weston in the drug business at Buchanan.

Dr. W. H. Taylor succeeds E. N. Dundass in the drug business at Ludington.

Thos. Curry succeeds Atkinson & Curry in the saloon business at Escanaba.

Cal. Wagner, late of Grand Rapids, has engaged in trade at Elk Rapids.

J. J. Wright has bought the Archie McDougal grocery stock, at Chippewa Lake.

Chas. H. Eaton succeeds Ball & Eaton in the hardware business at Harbor Springs.

Fred. J. Keil, general dealer at Rogers City, has been closed on chattel mortgage.

S. & J. Cahn, hide, pelt and tallow dealers at Kalamazoo, have dissolved, each continuing.

E. D. Abbott, of Sherman, has removed to Portage Lake, Manistee county, where he will engage in the drug business.

J. L. Hutchinson has purchased the clothing and dry goods stock of S. Shaffner, at Fennville. Mr. Shaffner will go to Kansas City.

H. F. Hamilton has added a line of groceries to his notion business at Sand Lake.

J. H. Thompson & Co. furnished the stock, Thos. Ferguson placing the order.

Baughman & Rarden, druggists at Woodland, have dissolved, G. D. Barden continuing. Dr. Baughman has disposed of his practice to Dr. Benson, late of Sunfield, and contemplates going to Germany to complete his medical studies.

Witkowsky & Jacobs, clothiers at Manistee, assigned to Solomon Rothschild on the 28th ult. Liabilities, \$7,000; assets small. *Apropos* of the failure, the Manistee Times says the clothing business has been greatly overdone in that city.

Allegan Tribune: H. P. Dunning has traded the building adjoining his drug store, in which the Model boot and shoe store is situated, for the drug store of Mills & Lacey, in Grand Rapids, and will for the present run both stores, employing competent assistants in each place. Mr. Dunning intends removing eventually to Grand Rapids.

MANUFACTURING MATTERS.

Lacey & Hubbard will put in a handle factory at Elmira.

S. G. Rice & Sons, box manufacturers at Bay City, have assigned.

Noll & Blessing succeed Chas. Noll in the manufacture of cigar boxes at Jackson.

A. W. Dodge will establish shortly a clothes-pin factory at Morley. The boiler and engine are now on the ground.

Jas. Campbell, the Westwood merchant and lumberman, has bought the A. T. Kellogg sawmill near that place, and will hereafter operate the same.

Manton Tribune: A. Green & Son's planing mill is nearly enclosed and the machinery is being placed in position and will be ready for work before winter.

Manton Tribune: Williams Bros. have purchased the Wolford planing mill. They will continue to manufacture last blocks and add new and improved machinery in the near future.

STRAY FACTS.

Loomis & Embry have opened a meat market at Rodney.

Mrs. S. C. Fell has started a millinery shop at Petoskey.

D. W. Brady has purchased the furniture stock of Elmer Morgan, at Morley.

E. Jackson has sold his meat market at Centerville to Samuel McDonald.

Wood & Ayers, proprietors of the Old City bakery at Big Rapids, have dissolved, Ayers succeeding.

A Ravenna correspondent writes: Wheeler & Thatcher have gone into partnership in the meat business.

A. M. Todd, the Nottawa peppermint oil dealer, has sold \$13,000 worth of essential oil to European dealers.

W. W. Cummer, of the Cummer Lumber Co., Cadillac, says that the band saw saves the company \$13,000 annually.

B. F. Colby has been admitted to partnership in the firm of Wright, Lumsden & Colby, lumber operators at Alma.

H. Belknap has sold a half interest in his meat business at Sturgis to L. K. Warfield. The new firm will be Belknap & Warfield.

John H. Baughart has sold his meat market, at North Lansing, to W. F. Clark. Mr. Baughart still retains his meat market at Lansing.

The blower in Hannah, Lay & Co.'s planing mill at Traverse City recently went to pieces, scattering pieces of iron around at a lively rate. Fortunately, no one was injured.

M. E. Wright has retired from the Lansing Paper Co., at Lansing. The business will be continued by A. Silverhorn and A. Silverhorn Jr., under the same firm name.

A Dorr correspondent writes: Our meat market has changed hands from John Moore to Geo. Levitt & Co. Mr. Moore intends to start for Manacelona next week to open a meat market there.

The Eaton & Merritt tract of pine on Knife river, Duluth district, was lately sold to Osterhout & Hughart, of this city, for \$36,000. The tract is estimated to contain 36,000,000 feet of stumpage, the price being thus just \$1 a thousand.

The Cleveland Woodware Co., of Midland City, has begun the construction of a road which is to be about twenty miles in length, and will run southwest into the township of Mount Haley, in the same county. It will open up a fine section of country to trade and travel, besides giving the company a means of bringing in raw material for consumption in its factory.

Purely Personal.

D. Vinton, of the firm of D. Vinton & Son, general dealers at Williamsburg, was in town Monday.

Thos. S. Freeman, who has been laid up for five weeks with a sprained ankle, was able to be out on the street Monday.

S. M. Vail, representing the Arbuckle Bros. Coffee Co., of New York, was in town Monday, interviewing the jobbing trade.

H. F. Idema, local manager of Bradstreet's agency, has gone North, and will take in Big Rapids, Reed City and Cadillac before returning.

Christian Bertsch, of the firm of Rindge, Bertsch & Co., left Monday for a three or four weeks' stay at the Eastern boot and shoe manufacturing centers, for the purpose of picking out goods for next spring's trade.

Fred. H. Ball, formerly with the National City Bank, but for the past two years book-keeper for Barnhart & Judson, has entered the employ of Cody, Ball & Co., and will begin at the bottom and work his way upward. Fred. is a deserving young man, and is destined to make his mark in the jobbing world.

Jas. Fox, of the firm of Fox, Musselman & Loveridge, leaves next Monday for Sioux City, Iowa, where he will engage in the grocery brokerage business. Mr. Fox is compelled to make a change of residence by reason of a sudden and severe attack of asthma, with no probability of relief so long as he is exposed to the rigors of the Michigan climate. For the present, he will retain his interest in the jobbing firm with which he has been identified for several years, but if the change effects an improvement in his health, he will dispose of his interests here and remove his family to Sioux City. Mr. Fox is well qualified for the brokerage business, having been engaged in the grocery business twenty years, about half the time as a jobber.

L. H. Bailey, Jr., Professor of Horticulture at the Agricultural College, writes THE TRADESMAN, in response to an enquiry from the editor, that nothing in the direction of cranberry culture has ever been done at that institution, owing to the lack of suitable ground for the purpose.

The Gripsack Brigade.

John Schoonfeld is now on the road for the Grand Haven Broom Co., and is meeting with good success.

C. B. Lambert, general traveling representative for Davis & Rankin, of Chicago, is in town for a week or ten days.

Gus Sharp, Valda Johnston and Geo. Holloway appeared in the role of free lunch fiends at Casnovia on day last week.

Downey, the clever Lake Shore salesman for Reid, Murdock & Fischer, has made a change and now carries samples for J. G. Flint, of Milwaukee.

The many friends of Will Hoops will be glad to learn that since sojourning in Colorado his asthma has entirely disappeared, and that as soon as he has reason to think the relief is permanent, he will return to Michigan and resume his position with W. J. Quan & Co.

C. Crawford started out Monday on his initial trip for Hazeltine, Perkins & Co. He takes a portion of the territory formerly covered by Crookston and Mills, which will enable the latter to take in some new Southern trade, and allow Crookston plenty of time to cover the Upper Peninsula.

The Morley correspondent of the Big Rapids Current writes as follows of a trio well known in this city: Charlie Robinson and F. L. Furbish, of Grand Rapids, put in last Tuesday in the vicinity of Morley partridge hunting. We have every reason to believe that the boys will tell a straight story—not like Dick Warner's trout stories. By the way, Charlie, that boy got here with two more just after the train left. We took them all right. "No thanks."

It has been thought desirable to hold the annual social party of the Grand Rapids traveling men this season sometime during the week intervening between Christmas and New Year's, in order that the greatest number may be able to avail themselves of the opportunity of attending. A meeting of all interested in the matter is hereby called, to be held at THE TRADESMAN office Saturday evening, November 28, at which time a full attendance is requested.

Some traveler—whom THE TRADESMAN surmises is Albert C. Antrim—who is now making a tour of the South, favors this office with a copy of a Savannah paper containing an account of the repealing of the "drummer tax" by the Common Council of that city. This practically does away with the license fee, so far as Savannah is concerned, and it is thought that the example thus set will have a salutary effect over similar measures pending in other Southern cities.

A commercial drummer relates the following experience: While traveling in Maine he, in company with another drummer, had occasion to take the stage from Castine to a small town away back in the mountains. They were the only occupants of the trap, which was a shabby old affair, and just as they arrived at the summit midway between the two places the vehicle yawned, cracked, and went down in a regular "one-hoss shay" fashion, a hopeless wreck. There was nothing to do for the travelers but to wait until the driver could go back to Castine and fetch another wagon, and as dinner was the first thing they thought of they made their way to the only house in sight—a slab shanty a short distance away. Finding the lady of the house in the front yard, they told her their misfortune and asked if she could for a consideration furnish them dinner. "There haint no meat nor taters in the house, gentlemen, and we drinked the last coffee this mornin', so I don't see as I can accommodate you. But come to think, there's a little flour left, and if you can manage to git along on t'rot and strawberry shortcake and cream 'll fix 'em up for you." It is needless to say the travelers accepted.

A Line Worth Seeing.

Chas. E. Watson, S. A. Maxwell & Co.'s well-known salesman, will open his full line of samples at Sweet's Hotel next Monday, the 9th, and continue the exhibition for two weeks. His line comprises everything new and nobby in stationery and holiday goods, wallpapers, window shades, etc. A line of books suitable for the holiday trade and fine plush goods will be sent over from the house especially for this occasion. Mr. Watson hereby invites all the trade to come to Grand Rapids and inspect his line, and will endeavor to give them a cordial reception while in the city.

Austrian Railway Share Speculation.

The increase of the socialistic tendency in central Europe is attracting nearly as much attention in Austria as in Germany. One outcome in the former country has been unexpectedly discovered in the marked decline in the prices of Austrian railway shares. This is explained on the ground that the government, having purchased several railways, has forced private companies to reduce their tariffs, and also as due directly to the levying of protective duties, thus reducing the quantity of freight carried by the roads.

Miscellaneous Dairy Notes.

The Ovid creamery has sold \$50,000 worth of butter within the past eight months.

E. J. Savage, owner of the Coopersville cheese factory, was in town Saturday. He ceased operations for the season on Friday, having enjoyed an exceptionally good summer's business, considering the fact that it was the first year the factory was run. Mr. Savage and his maker, Wm. H. Dorgan, A. Lawton, a patron, and D. Cleland, the general dealer, expect to attend the National dairy show at Chicago next week.

ROMANCE OF THE PESTLE.

Three Philadelphians in a Group which the Whole World Cannot Equal.

Philadelphia Correspondence Texas Sitings.

There is nobody better known in Philadelphia among wholesale druggists than R. H. Stewart, the confidential clerk of George G. Green, the millionaire manufacturer of Woodbury. The National Wholesale Druggists' Association, which met a few days since in the Quaker City, saw a good deal of Mr. Stewart, but was probably ignorant to a man of an extraordinarily ridiculous story published—and yet publicly uncontradicted—in a morning paper to the effect that Mr. Stewart was "missing." "Mysterious disappearances" are so frequently chronicled in the daily press that they have ceased to excite the old-time horror which surrounded them. Indeed, a man may hardly stay out an hour or two longer than usual at lunch in these days without some foolish "old woman" or over-anxious friend or business associate running to the police about it. Mr. Stewart hadn't disappeared at all, but this incident, in his quiet but interesting career, suggests to me that his employer and two others—all manufacturing druggists in their time, and all, I am compelled to say, notable cranks—constitute, by virtue of millions, and palatial residences, and romantic lives, the most extraordinary group of his kind, I believe, in the world.

The three are Dr. Henry T. Helmbold, just released, for a second or third time, from a lunatic asylum, and secretly here on a visit to his friends and family; Dr. Geo. G. Green, of Woodbury, a suburb of Philadelphia, on the Jersey side of the river, and Dr. David Jayne, whose white marble palace at Nineteenth and Chestnut streets is the most magnificent and costly private residence in the Quaker City. Much has been written of Jayne and Helmbold, but the real romance of their lives is as yet unpublished. But little has ever been printed about Green, who is a more remarkable figure than either of the others.

Woodbury is about eight miles from Camden on the West Jersey Railroad. The town is known as the place where Geo. G. Green lives. His residence is the biggest and handsomest in all this part of New Jersey—excellent even in Philadelphia by few. Mr. Green—or Dr. Green, as he is called—is about fifty-five years old, and has lived in Woodbury many years; indeed, he will be compelled to go on living there until he dies, as he is the most remarkable living example of a man afraid to travel. Railroads, private conveyances, saddle horses and steamboats fall equally under the ban of the phantom dread which idiosyncrasy and the piling up of millions have raised in his pathway whichever way he turns. At rare intervals—sometimes as often as once or twice in a year—Mr. Green comes down the river from Woodbury to Camden in his magnificent yacht—a vessel on which money has been lavished to insure security. Even then he will not take a ferry boat over to Philadelphia. In other words, Mr. Green is a crank. But it is surely nobody's business but his own that he chooses to spend the money he has made out of a business considered entirely legitimate as his own sweet will may direct. If the story told by the million of almanacs he prints and distributes every year be true, he has cured an immense amount of dyspepsia—enough to supply an extra pang to all the gluttons in the nether world.

It is a fact, though no Philadelphia newspaper has mentioned it, that Dr. Henry T. Helmbold, whose name is familiar to everybody in connection with well-known patent preparations, has just been released again from an insane asylum in New England, and has come to Philadelphia to visit those members of his family with whom he is on friendly relations. The life of this man is more thrilling than any story Charles Reade ever wove into a novel. To furnish materials for the creation of his brain and pestle, the recesses of Africa and unexplored regions of South America were ransacked. Tropical blacks who knew no other thing, no other word even of the English language, knew of this Dr. In May, 1871, he opened the most ornate drug store ever seen by Philadelphians. One may speak freely, poor fellow, of his achievements, for he has gone through what is bitter than death, and is not in business now. Not long after the date mentioned, he went to Paris with his children, to educate them there, and was astounded to learn, shortly, that his business in Philadelphia had been put into other hands, it being charged that he was neither mentally or pecuniarily responsible. At the time, he was a millionaire, and had a mother, wife and brother living. He was put into a *maison de Sante* in Paris, from which he was discharged in time to return to Philadelphia in 1875. He was at once shut up in Kirkbrides, a well-known private asylum, and released on habeas corpus by Judge Elcock, who said in deciding the application that the prisoner "had been placed there by his brother, Albert L. Helmbold." The release was made at the instance of Henrietta Helmbold, the patient's former wife. She claimed to have married him. At that time, it came out that the alleged lunatic's mother had just died and left him a large sum of money. Indeed, every time such a plum has fallen into his hands, the interest of relatives in his condition has been materially accelerated. His brother and wife are still living. Startling developments in his case would not be surprising.

A good many years ago there was a shrewd druggist in a shop on Chestnut, below Third street, who had a pretty employee. The young girl, who was both modest and attractive, wrapped up the patent medicine bottles which her employer manufactured

with circulars describing in glowing terms their virtues. After awhile, employer and employee were married, on condition, as said, that she should give up her own humble family, and know no relatives but his. The druggist had already become a millionaire. He purchased at the corner of Chestnut and Nineteenth streets, a large lot, and began building on it what has been already acknowledged as Philadelphia's most magnificent house, and was for years considered the handsomest private residence in the United States. But care, and as the story goes, the wife's poor relations, crept in at the back door of the white marble palace. The wife's mother was cruelly charged with coming stealthily for food, etc., into the servant's hall. Dissentia came, and then death took away the master. There had been sons by a former wife, both of whom are now living; Le Bar Jayne, a rising young lawyer, and Horace Jayne, a devoted student of pathology, and a professor in the University of Pennsylvania. Both are highly esteemed citizens of Philadelphia. But the white marble palace is untenanted, save by the widow, who was so long ambitious to enter the "charmed circle of Philadelphia society." No fashionable entertainments ever light up the gorgeous interior of what looks more like a tomb than a home. The strange provision of the dead man's will that no intoxicating liquor should ever be kept in that house, except for medicinal or culinary purposes is strictly observed.

Some Advertisements.

FOR SALE—The patent right, stock, fixtures and factory of Seraggs & Scriggens' famous "Health Restorer," sure cure for all diseases; 500,000 uncollected testimonials. Reason for selling—ill health. C872.

PERSONAL—If the individual who stole a Sunday turkey from a down-town boarding-house will send his address to any of the guests he will be gratefully remembered by all of them. L234

INSTRUCTION—A college graduate, who took the first prize in chemistry, and is thoroughly conversant with the classic authors, will devote a few evenings a week to teaching editors how to run a newspaper. Terms moderate. Address in confidence. C532

STAYED—From the premises of the undersigned, a Texas steer, five years old, with wide spreading horns and white stripe on forehead. The finder will please keep out of his way, as the subscriber will not be responsible for the consequences of a failure to follow the advice. JAMES JINKS.

REWARD—\$10 reward will be paid for information which will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who circulated a false and malicious report to the effect that the carload of sand delivered at my refinery had not been washed. H. O. NESTY, Manufacturer of Fine Sugars.

LOST—A small satchel containing the manuscript of a temperance lecture, a number of unrecipited bills and a flask. If the finder will return the flask, with its contents, he may keep the lecture and bills.

EXCHANGE—A young physician who has been several years in one place would like to exchange practice with some other young physician in a town several hundred miles away, the farther the better. K291

HELP WANTED—A pleasant position in a refined family is open to some freshly-landed lady who, in the consideration of the receipt of \$5 a week, a seat at the first table and the sole ownership of the best bed-room, will consent to remain a few hours a day in the kitchen and keep the women of the house company while they do the work. HSS

SITUATION WANTED—A young man, a life-long sufferer from dyspepsia, who had several years' experience as surgeon's assistant in a hospital, and worked for many months in an undertaking establishment, would like a situation as sexton in a fashionable church, or would accept a position as humorous writer on some comic paper, Texas Sitings preferred.

Will Raise the Price of Boxes.

From the Chicago News. Ten of the eighteen or nineteen wooden-box manufacturers of Chicago recently met at the Brevoort house for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization. It was agreed that as soon as the other manufacturers could be brought into the Association a schedule of prices of boxes to consumers and a uniform rate of wages for laborers would be fixed. The spirit of the meeting favored raising the prices of boxes and some concessions to the Box Makers' union in the matter of wages.

Newspaper Wisdom.

New York Graphic: Every campaign has its lesson, both as to candidates and platforms, and none learn it so thoroughly as the defeated.

Wisconsin State Journal: It is thought that the special delivery will have to be confined to free-delivery offices, where substitute carriers can be employed. The entire system is founded on a false basis. There ought to be no distinction between letters in the matter of their delivery.

Philadelphia Call: The methods of Wall street are beginning to permeate the ordinary avenues of trade. A Newport man anticipates a corner on whales, or, at least, has sold a whale short. It is intended for the Boston Museum, but is at present frisking about the coasts of Labrador.

Pittsburg Chronicle: The aggregate common sense of the masses is often underestimated by scholarly people. In reality, there are few questions outside of the most difficult problems in science that are not constantly discussed by plain working people, carpenters, mechanics, sailors, farmers, and the general run of undistinguished folks.

New York Star: When the interests of a corporation—that is, an artificial person—come in conflict with a human being—that is, a natural person—the corporation must yield; and if the State neglects thus to protect the one against the other, it violates one of the plainest and most primary duties of society, which is formed principally for the protection of natural persons.

Drugs & Medicines

STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY.

One Year—Geo. M. McDonald, Kalamazoo.
Two Years—F. H. J. VanEmster, Bay City.
Three Years—Jacob Jesson, Muskegon.
Four Years—James Verior, Detroit.
Five Years—Otmar Eberbach, Ann Arbor.
President—Otmar Eberbach.
Secretary—Jacob Jesson.
Treasurer—James Verior.
Next place of meeting—At Detroit, November 3, 1885.
Second Meeting—At Grand Rapids, Mar. 2, 1886.

Michigan State Pharmaceutical Association.

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

Grand Rapids Pharmaceutical Society.

ORGANIZED OCTOBER 9, 1884.

OFFICERS.

President—Frank J. Wurzburg.
Vice-President—Wm. L. White.
Secretary—Frank H. Escott.
Treasurer—Henry B. Fairchild.
Board of Censors—President, Vice-President and Secretary.
Board of Trustees—The President, Wm. H. Van Leeuwen, Isaac Watts, Wm. E. White, Wm. L. White.
Committee on Pharmacy—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, November 5, at "The Tradesman" office.

Muskegon Drug Clerks' Association.

OFFICERS.

President—L. F. Hopkins.
Vice-President—John Meyers.
Secretary and Treasurer—O. A. Lloyd.
Regular Meetings—Second and fourth Friday of each month.
Next Meeting—Friday evening, November 13.

Antidotes to be Directed on Poison Labels.*

An accurate knowledge of poisons is one of the most necessary requirements of the pharmacist, and the proper use of the poison labels is one of his most important duties. Hence most of the states have laws requiring that all poisons be properly labeled. These may be illustrated by one or two extracts.

It is the legal requirement in Michigan that "Any person who shall sell or deliver at retail any arsenic, corrosive sublimate or any other substance or liquid usually denominated poisonous, without having the word 'poison' and the true name thereof, and the name of a simple antidote, if any is known, written or printed upon a label attached to the vial, box or parcel containing the same, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars."

In Ohio the law requires that "Whosoever sells or gives away any quantity of arsenic less than one pound, without first mixing therewith soot or indigo in the proportion of one ounce of soot or half ounce of indigo to the pound of arsenic, or, except upon the prescription of a physician, sells or gives away any quantity of an article belonging to the class usually denominated poisons, to any minor, or sells or gives away any such article to any person without having first marked the word 'poison' upon the label or wrapper containing the same, and registered in a book to be by him kept for that purpose, the day and date upon which it is sold or given away, the quantity thereof, the name, age, sex and color of the person obtaining the same, the purpose for which it is required, and the name and place of abode of the person for whom it is intended, shall be fined not more than two hundred nor less than twenty dollars."

Commonly the law does not require any antidote to be directed upon the label; but in some states, including Michigan, this requirement is made. The desirability of such directions is sufficiently evident, and the number of deaths by accidental poisoning would necessarily be diminished if such labels were always employed.

The directions upon poison labels should refer only to antidotes which can be safely administered by those not skilled in medicine, the design being to enable the attendant to pursue a proper course of treatment until a physician can be summoned. Hence many antidotes, though efficient and desirable when skillfully employed, must remain altogether unnoticed.

In the following list of poisons the arrangement is alphabetical; and the proper antidotes are indicated by the use of a numeral, as is more fully explained below.

NAME OF POISONS.	Group
Acid—carbolic	Group 1
" chromic, and its soluble salts	" 2
" Muratic	" 1
" Nitric	" 1
" Nitro-Muratic	" 1
" Oxalic, and its soluble salts	Special
" Prussic	Group 4
" Sulphuric (oil of vitriol)	" 1
Aconite, and its preparations	" 7
Aconitine	" 7
Antimony, tartarated (tartar emetic)	" 2
" Muriate of (butter of Antimony)	" 2
Arsenic, and its preparations	Special
Among these may be mentioned	
" Ter-Sulphuret of (orpiment or king's Yellow)	" 1
" Bi-Sulphuret of (realgar)	" 1
" Fowler's Sol. of	" 1
" Donovan's Sol. of	" 1
" Copper acetate-arsenite of (Paris Green)	" 1
Atropia, and its salts	Group 7
Baryta, and its soluble salts	" 8
" Carbonate of	" 8

* Paper prepared by John S. Dunn, Ph. C., of the Michigan School of Pharmacy, and read at the recent meeting of the Michigan State Pharmaceutical Association.

Belladonna, and its preparations	" 7
Cantharides	" 2
" Tincture of	" 2
Caustic—Ammonia	" 3
" Potassa	" 3
" Soda	" 3
Chloral Hydrate	" 4
Chloroform	" 4
Cobalt	" 6
Cocculus Indicus	" 1
Calcium, seed and root and their preparations	" 6
Copper—Acetate of (Verdigris)	" 2
" Sulphate of (blue vitriol)	" 2
Cotton Root and its preparations	" 5
Creasote	" 1
Cyanide of Potassium	" 4
" of the other alkalis	" 4
" of Mercury	" 4
Calabar Bean, and its preparations	" 6
Cannabis Indica, and its preparations	" 6
Digitalis, and its preparations	" 6
Delphinia	" 7
Ergot, and its preparations	" 7
Ether	" 5
" Compound spirits of (Hoffman's Anodyne)	" 5
Elaeterium	" 2
Gelsium, and its preparations	" 6
Hemlock	" 6
Henbane	" 7
Iodine	" 1
" Tincture of	" 1
" Compound tincture of	" 1
" Compound solution of	" 1
Lead—Acetate of (Sugar of Lead)	" 8
" Carbonate of (white lead—flake white)	" 8
" Oxide of (Litharge)	" 8
" Solution, Sub-Acetate of (Goulard's Ext.)	" 8
Lobelia, and its preparation	" 7
Mercury—Its most active preparations, especially	" 2
" Ammoniated (white precipitate)	" 2
" Bi-Chloride (corrosive sublimate)	" 2
" Red Oxide (red precipitate)	" 2
" Red Sulphuret (vermillion)	" 2
" Red Iodide (Mercuric Iodide)	" 2
" Green Iodide (Mercurous Iodide)	" 2
Morphine, and its salts	" 6
Nux Vomica, and its preparations	" 7
Nicotine	" 7
Opium, and its preparations (paregoric excepted)	" 6
Oil of—Bitter Almonds (also water of)	" 4
" Croton	" 1
" Pennyroyal	" 1
" Savin	" 1
" Tansy	" 1
" Rue	" 1
Phosphorus	" 6
Pituri, and its preparations	" 6
Santonine	" 6
Silver—Nitrate of (lunar caustic)	Special
Strychnine, and its salts	Group 7
Stramonium, and its preparations	" 7
Sulphurets of the Alkalis	" 5
Tin—Muriate Solution of	" 1
Veratrum Viride, and its preparations	" 7
Veratrum Album (white hellebore)	" 7
Veratrine	" 7
Zinc—Chloride of	" 2
" Sulphate of (white vitriol)	" 2

For poisons belonging to Group 1: Give white of eggs or flour mixed with water; then cause vomiting by giving a teaspoonful of ground mustard and abundant draughts of warm water, give strong soap suds, chalk or soda with milk, demulcent drinks of flaxseed or slippery elm.

For poisons belonging to Group 2: Give white of eggs or flour mixed with water; then cause vomiting by giving a teaspoonful of ground mustard and abundant draughts of warm water; give strong tea or coffee, soda with milk, demulcent drinks of flaxseed or slippery elm.

For poisons belonging to Group 3: Give vinegar, oil and milk.

For poisons belonging to Group 4: Apply cold affusions to the head; give stimulants; apply mustard poultice to the stomach; wash with spirits of camphor or vinegar; arouse the patient; give plenty of fresh air; artificial respiration.

For poisons belonging to Group 5: Cause vomiting by giving a teaspoonful of ground mustard and abundant draughts of warm water; apply cold affusions; wash with spirits of camphor; arouse the patient; give plenty of fresh air; artificial respiration.

For poisons belonging to Group 6: Cause vomiting by giving a teaspoonful of ground mustard and abundant draughts of warm water; give strong cold tea or coffee; apply cold affusions; keep the patient in constant motion; give demulcent drinks of flaxseed or slippery elm.

For poisons belonging to Group 7: Cause vomiting by giving a teaspoonful of ground mustard and abundant draughts of warm water; give strong cold tea or coffee and powdered charcoal; give stimulants and demulcent drinks; apply warmth to the extremities; the recumbent position should be maintained.

For poisons belonging to Group 8: Give epsom salts freely, dissolved in water; then cause vomiting by giving a teaspoonful of ground mustard and abundant draughts of warm water; give milk or demulcent drinks.

For arsenic and its preparations: Cause vomiting by giving a teaspoonful of ground mustard and abundant draughts of warm water; then give hydrated oxide of iron, dialyzed iron or magnesia, in abundance followed by oil, milk or mucilaginous drinks.

For oxalic acid and its soluble salts: Give chalk, lime, whitewash from the wall or powdered wall-plaster with water. Lime-water is an antidote. Give one ounce castor oil.

For nitrate of silver: Give solution of common salt; then cause vomiting by giving a teaspoonful of ground mustard and abundant draughts of warm water; give white of eggs or flour mixed with water.

For convenience of reference the poisons mentioned above are here again presented in groups corresponding to the grouping of the antidotes.

Group 1—Carbolic acid, muriatic acid, nitric acid, sulphuric acid, cobalt, creasote, nitro muriatic acid, tincture of iodine, compound tincture of iodine, iodine, compound solution of iodine, croton

oil, oil of pennyroyal, oil of savin, oil of tansy, oil of rue, phosphorus, muriate solution of tin.

Group 2—Chromic acid and its soluble salts, antimony tartarated (tartar emetic) muriate of antimony (butter of antimony) cantharides, tincture of cantharides, acetate of copper (verdigris), sulphate of copper (blue vitriol), delphinia, elaterium, the most active preparations of mercury, especially ammoniated mercury (white precipitate), bi-chloride of mercury (corrosive sublimate) red oxide of mercury (red precipitate) red sulphuret of mercury (vermillion), red iodide of mercury, green iodide of mercury, chloride of zinc, sulphate of zinc (white vitriol).

Group 3—Caustic ammonia, caustic potassa, caustic soda.

Group 4—Prussic acid, chloral hydrate, chloroform, cyanide of potassium, cyanide of the other alkalis, cyanide of mercury, oil of bitter almonds (also water of).

Group 5—Cotton root and its preparations, ether, compound spirits of ether (Hoffman's anodyne), sulphurets of the alkalis.

Group 6—Cocculus indicus, colchicum seed and root and their preparations, calabar bean and its preparations, cannabis indica and its preparations, gelsium and its preparations, hemlock, morphine and its salts, opium and its preparations (excepting paregoric), pituri and its preparations, santonine.

Group 7—Aconite and its preparations, aconitine, atropia and its salts, belladonna and its preparations, digitalis and its preparations, ergot and its preparations, henbane, lobelia and its preparations, nux vomica and its preparations, nicotine, strychnine and its salts, stamonium and its preparations, veratrum viride and its preparations, veratrum album (white hellebore), veratrine.

Group 8—Baryta and its soluble salts, carbonate of baryta, acetate of lead (sugar of lead), carbonate of lead (white lead—flake white), oxide of lead (litharge), solution of subacetate of lead (Goulard's extract).

Arsenic and its preparations have a special antidote label, also oxalic acid and its soluble salts, also nitrate of silver.

One of the advantages secured by this system of labels is to diminish unnecessary expense. The cost of buying printed labels for each poison is so great that not one pharmacist in five hundred does so. Instead they buy for a few of the most common and use blank poison labels for the rest, writing the name of the article at the time of sale. The number of printed poison labels kept in five good drug stores in which I made inquiry was from two to forty-two. Blank labels were used for other poisons. Furthermore, four out of five druggists just referred to never wrote an antidote and that one very rarely; a fact which proves another advantage of the method of the labeling here presented, and that is, it secures the directing of proper antidotes upon all poisons sold, and seems the only practical way of doing this. Many poisons are so seldom used that druggists will not buy special labels for them; while time and despatch are so necessary they will not stop to write more than the name.

The number of different forms of labels required is eleven. That for nitrate of silver should have the name of the poison printed upon it, since this form of label is designed only for one substance; while in all other cases the name of the poison is supplied by the druggist.

FORM AND TRUE SIZE OF LABEL.

[Group—]	
POISON.	
TREATMENT.	
DRUGGIST'S ADDRESS.	

The Drug Market.

Business and collections are both satisfactory. The market has been remarkably steady, the only change of note being an advance of 25 cents per pound on peppermint oil. This advance is likely to be followed by a still further upward movement in consequence of the active demand for the article in the cholera infected regions of Europe.

It Never Lags.

From the National Druggist.
That live trade paper of Grand Rapids, THE MICHIGAN TRADESMAN, had a full report of the Michigan State Pharmaceutical Association proceedings the week of the meeting.

There is a boom in the peppermint oil market in Wayne county, N. Y. The prices paid for the oil vary from \$2.85 to \$2.95 per pound. The advance is due to heavy orders from Europe, where immense quantities have been consumed this year in the treatment of cholera. It is believed that prices next season will be the highest ever known, and thousands of pounds of the oil are being held back with this expectation.

Local pharmacists should not forget the meeting of the Grand Rapids Pharmaceutical Society, to be held on Thursday evening. The poison question will be discussed in all its bearings, and an interesting programme has been arranged. Drug clerks are especially invited to attend and participate in the discussion.

The editor of *Texas Siftings* offers a farm as a prize for the answer to this conundrum: "If a guest can pay his bills every week, what use has he got for a fire escape, and if there is a fire escape why should he pay his bills at the end of the week?"

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Advanced—Oil peppermint.	Declined—Nothing.
ACIDS.	
Acetic, No. 8.	9 @ 10
Acetic, C. P. (Sp. Grav. 1.040)	30 @ 35
Carbolic	34 @ 38
Citric	60 @ 65
Muriatic 18 deg.	3 @ 5
Nitric 36 deg.	12 @ 14
Oxalic	12 @ 14
Sulphuric 66 deg.	3 @ 4
Tartaric powdered.	52 @ 55
Benzoic, English.	12 @ 15
Benzoic, German.	12 @ 15
Tannic	12 @ 15
AMMONIA.	
Carbonate.	15 @ 18
Muriate (Powd. 22c)	11 @ 14
Aqua 16 deg or 3f.	5 @ 6
Aqua 18 deg or 4f.	6 @ 7
BALSAMS.	
Copaiba	40 @ 45
Peru.	2 @ 10
Tolu	50
BARKS.	
Cassia, in mats (Powd 20c)	11
Cinchona, yellow.	13
Elm, select.	14
Elm, ground, pure.	15
Elm, powdered, pure.	15
Sassafras, of root.	10
Wild Cherry, select.	12
Bayberry powdered.	13
Hemlock powdered.	18
Wahoo	30
Soap ground.	12
BERRIES.	
Cubeb prime (Powd 95c)	6 @ 7
Juniper	50 @ 60
Prickly Ash.	50 @ 60
EXTRACTS.	
Licorice (10 and 25 lb boxes, 25c)	27
Licorice, powdered, pure.	37 1/2
Logwood, bulk (12 and 25 lb boxes)	11
Logwood, 1s (25 lb boxes)	13
Logwood, 1/2s do	15
Logwood, 1/4s do	14
Logwood, ass'd do	14
Fluid Extracts—25 cent. off list.	
FLOWERS.	
Amica.	10 @ 11
Chamomile, Roman.	25
Chamomile, German.	25
GUMS.	
Aloes, Barbadoes.	60 @ 75
Aloes, Cape (Powd 20c)	12
Aloes, Socotrine (Powd 60c)	25 @ 30
Ammoniac	65
Arabic, 2d picked.	50
Arabic, 3d picked.	45
Arabic, sifted sorted.	35
Assafoetida, prime (Powd 35c)	25
Benzoin	55 @ 60
Camphor	25 @ 27
Catechu, 1s (1/4 1/4c, 1/2 1/2c)	35 @ 40
Euphorbia, powdered.	80
Galbanum strained.	80 @ 90
Gamboge.	35
Guaiaac, prime (Powd 45c)	30
Kino (Powdered, 30c)	20
Mastic	40
Myrrh, Turkish (Powdered 4c)	3 1/2
Opium, pure (Powd 4.00)	3 1/2
Shellac, Campbell's.	25
Shellac, English.	26
Shellac, native.	24
Shellac bleached.	30
Tragacanth	30 @ 40
HERBS—IN OUNCE PACKAGES.	
Hoarhound	25
Lobelia	25
Peppermint	25
Rue	25
Sage	25
Sweet Majoram	25
Tanzy	25
Thyme	25
Wormwood	25
IRON.	
Citrate and Quinine.	6 1/2
Solution mur., for tinctures.	30
Sulphate, pure, crystal.	7
Citrate	65
Phosphate	65
LEAVES.	
Buachu, short (Powd 25c)	13 @ 14
Sage, Italian, bulk (1/4s & 1/2s, 12c)	6
Senna, Alex, natural	18 @ 20
Senna, Alex, sifted and garbled.	22
Senna, powdered.	16
Uva Ursi.	10
Belladonna	35
Foxglove	30
Henbane	35
Rose, red.	2 1/2
LIQUORS.	
W. D. & Co.'s Sour Mash Whisky	2 00 @ 2 50
Druggists' Favorite Rye.	2 00 @ 2 50
Whisky, other brands.	1 10 @ 1 50
Gin, Old Tom.	1 35 @ 1 75
Gin, Holland.	2 00 @ 2 50
Brandy.	1 75 @ 2 00
Stout Wines.	1 25 @ 1 50
Port Wines.	1 35 @ 2 50
MAGNESIA.	
Carbonate, Pattison's, 2 oz.	22
Carbonate, Jennings's, 2 oz.	37
Citrate, H. P. & Co.'s solution.	2 25 @ 2 75
Calcined	65
OILS.	
Almond, sweet.	45 @ 50
Amber, rectified.	45
Anise.	2 00
Bay 1/2 oz.	2 25
Bergamont.	17 @ 18 1/2
Castor.	2 00
Croton	1 00
Cajuput	1 00
Cassia	1 35
Cedar, common (Pure 75c)	1 75
Citronella	75
Cloves	1 20
Cod Liver, N. F.	1 50
Cod Liver, best.	1 50
Cod Liver, H. P. & Co.'s 16	6 00
Cubeb, P. & W.	9 00
Ergeron	1 80
Fireweed.	2 00
Sassafras	2 75
Hemlock, commercial (Pure 75c)	35
Juniper wood.	50
Juniper berries.	2 00
Lavender flowers, French.	2 00
Southern garden do	1 00
Lavender spike do	90
Lemon, new crop.	1 75
Lemon, Sanderson's.	2 00
Lemongrass.	80
Olive, Malaga.	60 @ 90
Olive, "Sublime Italian"	2 75
Organum, red flowers, French.	1 25
Orange, No. 1.	50
Pennyroyal	1 30
Peppermint, white.	3 75
Rose 1/2 oz.	8 00
Rossmarj.	1 00
Salad	65 @ 67
Savin	1 00
Sandal Wood, German.	4 50
Sandal Wood, W. I.	7 00
Sassafras.	60
Spearmint	27 @ 30
Tansy	4 50 @ 5 00
Tar (by gal)	10 @ 12
Wintergreen.	2 35
Wormwood, No. 1 (Pure 4.00)	3 50
Wormseed	2 00
POTASSIUM.	
Bicromate.	14
Bromide, cryst. and gran. bulk.	25
Chlorate, cryst (Powd 27c)	25
Iodide, cryst. and gran. bulk.	3 00
Prussiate yellow.	28

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1885.

The Cobbler's Courtship.

"O, Peggy dear," the cobbler sighed, "Why am I like a shoe?" "You'll lose your sole," she quick replied, "If Peg sticks not to you."

"Yes, and because I need a mate To journey with in life; Peg! would shoemaker fellow wait Who wants toe gaitor wife?"

"O wooden shoe just see?" she blushed, A giggling with delight, "O water-proof of love!" he gushed—"Peg! am I left or right?"

"You-are-AWL right," she blushing, cried, Her hand in his she felt; "Don't squeeze this sandal lone," she sighed, "Do try my leather belt."

"Don't slipper way—I'll hold you fast," Heel loving said, "you'll suit—As you're my first love and my last, I make this shoe to boot."

"And I may kiss you, too," she said, "For now we are a pair, And on the day when they were wed Each drank a cobbler rare."

Origin of the Inch and the Ounce.

From the London Standard.
As the Jews had a mystical reverence for seven, and the ancient Welsh and Celts for three, and the Greeks a perfect philosophy constructed out of the harmonies of all sorts of numbers, so the Romans fell back upon a scale of six, or more properly a scale with a base of six. Accordingly as they divided the pound into twelve uncia, so they also divided the foot, which was the standard of linear measure, into twelve sections, and called these sections uncia, too. But how did they get the inch originally? Rather how did they get at the pound? for that, and not the inch is the unit. There seems to be no precise information. They would divide any unit into twelfths, and a prevailing notion was at one time that the linear uncia was really the original, and was then transferred as a name to a weight. This, though plausible, is hardly the case. Sometimes, especially in old-fashioned books, written at a time when philology was not what it is now, it was the fashion to derive the uncia from the same word in the Greek, because after the revival of letters in Europe the admiration of the Greek became so great that whenever similar words were found in it and some other language, it was always said that other language borrowed them from the Greek. That is very far from being always so; and in the present instance the very reverse appears to have occurred. The ounce is literally the twelfth, and thus we see the sense of speaking of an ounce of land and an inch of milk, just as an inch of a man's will, or an inch of interest for money on loan. It was always the twelfth of a unit—twelfth of an hour; twelfth of a jugerum, that half-acre which the two oxen plowed in a day; twelfth of a sextarius, or equivalent to our pint; twelfth of the entire hereditas; twelfth of the principal lent on hire when it was money as usury—i. e., over eight per cent. It was accordingly as much a mistake to say that the primary meaning of the word is a linear, which is to say that it comes straight from the Greek into the Latin, and thence on to us. The riddle is plain enough when we get to the true origin of the word—a twelfth. Once, indeed, it used to be said that the true origin was that the word meant a thumb-breadth because its equivalent, pollex, in linear measure was often used in its place. But this is not the case. Some of the old Latins themselves thought it meant literally the unit; but even this will not hold beside the proper signification of the twelfth. The pound weight was really never divided by inches or ounces. It was divided by twelfths, by halves, by thirds, by fourths, and by sixths. And here, again, we see what convenient base a system of twelfths is for division compared with a system of tenths, which could only be divided evenly in two ways—by two and five. For seven ounces they used the literal seven-twelfths; for eight ounces they said two parts—i. e., two-thirds; for nine, wanting a fourth, which with us reads like a roundabout way of expressing three-quarters; for ten, wanting a sixth; for eleven, wanting a twelfth.

She Paid Extra.

From the Detroit Free Press.
A widow, whose age might have been forty, went into business on Grand River avenue a few weeks ago, and the first move was to get a sign painted. The services of a sign painter were secured, and when he finished his work he put on his "imprint" by placing his initials, "W. A. H.," down in the left hand corner of the sign. When the widow came to criticise the work she queried: "What does 'W. A. H.' stand for?" "Why, 'Wanted A Husband,'" replied the painter.

"Oh, yes—I see," she mused. "It was very thoughtful in you, and here is a dollar extra!"
A manufacturer, in Breslau, has recently built at his factory a chimney over fifty feet in height entirely of paper. The blocks used in its construction, instead of being brick or stone, were made of layers of compressed paper jointed with a silicious cement. The advantages are the fire-proof nature of the material, the minimum of danger from lightning, and great elasticity.

FOX, MUSSELMAN & LOVERIDGE,

Wholesale Grocers,

AGENTS FOR

KNIGHT OF LABOR PLUG,

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

WM. SEARS & CO.

Cracker Manufacturers,

Agents for

AMBOY CHEESE.

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When in want of a good brand of OYSTERS, don't fail to get the famous PATAPSCO, which is guaranteed both as to quality and price. Sold only by W. F. GIBSON & CO., Grand Rapids, Mich., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and dealers in all kinds of PRODUCE, JELLY, MINCE MEAT and PAPER OYSTER PAILS.

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Wholesale Manufacturers of

PURE CANDY!

AND DEALERS IN

ORANGES, LEMONS,
BANANAS, FIGS, DATES,
Nuts, Etc.

ENTIRELY NEW!

3 DOZEN LARGE ONE-HALF POUND CANS OF

Silver Spoon Baking Powder,

1 1/2 DOZEN

WITH

1 1/2 DOZEN



1 1/2 PINT PITCHERS.

7 INCH COMPORTS.

For Only \$7.50,

Giving to every purchaser a Glass Pitcher or Comport with each can, at 30 cents.

WE GUARANTEE

The SILVER SPOON Powder to give entire satisfaction.

Arctic Manufacturing Co.,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

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.

THE LEADING BRANDS OF

TOBACCO.

Offered in this Market are as follows:

PLUC TOBACCO.

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

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

FINE CUT.

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

2c less in 6 pail lots.

SMOKING.

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

2c less in 100 pound lots.

These brands are sold only by

Arthur Meigs & Co.

Wholesale Grocers,

Who warrant the same to be unequalled. We guarantee every pound to be perfect and all right in every particular. We cordially invite you, when in the city, to visit our place of business, 55 and 57 Canal st. IT MAY SAVE YOU MONEY.

SPRING & COMPANY,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

CARPETS,

MATTINGS,

OIL CLOTHS

ETC., ETC.

6 and 8 Monroe Street,

Grand Rapids,

Michigan.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

WIDE BROWN COTTONS.	
Androscoquin, 9-4, 23	Pepperell, 10-4, 25
Androscoquin, 8-4, 21	Pepperell, 11-4, 27 1/2
Pepperell, 7-4, 19 1/2	Pequot, 7-4, 21
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. 12
Park Mills, No. 80, 13	York, AA, extra, oz. 14
OSNABURG.	
Alabama brown, 7	Alabama plaid, 7
Jewell brown, 10 1/2	Augusta plaid, 7
Kentucky brown, 10 1/2	Toledo plaid, 7
Lewiston brown, 9 1/2	Manchester plaid, 7
Lane brown, 9 1/2	New Tenn. plaid, 11
Louisiana plaid, 7	Utility plaid, 6 1/2
BLENDED COTTONS.	
Avondale, 36, 5 1/2	Greene, G, 4-4, 5 1/2
Art cambrics, 36, 11 1/2	Hill, 4-4, 7 1/2
Androscoquin, 4-4, 8 1/2	Hill, 7-8, 8 1/2
Androscoquin, 6-4, 12 1/2	Hope, 4-4, 8 1/2
Balloy, 4-4, 6 1/2	King Phillip cambric, 6 1/2
Balloy, 5-4, 6 1/2	bric, 4-4, 11 1/2
Boott, O, 4-4, 8 1/2	Linwood, 4-4, 7 1/2
Boott, E, 5-5, 8 1/2	Lonsdale, 4-4, 8 1/2
Boott, AG, 4-4, 9 1/2	Lonsdale cambric, 10 1/2
Boott, R, 3-4, 5 1/2	Langdon, GB, 4-4, 9 1/2
Blackstone, AA, 4-4, 7	Langdon, 4-4, 14
Chapman, X, 4-4, 6	Masonville, 4-4, 8
Conway, 4-4, 7	Maxwell, 4-4, 9 1/2
Cabot, 4-4, 6 1/2	New York Mill, 4-4, 10 1/2
Cabot, 7-8, 8 1/2	New Jersey, 4-4, 8
Canoe, 3-4, 4 1/2	Pocasset, P. M. C., 7 1/2
Domestic, 36, 7 1/2	Yricle of the West, 11
Dwight Anchor, 4-4, 9	Pocahontas, 4-4, 7 1/2
Dwight, 4-4, 9 1/2	Slaterville, 7-8, 6 1/2
Dwight, 4-4, 9 1/2	Victoria, AA, 8 1/2
Fruit of Loom, 4-4, 8 1/2	Victoria, 4-4, 8 1/2
Fruit of Loom, 7-8, 7 1/2	Whitinsville, 4-4, 7 1/2
Fruit of the Loom, 4-4, 8 1/2	Whitinsville, 7-8, 6 1/2
cambric, 4-4, 11	Wamsutta, 4-4, 10 1/2
Gold Medal, 4-4, 6 1/2	Williamsburg, 36, 10 1/2
Gold Medal, 7-8, 8 1/2	
Gilded Age, 8 1/2	
SILESIA.	
Crown, 10, 17	Masonville TS, 8
No. 10, 12 1/2	Masonville S, 10 1/2
Colin, 10, 15	Lonsdale, 9 1/2
Anchor, 10, 16	Lonsdale A, 16
Centennial, 10, 16	Nictory O, 16
Blackburn, 8	Victory J, 16
Dwight, 14	Victory D, 16
London, 12 1/2	Victory K, 2 1/2
Paconia, 12	Phoenix A, 19 1/2
Iced Cross, 10	Phoenix B, 19 1/2
Social Imperial, 16	Phoenix XX, 5
PRINTS.	
Albion, solid, 5 1/2	Gloucester, 6
Albion, grey, 5 1/2	Gloucestermourn'g, 6
Allen's checks, 5 1/2	Hamilton fancy, 6
Allen's fancy, 5 1/2	Hamilton, 6
Allen's pink, 5 1/2	Merrimac D, 6
Allen's purple, 5 1/2	Manchester, 6
American, fancy, 5 1/2	Oriental fancy, 6
Arnold fancy, 5 1/2	Oriental robes, 6 1/2
Berlin solid, 5 1/2	Pacific robes, 6
Cochecho fancy, 5 1/2	Richmond, 6
Cochecho robes, 5 1/2	Steel River, 5 1/2
Conestoga fancy, 6 1/2	Simpson, 6
Edystone, 6 1/2	Washington, 6
Eagle fancy, 5 1/2	Washington blues, 7 1/2
Garner pink, 5 1/2	
FINE BROWN COTTONS.	
Appleton A, 4-4, 7 1/2	Indian Orchard, 40, 8
Boott M, 4-4, 6 1/2	Indian Orchard, 36, 7 1/2
Boston F, 4-4, 7 1/2	Laconia B, 7-4, 16 1/2
Continental C, 4-4, 6 1/2	Lyman B, 40-in, 10 1/2
Continental D, 40-in, 8 1/2	Mass. BB, 4-4, 6 1/2
Conestoga W, 4-4, 6 1/2	Nashua E, 40-in, 8 1/2
Conestoga D, 7-8, 5 1/2	Nashua R, 4-4, 7 1/2
Conestoga G, 30-in, 6	Nashua O, 7-8, 6 1/2
Dwight X, 3-4, 4 1/2	Pepperell N, 3-4, 6 1/2
Dwight Y, 7-8, 5 1/2	Pepperell E, 38-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
Ewight 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	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 Man'g Co, 12 1/2
styles, 10 1/2	Bookfold, 12 1/2
Bates, 7 1/2	Johnson Man'g Co, 12 1/2
Berkshire, 7 1/2	dress styles, 12 1/2
Glasgow checks, 7 1/2	Slaterville, dress, 7 1/2
Glasgow checks, F, 7 1/2	styles, 7 1/2
Glasgow checks, royal, 8	White Mig Co, stap, 7 1/2
Gloucester, new, 7 1/2	White Mig Co, fancy, 7 1/2
standard, 7 1/2	Earlston, 8
Plunket, 7 1/2	Gordon, 8
Lancaster, 8	Greylock, 7 1/2
Langdale, 7 1/2	styles, 12 1/2
WIDE BLEACHED COTTONS.	
Androscoquin, 7-4, 21	Pepperell, 10-4, 27 1/2
Androscoquin, 8-4, 23	Pepperell, 11-4, 27 1/2
Pepperell, 7-4, 20	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 1/2
Atlantic D, 4-4, 6 1/2	Lawrence L, 4-4, 5 1/2
Atlantic P, 4-4, 6 1/2	Newmarket N, 6 1/2
Atlantic LL, 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, 5 1/2
Graniteville, 4-4, 5 1/2	Utica, 4-4, 9
Indian Head, 4-4, 7 1/2	Wachusett, 4-4, 7 1/2
Indiana Head 45-in, 12 1/2	Wachusett, 30-in, 6 1/2
TICKINGS.	
Amoskeag, ACA, 14	Falls, XXXX, 18 1/2
Amoskeag, A, 4-4, 19	Falls, XXX, 15 1/2
Amoskeag, A, 13	Falls, BB, 11 1/2
Amoskeag, B, 12	Falls, BIC, 36, 19 1/2
Amoskeag, C, 11	Falls, awning, 19
Amoskeag, D, 10 1/2	Hamilton, BT, 32, 12
Amoskeag, E, 10	Hamilton, D, 9 1/2
Amoskeag, F, 9 1/2	Hamilton, H, 9 1/2
Premium A, 4-4, 17	Hamilton fancy, 10
Premium B, 16	Methuen AA, 13 1/2
Extra 4-4, 16	Methuen ASA, 18
Extra 7-8, 15 1/2	Omega A, 7-4, 11
Gold Medal 4-4, 15	Omega A, 7-4, 13
CCA 7-8, 14	Omega ACA, 7-8, 14
CT 4-4, 14	Omega ACA, 4-4, 16
RC 7-8, 14	Omega SE, 7-8, 24
BF 7-8, 14	Omega SE, 4-4, 27
AF 4-4, 19	Omega M, 7-8, 22
Cordis AAA, 32, 14	Omega M, 4-4, 25
Cordis ACA, 32, 15	Shetucket SSS&S, 11 1/2
Cordis No. 1, 32, 15	Shetucket, S & SW, 15
Cordis No. 2, 14	Shetucket, SFS, 12
Cordis No. 3, 13	Stockbridge A, 7
Cordis No. 4, 11 1/2	Stockbridge fancy, 8
GLAZED CAMBRICS.	
Garner, 5	Empire, 5
Hookset, 5	Washington, 4 1/2
Red Cross, 5	Edwards, 5
Forest Grove, 5	S. S. & Sons, 5
GRAIN BAGS.	
American A, 15	Old Ironsides, 15
Stark A, 22 1/2	Wheatland, 21
DENIMS.	
Boston, 4 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
Gelin, 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
Williamson's cord, 40	Merricks, 40
Williamson's 3 cord, 40	Stafford, 25
Charleston ball sew	Hall & Manning, 25
ing thread, 30	Holyoke, 25
CORSET JEANS.	
Armory, 7 1/2	Keursage, 8 1/2
Androscoquin sat, 8 1/2	Naumkeag satteen, 8 1/2
Canoe River, 6	Pepperell bleached, 8 1/2
Clarendon, 6 1/2	Pepperell sat, 9 1/2
Hallowell Imp, 6 1/2	Rockport, 8 1/2
Ind. Orch. Imp, 7	Lawrence sat, 8 1/2
Laconia, 7 1/2	Conegosat, 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 @ 1 10
Plastering hair, per bu.	25 @ 30
Stucco, per bbl.	1 75
Land plaster, per ton.	2 50
Land plaster, car lots.	2 50
Fire brick, per M.	\$25 @ \$35
Fire clay, per bbl.	3 00
COAL.	

Modern Methods.

From the Michigan Manufacturer.

Manufacturing methods of all kinds may almost be said to have been revolutionized within the past half century. The changes which have taken place have resulted from various causes and influences incidental to the progress made in scientific knowledge and the mechanic arts. Chief among the direct causes, perhaps, is the introduction of labor saving machinery, which the inventive spirit of the age has forced into all branches of manufacture. Marvelous pieces of mechanism, so perfect in their movements as almost to seem endowed with human intelligence, now do the work formerly done by the slow and laborious manipulation of the hand-workman. In the majority of cases, the machine-made work is more exact than hand-work, and in every way better. It is nothing unusual for a comparatively unskilled workman, with one of these machines, to turn out in a given length of time an amount of work which would have kept fifty or a hundred workmen busy for the same length of time by the old method. All this has resulted in lowering the average skill of the trained artisan, and in vastly increasing his productive capacity. It has also resulted in the growth of the modern factory system, and in the subdivision of labor, which is an essential part of that system. The growth of great manufacturing enterprises tends inevitably to the specialization of the functions of individual workmen. Out of specialization, under the supervision of a directing mind, come harmony and perfection of workmanship. The operatives in our great modern manufacturing plants possess little skill as general mechanics. They know how to perform certain kinds of work, but are almost novices in all other branches, even in the line of manufacture in which they are employed. The particular work allotted to each is performed with wonderful precision. Specialization has narrowed the faculties and concentrated the energies, at the expense of a more general development.

The tendency toward specialization is at work in all scholastic pursuits—and, in fact, in all branches of knowledge. As page after page is added to the sum of human knowledge the volume becomes too ponderous for comprehension in its entirety by the individual intellect. Each must search its pages, and appropriate for himself that which is best suited to his tastes or environment. He who would excel in any one thing, must seize and digest all facts bearing upon his particular specialty, leaving unexplored the limitless fields that lie beyond. He who would know well a few things, must be content to remain ignorant of many. There is no possibility of avoiding this necessity. It is the inevitable outgrowth of the struggle for existence, and of the broadening of the fields of knowledge.

The artisan of to-day who best succeeds in his calling, is he who most fully recognizes the conditions of the hour, and shapes his purposes accordingly. The days of the jack-at-all-trades are past, as are also the conditions which fostered his development. A different era is upon us; an era of keener competition, of more precise workmanship, and of more minute subdivision of labor.

A Strange Presentiment.

Robt. J. Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.
Mr. Merribo stepped into Cheesecake's grocery the other morning in a great flow of spirits. He thought he saw Cheesecake stooping down behind the counter, and he took up a codfish, reached over and hit the stooping figure a most resounding blow across the back, shouting, "Rise up, Sir Cheesecake," and with a shriek of fright a nice, good, motherly old lady, who was back there tying her shoe, rose up. The horrified Merribo dropped the codfish on the floor, when a hungry sneak of a dog started off with it, and rushing across the store after it, the joker knocked over a barrel of eggs, and the dog got away with his fish.

"By Jove," groaned the unhappy man, "I felt, when I turned in here, that I'd do something foolish before I got out."
And staggering to the window he sat down on a square yard of fly-paper, and buried his face in his hands.

Steel is gradually displacing iron in a large variety of industrial applications. Wherever extra tensile strength is required, steel is not only greatly superior to iron, but is often much cheaper, because less material is required for a given strength. Great improvements have been made during the past few years in the manufacture of steel, until it is now possible to produce it in large quantities, and of fine quality, at a comparatively moderate cost. The result of these improved processes promises to be a revolution in several branches of industry. While the superiority of steel for many uses has always been unquestioned, its greater cost has hitherto prevented its adoption in cases where iron would answer the purpose. In the near future bridges will be built almost wholly of steel instead of iron. Steam boilers, girders and columns in fire-proof structures, shafting and other parts of both heavy and light machinery, the hulls of steamships, bolts and stays of every description, water pipes and steam pipes, heavy artillery—in short, an endless variety of articles, will soon be manufactured from steel almost exclusively, instead of only in exceptional cases as heretofore. The processes of steel manufacture will undoubtedly be still further simplified and cheapened in time, and its uses extended even beyond the limits that are now practically possible.

COMING to GRAND RAPIDS IN CAR LOADS!

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

EVERY CAN BEARING SIGNATURE OF
The Archer Packing Co.
CHILLICOTHE, ILL.

F. J. LAMB & CO.,
WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR THE
D. D. Mallory & Co.

Diamond Brand Fresh Oysters
In Cans or Bulk. Write for Quotations.
8 and 10 South Ionia Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

F

The Well-Known
J. S. Farren & Co.
OYSTERS
ARE THE BEST IN MARKET.
PUTNAM & BROOKS
WHOLESALE AGENTS.
F

OYSTERS!
Eaton & Christenson

Are now in the market with their Famous

BIG GUN OYSTERS,

CANNED IN BALTIMORE BY

W. R. BARNES & CO.

"I. M. C.," Best 10c Cigar in Michigan.
"Common Sense," Best 5c Cigar in Michigan.
CLARK, JEWELL & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

RINDGE, BERTSCH & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES.

AGENTS FOR THE
BOSTON RUBBER SHOE CO.
We have a splendid line of goods for Fall trade and guarantee our prices on Rubbers. The demand for our own make of Women's, Misses' and Childs shoes is increasing. Send in your orders and they will be promptly attended to.
14 and 16 Pearl Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

STEELE & CO.,
Wholesale Agents at Ionia for
DETROIT SOAP CO.'S

Celebrated Brands of Soaps.
QUEEN ANNE,
The most popular 3-4 pound cake in the market.
MICHIGAN,

The finest of 1 pound bars. An elegant and correct map of the State with every box.
Price-List of all their standard Soaps furnished on application. Lots of 5 boxes and upwards delivered free to all railroad points. Orders respectfully solicited.
STEELE & CO., IONIA, MICH.

CURTISS, DUNTON & CO.
WHOLESALE
PAPER, OILS, CORDAGE, WOODENWARE



These Oil Cans in Stock all Sizes, Plain and with Wood Jacket.

The Diamond Oil Can,
The Best Glass Can with Tin Jacket in the Market.
CURTISS, DUNTON & CO.
51 AND 53 LYON STREET, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

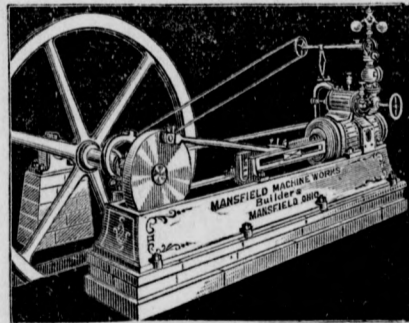
F. F. ADAMS & CO.'S
DARK AROMATIC

Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco is the very best dark goods on the Market.

Eaton & Christenson, Agts.,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

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.

EDMUND B. DIKEMAN,

GREAT WATCH MAKER,

JEWELER,

44 CANAL STREET,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

SOMETHING NEW

Cushman's
MENTHOL INHALER



Designed Expressly for Inhaling Menthol.
A superior Remedy for the immediate relief of Neuralgia, Headache, Cararrh, Hay Fever, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Earache, Toothache, and all diseases of the throat and lungs.
Affords quick relief and effects permanent cure by continued use. Every druggist should order some in the next order to HAZELTINE, PERKINS & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Ask their traveler to show you one the next time he calls.

TIME TABLES.

Michigan Central.
DEPART.

*Detroit Express	6:00 a m
*Day Express	12:45 p m
*Atlantic Express	9:20 p m
Way Freight	6:50 a m

ARRIVE.

*Pacific Express	6:00 a m
*Mail	3:50 p m
*Grand Rapids Express	10:50 p m
Way Freight	5:15 a m

*Daily except Sunday. *Daily.
Sleeping cars run on Atlantic and Pacific Express.
Direct and prompt connection made with Great Western, Grand Trunk and Canada Southern trains in same depot at Detroit, thus avoiding transfers.
The Detroit Express leaving at 6:00 a. m. has Drawing Room and Parlor Car for Detroit, reaching that city at 11:45 a. m., New York 10:30 a. m., and Boston 3:45 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 10:50 p. m.
J. T. SCHULTZ, Gen'l Agent.

Chicago & West Michigan.

Leaves	Arrives
*Mail	9:15 a m 4:25 p m
*Day Express	1:00 p m 9:15 p m
*Night Express	10:40 p m 5:45 a m
Muskegon Express	4:15 p m 11:15 a m

*Daily. *Daily except Sunday.
Pullman Sleeping Cars on all night trains.
Through parlor car in charge of careful attendants without extra charge to Chicago on 1:00 p. m., and through coach on 9:15 a. m. and 10:40 p. m. trains.
NEWAYGO DIVISION.
Express 4:15 p m 4:05 p m
Express 9:50 a m 11:15 a m
All trains arrive and depart from Union Depot.
The Northern terminus of this Division is at Baldwin, where close connection is made with 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.
(KALAMAZOO DIVISION.)

Leaves	Arrives
Express	7:15 p m 7:30 a m
Mail	9:50 a m 4:00 p m

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

Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee.
GOING EAST.

Leaves	Arrives
*Steamboat Express	6:17 a m 6:25 a m
*Through Mail	10:10 a m 10:20 a m
*Evening Express	3:20 p m 3:35 p m
*Limited Express	8:30 p m 10:15 p m
*Mixed, with coach	10:30 a m

GOING WEST.

Leaves	Arrives
*Morning Express	1:05 p m 1:10 p m
*Through Mail	5:10 p m 5:15 p m
*Steamboat Express	10:40 p m 10:45 p m
*Mixed	7:10 a m
*Night Express	5:10 a m 5:20 a m

*Daily, Sunday's excepted. *Daily.
Passengers taking the 6:25 a. m. Express make close connections at Owosso for Lansing and at Detroit for New York, arriving there at 10:00 a. m. the following morning.
Train leaving at 10:45 p. m. will make connection with Milwaukee steamers daily except Sunday.
The Night Express has a through Wagner Car and local Sleeping Car Detroit to Grand Rapids.
D. POTTER, City Pass. Agent.
Geo. B. REEVE, Traffic Manager, Chicago.

Grand Rapids & Indiana.
GOING SOUTH.

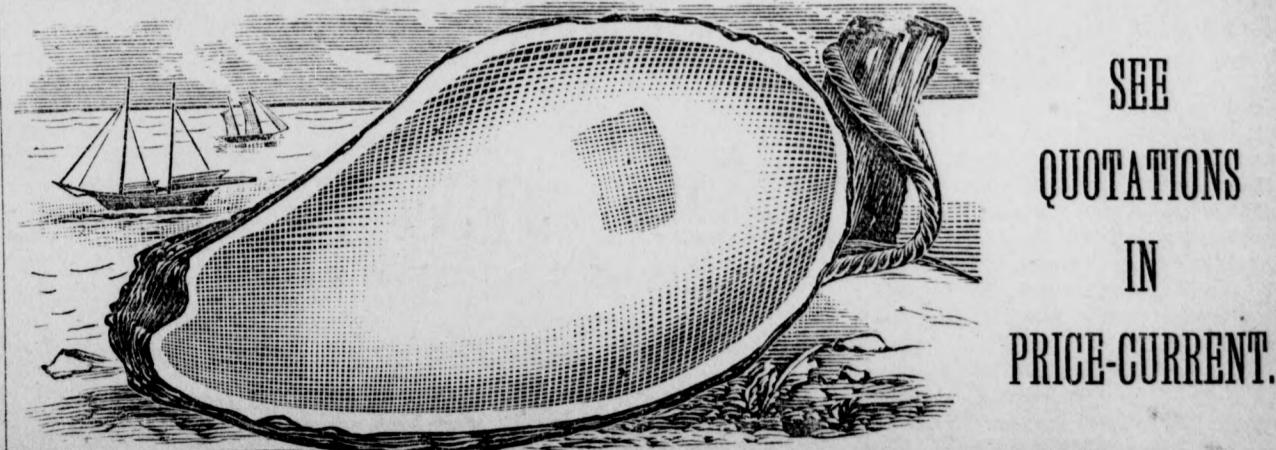
Leaves	Arrives
Cincinnati & Gd Rapids Ex	9:30 p m 11:30 a m
Cincinnati & Mackinac Ex	9:30 a m 11:30 a m
Ft. Wayne & Mackinac Ex	4:10 p m 5:00 p m
G'd Rapids & Cadillac Ac	7:00 a m

GOING NORTH.

Leaves	Arrives
G. Rapids & Cincinnati Ex	7:15 a m
Mackinac & Cincinnati Ex	5:00 p m
Mackinac & Ft. Wayne Ex	10:30 a m
Cadillac & G'd Rapids Ac	11:30 p m

All trains daily except Sunday.
SLEEPING CAR ARRANGEMENTS.
North—Train leaving at 5:00 o'clock p. m. has Sleeping and Chair Cars for Traverse City and Mackinac. Train leaving at 11:30 a. m. has combined Sleeping and Chair Car for Mackinac City.
South—Train leaving at 5:30 p. m. has Wood-ruff Sleeping Car for Cincinnati.
C. L. LOCKWOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette.
Trains connect with G. R. & I. trains for St. Ignace, Marquette and Lake Superior Points, leaving Grand Rapids at 5:00 p. m., arriving at Marquette at 1:35 p. m. and 6:10 p. m. Returning leave Marquette at 7:30 a. m. and 2:00 p. m., arriving at Grand Rapids at 10:30 a. m. Connection made at Marquette with the Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon Railroad for the Iron, Gold and Silver and Copper Districts.
E. W. ALLEN,
Gen'l Pass. & Tkt. Agt., Marquette, Mich.



SEE
QUOTATIONS
IN
PRICE-CURRENT.

F. J. DETTENTHALER, Jobber of Oysters.

Groceries.

Another meeting of the retail grocers of Grand Rapids will be held at THE TRADESMAN office this evening, at which time a full attendance is desirable.

The Scandinavian Grocer.

Whoever has traveled throughout the Northwest will remember the unmistakable Scandinavian names that appear over many grocery stores. Within the last twenty years the number of Scandinavians who have turned toward the grocery business, in order to make a living, has been increasing, and these industrious foreigners have generally made a success of their undertaking.

The Scandinavian does not engage in business with the impatience of the American, expecting to retire with a fortune in a year or two, but he is satisfied if his accounts show a small balance in his favor for a time. By not putting his expectations too high, he does not become easily discouraged, and, in consequence, is willing to wait until his business grows.

Ruined by Watermelons.

"This season has taught me a sad experience in the watermelon business," he remarked as the boat left Memphis. "Have you been shipping?" asked the tourist from Ohio.

"Not a ship. I live over there on the Arkansas bottoms. I heard so much about the watermelon bizness—the profit that could be made—that I planted a hull seed-hill last spring. It was a bad move."

"Didn't the seed come up?" "Come right up as if somebody had a rope and tackle on 'em."

"And the melons grew?" "Grew like a mud hole in wet weather. That was the trouble—they grew too large."

The Grocery Market.

Business and collections are fairly good. Hard sugars are a trifle lower than last week, but soft sugars are scarce and very firm. Cheese has sustained still another advance, and is now quoted 11 1/2c to 12c for full cream September and October stock.

Yellow Tobacco Culture.

The worn out soil of North Carolina has been made to yield a profit to the owner not anticipated by agriculturists of that region before the war. The cultivation of yellow tobacco, which is spoken of as a happy accident, has proved to be a bonanza valuable to the owner of the land as yellow gold.

Visiting Buyers.

The following retail dealers have visited the market during the past week and placed orders with the various houses: A. Purchase, South Blenden; D. Vinton, D. Vinton & Son, Williamsburg.

Grocers' Association of the City of Muskegon.

President—H. B. Fargo. First Vice-President—Wm. B. Keift. Second Vice-President—A. Towl. Recording Secretary—Wm. Peer. Financial Secretary—John DeHaas.

Michigan Dairymen's Association.

Organized at Grand Rapids, February 25, 1885. President—Milan Wiggins, Bloomingdale, Mich. Vice-President—W. H. Howe, Capac; F. C. Stone, Saginaw City; A. P. Foltz, Davison Station; F. A. Rockafellow, Carson City; Warren Haven, Bloomingdale; Chas. E. Belknap, Grand Rapids; L. F. Cox, Portage; John Borst, Vriesland; R. C. Naeff, Hilliards; D. M. Adams, Ashland; Jos. Post, Clarksville.

Provisions.

The Grand Rapids Packing & Provision Co. quote as follows: Apples, 3 lb standards, 1.15; Apples, gallon standards, 2.40; Blackberries, standard, .80; Cherries, red standard, .80; Damsons, 1.00; Green Gages, standard 2 lb, 1.40; Peaches, extra yellow, 1.50; Peaches, standard, 1.50; Peaches, second, 1.50; Pineapples, Erie, 1.75; Pineapples, standard, 1.50; Quinces, 1.45; Raspberries, extra, 1.10.

Canned Fruits.

Apples, 3 lb standards, 1.15; Apples, gallon standards, 2.40; Blackberries, standard, .80; Cherries, red standard, .80; Damsons, 1.00; Green Gages, standard 2 lb, 1.40; Peaches, extra yellow, 1.50; Peaches, standard, 1.50; Peaches, second, 1.50; Pineapples, Erie, 1.75; Pineapples, standard, 1.50; Quinces, 1.45; Raspberries, extra, 1.10.

Canned Meats.

Asparagus, Oyster Bay, 3.25; Beans, Lima, standard, .85; Beans, Stringless, Erie, .85; Beans, Boston Baked, 1.00; Corn, Trophy, 1.00; Red Seal, .90; Excelsior, 1.00; Peas, French, 1.00; Peas, Marfatto, standard, 1.00; Peas, Beaver, .70; Pumpkin, 3 lb Golden, .85; Succotash, standard, 1.00; Tomatoes, Trophy, 1.00; Tomatoes, Hillsdale, 1.00.

A Rising Market.

A wild specimen of the native Virginian entered Staunton the other day and asked credit for some tobacco and sugar at a grocery, promising to pay in six weeks. "On what do you base your expectations of being able to pay at that time?" asked the grocer.

Loss upon Loss.

Grocer (to farmer)—I hear that you have met with a sad loss, Mr. Hayseed? Mr. Hayseed—Yes, six of my finest hogs died last week with cholera.

The News Abroad.

From the Detroit Journal. Grand Rapids grocers have taken steps to organize a protective association, and dead-beats will be compelled to purchase their goods on the cash-in-advance principle.

Wholesale Price Current.

These prices are for cash buyers, who pay promptly and buy in full packages. AXLE GREASE. Frazer's, 90 Paragon, 1.80; Diamond X, 250 Paragon, 2.30; Modoc, 4 doz., 2.50; Frazer's, 25 lb pails, 1.25.

SYRUPS. Corn, Barrels, 30¢; Sugar, 100 lbs, 1.00; Molasses, 100 lbs, .75; Syrup, 100 lbs, 1.00.

TEAS. Japan ordinary, 1.50; Japan fair to good, 2.50; Japan fine, 3.50; Japan dust, 1.50; Young Hyson, 3.00; Gun Powder, 3.50; Oolong, 3.00; Congo, 2.50.

PLUG. Rum, .60; Money, .48; Red Fox, .48; Big Drive, .50; Seal of Grand Rapids, .48; Durham, .48; Patrol, .48; Jack Rabbit, .46; Snowflake, .46; Chocolate Cream, .46; Nimrod, .44; E. C., .44; Spreng Eagle, .46; Big Five Center, .46; Woodcock, .46; Knights of Labor, .46; Railroad, .46; Big Bug, .46; Black & White, .46; Black Bear, .46; King, .46; Old Five Cent Times, .46; Fine Nugget, 12 lb, .46; Parrot, .46; Trampway, .46; Glory, .46; Silver Coin, .46; Buster (Dark), .46; Black Prince (Dark), .46; Black Prince (Light), .46; Woodgett & Myers' Star, .46; Climax, .46; Hold Fast, .46; McAlpin's Gold Shield, .46; Noble Nugget, 6 and 12 lb cads, .46; Cock of the Walk 6s., .46; Nobby Twist, .46; Acorn, .46; Crescent, .46; Black Bass, .46; Spring, .46; Grayling, .46; Old Tom, .46; Horse Shoe, .46; Hair Lifter, .46; D. and D. Black, .46; McAlpin's Green Shield, .46; Ace High, black, .46; Sailors' Solace, .46.

SMOKING. Old Star, 40 Sweet Lotus, .32; Arthur's Choice, 20 Conqueror, .32; Red Fox, 20 Grayling, .32; Flirt, 20 Seal Skin, .30; Gold Dust, 20 Bob Roy, .32; Gold Block, 20 Uncle Sam, .32; Seal of Grand Rapids Lumberman (cloth), 25 Railroad Boy, .38; Trampway, 3 oz., 40 Mountain Rose, .18; Old Tom, 200 lb, 15 Old Rip, .55; Boss, 15 Seal of North Carolina, .18; Peck's Sun, 18 Seal of North Carolina, .18; Miners and Puddlers, 25 Ina, 2 oz., .48; Morning Dew, 25 Seal of North Carolina, .18; Chain, 22 Ina, 4oz., .46; Peerless, 24 Seal of North Carolina, .18; Standard, 22 Ina, 8oz., .41; Old Tom, Seal of North Carolina, .18; Tom & Jerry, 24 Ina, 16 oz boxes, .40; Joker, 25 Big Deal, .27; Traveler, 25 Apple Jack, .24; Maiden, 25 King Bee, long, .24; Pickwick Club, 40 Milwaukee Prize, .24; Nigger Head, 25 Rattler, .28; Holland, 22 Windsor cut plug, .25; German, 16 Zero, .16; Old Tom, 20 Holland Mixed, .16; Red Clover, 32 Golden Age, .75; Bed Top, 30 Mail Pouch, .25; National, 26 Knights of Labor, .30; Time, 26 Free Cob Pipe, .27.

LEMON. Jennings' 2 oz., 1 doz., 1.40; 4 oz., 1 doz., 1.50; 8 oz., 2 doz., 2.50; 16 oz., 4 doz., 4.50; No. 2 Taper, 25 1.25; No. 4, 1 doz., 1.25; No. 8 pint round, 1 doz., 1.50; No. 10, 9 doz., 1.50; No. 10, 4 doz., 2.25.

FRUITS. Cherries, dried, pitted, .60; Citron, new, .38; Currants, new, .58; Peaches, dried, .58; Prunes, Turkey, new, 1 doz., 1.50; Raisins, new Valencia, 10 doz., 1.00; Raisins, Ondara, .85; Raisins, Sultan, .85; Raisins, Loose Muscatis, .85; Raisins, London Layers, .85; Raisins, California London Layers, .85.

MOLASSES. Black Strap, 1.50; Porto Rico, 1.50; New Orleans, good, 1.50; New Orleans, choice, 1.50; New Orleans, fancy, 1.50; 1/2 bbls, 3c extra.

PICKLES. Choice in barrels med., .65; Choice in 1/2 doz, .63.

SAUCES. Parisian, 1/2 pints, .60; Prime Carolina, 5% Patina, .60; Good Carolina, 5% Patina, .60; Good Louisiana, 5% Patina, .60.

Candy, Fruits and Nuts.

Standard, 25 lb boxes, 8 1/2¢; Twist, do, 9¢; Cut Leaf do, 10 1/2¢.

ROYAL, 25 lb pails, 9¢; Royal, 20 lb pails, 8 1/2¢; Extra, 25 lb pails, 10¢; Extra, 20 lb pails, 9 1/2¢; French Cream, 25 lb pails, 12 1/2¢; Out loaf, 25 lb cases, 12 1/2¢; Broken, 25 lb pails, 10¢; Broken, 20 lb pails, 9 1/2¢.

LEMON DROPS, 12¢; Sour Drops, 13¢; Peppermint Drops, 14¢; Chocolate Drops, 15¢; H M Chocolate Drops, 20¢; Gum Drops, 10¢; Licorice Drops, 12¢; L. B Licorice Drops, 12¢; Lozenges, plain, 15¢; Lozenges, printed, 16¢; Imperials, 15¢; Kottos, 15¢; Cream Bar, 13¢; Molasses Bar, 13¢; Carmels, 18¢; Hand Made Creams, 20¢; Plain Creams, 20¢; Decorated Creams, 20¢; String Rock, 14¢; Burnt Almonds, 25¢; Wintergreen Berries, 15¢.

FRUITS. Bananas, Aspinwall, 6¢; Oranges, Jamaica, bbls, 67 1/2¢; Oranges, Florida, bbls, 67 1/2¢; Oranges, Redi Messina, 5 50¢; Oranges, Naples, 5 50¢; Lemons, choice, 4 50¢; Lemons, fancy, 5 50¢; Figs, layers, new, 15¢; Dates, trails do, 4¢; Dates, 1/2 do do, 4¢; Dates, 1/4 do do, 4¢; Dates, 1/8 do do, 4¢; Dates, Farid 10 lb box, 11 1/2¢; Dates, Farid 5 lb box, 10 1/2¢; Dates, Persian 5 lb box, 11 1/2¢; Pine Apples, doz, 10¢.

HIDES, PELTS AND FURS. Perkins & Hess quote as follows: HIDES. Green, 1/2 doz, 7¢; Part cured, 8 1/2¢; Full cured, 9 1/2¢; Dry hides and kips, 8¢.

SHEEP PELTS. Shearlings, 30¢; Old wool, estimated washed, 25¢; Tallow, 4 1/2¢.

FRESH MEATS. John Mohrhard quotes the trade selling prices as follows: Fresh Beef, sides, 5 1/2¢; Fresh Beef, hind quarters, 6¢; Dressed Hogs, 5 1/2¢; Mutton, carcasses, 4 1/2¢; Veal, 6¢; Pork Sausage, 7¢; Bologna, 7¢; Fowls, 9¢; Ducks, 10¢; Turkeys, 11¢.

COUNTRY PRODUCE. Apples—Local shippers are offering \$1.25 per bbl. for fruit alone, although some outside buyers are paying \$1.50. Dealers hold full fruit at about \$1.25 per bbl. and winter at \$2.

Butter—Michigan creamery is firm at 22¢. Sweet dairy is very scarce and is in active demand at 16¢. While old packed readily commands 12¢. Low grades are in plentiful supply at 6¢.

Butterine—Creamery packed commands 20¢. Dairy rolls are held at 16¢ and solid packed at 15¢. Cabbages—New stock is in fair demand at 8¢ per 100.

ELASTIC STARCH!

IT REQUIRES NO COOKING.

CLARK, JEWELL & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Sawdust Vinegar.

A sign in a Third avenue, New York, grocery window reads: "Pure Russet Cider, 4c. a quart." "That cider was never moved by a breath of country air," said a man in a blue check jacket, who was passing the window yesterday, "and it was never any nearer an apple than it is now as it stands in the barrel at the rear of the grocery."

The cotton seed is as useful in the vegetable as the hog in the animal. Since the blood of the hog has been made into buttons, his squeal is the only part left not utilized. Since the bulbs of the cotton seed are worked into cakes and sold for kindling, only the memory of the seed remains to remind of its use.

H. C. Pettigill, general dealer, Olviatt: "I have come to look upon THE TRADESMAN as the true friend and counselor of the trade of the State."

OUT AROUND.

News and Gossip Furnished by Our Own Correspondents.

Cadillac.

Leroy Gallinger has returned from Dakota and accepted a position in A. E. Smith's drug store as prescription clerk.

John Kopman, whose mills at Falmouth, about twenty-four miles east of Cadillac, were destroyed over a year ago by a flooding of the river and whose flouring mill as rebuilt, was again destroyed by fire a few weeks ago, is already rebuilding on a larger scale than ever, and has from fifteen to twenty carpenters at work.

Otter Lake.

W. C. Cummings' new hotel is nearing completion, he expects to have it ready for business Dec. 1. He is now laying water pipes from his sash and blind factory to the hotel, in order to supply the house with hot and cold water and to use in case of fire.

Wolverine.

C. E. Falls has sold his drug stock here to P. E. Hackett, who has added a line of hardware.

Hersey.

J. Creagan's sawmill, at Reed City, which was burned last summer, is rebuilt and ready to run again.

Mr. Mills, of the machine shop, is putting in a single machine and intends cutting shingles from bolts the coming winter.

Still another lumber and shingle mill is being built one and one-fourth miles east of Reed City by Wm. Taxworthy, of East Lake. Bungo Smith has sold his grocery stock to Fred Procter, who will keep groceries and fresh meats.

Fred Diggins is shipping the remainder of his last winter's cut of basswood lumber to Detroit.

Holland City.

During the last two years, our city has had a rapid boom and growth. The school census just taken shows the number of school children to be 1,114. At the low average of four to every child, the city has a population of 4,456.

The coming years will show the greatest building boom that the town ever had, and many think there will be a population of 6,000 here by January, 1887. With a porous soil, good drainage, pure water, and warmer winters by 12 to 15 degrees than interior towns, and cool and delightful summers, with the deepest and finest inland bay in the State, a fruit and grain country and the center of the Chicago & West Michigan Railway system, Holland offers more advantages than many larger towns in the State.

The city is very desirous of getting a large furniture factory and boot and shoe factory to locate here and will give a bonus of both land and money, and wants correspondence to this end. Railway men are moving here as fast as they can get houses, from all along the line of the road, both north and south for the very reason that they can live here so much cheaper.

Butter, eggs, vegetables and clothing are sold at least twenty-five per cent. cheaper here than elsewhere. This item of living is very important, and is fully understood here and is highly appreciated by our large manufacturers. Taxes are low and fuel is very cheap.

Lake City.

The pig-pen-building boom story circulating among the State papers does not refer to Lake City, as is stated, but to Jennings, a town five miles away. The correction is made that there may be honor to whom honor is due; besides, Lake City builds houses for an entirely different class.

Martin VarnArsdale has closed his meat market and retired from business life. J. K. Seafuse now has a monopoly in this line of business.

Morrison & Clapper have bought H. K. Alme's one-third interest in the Lake City sawmill.

Swan, White & Smith, who recently sold to the Thayer Lumber Co., had a large tract of pine in this county which, with the camps and equipments and logging railroad with rolling stock, was included in the transfer. Henry W. Perry, of Big Rapids, is the local manager for Thayer Lumber Co., and will take charge of the entire business.

Oliver Remus and Jas. McFadden have rented the shop lately occupied by R. Shultz and are prepared to do general blacksmithing.

Lyons.

J. H. Arnold & Son, manufacturers of mill picks and edge tools, are now running their factory fifteen hours. The firm does business in sixteen states, making shipments as far East as Vermont, and as far West as Colorado.

Hale Bros.' grist mill and Oscar Ansdens' woolen mill are now running day and night, and yet both are behind with their orders.

Lyons is in urgent need of another dry goods store. The aggregate pay-roll of the various manufacturing industries here is at least \$900 per week, and a second dry goods establishment would do a good business.

Muskegon.

C. E. Woodard, Edw. Behrens and Richard Turnbull have formed a copartnership under the firm name of the Turnbull Boiler Works Co. and have purchased of the assignee of the Novelty Iron Works the plant, tools and machinery used by the latter in the manufacture of boilers.

The hardware merchants have agreed to close their stores at 7 o'clock hereafter.

The Chicago & West Michigan Railway having concluded to accept the prorated percentage offered by the through transportation lines on the pool arrangement, Muskegon now has the advantage of Chicago and Grand Rapids rates the same as formerly.

Newaygo.

G. F. Cole, representing the Pembroke Knitting Co., of Muskegon, and a former resident of this place, has been visiting the trade here during the past week.

Ryerson, Hills & Co. have recommenced their usual winter operations at Long and Marl lakes. At the former place, a horse barn has been erected that is forty-four feet wide by 130 feet long, said to be the largest in the county.

A force of 180 men will be employed, and sixteen or eighteen millions feet of logs will be cut this winter. The logs are drawn from the lakes to the Muskegon river by means of an engine and cars during the summer months.

Trade must be increasing, as ten traveling men registered at the Conright house last week.

The "Red Mill" is running night and day, giving work to many men who would otherwise be idle. The mill is lighted by electricity.

Kinney Bros. are operating a saw and shingle mill at Croton, and their product is all shipped from here.

Elmer Earl, who for a number of years has been keeping a general store at Bridg-

ton, and who recently shot himself by accident, is dead.

The apple crop in this county is the greatest known for years. Prime winter apples bring 40 cents per bushel.

Kritzer's roller mill is turning out fine flour. The capacity of the mill is fifty-five barrels.

The Newaygo Brick Co. has just finished operations after a successful season.

Two and a half million brick have been shipped to Grand Rapids for use in the new city hall, and enough more remain, unburned, in the kiln to fill the contract.

W. C. Cummings' new hotel is nearing completion, he expects to have it ready for business Dec. 1. He is now laying water pipes from his sash and blind factory to the hotel, in order to supply the house with hot and cold water and to use in case of fire.

Tanner, Sherman & Stark are running their mill night and day.

The Otter Lake Enterprise is now printed in this village, in place of Flint, as heretofore.

F. H. Hart and Geo. Hancock, who have been engaged in general trade here under firm name of Hart & Hancock, have dissolved. The latter's interest has been purchased by C. E. Falls, and the business will be continued under the style of Hart & Falls.

Business at this place continues good. The West Michigan Lumber Co. employs about 200 men in its mills and adjacent camps, and most of whom, without compulsion, trade at the company store.

The surrounding country, which is fast improving, supplies the market with fruits, vegetables and meats, and in turn receives its merchandise here instead of at Big Rapids, as in former years. A steam skidder will soon be in operation at Camp 11, which will, at a single setting, bring together and load upon cars, the timber off forty acres.

The mill will not be shut down until winter sets in. J. M. Dean, postmaster and cashier at the store, has brought his family here from Muskegon.

Nelson Peterson, formerly in business here, is in the place delivering the "Life and Deeds of Grant," for which he has canvassed.

J. S. Brown is to open a saloon in the old Central house this week.

From the Grand Traverse Herald. Archie Miller and Chauncey Bryant will open up the Rolland store building, on State street, with groceries.

R. J. Forrest, of Monroe Center, has sold his business, at that place, to M. C. Oviatt, and will go to Kansas to engage in trade.

Hannah, Lay & Co.'s sawmill at this place has shut down for the season, leaving part of the stock of logs over for next year's cut.

A. C. Cutler has sold his recently completed elevator near the depot to Hannah, Lay & Co., and will probably engage in the lumber business in Missouri.

For a safe and profitable business investment at Traverse City, a starch factory would probably offer more inducements than almost any other enterprise.

Potatoes are raised all through Grand Traverse in great quantities, and this crop could be increased indefinitely. In years when a good market could be found elsewhere, shipments could be made as long as the foreign markets held good, and if a surplus was accumulated this could be used at the factory.

In years when there was no market or only a poor market elsewhere, the entire stock could be used in manufacturing. A fair market would be insured to the farmers every year, and there is money in the business to the manufacturer and to the farmer.

American bits and augers are in common use by all civilized nations.

The cast-iron plowshare was patented by Ransome of Ipswich, England, in 1785.

It is said that 80,000 dozen Moneykey wrenches a year are exported from the United States to Europe.

A bench clamp is shown in a painting at Herculaneum, where it is used to secure a timber to a bench while it is being sawed by a frame saw.

Tubal Cain, the descendant in the sixth generation from Cain, was an artificer in brass, and of course had a hammer, which gives the lie to Pliny's statement that this useful tool was invented by Cynra, of Cyprus.

Henry VIII's time was not altogether given up to courting and beheading wives. He was much interested in fire-arms, and two weapons yet preserved, made in his reign, are substantially the same as the modern Snider rifle.

The Japanese planes are small, with single irons, and have no handles. They are shorter and lighter and the wood is shallower than ours, being generally not more than an inch deep.

To plane a piece of wood they lay it on the ground, squat on their hams, hold it fast with their toes, and work the plane by drawing it with both hands toward them. Their smoothing plane is a mere toy 2 1/2 inches long, 1 inch broad, and 1/2 inch thick.

In making a twist drill a bar of steel is rolled to a special shape, cut into lengths, and again rolled in cam rolls, which form a straight groove, after which the shank is formed. The blank is then twisted by means of a machine, when one end is received in a hollow nut at the end of a perforated spindle, which has a rotary and longitudinal movement, the other end being held by vise clamps.

After twisting the drill is centered and rough-ground, hardened by heating in a lead bath, and finished by grinding to a standard gauge.

"Elevator accidents kill more people than boiler explosions do," says the American Machinist, which wants a law compelling the periodical inspection of passenger elevators, with a clause prohibiting youths under 18 years of age from operating them made general and applied to freight elevators.

The Future of the Retail Pharmacist.*

We all know that the future of everybody and everything is, to a great extent what we ourselves make it. The future of pharmacy and pharmacists is no exception to the rule.

It is very much easier, though not always so satisfactory, to look forward to the nature and try to make forecasts of the things that are to be. Of course, the future of pharmacy can only be conjectured by taking into consideration its history in the past. The same causes and effects that have been to its advantage and disadvantage in the past will probably work to the same ends, and on a large scale in the future.

The manufacture of medicines and the intelligent dispensing of the same properly, as I understand it, constitute the art of pharmacy. We all know that a very large percentage of the remedies which we dispense are manufactured by large chemical manufacturing establishments, whereas they were formerly made by the pharmacist himself.

Of course, the advanced age we live in has seemed to demand this departure. But isn't it a question to ever, the pharmacist whether or not the cause of these large specialty manufacturing establishments is not, taking the question in its absolute sense, more of a detriment than an aid to the true art pharmacopoeia. * * *

I think the direct tendency of the pharmacy of to-day is toward making the future pharmacist simply a vendor of medicines. Almost every conceivable combination of remedies which have been found useful in the treatment of any complaint, has been copyrighted, and is now being manufactured on a large scale by some great firm, who, with an elaborate display of generosity, send a few sample packages of their great specialty under a great name to our physicians, who, of course, try them, probably because they don't cost them anything, and oftener as an experiment, and perhaps they may do good—often do. The simple remedy under high sounding name is, very likely, a very good remedy for the disease for which it is recommended, but does it do the profession of pharmacy any good to take the making and compounding of this remedy out of the hands of the druggist and put it into the hands of a manufacturing establishment? No, I think not.

And it would seem that if the present rate of improvement (?) and progressiveness (?) continues in the art of pharmacy, it will be only a few years until about the only qualification that will be necessary to be a druggist, will be the ability to read, write and figure, and it is my candid opinion that he will have to do a good deal more of the latter than we have ever been used to, if he makes both ends meet, if he practices legitimate pharmacy.

I am not posing as an reformer myself, but it occurs to me that if we would all try and take more pride in our profession as a profession, instead of following it solely for the money there may in it, that the art of pharmacy would be vastly elevated, and we would suffer nothing in pocket thereby.

There is no class of business or professional men, who, as a rule, are better educated or more skilled in their profession than the druggists of this country, and our success in our business is dependent to a great extent on our experience, our attention to details and practical knowledge of our art. But if the so-called manufacturing chemists and pharmacists continue in the future to produce such marvelous improvements, isn't there a very imminent probability ahead that their products, in time, will be prized by the medicine-taking public more for their elegance and smoothness of manufacture than for their real excellence? And doesn't it seem very probable that in a few years the proprietary medicine makers will come to the front and proclaim themselves perfect, and the honest, studious, conscientious pharmacist will be relegated to a back shelf, there to grow rusty and morose on account of a disposition by the advertisement-reading, excitable people of this country to patronize highly-lauded remedies in preference to trusting to the skill and knowledge of the experienced pharmacist?

Of course, as I said before, the future of pharmacy, like other futures, can only be conjectured, and some of us may entertain old foggy ideas in regard to these matters.

But time alone, and the progress or non-progress of pharmacy will solve the question and meanwhile we will have to be content, doing our duty as best we can, and now and then raking in a stray shkel and laying it by for a rainy day.

We have one positive assurance as regards our future. That there are a good many mansions in the skies already for occupancy, and I feel assured that the best mansions, and the most pleasant locations in the promised land, will be reserved for all pharmacists when it shall become necessary for them to dispense with the mortar, pestle and spatula, and try and become proficient in the use of celestial implements.

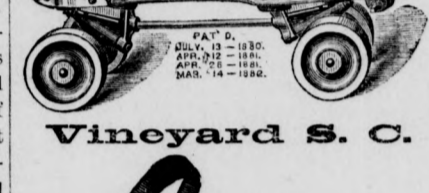
* Paper read by C. M. Florine, of Beloit, Kansas, at the recent meeting of the Northwest Kansas Druggists' Association.

A novelty in silver is the discovery of a process of electro-plating with silver upon wood, and its adaptation to handles of all kinds, including umbrellas, canes, carving knives, etc. The silver is thrown upon the wood by a process which has proved extremely difficult in practice. The deposit of silver, of course, follows all the peculiarities of the wood, and the ordinary handle is simply garnished in most ineradicable silver. The special advantage is in the variety of designs that may be produced.

Vineyard Skates.

FOSTER, STEVENS & CO.,

Headquarters FOR Western Michigan!



Skate Bags & Boxes

A FINE ASSORTMENT.

WRITE FOR PRICES.



Skate Repairs Carried in Stock.

FOSTER, STEVENS & CO., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

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.

PHYSICIAN WANTED—A good regular physician, who can come recommended, can hear of a good location, good pay, little opposition, in splendid farming and fruit growing section, which can be obtained by renting property of retiring physician. Address, W. Ryno, M. D., 251 Gold Street, Grand Rapids, Mich. 113*

WANTED—Drug or grocery stock in growing Northern town, in exchange for house and lot, team and cash. Or will exchange house and lot for similar property elsewhere. Address J. L. Handy, Woodstock, Mich. 116*

FOR SALE—Bakery business, with small stock and utensils in trade. The only oven in town. Good chance for a man with small family. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Address J. Hoare, Pentwater, Mich. 111*

FOR SALE—A small select stock of drugs in a live town in Northern Michigan. No drug store. Reason, other business that needs my attention. Will invoice from \$600 to \$800. Address H. care THE TRADESMAN. 111*

ASBESTOS INSOLES WARM THE FEET IN WINTER, COOL IN SUMMER. A PREVENTIVE AGAINST RHEUMATISM. SEND FOR CIRCULARS. C.C.C. BOX 122, CINCINNATI, OHIO. COLD'S CONSUMPTION PNEUMONIA, AGUE, NEURALGIA, ANY SIZE, \$1 PER MAIL. DRUGS, SUGAR, TOBACCO, CLEANSED WITHOUT DAMAGE BY FIRE.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Prevailing rates at Chicago are as follows:

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including AUGERS AND BITS, BALANCES, BARROWS, BELLS, BOLTS, BRACES, BUCKETS, BUTTS, CAST, CAPS, CATRIDGES, CHISELS, COMBS, COCKS, COPPER, COVERS, CURRY, LAWRENCE'S, HICK'S C. F., HICK'S G. D., MUSKET, R.M. FIRE, U. M. C. & WINCHESTER, RIFLE, UNITED STATES, CENTRA FIRE, CURRY, LAWRENCE'S, HICK'S C. F., HICK'S G. D., MUSKET, RIFLE, UNITED STATES, CENTRA FIRE, CURRY, LAWRENCE'S, HICK'S C. F., HICK'S G. D., MUSKET, RIFLE, UNITED STATES, CENTRA FIRE.

ROOFING PLATES.

Table listing roofing materials and their prices, including IC, 14x20, choice Charcoal Terne, IC, 14x20, choice Charcoal Terne, IC, 14x20, choice Charcoal Terne, IC, 14x20, choice Charcoal Terne, IC, 14x20, choice Charcoal Terne.

The Michigan Tradesman.

BUSINESS LAW.

Brief Digests of Recent Decisions in Courts of Last Resort.

PROMISSORY NOTE—INFANCY AS A DEFENSE.

Where an infant purchases personal property and gives his promissory note therefor he cannot, on coming of age, retain the property and plead infancy as a defense to the note. So held by the Supreme Court of Nebraska in the case of Philpot vs. Sandwich Manufacturing Co.

BANKRUPTCY—FRAUD—DISCHARGE.

The rule that the term fraud in the clause defining the debts from which a bankrupt is not relieved by a discharge under the bankruptcy act means positive fraud, or fraud in fact involving moral turpitude or intentional wrong, not implied fraud, which may exist without bad faith has been re-affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Strong vs. Bradner.

PARTNERSHIP—DEBT—DISSOLUTION.

Where a firm contracted a debt and subsequently dissolved, and thereafter, with notice of the dissolution, the creditors accepted the individual drafts of one of the partners for the debt, and extended the time of payment, without the knowledge or consent of the retiring partner, the Supreme Court of Georgia held the latter thereby released from such debt.

SALE OF GOODS—SUCCESSOR IN BUSINESS.

The case of Preston vs. Foellinger, decided recently by the United States Circuit Court for the District of Indiana, arose out of the following state of facts: The defendant was for many years a dealer in boots and shoes in Fort Wayne, Indiana, but a few years ago transferred his stock to his daughter-in-law, who in turn transferred it to her husband, Foellinger's son. The son had the same given name as his father and allowed the old signs to remain and made use of such old letter-heads as had been printed for his father. Advertisements were, however, inserted in Fort Wayne newspapers stating that young Foellinger had purchased the stock of his father. The plaintiff's traveling agent, who knew the father, but had never dealt with him, sold a quantity of goods to the son, who was at the counter. The father was in the shop at the time of the sale. The agent asked what was the style of the house, and the son answered "J. Foellinger." Some further sales were made afterward. Subsequently the son failed and the plaintiff sued the father. The Circuit Court gave judgment for the defendant, saying: The goods were not in fact sold to the defendant, but to another of the same name who had succeeded to the business, of which due and ample notice was given at the place where the business was conducted. The plaintiff was not misled by the old signs and the old letter-heads, for he had never dealt with the defendant. His salesman who took the first order knew that the defendant had done business in that store, and when he took the order might have thought him still in business there. The agent in dealing at this store for the first time was bound to know the person with whom he dealt, and, if he desired to bind another, to make inquiry to that end. As a rule, that inquiry should be made of person sought to be bound, and in this instance this was especially obligatory, because the defendant was at the time near by. In asking the style of the house the agent showed that he was not relying on the old signs.

INSURANCE—LOSS—NOTICE TO REBUILD.

A policy of insurance on a building against loss or damage by fire reserved to the insurer the right to repair or rebuild upon giving notice of such intention within ninety days after proof of loss. After such proof the insurer served notice of his intention to rebuild, "acting jointly with other insurance companies claiming to be interested." At the time of the fire and of this notice there were ten separate policies in as many different companies upon the same building, eight of which served like notices severally signed by the company serving them. Before the time expired to rebuild, but while these insurers were taking steps for that purpose, the plaintiff compromised and settled with all said companies so electing to rebuild except defendant, and released each of them from all liability, receiving for such release an amount of money in the aggregate much less than the amount of these policies. The defendant's policy had this condition: "In no case shall the claim be for a larger sum than the actual damages to or cash value of the property at the time of the fire; nor shall the insured be entitled to recover of this company in a greater proportion of the loss or damage than the amount hereby insured bears to the whole sum insured on said property, whether such other insurance be by specific or by general or floating policies, and without reference to the solvency or liability of other insurance." In this case (Good vs. Buckeye Mutual Fire Insurance Company, reported in the Chicago Legal News) the Supreme Court of Ohio held: 1. That the liability of the defendant on this policy as a money indemnity for loss or damage by fire was, under the above-quoted conditions in its policy, several and not joint. 2. That the notice by defendant, of its intention to rebuild acting jointly with the other companies having like concurrent insurance and serving like notices, converted the respective policies from contracts for a money in-

dennity into contracts of indemnity payable in repairing or rebuilding, to be performed in the time named in the policy, or if no time was specified then within a reasonable time. 3. That upon such conversion by the election of the insurers their liability for failure to rebuild was several and not joint, unless this several liability was by agreement with plaintiff converted into a joint liability; that the service of the notices did not operate to change the terms of this policy, and that therefore the plaintiff might recover on this policy such share of the whole damage as the sum insured bears to the whole amount insured, without reference to the solvency or liability of other insurance. 4. That after the policy had been thus converted into a building contract the insured had the right to settle and compromise with any of the companies thus bound to rebuild without releasing the others from such proportionate share of such loss as their policies bore to the aggregate insurance.

Counterfeit Silver Dollars.

From the New England Grocer. "That looks like good coin, doesn't it?" said one of the clerks in the Charlestown office of the Middlesex railroad.

He passed out a coin of the denomination of \$1.

"Yes."

"It isn't, though, but it's a fine counterfeit. It's lead, and lighter than the silver dollar. The conductors have been taking a number of them. When one is in a hurry and does not take the trouble to examine his money, it is easy for a designing person to pass the counterfeit upon him. I test about every one of the coin dollars I handle. The counterfeit has a good ring, but you will notice that it is darker than the real dollar, beside not being as heavy."

A young clothing clerk of Springfield, Mass., who advertised for pleasant rooms heated by steam, and suitable for a young man who wants to be near the city, received a letter the other day asking him to call at 249 State street. He sought out the number promptly and found it was the jail.



HERCULES!

The Great Stump and Rock ANNIHILATOR!

Strongest and Safest Explosive Known to the Arts.

Farmers, practice economy and clear your land of stumps and boulders. Main Office, Hercules Powder Company, No. 40 Prospect Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

L. S. HILL & CO., AGTS. GUNS, AMMUNITION & FISHING TACKLE, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

OYSTERS!

State Agency for Wm. L. Ellis & Co.'s



BALTIMORE OYSTERS

Complete change of prices, owing to an inside price on Freight. We can now give dealers an inside price. B. F. EMERY will attend to the orders for Baltimore shipments as usual. No slack filled or water soaked goods handled. Our goods are all packed in Baltimore.

COLE & EMERY, Wholesale Fish and Oyster Depot, 37 Canal St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Rubber Boots
—WITH—
DOUBLE THICK BALL.
Ordinary Rubber Boots always wear out first on the ball. The CANDEE Boots are double thick on the ball, and give **DOUBLE WEAR.** Most economical rubber boot in the market. Lasts longer than any other boot, and the **PRICE NO HIGHER.** Call and examine the goods.

"CANDEE" RUBBER BOOTS
GIVE **DOUBLE WEAR** ON THE BOTTOM.
GREATEST IMPROVEMENT EVER MADE IN RUBBER BOOTS.
TWO YEARS TEST.

COMMON SENSE IDEA
DOUBLE THICK BALL.

FOR SALE BY
E. G. Studley & Co.,
Manufacturers of LEATHER AND RUBBER BELTING, and all kinds of RUBBER GOODS. Fire Department and mill supplies. Jobbers of "Candee" Rubber Boots, Shoes and Arctics, Heavy and Light Rubber Clothing, School and Township Books, Blanks, Etc., which will be mailed on application. Quotations on any article in our stock cheerfully furnished. We have the Agency of the **REMINGTON TYPE WRITER** For Western Michigan.

Manufacturers of LEATHER AND RUBBER BELTING, and all kinds of RUBBER GOODS. Fire Department and mill supplies. Jobbers of "Candee" Rubber Boots, Shoes and Arctics, Heavy and Light Rubber Clothing, School and Township Books, Blanks, Etc., which will be mailed on application. Quotations on any article in our stock cheerfully furnished. We have the Agency of the **REMINGTON TYPE WRITER** For Western Michigan.



TO THE TRADE.

We desire to call the attention of the Trade to our unusually complete stock of **SCHOOL BOOKS, School Supplies**

And a General Line of Miscellaneous Books, Stationery, Paper, Etc.

We have greatly increased our facilities for doing a General Jobbing Business, and shall hereafter be able to fill all orders promptly. We issue separate lists of Slates, School and Township Books, Blanks, Etc., which will be mailed on application.

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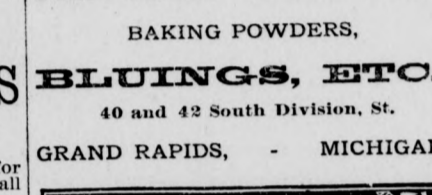
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