

# The M. A. C. Record.

VOL. 3.

LANSING, MICHIGAN, TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1898.

No. 24.

## The Round-up Farmers' Institute.

Tuesday afternoon all but two or three of the regular institute workers were on the grounds, and met in the Agricultural Laboratory for a conference. At this and subsequent similar meetings, held each morning in the chapel, plans and methods for future institute work in the State were freely discussed. Many valuable suggestions for his work were gleaned by the Superintendent of institutes, and the meetings were also very helpful to the workers.

After the Tuesday evening conference the workers and the College faculty and employes and their wives—eighty-two in all—sat down to a well appointed repast in Abbot Hall dining room. The supper was prepared by Miss McDermott and her students in cooking, and the facility with which the white capped and aproned girls handled every detail in the crowded dining room reflects great credit upon the department.

After ices had been served, Dr. Kedzie as toastmaster conducted, in his own inimitable way, an after-dinner institute that was brief and enjoyable. With "Our Guests" as his subject, President Snyder gave a hearty welcome and the freedom of the College to the guests; and Dr. Beal, speaking of "Early Days," told us of the origin and progress of institute work in Michigan. Dr. Kedzie went back to the fall of Adam for the origin of the fruit institute, and as woman had something to do with that affair, he introduced Mrs. Mary A. Mayo to speak of the "Woman's section in Farmers' Institutes." Mrs. Mayo spoke feelingly of the work women are doing, and especially of the breaking down of the barrier between the city woman and her country neighbor. "The Wisconsin Idea" was the subject of a terse, sensible talk by Hon. George McKerrrow, Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes in Wisconsin. "Wood's Railway Guide in Literature" was a subject that A. E. Palmer, of Kalkaska, handled in a witty manner. Last to be called upon was Hon. C. J. Monroe, who spoke briefly of "The Future of Institute Work in Michigan," in which, among other things, he congratulated the farmers of Michigan upon having a superintendent of institutes who planned so carefully the work, and used so well the annual appropriation for farmers' institutes.

### WEDNESDAY FORENOON.

The third annual Round-up of Farmers' Institutes was called to order in the Armory Wednesday morning by Superintendent Kenyon L. Butterfield. At that time over two hundred people were in attendance, and before noon the numbers had increased to nearly four hundred. In the afternoon the attendance was fully as large as at the general session; and over in the Chapel was a well attended women's section conducted by Mrs. Mayo.

Roland Morrill, of Benton Harbor, presided over the first general session, and he made every minute of the time count for something, just as he thought should be done in an ideal institute.

After a brief address of welcome by President Snyder and a song by Mr. C. S. Bartlett, of Pontiac, Mr. Morrill introduced Hon. George McKerrrow, superintendent of Wisconsin Farmers' Institutes, who spoke on "The Ideal Mutton Sheep." Mr. McKerrrow's ideal mutton sheep does not exist in any particular breed or fancy strain, but in the sheep that meets the demands of the market and produces flesh economically. The ideal carries the bulk of his mutton in places where the highest priced cuts are found. The speaker would not advise the average farmer to import pure bred animals, but to get grades and breed up with pure bred sires. The farmer must feed as well as breed for good animals; there is less danger from grub in the head than from lack of "grub" in the stomach. What proved to be a very lively discussion was led by Prof. H. W. Mumford, who brought in two slaughtered lambs to illustrate the cuts we should breed and feed for.

Three ten-minute talks on "The Selection of Ideal Animals" followed. "The Beef Steer," according to Jason Woodman, should not be a Jersey or Holstein, but any steer that is a good feeder and will fur-

(Continued on second page.)

## The Women's Section of the Round-up.

The women's section met each afternoon in the Chapel and was presided over by Mrs. Mary A. Mayo of Battle Creek. Every session was well attended, and the programs presented were well received. Music was furnished by the Music Department of the College, and Mrs. Kennedy gave several recitations.

Wednesday afternoon, after Mrs. Mayo's address of welcome, Mrs. Ella Rockwood, of Flint, discussed "The relation of the Farmer's Wife to Society." It was her idea that the farmer's wife does not go enough into society. True, she does not have many opportunities, but she does not improve what she has. "But there is a society," said Mrs. Rockwood, "in which we can mingle at all times, and that is the society of good books. In this way we come in contact with master minds, get new ideas and new courage for a broader and more helpful work."

"Industrial Education" was the subject of a paper written by Mrs. Jones, Lansing, but read by Mrs. St. John. In this paper Mrs. Jones brought out the growing importance of industrial education, and said that education without power to use it was of little value. It is industrial training which gives us the power to use that education of which we are possessed.

The first speaker Thursday afternoon was Mrs. Mattie A. Kennedy, of Slocums, who spoke on "The Relation of the Mother to the Country Schools." The mother should not only send the raw material to school, but feel it her duty to become acquainted with the teacher and co-operate with her. "Train the children to be obedient; to love the truth for truth's sake. Take an active interest in the school meeting,

and an interest in the working of the school, even though it necessitates a neglect of household duties."

Everyone who heard the address of Mrs. Belle Perry, of Charlotte, on "Consecrated Parentage," speaks of it in terms of enthusiastic praise. If published and sent to every women's club in the State, its uplifting influences would be untold.

Friday afternoon both regular speakers were absent. Mrs. Weatherwax, of Grand Rapids, discussed "Literary Clubs and the Farmer's Wife;" and Miss Miller, of Detroit, spoke of "Nature Study in Relation to the Problems of Life." Miss Miller emphasized the importance of proper early training, for it is then that ideals are formed. Children should be surrounded by harmonious sounds. Miss McDermott was called on for a talk on "Co-education," and she responded in her usual interesting and enthusiastic manner.

## A Word of Thanks.

I desire to express in the RECORD my appreciation of the efforts put forth by the College in assisting to make the recent Round-up Farmers' Institute so complete a success. I desire especially to thank the Faculty for many minute but important details that added to the comfort of all concerned; the Boarding Club Association for their efficient and satisfactory management of their part of the entertainment; the Departments of Domestic Economy and of Music, as well as the members of the M. A. C. Band and of the Hesperian Orchestra. This is only a word, but it is hearty and sincere.

K. L. BUTTERFIELD.

## Jonathan Edwards.

C. B. Collingwood, '85, gave an interesting talk Sunday morning on Jonathan Edwards. The contrast between the theology he preached and the theology of to-day was brought out by comparing him with Dr. T. C. Abbot, so many years our honored president. Jonathan Edwards believed in an awful God, without mercy and charity, one who had set the laws of the universe in operation and seemed unable to intervene; Dr. Abbot worshiped a God of infinite love and mercy. Both were eminent scholars, both led lives of Christ-like simplicity and purity. The influence of Jonathan Edwards' example was good; but that of his preaching, in part, bad; it drove many away from God. His theology is of the past; from it has come a reaction that is going too far in the other direction.

## Societies Unite for an Evening.

Saturday evening, February 19, after the societies in Williams Hall had finished their literary program, the doors were thrown open, and Columbians, Eclectics, and Olympics united in a jolly good time for about two hours. Various members were called upon for speeches, declamations, songs, clog dances, and the like, and were heartily applauded for their efforts. The declamations by Mr. Libbey and Mr. Gingrich, and the songs by the

Olympic quartet deserve special mention. Such meetings are a good thing to have occasionally. By their means the societies become better acquainted with each other, and good feeling is promoted.

## Prof. Smith in Kansas.

Prof. Smith, who returned last Thursday from Kansas, says that the proper time to go to the wild and woolly state of Kansas is just about the last of February. It makes anybody feel queer to start on a train belated some five hours by snow and stop the next day in a country where the sun seems to shine continuously and where the thermometer stands at five o'clock in the afternoon at sixty and above, with dry and dusty roads and farmers plowing. Such is Kansas at this season. The fact that spring there begins early and stays with them late may detract something from the attractiveness of the picture. Six weeks of warm days and frosty nights. The annual meeting of the association of buttermakers was attended by a large crowd coming on special trains from every direction. Prof. Smith spoke at the evening session of Thursday, using the stereopticon to throw upon the screen, pictures of the College cows and other noted bovines. Thus the fame of the College is carried to the ends of the earth on the backs of her noted dairy cows.

## Our Societies.

This column is edited by students elected by the various college societies. One society will be represented each week.

### FERONIAN SOCIETY.

The program given last Friday afternoon was as follows:

"The Greek Drama,"

Miss Mabel Bohn  
Violin Solo, Miss Ruth Lowe

"Beginning of the English Drama,"

Miss Katherine Clute

"Comparison of the forms of the

Greek and Shakesperian Drama,"

Miss Lucy Monroe

Instrumental Solo, Miss Bach

The above is the first of a series of four programs which will be devoted to the drama. Though an exhaustive study of the subject cannot be attempted in such a limited time it is hoped that the programs will prove interesting and instructive.

### NEWS FROM ABSENT FERONIANS.

Mrs. Katherine Cook-Briggs is now living in Washington.

Miss Lora Renner is attending the Nashville Conservatory, where she is studying music.

Miss Bertha Wellman is teaching school in Holland this year.

Mrs. Jessie Foster-Sweeney has her home in Newark, New Jersey.

Miss Julia Tucker is a Detroiter.

Miss Myrtle Peck is living in Ann Arbor.

Mrs. Mabel Linkletter-Robson, a charter member of the society, spent a few days at the college last week.

Mrs. Francis Hunter-Johnson is a resident of Middleville, Mich.

LUCY MONROE.

## THE M. A. C. RECORD.

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### The Round-up Farmers' Institute.

(Continued from page one.)

nish plenty of porter-house and sirloin steaks. Herfords are considered best, and next to them shorthorns. Get a steer with horns off or take them off, one with some flesh on and with a weight of 750 and 800 pounds. L. N. Cowdrey, speaking of "The Profitable Hog," thought more depended on the man than the breed of hogs. He laid great stress on good care; the profitable hog must be kept growing every minute from birth until slaughtering time. "Performance" is Colon C. Lillie's test for "The Dairy Cow." He cares not so much for color, form and horns, as for the scales and Babcock test.

"To what extent can the grain and stock feeders of Michigan improve the market for their products?" was the subject of an interesting paper by Robert Gibbons, editor *Michigan Farmer*, who considered selling as important as raising. His suggestions were mainly along the line of improving the appearance of products to be sold, of catering to the wants of buyers who know what they want and are willing to pay well for it.

#### WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

The meeting was called to order by Kenyon Butterfield, who invited A. E. Palmer, of Kalkaska Co., to preside during the session. The question box being opened brought out timely and interesting discussions on the various papers read during the forenoon session. Hon. William Ball, of Livingston Co., the first speaker on the afternoon program, discussed "The Stock Feeder's Side of the Fertility Question," stating that he did not believe it to be policy for a farmer to keep so much stock that it was necessary to pasture all the green herbage from the soil, for the ground should always be kept covered. Barn-yard manure, which is the best kind of fertilizer for the practical farmer, should either be stored in covered sheds or drawn directly to the field. Allow nothing to be wasted; feed all you can, and what you cannot feed use as bedding thus by plentiful bedding saving all the liquid manure.

L. J. Post, of Kent County, speaking on "Commercial Fertilizers," said that in his boyhood days in Connecticut he had seen fish from the ocean used as a compost for making fertilizers. Since that time in

his own experience he had used salt, plaster and lime. Now he was using fertilizers containing the potash, phosphoric acid or nitrogen directly available for the plant, in such quantities and proportions as he desired. He would advise farmers to experiment in a small way to find out just what they needed, and thought it best to apply commercial fertilizers to a crop which is to be followed by a grain crop with seeding.

Much interest was manifested in what T. B. Terry had to say concerning how he preserved the fertility of his farm. In substance he said it was by growing clover in a regular three-year rotation; clover growing two years out of the three; using cement floors in his barns, and saving his manure in a covered barn yard 35 by 70 feet. Clover gets much nitrogen out of the air, it shades the land and mulches itself, and it feeds on the deep subsoil. Figured on the basis of the value of commercial fertilizers, potatoes are worth one dollar per ton. This is his main money crop, and he thinks it much more advisable to sell potatoes, which contain in a ton only one dollar's worth of fertilizers, and keep his clover hay to feed and put back on the land, in a ton of which there are fertilizing elements worth over ten dollars. He buys his bran and grain to feed his cows. His tillable land consists of 37 acres, one-third of which he manures every year by top dressing his young growing clover, and he always insists that it is absolutely necessary for the maintenance of fertility to keep the ground at all times covered by some growing crop.

C. H. A.

#### WEDNESDAY EVENING.

The session opened with music by the M. A. C. band followed with a song by Mr. C. S. Bartlett.

Pres. Snyder took the chair and introduced as the first speaker, Hon. E. O. Grosvenor, State Dairy and Food Commissioner, who spoke on "The Oleomargarine fight." Mr. Grosvenor first showed that the federal law and especially the State laws restricting the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine have been very effective in decreasing its production. While the production of butter has increased considerably since 1894 there has been a marked decrease in the amount of oleomargarine manufactured. Mr. Grosvenor attributed this largely to the anti-color and other restrictive laws which nearly all of the states now have. The Michigan law is very plain but in order to be effective it must have the moral support of the people. Where unpopular, as it is in the larger cities, it cannot be successfully enforced. If the farmers of Michigan will give the law their hearty support the State Dairy and Food Commission will be greatly aided in its enforcement. The dealers in oleomargarine have not much at stake, the manufacturers assume all risks, stand the expense of all prosecution, and reap the profits. If by incessant prosecution the sale of oleomargarine in Michigan can be made unprofitable to the manufacturers the battle is won.

After another song by Mr. Bartlett, Mrs. Mary C. Spencer, State Librarian, spoke on "Traveling Libraries." Mrs. Spencer gave an excellent idea of this method of making the State Library of value generally throughout the State, and told of the large number of people now being reached with the com-

paratively small number of libraries in circulation. She spoke of the great value of these libraries to the rural communities and asked for the support of the farming people in securing appropriations for the continuance and enlargement of the work.

"The Advantages and Possibilities of Union of Action Among Farmers," was the subject of the address by Hon. J. H. Brigham, assistant secretary of agriculture. Mr. Brigham first showed the great importance of agriculture. There has been scarcely enough gold and silver mined since 1834 to buy one year's agricultural products of the United States. When the farmer suffers from hard times all other industries suffer also. When prosperity comes it comes first to the farmer. The interests of this great class must not be left to chance. The farmers in order to look after their own interests must be organized and act together, then they can successfully combat all opposing forces. If we can have unity of purpose and action among the farmers of our country there is no good thing they cannot obtain. The farmer is now at a disadvantage as laws and conditions enable riches to go to some one else; but for these abuses he is responsible for he has allowed them to occur. Will the farmer organize? Organization is difficult but a good start has been made. The great need now is for more members. The organized farmers have already accomplished much, they are gradually learning how to use the power of intelligent and well directed organizations, and are demonstrating their ability to care for the agricultural interests of the country. M. W. F.

#### THURSDAY FORENOON.

The Thursday forenoon session was presided over by Prof. Taft, the general topic being "Markets and Marketing." "Creating a Market" was taken up by J. N. Stearns, of Kalamazoo. He said the time had arrived in fruit production when the finding of the market determined the question of profit or no profit for the grower. His method of disposing of the greater part of the fruit grown was by dealing directly with the consumer, and he shipped fruit from Maine to Duluth and south to Mississippi. This trade he got and kept by sending only the best of fruit, honestly packed. "Preparing the Product for Market" was discussed by A. P. Gray, of Traverse county. Careful picking at the right time and the proper grading and packing of the fruit were the points emphasized by Mr. Gray.

The "Home Market," by R. M. Kellogg, of Three Rivers. Mr. Kellogg gave a graphic description of the way in which he built up a large trade in a small city by growing the best of fruit and delivering the same to the consumer put up in an attractive manner. He was able to demand and get several cents per quart more for his berries than the price asked by the retail grocers.

"Transportation and Co-operation" was the part assigned Hon. R. D. Graham of Grand Rapids. He gave a description of the methods pursued by the fruit growers in the vicinity of Grand Rapids. There by co-operation they had been able to attract the buyers from different sections of the country. The grower sold his load of fruit and received the cash for it. This had proved a very satisfactory arrangement.

The "Commission Man" side of the marketing problem was pre-

sented by Roland Morrill of Benton Harbor. He regarded the commission man as a necessary adjunct to the grower in disposing of his fruit, especially in the large cities. He followed the plan of shipping to one reliable house, then honest packing and the placing of his name on the package enabled the commission man to guarantee his fruit, and a demand at good prices was created.

"Markets and the Department of Agriculture" was the topic assigned to Hon. J. H. Brigham of Washington. He spoke of the efforts of the department in creating a demand for our crops and opening up new places for the shipment of American products in foreign countries. Considerable success had rewarded their efforts and the future had much of promise for our farmers in this direction.

H. P. G.

#### THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Presided over by C. B. Charles, of Bangor. This was one of the best sessions of the institute, and it was very noticeable to those acquainted with the facts that all on the program are either connected with the College now or were formerly as students or members of the faculty.

Colon C. Lillie, of Ottawa Co., spoke on "Up to-date Stock Feeding and Management." Such feeding consists in the feeding of a balanced ration which is palatable, food composed of a variety to stimulate the appetite of the animal, and a ration which takes into consideration the market value of food stuffs. He defined a balanced ration as one which combines, in the proper proportions, the two principal food elements, protein and carbohydrates. Mr. Lillie exhibited charts showing the average composition of a few feeding stuffs, feeding standards and practical rations. He explained how to make up a balanced ration. He thought the whole subject of management of stock could be summed up in the one word, comfort.

Dr. Kedzie read a paper upon "Sugar Beets for Michigan," which was listened to with intense interest. He thought that enough sugar beets could be produced in the United States to sweeten the civilized world. "The question now before us is not whether America shall make sugar for Americans—that is as certain as that we shall make our own pig iron, steel and tin plate—but the more specific inquiry, are our conditions of soil and climate such as will enable Michigan to take part in this great work." He spoke of the results of the campaign of 1891 as being very encouraging, and further stated that the results of the work of 1897 was still more convincing, showing the average content of sugar in the beet juice to be sixteen and four-tenths per cent, with a co-efficient of purity of 84. "No such average of excellence has been shown in Europe, and only one state, so far as I can learn, has exceeded it, and that by only one-tenth of a per cent."

"The three physical conditions that influence the growth of sugar beets are temperature, rain and sunshine." He showed conclusively, by the means of charts, that our temperature is more favorable to the growth of sugar beets than that of either France or Germany. That the amount and distribution of rain fall was favorable for their growth, and that the maximum and minimum amount of sunshine came at just the season to produce the best results in the growth of the beet.

He stated in a concise manner the course which should be taken by the farmers of Michigan, and also the advantages and disadvantages of engaging in this industry.

Prof. Smith followed with a thoroughly practical talk on "The Culture of Sugar Beets." By samples he showed the kind of beets best adapted for the production of sugar. It should possess three characteristics—it should be small, conical, and grow almost entirely beneath the ground.

The sugar beet will grow on a variety of soils, either sandy loam or clay loam, but black muck does not produce good results. An open, porous soil is best adapted for the production of sugar beets. A very important factor is to have the fertility in the soil evenly distributed. A deep soil is essential; here is where subsoiling often pays well. To reduce the expense of cultivation and thinning it is very important that the rows should be straight. From fifteen to twenty pounds of seed to the acre should be used that you may be sure of a thick, even stand in the rows; there is no economy in sowing a small amount of seed. As soon as the young plant shows four leaves, and the roots get to be about the size of a straw, or a little larger, they should be thinned. From observation he has found that it takes about from seventy to eighty hours of work to thin an acre of sugar beets. Frequent and shallow cultivation are essential. The best time to harvest is when the outside leaves begin to turn yellow. H. W. M.  
(To be concluded next week.)

**At the College.**

Miss Ruth Lowe is visiting her sister Gertrude Lowe, '01.

Dr. Kedzie spent Saturday and Sunday at Vermontville.

A large number of guests visited the cooking school last week.

Mr. Shoemith, '01, received a visit from his mother last week.

Miss Amy Vaughn's sister Blanche, from Ionia, is visiting her.

The Misses Graham are receiving a visit from their mother this week.

Mrs. C. J. Monroe visited her daughter Lucy during the Round-up.

W. J. Keep, of Detroit, was the guest of his son, Henry Keep, Saturday.

Miss Blanche Huhn spent a few days with her sister in Ann Arbor last week.

Dr. Geo. A. Waterman received a visit from his father during the Round-up.

Miss Lou Pierce, '01, spent Saturday and Sunday with her parents in Laingsburg.

Vesta Woodberry, '01, entertained her parents and brother Leroy, during the institute.

Mrs. Stiles Kennedy, of St. Louis, was the guest of Miss McDermott during the institute.

S. J. Kennedy, '99, was called home yesterday by the serious illness of his grandfather.

Mr. T. C. Taylor of Almont, was the guest of his daughter, Russel Taylor, '01, last week.

Mrs. Dunston, who is visiting her daughter Nellie and son Wayne Dunston, '01, this week, will remain with them a week longer.

Mrs. Mayo and her daughter Nellie were entertained by Mrs. Beal during the Institute.

Miss Maud McLend, '01, received a visit from her mother and friend, Miss Townsend, from Ionia last week.

Prof. Weil and Messrs. Westcott and Leonard attended the mechanical institute in Detroit Thursday and Friday.

During the Round-up note books were furnished to everyone gratis by the *Michigan Fruit Grower and Practical Farmer*.

Last Tuesday, in Lansing, was organized the National Shropshire Record Association, with Prof. H. W. Mumford as secretary.

The next meeting of King's Daughters will be held with Mrs. Babcock tomorrow afternoon—text "Judge;" lesson, seventh chapter of Matthew; leader, Mrs. Dean.

Last Thursday, several of the faculty ladies attended the thimble party given by Mrs. A. D. Hagadorn, Mrs. J. W. Hagadorn and Mrs. A. A. Nichols, of Lansing.

Y. W. C. A. meeting next Wednesday evening at 6:30 in Abbot Hall parlors; Miss Gertrude Lowe, leader. Subject, "Our temptations and their conquests." Heb. 4:1-8.

Dr. and Mrs. Edwards entertained in honor of President Chute last Thursday evening. The guests were Dr. Kedzie, Dr. Beal, Professors Taft, Vedder, Woodworth, Holdsworth, Noble and Wheeler, and Mr. Gunson.

When the governor arose to speak at the round-up Friday evening, he was greeted by the students with the following yell:

"Who is he? who is he?  
P-i-n-g-r-ee  
The biggest friend of M. A. C."

The sophomore agriculturals were just few enough in number to accommodate the sophomore girls on a sleighing party last Friday evening. Mrs. Bacon chaperoned the merry crowd to the Okemos hotel, where an oyster supper was served, after which dancing was the principal amusement.

**Colleges and Exchanges.**

During the last six years sixty-five men have worked their way through Yale.—*Ex.*

Great Britain has eleven universities with a total of 334 professors and 13,400 students.—*Ex.*

It is probable that Rush Medical College will be affiliated with the University of Chicago, June 1, 1898.

Johns Hopkins University is to have a new gymnasium that will contain the largest baseball cage in the country.

After commencement a party of Princeton undergraduates, with Prof. Scott, of Princeton Geological Department, will go on a six weeks' geological expedition to the Bad Lands of Southern Dakota.

Dr. Louis K. Seaman, president of the Cornell Club, of New York City, has donated a solid silver cup weighing 200 ounces to be competed for annually by American college rowing crews, Cornell to hold the cup this year. Dr. Seaman's purpose in donating the cup is to see an American Henley inaugurated at Saratoga, Poughkeepsie, New London, or any suitable rowing course.



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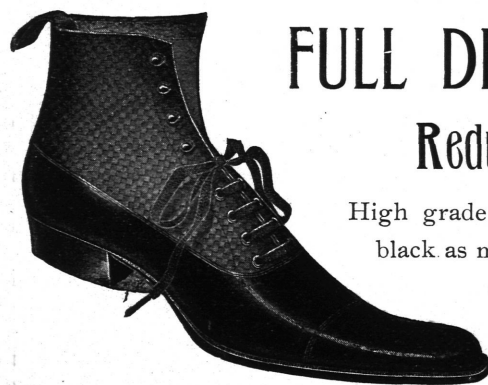
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