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# CATALOGUE <br> Products of Michigan IN THE <br> CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION OF ALL NATIONS <br> A. $T$ 

FAIRMOUNT PARK, PHILADELPHIA.

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## THE FOREST. .



PRODUCTS OF MICHIGAN AT THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

BY PROF. W. J. BEAL OF THE STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

This collection consists of :
First-Cross sections of trunks of our native trees and some prominent introduced species, all of which grow to be over six inches in diameter. The sections, about sixty-five in number, are from seven inches to two and one-half feet in diameter (in one instance reaching seven and one-half feet), and about one and a half inches thick or long.

Second-A collection of about one hundred and forty blocks and twigs, not over six inches in diameter by about six inches in length, with bark mostly on them. Some of these specimens are of shrubs, quite small, not orer one-fourth of an inch in diameter. One-sixth of one side of these blocks is planed off vertically; an oblique section is made upon the same side toward the top, leaving the upper surface a little more than half the diameter.

Third-A collection of polished boards, eight by sixteen inches, and a half inch in thickness, in cases where the trees were of sufficient size to admit of it. From smaller trees and shrubs the boards are ten inches long, and of a varying width. The number of boards of each species varies from one to twenty, according to the importance, beanty or peculiarities of the species. These boards are as unlike each other as is possible to find them, for the purpose of exhibiting the wood in all its peculiarities.

Fourth - There are some specimens of other dimensions not uniform in shape, size or finish. These include samples of the valuable hard woods, as oak, hickory, etc., cut in a variety of shapes. The collection includes knots, uatural grafts of roots and trunks, oak sticks with deer's antlers imbedded in them, etc. For a detailed account consult the following list.

Fifth—Samples of seeds and cones; a quart or more of about fifty species.

## THE LIST OF SPECIMENS.

Each specimen of wood has a number cut on the back or under side or end. This is to aroid any mistake in case a label is rubbed off and lost or obscured in any way.

Placed on or tied to each specimen is a label containing its number, corresponding to the number in this list; also the Latin name, the common name (if it has one), the locality where it grew, and the name of the donor.

The names are arranged as they succeed each other in Gray's Manual of Botany, as follows:

| Number. | Latin Name. | Common Name. | Size and Shape. | Locality. | Donor's Name. | Remarks. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

THE CONFUSION IN 工IAMES OF TREES,
and especially of shrubs, as used in rarious parts of the State, is often quite bewildering. This arises in a great rariety of ways among those who have little observation or no knowledge of botany.

The first one on the list is called by some "whitewood" and "tulip-tree," by others "poplar." The latter mame is also used for several other species of trees.

Two species of trees are indiscriminately spoken of as "the soft maple." The names of our oaks are a good deal mixed up. This is true of the scientific descriptions as well as of the common names. We have seven species of birch, five of which are trees. Two or three of them are known as "yellow birch " in different sections of the State. Two others are indiscriminately called "the white birch."

Hardly any one, unless a botanist, pretends to know the species of our willows or poplars and cottonwoods. Two or three different species of pine are known in different parts of the State as "scrub pine," "gray pine," "buckwheat pine," "black pine," "jack pine." Of course there is still greater confusion of names and want of any common name anong some of the shrubs and

## THE RARE TREES.

Some kinds are plenty enough in a few localities, yet quite rare in most parts of the State, while others are never very abundant any where, but scattered here and there over a large extent of territory. I have been unable to find the cucumber tree (Magnolia acuminata) in the State. I have heard of it in a number of places, but when hunted up it prored to be the whitewood, tulip tree, or one of the cottonwoods.

It may exist in some of the southern counties. It forms a beautiful and peculiar shade tree, standing our climate quite well in some sections.

The paw paw is an interesting shrub, with a trunk of soft greenish wood, nmetimes six inches in diameter. The leaves are simple, long and drooping. It fruits in several counties as far north as Ionia. The fruit looks some`like a banana, only it is larger and straighter.

The Ohio Buckeye (Aesculus glabra) is found sparingly along the south part of the State. Its appearance is in every way inferior to the horse chestnut, which is cultivated from Asia.

The striped maple and the mountain maple both attain the size of large shrubs. They are rather rare along streams and in rich woods in the center and northern parts of the State.

The box elder, honey maple, or ash-leared maple (Negundo aceroides), grows sparingly in the south half of the lower peninsula along streams. It does not generally make a straight, nice tree in our State, but farther south and west of us it thrives better, and is sometimes recommended for cultiration for timber.

The red bud or Judas tree (Cercis C'anadensis) attains the diameter of six or eight inches in the south tier of counties in rich soil. Where hardy, it is worthy of cultivation, on account of its red purple flowers, which appear quite early in spring before the leares.

The Kentucky coffee tree is not well known by the mass of the people. It is remarkable for its few thick, stumpy limbs and large compound leaves. The bark is quite rough. The tree sometimes bears large, thick, heary pods an inch and a half wide by four inches in length, containing several hard beans the size of lima beans.

It grows in the south part of the State to Ionia, and sometimes attains a diameter of eighteen inches. The wood is rose colored, showing the grain well.

The honey locust is still more limited in its growth. It is found in rich woods in the south tier of counties, especially along the rivers Raisin and Kalamazoo. The pods are often eight inches long, an inch wide, and quite thin. The tree usually bears branching thorns, but sometimes no thorns are produced. It is raluable for hedges.

Two species of mountain ash grow in the north part of the State, sometimes attaining a diameter of eight inches or more.

The pepperidge, known also as sour gum tree, tupelo, grows about the margins of swamps in the south part of the State. The wood is usually very difficult to split, but some of it splits easily. The limbs stand out horizontally in a peculiar manner, some like those of the beech. The leaves turn bright crimson in autumu. The tree becomes twenty inches or more in diameter, and is worthy of use as an ornamental tree.

There are two elders scattered all over the State, one bearing a flat cluster of black berries, the other a conical cluster of red berries.

The largest specimen of elder comes from Grand Traverse, and is about five inches in diameter.

The red ash and green ash are both doubtful species. They are rather rare, small trees, found along streams. They resemble white ash too closely.

Sassafras is well known, usually as a shrub, but I hear of it over two feet through in the south and in the southwest part of the State in quite a number of places, and in one case in Allegan county four feet four inches in diameter.

The moose wood or leatherwood has the softest wood and the toughest bark of any woody plant in the State. It sometimes attains a diameter of two and a half inches.

The Shepherdia is one of the rarest shrubs in the State, growing along the margins of lakes on gravelly banks. It bears insipid yellowish red berries ty size of currants. The leaves are corered with rusty scales, especially on te under side.

The hackberry, sugarberry, nettle tree is sparingly found as far north as Midland, and perhaps considerable farther, two feet or more in diameter. I have met but few people who knew the correct name for it. In three counties I hear it called shittim wood. I have often been asked about it. It has rough bark, which turns over in thin rolls. The tree looks some like its cousins, the elms, having its simple leares in two rows along opposite sides of the stem the same as
elms. The tree bears small sweet berries the size of peas. The wood is of little value except for firewood.

The red mulberry is a rare tree, never growing in groves or clusters that I have heard of in our State. It has milky juice, attains a diameter of nearly two feet. The wood is yellowish and pretty. It grows in rich woods in the southeru part of the State.

The western shell bark hickory (Carya sulcata) is the one bearing very large nuts with thick shells of a dull yellowish color. It thrives only in the southeast part of the State, so far as I can learn.

The chestnut is confined to the highest land in the southeast part of the State in limited quantity, in Oakland, Washtenaw, Wayne, Monroe and St. Clair counties. It grows well when planted on the sandy land at the Agricultural College, one of the coldest portions of our State.

The white birch (Betula alba) is found north of the central part of the southern peninsula. The leaves are small, triangular; the bark is white, not peeling into rolls very freely.

The paper or canoe birch (Betula papyracea) also has a white outer bark, which peels freely in thick or thin layers from around the tree. The leaves are larger. It is often confounded with Betula alba, both going by the name of white birch.

The balsam poplar grows in the southern peninsula, but scattering, sometimes attaining a diameter of two or even four feet.

The gray or scrub pine (Pinus Banksiana) grows from south of Lake Michigan along the western part of the State to the northern part. It also grows along the eastern side, especially to the north, and occasionally on poor land north of the central part.

The yellow pine (Pinus mitis) I hear of at Ludington and Elk Rapids. It doubtless occurs in other portions of the State.

White spruce is quite rare. Our fine sample comes from Ludington. It grows in swamps at the north.

Black spruce grows common in swamps at the north, but disappears a little south of Lansing.

Balsam fir is found with spruce and arbor vitae sparingly, but does not get as far south as these trees. It is a most beautiful tree while young, but when twenty or more years old it begins to grow slowly, lose its lower limbs and look forlorn.

White cedar or cypress (Cupressus thyoides). I have looked and inquired in vain for this beautiful tree, but can get no trace of it in Michigan.

Arbor vitæ is very common in the swamps at the north, and is usually known as white cedar. It makes our telegraph poles and many fence posts. I think it is over rated as an ornamental tree, especially on thin sandy land. It is a good tree to trim into ornamental hedges.

Red cedar is found in quite limited quantity along streams and about lakes, here and there all over the State, at least in the southern peninsula. The best trees are nearly all gone. Its timber is a great favorite for pails and tubs and other purposes on account of its color, odor and durability. It grows quite fast with good culture, and even with its brown color in winter is a good tree to plant for ornament.

Among the

## MOST COMMON TREES

of the State stand the beech and sugar maple. They are all over the southern peninsula on what is known as timbered land. They are well known everywhere by the same common names for their valuable fire wood. Red beech grows among other trees and has much heart wood; white beech is the same kind of tree grown in more exposed places. There is a similar difference in our species of hickory and American eln. Beech and maple are very perishable when exposed to the changes of the weather.

The sugar maple grows on good land. It is used for wagon axletrees, shoelasts, shoe-pegs, ox-yokes, some parts of chairs, for boards and timber not exposed to weather. Sugar is made of the sap. Much of the sugar maple in the north part of the State is curly or birds-eye. It is very nice for furniture and for finishing buildings and railway coaches, especially when used as a reneer. It is a prominent and favorite shade tree.

The white oak is another very valuable tree, found in great abundance in most parts of the southern peninsula. It disappears as we go north among the forests of pine. It is one of our most valuable trees for a great many purposes; for floors, doors and furniture, especially when cut to show the silver grain or medullary rays. It is much used for rails, posts, railroad ties, bridges, planks and hewn timbers, piles, ship building and many other uses. Some of it is rery tough, and valuable on this account.

White ash is also widely distributed, prominent and well known all over the State, except limited localities. It stands without a rival for farm implements, for cabinet ware, oars, for floors, for finishing off churches and dwelling houses. It is remarkable for its elasticity, strength and beauty. It grows rapidly to a large tree.

Black walnut is still quite abundant in some parts of the State. It disappears as we go north into the pine timber. Its great value is well known to all for furniture, finishing houses inside. The price has rapidly increased within a few years. The fashion for walnut has not abated.

Black cherry, the timber of which is red, is found with black walnut and farther north. It is not very abundant nor so large as the waluut, oak or white ash. It is not so much used for furniture and finishing churches as formerly. Much school furniture is made of cherry. Perhaps one reason why it is not so fashionable as formerly is that it can be so easily imitated by staining white pine, which is very common and more easily worked. It is much like Mahogany.

Vast forests of nice white pine give Michigan the highest rank as a lumbering State. This is either scattered with other timber north of a line running through Lansing, or in some places it forms large tracts as alnost the only timber. The uses of pine are almost endless. It is a general favorite.

Rock or white elm is a very valuable timber on account of its toughness. It is found in the same country with pine and farther south. Large, straight, beautiful trees are found, some of which will make good axe-helves, wagon spokes, fills, farm implements, and it is fit to use in any place where strength and toughness are required.

Shag bark hickory and one or two others which rank as species are very valuable for wagon-makers, especially the second growth, or those trees which grow in exposed places. It is widely distributed, but seldom makes a very large tree.

Black ash is gaining favor. Some of it is considered equal or superior to
chestnut for cabinet ware. It becomes a large tree on rich low land in most parts of the southern peninsula. It has long been used for barrel hoops and bottoming chairs and making baskets. It grows rapidly.

This is not intended as a complete work on forestry. For a fuller account see a valuable work called "Forest Trees for Shelter, Ornament and Profit," by Arthur Bryant, Sr.

## GREAT WASTE.

To the best of my knowledge, lumbering has always been overdone in this State. It is in most places very slovenly and wastefully done. Labor is so high and lumber so cheap that the best is culled here and there, a few trees. The tops and refuse are left on the ground. They are very likely to burn in a year or two and destroy the rest of the standing timber. The fire does not stop liere, but runs in and destroys the adjacent timber which has been left for future use. It is a great pity that this fearful destruction by fire is not or cannot in some way be prevented.

## HIGH TREES.

The exact height of our tallest trees in most cases is not known. They are to be found in some congenial spots where the ground is favorable for a thick growth, in a slight sag in the ground. At Clam Lake an old lumberman. informed me that he could furnish spars of pine $1 \% 5$ feet long and not over two feet through at the butt. He had cut them 200 feet long.

## LARGE TREES.

Within my recollection a large part of Southern Michigan, which is now in the form of arable land, has been cleared of timber. Our grandfathers, at great labor and expense, cut down, rolled into heaps, and burned the timber from thousands of acres in New York, because they must have room for corn and wheat and meadow. Our fathers did and are still doing the same thing for Michigan. Educated in this way, brought up in the woods, where timber is too plenty, as a people, we have been taught to undervalue timber. There are now living, men who can see no beauty in a tree, except for the cords of wood or loads of lumber, or the hundreds of rails it will make. The lovely elm, with all its grace and beauty, well styled the queen of American trees, shades the border of his meadow, and is a muisance. He cuts it down. Our large, grand old trees have not been saved, partially because of this lack of love for them. In many places it would be impossible to save them. They would not stand the storms alone when their fellow trees were cut away. In 100 or 200 years it is likely our successors will have and care for large samples of trees which have grown more stocky in exposed places. One of the interesting things now to do is to sare what we can and make a record of the size and position of any large trees in Michigan.

We have no written history recording the size and peculiarities of our forest trees. Below I hare arranged in a table the name of the tree, the diameter, the locality of the tree, the name of the person giving the information. It is not nearly so full nor so accurate as I should like to make it.

The first part consists of our native trees, arranged with the common names in alphabetical order.

| Common Name. | Diameter of Tree. | Locality. | Authority. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ash (White). | 51/2 feet | Saugatuck, Allegan Co. | Post. |
| Black Ash.. |  | Redford, Wayne Co | J. D. Perry. |
| Birch. | 3 feet 6 inches..-.-------- | Hersey, Osceola Co .-........-- | W. J. Beal. |
| * Black Cherry |  | Argyle, Sanilac Co--.-.....-. | David Dunlap. |
| Box Elder. | 16 inches. | Adrian, Lenawee Co. | B. W. Steere. |
| Buttonwood | 8 feet 6 inche | Adrian, Lenawee Co. | H. E. Owen. |
| Buttonwood | 8 ft at 10 ft . above ground. | Portland, Ionia Co | W. B. Hopkins. |
| Buttonwood | 11 feet below | Grand Rapids (near.) | David Dunlap. |
| Black Walnut | 9 feet 6 inches | Reading, Hillsdale Co. | W. K. Kidder. |
| Black Walnut | 11 feet. | Allegan Co...- | Hiram Bennett. |
| Balsom Poplar | 3 feet $71 / 2$ inche | Orion, Oakland Co | Prof. R. C. Carpenter |
| Butternut. | 3 feet 9 inches | Hemlock City, Saginaw Co... | H. S. Averill. |
| Cottonwood | 3 feet 6 inches | Locke, Ingham Co | J. C. Martin. |
| Cottonwood | 6 feet | Grattan, Kent Co | Mrrs. M. A. Lessiter. |
| Cottonwood | 10 feet | Almont | Joseph Bristol. |
| Dogwood. | 912\% inches | Battle Creek | J. A. Robinson. |
| Elder (Red) | 5\%/2 inches | Traverse City. | W. N. Adsit. |
| Elder (Red) | 5 inches. | Traverse City | M. L. Leach. |
| Elm (American) | 8 feet. | Manistee. | F. L. Kerr. |
| Grape Vine | 10 inches | Sonth Lyons, Oakland | David Dunlap. |
| Grape Vine | 10 inches | Raisinville | Frank 1 tkinson. |
| Hickory (pig nut) | 3 feet. | Battle Creek | J. A. Robinson. |
| Hickory (shell bark)-- | $21 / 2$ feet | Oakwood, Oakland Co | Sloan Cooley. |
| Hickory ( 2 d growth). | 18 inches | Franklin, Oakland Co | David Broughton. |
| Honey Locust. | 2 feet | Adrian |  |
| Honey Locust. | 2 feet | Kalamazoo | H. Dale Adams. |
| Hemlock Spruce | 5 feet | Allegan Co | H. D. Post. |
| Hemlock Spruce | 4 feet 4 | Hersey, Osce | W. J. Beal. |
| Ironwood.- | 19 inche | Walton. | E. L. Frazer. |
| Ironwood | 1 foot. | Cedar Spring | Philip Dines. |
| Ironwood | 1 foot 3 in | Birmingham | A. B. Simonson. |
| Maple (sugar) | 5 feet 9 i | Ionia Co |  |
| Maple (sugar) | 6 feet | Otsego Co. |  |
| Maple (sugar) | 5 feet 3 inches | Gaylord, Otsego | Chas. L. Fuller. |
| Maple (sugar) | 4 feet 9 inches. | Ferry, Oceana Co | W. D. Webber. |
| Mulberry (red) | 1 foot 3 inches | Portland, Ionia Co | W. B. Hopkins. |
| Mulberry (red) | 1 foot 41/2 inches | Dearborn, Wayne | A. G. Gulley. |
| Oak (white) | 5 feet | Olive, Allegan | H. D. Post. |
| Oak (swamp) | 7 feet 8 inches | Yew, Wayne Co | Wm. Ford. |
| Oak (white) | 7 feet | Johnstown, Barry C | W. K. Vanryckle. |
| Oak (white) | 8 feet 4 inches | Little Salt River.- |  |
| Pine (white) | 62/2 feet | Walton. | E. L. Fraz |
| Prickly Ash | 4 inches | South Lyons | John J. McWhorton. |
| Pepperidge | 2 feet 3 | Rollin, Lenawee Co | Norman Andress. |
| Red Cedar. | 3 feet | North Port | W. W. Tracs. |
| Sassafras | 2 feet | Little Prairie Ronde, Cass Co. | H. Dale Adams. |
| Sassafras. | 4 feet 4 inches | Saugatuck, Allegan Co. | H. D. Post. |
| Tamarack | 3 feet | Lansing, Ingham | Truman |
| Tamarack | 3 feet 4 inches | May, Tuscola Co | Jas. B. Crosby. |
| White Cedar | 4 feet. | Cedar River |  |
| White Cedar | 4 feet. |  |  |
| White Cedar | $51 / 2$ feet | Walton | E. L. Frazer: |
| White Wood | 6 feet. | Vevay, Ingham Co | C. C. Walker. |
| White Wood | 6 feet | Mtonroe Co | H. D. Post. |
| Apple Tree | 1 foot 11 inches | Decatur, Van Bure | C. H. Morris. |
| Apple Tree | 2 feet 6 inches. | Prairie Ronde | Geo. G. Crose. |
| Apple Tree | 1 foot 5 inches | Schoolcraft, Kalamazoo Co | Hosea Cox. |
| Apple Tree | 1 foot 9 inches | Concord | Frank A. Rar. |
| Apple Tree | 3 feet 3 inches | Monroe | Edwin Willits. |
| Ailanthus. | 1 foot 6 inches | Mason, Lenaw | B. H. Pennington. |
| Ailanthus | 2 feet 1 inch | Farmington, Oakland | P. Dean Warner. |
| Osage Orang | 8 inches | Climax | H. Dale Adams. |
| Pear Tree | $31 / 3$ feet |  | Edwin Willets. |
| $\dagger$ Weeping Willow. | 4 feet 6 inches | Adr | S. E. Graves. |

[^0]a half miles south of Almont village. The above items in reference to the cottonwood are furnished by the donor, Mr. Joseph Bristol.

The large specimen board of whitewood or tulip tree came from a tree cut some years ago. The tree made 5,060 feet of lumber. These items are given by John N. Heth, Birmingham.

I am informed of another whitewood tree cut in Shelby which made 5,000 feet of lumber; one board was four and a half feet wide.

The following is taken from the Lansing Republican of April 18, 1876, over the initials G. S. T. :
"I send you statement of logs cut by S. R. Sanford, of Muskegon, a man well known in this State, whose figures are to be relied on. They were scaled merchantable, -that is, all defects were taken out. Had they been scaled at surface they would have shown much larger figures. Take, for example, the first tree. The butt thrown out, it scaled 1,186 feet. Three logs scaled 5,520 feet, and nearly 2,000 feet left in the woods, making nearly 9,000 feet in this one tree.
"The following is a statement of the merchantable scale of twenty trees, cut by S. R. Sanford in the town of Belvidere, Montcalm county, and scaled by William Durno for John White, M. P., of Canada, who owns the land and is lumbering at Grand Haven :
"One tree in 10 -feet lengths, 1,186 feet, cut off from butt, 3 logs scaled 5,520 feet; diameter at top 44 inches. One tree in 10 -feet lengths, 1,252 feet cut off from butt, 3 logs, scaled 5,471 feet; diameter at top 42 inches. One tree in 8 -feet lengths, $98 \%$ feet cut off from butt, 3 logs, scaled 4,683 feet; diameter at top 40 inches. One same length, 974 feet off butt, 4 logs, scaled 4, 869 feet; diameter at top 31 inches.


A total of 85 logs, scaling $10 \%, 455$ feet. The largest log scaled (merchantable) 2,025 feet; several scaled 1, 700 feet and over; and 200 logs scaled an arerage of over 900 feet each log."

The logs were mostly cork pine, $i$. e., a sort of white pine with wood very soft and nice to work.

## VALUABLE TREES.

Some trees prove of great value becanse of the peculiarity of the grain or color. If I am rightly informed, a walnut tree in Potterville sold for $\$ 1,000$, as the
wood was in beautiful waves. It was made into reneering. Mr. J. W. King, of Lansing, bought a black walnut tree seven feet through in Brookfield. He sold it for nearly $\$ 1,200$ to be cut up into venecring in New York. Mr. H. D. Post, of Saugatuck, Allegan Co., tells me of a blistered walnut, very dark in color, which lay for some years in the water near Grand Rapids. The owner cut it into veneering for his own use, after refusing $\$ 2,000$ for it.
Doubtless many a valuable $\log$ has been cut into fire-wood, or rolled into a log-heap and burned, or sawed into boards for a hog-pen by ignorant people not knowing its real worth.
At Grand Rapids I learned of a black cherry with very dark wood which was shipped to Central America, and from there slipped back to this country as good mahogany.
In the north part of the State, as at Otsego and Petoskey, there is some very fine curly and bird's eye maple. Considerable quantities are going to Europe. Some choice trees of rock elm, white oak, and white ash are also going to Europe, besides to nearly all parts of our own country, either in the unfinished state or after being first manufactured into some articles of furniture.

## NATURAL GRAFTING

is very common with various kinds of roots, and not uncommon with the branches of trees and shrubs.

We send one or two small samples of root grafting and some of top grafting as found in the natural state.
In Branch county stand two trees, twelve feet apart, each about twelve inches through. They run up twelve feet, when one starts off horizontally and strikes the other, when they grow together in one body. I heard of a specimen, perhaps not now standing, two pines, about four feet apart, diameters twenty-six and twenty inches respectively. About sixteen feet from the ground they are joined by a tie six inches in diameter. Abore the point of union the smaller tree becomes the largest,
Mr. George Rowell, of Bemington, Shiawassee Co., writes of two beeches now growing on his farm. They are about eighteen inches in diameter near the ground, thrifty and straight. About twenty feet above the ground they are joined together. The trunks are nearly covered with the names of persons who have made them a visit, some of them dating back thirty jears. I should say of these beeches, which go to the Centennial, "united we stood, united we fell."

Mr. L. B. Peck, of Muskegon, writes: "On the farm of William H. Hubbard, in the township of Ferry (Reed P. O.), Oceana county, is a specimen of natural grafting. Two trees, standing some fifteen feet apart, are united together some ten feet high, forming from thence upward a perfect single top, with a smooth, round, natural trunk. Having seen it but a few moments, I am not able to give a very precise description, - not even to name the variety of timber, but I think the two are of the same."
Mr. E. J. Shirts, of Shelby, Oceana Co., sends a drawing and description of two sugar maples in his section grown together. The larger tree stands up straight, and is about two feet in diameter. The smaller tree is fifty feet from the larger one, and is about one foot in diameter. The small one, some eight feet from the ground, is bent over and touches the larger one where the graft occurs, thirty feet abore the ground. At the point of union the large tree is twenty inches and the small one six inches in diameter.
I have looked many times at forest trees of different genera which had appar-
ently grown together by root, trunk or limbs, but on cutting into them I never found the least union of the wood.

## KNOTS.

Mr. Warren Brown, Flint, writes as follows in reference to a huge oak knot which he donates: "The tree is nearly three feet at the butt. The wart is ten feet up the tree and is sound as a mut. I should have it made into a punch bowl, neatly carved. This wart goes round the tree within ten inches. Around the tree over the knot the tree is in circumference about twenty-five feet."

Sanford Keeler, Superintendent of the Flint \& Pere Marquette Railroad, sends a portion of a pine tree which made a complete turn around and then grew on straight. The curl was about 30 feet from the ground and there was six inches in diameter.

Hon. J. Webster Childs sends a mallet made of a black ash knot. It is well made and is a beautiful specimen, showing a variety of faces or sides of the grain.

Mr. V. G. Canfield, Lansing, gives a cut from a knot of black walnut. One side we have polished; the other shows the bark.

## DEER'S ANTLER IN A TREE.

A part of one is imbedded in an oak rail from a tree two feet in diameter, where it remained some years before it was discorered. By estimate the horn was about nine feet from the ground when the tree was standing. This was sent by Augustus Schmidt, of Kalamazoo, at the suggestion of H. Dale Adams.
A. B. Wetherbee, of Cass Comnty, sends the following : The deer's horn in this case is about 16 inches long and has two branches, one projecting obliquely up alongside, and the other passing horizontally into and through the heart of the tree. The point of the upper branch is perfect; the lower one is somewhat damaged, and the base of the horn, fixed in the sap-wood of the tree, shows proofs of its former attachment to the head of the deer. The tree is perfectly sound, and is an ordinary white oak, 22 inches in diameter. It was first noticed by the early settlers about 36 years ago, when the tree was but eight or ten inches in diameter, with the horn projecting apparently through the center ; the points disappeared about ten years ago, and when the tree was cut, March 7, $18 \%$, only a small portion of the bone attached to the horn was visible.

The writer remembers seeing a specimen at the University of Michigan much like the one sent by Mr. Wetherbee.

In all these cases we suppose some one hung the antler on the limb of a tree out of the reach of wolves and dogs, or to place it where he could find it on some future occasion.

Allen \& Co., Lansing, send a model of their new patent window blind made of the rich, beautiful wood of staghorn sumach.

## WHAT TREES TO PLANT.

It may seem strange to hear of raising trees for timber in Michigan, but our people will soon begin to raise sone kinds, and some of us will live to see it in all probability. So far as we can judge now our best trees to raise for timber are white ash, hickory, black walnut, white pine, white oak, European larch, and chestmut. An acre of timber raised, cultivated and properly cared for is of much more value than an acre of forest trees of the same species.

At the Agricultural College we have begun in a small way to raise some of our native trees, some foreign ones also, to see which will prove of most value for future generations to grow for profit, shelter and ornament.

We all know that our forests are of great value and that they are

## RAPIDLY DISAPPEARING.

Maine was but a few years ago a great lumbering State. Her valuable pine is now about all gone. The same is true of Northern New York. In Pennsylvania, at the present rate, all the good timber will be gone in three years. Of course some of it will be kept longer. Michigan is now the great headquarters for valuable lumber. Two-thirds of the best in the markets of New York, Philadelphia and Boston goes from Michigan. Some of it goes to Germany and Great Britain.

Besides the demand at the East, Michigan supplies immense quantities of lumber to the cities and prairies of the southwest.

No other country of its size on this continent or any other has so much hard and soft wood valuable for hewing and for boards as the northern half of the southern peninsula of Michigan.

## THE FORESTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

It is human nature for us all to praise our own country. Even the poor men of Lapland and Iceland do this. To comprehend the relative importance of Michigan timber, let us take a glance at the forests of Great Britain. Great Britain and Ireland contain 121,260 square iniles of land, Michigan 60,000, a little less than one-half as much as Great Britain. She has one species of basswood not so good as ours; one maple not over twenty feet high; one cherry, from ten to twenty feet high; one small ash, two elms, two poplars, one beech, which grows very large but not very high (sometimes ninety feet around), one small white birch, one species of pine, by no means a match for our white pine, a species of oak which sometimes grows to a great size (seventy feet in circumference). But the trees in many places there do not grow as thickly as they do here. They branch out low. They are magnificent trees for a park, a kind of second growth, but not very good for $\log$ s of hewn or sawed timber.

Great Britain, we see, has about ten species of trees natives of her soil. Michigan, with half the territory, has about ninety species, nine times as great a variety. Of course so old a country has introduced a great many species from other climates. Great Britain lias no white wood (tulip tree), no white or red cedar, 110 walnuts or hickories. Michigan has six species of maple of tree size, a basswood, a white wood, honey locust, Kentucky coffee tree, two cherries, a pepperidge, five species of ash, a sassafras, three elms, a hackberry, a mulberry, a buttonwood, black walnut, butternut, six hickories, about twelve oaks, a chestnut, a beech, five tree birches, four or six willows of tree size, six poplars, five or more pines, four spruces, one larch, one arbor vitæ, and a red cedar.

## THE FORESTS OF SOUTH AMERICA.

I have never had the privilege of a risit to tropical climes, but I have read theremarks of others who have. I have lately had a long visit from Dr. J. B. Steere, of our own State, who has spent over five years in a trip around the world, passing across South America in the widest place, along the Amazon, visiting some of China, the tropical islands east and south of the Hindostan, Egypt, France, Great Britain, etc. During all these five years he has been collecting birds, land shells, plants, etc. He has been in the forests a great deal of the time. He is a very good botanist. In all his travels he saw no forests to compare with the grandeur of our northern forests of pines. In the tropics there are 6,000 species of trees on a territory where we should find sixty species, 100 times as great a variety there as here. There might there be one, two or
three trees of a kind on an acre. As the climate along the Amazon is always mild, the leaves are always on the trees and always dying. There is nothing bleak as our winter; there is no fresh, universal thrifty green like our June.

Dr. Stecre saw some large trees now and then six to seven feet in diameter: one grove of Brazil nut trees three feet through and trunks eighty feet high on the Upper Paru river. They stood as thick as sugar maples stand in some parts of our State. All the valuable and fragrant woods he noticed have only a very small heart (the only valuable part) surrounded by an immense growth of sap wood of no value. The best of the timber in this State for boards and hewing grows thick and tall and straight, usually much of it good and of a few kinds on a single acre. Where the soil is not fiavorable, the trees are more scattering, broader, crooked, and less valuable.

## A. THOROUGH SURVEY OF THE STATE

in reference to its trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants, with some fine illustrations, would be of great interest and value in many respects. This has been strongly impressed upon my mind more especially while engaged in making a collection for the centennial. The timber which is large or most valuable has already been cut away in many of the older parts of the State. While facts can be easily obtained of the older settlers in reference to the trees, they should be collected and recorded by text and maps and other means. Such a work well done would not only interest men of science, but farmers, mechanics, nurserymen, all classes of intelligent persons. Massachusetts has a good report of two volumes lately revised for a second edition.

## THE DIFFICULTIES OF COLLECTING

good specimens of such a great variety of trees and shrubs in so short a time with no money to pay for them have been very great. Many of the specimens are not known by any one. but a good botanist. Every body was asked through the State press to give information and to help about making a collection. The invitation was so general, and the people so numerous that nearly all waited for others. Many who replied very generously offered valuable aid in getting fine specimens, but when asked, most of these gave the matter no further attention or found some good excuse for not complying with the request. Some were very slow. In many places the roads were very bad nearly all winter. After being offered specimens, then asking for them, and again being assured they would certainly be sent, and then several letters written to hurry up and encourage the person, I often found as the time approached for the specimens to be ready that I must go without them or get them from some other source.

A large specimen often proved hollow or rotten and worthless, or the owner had sold the place and the new proprietor wasn't patriotic.

One promises to get forest seeds. He gets them, but when too late to get them from other sources, they are spoiled by some accident.

One man offers, without price, a nice apple tree which blew over the summer previous. He is asked for it, and replies, "I could receive from ten to twelve dollars for it for turning purposes. Now if you will, or can through your influence and business, assist me to get a pass to the Centennial, I will ship you the tree. Let me hear from you soon.",

Another man is sure he can get a nice ailanthus, but it is not on his place. He tries, but the man's wife doesn't want to spare it. He was sorry he had said anything about furnishing the tree. So was I.

A Kentucky coffee tree was promised, as the owner had two nice ones. When asked, after some delay, he finds another man who is willing to furnish a tree,
which, fortunately, he is prompt to do. All kinds of inquiries were made by letter. I mention one, "what would be the prospect for making noney at the Centennial by a brass band made up of nine brothers?"

But there was

## A BRIGHT SIDE

to the labor of making the collection. It gave the writer an opportunity to learn more about the flora of our State, which so abounds in interesting things.

Quite a number of men deserve especial mention for their sacrifice and prompt response to a call for specimens.
L. H. Foster, Ludington, deserves great credit for supplying eight fine birch logs of three species; also logs of white spruce, mountain ash, and others.

Hosea Cox, of Schoolcraft, with no delay went fifteen miles and obtained at his own expense a large red cedar $\log$ for the Centennial.
S. Alexander, of Birmingham, deserves mention here for promptness in sending valuable blocks of willows and oaks.

Mr. C. E. Sumner, of Monroe Co., also furnished at considerable trouble and expense several fine specimens.
Joseph Bristol, of Almont, furnished the largest tree, a cottonwood, which was costly to handle.

Israel Pennington and son were very self-sacrificing in going a long way in muddy time to deliver, without charge, trunks of nice trees set for ornament on their own place years before.

Warren Brown, of Flint, was one of the first to respond to the call by furnishing the huge knot referred to in another place.

Mr. George Rowell employed ten men to help get the twin beeches down and to the railroad.
A. B. Wetherbee, Cass Co., delivered at the railroad with rery short notice the choice sample of oak containing the buck's horn.

Hon. O. M. Barnes, of Lansing, was very prompt in furnishing whaterer was asked along the Jackson, Lansing \& Saginaw Railroad.

Perhaps others deserve especial notice for promptness and work in this good cause, but space hardly permits a special notice of every person.

Most of the specimens of trees and shrubs were collected and prepared at the expense of the Agricultural College.

Especial mention is due to the officers of the Flint \& Pere Marquette Railway for granting free transit for myself and for specimens which were collected along their railroad.

The same acknowledgment should here be made to the officers of the Michigan Central Railway and all their leased lines, to Detroit, Lansing \& Lake Michigan Railway, and to the officers of the Detroit \& Milwaukee Railway, and the Grand Rapids \& Indiana Railway, and Chicago \& Lake Huron Railway.
LIST OF SPECIMENS.

| No. | Latin Name. | Common Name. | Description. | Locality. | Donor's Name. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | Magnolia acuminata | Cucumber Tree. |  |  |  |
| 3 | * Liriodendron tulipifer | White-wood | Board 31x72 in... | Birmingham. | John N. Heith. |
| 4 | " " |  | Block 6x6 in..- | Lansing--.-- | Agricultural College. |
| 5 6 | 6 | " | Board 4x10 in <br> Board 8x16 in | Grand Rapids | Phœnix Man'fg Co. A gricultural Colle. |
| 7 | " ${ }^{\text {" }}$ | " | Boa ${ }^{\text {c/ }}$ | Lang | Agriculural ${ }^{\text {colege. }}$ |
| 8 | " | " | Seeds | " | " " |
| 9 | " | " | Board $8 \times 16$ in. | Grand Rapids | Nelson, Matter \& Co. |
| 10 | " " | " |  |  |  |
| 11 | " ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | " | " " | " " | " |
| 12 | " | " | " " | " " | " |
| 12 a | " " | " | " " | Lansing . | N. Glassbrook. |
| 12 b | " " | " | "" " |  |  |
| 14 | " ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ¢ | Pawpaw | Block 21/2x6 in. |  | Geo. E. Breck. |
| 15 | " | " " | Seeds .-. | Cassopolis . | Warren W. Reynolds. |
| 16 | " " | " " | Board 3x10 in. | Paw Paw. | Agricultural College. |
| 17 | " " | " | " | " | " " |
| 18 | " | " | " " --.. | " | " ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |
| 19 | Menispernum Canaden | Moon-seed | 6 -in by $1 / 2$-in. vine | Lansing | " |
| $\stackrel{20}{21}$ | Hypericum. | St. John's wort. |  |  |  |
| 22 | " | " ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |  |  |  |
| 23 | " | " |  |  |  |
| 24 | " | " " |  |  |  |
| $\stackrel{25}{26}$ | Tilia Americana | " ${ }^{\text {" }}$ - ${ }^{\text {c/wood }}$ | Cross section 20 in . |  |  |
| 27 | "، " | Bass-wood | 6x6 in. block....... |  |  |
| 28 | " " | " | 4x10 in. board | Grand Rapids | Phœnix Manf. Co. |
| $\stackrel{29}{30}$ | " " | " | Board 8x16 in. | Saginaw City | D. Hardin \& Co. |
| 30 31 | " " | " | Seeds - ${ }^{\text {Board } 8 \times 16}$ in | Lansing | Agricultural College. |
| 32 | " " | " | Board8x16 ". | Grand Rapids | A. A. Wilbur. <br> Nelson, Matter \& Co. |


Lis't OF SPECIMENS.-Continued.

| No. | Latin Name. | Common Name. | Description. | Locality. | Donor's Name. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 68 69 | Rhus copallina.... | Dwarf Sumac. |  |  |  |
| 69 70 | Rhus venenata..... | Poison Sumac. | Block 13/4x6 in...... Board ${ }^{3} / 4 \times 10$ in... | Lansing | Agricultural College. |
| 71 | " " | " |  | " | " ، |
| 72 | " " | " |  |  |  |
| 73 | Rhus toxicodendron | Poison Ivy | Block $6 \times 2$ in |  |  |
| 75 | " ${ }^{\text {" }}$ | :" | Board $2 \times 10$ in | Lans | Agri" |
| 76 | " " | " | " " | " | " " |
| 77 | " " | " |  |  |  |
| 78 79 | " " | Poison Oak. |  |  |  |
| 80 | Rhus aromatica. | Fragrant Sumac. | Block $6 \times 83 / 8$ in. | Point Crystal. | C. F. Wheeler. |
| 81 | Vitis.. | Grape-vine. | Cross section $53 / 4$ | Birmingham. | S. Alexander. |
| 82 83 |  |  | Block 53/4x6 in. |  |  |
| 83 84 | . | " |  |  |  |
| 85 | " | " |  |  |  |
| 86 | " | " |  |  |  |
| 87 88 | " | " | Block 18x9 in...... | Raisinville | Atkinson Bros. |
| 89 | Ampelopsis quinquefolia |  | Block 6x1/2 in...-.. |  | Agricultural College. |
| 90 |  | " | Block 6x11/4 in... | Hudson. | A.H. Seeley. |
| 91 | " " | " |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{93}$ | " ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | " ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ |  |  |  |
| 94 | " " | " ${ }^{\text {" }}$ |  |  |  |
| 95 |  |  | Block 6x1/4 in.. | Lansing. | Agricultural College. |
| 96 97 | $\begin{array}{ll} " \\ " & " \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 98 | " " |  |  |  |  |
| 99 | " " |  |  |  |  |
| 101 | Ceanothus Americanus. | New Jersey tea, red-root. | Irregular block 6 in. | Sanford. | Agricultural Colleg |
| 102 | " " |  |  |  | Agrianal College. |
| 103 | Ceanothus ovalis. | " " " |  |  |  |
| 104 | Celastrus scandens. | Bitter sweet, wax work. | Block 6x21/2 in. | Ludington. | Agricultural College. |


LIST OF SPECIMENS-Continued.


LIST OF SPECIMENS-CONTINUED.

| No. | Latin Name. | Common Name. | Description. | Locality. | Donor's Name. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 213 | Gymnocladus Canadensis | Kentucky coffee-tree. | * Board $8_{66} \mathrm{x} 16$ in......- | Macon- | Agricultural College. |
| 214 | 6 " |  |  |  |  |
| 215 | 6 6 | " 6 | " ${ }^{6}$ - | 6 | " 6 |
| 216 | " 6 | " 6 | 6 6 | 6 | 6 6 |
| 216 a | " 6 | 6 6 | " 6 | " | 6 6 |
| 217 | 66 | 6 6 | Seeds | Rollin | 6 " |
| 218 | 6 6 | 6 6 |  |  |  |
| 219 | 6 6 | 6 |  |  |  |
| 220 | 6 6 | "6 6 |  |  |  |
| 221 | " " | " " |  |  |  |
| 222 | Gleditschia triacanthos. | Honey locust. | Cross section 61/2 in..- | Adrian. | H. E. Owen. |
| 223 | "6 " | " 6 | Block 6x61/2 in..-.-.-. |  |  |
| 224 | 6 6 | 6 6 | Board 4x10 in.------- | 6 | Agricultural College. |
| 225 | 6 6 | 6 6 | " 6 | 6 |  |
| 226 | " 6 | " 6 | " 6 | 6 | " |
| 227 | " 6 | " 6 | " 6 | 6 | " 6 |
| 228 | "6 " | $6{ }^{6}$ |  |  |  |
| 229 | "6 " | " 6 |  |  |  |
| 230 | " " | $6{ }^{6}$ |  |  |  |
| 231 | Prunus Americanc. | Wild yellow or red plum | Block 5x6 in. | Orion- | R. C. Carpenter. |
| 232 | " 6 | $6{ }^{6}$ 6 ${ }^{\text {6 }}$ | Board 4x10 in.......... |  | Agricultural College. |
| 233 | 6 6 | " 6 . 6 | " 6 | 6 | " ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| 234 | " 6 | " 66 | 66 | " | " 6 |
| 235 | " ${ }^{\text {" }}$ | " 6 | " | " ---- | " 6 |
| 236 | Prunus pumila... | Dwarf cherry | Block 6x3/4 in.------- | Ludington | " ${ }^{6}$ |
| 237 | Prunus Pennsylvanica. | Wild red cherry .-. - - - - - - | Block 6x4 in..------ | Grand Ledge | " 6 |
| 238 | "6 6 | " 6 " - --....... | Board 2x10 in..-. - . | " | " 6 |
| 239 | " 6 | $6{ }^{6}$ |  |  |  |
| 240 | " 6 | " 6 |  |  |  |
| 241 | ${ }^{6}$ " | ${ }^{6}$ |  |  |  |
| 242 | Prunus Virginiana. | Choke cherry | Block 6x3 in..------- | Lansing | Agricultural College. |
| 24.3 | " ${ }^{6}$ | " 6 | Board 2x10 in..-. - | 66 |  |
| 244 | " 6 | " 6 |  |  |  |
| 245 | " 6 | 6 6 |  |  |  |
| 246 | " 6 | " |  |  |  |
| 247 | " ${ }^{\text {6 }}$ | ${ }^{6}$ |  |  |  |
| 248 | Prunus serotina | Black cherry.. | Block 6x6 in, | Lansing | Agricultural College, |

Agricultural College. Jesse Hoyt.
Phœnix M'f'g Co.
Agricultural College
D. Hardin \& Co. Nelson, Matter \& Co.


 Agricultural College.

## Agricultural College.

 East Sig $_{6}$ inaw

$\qquad$ Grand Rapids $::$
Lansing --
Lansing -
Lansing.-
Lansing. Lansing' 6 Lansing Lansing Lansing- -- -- -- -- .-. ."6 6 - " -----------------------------Cross section 24 in. - - Lansing* - .


${ }^{6}$

66
66

66
66

: $:$
-

## $\square$



 Dwarf wild rose. Block $6 x 31 / 2$ in..
Board $21 / 2 x 10$ in.

Board $2 \times 10_{6}^{6}$ in. .-.......... Scarlet fruited thorn.... $\because: \because \because \because: ~!~$烒 $:=$
$\square$
LIS' OF SPECIMENS-Continued.

| No. | Latin Name. | Common Name. | Description. | Locality. | Donor's Name. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 289 | Cratcegus.. | Hawthorn. | Board 4x10 in. | Paw Paw | G. E. Breck. |
| 290 | Py/us coronaria | American crab-apple | Block 6x3 in. | Lansing | Agricultural College. |
| 291 | " 6 | "6 " | Board $2 \times 10$ in. |  |  |
| -292 | " 6 | " ${ }^{6}$ |  | " | " |
| 204 | " 6 | " 6 |  |  |  |
| 295 | " " | " " |  |  |  |
| 296 | Pyrus arbutifolia. | Choke berry | Block 6x ${ }^{3} / 4 \mathrm{in}$. | Lansing | Agricultural College. |
| 297 298 | Pyrus Americana |  |  |  |  |
| 299 | "6 " | Mountain ash | Block 6xă in.. <br> Board 4x10 in. | Ludington. | Agricultural College. |
| 300 | " 6 | " | ، ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | " | - |
| 301 | " 6 | " 6 | ، | " | " ${ }^{\text {6 }}$ |
| 302 | " 6 | " 6 |  |  |  |
| 303 | " " | " 6 |  |  |  |
| 304 | Pyrus sambucifolia. |  |  |  |  |
| 305 | " " |  |  |  |  |
| 306 | " " |  |  |  |  |
| 307 | Amalanchier Canadensis | Shad-bush, June berry, service berry $\qquad$ | Block 6x4 in. | Lansing |  |
| 308 | " " | Shad-bush, June berry, service berry | Board 2x10 in. | Lans |  |
| 309 | " 6 | Shacl-bush,June berry, service berry $\qquad$ | " 6 | 6 | " |
| 310 | " 6 | Shad-bush, June berry, service berry | " 6 | " | 6 6 |
| 311 | " ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Shad-bush, June berry, service berry. |  |  |  |
| 312 | " " | Shad-bush, June berry, service berry. |  |  |  |
| 313 314 | Rilies cynosbati-.-. |  | Block 6x1/2 in. | Lansing | Agricultural College. |
| 315 | Rihes rotundifolium. |  | Block 6x $1 / 4$ in. | Lansing | Agricultural College. |
| 316 | Ribes lacustre. |  |  |  |  |
| 317 | Ribes prostratum. |  | Block 6x1/4 in. | Lake county | Agricultural College. |
| 318 319 | $\mathrm{F}_{6}$ /ibes floridume.- | Wild black currant | Block 6x1/2 in. | Lansing---- | "6 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |


LIST OF SPECIMENS-CONTINUED.

| No. | Latin Name. | Common Name. | Description. | Locality. | Donor's Name. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 356 | Ny/ssa multiflora. | Pepperidge sour-gum. |  |  |  |
| 357 358 | " " | " ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |
| 359 | " | " " |  |  |  |
| 360 | Smphoricarpus occizentalis | Wolf berry |  |  |  |
| 361 362 | Symphoricarpus occidentalis | W olf berry----- | Block 6 x 1/2 in.- | Lansing - | Agricultural College. |
| 363 | ". " | " " |  |  |  |
| 364 | " " | " " |  |  |  |
| 365 | Symphoricarpus racemosus | Snow-berry. |  |  |  |
| 366 | Symphoricarpus vulyaris... | Coral berry or Indian currant. |  |  |  |
| 367 | Lonicera grata. | American woodbine.....- | 6 in. $\times 1 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. | Lansing. | Agricultural College. |
| 368 | Lonicera flava--..- | Yellow honeysuckle. <br> Small honeysuckle | $6 \mathrm{in} . \mathrm{x}^{1 / 4} \mathrm{in}$. | Lansing | Agricultural College. |
| 370 | Lonicera hirsuta - | Hairy honeysuckle.-- | $6 \mathrm{in} . \mathrm{x}^{1 / 4} \mathrm{in}$. |  |  |
| 371 | Lonicera ciliata. | Fly honeysuckle. |  |  |  |
| 372 373 | Lonicera corruled. | Mountain Fly honeysuckle Swamp Fly honeysuckle. | 6 in. $x$ 3/4in. | Lansing | Agricultural College. |
| 374 | Diervilla trifida .-...- | Bush honeysuckle.- | 6 in. $x 14$ in. |  |  |
| 375 | Sambucus Canadensis | Common elder-... |  |  |  |
| 376 377 | Sambucus pubens. | Red berried elder-. | 6 in. $x$ \% in.. | Grand Traverse | W. N. Adsit. |
| 378 | " | " " |  |  |  |
| 379 | " | " " |  |  |  |
| 380 | " | " ${ }^{\text {" }}$ |  |  |  |
| 381 | Viburnum lentago |  | Block $31 / 2 \times 6$ in. | Lansing | Agricultural College. |
| 382 | " | Sheep berry, sweet vi- | Board 2x10 in. | " | " " |
| 382 a | " " | Sheep berry, sweet vi- burnum --.-.-.-. | " " | " | " " |
| 383 | " " | Sheep berry, sweet vi- burnum | " " | " | " |
| 383 a | " " | Sheep berry, sweet viburnum | " " | " | " " |
| 384 | Viburnum nudum. | White rod | $6 \mathrm{in} . \times \mathrm{x} / 8 \mathrm{in}$. | " | " " |

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 385 \& Viburnum ḋentatum \& Arrow wood \& 6 in. \(x\) \& Lansing \& Agricultural College. \\
\hline 386 \& Viburnum pubescens. \& Downy Arrow wood.... \& \(6 \mathrm{in} . \times 1 / 2 \mathrm{in}\). \& \& " \({ }^{\text {c }}\) \\
\hline 387 \& Viburnum acerifolium \& Dockmackie maple-leaved arrow wood. \& 6 in. \(x 1 / 2 \mathrm{in}\). \& " \& " \({ }^{\text {a }}\) \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 388 \\
\& 389
\end{aligned}
\] \& Viburnum pauciforum. Viburnum opulus .- \& Cranberry tree \& \(6 \mathrm{in} . \mathrm{x} 2 \mathrm{in}\). \& Lansing \& " " \\
\hline 390 \& " "، \& " " \& \& \& \\
\hline 391 \& " \& ": " \& \& \& \\
\hline 392 \& " " \& " " \& \& \& \\
\hline 393 \& Viburnum lantanoides \& Hobble-bush, wayfaring tree. \& \& \& \\
\hline 394 \& " " \& Hobble-bush, wayfaring tree. \& \& \& \\
\hline 395 \& " " --.. \& Hobble-bush, wayfaring tree. \& \& \& \\
\hline 396 \& Cephalanthus occidentalis. \& Button-bush \& 6 in. \(\mathrm{x}^{2} \mathrm{in}\) in. \& Lausing \& Agricultural College. \\
\hline 397 \& -" " \& \& Board 2x10 i \& \& " \({ }^{\text {c }}\) \\
\hline 398 \& " " \& " \& \& " \& \\
\hline 399 \& " " \& " \& \& \& \\
\hline 340 a \& Gaylussacia racemosa .-... \& Black huckleberry. \& \& \& \\
\hline 341 a \& Vaccinium Pennsylvanicum \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Dwarf blueberry. \\
Swamp buebery
\end{tabular} \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 6 \mathrm{in} . \mathrm{x} 1 / 2 \mathrm{in} .- \\
\& 6 \mathrm{in} . \mathrm{x}^{211} .
\end{aligned}
\] \& Lansing. \& \(\underset{\text { Agricultural College. }}{\text { ،. }}\) \\
\hline 342 a \& Vaccinium corymbosum.... \& Swanp blueberry \& \(6 \mathrm{in} . \mathrm{x} 1 \mathrm{in}\).. \& \& \\
\hline 344 a \& " \({ }^{\text {a }}\) \& " " \& \& \& \\
\hline 345 a \& Arctostaphylos uva-ursi. \& Bearberry \& 1/8x6 in \& Sanford \& Agricultural College. \\
\hline 346 a \& Epigata repens . \& Trailing arbutus. \& \& \& \\
\hline 347 a \& Cassanrly calyculata. \& Leatherleaf.... \& 6 in. by \(3 / 8\) in \& Lake Co \& Agricultural College. \\
\hline 348 a \& Kalmia andustifolia \& Lambkill, sheep laurel. \& \& \& \\
\hline 349 a \& Kalmia glauca.-.- \& Pole laurel \& 6 in \(\times 1 / 4\) \& Clam Lak \& Agricultural College. \\
\hline 350
351 a

a \& Ledrum latifolium.
Iex verticillata. \& Labrador tea. B1'k alder, winterberry. \& \& Lansing \& Agricultural College. <br>
\hline 352 a \& Itex verticillata. \& Br" alder, winterverry... \& 0 in. $\times 21 / 2$ \& \& <br>
\hline 353 a \& ${ }^{6}$ \& " " \& \& \& <br>
\hline 354 a \& Nemopanthes Canadensis. \& Noumtain holly \& \& Lausing. \& <br>
\hline 3550 \& " ؛ \& " \& 2x10-inl. Board \& \&  <br>

\hline $$
\begin{aligned}
& 356 a \\
& 357 \text { a }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& " " \&  \& \& \& <br>

\hline 35 s a \& Fraxinus Americana. \& White ash \& Section 20 in . \& Lansing \& Agricultural College. <br>
\hline 359 a \& \& \& 6 in. $x 5$ in \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

LIST OF SPECIMENS-Continued.

| No. |  | Latin Name. | Common Name. | Description. | Locality. | Donor's Name. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 360 a | Fraxinus | Americana. | White ash. | $2 \mathrm{ft} .4 \mathrm{in}$.x 21/2 in. | Jackson. | Austin, Tomlinson \& Webster. |
| 361 a | " | 6 | " ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | $8 \mathrm{in}$.x 16 in . | Lansing. | Agricultural College. |
| 362 a | " | " | " | ، |  |  |
| 363 a | " | " | " | "6 " | " |  |
| 364 a | " | " | " ${ }^{6}$ | $10 \mathrm{in} x 20 in.$. | " | " 6 |
| 365 a | " | " | " | 4x10 in. | " | " |
| 366 a | " | " | " | " --- | " ---- | " |
| 367 a | * | " | " 6 | $10 \mathrm{in}$.x 4 in. | Grand Rapids | Phœnix Co. |
| 368 a | '6 | 6 | " ${ }^{\text {" }}$ | Board 8x16 in. | Saginaw City | D. Hardin \& Co. |
| 369 a | " | " | " " | $\checkmark \quad 6$ |  | " " |
| 370 a | 6 | " | " " | Seeds | Grand Ledge . | Agricultural College. |
| 371 a | " | " | " 6 | Board 8x16 in. | Grand Rapids. | Nelson, Matter \& Co. |
| 371 b | " | " | " ${ }^{6}$ | " . 6 | 6 6 | "6 " |
| 372 a | " | " | " ${ }^{6}$ | "6 6 | " 6 | "6 " |
| 372 b | $\cdot 6$ | " | " | 6 | " | 6 |
| 373 a | 6 | " | " | " | " | " |
| 373 b | 6 | " | " ${ }^{6}$ | '6 | Lansing - | A. A. Wilbur. |
| 374 a | " | " | " ${ }^{6}$ | " " - |  |  |
| 375 a | " | " | " ${ }^{6}$ | " ${ }^{6}$ | " | " |
| 375 b | " | " | " " | " ${ }^{6}$ | * | " |
| 376 b | " | " | " " | " 6 | 6 | * |
| 377 a | " | " | " | " 6 | " | " |
| 377 b | " | " | 6 6. | 6 ${ }^{6}$ | " | " |
| 378 a | " | " | " | Board Sx16 in. | Grand Rapids | Nelson, Matter \& Co. |
| 379 a | Fraxinus | pubescens. | Red ash. | 6 in. by 6 in.- | Lansing - | Agricultural College. |
| 380 a | " | " | " ${ }^{\text {6 }}$ | Board 4x10 in. | " |  |
| 380 b | " | " | 6 6 |  | \% | " ${ }^{6}$ |
| 381 a | " | " | " 6 | " ${ }^{6}$ | " | " 6 |
| 381 b | " | " | " 6 | " " | " | " 6 |
| 382 a | " | " | " 6 | " 6 | 6 | " 6 |
| 383 a | " | " | " ${ }^{\prime}$ | " ${ }^{6}$ | " | " |
| 384 a | Fraxinus v | viridis. | Green ash | 6 in. x 6 in. | Grand Ledge | " 6 |
| 385 a | " | " | " 6 | Section 7 in. | "6 "6 | " |
| 386 a | " | " | " 6 | Board 4x10 in. | " 6 | " ${ }^{6}$ |
| 387 a | " | 6 | " 6 | " ${ }^{6}$ | " 6 | " |
| 388 a | 6 | * | 6 6 | " ${ }^{6}$ | " 6 | " " |

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| :---: | :---: |
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|  |  |

LIST OF SPECIMENS-CONTINUED.

| No. | Latin Name. | Common Nanie. | Description. | Locality. | Donor's Name. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 424 | - Fraxinus quadrangulata | Blue ash. | Board $8 \times 16$ in. | Lansing - | Agricultural College. |
| 426 | " 6 | " 6 |  |  |  |
| 427 | " | " " |  |  |  |
| 428 | Lindera benzoin. | Spice-bush, fever-bush. | $6 \mathrm{in} . \times 2 \mathrm{in}$. | Kalamazoo | D. 'T. Fox. |
| 428 a | 6 ${ }^{\text {6 }}$ | " " | $10 \mathrm{in} . \times 15 / 8 \mathrm{in}$. |  |  |
| 428 b | " " | " ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | $10 \mathrm{in} . \mathrm{x} \mathrm{11/2} \mathrm{in}$. |  |  |
| 429 | Dirca palustus .------- | Leather wood, moose wood | 6 in. $x 21 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. | Ludington | Agricultural College. |
| 430 | Shepherdia Canadensis. | Canadian shepherdia---- | $6 \mathrm{in} . \times 11 / 2 \mathrm{in} .$ |  |  |
| 431 | Ulmus Americana...-- -- | American elm ¢ $_{6}$ | Section 14 in. 6 in. $x 6$ in | Lansing. | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { " } \\ \text { " } \end{array}$ |
| 432 | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { " } \\ \text { " } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 6 & 6 \\ 6 & 6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \mathrm{in.} \mathrm{x} 6 \text { in.. } \\ & 10 \mathrm{in} . x 4 \mathrm{in.} \end{aligned}$ | Grand Rapids | \|Phœnix Co. |
| 434 | " | "6 " | Board 8x16 in. | Lansing. | Agricultural College. |
| 435 | " " | " 6 | " ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |  |  |
| 436 | " | " 6 | " " | - 6 | " ${ }^{6}$ |
| 437 | " 6 ---.-- | " 6 |  |  |  |
| 438 | " 6 | " 6 |  |  |  |
| 439 | " " | " " |  |  |  |
| 440 | Ulmus fulva. | Red or slippery elm | 6 in. $\mathrm{x} 5 \mathrm{in} .$. | Lansing. | Agricultural College. |
| 441 | " " | " ${ }^{6}$ | Section 12 in.. |  |  |
| 442 | " ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 6 " | Board 7x16 in. | \% | " ${ }_{6}$ |
| 443 | " " | " | Board 4x10 in. | " | " 6 |
| 444 | " 6 | 6 6 | " 6 | 6 | " |
| 445 | " 6 | " 6 | " | , | " |
| 446 | " " | 6 " |  |  |  |
| 447 | " " | " 6 |  |  |  |
| 448 | " " | $6{ }^{6}$ |  |  |  |
| 449 | " | " 6 |  |  |  |
| 450 | " " | " ${ }^{6}$ |  |  |  |
| 451 | Ulmus racemosa. | White or rock elm..... | Section 20 in... 6 in. x 6 in. | $\underset{6}{\operatorname{Lansing}}$ | Agricultural College. |
| 453 | 6 | "6 "6 | Board $8 \times 16$ in. | 6 | " ${ }^{\circ}$ |
| 454 | "6 " | 6 | " | " | " 6 |
| 455 | "4 6 | " | " 6 | " | " " |
| 456 | " 6 | "6 6 | " " | Saginaw City | D. Hardin \& Co... |
| 457 | 66 68 | " 6 |  |  |  |
| 458 | " 6 | " ${ }^{6}$ |  |  |  |


LIS' OF SPECIMENS-Continued.

| No. | Latin Name. | Common Name. | Description. | Locality. | Donor's Name. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 481 | Platinus occidentalis. | Planetree, sycamore, but- |  |  |  |
| 482 | " " | Plane tree, sycamore, buttonwood. |  |  |  |
| 483 | " " | Planetree, sycamore, buttonwood. |  |  |  |
| 484 | " " | Planetree, sycamore, buttonwood. |  |  |  |
| 485 | " " | Planetree, sycamore, buttolwood. |  |  |  |
| 486 487 | Juglans cinerea. | Butternut.-. . . . . . . . . . . . - | 14 in. $x 71 / 2 \mathrm{in} . .$. 17 in. $x 8$ in. | Battle Creek | J. A. Robinson. |
| 488 | " | " | Section 16 in. | Lansing | Agricultural College. |
| 489 | " |  | 10 in. $x 4$ in. | Grand Rapids. | Phœenix Co. |
| 490 | " " | " |  |  |  |
| 492 | " " | " | Board $8 \times 16$ in |  | Agricultural College. |
| 493 | " | , | Board 8x16 | Sagina | D. Hardin \& Co. |
| 493 a | " | " | " " | Grand Rapids | Nelsou, Matter \& Co. |
| 494 | " " | " | Seeds | Lansing. | Agricultural College. |
| 496 | " " | " | Board 8x16 | Grand Rapids | Nelson, Matter \& Co. |
| 497 | " | " | " " | " | " |
| 498 | " | " |  |  |  |
| 499 | Juglans nigra. | Black walnut. | Section 22 in. 10 in. 4 in. | Lansing. | Agricultural College. |
| 501 | " " | , | 10 in. $\mathrm{x} 4_{\text {، }}^{4} \mathrm{in}$. | Grand Rapi | Phoenix Co. |
| 502 | " | " | " | : | " |
| 503 | " | " | " | " | " |
| 504 | " | " | " " | " " | " |
| 505 | " | " | " " | " " | . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| 506 507 | " " | * " | 18 in. by 9 in. and | Redmond | W. R. Kidder. |
| 508 | " | " | Board Sxl6 ill. | Lansing | Agricultural College. |
| 509 | " " | " | Board 8x16 in. | Saginaw City | D. Hardin \& Co. |
| 510 | " " | " | " | "، " | " |
| 511 | " " |  | Seeds | Lans | Agricultural Colleg |

Juglans nigra.
Shell-bark or shag-bark
Black walnut.


 Shell-bark or shag-bark

 hickory --.---.-.-----1-bark or shag-bark
 $=$
".
6 in. by 5 in...
309
" 4xi0 " " "
Phoenix Co.
Agricultural College.
Warren Burcham.
Austin, Tomlinson \&
3
LIST OF SPECIMENS-Continued.

 * Second growth.

LIST OF SPECIMENS-CONTINUED.

| No. | Latin Name. | Common Name. | Description. | Locality. | Donor's Name. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 572 a | Quercus Prinus var acuminata. | Yellow chestnut oak. |  |  |  |
| 573 a | Q ${ }_{6}$ ، ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | ${ }_{66}{ }_{6}$ |  |  |  |
| 574 a | 6 | 6 6 |  |  | , |
| 575 a | 6 6 6 | 6 |  |  |  |
| 576 a | 6 6 | 6 6 |  |  |  |
| 577 a | 66 66 | 6 |  |  |  |
| 578 a | "6 66 | 6 |  |  |  |
| 579 a | "6 "6 | " " |  |  |  |
| 581 a | Quercus imbricata $_{6}$ | Laurel ${ }_{6}$ or shingle oak |  |  |  |
| 583 a | " ${ }^{6}$ | 6 6 |  |  |  |
| 584 a | 6 6 | " 6 |  |  |  |
| 585 a | 6 | 6 6 |  |  |  |
| 586 a | " ${ }^{6}$ | 6 6 |  |  |  |
| 587 a | Quercus coccinea | Scarlet oak. | Section 12 inch. | Lansing | Agricultural College. |
| 588 a | "6 ${ }^{\text {6 }}$ | 6 | Board 8x16 in. |  |  |
| 589 a | 6 6 | 6 |  | " | 6 6 |
| 590 a | " | 6 | " ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 6 | $6{ }^{6}$ |
| 591 a | 6 | "6------------ | Seeds | 6 | " 6 |
| 592 a | 6 6 | 6 |  |  |  |
| 593 a | 6 6 | 6 |  |  |  |
| 594 a | " 6 | 6 |  |  |  |
| 595 a | " 6 | 6 |  |  |  |
| 596 a | " 6 | 6 |  |  |  |
| 597 a | 6 6 | 6 |  |  |  |
| 598 a | " 6 | 6 |  |  |  |
| 599 a | " ${ }^{\text {6 }}$----------- | 6 |  |  |  |
| 600 a | * Quercus coccinea var tinctoria | Black oak or Quercitron. | Block 6x6 in... <br> Board $8 \times 16$ in. | Lansing. | $\underset{\text { Agricultural College. }}{6}$ |
| 602 | " " " | " ${ }^{6}$ | ${ }_{66}{ }_{6}$ |  | 6 6 |
| 603 | "6 6 | 6 6 | "6 6 | " | "6 6. |
| 604 | " 6 | " 6 | " 6 | Saginaw City | D. Mardin \& Co. |
| 605 | 66 66 66 | " ${ }^{6}$ | Seeds .- | Lansing - - . . - | Agricultural College. |
| 606 | 66 | " 6 |  |  |  |
| 607 | 66 66 66 | "66 6 |  |  |  |
| 608 | 6 6 6 | " 6 |  |  |  |


| 516 a | Quercus rubra. | Red oak. | Section .-.-.-.-.-. -- | Lansing | Agricultural College. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 517 a | 66 66 | 66 ---.-.-.-.-........ | Board 8x16 in.......... | 66 | 66 66 |
| 518 a | 66 66 | 66 --.-.-.-.-.-. | 66 66 ....... | 66 | 66 -66 |
| 519 a | 66 66 | 66 -----.-.-.-.-. | 66 66 ....... | 66 | 66 - 66 |
| 520 a | 66 66 | 66 .-.-.-.-.-.-.-. | 66 66 | $6 \cdot$ | 66 |
| 521 a | $66 \quad 66$ | 66 | 66 66 .-.... | Saginaw City | D. Hardin \& Co. |
| 522 a | 66 66 | 66 | Seeds . . . . - . . . - .-. | Agricultural College. | Lansing. |
| 523 a | $66 \quad 66$ | 66 |  |  |  |
| 524 a | 66 . 66 | 66 |  |  |  |
| 525 a | $66 \quad 66$ | 66 |  |  |  |
| 526 a | 66 66 | 66 |  |  |  |
| 527 a | 66 66 | 66 |  |  |  |
| 528 a | 66 66 | 66 |  |  |  |
| 529 a | 66 | 66 |  |  |  |
| 531 a | Quercus patustris | Swamp,Spanish,or pin oak |  |  |  |
| 532 a | 66 66 | 66 66 66 66 |  |  |  |
| 533 a | 66 | $66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66$ |  |  |  |
| 534 a | 66 66 | 66 66 66 66 | - |  |  |
| 535 a | 66 66 | 66 66 66 66 | - |  |  |
| 536 a | 66 66 | $66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66$ |  |  |  |
| 537 a | 66 66 | 66 66 66 66 |  |  |  |
| 538 a | $66 \quad 66$ | 66 66 66 66 |  |  |  |
| 539 a | Castanea vesca. | Chestmut ........-........ | Section | Wayne Co.. | S. W. Walker. |
| 540 a | 66 | 66 ............-.-...- | Board 8x16 in. | Wayne. . - | Agricultural Collegc. |
| 541 a | 66 66 | 66 ................. | 66 66 | 66 | $666^{\circ}$ |
| 542 a | 66 66 | 66 | $66 \quad 66$ | 66 | 66 66 |
| 543 a | 66 66 | 66 | 6666 | 66 | 66 66 |
| 544 a | 66 66 | 66 --.-.-.-.-.-. | $66 \quad 66$ | 66 | 66 66 |
| 545 a | 66 . 66 | 66 --..-...-........ | $66 \quad 66$ | 66 | 66 66 |
| 546 a | 60.66 | 66 | $66 \quad 66$ | 66 | 66 |
| 547 九 | 66 66 | 66 | 66 66 | 66 | 66 |
| 548 a | 66 66 | 66 ------.--.-.-.-.-.-.-. | $66 \quad 66$ | Saginaw City | D. Mardin \& Co. |
| 549 a | 66 66 | 66 | Seeds . . . . ... .-. .-. .-. .- | Lansing-....- | Agricultural College. |
| 550 a | Pumila | Chingapin | Buris . - . - . - . . - . . . . - . | Adrian.--.----.-.-. -- | B. W. Steerc. |
| 551 a | 66 |  | 66 |  |  |
| 552 a | Fagus ferrugine $x$ | American becch. | Scction 2 fect. | Lansing | Agricultural Collcge. |
| 553 a | ${ }_{66}{ }_{66}$ | 66 66.......-.-.-. | $4 \times 10$ inch...... | $6_{66}$ | ${ }_{66}{ }_{66}$ |
| 554 a | 66 66 | 66 66 66 ......... |  | 66 --.-.-.-.-... | 66 66 |
| 555 a | 66 66 | 66 66 | 6x6 inch | 66 | 66 |
| 556 a | 66 66 | 66 66 | 10x4 inch.-........... | Grand Rapids......... | Phonix Manf. Co. |

LIST OF SPECIMENS-Continued.

| No. | Latin Name. | Common Name. | Description. | Locality. | Donor's Name. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 557 a | Fagus ferruginea. | American beech | 10x4 inch | Grand Rapids | Phœenix Manf. Co. |
| 558 a |  |  | Board 8x16 in.......-. | Saginaw City | D. Hardin \& Co. |
| 559 a 560 a | " ${ }^{\text {" }}$ | " " | Seeds ...- - . . . . . . - - - | Lansing -.-. - | Agricultural College. |
| 561 a | Corylus Americanca | Hazle-nut |  | Lansing | Agricultural College. |
| 562 a | " ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |  | Seeds | Jackson. |  |
| 563 a | Corylus rostrata | Beaked hazle-nut | $6 \mathrm{in} . \times 3 / 4 \mathrm{in}$ | Reed City. | Agricultural College. |
| 565 a | - strya Virginicä | Iron or lever wood, or hop-horn-beam | Scetion 15 inches. | Battle Crcek. | J. A. Robinson. |
| 566 a | " " | Iron or le ver wood, or hophorn beam. | 6x6 inch | Lansing | Agricultural College. |
| 567 a | " " | Iron or lever wood, or hop-horn-beam.-- | 8x16 inch | Battle Creek |  |
| 568 a | " ${ }^{6}$ | Iron or lever wood, or hop-horn-beam. | 8x |  |  |
| 569 a | " " | Iron or lever wood, or hop-horn-beam. |  |  |  |
| 570 a | " | Iron or lever wood, or hop-horn-beam. |  |  |  |
| $571 \mathrm{~b}$ $572 \mathrm{~b}$ | Carpinus Americana | Blue beech, horn-beam.... | Section 71/2 inc- | Lansing. | Agricultural College. |
| 573 b | " | " ${ }^{\circ}$ | Board 4x10 | Paw Paw | G. E. Brede. |
| 574 b | " | " ${ }^{\prime}$ | Boa | " | griculural ${ }^{\text {cose. }}$ |
| 575 b | " " | " " | Seeds | Lansing . | " " |
| 576 b | " " | " |  |  |  |
| 577 b 578 b | Myrica Gale......... Comptonia aspenifoli | Sweet gale. Sweet fern | 1/x6 inches block | Sanford |  |
| 579 b | Betula lenta..... | Cherry, sweet or blik birch | Block 6x6 in... | , |  |
| 580 b 581 b |  | "" " " | Cross section 12 in..-- | " | " ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |
| 581 b 582 b | " | " " " | Board 4x10 in.......... <br> Board $8 \times 16$ in | " | " " |
| 583 b | " | " " " | " ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | " | " |
| $584{ }^{58}$ | " | " " " |  |  |  |
| 586 b | " | " " |  |  |  |
| 587 b | " | " |  |  |  |


LIST OF SPECIMENS-Continued.

| No. | Latin Name. | Common Name. | Description. | Locality. | Donor's Name. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 629 | Alnus serrulata. | Smooth alder. |  |  |  |
| 630 | "6 | 6 6 |  |  |  |
| 631 | " ${ }^{6}$ | 6 6 |  |  |  |
| 632 | Salix lucida |  | Block 6x21/2 in....-. . | Lansing ... | Agricultural College. |
| 633 | " " |  | T'wo boards $1 \times 10$ in..- |  |  |
| 634 | 6 |  | Board 2x10 in. - . . - - - |  | " ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| 635 | " ${ }^{6}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 636 | " ${ }^{6}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 637 | " " |  |  |  |  |
| 638 | Salix discolor. |  | Block 6x21/2 in.-. .- | Grand Traverse . | Agricultural College. |
| 639 | "6 6 |  | Board 2x10 in..---- |  |  |
| 640 | " 6 |  | 66. | " 6 | "6 6 |
| 640 a | ${ }^{6}$ |  | " 6 | " 6 | " ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| 641 | Salix nigra falcata. |  | Cross section $321 / 2$ in. | Birmingham | S. Alexander. |
| 641 a | "6 ${ }^{\text {6 }}$ | - - --------- -- - | Board $4 \times 10$ in. <br> Board $8 \times 16$ in | Oakland Co... | Agricultural College. |
| 642 642 | " 6 | - - - - - - - - - - - - - | Board 8x16 in....... <br> Block $6 \times 4$ in | " ${ }^{\text {6 }}$ |  |
| 642 a | " 6 |  | Block 6x4 in.. | Lansing. | $\begin{array}{ll}6 \\ 6 & \text { " }\end{array}$ |
| 643 644 | " 6 |  | Block 8x16 in. <br> Board 8x16 in. | Birmingha | " 6 |
| 645 | 6 6 |  |  |  |  |
| 646 | 6 |  |  |  |  |
| 647 | " 6 |  |  |  |  |
| 648 | " ${ }^{6}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 649 | Salix petiolaris |  | Block 6x $3 / 4 \mathrm{in}$. | Lansing | Agricultural College. |
| 650 | " 6 |  |  |  |  |
| 651 | $6{ }^{6}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 652 | " 6 |  |  |  |  |
| 653 | " 6 |  |  |  |  |
| 654 | " " |  |  |  |  |
| 655 | Salix sericea. |  |  |  |  |
| 656 | " ${ }^{6}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 657 | 6 6 |  |  |  |  |
| 6 658 | $\begin{array}{ll} 4 & 6 \\ 6 \end{array}$ |  | Block 6x1 in....----- | Sanford. | Agricultural College. |
| 659 660 | $\begin{array}{ll} " & 4 \\ " & 6 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 661 | Salix humilis |  | Block 3/8x6 in. - - - . . . - | Sanford | Agricultural College. |
| 662 | Salix. |  | Block $/ 8 \mathrm{x}$ (1n.-------- | Sanfora. | Agricultural College. |



LIS' OF SPECIMENS-CONTINUED.

| No. | Latin Name. | Common Name. | Description. | Locality. | Donor's Name. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 704 | Populus monilifera. . | Cottonwood. |  |  |  |
| 705 | 6 6 |  |  |  |  |
| 706 | " 6 | " |  |  |  |
| 707 | Populus angulata. | Angled cottonwood. |  |  |  |
| 708 | "6 "6 | . ${ }^{6}$ |  |  |  |
| 709 | $6{ }^{6}$ | 66 |  |  |  |
| 710 | 6 | " |  |  |  |
| 711 | 66 | "6 6 |  |  |  |
| 712 | $6{ }^{6}$ | " 6 |  |  |  |
| 713 | " " | " " |  |  |  |
| 714 | Populus balsamifera... | Balsam poplar, tacamahar |  |  |  |
| 715 | 66 ${ }^{6}$ - | "6 66 66 |  |  |  |
| 716 | 6 6 | 6 6 6 |  |  |  |
| 717 | 66 | 6 6 6 |  |  |  |
| 718 | 6 6 | "6 66 60 |  |  |  |
| 719 | 66 | 6 66 |  |  |  |
| 720 | 6 6 | 6 66 |  |  |  |
| 721 | 66 | "6 66 66 |  |  |  |
| 722 | " | ${ }^{6}$ 6 ${ }^{6}$ |  |  |  |
| 723 724 | Pop. balsamifera var candicans | Balm of Gilead. | Board 8xj6 in. | Sanford. | Agricultural College. |
| 725 | 6 " | 6 | $6_{6} 6$ | 6 | A 66 6 |
| 726 | "6 "6 | "6 6 | " 6 | ${ }^{6}$ | 6 " |
| 727 | "6 6 6 | "6 | " 6 | " ------- | 6 6 |
| 728 | "6 . 66 | " |  |  |  |
| 729 | "6 66 66 | ${ }^{6} 6$ |  |  |  |
| 730 | - " ${ }^{\text {6 }}$ " |  |  |  |  |
| 731 | Pinus Banksiana.......- | Scrub pine or gray pine.- | Cross section 13 in.. | Baldwin----- | Agricultural College. |
| 732 733 | "6 6 | 6 6 | Block 6x6 in.---------- | Lake Co. | " <br> " |
| 734 | " 6 | "6 6 | " ${ }^{\text {" }}$ |  | " ${ }^{\text {" }}$ |
| 735 | 66 | 6 66 | Seeds | Traverse Co. | W. N. Adsit. |
| 736 | 66 66 ------ | 6 6 | Board Sx16 in.. | Lake Co.. | Agricultural College. |
| 737 | " 6 | 6 6 |  |  |  |
| 738 | "، " | "6 * |  |  |  |
| 739 740 | Pinus mitis | Yellow "" |  |  |  |


LIST OF SPECIMENS-Continued.

| No. | Latin Name | Common Name. | Description. | Locality. | Donor's Name. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 774 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 775 \end{aligned}$ | Pinus strobus. | White "pine. | Board 8x16 in. | Grand Rapids. | Nelson, Matter \& Co. |
| 776 | Abies nigra | Black or double spruce. |  |  |  |
| 777 778 |  |  | Board 8x16 in. | Lansing | Agricultural College. |
| 779 | " | " " | Seeds | Traverse Co. | W. N. Adsit. |
| 780 | " | " |  |  |  |
| 781 | " | " ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |
| 782 | " | " " |  |  |  |
| 784 | Abies alba | White spruce | Cross section 7 in | Ludington | Agricultural College. |
| 785 |  |  | Block 6x7 in. |  | " ${ }^{\text {" }}$ |
| 786 | " | " " | Board 4x10 in. | " | " |
| 787 | " | " " |  |  | " |
| 788 | " | " " | " " |  | " ${ }^{\text {" }}$ |
| 789 | " | " " | " " | " | " " |
| 791 | " | " " | " 4 | " | " " |
| 792 | ' | " | " " | " | " " |
| 792 | " ------. | " | Cones | Rollin | J. O. Beal. |
| 793 794 | Abies canadensis | Hemlock spruce | Block 6x6 in. ${ }^{\text {Cross section } 25}$ | Coleman's, ${ }_{\text {"/ }}^{\text {Pr. M. R. R }}$ ¢. | Agricultural College. |
| 794 | " " | " ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Cross section 25 in <br> Board 8x16in. |  | - |
| 796 | " | " " | " " |  | " ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |
| 797 | " | " " | " | Coleman's | " " |
| 798 | " | " " | " | Farwell | " " |
| 799 | " | " " | " " | Saginaw City | D. Hardin \& Co. |
| 800 | " | " " | Cones | Traverse Co. | W. N. Adsit. |
| 801 802 | "، " | " ${ }^{\text {" }}$ |  |  |  |
| 803 | " | " " |  |  |  |
| 804 | " | " " |  |  |  |
| 805 806 | " | " ${ }^{\text {" }}$ |  |  |  |
| 806 807 | Abies balsamea. | Balsam ${ }_{\text {/ }}{ }^{\text {fr }}$ | Board 8x16 in.. | Lake Farwell..........- | $\underset{\text { Agricultural College. }}{\text { «r }}$ |
| 808 | " | " | " |  | - |
| 809 | " " |  |  |  |  |



LIST OF SPECIMENS-CONTINUED.

| No. | Latin Name. | Common Name. | Description. | Locality. | Donor's Name. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 850 | Juniperus Virginiana.. | Red cedar, savin. |  |  |  |
| 851 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 852 853 | " " | " " |  |  |  |
| 853 | Juniperus Sabina, var procum- |  |  |  |  |
|  | bens |  | Block 6x1 in. | Little 'Traverse | Morrice \& Crandall. |
| 855 | Taxus "accata, var canadensis | Yew, ground hemlock. | Block 6x21/2 in. |  | " " |
| 855 a 855 b |  | " "، " | ${ }_{6}^{\text {Board }}{ }_{6}^{2 \times 10} \mathrm{in}$. |  | Agricultural College. |
| 856 | Smilax rotundifolia | Green bricr | Block $6 \times 3 / 8$ in. | Lansing | " " |
| mxotics. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 857 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 858 | Berberis vulgaris... | Common barberry .-. .-. | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Block } 6 \mathrm{x}^{3 / 4} \mathrm{in} \text {. } \\ \text { S }\end{array}\right.$ | Lansing | Agricultural College. |
| 859 | Tamarix gallica. | French Tamarisk. | $3 \frac{1}{8} \times 6$ in. block | " | " " |
| 860 | Althea rosea.. | Rose of Sharon. |  |  |  |
| 861 862 | Tilia Europen. | European linden. |  |  |  |
| 863 | " | " " |  |  |  |
| 864 | " | " |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{865} 86$ | " | " " |  |  |  |
| 866 | Citrus. | Orange and lemon. |  |  |  |
| 868 | " | " 6 |  |  |  |
| 869 | "lantus |  |  |  |  |
| 870 | Ailanthus glandulosus | Tree of Heaven, ailanthus | Cross section 16 in | Macon, Lenawee Co |  |
| 871 872 | " " | " " " " | Board $8 \times 16$ in.. | $\text { " } \quad \text { " }$ | " "。 |
| 873 | " | " " " | " | " | " |
| 874 | " | " | " | " 6 " | " " |
| 875 | " " | " " " | " " | " " " | " " |
| 876 | " | " " " | " " | " " " | " |
| 879 | ، ${ }^{\text {، }}$ | " " |  |  |  |


LIST OF SPECIMENS-EXOTICS-CONTINUED.

| No. | Latin Name. | Common Name. | Description. | Locality. | Donor's Name. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 921 | Robinia pseudacacia | Locust. |  |  |  |
| 922 | " " |  |  |  |  |
| 923 | "" | " |  |  |  |
| 925 | " " | " |  |  |  |
| 926 | Prunus amygdolus-nana | Flowering almond. |  |  |  |
| 928 | Prunus amygdolus-Persic | Peach. |  |  |  |
| 929 | " " ${ }^{\text {" }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 930 | " | " |  |  |  |
| 931 | Prunus domesticus. | Plum. |  |  |  |
| 932 | " " |  |  |  |  |
| 933 | " " | " |  |  |  |
| 935 | " | " |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{937}^{936}$ | Prunus cerasus.. | Garden red cherry. | Board 4x10 in.. | Grand Rapids. | C. W. Garfield. |
| ${ }_{938}^{937}$ | " ${ }^{\text {" }}$ " | " " |  |  |  |
| 939 | " " | " " |  |  |  |
| 940 | " " | " " |  |  |  |
| 941 | Prunus avium.- | Bird cherry. |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{943}^{942}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} " \\ " & " \end{array}$ | " " |  |  |  |
| 944 | " " | " " |  |  |  |
| 945 | " | " " |  |  |  |
| 946 | " | " " |  |  |  |
| 947 | " | " " |  |  |  |
| 948 | "" " ---- | " " |  |  |  |
| 940 | Pyrus communis. | Pear. |  |  |  |
| 951 | " " | " | $\ldots$ |  |  |
| 952 | " " | " |  |  |  |
| 953 | " | " |  |  |  |
| 954 | Pyrus malus. | Apple. | Block 6x4 in. |  |  |
| 956 | " " | " | Board 4x10 in. | " |  |
| 957 | " " | " | " " | 4 | " " |


LIST OF SPECIMENS-EXOTICS-Continued.

| No. | Latin Name. | Common Name. | Description. | Locality. | Donor's Name. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 994 \\ & 994 \\ & 9 \end{aligned}$ | Syringa vulgaris | Common lilac | Board 11/2x ${ }_{6} 10 \mathrm{in}$... | Lansing. | Agricultural College. |
| ${ }_{996}^{995}$ | Syringa Persica | $\underset{\text { Persian }}{\text { en }}$ lilac. | Block 6x $3 / 4 \mathrm{in}$. | " | " ، |
| 997 | " 6 - - - | " " |  |  |  |
| 998 999 | Ligustrum vulgare. | Privet | Block $21 / 2 \times 6$ in. | Lansing | Agricultural College. |
| 1000 | " | " |  |  |  |
| 1001 1002 | Morus alba.... | White mulberry | Block $6 \times 7$ in. | Lenawee Co. | Jolin R. Hawkins. |
| 1003 | " " | " " | Board 4x10 in. | Rollin |  |
| 1004 | " " | " " | " ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Rollin | ". ${ }^{\text {c. }}$ |
| 1005 | " " | " " | " " | " | " " |
| 1006 | " " | " | " " | " | " " |
| 1007 | " " | " |  |  |  |
| 1008 | " " | " " |  |  |  |
| 1009 | " | " |  |  |  |
| 1011 | Maclura aurantiaca. | Osage orange | Block 6x4 in. | Richland |  |
| 1012 | " ${ }^{\text {" }}$ | O"، | Board 4x10 in. |  | Agricultural College. |
| 1013 | " " | " |  | " | " ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |
| 1014 | " ${ }^{\text {" }}$ | " | " ${ }^{\text {" }}$ | " | " ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |
| 1016 | " | " | " 6 | " |  |
| 1017 | " " | " | Seeds | Jackson. |  |
| 1018 | " | " |  |  |  |
| 1020 | " ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | " |  |  |  |
| 1021 | " " | " |  |  |  |
| 1022 | Salix Babylonica. | Weeping willow | Cross section 12 in | Lenawee Co. |  |
| 1024 | " " | " " | Board 4x10 in... | Rollin -- .-. | Agricultural College. |
| 1025 | " " | , | , | " | " " |
| 1026 | " | " |  |  |  |
| 1027 1028 | " " | "، " |  |  |  |
| 1029 | " | " " |  |  |  |


LIST OF SPECIMENS-EXOTICS-CONTINUED.


LIST OF SPECIMENS-GRASSES-Continued.

| Latin Name. | Common Name. | Habitat. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agrostis perennis | Thin grass | North America. |
| " scabra. | Hair |  |
| " spica venti | Spreading wind grass | Europe. |
| " ${ }_{\text {" }}$ stolonifera-.. | Creeping bent Phode Island bent guas | North America |
| " ${ }_{\text {" }}$ vulgaris, var. | Rhode 1sland bent grass Red-top $\qquad$ | North America. |
| Avena flavescens | Yellow oat grass | Europe. |
| ${ }_{6}{ }^{\text {a }}$ hirsuta. | Fairy oat grass. |  |
| " sativa | Oats | 6 |
| Andropogon sorghum. | Sorghum | Old world. |
| " furcatus <br> " <br> scopariu | Beard grass. | North America. |
| Anthoxanthum odorabum. | Sweet-scented vernal g |  |
| Arrhenatherum bulbosum. | Oat-like grass. | Europe. |
| Alopecurus aristulatus. " pratensis.... | Wild fox-tail. Meadow fox-tail. |  |
| Egilops cylindracea. |  | Europe. |
| "6 ovata...-. |  | " |
| Bromus Kalmii. | Wild chess | North America. |
| "6 sterilis | Barren broom-grass | Europe. |
| " r.ıacrostachys | Broom-grass. |  |
| " vadritentis. |  |  |
| " erectus. | Upright oat-grass. | Europe. |
| " mascinus |  |  |
| " secalinus | Chess (in wheat-fields) | ${ }^{6}$ |
| " Schraderi | Schruder's bromus. | 6 |
| 6. ciliatus | Wild chess | North America. |
| Briza maxima. | Quaking grass. | Europe. |
| Cinna arundinaceal | Wood reed grass.- | North America. |
| Chloris radiata. |  |  |
| Corynephoris canescens | Gray club grass | Europe. |
| Calamagrostis Canadensis | Blue joint. |  |
| Danthonia spicata. | Old fog-wild oat-grass | North America. |
| Dactylis glomerata. | Orchard grass | Europe. |
| Eleusine corocana |  | Japan. |
| Elymus Europeus-- | Wild rye | Europe. |
| " canadensis |  | North America. |
| 6. Virginicus | 6 | 6 6 |
| 6 striatus. | 6 | $6{ }^{6}$ |
| Eatonia Pennsylvanica. |  | 6 6 |
| ! obtusata. |  | - " |
| Eragrostis poooides, var. me |  | Europe. |
| Festuca Hallerii. | Holler's fescue. |  |
| " ${ }^{\text {a }}$ heterophylla. |  |  |
| " ovina. | Sheep's fescue | Europe. |
| " ( utans |  | North America. |
| ". glaucescens. |  |  |
| " rubra | Purple fescue. |  |
| © duriuscula | Hard " |  |
| " divaicata. |  |  |
| " "iride.- | Green * |  |
| " cynosuioides. |  |  |
| " elatior. | Meadow " |  |
| Glycera nervata. | Fowl meadow grass. | North America. |
| " fluituns. | Reed | : 6 |
| " aquatica. |  |  |
| Gymnostichum hystrix. | Bottle brush grass | 6 " |
| Hordeum maratimum | Sea-side barley | Europe. |
| " jubatum | Wild barley. | North America. |

LIST OF SPECIMENS-GRASSES-CONTINUED.


## OF THE BEAUTY OF OUR FORESTS

I may say but little at this time. The full beauty is best appreciated by the student who knows and studies each one as friend talks to friend. To enjoy the full beauties of our forest sceuery, it is necessary that one should possess a good knowledge of botany, landscape gardening, and to know something of drawing and painting. To such a person, a trip through the forests is a perpetual delight, which cannot be understood by the uniuitiated. The mixtures of evergreens and deciduous-leaved trees, the shrubs, the autumn tints, the streams, the hills and valleys, our beautiful lakes with the different seasons of the yeari, and different phases of the weather, lend a perpetual charm and freshness to our Michigan woodlands.

## CATALOGUE

OF SPECIMENS, LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER AND IRON, UPPER PENINSULA, MICHIGAN.

|  |  |  | CLASS 100. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 1 | 4 | Native metallic copper, chips from masses, Minesota Mine, Ontonagon Co. |
| 2 | 1 a | 1 | Native metallic copper, small mass, Pewabic Belt, Quincy Mine, Houghton Co. |
| 3 | 2 | 2 | Native metallic copper and silver, Minesota Mine, Ontonagon Co. |
| 4 | 2a | 2 | Native metallic copper, silver, and green carbonate, Ontonagon Co. |
| 5 | 3 | 1 Lot. | Native metallic copper, crystallized, Fissure veins, Keweenaw Co. |
| 6 | 3a | 1 | Native metallic copper, crystallized, Minesota Mine, Ontonagon Co. |
| 7 | 3b | 1 | Native metallic copper, crystallized, Ridge Mine, Ontonagon Co. |
| 8 | 3 c | 1 | Native metallic copper, crystallized, Copper Falls Mine, Keweenaw Co.; cabinet A. P. Thomas, Esq. |
| 9 | 4 | 1 | Native metallic copper, crystallized, with black oxide, Keweenaw Co. |
| 10 | 5 | 1 | Native metallic copper, crystallized, with black oxide and spar, Keweenaw Co. |
| 11 | 5 b | 1 | Native metallic copper, crystallized, with spar, from Ridge Mine, Ontonagon Co. |
| 12 | 5a | 1 | Native metallic copper, silver and calc-spar, from Ridge Mine, Ontonagon Co. |
| 13 | 2 b | 2 | Native metallic copper and silver, cabinet of Mr. Harris. |
| 14 | 6c | 1 | Epidote and dog tooth spar, from Ridge Mine, Ontonagon Co. |
| 15 | G | 1 | Dog tooth spar, from Ridge Mine, Ontonagon Co. |
| 16 | 6 a | 1 | Native copper, in spar crystals, from Ridge Mine, Ontonagon Co. |
| 17 | 6 b 60 | 1 | Native copper and silver, from Ridge Mine, Ontonagon Co. |
| 18 | 6a | 1 | Native copper, vug with spar, from Ridge Mine, Ontonagon Co. |
| 19 | 6 e | 2 | Native copper, in spar crystals, from National Mine, Ontonagon Co.; cabinet Dr. Overfield. |
| 20 | 6 f | ${ }^{3}$ | Native copper, in spar crystals, Ontonagon Co.; cabinet of Mr. Sales. |
| 21 | 6 g | 37 | Native metallic copper, crystallized, Keweenaw and Ontonagon counties; cabinet of Hon. Jay A. Hubbell. |

CATALOGUE-CONTInUED.

|  |  |  | CLASS 100. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 22 | 7 | 1 | Underlaying rock of Pewabic Belt, Quincy Mine, Houghton Co. |
| 23 | 8 | 1 | Overlaying rock of Pewabic Belt, Quincy Mine, Houghton Co. |
| 24 | 9 | Lot. | Copper-bearing amygdaloid rock, Pewabic Belt, Quincy Mine. |
| 25 | 10 | 4 | Vugs, with crystallized copper, Pewabic Belt, Quincy Mine. |
| 26 | 10a | 2 | Vugs, with crystals of spar containing native copper, Pewabic Belt, Quincy Mine. |
| 27 | 9 e | 2 | Copper-bearing anygdaloid with spar, Pewabic Belt, Quincy Mine. |
| 28 | 9 a | 3 | Copper-bearing amygdaloid, Pewabic Belt, Franklin and Pewabic Mine, Houghton Co. |
| 29 | 9d | 3 | Copper-bearing amygdaloid and epidote, Pewabic Belt (lode), Franklin and Pewabic Mine. |
| 30 | 9b | 1 | Copper-bearing amygdaloid with crystals of copper, Franklin and Pewabic Mine. |
| 31 | 9c | 1 | Copper-bearing amygdaloid with native sheet copper, Franklin and Pewabic Mine. |
| 32 | 10b | 2 | Vugs, with crystals of spar and copper, Franklin and Pewabic Mine. |
| 33 | 9 f | 1 | Copper-bearing amygdaloid, South Pewabic lode, Atlantic Mine, Houghton Co. |
| 34 | 9 f | 11 | Copper-bearing amygdaloicl, South Pewabic lode, Atlantic Mine. |
| 35 | 11 | 1 | Copper-bearing amygdaloid, Isle Royale lode, Houghton Mine. |
| 36 | 11a | 1 | Copper-bearing amygdaloid, Isle Royale lode, Concord Mine, Houghton Co. |
| 37 | 2 c | 2 | Native metallic copper and silver, Ontonagon Co.; cabinet of Mr. T. W. Edivards. |
| 38 | 3 g | 4 | Native metallic copper crystallized, Keweenaw Co.; cabinet of Mr. T. W. Edwards. |
| 39 | 9 g | 1 | Copper-bearing amygdaloid, crystals of copper on epidote, Franklin Mine ; cabinet of T. W. Edwards. |
| 40 | 10e | 1 | Vug copper-bearing amygdaloid, Pewabic lode; cabinet of Mr. 'I'. W. Edwards. |
| 41 | 15 | 2 | Crystallized copper and quartz, Ontonagon Co.; cabinet of Mr. T. W. Edwards. |
| $\begin{aligned} & 42 \\ & 43 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{10}^{16}$ | Lot. | Native metallic copper in spar; cab. of Hon. Jay A. Hubbell. |
| 43 | 10p | Lot. | Vugs native metal copper, Ontonagon and Keweenaw counties; cabinet of Hou. Jay A. Hubbell. |
| 44 | 3 c | 1 | Native metallic copper crystallized, Fissure vein, Copper Falls Mine, Kewreenaw Co. (Donated to Smithsonian Institute.) |
| 45 | 17 | 2 | Copper-bearing amygdaloid, Ashbed lode, Copper Falls Mine, Keweenaw Co. |
| 46 | 17a | 1 | Copper-bearing amygdaloid, with crystals of calcite, Ashbed lode, Copper Falls Mine. |
| 47 | 17b | 4 | Overlaying trap (hanging wall) of Ashbed, Copper Falls Mine. |
| 48 | 18 | 3 | Vein rock (gangue) fissure vein, Copper Falls Mine. |
| 49 | 5 d | 1 | Native metallic copper and silver on epidotic trap; cabinet of Mr. Harris. |
| 50 | 5 e | 1 | Native metallic copper,--silver and calc-spar; cab. of Mr. Harris. |
| 51 | 5 f | 1 | Native metallic silver ; cabinet of Mr. Harris. |

## CA'IALOGUE-CONTINUED.

|  |  |  | CLASS 100. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 52 | 3 d | 1 | Native metallic copper crystallized; cabinet of Mr. Harris. |
| 53 | 2 | 1 | Native metallic copper with green carbonate; cabinet of Mr. Harris. |
| 54 | 13 | 1 | Red oxide of copper; cabinet of Mr. Harris. |
| 55 | 10c | 1 | Vug of crystallized copper and spar; cab. of Mr. Harris. |
| 56 | 5 g | 1 | Native metallic silver and spar, Keweenaw Co. |
| 57 | 10 d | 1 | Native metallic copper and spar, Keweenaw Co |
| 58 | 3 e | 1 | Native metallic copper crystallized, Ontonagon Co.; cabinet of Mr. Sales. |
| 59 | 3 f | 1 | Native metallic copper crystallized, Ontonagon Co.; cabinet of Mr. R. Sheldon. |
| 60 | 21 | Lot. | Vein rock, National Mine, fissure vein, Ontonagon. |
| 61 | 22 |  | Overlaying trap (hanging wall), fissure vein, National Mine, Ontonagon Co. |
| 62 | 23 | 2 | From 40 feet thick conglomerate underlaying or foot wall Fissure vein, National Mine, Ontonagon Co. |
| 63 | 24 | 1 | From 40 feet thick conglomerate underlaying or foot wall Fissure vein, National Mine, Ontonagon Co. |
| 64 | $21 a$ | 3 | Vein rock (gangue), with green carbonate, fissure vein National Mine, Ontonagon Co. |
| 65 | 1c |  | Native metallic copper nugget, from 550 ton mass, Minesota Mine, Ontonagon Co. |
| 66 | 1 |  | Phrenite with crystals of quartz and copper; cabinet of Mr. Sales, Ontonagon Co. |
| 67 | 12 | 2 and Lot. | Copper-bearing conglomerate, Calumet and Hecla lode Calumet and Hecla Mine, Houghton Co. |
| 68 | 12a | Lot. | Copper-bearing amygdaloid overlaying Calumet conglomerate. |
| 69 | 39 |  | Trap rock overlaying Calımet and Hecla conglomerate. |
| 70 | 40 |  | Copper-bearing sandstone, Calumet and Hecla Mine. |
| $\begin{aligned} & 71 \\ & 72 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 41 \\ * 57 \mathrm{c} \end{gathered}$ | Lot*57 | Ripple-marked sandstone, from Calumet and Hecla Mine. |
| 73 | 12c | Lot. | Calumet and Hecla conglomerate, Schoolcraft Mine Houghton Co. |
| 74 | 19 | Lot. | Calumet and Hecla conglomerate, Osceola Mine, Houghton Co. |
| 75 | 27 | Lot. | Allouez copper-bearing conglomerate, Allouez lode, Allouez Mine, Keweenaw Co. |
| 76 | 14c |  | Conglomerate and malachite, Allouez Mine. |
| 77 | 60 | 2 | Albany and Boston copper-bearing conglomerate, Albany and Boston Mine, Houghton Co. |
| 78 | ${ }^{60}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1 | Trap rock overlaying Albany and Boston conglomerate. |
| 79 | 60 b | 1 | Foot wall underlaying Albany and Boston conglomerate. |
| 80 | 61 | 2 | Kearsarge copper-bearing conglomerate, Keweenaw Co. |
| 81 | 20 | 6 | Island Mine copper-beariug conglomerate, Isle Royale. |
| 82 | 69 |  | Native metallic copper, Cliff Mine, Keweenaw Co. |
| 83 | 70 | Lot. | Vein rock, Fissure ${ }_{\text {d }}$ vein, Cliff Mine, Keweenaw Co. |
| 84 | 71 68 | Lot. | Vein rock, Fissure vein, Phœnix Mine, Kerveenaw Co. |
| So | 68 |  | Native metallic float copper, Douglass location, Houghton Co. |
| 86 87 | ${ }_{50}^{60}$ | 1 | Native metallic copper crystallized; cab. of Johnson Vivian. |
| 88 | 29 | 1 | Native metallic copper with quartz and spar crystals; cab inet of A. J. Corey. |
| 89 | 3 i | 2 | Native metallic copper crystallized; cabinet of A. J. Corey. |
| 90 | 2 d | 1 | Native metallic copper and silver; cabinet of A. J. Corey. |
| 91 | 5 h | 3 | Native metallic silver; cabinet of A. J. Corey. |

CATALOGUE-CONTINUED.

|  |  |  | CLASS 100. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 92 | 30 | 1 | Copper-bearing epidote, Ontonagon Co.; cabinet of A. J. Corey. |
| 93 | 31 | 1 | Native metalic copper crystallized, and spar; cabinet of A J. Corey. |
| 94 | 32 | 1 | Heavy spar with quartz crystals; cabinet of A. J. Corey. |
| 95 | 33 | 1 | Sugar spar and copper in spar crystals ; cab. of A.J. Corey. |
| 96 | 34 a | 2 | Phrenite, with native metallic copper crystals; cabinet of A. J. Corey. |
| 97 | 34b | 3 | Phrenite, with native metallic copper crystals; cabinet of A. J. Corey. |
| 98 | 34 c | 1 | Phrenite, with native metallic copper and spar ; cabinet of A. J. Corey. |
| 99 | 35 | 2 | Datholite, Quincy Mine; cabinet A. J. Corey. |
| 100 | 6 h | 3 | Native metalic copper in spar crystals, Quincy Mine; cabinet of A. J. Corey. |
| 101 | 44 | 1 | Rose spar, Evergreen Mine, Ontonagon Co.; cabinet of A. J. Corey. |
| 102 | 45 | 1 | Spar encasing quartz crystals; cabinet of A. J. Corey. |
| 103 | 51 a | 2 | Smoky spar; cabinet of A. J. Corey. |
| 104 | 30a | 1 | Copper-bearing epidote; cabinet of T. W. Edwards. |
| 10 ว | 47 | 1 | Calc-spar, Ontonagon Co. |
| 106 | 48 | 1 | Quartz crystals and phrenite, Quincy Mine, Houghton Co. |
| 107 | 50 | 2 | Quartz and spar, Houghton Co. |
| 108 | 51 | 2 | Smoky spar, Houghton Co. |
| 109 | 49 | 1 | Native copper crystallized, black oxide and phrenite. |
| 110 | 13b | Lot. | Red oxide copper, Ontonagon Co. |
| 111 | 13c | Lot. | Brick copper, Ontonagon Co. |
| 112 | 14b | 1 | Malachite, Allouez Mine ; cabinet of John Chassell. |
| 113 | 53 | 1 | Sugar-spar, calc-spar, and epidote. |
| 114 | 55 | 1 | Sugar-spar and calc-spar. |
| 115 | 54 | 2 | Moss copper ; cabinet of Hon. Jay A. Hubbell. |
| 116 |  |  | Moss copper; cabiuet of Mr. Meads, Marquette. |
| 117 | 14 | 2 | Malachite, Allouez Mine; cabinet R. Sheldon. |
| 118 | 14a |  | Malachite, Allouez Mine. |
| 119 | 35 a | 2 | Datholite, Franklin Mine. |
| 120 | 35 b | 2 | Datholite, Quincy Mine. |
| 121 | 67 | 1 | Tabular-spar. |
| 122 | 41 | Lot. | Vein rock, silver veins, Iron River district, Ontonagon Co. |
| 123 | 42 | Lot. | Hanging wall rock, silver veins, Iron River district, Ontonagon Co. |
| 124 | 43 | Lot. | Foot wall rock, silver veins, Iron River district, Ontonagon Co. |
| 125 | 57 | 4 | Copper-bearing sandstone, Carp Lake, Ontonagon Co. |
| 126 | 12b | 1 | Calumet and Hecla conglomerate, polished; cabinet of R. Sheldon. |
| 127 | 13a | - | Red oxide copper; cabinet of R. Sheldon. |
| 128 | 25 | Lot. | Copper ore, gray sulphuret, Mendota Mine, Lac la Belle Keweenaw Co. |
| 129 | 36 | Lot. | Arsenate of copper Houghton Co. |
| 130 | 37 | 1 | Scapolite, National Mine. |
| 131 | 28 | 1 | Spar crystals; cabinet of A. J. Corey. |
| 132 | 26 | 2 | Copper-bearing sandstone, Nonesuch Mine, Iron River district, Ontonagon Co. |
| 133 | 58 | Iot. | Ancient copper tools ; cabinet of Mr. John Chassell. |
| 134 | 58a | Lot. | Ancient copper tools; cabinet of Mr. C. D. Sheldon. |
| 135 | 46 |  | Stone hammers. |
| 136 |  |  | Stone axe; cabinet of James Reid. |

CATALOGUE-CONTINUED.

|  |  |  | CLASS 100. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 137 | 61 |  | Geological section of trap range crossing at Calumet Mine. |
| 138 | 64 |  | Agates, Lake Superior. |
| 139 | 65 |  | Chlorastrolites, Lake Superior. |
| 140 | 1 d | 4 | Native metallic copper stampwork, Calumet and Hecla Mine. |
| 141 | 1b | 5 | Native metallic copper tailing sands, Calumet and Hecla Mine. |
| 142 | If | 4 | Native metallic copper stampwork, Franklin and Pewabic Mines. |
| 143 | 1 g | 4 | Native metallic copper stampwork, Osceola Mine. |
| 144 | 1 h | 4 | Native metallic copper stampwork, Allouez Mine. |
| 145 | 5 j | 1 | Native metallic silver stampwork, Osceola Mine. |
| 146 | 63 | 1 | Native metallic silver and copper stampwork, Osceola Mine. |
| 147 | S8 | 1 | Native metallic silver and copper in vein matter, Copper Falls Mine, Keweenaw Co.; cabinet of B. F. Emerson. |
| 148 | 89 | 1 | Native metallic silver and copper in vein matter, Copper Falls Mine, Keweenaw Co.; cabinet of B. F. Emerson. |
| 149 | 90 | 1 | Calcite crystal with native metalic copper ; cabinet of B. F. Emerson. |
| 150 | 91 | 1 | Native metallic copper in vein matter (brick copper), Copper Falls Mine, Keweenaw Co.; cabinet of B. F. Emerson. |
| 151 | 92 | 1 | Miniature set of miners' tools made of native metalic silver and copper; cabinet of B. F. Emerson. |
| 152 |  | 1 | Mass native metallic copper, mined by ancient miners (prehistoric races, Menong Mine, Isle Royale. |
| 153 |  | 1 | Mass native metallic copper, from 70 -ton mass, Central Mine, Keweenaw Co. |
| 154 |  | Lot. | Native metallic copper, fissure veins, Amygdaloid Mine, Keweenaw Co. |
| 155 |  | Lot. | Vein rock, fissure veins, Amygdaloid Mine. |
| 156 |  | Lot. | Copper bearing, Amygdaloid Delaware Mine, Keweenaw County. |
| 157 |  |  | Maps of Geological Survey of Michigan, by Brooks and Pumpelly, 1869-73. |
| 158 |  |  | Geological map Upper Peninsula of Michigan, by G. Gaujot, 1876. |

CATALOGUE-CONTINUED.

|  |  |  | CLASS 112. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $1{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 3 | Copper in ingot from Detroit \& Lake Superior Smelting Works. |
| $\stackrel{2}{3}$ | 1 a |  | Cake copper, Detroit \& Lake Superior Smelting Works. Bar copper, Detroit \& Lake Superior Smelting Works. |
| ${ }_{4}$ | 1 c |  | Par copper, Detroit \& Lake Superior Smelting Works. |
| 5 | 1 d |  | Feathered copper, Detroit \& Lake Superior Smelting Works. |
| 6 | 1 e |  | Straw copper, Detroit \& Lake Superior Smelting Works. |
| 7 |  |  | Rolled copper, Houghton Rolling Mill. |
| 8 |  |  | Rolled and pressed copper, Houghton Rolling Mill. |
| 6 | 3 | Lot. | Reverberatory slags, Detroit \& Lake Superior Smelting Works. |
| 10 | 3a |  | Cupola slags, Detroit \& Lake Superior Smelting Works. |
| 11 | 3b |  | Reverberatory slags from grey sulphuret ore, Lac la Belle Smelting Works. |
| 12 | 3 c |  | Matt slags from grey sulphuret ore, Lac la Belle Smelting Works. |
| 13 | 3 d |  | Cupola slags from grey sulphuret ore, Lac la Belle Smelting Works. |

## IRON COLLECTIONS.

FROM MARQUETTE IRON DISTRICT, UPPER PENINSULA OF MICHIGAN.

COllected and classified by chas. E. WrigHt, Marquette, michigan.

Mines.
Cleveland, Specular slate ore.
" Specular slate ore, holds marlite.
" Specular slate ore, holds marlite.
، Banded Jasper.
Barnum No. 1 Pit, Mixed specular ore.
" No. 2 Pit, Specular slate ore.
"، No. 3 Pit, Granular specular ore.
Saginaw, Fine granular specular ore.
" Specular slate ore.
" Specular slate ore.
" Botryoidal and Velvety brown iron ore.
" Brown Grape ore (Limotil).
Lake Superior, Specular slate ore.
" Specular slate ore.
" Specular slate ore.
" Specular slate ore.
Spurr Mountain granular magnetic ore.
" Mountain granular magnetic ore.
Washington, Granular magnetic ore.
Kloman, Micaceous specular ore.
Jackson, Specular slate ore.
" Specular slate ore.
© Specular slate ore.
" Specular slate ore.
" Hard specular slate ore.
" Granular specular slate ore.
" Granular specular slate ore.
" Brown iron ore.
" Soft Hematite.
" Manganiferous brown iron ore.

| No. | mines. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 31 | New York, Specular slate ore. |
| 32 | Hard hematite ore. |
| 33 | Hard specular ore. |
| 34 | " Specular slate ore. |
| 35 | ، Specular micaceous ore. |
| 36 | Lake Angeline, Specular ore. |
| 37 | Specular ore. |
| 38 | Specular ore. |
| 39 | Soft hematite. |
| 40 | Soft hematite. |
| 41 | Champion, Micaceous specular slate ore. |
| 42 | " Granular magnetic ore. |
| 43 | " Granular magnetic ore. |
| 44 | " Micaceous specular slate ore. |
| 45 | " Micaceous specular slate ore. |
| 46 | Michigammi, Steely magnetic ore. |
| 47 | Granular magnetic ore. |
| 48 | Republic, Nicaceous specular slate ore. |
| 49 | " Micaceous specular slate ore. |
| . 50 | Micaceous specular slate ore. |
| 51 | Micaceous specular slate ore. |
| 52 | Granular magnetic ore. |
| 53 | " Granular magnetic ore. |
| 54 | Iron Mountain, Manganiferous brown iron ore. |
| 55 | Manganiferous brown iron ore. |
| 56 | Lake Superior, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Brown grape ore. |
| 57 | " Brown grape ore. |
| 58 | $\because \quad$ B. Curtis' Brown grape ore. |
| 59 | Collection. Brown grape ore. |
| 60 | Specular micaceous iron ore. |
| 61 | $\because \quad$ Brown grape ore. |
| 62 | " $\quad$ Brown grape ore. |
| 63 | " 6 John L. Bray's Brown grape ore. |
| 64 | "، $\quad$ Collection. Brown grape ore. |
| 65 | $*$  <br> $\%$ Brorm grape ore. |
| 67 | Champion, Velvety brown iron ore. |
| 68 | 66 Talcose schist. |
| 69 | " Talcose schist. |
| 70 | Gray quartzite. |
| 71 | Chloritic schist. |
| \% 2 | Talcose quartzite. |
| 73 | " Garnetiferous rock. |
| 74 | Spur, Garnetiferous rock. |
| 75 | Magnetic, Steely magnetic ore. |
| 76 | " Steely magnetic ore. |
| ry | Argentiferous Galena. |
| Hon. | Edward Breiting's Collection : |
| 78 | Brown grape ore. |
| 79 | Brown grape ore. |

80 Brown grape ore.
81 Brown grape ore.
82 Brown grape ore.
83 Brown grape ore.
84 Brown grape ore.
85 Brown grape ore.
86 Brown grape ore.
87 Velvety brown iron ore.
88 Manganiferous brown iron ore.
89 Manganiferous brown iron ore.
90 Manganiferous brown iron ore.
91 Manganiferous brown iron ore.
92 Manganiferous ore.
93 Manganiferous ore.
94 Manganiferous ore.
95 Manganiferous ore.
96 Manganiferous ore.
$9{ }^{r} \quad$ Manganiferous ore.
98 Manganiferous ore.
99 Manganiferous ore.
100 Manganiferous ore.
101 Manganiferous ore.
102 Manganiferous ore.

## No. Mines.

Rolling Mill, Brown pipe ore.
Edwards, Fine granular magnetic ore.
" Fine granular magnetic ore.
" Specular slate ore.
" Specular slate ore.
Rolling Mill, Brown grape ore.
Rolling Mill Furnace, A No. 1 Bessemer pig iron.
" $"$ A No. 1 Bessemer pig iron.
" $\quad$ A No. 1 Bessemer pig iron.
" " A No. 1 Bessemer pig iron.
Ishpeming Peat.
" 6
" 6
" ${ }^{6}$
" ،
117
118
119
121 Clays for Pottery and Brick and Tile, Brady.

MANUFACTURED IRON FROM WYANDOTTE ROLLING MILLS, WYANDOTTE, WAYNE CO., MICH., FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORES.

No.

1. 3-inch round L. S., bent cold.
2. 4 -inch round L. S., bent cold.
3. 3-inch square L. S., bent cold.
4. $2 \times \frac{1}{2}$-inch L. S., bent cold and hot.
5. $\frac{7}{8}$-inch square L. S., bent cold and hot.
6. 1-inch square L. S., bent cold and hot.
\%. $1 \times \frac{1}{2}$-inch L. S., bent cold and hot.
7. $1 \times \frac{1}{2}$-inch I. S., bent cold and hot.
8. $\frac{3}{4}$-inch square L. S., bent cold and hot.
9. 1-inch round L. S., bent cold.
10. $\frac{7}{8}$-inch round L. S., bent cold.
11. $\frac{3}{4}$-inch round L. S., bent cold and hot.
12. $\frac{3}{4}$-inch round L. S., bent cold and hot.
13. $\frac{1}{2}$-inch round L. S., bent cold and hot.
14. $\frac{.}{8}$-inch square I . S., bent cold.
15. 5-16-inch square L. S., bent cold.
16. $2 \frac{1}{4}$-inch round L. S., bent cold.
17. $1 \frac{1}{2}$-inch round L. S., bent cold.
18. $1 \frac{1}{8}$-inch round L. S., bent cold.
19. $1 \frac{1}{8}$-inch round L. S., bent cold.
20. $\frac{7}{8}$-inch round L. S., bent cold and hot.
21. $\frac{3}{4}$-inch round L. S., bent cold.
22. $\frac{3}{4}$-inch round I. S., bent cold.
23. $\frac{3}{4}$-inch round I. S., bent cold.
24. $\frac{5}{8}$-inch round L. S., bent cold.
25. $\frac{3}{8}$-inch round L. S., bent cold.
26. $2 \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{5}$-inches L. S., bent cold and hot.
27. 1-inch square I. S., bent cold.
28. $2 \frac{3}{4} \times 1$-inch L. S., bent cold.
29. Fire-Box B. P., Wyandotte, T. S. 60,000 lbs.
30. Extra Flange B. P., Wyandotte, 'T. S. 60,000 lbs.
31. Extra Flange B. P., Wyandotte, T. S. $60,000 \mathrm{lbs}$.
32. Extra Flange B. P., Wyandotte, T. S. $60,000 \mathrm{lbs}$.
33. C. H. 1-inch B. P., Wyandotte, T. S. 60,000 lbs.
34. C. H. Shell B. P., Wyandotte, T. S. 55,000 lbs.
35. C. H. Shell B. P., Wyandotte, T. S. 55,000 lbs.
36. C. H. Shell B. P.; Wyandotte, T. S. 55,000 lbs.
37. C. Rolled B. P., Wyandotte, T. S. -.
38. $\frac{7}{8}$-inch square Wyandotte Swedes, T. S. 15, 625 lbs ; elongation $1 \frac{5}{3}$-inch.
39. $\frac{7}{8}$-inch square Wyandotte Swedes.
40. 1-ínch L. S. Chain, T. S. 44,000 lbs.
41. $1 \frac{1}{5}$-inch I. S. Chain, T. S. $86,6 \%$ lbs.

No.
43. $1 \frac{1}{8}$-inch L. S. Chain.
44. $\frac{7}{8}$-inch L. S. Chain.
45. $9-16$-inch L. S. Chain, T. S. 20, 000 lbs .
46. 5-16-inch Bessemer Steel Chain, T. S. 5, 825 lbs.
$4 \%$ 7-16-inch Bessemer Steel Chain, T. S. 12, 250 lbs.
48. $\frac{1}{2}$-inch Bessemer Steel Chain, T. S. 16,625 lbs.
49. 2x $\frac{1}{2}$-inch Wyandotte Norway, bent cold.
50. 2x $\frac{1}{2}$-inch Wyandotte Norway, bent cold.
51. $1 \frac{1}{4}$-inch square Wyandotte Norway, bent cold.
52. $\frac{3}{4}$-inch square Wyandotte Norway, bent cold.
53. $1 \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$-inch Wyandotte Norway, bent cold and hot.
54. 용-inch square Wyandotte Norway, bent cold and hot.
55. $\frac{7}{8}$-inch square Wyandotte Swede, bent cold, polished.

56 . $\frac{7}{8}$-inch square Wyandotte Swede, bent cold.
5 5. $\quad \frac{7}{8}$-inch square Wyandotte Swede, bent cold.
58. $\frac{7}{8}$-inch square Wyandotte Swede, bent cold.

## SALT.

## district no. 1, East Saginaw, michigan. from sears \& holland.

1 sample fine steam salt; 1 sample packer's salt; 1 sample fine pan salt; 1 sample brine.

FROM C. \& E. TEN EYCK.
1 sample fine steam salt; 1 sample brine.
FROM EAST SAGINAW SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
1 sample solar salt; 1 sample brine, S. G. 1.1\%
1 case solar salt crystal.
DISTRIC' NO. 2, SAGINAW CITY, MICHIGAN.
FROM BARNARD \& BINDER.
1 sample fine steam salt; 1 sample brine, S. G. $2.1^{7} 73$.
FROM PIERSON, WRIGHT \& CO.
1 sample fine steam salt; 1 sample brine.
DISTRICT NO. 3. CARROLLTON, MICHIGAN.
H. P. LYON \& CO., FLORENCE, MICH.

1 sample fine pan salt; 1 sample brine, S. G. 1.173.
t. JEROME \& CO., CARROLLTON.

1 sample fine pan salt; 1 sample brine.
DISTRICT NO. 4, ZILWAUKEE.
RUST, EATON \& CO., ZILWAUKIE.
1 sample fine steam salt; 1 sample brine.
NEW YORK \& MICHIGAN SOLAR SALT COMPANY, ZILWAUKIE.
1 sample solar salt; 1 sample brine.
DISTRIC' NO. 5, POR'TSMOUTH, MICHIGAN.
JOHN M'GRAW \& CO., PORTSMOUTH, MICH.
1 sample fine steam salt; 1 sample fine steam dairy salt; 1 sample brine.

DIS'RIC' NO. 6, BAY CI'Y, MICHIGAN. JOIIN M'EWEN \& CO.

1 sample fine steam salt ; 1 sample brine. CHAPIN \& BARBER.

1 sample fine steam salt; 1 sample brine. DOLSON, CIIAPIN \& BRO., BAY CITE, MICH.
1 sample fine kettle salt.

DIS'TRIC'L NO. 7, WENONA AND BANKS.
KEYSTON SALT AND LUALBER COMPANY, WENONA.
1 sample fine steam salt; 1 sample brine.
H. W. SAGE \& CO., WENONA.

1 sample fine steam salt; 1 sample brine.
KELLEY \& CO., BAY CITY.
1 specimen large salt crystals.
DIS'IRIC' NO 8, WHITE ROCK.
THOMSON \& BROTHER, WHITE ROCK.
1 specimen fine pan salt; 1 specimen brine.
DISTRICT NO. 9, EAST TAWAS, MICHIGAN.
EAST TAWAS MLLL COMPANY.
1 sample fine steam salt; 1 sample packer's salt; 1 sample brine.

ANALYSIS OF SAL' BRINE, WHITE ROCK, HURON COUNTY, MICIIGAN. THOMSON \& BRO.
Sodium Chloride . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 18.910 2
Calcium Chloride . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 0.53 \%
Magnesia Chloride .......................................................................... 0.4106



100.0000

Specific grarity 1.1550 at $60^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. Salometer.

## ARCH ÆOLOGY.

The growing interest which is felt in the Archæology of our country, and the zeal shown by some of the States in forwarding antiquities to the Centemial exhibition, have been the inducements to send the small collection of relics from Michigan which we have catalogued.

They are forwarded under the auspices of the Detroit Scientific Association, and though few compared with what might hare been obtained, had the subject received earlier attention, will at least, in the way of comparison, add to the illustrations now being so diligently sought for, of the pre-historic age of America.

RECEIVED FROM B. F. BUSLI OF DETROIT.
No.
1 Stone spade from Grand Rapids.
2 Stone instrument from Shiawassee.
3 Stone ornament from Bay county.
4 Stone ornament from New Baltimore.
5 Indian implement from Genesee county.
6 Indian shuttle from Genesee county.
7 Indian implement from Oakland county.
8 Indian implement from Genesee county.
9 War hatchet from Oakland county.
10 Stone hatchet from Bay county.
11 Stone hatchet from Bay county.
12 Stone hatchet from Bay county.
13 Stone pestle from Wayne county.
14 Stone pestle from Bay county.
15 Stone pestle from Bay county.
16 Stone pestle from Bay county.
17 Stone pestle from Lake Superior.
18 Stone adze from Saginaw county.
19 Stone axe from Saginaw county.
20 Stone war hatchet found in the skull of an Indian, near Detro $t$.
21 Stone hatchet from Lake Superior.
22 Small stone hatchet from Genesee comty.
23 Small stone hatchet from Saginaw comnty.
24 Small stone hatchet from Saginaw county.
25 Small stone hatchet from Saginaw county,
26 Stone celt from Saginaw county.
27 Stone celt from Saginaw county,

No.
¿3 Stone celt from Saginaw county.
29 Stone celt from Saginaw county.
30 Large stone celt from Bay county.
31 Large stone celt from Bay county.
32 Large stone celt from Bay county.
33 Large stone celt from Kent comnty.
34 Large stone celt from Bay county.
35 Large stone celt from Genesee county.
36 Stone gouge from Shiawassee county.
37 Stone gonge from Bay county.
38 Stone hammer from Bay county.
39 Stone hammer from Bay comty.
40 Stone liammer from Bay county.
41 Stone hammer from Shiawassee county.
42 Stone pestle from Genesee county.
43 Piece of pottery from a mound in Genesee county.
44 Indian flute, bought of an Indian in Shiawassee county.
45 Indian totem (lizard) from Clarity Island, Saginaw Bay.
46 Indian totem (otter) from a mound in Bay county.
47 Indian totem (frog) from the battle ground in Bay county.
48 Indian ornament from Bay county.
49 Indian gorget from Bay county.
ว0 Long auger shape stem pipe from Lake Superior.
51 Red stone pipe from Genesee county.
52 Brown stone pipe, ornamented, from Michigan.
53 Black stone pipe from Michigan.
54 Black stone pipe from Michigan.
55 Grey stone pipe from Michigan.
56 Small stone pipe from Michigan.
57 Small stone pipe from Wayne county.
RECEIVED FROM S. B. MANN, LENAWEE COUNTY.
58 Stone celt from Lenawce county.
RECEIVED FROM FRED. A. BEARD OF RUBY, ST. CLAIR CO., MICH.
59 Stone celt from town of Kenosha, Michigan.
60 Stone celt from town of Clyde, Michigan.
61 Stone celt from town of Clyde, Michigan.
62 Stone celt from town of Clyde, Michigan.
63 Stone celt from town of Clyde, Michigan.
64 Stone celt from Sanilac comuty, Michigan.
65 Stone lance head from town of Clyde, Michigan.
66 Stone celt from town of Clyde, Michigan.
67 Stone celt from town of Clyde, Michigan.
68 Stone celt from town of Clyde, Michigan.
69 Stone celt from town of Clyde, Michigan.
70 Stone celt from town of Clyde, Michigan.
$\% 1$ Stone axe from town of Clyde, Michigan.
72 Stone axe from town of Clyde, Michigan.

## No.

73 Stone axe from town of Clyde, Michigan.
74 Stone hammer from town of Clyde, Michigan.
$\% 5$ to 104, both inclusive. Stone arrow heads, found in plowed fields, in the town of Clyde, St. Clair county, Michigan.
105 Stone ornament from town of Clyde, Michigan.
106 Stone ornament from town of Clyde, Michigan.
$10 \%$ Stone lance hear, not known where found.
108 Stone celt, not known where found.
RECEIVED FROM THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF CORUNNA, H. C. BAGGERLY, SUP'T. OF UNION SCHOOLS.

109 Stone pestle, plowed up one mile north of Corumna.
110 Stone axe, plowed up in town of Vienna, Shiawassee county.
FROM THE COLLECTION OF THE DETROIT SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.
111 Large stone celt from Michigan.
112 Small stone celt from Michigan.
113 Small stone hammer from Michigan.
114 Coarse stone implement from Michigan.
115 Stone plumb bob from Michigan.
116 Stone war hatchet from Michigan.
117 Fine stone ornament from Michigan,
118 Stone spear point from Michigan.
119 Stone spear point from Michigan.
120 Stone spear point from Michigan.
121 to 140, both inclusive. Stone arrow heads from Michigan.
141 Stone gimlet from Michigan.
142 Indian etching and painting on stone from Brownstown, Michigan.
1 perforated Indian skull.
1 perforated Indian skull from Bela Hubbard.
1 deformed Indian skull from School Board of Flint.
RECEIVED FROM J. A. BAILEY OF DETROIT.
$142 \frac{1}{2}$ Large stone implement from a mound at Fort Gratiot.
RECEIVED FROM COL. W. P. NORRIS, OF NORRIS, MICH.
143 Stone hatchet from Michigan.
144 Stone hatchet from Michigan.
145 Stone hatchet from Michigan.
146 Stone skull cracker from Michigan.
147 Stone skull cracker from Michıgan.
148 Stone celt from Michigan.
149 Stone celt from Michigan.
150 Stone celt from Michigan.
151 Stone celt from Michigan.
152 Stone ornament from Michigan.
153 Stone ornament from Michigan.
154 Stone ornament from Michigan.
155 Sling stone from Michigan.
156 Stone spear point from Michigan.

No.
157 Copper ornament from Michigan.
1 ว็ 1 ornamented stone pipe (red) from Michigan.
1591 ornamented white stone pipe from Michigan.
1601 Indian paint bag from Michigan.
RECEIVED FROM GEORGE J. WARD, ST. CLAIR, MICH.
161 Stone celt from St. Clair comnty.
162 Stone celt from St. Clair comnty.
163 Stone celt from St. Clair county.
164 Stone celt from St. Clair comnty.
165 Stone celt from St. Clair county.
166 Stone celt from St. Clair comty.
$16 \%$ to 185 , both inclusire. Stone arrow heads fonnd in Washtenaw county.

RECEIVED FROM BELA HUBBARD OF DETROIT.
186 to 222 , both inclusive. Stone arrow heads, spear points and knires from Michigan, and a few from Ohio.
223 Large stone celt from Wayne comnty.
RECEIVED FROM NOBLE \& BRADY, DETROIT.
224 Stone hammer from Lake Superior.
RECEITED FRON THE SCHOOL BOARD OF FLINT, MICH.
225 Indian war club.
226 Indian are.
227 Indian axe.
228 Indian toy are.
229 Indian chisel.
230 Indian are.
231 Indian skimner.
232 Indian rude axe.
233 Indian chisel.
234 Indian spear head.
235 Indian axe.
236 Indian long pointed spear head.
237 Indian shuttle.
238 Indian long pointed arrow head.
239 Indian spear head with fossil shell on one side.
240 Indian broken fish spear head.
RECEITED FRON KEN'T SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
This Institute has been in existence for about 20 years, has a very valuable collection of mincrals, birds, etc., and numbers among its members many of the most learned and bost citizens, and is doing a valuable work in educating our youth in an important part of education too much neglected in our country.
ARROW HEADS.

Nos. 1 to 60 inclusive, all on glass tablets.

COPPER ARTICLES.
No.
61. Awl and file, on glass tablets (4-inch).
(62. Awl, on glass tablets (4-inch).
63. Airl or needle, in bone handle, on glass tablets (2-inch).
64. Awl or needle, on glass tablets ( 2 -inich).
65. Spear head (8-inch).
66. Spear head, in deer-horn handle (thick), (10-inch).

6\%. Copper knife (12-inch).
68. Copper spade (without shank), ( $3 \frac{1}{2}$-inch.)
69. Copper spade (with shank), ( $6 \frac{1}{2}$-inch).
70. Copper axe (8를-inch).
71. Copper head, Charlevoix.
72. Copper knife (6-inch).
73. Perforated oral stone (cord stretcher?).
74. Fibula, hæmatite (41-inch).
i5. Fibula, pottery, sandstone ( $6 \frac{1}{2}$-inch).
\%6. Pipe, green stone (Dr. Parker).
r\%. Pipe, red pipestone (Mr. Spoon).
78. Dog's head (broken).
79. Totem, quartzite (sheep head?).
80. Cord-gauge, slate.
81. Cord-gange, slate, large.
82. Cord-gange, ribboned slate.
83. Cord-gange, oral.
84. Cord-gatuge, three holes.
85. Cord-gange.
86. Cord-gauge.

8\%. Cord-gange.
88. Head spear of bone.
89. 'Two serrated fish speare, Kendall's add., deer's horn.
30. Two bone stilettos.
91. Arrow-heads, Grand Rapids.
92. Flesher, Nunica, Ottawa Co.
93. Flesher, Spoonville, Ottawa Co.
94. Hatchet, Grand Rapids.
95. Skinning knife, Grand Rapids.
96. Are, Kent Co., Mich.
97. Are, Kent Co., Mich.
98. Flesher, Kent Co., Mich.
99. Flesher, Kent Co., Mich.
100. Adz, Kent Co., Mich.
101. Gouge, Kent Co., Mich.
102. Pestle, Kent Co., Mich.
103. Pestle, Kent Co., Mich.
104. Flesher, Kent Co., Mich.
105. Copper spear, Kent Co., Mich.
106. Two arrows and two spear-heads, Kent Co., Mich.

10\%. Spear or lance, Kent Co., Mich.
108. Arrow-heads, Ottawa Co., Mich.

No.
109. Drill and arrow-heads, Kent Co., Mich.
110. Four arrow-heads, Kent Co., Mich.
111. Vase, mound, Grand Rapids.
112. Vase, mound, Grand Rapids.
113. Shell, mound, Grand Rapids.
114. Shell, momnd, Grand Rapids.
115. Manl, Michigan.
116. Worn axe, Michigan.

11\%. Axe, Michigan.
118. Totem of ribboned slate.
119. Totem or pipe.
120. 'Iotem or pipe.
121. Pipe, fossil coral.
122. Pipe.
123. Pipe.
124. Pipe, catlinite.
125. Pipe, Michigan.
126. Pipe, Michigan.
127. Modern Indian pipe, Fox Indians.
128. Totem, Southern Michigan.
129. Totem, Michigan.
130. Pipe, Panama.

BELA IIUBBARD, J. C. HOLIIES, B. F. BUSH, Committee Detroit Scientific Association.

## MANUSCRIPT REPORTS

OF GRADED SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, STATE INSTITUTIONS, CHURCIIES PUBLIC LAW AND GOVERNMEN'T, SECRE' SOCIETIES, ART GALLERIES.

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| Bay City | 5 | Roman Catholic |  |
| Saginaw City | 3 | Presbyterian Church |  |
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[^0]:    * Length of trunk 55 feet to first limb.
    $\dagger$ This weeping willow has several very large branches about six feet from the ground. Within these branches is a bearing currant busli. The tree was set about forty years ago by Wur. Beal, who then owned the place, situated a mile and a half northeast of Adrian.

    We send two sections of a large cottonwood to the Centennial, one section near the ground ten feet across, the other fifty feet above it over three feet in diameter. Five feet above the ground the tree was twenty-seven feet in circumference. The tree was 140 feet high. The first limb was twenty-eight inches in diameter and made two saw logs, each fourteen feet long. The tree grew tro and

[^1]:    

    Fraximus sambucifolia.

