February and ended the latter part of November, with a two weeks' intermission about July 1st. Our daily hours of attendance at the College were: Breakfast at seven the first half hour and at six during the last half. All students were required to be present at the chapel exercises, which occupied twenty minutes before recitation commenced. The roll was called occasion­ ally and from the luckless students who failed to answer to their names, prompt and trustworthy excuses to the President were required. Four rooms were occupied with recitations, the first half, and five the second, of which each student had three of one hour each. From half past two o'clock to six and thirty minutes the students were at work in the farm or gardens, for which the workers received seven cents per hour. Such students as desired to could frequently work until six and upon Saturdays, usually receiving twelve and a half cents per hour for this extra work.

Socialites there were none then days either secret or public, and "hopes" and class organizations were as yet undiscovered.

"Athletics" was represented by a college nine which occasionally visited Lansing and the surrounding villages, usually returning without honors.

Great has been the improvement at the College dur­ing these years, and the progress of instruction. If I am not mistaken greater still will be its progress in the thirty years to come. Since the day of the College's foundation, it has been growing among similar institutions. With its graduates doing it honor in nearly all the Agricultural Colleges of the country and upon some of the best farms in Michigan, its reputation and usefulness will increase more and more as the years go by.

Talas City, Mich., April 27.

A. H. FISHER.

SULPHUR IN MICHIGAN.

O. W. SLATTON, '98.

When sulphur, in the elementary state, was discovered in Michigan I do not know. The Geological Survey does not mention it; however it does exist, in the native state in Michigan.

Last June my father, C. M. Slayton of Grattan, Mich., visited the quarries of "The Michigan Stone Supply Co.," which are situated one mile west of Socofield, Mon­ tec Co., Mich.; he gave the following description of the formation:

"The rock, which is crushed for machines in the factory, lies in horizontal strata, two to four feet thick, below the surface. The upper stratum is an impure limestone four to six feet thick; then comes a stratum of carbonaceous sandstone two or three feet thick which is filled with small cavities, some of them being large cell. These cavities contain celolite, dog-tooth spar, and black crystals of barite, which are mixed with mud; and sometimes contain bright crystals of pure sulphur. There was not enough sulphur to pay for gathering it up for shipment but the company had collected several barrels.

Specimens of native sulphur from this source are now in the chemical laboratory.

ANOTHER ALUMNUS GONE.

Died in Grand Rapids, Mich., April 19, Mr. Elwin Burritt Fairfield, of the class of 1871. Mr. Fairfield was the oldest son of Edmund B. Fairfield, former President of Hillsdale College, and was connected with that col­ legiate institution for a number of years. He also with the Hillsdale College, Ohio, for a time. After completing the sophomore year as a classical student in Hillsdale, and wishing to take a more thorough course in Chemistry than could he had either there, or any where else in this State, except in the Michigan Agricultural College, he finished his college course at the University of M. A. L. C. M. L. C. that he formed the acquaintance of Miss Mary L. Jones, daughter of Col. Whitney Jones, of Lansing, who after­ wards became his wife. The marriage took place on the 1st of January, 1873. Their family has consisted of three sons, two of whom are living, the older, Herbert L. Fairfield, being now a member of the sophomore class in our College.

Mr. Fairfield's life has been chiefly given to teaching. He has been Superintendent of Schools in Stanton, Mason, Howell, Tecumseh and Grand Haven, and has been a resident of Grand Rapids for the last seven years.

Mr. Fairfield became a member of the church early in life, and during his residence in Grand Haven served the Congregational church, of which he was a member, in the office of trustee, deacon, superintendent of the Sunday school, and chairman of the vestry. He died, as he had lived, morally and spiritually, and by all who knew him, and by many whom he met, as one who seemed incapable of misrepresented anything. What­ ever the truth might coit him he was always ready to pro­ vide.

As a student he stood very high in every department of study, mathematics, ancient languages, modern lan­ guages, science and metaphysics.

Born in June, 1840, New Hampshire, where his father was then preaching, he came with his parents to Michigan, in October, of that year. Hence, Michigan has been his home almost all his life. For the last seven years he has been more or less an invalid, but has kept steadily at work up to one month before he was called to "pass on and pass upward."

THE PASSING OF THE PIGEON.

PROF. WALTER B. BARROWS.

The passenger pigeon or wild pigeon (Ectopistes migratorius) is supposed to be on the verge of extinction. Twenty years ago it nested in Michigan in such numbers as to cover squares of miles with its nests, while its migrating hosts darkened the sky for a hour at a time. The old birds were netted by thou­ sands by the young hunters, cooked, and sold by the barrel or boat-load. It no longer nests in communities, so far as known, and it is doubtful if enough of the species are left to make him a single old-fashioned, good-sized Michigan flock. Even stuffed specimens are few in museums and collections, and the passenger pigeon has never been common.

It is hoped that the Passenger Pigeon could be per­ manently domesticated. Anyone who may be able to give information as to nesting places or present nesting places of this bird, even of a single pair, would confer a great favor by notifying the writer at the Agricultural College, or the State Game Warden, Mr. Clark E. Maris. It should be borne in mind that the state laws strictly prohibit, under heavy penalties, the taking of pigeons alive, or their disturbance, or that of their nests or young, at or near their nesting places. Before a single pigeon can be lawfully taken alive, the permission of the State Game Warden must be obtained. All that is asked at present, however, is information as to nesting places or nests, and such information will be considered strictly confidential, and used only to further the plans mentioned, looking toward preservation and domestication of the species.

Zoological Department, April 24, 1896.

WILLOW ROOTS IN SEWERS.

The large willow trees in front of Abbott Hall have penetrated the joints of the trunk sewer with their roots and have necessitated the relaying of some sixty feet of the sewer. The roots penetrate the joints of the trunk sewer with their roots and have necessitated the relaying of some sixty feet of the sewer.
THE M. A. C. RECORD.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE EDITED BY THE FACULTY.

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In the recent issue of a paper published in one of the southern counties of the State occurs this paragraph, referring to M. A. C.:

"It is safe to say that less than five per cent of the graduates of Michigan agricultural college are engaged in agriculture than to simply eat the bread and the pork beans grown by farmers whose only interest in the College and who have never taken any interest in the work of the College, are graduates of this College."

"The consequences for its success the hearty cooperation and endoscopic support of every thinking farmer in the state.

"Two of our graduates of this College are at the present time engaged in the work of the College, one of whom is engaged in agricultural pursuits."

In significant proximity to this paragraph in the Report of the Races of Farmers' Club occurs this sentence:

"W. H. Smith thought the men that followed agriculture back from the College that the student body of M. A. C. is equal to the increase in numbers of those engaged in the College and that the College is equal to the increase in numbers of those engaged in agricultural pursuits.

"Two of our graduates of this College are at the present time engaged in the work of the College, one of whom is engaged in agricultural pursuits."

The townships or chawkins was omitted from our last list by mistake, the townships of April 3rd being the names of the townships that occur in April, and because very abundant about the 10th. This species occasionally winters here, but not in any numbers. On April 7th the first turtle dove or mourning dove was seen; four others were seen in the 10th, but the rather the night of the 10th, was evidently a time of activity among migrants, for on the following morning flickers or high, and several birds in scores, and the sparrow-hawk, wagtail, and yellow-bellied woodpecker were equally plentiful though not so noisy. Chipping sparrows also became abundant about the 15th.

"The birds are heavily taxed for the support of the College is equally misleading. Within the past four years there has been appropriated to this College the sum of $91,725,000 or an average annual appropriation of $14,182,500.

"The records as to the occupation of the agricultural graduates do not lie within the legitimate use of the funds appropriated to this College the sum of $56,725.00 or an average annual appropriation of $14,181.25. The appropriation of this kind is found, and the excellent quality of this wheat is one of the consequences for its success the hearty cooperation and endoscopic support of every thinking farmer in the state.

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manta for an harbitorium, which he will prepare for his own use, of the leading productive plants of the State.

J. M. Perkins of Harvard University, President of the American Association of Agricultural College Administrators, appointed A. B. Bowditch, '95, department chairman for Michigan and Ohio.

The class of '97 is contemplating the publication of a class annual containing the committees consisting of Messrs. Sanderson, Munson and Fulton, has been appointed to look into the feasibility of the plan.

A fig tree attracts considerable attention in the east forcing house. Several blossoms have been noticed on it this season. It is in largeforcing quite a few trees, and without doubt will produce fruit in a short time.

A large number of trees are being shipped this spring to prominent growers. They will report the progress and grade the different varieties. Reports will be made to the department at stated times and the best varieties thus selected.

Recent additions to the equipment of the mechanical drafting room are the Anitser solid arm planimeters, in one of which the student draws the line on one voided paper. The extent of an area is calculated by each of Elements of Machine Design, parts I. and II., and of Kent's Hand-book for Mechanical Engineers.

Clarence E. De Puay, instructor in the machine shop department at the Chicago Manual Training School, made a thorough inspection of our mechanical department last Thursday. He is getting new ideas to take with him to the Lewis Training School which will be established in Chicago next September.

H. L. Fairfield, '98, son of the late E. Burritt Fairfield, '71, will remain at M. A. C. only until the close of the summer term, and during the intervening time will work in his father's business and make the necessary preparations for entering the Lewis Training School.

Rollo J. Cleland, '90, has moved his stock of jewelry to Cooperville, where his father will carry on the business for him. Mr. Cleland has accepted a position with the Finger National Bank at Grand Rapids, and leaves Lansing this week.

The sad news has reached the College of the death of May (Coe) Redman, wife of Edwin W. Redman, '87. She died at her home in California April 9, after having been for some time past in the hope of regaining her health. Mr. Redman has the sympathy of his many college friends.

The following letter is self explanatory. Arrived at 2218 S. W. Washington, D. C., April 21, 1896, a Juvenile Stock Expert, Gilbert Henry Hicks, Jr., weight 9 pounds. First arrival after 13 years of married life, attending the 13不由 number theory. Signed, his Dad, '92.

The Rural Northwest of recent date, presents an article in "A Model Sponging Outfit," by Prof. P. B. Heidrich, '92, of Oregon State College, Oregon. An accompanying cut shows how the professor mounted on the wagon tank as a means of filling the sponges for his own use.

Our City's Breathing Place is the title of a small pamphlet recently issued by the," All Souls Unity Club," of Grand Rapids. It contains some well chosen articles than was shown the week before. Our boys have added to the country department. This makes a total of twelve breeds. Something over one hundred eggs are at present the daily product. The junior class is at present engaged in studying the characteristics of the various breeds, how to score fowls, how to test eggs, and in fact everything that may be of value to the expert chicken grower or the general farmer. The work is very practical and is much enjoyed by the students.

At the recent meeting of M. I. A. A. directors at Albion, it was decided to hold the next Annual Field Day at Albion, June 4, 5 and 6, provided Albion raises a bonus of $175 within two weeks. Hildale put up a 200 at Albion and held three last year. It was thought best to give Albion a chance. Among other things done, fencing was thrown out of the list of sports. A. M. Findlay, '95, is the originator, Mr. Benjamin Hathaway of Little Prairie, Mich., sufficient seed of Hathaway's yellow dent corn to plant the main crop of corn upon the College farm. The corn has been grown by one of the neighbors of Mr. Hathaway and appears to be about the same average of that variety as grown in southern Alton. A. M. Findlay was selected by the votes which showed, however, considerable variation. The cobs were ordinarily red, but out of 319 cobs inspected ten were either white and yellow, or the kernels were more or less reddish and yellowish. In an average bushel saved for seed, which was of course better than the average of the crop, there were two kernels which would be called well dent, but in which the kernels were of small size. A true ear may be described as having kernels of good depth and thickness, firm on the cob, with a distinct dent at the top, and has only slightly overlapping and roughness at the tip of the kernels often found in dent corn and especially characteristic of certain southeastern "horse tooth" varieties. While the condition the corn varied in one direction into more greatly dent, ears, one occasionally seen of the "horse tooth" type which produced with kernels set loosely on the cob. More commonly, however, the variation was in the opposite direction into ears having short, hard, and comparatively smooth kernels which were of smaller size. Each of this type is not ordinarily selected for seed, and the question arose whether or not there is any influence in our soil or climate so special that it is leading to the continued production of such ears.

Accordingly, there were selected in the spring of 1895, from the crop grown on the College farm the preceding year, 120 ears representing every variety of dent corn found in this variety; one small, compact ear with shallow and nearly smooth kernels; the other was white, a bit more or less dent, with kernels which were of good but not extreme length and had a prominent apex. It was an excellent type of well dent, but the corn on the cob itself, far removed from any other corn. Each cob how­ ever was reserved with a couple of rows of kernels upon it for comparison with the crop which should be produced by building the four or five dent ears to a perfect. These ears were 142 ears: of these 8 closely approached the type planted, one being even more strongly dented and of interesting kernel character, well pointed kernels, sharply pointed kernels, but with these points less developed than in the ear planted, making a total of 28 fairly well dent ears. These were then planted and the cobs showed distinct "horse tooth" type, the kernels of the middle dent, generally degenerate type. The rest of this lot, numbers 113, were of comparatively uniform character and scarcely differed from the main field crop of that variety. The kernels were of medium length and thickness and were distinctly dentied but were nearly or quite lacking in the sharp points. This plot planted from the moth or degenerate ear produced 211 ears of which 15 were sufficiently dentied to be included in the first two classes of the preceding tab, 22 ears of the type planted, and the remaining 34 ears characterless. From this it can be inferred that the individual character of the seed planted has also a distinct effect upon the crop and that therefore a careful selection of the parent generation and the result. They also seem to show that the tendency to lose its desired character is no stronger in this variety than in the other that are as strong.

Another experiment connected with this also shows the direct influence of the seed upon the crop. It was stated above that in the corn from which the two re­ presentative selections were taken, there were ten ears having white cob out of a total of 319 ears. One of these white-cobbed ears was also planted in a reserve plot, and the kernels from it were 158 ears, of which 25 had white cobs. In other words there was in the original stock a little over three per cent of white-cob cobs and in the crop grown from white-cob ears there were 7.6 per cent. It was also noted in the product of the other two plots above described, both of which were planted from red cobbled ears, that there were no white-cobbled ears whatever.
OBTAIN AN M. A. C. CATALOG

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