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Scrapbook 76  
Acc. # UA 345  
UA 17.107



—The TIMES force was thoroughly demoralized on Friday morning of last week and the paper was very late in coming out, but when we explain that our right hand man, Mr. W. A. Heazlit, was, from absolute necessity, detained at home that morning, we know that our readers will forbear, and in place of grumbling at the delay in getting their paper, extend congratulations to Mr. H. upon the arrival of a brand new daughter at his house on that day. The young lady claimed paternal protection for the next 18 years to come, and we are happy to state that Walt granted the request without any argument whatever. Mother and daughter doing fine and Walt has recovered sufficiently to be able to do a good week's work on this issue of the paper.

—Mrs. Tinnie Brown of Michigan, is visiting her mother Mrs. Hazlette, this city.

✓ Mrs. Wm. Brown, of Dawagie, Mich., is visiting her mother Mrs. Hazlett.

Born:—To Mr. and Mrs. William Brown, of the Agricultural College, formerly of this vicinity, December 2d, a boy; weight 8 pounds.

Mrs. C. W. Ayers, Willie Brown and Wm. D. Brown of the Agricultural College all celebrated their birthday yesterday at the home of Mrs. Ayers on River street. The birth anniversaries of the three occur on the same day.

Harley Brown, the 8-year-old son of William D. Brown, stockman on the Turner farm, was kicked by a horse this morning and his right arm was broken. Dr. Rush J. Shank set the fracture.

#### DIED.

Sunday morning, May 7th, Little FREDERICK, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Brown, aged 18 months.

Tinnie Heazlit Brown, age of 4, sister of Alexander Hazlett (who did not leave W. A.), Walter H. is Tinnie's brother.

—W. A. Heazlit, after leading a life of single blessedness for 10! these many years, was finally prevailed upon to join the noble ranks of benedicts, and has taken unto himself a life partner. The happy event occurred yesterday morning, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Geo. Ebey. The bride, Miss Mame Ebey, is one of our most accomplished young ladies, and has a host of friends in this city and elsewhere. The ceremony was performed by Rev. M. Auer, of the M. E. church, in the presence of a number of friends and relatives of the family, promptly at 10 o'clock, after which a sumptuous dinner was spread, of which all heartily partook. The bride and groom then left on the noon train for Rochelle, Ills., where they will spend a short time visiting relatives and friends. The TIMES joins with the many friends of the young couple in extending congratulations, and may their journey through life be one of happiness and prosperity, with as few thorns in their pathway as possible. To Walt we can only say: May you always have a plentiful supply of "quoinus," and never run short of "pi." Dawagie Times

Miss Fannie Richards, of Alton, Ill., arrived in this city Tuesday evening, to attend the wedding of her uncle W. A. Heazlit.

Daniel Heazlit and Justus Coney, old pioneers of Dowagiac, John Snyder of Pokagon, and John Day of Wayne, also old residents, have died this week. A more extended notice will be given next week.

Dawagie Times & Republic

Mrs. T. M. N. Tinkler died Monday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. Nash, in this city. Her funeral was held Tuesday afternoon, Rev. Z. Moore officiating, and her remains were laid at rest in the Gage cemetery beside those of her husband. Mrs. Tinkler was a resident of Wayne township for a great number of years. She was highly respected by her neighbors for her many noble acts of charity. She leaves, to mourn her departure, two sons, Isaac and George Tinkler, and one daughter, Mrs. John Nash, all of this city, who deeply mourn the loss of their mother. They all wish to return thanks to those who assisted in any way during the bereavement.

Dawagie Times & Republic

P. 542



# HARK FROM THE TOMBS.

The Spiritualists of Lansing Are Indulging in a Season of Seances.

## THE MEDIUM'S MYSTERIOUS WORK.

The Journal Scribe Revives Old Acquaintances—It is a Musical Aggregation.

For the past two weeks the Spiritualists of Lansing, of whom there are a goodly number, have been indulging in a series of seances through the mediumship of Prof. C. J. Bond, a middle-aged Chicagoan, who has recently developed astonishing spiritualistic powers. Several circles were formed at the residence of C. J. Ayers, on River street, last week, and a largely attended seance was held in the Butler block, Sunday. Monday evening a sitting was held at the residence of Henry Porter, on Kalamazoo street, to which a representative of THE JOURNAL was kindly admitted. It was the first seance of this nature that he had ever attended, and it must be confessed that he entered the circle with much hesitancy and trepidation. For an hour previous to the meeting a well-informed quasi-Spiritualist had industriously devoted his time to preparing the mind of the writer by pouring into his ears many mysterious manifestations that had come under his observation, which served more to alarm than to assure the inexperienced scribe.

On entering Mr. Porter's home a group of 35 ladies and gentlemen greeted THE JOURNAL reporter, who was also cordially received by Mr. Bond, the medium. The latter is a modest looking gentleman of perhaps 38 years of age, and his experience as a medium covers a period of two months only. The room in which the circle was formed was of ordinary size and the scribe was requested to closely watch the mode of preparing for the seance. In one corner was stationed a common marble top table, on which were placed a zither, trumpet, palm leaf fan, pencil and paper, small bell and bouquet of flowers. These were excluded from view by a black muslin curtain stretched diagonally across the corner and at the height of about four feet. Sixteen sat in the circle, a lady and gentleman alternately, with the right hand of the gentleman resting on the left hand of the lady; and the right hand of the lady on the left hand of the gentleman. The medium, with two gentlemen and one lady, sat with their backs to the black curtain and constituted the "battery." Before joining hands, however, a fee of 50 cents was duly collected from each individual, with the usual courtesy extended to the press. The writer was given a position next to the female end of the "battery," and within a foot of the curtain where he could get a perfect

view of the situation. The room was fairly well lighted.

The proceedings were opened with a song, "There is a Spirit Land," to give the spirits an opportunity to congregate. A slight twisting and writhing on the part of the medium was followed by a small disturbance back of the curtain, and presently the zither struck up "I've \$15 in My Inside Pocket." When the last note was sounded one of the men in the circle said:

"Henry, is that you?"  
"Three raps (yes.)"  
"Are you happy?"  
Series of raps (Yes, you bet.)  
"You believe in Spiritualism now?"  
Repeated raps (Don't I tho?)

The medium interpreted the raps as the seance progressed. A request for a hand-shake with the hilarious spirit was followed by the appearance of a large, armless hand above the curtain, within distinct view of the audience.

The circle sang another song. Meanwhile a whole troupe arrived from the spirit land. One of the spirits played a lively tattoo on the marble top table, and a gentleman present readily recognized the visitor as a popular drummer boy of the 8th Michigan. A little confab followed with a shaking of hands. A small hand appeared above the curtain, which was recognized by a mother as that of her dead daughter, who was cut off in the bloom of youth. A request to play the selection she sang just before she joined the innumerable host was complied with by the zither sounding the notes of "Safe Within the Vale," which was in truth the one referred to. It caused the mother to weep bitterly. A little tiny hand was claimed by another mother as that of her departed infant.

Suddenly a great flutter came from behind the curtain and the zither struck up a lively air. One thing was noted in particular, and that was that the spirits all become accomplished musicians when they pass beyond. One of the spirits was exceptionally demonstrative, and from the manner in which it was carrying on the writer thought he might recognize in it the spirit of an acquaintance's departed spouse. His surmise was quite correct and a brief conversation ensued. Formerly when on earth it was her habit to raise Cain with the man she had sworn to love and protect. On this occasion she raised an emaciated hand, bearing a beautiful bouquet of flowers, which she desired the writer to present to her living husband with her compliments. She has mated with a dude spirit and is happy in her new found love.

A dozen different hands materialized, and many mysterious manifestations were accomplished. One old soldier conversed with a comrade who was killed at Perryville; another, with his first wife. The seance lasted until 11 o'clock and to the writer the mystery deepened instead of becoming clearer. Close attention was paid throughout, and THE JOURNAL reporter came to the conclusion that if Bond was a fraud he was a decidedly slick one. We would suggest that Col. Sanford might gain some consolation by sitting with Prof. Bond and conversing with the spirits of his departed hopes.



# Was it Spirits?

## REMARKABLE SCENES AT THE SEANCES OF A MEDIUM

People in the Audience Greeted By Departed Friends Who Shake Hands with Them, and Play their Favorite Tunes While in the Sphere of Mortals.

Many of the most intelligent and liberal-minded people of this city have been completely mystified and variously affected by some very singular phases of alleged spirit manifestations, occurring in their presence through the mediumship of Mr. C. J. Barnes of Chicago, who has been giving a series of seances in Lansing at the residences of well known citizens.

Physical manifestations have been, for many years, the principal stock in trade of most of the "test" mediums of this and other countries who gave public exhibitions, and the production of these "phenomena" were usually accompanied by "conditions" which suggested to the observer the presence of machinery or confederacy. Dr. Slade and a few other prominent mediums disclaimed their use, and if deceit was used they were quite successful in avoiding detection; but Mr. Barnes has presented a phase of manifestations wholly differing from those of any medium who has preceded him—that of the sitting in a circle with his audience, in a lighted room, while the various physical phenomena appear to emanate from the rear of a curtain suspended across an angle, at a height of about three feet. After the audience is present a small table is placed in a corner of the room, various instruments and implements supposed to be affected most by ghosts of refinement and culture are placed thereon, and the curtain is then produced and suspended before the table so as to conceal it. The medium takes his place in a chair in front of the center of this screen with members of the audience on either hand, and the entire party being seated, all hands are joined, including those of the medium, and the circle is complete.

On Sunday evening last, at the residence of C. W. Ayres, on River street, Mr. Barnes gave a seance, under the above conditions, at which some of the most prominent business men of the city were present. The materialization of hands was remarkable and conspicuous, and many felt sure that they actually saw and shook the hands of departed friends. The conversational tests by raps were also good, and one gentleman, who received a written communication on a slate believed that he fully recognized the writing of the departed friend who purported to have written it. Var-

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tous instruments were played, and favorite tunes aided in rendering the presence of certain departed spirits known to their friends.

Last night Mr. Barnes entertained a circle at the residence of Henry Porter, on Kalamazoo street west, which was largely attended. The materialization of the hands of departed friends of people in the circle was a prominent feature, and friends and relatives were permitted to shake hands, receive playful caresses on the head, have their handkerchiefs tied in knots, etc. The lights were lowered but every object was plainly visible to all. Questions were answered by raps; musical instruments were played, and some of the sweet old tunes of long ago floated through the air like music from fairyland.

One lady present, who had lost a daughter, was informed of her presence, and to make a conclusive test she asked the spirit to play on a harp the last piece of music she played upon a melodeon while in this life. Almost instantaneously the sweet familiar tones rang out clear and perfect from the strings of the instrument. The mother listened with clasped hands. A great tide of emotion convulsed her features, mingled with a look of awe, as she exclaimed, "My God, it is the same!" Many others were visibly affected by the incident.

The manifestations were certainly remarkable, and none present were able to offer even a theory as to the causes producing them.

Mr. Barnes goes to Grand Rapids tomorrow, but will return to Lansing about May 15, when the curious or skeptical can have an opportunity to criticize his performances for themselves. The gentleman is a quiet and pleasant man, young in years, apparently modest and retiring, and carries in his features and conversation a conviction of honest and earnest belief in the reality of the manifestations which are produced in his presence.

Progress it is now making. I believe the return to the people of Michigan for the first time this object.

But 5 are now supplied with instruments indicating climatic changes, and the succeeding statistics from all portions of the State on

fully,

Your obedient servant

### Rough Heginning of the Honeymoon.

An athletic young farmer in the town of Waynesburg, O., took a fair girl, all bathed in blushes, from her parents, and started for the first town across the Pennsylvania line to be married, where the ceremony could be performed without a license.

The happy pair were accompanied by a sister of the girl—a tall, gaunt, sharp-featured female of some 37 summers. The pair crossed the line, were married, and returned to Wellsville to pass the night.

People at the hotel where the wedding party stopped observed that they conducted themselves in a rather singular manner. The husband would take his sister-in-law, the tall female aforesaid, into one corner of the parlor and talk earnestly to her, gesticulating wildly the while. The tall

female would "put her foot down" and talk to him in an angry and excited manner. Then the husband would take his fair young bride into a corner. He would no sooner commence talking to her than the gaunt sister would rush in between them and angrily join in the conversation. The people at the hotel ascertained what this meant by about 9 o'clock that evening. There was an uproar in the room which had been assigned to the newly married couple. Female shrieks and masculine swears startled the people at the hotel, and they rushed to the spot. The gaunt female was pressing and kicking against the door of the room, and the newly married man, mostly undressed, was barring her out with all his might. Occasionally she would kick the door far enough open to disclose the stalwart husband in his gentleman Greek slave apparel.

It appeared that the tall female insisted upon occupying the same room with the newly wedded pair, that her sister was favorably disposed to the arrangement, and that the husband had agreed to it before the wedding took place, and was now indignantly repudiating the contract.

"Won't you go away, now, Susan, please!" said the newly married man, softening his voice.

"No," said she, "I won't—so there."

"Now, now, Maria," said the young man to his wife, in a piteous tone, "don't go cutting' up in this way, now do!"

"I'll cut up as much as I want!" she sharply replied.

"Well," roared the desperate man, throwing the door wide open and stalking out among the crowd, "well, jest you two wimmin put on your duds and go right straight home, and bring back the old man and woman, and your grandfather, who is nigh on to 100—bring 'em all here, and I'll marry the whole caboodle of 'em, and we'll all sleep together!"

The difficulty was finally adjusted by the tall female taking a room alone. Wellsville is enjoying itself over the sensation.

o carry on these ex-

### Uncle Bill's Wife.

Uncle Bill was sitting in R. E. Haxby's drug store the other evening, and in the course of the conversation they got to talking about the ladies.

"I hear that you are to be married before long, Rowen," remarked Uncle Bill.

"Well, I expect to be married some day," replied Rowen. "I'm getting along in years now, and I don't want to be an old bachelor always."

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"That's right, Rowen. Get a good wife—a wife like I had once—and you will always get along."

"What, you don't mean to tell me that you have been married?"

"Yes, I had a wife once, the best in the land; she was a daisy. I never saw her equal. She was a manager. I've knowa that woman to take an old pair of my trousers and cut them up for the boys. She'd make a splendid suit of clothes for both of them, a cap for Cato, and have some over for a rag-carpet, besides making handkerchiefs out of the pockets, and a bustle for herself out of the other linings. Give her any old garment and it was as good as a gold mine. She'd take a worn-out sock and make an overcoat out of it. There's one of my shirts that I bought in 1847 still going about making itself useful as window-curtains. Ingenious! why, she kept our family in buttons and whistles out of the ham bones she saved, and she made fifteen princely chicken-coops from her old hoop-skirts, and a pig-pen out of her used-up corset bones. She never wasted a solitary thing. Let a cat die around our house, and the first thing you'd know Matilda'd have a muff and a set of furs, and I begun to find mince pies on the dinner table. She stuffed a feather bed with the feathers that she'd got off one little bit of a rooster, and she'd even utilize the roaches in the kitchen so they'd run the churn—had a machine she invented for the purpose. I have seen her cook potato-parings so you'd think they were canvas-back ducks, and she had a way of doctoring up shavings that the pig'd eat 'em and grow fat. I believe that woman could build a steamboat out of a wash-biter, and the very last thing she said to me was to bury her in the garden so she'd be useful down below there, helping to shove up the cabbage. Yes, get as good a wife as mine was, Rowen, and you will get along."



5. The Experiment Station will send its operation, and give general directions regarding animals in the experiment, *free of charge*.

6. Owners of animals in the experiment will as well as general care and management of the expense.

7. For the present it will only be upon farm the animals, from time to time, can be established.

8. Sub-stations will only be established with direct communication with Lansing, Michigan five miles of that city.

As there may be those who wish to know me spaying, I will say, for information, that it is a vital organ of generation from the female, and none the process of breeding is most effective, ideal desire for the male which renders some as dangerous. It also does away with that condition during which the female is a perpetual nuisance the "heat," and consequent desire for male exaggerated in some animals that their pecuniary. By the removal of these glands (the ovaries) becomes permanent, which is probably the key to the tendency to lay on fat, for when we see it occurs every now and again, forever in abeyance that the animal will continue to lay on the average interruption, which surely must give it spayed animal, but how much is yet to be determined. influence of this operation upon the milk of the dam, suppose that when the nervous disturbance appears.

#### TO ALMIGHTY CLEVELAND.

Prayer of the Untrifled to the Washington Political God.

Reed City Clarion: Oh, almighty and all powerful Cleveland who art in Washington, when not fishing; thou art the father of Ruth and Ruth's sister, and of Maria Halpin's boy, Oscar, and the godfather of the democrat party, we have thy name as the great political prophet of the century. We bow down before thee in humble political obedience. When thou sayest go, we go, when thou sayest come, we come. We have no desire but to serve thee. If thou sayest black is white we will swear for it, and kick the everlasting stuff out of the man who disputes it. When thou takest snuff we will sneeze; when thou sayest free silver we will echo thy words; when thou sayest gold then gold it is. We are democrats after the improved modern type. Our business is to vote the ticket and vote 'er straight. What is it to us whether we have free silver or not? We are but dogs that eat of the crumbs that fall from our master's table. When the crumbs fall we wag our tails; when they fall fast we wag faster; when they don't fall we stand and wait till they do. This is democracy. This is the kind of democracy

which elected thee, our great and almighty Cleveland. Oh, most adored master, we love thee for what thou hast not done for us. We love thee because thou art Cleveland. We humbly surrender ourselves to thee. Do with us what thou wilt. Though wheat is only 40 cents a bushel we love thee; though cotton is low we love thee; though business is dull we love thee; though thousands, millions, are out of employment we love thee; though our children are clothed in rags we love thee; though we are sinking deeper in debt and poverty is knocking at the door, and hunger is staring us in the face, we love thee still. This shows our great faith and love for thee. We love our party, too. What care we about the many promises it made. We know it promised free silver, and we know it won't give it to us, but we will stick to the party. We have no independence. Thou, oh mighty Cleveland, hast all the manhood and independence in the party. We are fools, liars, mudsills. We have no business to want anything or to say anything. Last year we favored free silver, and now we have to oppose it. We favored it then because we thought it was right. We oppose it now, most adored master, because thou tellest us to. Did ever a dog serve his master more faithfully? Did ever a dog get less for it? Oh, mighty master, we are ever ready to serve thee and party. All the pay we ask is to be patted on the back by some local politician and called a good democrat. We ain't got any sense. We don't want any only enough to vote the ticket. It don't take any sense to be a good democrat. What a joyful thought! We don't have to think. We don't have to worry; our work is mapped out for us. All that is expected is to do what we are told to do. We thank thee, Oh Cleveland, that we are democrats. We thank thee for the hungry and idle men and women in the land. We thank thee for low prices. We thank thee for the banks that have busted and the thousands of business failures since thou has come into power. We thank thee for the hard times. We thank thee for what thou has done for the banker, and what thou hast not done for the people. We thank thee for all these things because it is our duty as a good democrat to do so. It may be "against the grain," but we will take our medicine straight. Thou art of more account than all of us put together. Thou knowest more than the South and West. Call us fools; spit in our faces; wipe your feet on us; we will love thee all the more. And now our great political father, we leave us in thy care. Do with us as thou wilt. Kick silver in the middle of next century; give more privileges to the national banks; issue more bonds; preserve the McKinley bill; establish state banks; foster trusts; bribe congressmen with patronage; fish and hunt whenever thou wilt. We will endorse everything thou doest, Oh mighty Cleveland. Carry Cleveland, roosters, campaign torches and for evermore sing thy praise. Amen.

#### LIST OF PREMIUMS.

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##### DIVISION H.

##### CLASS 42—BEES, HONEY AND APIARIAN IMPLEMENTS.

Best colony black bees, W. Z. Hutchinson, Flint	\$10 00
2d do., W. D. Soper, Jackson	5 00
Best colony Italian bees, H. D. Cutting, Clinton	10 00
2d do., W. Z. Hutchinson, Flint	5 00
Best colony Syrian bees, W. Z. Hutchinson, Flint	10 00
2d do., W. D. Soper, Jackson	5 00
Best colony Carniolan bees, H. D. Cutting, Clinton	10 00
2d do., W. Z. Hutchinson, Flint	5 00
Best display full colonies different races of bees, W. Z. Hutchinson, Flint	10 00
2d do., W. D. Soper, Jackson	5 00
Best species comb honey, H. D. Cutting, Clinton	10 00
2d do., Miss A. R. Cutting, Clinton	5 00
Best display comb honey, H. D. Cutting, Clinton	20 00
2d do., W. D. Soper, Jackson	10 00
Best display comb honey, by lady, Miss A. R. Cutting, Clinton	10 00
Best specimen beeswax, H. D. Cutting, Clinton	5 00
2d do., Miss A. R. Cutting, Clinton	3 00
Best comb foundation, made on the grounds, H. D. Cutting, Clinton	5 00
2d do., Miss A. R. Cutting, Clinton	3 00
Best specimen comb foundation, W. D. Soper, Jackson	4 00
2d do., H. D. Cutting, Clinton	2 00
Best honey producing plants, H. D. Cutting, Clinton	10 00
2d do., Miss A. R. Cutting, Clinton	5 00
Best exhibit in Division H., H. D. Cutting, Clinton	10 00

M. H. HUNT, Judge.

##### DIVISION I.—MANUFACTURED GOODS.

##### CLASS 52—MATERIALS.

2d best display prepared flax, Mrs. Lucy McClary, Galesburg	3 00
EUGENE FIFIELD, A. J. BROW, Judges.	

##### CLASS 55—ARTICLES OF LEATHER AND INDIA RUBBER.

2d best horse collar made in State, H. L. Merriman, Jackson	\$1 00
Best display of 10 trunks, H. L. Merriman, Jackson	10 00
Best double carriage harness made in State, H. L. Merriman, Jackson	3 00
Best single buggy harness made in State, H. L. Merriman, Jackson	3 00
2d best double harness for farm use made in State, H. L. Merriman, Jackson	2 00
Best cart harness made in the State, H. L. Merriman, Jackson	2 00
2d best gent's riding saddle made in State, H. L. Merriman, Jackson	2 00
2d best riding bridle made in the State, H. L. Merriman, Jackson	1 00
Best harness for holding vicious horse, J. F. Track, Winfield	1 00

EUGENE FIFIELD,  
A. J. BROW,  
Judges.

##### CLASS 56—ARTICLES OF FURNITURE.

Best display furniture, H. C. Ransom, Jackson	\$25 00
Best set parlor furniture, H. C. Ransom, Jackson	20 00
Best set chamber furniture, H. C. Ransom, Jackson	10 00
Best set dining chairs, H. C. Ransom, Jackson	3 00
Best book case, H. C. Ransom, Jackson	3 00
Best child's crib, H. C. Ransom, Jackson	2 00
Best child's carriage, H. C. Ransom, Jackson	2 00



Best desk, H. C. Ransom, Jackson  
 Best easy chair, Mrs. Jacob Beck, Sebawaing-  
 2d do., H. C. Ransom, Jackson  
 Best extension table, H. C. Ransom, Jackson  
 2d best hat rack, Mrs. Jacob Beck, Sebawaing-  
 Best lounge, H. C. Ransom, Jackson  
 Best library table, H. C. Ransom, Jackson  
 Best mantel mirror, H. C. Ransom, Jackson  
 2d best mattress, H. C. Ransom, Jackson  
 Best office desk, H. C. Ransom, Jackson  
 Best office chair, H. C. Ransom, Jackson  
 Best parlor writing desk, H. C. Ransom, Jackson  
 Best pier mirror and base, H. C. Ransom, Jackson  
 Best sofa, H. C. Ransom, Jackson  
 2d best smoking and lounging chair, H. C. Ransom  
 Best sideboard, H. C. Ransom, Jackson  
 Best secretary, H. C. Ransom, Jackson  
 Best spring mattress, H. C. Ransom, Jackson  
 2d best upholstered reception chair, H. C. Ransom

## CLASS 57—STOVES, IRON

Best display stoves, Pierce & Belden, Jackson  
 Best display of plumbing and brass goods, R. A.  
 Best folding bath tub, Marshall Furnace Co., M

## DIVISION M—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

## CLASS 60—CLOCKS, JEWELRY

2d best clock, C. E. Aldrich, Jackson

## DIVISION N—PAINTING, SCULPTURE

## CLASS 61—BY PROFESSIONAL ARTISTS

Best col. oil paintings, not less 125 in No., Brow &  
 Best col. water colors, not less 25 in No., Brow &  
 Best historical painting in oil, Brow & Baxter, D  
 2d do., Brow & Baxter, Detroit  
 Best landscape painting in oil, of scenery in Mich  
 2d do., Brow & Baxter, Detroit  
 Best landscape painting in oil, Brow & Baxter, D  
 2d do., Brow & Baxter, Detroit  
 Best landscape painting in water colors, scenery  
 Detroit  
 2d do., Brow & Baxter, Detroit  
 Best marine in oil, Brow & Baxter, Detroit  
 2d do., Brow & Baxter, Detroit  
 Best portrait in oil, Brow & Baxter, Detroit  
 2d do., Brow & Baxter, Detroit  
 Best pastel of landscape, Brow & Baxter, Detroit  
 2d do., Brow & Baxter, Detroit  
 Best special subject in oil, Brow & Baxter, Detroit  
 2d do., Carl O. Johnson, Jackson

GALESBURG, Mich., Nov. 25, 1889.  
 To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

It appears from the articles that appear in the MICHIGAN FARMER, that you are very willing to publish articles which are favorable to Prof. Samuel Johnson and those which oppose the management of the Michigan Agricultural College. You probably will admit that every question has two sides, and for this reason it is hoped that you are not so prejudiced that you will not be willing to publish both sides of the question, provided the opposite side from the one you have published is presented to your notice. I would therefore like to respond to the articles in the MICHIGAN FARMER under dates of Oct. 19, 1889, "Something Rotten in Denmark," Nov. 9, 1889, "His Record," and Nov. 23, 1889, "By Way of Apology or Explanation," "The Liquor Traffic at the M. A. College, and Some Other Matters not Pleasant to Name."

The first mentioned article conveys a false impression to all those that have been consulted as to its reflection upon President Oscar Clute. All those who have been consulted think that the class of advertisements spoke of, viz., cigar, cigarette, and liquor advertisements, appear in the *Harrow* of '89 for the first time. Before '89 are the *Harrows* of '87 and '88; each contains one liquor advertisement, or rather "The Senate" lunch-counter advertisement, which is only another name for saloon lunch-counter; the first has in addition, an advertisement for a billiard parlor, where cigars are sold; the second has in addition to the first, a Richmond Straight Cut No. 1 Cigarette advertisement. It appears from this that this class of advertisements was not introduced under President Oscar Clute's administration. "Examiner," whoever he may be, seems to be touched in a tender spot by the removal of Prof. Samuel Johnson as professor of Practical Agriculture of the Michigan Agricultural College. When what is reported as true, and those who heard it said are willing to subscribe their names to the report, and, in fact, have done so, Prof. Samuel Johnson spoke more disparagingly of the whole Faculty than Prof. MacEwan did of Prof. Samuel Johnson. But it was perfectly proper that Prof. MacEwan should go. Is this the right kind of a spirit to show? The same person that throws this insulting remark at President Clute's moral character, directly and indirectly at ex-President Willits, would hardly think of doing likewise to ex-President Willits directly. Even allowing that he would, Mr. Willits is too well known throughout the State of Michigan—having been in Congress several terms, Principal of the State Normal School, President of the Agricultural College for four years, and now Assistant Secretary of Agriculture—for many to believe such a statement if it should be made.

What is meant by "the moral obliquity

## HIS OPINIONS OF THE SITUATION AT THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

that would admit as evidence a "secret Circular, anonymous, and as full of false statements, misrepresentations of facts, and libelous insinuations as any document of recent times, would hardly be expected to apply a prohibitory law, even to an institution of learning," is not known and especially "Secret Circular," consequently cannot say anything about it until its meaning is explained.

The second article above mentioned, from its not having any name attached, is judged to be an editorial; if so, the editor must have been misinformed or there was a typographical error in the article. C. B. Waldron, to my personal knowledge, entered the Agricultural College at the beginning of the fall term of 1884 as a Sophomore, and the trouble with Prof. Satterlee referred to, causing his resignation, culminated before the close of the above mentioned term. From the fact of C. B. Waldron's being a new student, and the culminating trouble being caused by the junior class, he could not have been one of the leaders; because new students are not the leaders in such college affairs.

The last two articles referred to seem to carry the idea that anything which is presented to the public by an Agricultural College student should be presented to the President of the College, or some other person appointed for that purpose, to be reviewed by him or them. If this is necessary then all new items must be reviewed by this person for fear some part may say something which would expose some scheme which is said to be concocted at this "Denmark," or blot upon this fair State of Michigan. When a young man enters the Agricultural College he is sentenced to a penitentiary for four years? Not but that the faculty are in a measure to be held responsible for the acts—no, it would be hardly correct to say acts, but rather discipline. In this case the Sophomores received discipline that will be long remembered by coming classes. One of the board of editors of the *Harrow* informed me that they were unable to sell any of their papers to the faculty, which made it a financial failure. College students will not enter such projects unless they think they will be successful; and this year's results have taught them a lesson.

Now as to the "thorough investigation" that has been so long talked about: This investigation would be better if dropped. I have been told by one who has thoroughly informed himself, that the new Professor of Agriculture at the College did not wish to receive the inventory of stock on hand as left by the old Professor and be responsible for the maintenance of the same, two animals being decided as worthless and killed; the same animals being inventoried at \$100. Agricultural College sheep registered in the name of the Professor of Agriculture, and

many similar things too numerous to mention, having appeared under the new administration of affairs in the agricultural department of the Michigan Agricultural College.

Yours respectfully,  
 A. L. MARHOFF.

[There are only two points to which we feel like calling attention to in the above: First, every letter sent us upon the troubles at the College has been published, except two. One of those we regarded as too strong in tone to publish. It was written by a friend of Professor Johnson. The other was written by a member of the Faculty of the College, and sent us with a request to have it appear as though written by the editor. It would have placed us in the position of endorsing a statement which we could not help knowing was false. We were willing to publish it over the writer's signature, but could not accept it as if written by the editor of the *FARMER*. Nothing else received on either side was objected to. Space has been at the service of any one who felt like replying to the opinions of other correspondents or these expressed by ourselves.

Second, the correspondent thinks an investigation would have ended badly for Professor Johnson. Why then was it not accorded him? He demanded and his friends asked for it. Over 2,000 of the best farmers in the State petitioned the State Board for it. Such an investigation would have determined what was just and right, and if it resulted in sustaining any charges made against the Professor his friends would have accepted the result as final, and endorsed the action of the State Board. Such a course was the proper and only one the Board could pursue and escape criticism.

The other points have been gone over before, except the condition of the stock when it was turned over to the new Professor of Agriculture. We know nothing of the details, and therefore leave Professor Johnson to answer on that point. We are very glad Mr. Marhoff referred to it, as it is so recent that the facts can be readily ascertained.—ED. FARMER.]

## AN OPEN LETTER TO A. J. COOK, PROFESSOR OF ENTOMOLOGY, MICHIGAN STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

SIR:—I find the following statements on pages 43 and 44 of the College *Speculum* for October:

"There is no department of the College whose genuine success is more heartily desired by faculty, alumni and students, than is that of practical agriculture. This with the horticultural department and their necessary adjunct in this College, the labor system, have always had the loyal support of faculty, graduates, and with few exceptions of the students."



(1) "A few years since, at the request of the professor of agriculture, the whole course of study was changed to arrange his studies or classes as the professor wished them."

(2) "Never in the history of the College, as an examination of the faculty records shows, has the agricultural or horticultural departments preferred a request that the faculty has not hastened to grant."

While the author's name is not attached to the article, of which the foregoing quotation is the preface, it bears so many "ex marks" of your style of thought and expression, as to warrant the inference that it was inspired or written by yourself.

The questions at issue between the friends of practical agriculture and the select circle of special scientists, who having refused support and sympathy to this department for years, and misrepresented it in almost every conceivable way, are now attempting to quiet an aroused public sentiment by such gushing expressions of loyalty and devotion as the foregoing, demands some reply.

These questions are no longer personal matters; but of public concern, and every citizen of Michigan is interested in knowing "the real condition of affairs at the College."

I state unqualifiedly, that the foregoing statements are, many of them, the most glaring misrepresentations in spirit and in fact. I shall confine myself at this time to the paragraphs marked one and two which refer directly to "the request of the professor of agriculture" and the faculty records, as evidence of the generous support of "the faculty," that "never in the history of the College," etc.

By resolution adopted June 22d, 1881, the sophomores were to work the entire school year on the farm and the juniors on the garden. The curriculum provided for only two terms of agriculture, the second term of the freshman year, and the last term of the senior year. The year the sophomores worked on the farm I did not have them in class at all. I soon came to the conclusion that the study and work in agriculture ought to go together. I urged this change as essential to the true spirit of the College. I was willing to take extra work if I could only do more for the young men in the practical things, which I deemed important. No other motive prompted me.

This proposed change met with such opposition from the science men of the faculty, that I modified my request and urged them to give me time to talk occasionally about the methods of labor, etc.

April 6, 1882, page 139 Faculty Records, reads as follows: "It was moved and seconded that one-half hour a week for half the summer term be taken from the recitation in mechanics and analytical chemistry, and be given to Prof. Johnson to enable

him to lecture to the sophomores on methods of labor, etc. The motion did not prevail, a majority not voting thereon, as follows: Ayres—Abbot, Johnson, MacEwan and Harrower. Nays—Kedzie, Cook, Beal, Baird and Carpenter."

The above faculty records to which you have appealed show how ready you were to aid the professor of agriculture in his efforts to make the manual labor more effective. It is the only recorded vote on this matter and it shows the "true inwardness" of those who voted.

The change in the curriculum by which one half term's study in practical agriculture was added was made in 1883, on the positive demand of Prof. Abbot, and on the ground that at an agricultural college, the department of practical agriculture must have every facility to make the labor effective.

Mark the facts: I asked for a half hour a week for a whole, not only half a term, from analytical chemistry having fifteen hours a week and mechanics with five hours a week—three hours a term from those who had 240 hours, or 1-80 of their time, and was refused by your vote as above. And then you affirm that the agricultural department never preferred a request, etc., that the faculty has not hastened to grant.

Should further evidence be needed to show the Janus-faced character of your support of the agricultural department, and the efforts made to suppress the truth and to mislead the public by positive affirmation of what you ought to know is false, it will be forthcoming.

SAMUEL JOHNSON.  
LANSING, NOV. 25, 1889.

#### A FEW PERTINENT QUESTIONS.

An Open Letter to Mr. A. C. Glidden, Editor of the "Grange Visitor" and Member of the Michigan State Board of Agriculture.

SIR:—In your editorials in the *Grange Visitor* on the difficulties at the Agricultural College, you say you "have only attempted to reflect the conclusions arrived at by the Board," and further, "that the feeling entertained for Prof. Johnson by farmers generally is acknowledged by the Board and the other professors freely; but upon the essential work of instruction and management of students, farmers and the public have not looked and do not understand."

Permit me, Mr. Glidden, with all due respect, to ask you a few direct questions: What do you know about the essential work of instruction and management of students? What does Gov. Luca, Messrs. Garfield and Palmer, who voted with you, know about them? From whom did you obtain your

information, and under what circumstances? Have you, or any of these gentlemen, ever visited my classes? Never, with a single exception, when Mr. Garfield was present perhaps a half hour. If you had a sincere desire to know the facts, why did you not embrace the opportunities afforded you, since your appointment, to learn for yourself about the class room instruction? You chose rather to take your information second hand. Who have been your confidential advisers? Those members of the faculty, who you say "are very frank to express their favorable opinion of my work on the farm and in the stock pen?" What do they know about my class room work? None of them was ever present at any of my class recitations.

If you have ever had one definite, specific statement of my failure to give instruction on the practical topics laid down in the agricultural course, in a plain and direct way, or to treat students with due consideration and courtesy, why don't you give it to the public? It will not take as much time and space as your efforts to make Michigan farmers feel that you have been true to their interests. Do you mean to say that such farmers as Jason Woodman, Alvah Sherwood, H. T. French, W. E. Hale, John E. Taylor, Thomas Mars, N. B. Hayes, M. J. Gard, the members of former Boards and a host of others, don't know anything about those matters? Have not these gentlemen had days and some of them years of observation and experience here, that makes their evidence of some value? You discard all this, and say "the farmers have not looked and do not understand." You have chosen, like the governor, to take the statements of some of the lawyer graduates who have controlled the policy of the College recently, and the trio of scientists, as entitled to more weight than those of the score of former graduates and representative agriculturists who have spoken with no uncertain meaning on this question. Have you or the governor represented the farmers, or the interests of agriculture, by such action? Let the farmers of Michigan answer.

You refer to the statements of approval of classroom work by Presidents Willits and Cate, and add something about "the reserved conclusions and sentiments expressed to the Board by these gentlemen." All I have to say on that point is, if these gentlemen have been trying to carry water on both shoulders, play fast and loose between the Board and myself, so much the worse for them.

I quote you again: "The effort is made to rivet upon the minds of farmers that some magnetic member of the faculty is urging the Board to persecute Prof. Johnson in order that industrial labor may be

driven out." You come to the defense of your "magnetic" friend with the avowal, "There never was a greater untruth; every professor is maligning by such an intimation." That's what the "magnetic" professors told you probably; but has not the editor of the *Visitor* learned that "talk" is very cheap? Did they tell you, Mr. Editor, that as a member of the Board of Agriculture you signed your name at the last commencement, to not less than eight diplomas certifying that the young men had completed the agricultural course of study at the College (where the law of the State, the Board and faculty rules, all make it the duty of students to perform manual labor on the farm), who during their stay never devoted one hour to manual labor on the farm?

This evasion of law and labor rules was permitted, winked at, and in some cases indirectly counseled by these "magnetic" professors, whose loyalty to the manual labor system, "the Michigan idea," you champion so stoutly.

And do you further remember, my dear sir, that after you and your colleagues, the governor and the president of the College, had signed these diplomas in the morning, that on the afternoon of the same day (at the inauguration of the new president), the governor, the senior member of the faculty, the president and his predecessor, all took occasion to expatiate eloquently on the "Michigan idea"—manual labor at the College—and affirmed their faith and the loyal devotion of the faculty and Board to its enforcement and support? Just think of it! Graduate eight young men from the agricultural course in the morning, who in the face of law and rules had been permitted to evade their labor duties, and then in the afternoon have the loyalty and devotion of the faculty and Board to the labor system, chanted by a full chorus of such celebrities! "Consistency, thou art a jewel!" Was such action due to inexcusable ignorance, or was it sheer hypocrisy? Which horn of the dilemma will you take?

The "magnetic" gentlemen are doubtless very glad to find in you a champion, Mr. Glidden: but when you champion them on very imperfect knowledge of the true condition of things, and an evident indisposition to learn the truth, are you not giving countenance and support to those who have little regard for real agriculture at the College?

You also refer to the authorized statement of Gov. Luca, "that it is a wrong assumption that the Board of Agriculture is bound to act only on public judicial investigation," etc. Every well informed man will concede that the Board is not bound in any way. If the Board chooses to exercise power in the most arbitrary, unjust and



partisan ways, there is no present relief for those who may suffer by such action. But the people, through their Executive, create the Board. Is the creature greater than the creator?

We have had a long line of governors whose administrations have reflected glory upon Michigan. They have been lawyers, bankers, lumbermen, merchants, manufacturers—the farmers have not often been represented by a man of their own calling. Now in this list of illustrious names, Mr. Glidden, can you put your finger on a single one who ever refused the petition of 2,000 taxpayers asking for an investigation of the affairs of an institution in which they had a direct personal interest? Or who ever informed an army of his peers that such a request was an assumption?

Suppose, Mr. Glidden, that Ex-Gov. R. A. Alger had, during his administration, refused to heed such a petition. Would not the then Master of the State Grange, Mr. Luce, have gone up and down the State declaiming on the utter disregard of farmers' interests and demands manifested by such refusal? And would not the then editor of the *Grange Visitor* have fulminated his editorial thunder upon the Executive who should thus summarily dismiss the request of so large a number of taxpayers, directly interested in fostering the agricultural department of the College? And all true men could have said to them, "Well done, good and faithful servants."

Have you not prostituted the organ of a large and powerful association of farmers by making it the vehicle of your pitiable defense of what is coming to be seen more clearly every day was a weak and wicked betrayal of agricultural interests?

LANSING, Nov. 30, 1899. SAMUEL JOHNSON.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1897—

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

M. C. B. Waldron Replies.

IONIA, Sept. 1st, 1897.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

As some of the points in my letter published in your last issue are not made entirely clear by the light you have shed upon them, I would ask for a little more space in your paper.

The demand made by Prof. Johnson for the investigation of the Department of Agriculture was not made until the charges drawn up and signed by the students had been presented to the State Board. The idea of an investigation was original with the students, and after the investigation seemed inevitable, then and not till then did Prof. Johnson demand it. If you still insist that the result of the investigation

was favorable to Prof. Johnson, I refer you to the report made by the State Board.

I will state, and if you so desire, can prove that the students never admitted a failure to sustain a majority of the charges. The prime movers in this investigation comprised the class of '88 and that class was not in the least connected with the removal of the professor to whom you refer. They looked for no "victim," but honestly and openly worked for a reform in the agricultural department. In light of the facts that I gave a week ago you must see that such a reform is truly needed, howsoever fine lectures Prof. Johnson may prepare for august occasions. It appears that you yourself see and admit the situation as I have given it, since you do not attempt to refute any of the facts or arguments by which it is maintained. Considering the fact that the situation was given by such a "low, disreputable" person as your humble servant, I wish to thank you for your generosity. While the title of "ringleader" in "rowdy actions" is now to me, I distinctly remember performing the sophomoric trick that you so vividly describe. I also remember owing it to the State Board of my own free will. It is from my own choice of mind that you are enabled to publish it, and while I cannot look back at the act with unmixt pride, yet I see that it has been of some value, for without a knowledge of it your dignified and comprehensive reply to my letter would have been most short and incomplete.

CLARE B. WALDRON.

Prof. Johnson's Reply to C. B. Waldron.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

Please give me space to reply to two points in Mr. Waldron's article in your last issue.

1st. As to his question "Why did he (Prof. Johnson) engage the services of one of our best lawyers during the investigation of the charges?" There has been some misapprehension about Judge Marston's relations to the case and it is but due him that I reply.

I knew when these matters came up a year ago that I was not dealing with students alone; that their prejudices were being skillfully manipulated by men who, wearing the liveliness of heaven, were not only base in motive but treacherous in action. I knew the condition of affairs here better than any of my friends. Meeting Judge Marston, who has been my warm personal friend for many years, I stated the case and said to him: "I want a friend who can get at facts and weigh evidence, and who will look after my interests in this investigation. Not as a lawyer so much as a friend; I want no resort to technicalities, but I want to be treated fairly, and I wish you could be here."

His reply was: "I have always taken a

## HERE IS A HOWDY-DO.

A Fully Developed Boom for Prof. Johnson for the Governorship.

IT WAS SPRUNG AT THE STATE FAIR.

And Meets with the Unqualified Approval of the Grangers—It's a Vindication.

Prof. Johnson, late instructor in scientific farming at the Agricultural College, for Governor.

That is the word that is being passed all along the line to the farmers of the State. The professor's boom has materialized only within the last two days, but it developed rapidly while the great agricultural crowd filled the Fair grounds Thursday. There is no doubt in the world that the great bulk of Michigan farmers who saw of Prof. Johnson's political faith feel that he was unjustly treated in the long-standing difficulty at the College which ended this summer in his dismissal, and they will put their shoulders to the wheel in earnest in anything that promises to secure for him a vindication. And what better vindication could a man desire than to be elected Governor of the great State of Michigan? That is the view of a number of Prof. Johnson's closest personal friends, and just possibly Prof. Johnson himself, took of the matter, and by way of providing a comfortable stepping-stone they resolved to turn in and elect him president of the State Agricultural Society.

They came near succeeding, too, and cast nearly two-thirds as many votes as were received by so strong and popular a man as James M. Turner, whose election circumstances made eminently desirable. But this defeat has not discouraged Prof. Johnson's adherents. They are more determined than ever to secure the vindication, and yesterday the subject was branched to the agriculturists at the great show. The unanimous satisfaction with which the suggestion was received must prove gratifying to the professor. But how will Minister to Spain Palmer and Congressman Bliss of Saginaw feel when they see the Johnson boom rising and swelling? And how will Cyrus G. Luce feel if the man he ousted from the Agricultural College should succeed him in the gubernatorial chair.

The campaign next summer promises to be interesting.

labored in the gardens and orchards, or what he calls the great "out-door labor-

## Fruit in Michigan in Early Days

Dr. R. C. Kedzie, of the Michigan State Agricultural college, writes to the *American Horticulturist* of his experiences in Michigan in early days as follows:

My father moved into Michigan Territory in May, 1826, making his home on a farm of 300 acres on the bank of River Raisin in the eastern edge of Lenawee county, now known as Deerfield, but for a long time called Kedzie's Grove.

Having cleared off the woods from a part of his farm, he set out a small apple orchard with trees obtained from Monroe, mostly natural fruit, but a few trees of "grafted apples," a variety probably local in Monroe, which I have never been able to identify with any recognized variety described in books. He also set out in the "door-yard" a number of trees of the Kentish cherry, a row of red Dutch currents, and some native black-cap raspberries along the big oak log that made part of the garden fence. He planted peach pits, from which we soon had a supply for ourselves and neighbors—a big crop every third year, with light crops intervening.

He sowed apple seeds and started a nursery of about half an acre, which produced vigorous seedling trees, from which sprung many of the orchards in the southern side of Lenawee county. Farmers with their ox teams came from Adrian, Bean Creek and Palmyra to get a load of those trees to start an orchard. The price for a thrifty tree seven or eight feet was a York shilling (12 cents), and usually the yard was made in Spanish quarters, the most abundant silver change of that day.

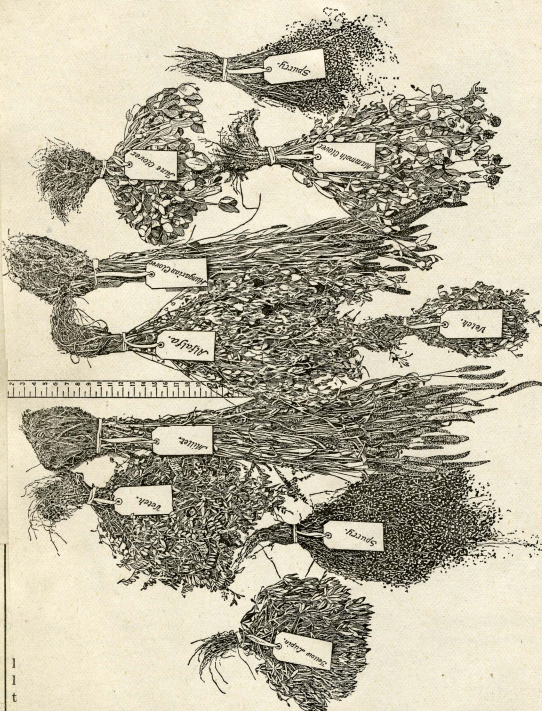
For plums we depended upon the wild varieties which grew in abundance on the banks of the river and on the small prairies. Our grapes were the wild grapes that grew so abundantly on the banks and "bottoms" of the river as to give the name of "Raisin" to that tortuous stream. I never knew any "raisins" to be made from these grapes, for they were for the most part the "fox, or frost grapes," which only ripened after the action of a sharp frost, and even then were very sour.

Orchards of some size, of both apples and pears, were growing in French Town (Monroe) in 1826, and produced a fair supply of fruit. I well remember that the event of the year was when my older brothers took a load of corn or potatoes to Monroe (25 miles away) to exchange for a load of apples, going one day and returning the next. The roads were poor and traveling slow, and it was often midnight before the wagon with its precious load of fruit reached home. Yet there was no rest or sleep in the household till it came, and when it did come, to my young senses the house was filled with the very breath of Paradise!

My father planted and sowed in hope of a future harvest, but he never lived to see the blossoms or taste the fruit of his planting. Within two years he was called to pluck the fruit of the tree of life that grows beside another stream than our muddy Raisin.

I am quite certain, I am now able to do. The blow is not aimed at you, personally;





Experimental Crops raised on the Jack Pine lands at Grayling, Crawford Co., Michigan.

dis. A. J. JOHNSON REMINDS IT. If you still insist that the result of the investigation

His reply was: "I have always taken a

warm interest in the College, and I should greatly regret any action that might bring it into bad repute. If I can be of service in adjusting matters I shall be glad. I will come for *friendship's sake*." He did so, without fee or reward, positively refusing the payment even of his personal expenses. And in all his relations to the case he supported himself as to secure even the approval of the students and of the Board of Agriculture, for his eminent fairness.

Best 2d. As to Mr. Waldron's complaint about Best the instruction received in labor. Our books Best show that during Mr. Waldron's connection Best with the College he worked, on the farm, Best 20 1/2 hours, or about three weeks' full time. I will enumerate the kinds of work to which he was assigned:

- 15 hours, cutting corn.
- 12 hours, digging potatoes.
- 3 hours, drawing manure.
- 15 hours, with axe, clearing.
- 24 hours, husking corn.
- 18 hours, hoeing roots.
- 9 hours, harvesting roots.
- 15 hours, haying.
- 12 hours, cutting dock.
- 3 hours, shocking wheat.
- 9 hours, grinding scythes.
- 24 hours, digging ditches.
- 3 hours, laying tile.

Be and sundry other kinds of work, the kind of work that has to be done on every farm. There was always some one to tell him what to do and how to do. There was no day in the whole time when he could not have made any inquiry about his work, in any particular, and have received prompt and courteous attention. He saw those methods, believed to be the best in vogue, practiced; he had the privilege of studying critically, if he had chosen to do so, the breeds of cattle, sheep and swine kept on the farm. Everything was for his use, and with all of these facilities at his command, in addition, the State of Michigan paid him for his three weeks' work \$18.34 cash, almost the price of a skilled laborer. And yet Mr. Waldron can write: "Within the year that I worked on the farm I had the opportunity of performing just three hours of instructive labor and that consisted in laying tile. I worked more than that many weeks digging ditches in which hired laborers laid the tile. The student receives no more instruction than the farmer gives his hired hand." I leave the intelligent reader to draw his own conclusions, merely remarking that Mr. Jason Woodman, in the letter published last week, refers to a class who, perhaps, may need different "agricultural instruction" from that required by those who are to be farmers, and possibly Mr. Waldron may be classed with these, as I believe he is to be a civil engineer.

The record also shows that Mr. Waldron labored in the gardens and orchards, or what he calls the great "out-door labor-

tory," 84 1/2 hours, or about eight days. Is it not a little remarkable that this young man devoted so small a portion of required time in this laboratory which he so highly enjoyed? He craved or neglected work nearly three-quarters of the time, due in this department. Of what weight are his words as to the value of this labor when he practically gave it the go-by? This talk about the farm and garden being great laboratories is not new. It has been rung here in certain quarters until it has become stale. Those conversant with college affairs in recent years will recall the frequent references to the time when the *farm* was conducted as a great laboratory; but as far as I am able to learn, those conversant with college affairs in those days were of the opinion pretty generally, that less laboratory and more Practical Agriculture, less spread eagle and more common sense business, would have averted much of the invidious criticism under which the Department and the College staggered for years.

EN'S DE In recent years we have had among our students an increasing number of young men who came to make a specialty of some of the sciences, with the avowed intention of practicing law, medicine, pharmacy, teaching or engineering, and who have not taken kindly to our manual labor system. Not satisfied with evading it in various ways themselves, they have ridiculed it, and by voice and pen have criticised its management. Instead of saying to such young men: "Manual labor for every student is the law that governs here; if you are not pleased to obey the requirements cheerfully, without carping or criticism, go to some other college; you are not wanted here," these young men have been allowed to go on year after year, breeding a spirit of unrest and dissatisfaction with existing rules that has vitiated in large part the good results the system was intended to accomplish for students. And I aver as my profound conviction that no one cause has contributed so much to this result as this constant harping on a few worn-out theories, and ignoring and belittling the practical work of the college. SAM'L JOHNSON.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Sept. 1st, 1887.

The Views of Hon. J. J. Woodman, Ex-Master of the National Grange.

PAW PAW, Mich., Aug. 27, 1887.  
Prof. Sam'l Johnson, Mich. Agricultural College, Lansing, Mich.

MY DEAR SIR.—I have learned with deep regret of the gross insult perpetrated upon you and your family by college students. I should have written you sooner, but I have waited until I could obtain reliable facts in the case, and be able to judge correctly of the motive which influenced the act. This, I am quite certain, I am now able to do. The blow is not aimed at you, personally;



no one with whom I have conversed believes that; but the best informed are unanimous in the opinion that it is the first "bomb" of a deeply laid and well organized conspiracy to overthrow the "manual labor system" of the college, degrade the "Agricultural Department" and punish what is termed the "arrogance of the farmers of the State." The College and its Agricultural Department have become endeared to the farmers of the State; and nearly all the graduates and students who have attended the college since you became connected with it are your warm friends, and were well satisfied with the instruction given by you,

AGRICULTURAL  
UNIVERSITY  
TENTH  
FRUIT  
VENUE  
L. GAN

and your general management of the Department. While farmers have great confidence in the faculty of the College, yet I can say, without fear of successful contradiction, that no member of that faculty has gained more of their confidence and esteem than yourself; and they will not willingly submit to have you wronged, or the Department over which you preside made subordinate to any other in the institution. The people are waiting anxiously for the "faculty" and "State Board of Agriculture" to take action in the matter, and, when they do, it is expected that the dignity of the College and of your Department will be sustained, and means taken to prevent the recurrence of these disgraceful acts of insubordination among students.

Yours Faithfully,

J. J. WOODMAN.

#### How a Graduate Regards the Matter.

GREENVILLE, Mich., Aug. 31, 1887.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

I have watched with much interest the controversy pertaining to the Agricultural College. I have regarded it as a case of friction between some rash students and a deserving faculty and Board of Agriculture. I have thought it would be much for the best if outsiders would give these respective parties an unlimited opportunity to adjust matters without incurring public notoriety. I have regretted that the press should have been made an available disseminator and intensifier of an unpleasantness, which never should have passed beyond the walls of the institution wherein it originated. But now that it has reached the proportions of a free fight, I feel a pardonable desire to mingle in the fray—just enough to call for a halt in the animosities of the respective belligerents. After a series of "classic tricks," such as despoiling the personal property of members of the faculty, and, as the expression goes, "firing" a President and a Professor of Horticulture from the institution; publicly challenging the authority of the State Board of Agriculture to exercise its moral jurisdiction in the enforcement of order and subordination; openly berating and disparaging the judgment of

the faculty, when it has visited punishment upon malicious pestiferousness; (to sketch a college professor is a fine art, often construed to the detriment to the original himself, but sin is in the motive. Satirical caricature, with a base motive, may cease to be a virtue, and added to perpetual insolence, will crush forbearance. Does any one who has been particularly intimate with most, if not all of the faculty, for ten or twenty years, presume that in the punishment of offense, this faculty, or faculty and State Board combined, have mistaken the motive of the offender, or ill-propheesied the result of summary punishment? After commanding the State Board and faculty to reconsider and reverse its official decisions, lest it be left with a student-less college; after masquerading in menacing manner before the wife and children of an honorable citizen and highly respected Professor of our College, who by his courage, his courteous friendliness, his manly efforts in behalf of advanced culture, his practical treatment of farm subjects before many farmers' meetings, has grown very popular and greatly respected by the farmer public of Michigan. Yet, after all these "classic" (?) events, it transpires that our chronic ill-content for six or seven years past, is brought about by the incompetency of this Professor to teach some, of some, recent classes, in the Agricultural Department of the "agricultural college." You see, boys, we have succeeded in giving the College so much unpopularity that I spell it with a little a and c, and if we persist a little more in our "classic" tricks we shall have the satisfaction of seeing every one else do the same; but we must be quick for Dr. Kedzie should "ahem" a couple of times, fetching his fist down upon the table, while President Willets knits his eyebrows a trifle closer, and the whole faculty goes into a combination, with the practical mossbacks and grangers pushing at their heels, we might be constrained to pause and ask about how much of Michigan is left for us to own, anyhow? And, as I heard a certain State officer the other day saying something about us in connection with a space somewhere in Iowa, or Jackson, about 5x8 feet, I deem it advisable that we do not attempt to terrorize any more innocent women and children, and that we estrange ourselves from all supporters or abettors of such conduct. I advise that we resolve that we entered the College with a full understanding that we were to study what and when the faculty directed; and in a gentlemanly way receive such instruction from such instructors as the College possessed when we joined it; that we should further resolve that if the College course is any way amiss to our desires there are many other institutions open to receive us, and among them we may find our affinities. If

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we have suffered some little inconveniences our more refractory members have rendered us helpless by inducing public complicity to their incivilities bordering on criminality. And some who have taken the to us, despised lectures, have gone out upon the farm to test the productiveness of their principles, and after a few years of trial pronounce them good!

Stop, boys, are our conclusions correct? Are our methods just? And even if they were, can we ever make the public believe it? We are interested in the beneficence of this public, of which the editor of the Michigan Farmer is a small part; but if any of you longer think he stands alone in his convictions you can readily disabuse your minds by calling in the testimony of leading men, and of the graduates who are scattered all over the State. I could send you a list of names supporting his convictions, limited in length only by the number of orderly citizens in Montcalm County. Among them you would find the names of such respectable business men and farmers as E. M. Hinds and J. S. Crosby, with scores of others as capable as they of judging well; men known among farmers and breeders all over the State. And what of the press? Is there a single sheet the management of which stands for the student combination? I have mistrusted but one—that the student organ, the College Speculum. In the interest of all, I must call to the notice of the Speculum that its existence depends upon students and ex-students for financial support. The ranks of its subscribers will divide upon matters of "classic tricks." If it is not now cognizant it soon will be of the advisability of neutrality that surpasses absolute silence upon such matters. Do not touch them.

Boys (you should be men), every champion of your cause has publicly come to the front thus far only to expose his weakness, perhaps to have his past infamous conduct aired a little. He has come to the front as one whom the gods have commenced to destroy by first making him mad, and he will destroy all possibilities of your receiving credit for the good that is in you unless you stop him. His every defense, though sometimes wordy and long, has displayed evasiveness of the whole truth, or else has been an array of fallacious moral conclusions and legal technicalities, too transparently vicious and silly to have attracted any comment but for the proportions this fight is obtaining abroad.

As Brother Waldron said, "I took a course at the College and therefore can tell you all about it," be it as it may; was in some "classic tricks," and if while there I and the faculty had any difference of opinion, thank God, they always came out best. And now I am reaping the reward of their instructions and virtuous directions. I did

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Respectfully,

JOHN B. TAYLOR.

Judge Marston's Views of the Controversy

—He Suggests a Remedy.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

It was with sincere regret, that I learned of the late trouble at the Agricultural College. In view of the students' insult to Prof. Johnson and his family, and the alleged cause therefor, I assumed that the faculty would promptly take some steps in the matter, and by their action in the premises, give the people of the State assurance that the College was under proper management; that each and every professor would be protected from insult in the performance of his duty, and that the students were being, and would be educated in those branches—obedience, manners and morals—so essential to true manhood. While some definite action may have been taken, as yet I have seen no account thereof. I have read, I believe, each and every one of the articles published in the FARMER pertaining to this matter, and I have no desire to make direct reference to any of them; I prefer to give my views in the light of my understanding

my views



of the difficulty, and point out where in my opinion the remedy should be found.

As stated in your last week's issue, a number of the students one year ago preferred charges against Prof. Johnson, and an investigation thereof was had before the State Board. I was present and assisted in examining the students who preferred the charges. That the students failed to establish the charges made is a matter well known, but the investigation did establish very clearly certain facts.

First, that the charges made, if shown to be true, would have justified the Board in removing Prof. Johnson as one unfitted for the position he was occupying.

It will thus be seen that charges of so serious a character, involving the reputation and standing of a professor, should not be made by any fair-minded, honorable student, without personal knowledge of such facts as would at least tend to sustain the charges made. Yet when the students were called, one by one, asked upon honor to state to the Board what they knew concerning the charges, *seriatim*, and examined, they and their leaders had to, and did, admit, that they could not prove what they had alleged and signed as true, and that as to the great body of the charges they, individually, had no personal knowledge whatever—thus establishing this fact:

Second, that these young men made charges against Prof. Johnson for the avowed purpose of injuring and destroying his reputation as a teacher, and to have him removed from the chair which he was then filling to the entire satisfaction of the Board, not knowing whether such charges were true or false. And when during the investigation they ascertained that the charges made could not be proven, they did not possess the manhood to acknowledge the great wrong they had been guilty of. Students who will thus make baseless assertions against the reputation of a professor, should be at least censured, and taught that to thus give currency to such a charge, not knowing whether it is true or not, is about as serious as to make a willfully false statement concerning another.

#### THE LATEST DIFFICULTY.

The difficulty this year arises out of the fact, I believe, that two of the students did not pass a satisfactory examination, and Prof. Johnson therefore declined to give them the necessary certificate. If these students did not pass a satisfactory examination, then Prof. Johnson was not acting in the performance of a clear duty in the course adopted. If they deemed themselves unfairly treated they should have presented the facts to the President and requested another examination. Instead of taking this course, a large number of the students take

the matter into their own hands, and an insulting and disgraceful exhibition, now well known, followed. Are students thus to attempt to redress their supposed grievances—to coerce teachers into permitting the slothful, the indolent or the dunces of the class to pass, or graduate? I had supposed otherwise. But what does the instance of last year and of this year establish? This: that when one or more students consider themselves aggrieved by the action of a professor, they call upon the others to join them in making false charges and the adoption of other unmanly ways, for the purpose of driving the obnoxious professor away, and the students thus called upon respond. Thus the student who has no grievance, signs his name to a charge not knowing whether it is true or false, or joins in a disgraceful proceeding, simply to please the others. Do the good people of this State who send their sons to the Agricultural College expect such principles to be instilled into them?

#### THE REMEDY.

Good manners, strict integrity and honor, should be taught in all our schools and colleges, and I do not know of any institution in this State where the necessity for such culture is so apparent as the Agricultural College. It is not for the State Board, but for the President and professors to attend to these branches. The course of the students during the past two years shows that this part of their education is being sadly neglected. The President could stop all this nonsense if he but possessed the nerve—the backbone—to make the effort. He, however, is possessed of the erroneous idea that the best evidence of a prosperous and successful college is the large number of students within its walls. It is numbers and not moral standing that he is after, and apparently he is unwilling to risk his standard of success by adopting one of excellence of product in lieu of quantity. He would rather sympathize with the boys and keep them, than risk losing them in the process of refining.

There is another difficulty. No sensible man doubts for a moment but that the faculty could put a speedy stop to all such conduct so unbecoming to students; this, however is not done, and it is currently reported as a well known reason that some members of the faculty would be pleased to see Prof. Johnson supplanted. A little sympathy shown by one or more of the faculty would be a wonderful encouragement to the boys in their boycotting methods. The sooner the Board insists upon the faculty performing its duty in putting down the rowdy element, and in thus sustaining each and every professor placed in the College by the Board, the better it will be for the College.

ISAAC MARSTON.

DETROIT, Aug. 31, 1887.

JULY 31, 1886.

## THE COLLEGE SENSATION!

### AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE RACKED TO ITS FOUNDATIONS.

*Intense Excitement Over the Expulsion of a Student—The Senior, Junior, and Sophomore Classes in Open Rebellion—Students and State Board Alike Stand Firm.*

[At the request of many who were unable to obtain the account of the Agricultural College students' rebellion owing to the fact that the editions of the STATE REPUBLICAN were exhausted almost as rapidly as the papers were taken from the press, the article is reprinted entire from yesterday's last edition.]

The Agricultural College is rent from top to bottom to-day by a revolution far more serious than any the institution has ever known before and one that threatens to wipe out almost the entire course attendance. History has been making at the end of the avenue during the past 24 hours with a rapidity that is bewildering. One student has been expelled, the entire junior class leaves soon in a body, it seems inevitable that the sophomores will follow their example, and the end is not in sight.

#### ORIGIN OF THE TROUBLE.

In order to clearly state the startling situation it is necessary to go back in the history of the college for years. A dissatisfaction, whether merited or not, has long been growing among the students at the methods of Prof. Johnson, the instructor in agriculture. The present sophomore class has very decidedly been no exception to those that have preceded it in sharing this feeling, and on June 15 specified charges of incompetency against Prof. Johnson were sent to the State Board of Agriculture through President Willis. The names of 52 members of the sophomore, junior and senior classes were attached to the request for an official investigation of these charges.

NOTHING WAS HEARD OF THE CASE for weeks and the impression gained ground among the boys that the Board had quietly examined into the matter and decided that the charges were not supported. One night recently Prof. Johnson was burned in picturesque effigy and the next day the sophomores appeared with crapes on their arms and looks of chastened sorrow in their eyes. This was the culminating point. Prof. Johnson read a paper in chapel saying that he had always tried to do right by the boys and would and should be vindicated. For a short time the expulsion of the whole sophomore class by President Willis was imminent, but the class asserted so strongly that the burning in effigy was done by other parties that he had no other alternative but to believe them. On Wednesday, however, the State

Board of Agriculture quickly slipped out to the college and began an official investigation of the charges made against the Professor. Word was sent to the sophomores to appoint a committee to sustain their case. A committee was at once selected by the boys, with L. C. Colburn at its head, but the delegation was

DISMISSED WITH ASTONISHMENT when they entered the Board room and found that Judge Isaac Marston of Detroit, one of the most acute attorneys of the State and an ex-justice of the Supreme court, was there to defend Prof. Johnson's side of the case.

President Willis assured the committee that their cause should not suffer from Judge Marston's presence, but there is no doubt that it demoralized the boys, although they pluckily went ahead and conducted their case in a way that won the admiration of the entire Board. Among the witnesses examined by the Board during the afternoon was Geo. C. Crandall of Linden, Genesee county, a member of the junior class and one of the 52 who put their names to the paper sent to the Board. Crandall had never taken agriculture, and, in fact, had never been in Prof. Johnson's lecture room but once. That was on the day preceding examination one year ago, and on that date the recitation was

#### SHORT BUT EXCEEDINGLY SPIRITED.

Unknown parties had placed a quantity of sulphuretted hydrogen, acrimoniously known among the students as H<sub>2</sub>S, in the stove and more near the door, and the rich tropical odor ended the lecture in short order and drove students and Professor out of doors. The next day the Professor informed the class that he knew the names of the boys responsible for the odiferous presence of H<sub>2</sub>S, and stated that they must apologize to him. The apology was never made and the matter was never reported to the President.

During Crandall's examination by Prof. Johnson the H<sub>2</sub>S incident was resurrected and he was asked if he put the hydrogen in the room. Crandall replied that he did not, but admitted that he knew who did. He refused point blank to give the names to the Board, however, and was informed that if he did not disclose them by 8 o'clock yesterday morning he would be expelled. This threw the junior class into a whirlwind of excitement. College chieftains the world over make "peaching" about the most heinous offense in the calendar, and the boys resolved to stand unanimously by their classmate.

Yesterday morning Crandall informed the Board that

HE HAD NOT CHANGED HIS DECISION, but impressed upon them that it was only by hearsay that he knew the names of the guilty parties. He was told that the Johnson case was then being considered and was requested to call at the Board room at 1:30. Studies were forgotten during the forenoon in the intense excitement of the juniors. A class meeting was held, and when Crandall was expelled at 2 o'clock it was not five minutes later that the following demand signed by every member of the class was presented to the Board:

"To the Honorable State Board:



# The Rebel Students

STAND SHOULDER TO SHOULDER  
ON THE ISSUE.

*Anxious Papas at the College—The Board to Reinvestigate the Crandall Matter—How the Students Feel Towards Prof. Johnson.*

A semblance of peace prevails at the Agricultural College to-day. The intense excitement that yesterday swept the three rebellious classes over the expulsion of Geo. C. Crandall by the State Board has been followed by the inevitable reaction, although the boys show no disposition to give way in the slightest degree from the position they have taken. They are quiet, but firm and determined. The junior class has abandoned all studies and will not resume them until the Crandall case has been disposed of once for all. The Board of Agriculture have decided to investigate the matter and

WILL HOLD A SPECIAL MEETING at the college next Monday evening for that purpose. Until the result is made known there will be no farther action by the three classes. Several anxious fathers are at the college this afternoon in consultation with the authorities, eager to effect some sort of a compromise.

THE EXPELLED STUDENT.  
Geo. C. Crandall, the student expelled by the Board, is spoken of by his classmates as one of the brightest and most capable boys in the institution. By hard, honest work he jumped the sophomore year, and although a member of the junior class is entitled to rank with the seniors with the exception of a few studies. The students complain that the Board did not distinguish between the charges and the request for an official investigation of the charges. It is asserted that it was merely the request for an investigation that Crandall signed, and that he therefore did not put himself in a position where the Board could rightfully compel him to give every circumstance with which he was familiar that would tend to substantiate or disprove the charges.

THE STUDENTS AND PROF. JOHNSON.  
The unanimous statements of the students that there has been deep dissatisfaction at Prof. Johnson's methods for years is a decided surprise to nearly everybody outside the institution. There stand as solid with the farmers of the State as Prof. Johnson, and his genial and kindly ways have made him popular and heartily respected in this city. His practical work on the farm has been of a nature that commended itself to every one familiar with the best methods of agriculture, and very little complaint of his methods of instruction has leaked out. With a view of ascertaining the exact feeling existing

among the great body of students and the bearing the past dissatisfaction has upon the present trouble, the reporter staff of the STATE REPUBLICAN was directed to carefully question the members of the older classes. The unanimity of adverse sentiment regarding the professor's ability as an instructor was astonishing. The older students assert that the Professor had

TROUBLE WITH THE FIRST CLASS he had at the College—the class even attempting to burn him in effigy—and that every class since had expressed dissatisfaction. Members of the senior class state that the Professor's class in '83 was unitedly against him; the class of '84 had no especial difficulty, but the feeling of dissatisfaction was so strong that very few elected the agricultural branch for the summer term; the class of '85 had but little interest in the branch and were in the habit of taking payalful notes of the lectures of the nature alluded to in Friday's STATE REPUBLICAN. The class of '86 complained during the first term that the Professor's teaching was flimsy and superficial and that the labor they were given to do about the farm was not of an educational character. It is stated that the boys were kept digging in the ditches for three weeks without change, while the laying—the only part of the work that could justly be considered educational—was done by German laborers.

It is said that the Professor has proven himself woefully deficient in chemistry, for instance—being unable to describe correctly the chemical changes food passes through in the stomach of an ox. The monotony of his lectures led the class to become

CARELESS IN DEPORTMENT and led up to the frequent "scenes" and disturbances in the class. The custom of ordering several members of the class to leave the room during the lectures grew to be a common thing, and the remainder of the class fell into the cheerful habit of stamping and cheering for about five minutes before the lecture could go on. It is said that none of these scenes were ever reported to the faculty. Members of the sophomore class also assert that when lecturing on cattle the Professor showed them only about one third of the cattle on the farm, and when lecturing on sheep and swine showed them no specimens whatever. Numerous personal charges are made that will not be repeated as they can throw no light on the Professor's ability as an instructor and many stories are told of the peculiar class discipline. One is that a young man who was suspended on the charge of throwing a stone upon the platform during a lecture was passed what the name of the term is a regular although Prof. Johnson did not call his name in class for half a term.

THE BOARD'S ANSWER.  
These charges and others bearing upon the alleged incompetence and lack of scholarship of Prof. Johnson were considered by the State Board at the meeting that followed the rebellion of the juniors, and the full text of the Board's decision is given below:

"How about Judge Marston's appearing for the Professor?"

"His presence was just as much a surprise to the Board as it was to the students. We knew nothing of Prof. Johnson's asking him to be present."

"Why was Crandall expelled for refusing to give the names?"

"Because he had signed his name among the others to specific charges brought against Prof. Johnson and therefore

MADE OF HIMSELF A WITNESS, and the Board sitting as a court of enquiry had a perfect right to demand any evidence he was familiar with. In the afternoon he asserted positively that he knew the names; in the morning he said he knew them only by hearsay. It is possible that he was scared the night before and testified incorrectly, but the Board believed that he told the truth then and lied the next morning."

"Will the Board reconsider its action in any way?"

"Not a hair's breadth. It is bound to maintain order and control the students if every boy goes. If the college must be smaller before it is larger, very well. The larger the school grows the greater the necessity for good discipline."

"What was the decision in the Johnson case?"

"The Board decided that the evidence did not justify discharging the Professor. The boys presented their case admirably, however, and it will lead to several changes here in agricultural methods."

HE MADE A BASE HIT.

The feeling of dissatisfaction at Prof. Johnson's instruction among the students appears almost universal. Members of all the classes freely make assertions of incompetence, and it is significant that at his lectures very few take notes of value. Many spend the time drawing pictures in their note books or jitting down such delicate original criticisms on the lecture as this: "Johnson made a base hit, but was put out at first."

held at 6th annual fair held at Bellaire, 1887:

Division A.	\$15 00
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"Whereas: We the members of the class of 87 of M. A. C. consider that an injustice has been done one of our fellow classmates, Mr. Geo. C. Crandall, by your honorable body in trying to compel him to expose certain classmates in an affair in which he was not concerned; and, further, by your expelling him for his refusal to comply with your demands; therefore we have decided that unless this decision is reversed within one hour we as a class sever our connection with this college."

THE ANSWER WAS EXPLICIT.  
At the end of the hour the Board's answer was handed to the class. It was brief, but decidedly pointed.

Resolved: That a paper from the members of the junior class in regard to the Board of Agriculture in the case of G. C. Crandall having been received and considered the persons signing it have one week to remove their names from that paper, and persons whose names are not so removed within that time be declared expelled from this College.

Passed by State Board of Agriculture, 3:10 p. m., July 29.

HENRY G. REYNOLDS, Sec'y.  
A GENERAL BREAK UP PROBABLE.

The excitement among the students last night steadily grew more profound. The junior class dropped all studies as soon as the edict of the Board was received, and none of them appeared at drill at 6:30. If the class goes it takes all of next year's cadet officers except four corporals, all the present editorial staff of the *Spectum* with one exception, and four out of the five college stewards. The shrill calls for class meetings of the senior, junior, and sophomore classes rang out through the big grounds at dark and these meetings were continued far into the night. The junior class yielded to the judgment of its cooler heads and decided that they would not leave the College until Crandall did. If he was forced to go, they would go, too. The seniors adopted resolutions addressed to the Board, informing them that if Crandall's expulsion was insisted upon there would be no commencement exercises at the College this year. The sophomores adopted resolutions notifying the Board that unless the expulsion was withdrawn they should ask for an honorable dismissal from the College. There the matter stands at present. President Willis's only allusion to the matter in chapel this morning was in the form of kindly, earnest advice to keep cool in the crisis. There are 22 juniors, over 30 seniors and 44 sophomores.

PRESIDENT WILLIS'S VIEWS.

"I have known for some time," said President Willis to a STATE REPUBLICAN reporter, "that Prof. Johnson was having trouble with the sophomore class, but I supposed it extended only to the class and I was amazed when I found how widespread the dissatisfaction was. I told the sophomores that they must not make disturbances in the lecture room, and if they had any complaint to make there was a right way of doing it. When they asked me if I would present charges formally drawn up to the State Board I answered that I most certainly would and assured them that the Board would investigate the case in its own way."

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"As to the first charge, from the evidence produced and the opinions submitted, we conclude, that while the students all agree and state that the instruction in the freshman year was satisfactory, in the succeeding years it has not been presented in an interesting and satisfactory manner. As to the second, third and fourth charges we find no evidence to substantiate them. As to the fifth charge, we find that there has been a lack in some cases in the practical illustrations which might have been afforded by the stock and growing crops. In regard to the sixth charge, we deem it our duty to say that if there be a fault, it is more to be charged to the system than to the Professor of Agriculture. When sufficient means are provided it should be remedied, and when such means are provided we believe there will be no further cause for complaint."

The second, third and fourth charges mentioned above are incompleteness and inaccuracy of information, lack of scholarship or insufficiency of preparation and unnecessary repetition. The sixth charge was that the most instructive part of the work on the farm was done by the hired help to the exclusion of the students.

Considering the dry season the display of goods. The fruit exhibited was large and very good. The fruit exhibited was large and very up to former years. The Society has purchased of Portage Lake and got them enclosed.

#### RECEIPTS.

Life membership tickets.....  
Yearly membership tickets.....  
Licenses for stands, etc.....  
Gate receipts.....  
Rent of grounds at Bear Lake.....

Total.....

Paid on grounds.....  
Paid treasurer.....  
Paid clerk hire and gate keepers.....  
Paid for lumber, buildings, fencing and labor on Postage and incidentals.....

Total.....

#### OFFICERS FOR 1888.

*President*—Henry A. Danville, Marilla.  
*Secretary*—John N. Brodie, Bear Lake.  
*Treasurer*—Leo. F. Hale, Bear Lake.

### THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

#### An Ex-Student Gives the Other Side of the Controversy.

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To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

In your paper of Aug. 15th, I noticed an editorial under the heading "The Agricultural College," which leaves an impression not to be warranted by the facts in the case. While I have no doubt you stand quite alone in your opinion respecting the faculty of the Agricultural College, yet I would ask the privilege of correcting some of your statements.

First, you have a wrong notion concerning the relation of the students to the ruling power of the College, and as a course at the College has made me acquainted with the circumstances, I would try and correct it. To do so it will be necessary to go briefly into the history of the affair with Prof. Johnson, and show the action of the boys as exhibited then.

Something over a year ago the three higher classes (with the exception of four or five students) being dissatisfied with the department of agriculture, drew up specific charges regarding the manner in which it was conducted, and petitioned the State Board to investigate these charges. All was done in a quiet and orderly manner, and the petition was granted. During the investigation a student was expelled for refusing to testify in an affair in which he was not engaged. The affair was an ordinary college trick, of the kind that has grown classic with college halls, and will continue so long as colleges exist.

The students, thinking the expulsion unjust, petitioned by classes that the expelled student be reinstated. Those who committed the offense at the same time exposed themselves freely to the Board, so that a honorable body might have no cause for continuing in their original action. The Board considered the petitions of the two higher classes as threatening in their character, and demanded that they be withdrawn. The junior class, seeing that their petition embodied a threat, complied, but eighteen members of the senior class, failing to see that their petition was open to the same objection, voted not to withdraw it. For that action they were suspended for one year. While the remainder of the students did not concur in the action of the Board, yet they fell into line and worked as they had always done, thus showing their interest in the College.

This is a true statement concerning the "few students" that "have practically defied authority and joined in a conspiracy to compel the resignation of Prof. Johnson." Far from being the conspiracy of a few it was a frank, open action of the whole. The fact that the Board in their investigation sustained in a large measure the charges

brought against Prof. Johnson and the department of agriculture, is proof the boys were warranted in their action. If the work of Prof. Johnson speaks so plainly for itself, why did he engage the services of one of our best lawyers during the investigation of the charges?

It is the students alone that come in direct contact with the instruction, and it is their right and even their duty to call the attention of the Board to the weakness of any department. When a very large number of earnest, conscientious students are dissatisfied with one department, while they work faithfully in all the others, it is strong evidence that that department is weak.

True, there is some disorder on the part of the students, but this is not sanctioned by those who are most anxious to see a reform in the department. It is one of the inevitable results of dissatisfaction, and can not be done away with till the cause is removed. With a lack of interest comes a lack of order, and when the honorable faculty are responsible for the lack of interest in that one department, then and not till then are they responsible for the lack of order.

Any one who is acquainted with the history of the College knows that the faculty have ever been prompt and decisive in investigating and putting down disturbances. In this the students have not only stood by them, but have assisted in ferreting out those who have worked toward disorder in the College. The charge you have brought against the faculty is unwarranted by fact or reason.

I will state briefly the cause of some of the dissatisfaction with Prof. Johnson on the part of the students. As was stated by you, the farm at the College is maintained in an excellent condition. Productive fields, well selected herds and good financial returns show plainly that from the standpoint of successful farming, the farm could not be placed in better hands. Visitors admire the well tilled fields, and naturally praise their management. The student at the College has the same privilege, with almost nothing added. He is sent out with a gang of students to perform some labor, and receives no more instruction than the farmer gives his hired man.

The farm may be conducted according to the lectures given in the class room, but the only way for the student to find out is to observe for himself as he passes back and forth from work. Within the year that I worked on the farm I had the opportunity of performing just three hours of instructive labor, and that consisted in laying tile. I worked more than that many weeks digging ditches, in which hired laborers laid the tile. The work in the class room is quite as unsatisfactory, and if Prof. Johnson enjoys a high reputation as teacher, the

reputation must have been gained far from the place in which he is teaching.

It must be admitted that the chair of agriculture is a very difficult one to fill, yet it seems as though some change in the department could be made with advantage. As the College orchards and gardens now are, let the farm be an extensive outdoor laboratory, in which all the best known methods are not only practiced, but thoroughly explained to the students and performed by them. When the department of agriculture furnishes progressive practical lectures, supplemented by this kind of labor, we may look for as much interest and order in this department as are found in the others.

CHAS. B. WALDRON.

IONIA, AUG. 23 1887.

#### THE

#### DZIE, PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY.

Latitude 7° 25' 59.61", height above the sea 834 feet.

	Mean Daily Temperature in the Open Air.	Percentage of Humidity, Saturation=100.	Pressure of Vapor of Water in Inches of Mercury.	Height of Barometer, reduced to Temperature 32° F.	Percentage of Cloudiness.	Amount of Rain and Melted Snow in inches.	Snow fall in inches.	Number of Thunderstorms.
.....	18°.20	90	.103	29.000	71	3.25	16	.....
.....	24°.26	89	.127	29.176	78	5.71	10	.....
.....	23°.29	78	.124	29.118	54	1.78	9	.....
.....	45°.37	68	.204	29.048	58	.30	3½	.....
.....	61°.23	68	.401	29.096	38	2.42	.....	3
.....	68°.53	73	.500	29.107	47	2.47	.....	2
.....	75°.51	65	.556	29.104	36	1.50	.....	2
.....	67°.06	68	.437	29.117	43	.89	.....	.....
.....	58°.56	75	.373	29.200	48	4.73	.....	3
.....	44°.07	75	.237	29.103	60	1.86	.....	.....
.....	35°.66	80	.161	29.096	55	2.28	2½	.....
.....	27°.30	87	.131	29.093	74	3.32	13	.....
.....	46°.60	76	.279	29.105	55	31.10	57	10



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# PLAIN TALK ABOUT MATTERS AT THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

In another column we give place to a communication from Mr. Charles B. Waldron, an ex-student of the Agricultural College, giving his and some of the students' side of the trouble at the College. We give place to it with pleasure, as showing the position assumed by those antagonistic to Prof. Johnson. Mr. Waldron begins the history of the trouble at the time and in the manner they ought to have commenced—namely, when charges had been preferred against the Professor. His memory does not seem to extend to the annoyances, personal insults and rowdy actions of some members of his class before these charges were made. And yet, if we remember correctly, Mr. Waldron was one of the ring-leaders. He also neglects to state that the investigation was demanded by the Professor. In that investigation the case presented by the students was given full consideration by the Board, and the result was entirely favorable to Prof. Johnson. Did not the manager of the students' case admit that they had failed to prove their charge?

And now, Mr. Waldron, what was that "classic" College trick which you dismiss as if unworthy of explanation? Was it not the introduction of some foul smelling article from the College laboratory into Prof. Johnson's class-room, for the purpose of breaking up its discipline and bringing him into contempt? You say this is a classic trick. Our impression is that it is a low, disreputable one, and entirely worthy of its author. Do you know who was guilty of this act of insubordination, Mr. Waldron? Was the reason you, a grown man, in the senior class of a college, speak of this and other acts of a like character, as "classic" tricks, because you thought it would be a partial apology for your own conduct? And how about those students who "have assisted in ferreting out those who have worked toward disorder in the College." Did they detect the smell of that foul stuff upon your garments? And was the recent attempt to terrify and annoy the wife and children of Prof. Johnson by some young men who hid their faces under a disguise, so impressed were they with the cowardly character of their actions, also a "classic" trick? If so it is true every man fully instinct of the people of Michigan should demand the expulsion of such "classics" from the College.

As to the discipline of the College, the Editor of the FARMER witnessed, not long ago, the resignation of a professor, "fully competent for his position, a true man, brought about by the same parties and in

the same manner as Prof. Johnson's been attacked. And for that disgraceful piece of business not one of the culprits were called to account. This victory was openly boasted of, and their success in that case led them to look for another victim. Mr. Waldron may think the Editor of the FARMER stands alone in this matter, but he is greatly mistaken. There is a feeling in the farming community that it is not Prof. Johnson so much as his department that is being attacked. It has become too popular, and its head is regarded with too much respect by the farmers of the State.

And a word about Prof. Johnson's abilities. For years he has been lecturing before institutes, breeders' associations and dairymen upon a great variety of subjects. His audiences have comprised the most successful and experienced farmers and stockmen in Michigan, and he has never yet presented a paper which was not highly commended. Perhaps these men are not up in science, but they know what constitutes good sense and successful methods in agriculture. At the meeting of the National Association of Holstein and Dutch Friesian breeders, held in Detroit three years ago, at which were delegates from a dozen different States from Minnesota to Maryland, Prof. Johnson's paper brought out a unanimous expression of approval from every man present, and many of them have a national reputation in their vocations. Can it be possible that these men have all been deceived, and that a few students, who from their actions have hardly attained years of discretion, have discovered his lack of knowledge in matters pertaining to his department? For answer read the letter from Mr. McKee last week, a practical farmer and stockman, the one from Hon. Chas. F. Moore, of the State Live Stock Commission, and then the following from Jason Woodman, Esq., Lecturer of the State Grange, and a young farmer whose abilities are pushing him to the front among the agriculturists of the State:

[copy.]

Paw Paw, Mich., Aug. 30, 1887.  
Hon. Samuel Johnson, Agricultural College, Michigan.

DEAR FRIEND:—Through the papers I see that you are having another trial of strength with unruly students, and although you have written me nothing concerning the matter, I write to you offering my help if needed and my testimony to the practical value to me of your teaching and example. Of course I am on the farm; and may not need the kind of "agricultural instruction" that is demanded by the young men who are to be teachers, lawyers, and insurance agents; but the instruction I received at your hands, I have found valuable to me as a practical farmer; furthermore I propose to stand by you and your department. I hope that the State Board will purify the atmosphere of the College and promptly suspend or expel students who persist in making asses of themselves and that they, the Board, will see that practical agriculture

receives the consideration due to it in our College. I know that there has been a disposition to belittle the Agricultural Department in days gone by. I hope that you and your supporters will be able to maintain it in the place where it properly belongs.

Yours truly,

JASON WOODMAN, Class '81.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

550

February, 1887, at Agricultural College, Michigan.

Clouds.						Winds.			Registering Thermometer.	Rain and Snow.			
7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.		Backsling, Rain or Snow.	Feeling, Rain or Snow.	Inches of Rain or Melting Snow.	Depth of Snow, Inches.
Per Cent of Cloud.	Kind.	Per Cent of Cloud.	Kind.	Per Cent of Cloud.	Kind.	Direction.	Force.	Direction.	Force.	Maximum.	Minimum.		
30 Cu. St.	100 Nim.	100 Nim.	n e	1 e	8 n e	8	15	0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
100 Nim.	100 Nim.	100 Nim.	e	4 e	1 s e	1	32	14	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
100 Nim.	100 Nim.	00 Cu. St.	n	1 n w	8 n w	4	25	2	7 a. m.	4 p. m.	.40	4	-----
50 Cu. St.	60 Cu. St.	30 Cu. St.	n w	2 n w	11 n	4	34	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
100 Nim.	100 Nim.	100 St.	e	6 s e	4 s e	6	32	11	5 p. m.	-----	.40	-----	-----
100 Nim.	100 Nim.	100 Nim.	s w	1 w	2 w	1	34	30	-----	-----	.70	-----	-----
100 Nim.	100 Nim.	100 Nim.	e	1 s e	2 s	12	50	32	-----	-----	.65	-----	-----
100 Nim.	90 Cu. St.	00	s w	16 w	20 w	16	52	21	-----	1 p. m.	.50	-----	-----
00	30 Cir.	10 St.	n w	2 s w	12 s	5	38	21	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
50 St.	100 Nim.	100 Nim.	s w	8 s w	2 n e	12	44	23	2 p. m.	-----	-----	-----	-----
100 Nim.	60 Cu. St.	100 St.	n e	8 n e	12 n	8	25	8	-----	12 m.	1.50	3	-----
100 St.	100 St.	100 St.	n e	1 n	12 w	4	20	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
30 St.	00	20 St.	s	1 s	5 s e	6	23	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
80 St.	100 Nim.	100 Nim.	s	10 s	8 s w	6	35	21	2 p. m.	-----	-----	-----	-----
100 Nim.	100 Cu. St.	100 St.	w	2 w	1	-----	0	35	28	-----	9 a. m.	.40	-----
100 Cu. St.	20 Cu. St.	00	w	16 s w	20 w	1	33	20	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
10 St.	100 St.	100 Nim.	e	4 e	12 e	8	39	21	3 p. m.	-----	.72	-----	-----
100 Fog.	100 Nim.	100 Nim.	s e	6 s w	20 w	24	41	23	-----	-----	.10	-----	-----
100 Nim.	100 St.	100 St.	w	16 w	8 w	2	20	20	-----	10 a. m.	.01	-----	-----
100 St.	90 Cu. St.	10 St.	n e	3 e	1 e	1	28	19	-----	Snow equals	.03	4	-----
100 St.	100 Cu. St.	100 St.	e	1 e	1 e	1	30	22	In night.	-----	.05	4	-----
100 St.	100 St.	100 St.	n e	1	-----	0	31	22	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
80 Cu. St.	100 Cu. St.	100 St.	s e	6 s e	2 e	8	35	23	11 p. m.	12 p. m.	.15	1	-----
50 Cu. St.	50 Cu. St.	00	w	12 w	16	0	29	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
10 Cir.	80 Cir. St.	100 St.	e	4 e	8 e	16	36	7	10 p. m.	-----	-----	-----	-----
100 Nim.	100 Nim.	50 Cu. St.	s e	16 s w	20 w	24	38	12	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
100 Nim.	80 Cu. St.	00	n w	28 w	28 w	12	19	4	-----	9 a. m.	.25	1	-----
10 St.	100 St.	90 St.	-----	0 s w	6 s w	6	28	6	4 p. m.	6 p. m.	.05	4	-----
78	85	72	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	5.71	10



MR. HUME'S LETTER ABOUT  
THE COLLEGE.

The letter in another column from an ex-student of the Agricultural College, should be read by those interested in the success of this institution, for the purpose of fully understanding the position of those who are antagonizing Prof. Johnson. It will be seen that he objects to the criticism of Mr. Waldron's statements because they are shown to be wide of the truth, and asserts his belief in his honor and veracity. Now, Mr. Hume knows that Mr. Waldron said he had been kept three weeks digging ditches in which hired labor laid the tile. The record, not the statement of the Editor or of Prof. Johnson, shows that he really spent 24 hours digging ditches and three hours laying tile. He could lay tile in three hours for all the ditches he could dig in three days, so that he at least got a fair proportion of the part of the work he favored. Mr. Hume must admit, therefore, that Mr. Waldron's statements were utterly untrue and made for the purpose of injuring the reputation of the agricultural department and its present head. Is this the manner Mr. Waldron takes to show veracity, of which Mr. Hume asserts he has a large amount concealed about his person?

As to Mr. Hume's praise of the Horticultural Department, it is gratifying to every well wisher of the College to know it so well conducted. We hope, however, he has given it more attention than Mr. Waldron did; for that gentleman praised it highly in his letter, while the record shows he gave it so little time while a student that his knowledge of its workings must have been very limited. How is it with you, Mr. Hume? Did you put in the hours of labor in the Horticultural Department demanded by the rules of the College, faithfully?

It is a most singular fact in this controversy that the students who are engaged in agriculture as their chosen avocation in life are strong supporters of Prof. Johnson's methods of conducting his department while every one of those who have attacked him are either engaged in or fitting themselves for some professional pursuit. It shows how clearly Mr. Jason Woodman pointed out the underlying cause of this trouble. Mr. Hume is a stranger to us, and yet we feel convinced that he does not intend to follow farming as a business, and that work in the farm department at the College, necessarily not inviting at times, would be extremely distasteful to him, as it would not educate him in any way for the profession of law, medicine or civil engineering. He naturally insists that it was not his fault for the work, but Prof. Johnson's shortcomings as a teacher which alone

to blame because he shirked the work demanded.

The Editor of the FARMER would also say that he neither believes, nor has he ever so stated, that the students at the College are either roughs or rowdies; but he does believe that a few of them have been guilty of acts which would place them in those classes. They have not only acted like rowdies but they have done their best to induce others to follow their example. Does Mr. Hume want evidence on this point? As to whether their misdeeds have been promptly punished by the faculty or not the history of the College will best answer. Perhaps some of the neighboring farmers could give valuable testimony upon that point.

Mr. Hume is the first person, even among the dissatisfied, who has yet found fault with the management of the farm by Prof. Johnson; and the evidence of practical farmers who have had the opportunity of seeing it while under other management, and also in its present condition, is so strongly in favor of Prof. Johnson's methods that we need not say anything of that point. It weakens Mr. Hume's whole argument to assume such a position as people will at once conclude that his statements on other points are equally fallacious.

As to the letter of the Hon. J. J. Woodman, we believe he has had the opportunity to know a good deal about the affairs of the College, and his long experience as a practical farmer and a public man, peculiarly fits him to give an intelligent opinion on this matter. But let us quote unbiassed opinions expressed by other students. There is a paper published at the College by the students, called the *College Speculum*. The following is from a number issued while O. C. Rowe was editor-in-chief, and Dr. R. C. Kedzie had charge of the science department:

“One of the prime objects of our labor system is to illustrate the principles taught in the class-room. To do this there must be an intimate relation between the teacher and the superintendent of the work. In fact, the only way to carry this out effectively is to have each kind of work in charge of the professor who teaches the study relating to it.

Under the present condition of affairs at the horticultural department is not as valuable, practically, as it should be. In the class-room we are taught the most improved and economical methods of growing fruit, and the best methods of caring for orchards, and the best methods of propagating plants in the horticulture. If, then, we go to the work, we could make a direct application of these theories they would become valuable to the student. But, to our loss, this cannot be done. He who has charge of the work adopts a system differing, in nearly every particular, from the one taught us, so that we are left with the mere theories of no value as an aid while at work. It thus becomes a matter of importance that he who imparts instruction at one time should direct its application at

another. The college has grown to such an extent that there is plenty of work for professors of both botany and horticulture. The prosperous condition of affairs on the farm department illustrates the effectiveness of the principle. 'It is hoped that this matter will not only receive thought from the proper authorities, but action that will benefit both students and College.'

As to the truth of the charges we have made that some of the students are guilty of conduct on a par with uneducated rowdies, we copy the following from the *Speculum* of October 15, 1884:

"The students of the Agricultural College have always prided themselves on not having among their number any of that class of barbarous idiots, who employ such means as the destruction of property, to vent their spleen for some real or imagined injury done them. But just as we go to press we are pained to learn that there is an example of such in our midst.

"On Friday night the leather fixings of Prof. Satterlee's carriage were shamefully mutilated by a knife in the hands of some unknown person. We can hardly believe any student: to be capable of thus degrading himself, and we hope that should the facts in the case be disclosed, our belief will prove to be well founded."

Will Mr. Hume, who was then a student, tell us whether the perpetrator of this outrageous act was ever punished? Or will he defend it as a "classical" trick?

## SUSTAIN THE PROFESSOR

A telegram to the daily papers of the city announces that the State Board of Agriculture, at its meeting on Saturday, passed resolutions calling upon the faculty to maintain discipline under all circumstances, sustaining Prof. Johnson and his management of the farm department, and stating their belief that he had been unjustly treated. We fully expected this would be the result when matters were fully investigated, and it only sustains the opinion we had before of the ability of the State Board to deal with such an emergency. We will publish particulars of the action of the Board when received.

20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300	310	320	330	340	350	360	370	380	390	400	410	420	430	440	450	460	470	480	490	500	510	520	530	540	550	560	570	580	590	600	610	620	630	640	650	660	670	680	690	700	710	720	730	740	750	760	770	780	790	800	810	820	830	840	850	860	870	880	890	900	910	920	930	940	950	960	970	980	990	1000
20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300	310	320	330	340	350	360	370	380	390	400	410	420	430	440	450	460	470	480	490	500	510	520	530	540	550	560	570	580	590	600	610	620	630	640	650	660	670	680	690	700	710	720	730	740	750	760	770	780	790	800	810	820	830	840	850	860	870	880	890	900	910	920	930	940	950	960	970	980	990	1000

## CAL OBSERVATIONS.

Michigan.

[illegible]



## Meteorological Observations for the Month of

Day of Month.	Thermometer in Open Air.				Relative Humidity or Per Cent of Saturation.			Pressure of Vapor in Inches.			Barometer, Reduced to Freezing Point.			
	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Daily Mean.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.
1.....	23	49	33	36%	77	87	79	.117	.130	.130	29.153	29.090	29.092	29.112
2.....	32	56	41	43	89	40	74	.162	.179	.150	29.065	29.007	28.995	29.023
3.....	45	65	54	53%	68	44	74	.204	.272	.308	28.028	28.767	28.692	28.706
4.....	34	23	18	26%	79	100	100	.155	.153	.098	28.765	28.532	29.063	28.887
5.....	19	36	27	37%	85	39	76	.087	.077	.111	29.120	29.285	29.376	29.200
6.....	27	40	31	32%	76	39	100	.111	.077	.174	29.418	29.381	29.363	29.367
7.....	33	48	36	38%	89	96	53	.162	.120	.115	29.461	29.605	29.531	29.339
8.....	34	63	44	47	79	33	92	.155	.189	.265	29.546	29.461	29.443	29.483
9.....	52	76	62	63%	60	38	50	.232	.306	.312	29.409	29.330	29.316	29.362
10.....	57	76	61	64%	62	81	50	.242	.273	.269	29.288	29.178	29.135	29.200
11.....	66	48	37	37	63	78	81	.282	.200	.178	29.213	29.253	29.235	29.250
12.....	37	75	53	55	81	44	80	.178	.382	.321	29.105	29.185	29.183	29.168
13.....	45	68	43	52	70	47	83	.238	.591	.231	29.306	29.235	29.231	29.257
14.....	41	72	53	55%	91	38	93	.235	.296	.375	29.164	28.987	29.002	29.051
15.....	56	62	44	54	87	56	92	.391	.312	.265	28.845	28.738	28.797	28.800
16.....	37	50	35	40%	81	45	61	.178	.162	.127	29.075	29.032	29.097	29.035
17.....	34	49	39	40%	70	85	46	.138	.297	.110	29.103	29.050	29.002	29.053
18.....	33	41	31	35	79	40	58	.160	.126	.100	28.787	28.767	28.917	28.834
19.....	31	57	43	37%	79	20	51	.139	.094	.142	29.005	29.052	29.007	29.068
20.....	43	55	48	48	59	45	77	.164	.133	.238	29.078	29.032	29.012	29.051
21.....	44	65	55	54%	92	28	45	.265	.163	.219	29.008	29.112	29.062	29.091
22.....	47	53	55	51%	85	86	87	.273	.319	.376	28.903	28.703	28.524	28.710
23.....	37	36	32	35	81	71	79	.178	.149	.143	28.495	28.733	28.888	28.705
24.....	36	44	35	38%	71	87	90	.149	.108	.183	29.005	28.981	28.972	28.986
25.....	34	47	43	41%	70	41	51	.138	.133	.142	28.870	28.937	28.887	28.931
26.....	36	50	36	40%	90	32	61	.191	.117	.129	28.912	28.962	29.005	28.960
27.....	37	54	44	48%	90	49	68	.199	.206	.196	29.008	28.935	28.927	28.977
28.....	45	59	45	49%	92	76	70	.275	.380	.228	28.532	28.439	28.532	28.518
29.....	42	53	45	46%	74	48	84	.199	.194	.251	28.817	28.917	29.027	28.920
30.....	43	58	55	52	75	33	39	.209	.153	.168	29.135	29.777	29.007	29.073
31.....														
Sums.....														
Means.....				45.37	78	48	72	.193	.216	.204				29.018
Average.....					66			.204						

In another column of today's issue will be found Prof. Samuel Johnson's side of a portion of the recent Agricultural college trouble, over his own signature. It is but simple justice that Prof. Johnson be given a hearing by the public, now that the board has had its say, in requesting his resignation, and his friends will be pleased and his foes (if he really has any) interested in his letter.

## The Other Side.

### PROF. JOHNSON'S STATEMENT OF THE COLLEGE TROUBLES.

#### Specific Charges Against Professors Which Were Not Considered in the Recent Investigation of the Affairs.

To the Editor STATE REPUBLICAN.

Please grant me space to reply to the article in Wednesday's issue relating to my case.

1st. The statement that I "made specific charges against three professors, Kedzie, Beal and Cook—in support of the general charge that I had not been well sustained by the faculty"—is not correct.

I was asked by the board of agriculture to name the members of the faculty whom I claimed had not been friendly to me and my department. I understood the question to refer to the past, and not especially to the present case. I named professors Kedzie, Cook and Beal and did submit the following specific charges against Dr. Kedzie.

1st. He has been a law unto himself, and in express violation of the faculty rules he has directly and indirectly permitted members of the sophomore and junior classes to work in the chemical laboratory, when he knew they were due on the farm and garden. He has thus encouraged students to evade the manual labor and prejudiced them against the work system and those who had it in charge, and who were trying to faithfully carry out its provisions. Instances of such violations were frequent.

2d. While claiming to be friendly to the work system and the farm department he has employed, as an assistant a graduate of the college, notorious during his course as opposed to the work system, and who evaded it in almost every conceivable way, and who was prominent in the revolutionary proceedings of '86. He has thus placed a premium on the violation of plain college rules, and in a most emphatic way evidenced his sympathy with those who have been opposed to law and order at the college.

3d. He has not shown a consistent support of the manual labor system, in that while his three sons graduated from the college, they were permitted to neglect or evade almost, if not entirely, their manual labor duties.

4th. During the summer term of 1886, when the sophomore class were guilty of serious misconduct in the agricultural class, with the avowed purpose of breaking up the class and driving me out, Dr. Kedzie said, "Boys, you're all right; go ahead; but don't leave the college."

That in 1887, after the riot, when a committee of students published a reply to my article, he came up to a group of students in front of William's hall, when the papers were received, and said very energetically, "I want a half-dozen copies; that's the best thing I have seen;" thereby giving students publicly to understand that he approved of their action.

He has frequently spoken in the most unkind and contemptuous manner of the management of the farm and of its head. He has asserted of our cattle sales, and of the efforts made to improve our stock, that "there was coming to be altogether too much of 'this bull business' at the college to suit him." By the use of such expressions many students have been imbued with a spirit of ridicule and fault-finding of the farm department and its management.

The board of agriculture, under their decision not to go back of June 6, declined to consider these charges at this time. For this reason I did not prefer specific charges against either Professors Cook or Beal.

I had supposed the investigation would be in legal form, and that both sides could be represented as they saw fit, by counsel. I wish to say that any other method of examination, in the present condition of college affairs, in my opinion, only has a tendency to distract the public mind, and to cover up the evils which need to be remedied.

As to my "hyper-sensitiveness" as instanced in the allusion of Prof. Cook, I called on him to answer the one question only: "Did you not, in a lecture, refer to 'Sammy,' meaning me, as an illustration of the unwelcome guest?" It was so understood and taken by students at the time, as he admitted. Is it not a little strange that this gentleman should feel compelled to leave American soil, and traverse the Atlantic in his thought to find in "an English gentleman who never had any trouble with the students, as he did in many years before the present generation of collegians was born, and must therefore be very dead" his illustration of something that was defunct; wouldn't it have been just as strong if he had said George Washington, or Thomas Jefferson, or the time-honored, "as dead as a door nail"? I beg to assure the public that I am not particularly thin-skinned. I care nothing for allusions of this sort personally; but I submit in all candor, that as straws show the direction of the wind, so expressions of this sort, made to students who are more or less prejudiced, and who are quick to catch anything in the spirit or words of an instructor that seems to sanction their prejudices and



inclinations to ridicule, are not only undignified and unprofessional in a teacher of any grade, but show very plainly either a pettish, narrow spirit or a decided disposition to nurse and intensify the follies of youth, by an exhibition of very cheap wit.

The following editorial from last week's Michigan Farmer seems to me abundant evidence of the unfriendly feeling on the part of some of my associates:

In all sincerity and honesty, was not the employment of young men who had been opposed to the professor of agriculture, leaders in that opposition for three years, directly opposed to discipline and good feeling? Admit it if you please that they have not been active in their opposition to Prof. Johnson during the past year, they have been prominent and malicious in opposing him up to their graduation, and the under class men were well aware of that fact. To honor them by such preferment was to put a premium on the misconduct and revolutionary methods that had marked their stay at the college. Was not their employment by the heads of the department indirect evidence of your sympathy and purpose to continue persecution of Prof. Johnson?

Prof. Johnson, two years ago, after the disgraceful riot that followed the suspension of a member of the present senior class for serious misconduct, wrote his own signature, invited that students had received covert aid and encouragement from certain members of the faculty. Does the evidence in the MacEwan case demonstrate the correctness of this charge? A committee from the senate and house visit the college. They were strangers almost to both MacEwan and Johnson, but they were so impressed by his say in the article published in the Farmer of August 15th, in reference to the management of the College, and the treatment received by Prof. Samuel Johnson, under said management, I have known Prof. Johnson since 1877; the more I knew of him, the greater was my respect for him. My interest in the College has been increased from the fact of his connection therewith. It will be a sorry day for the College—if it should ever come—when the Department of Agriculture takes a subordinate place. Should such a time come, the farmers of Michigan will think more good can be done their boys by sending them to the University, where at least *as much* may be learned in the sciences and less of such ungentelemanly ways as seem to prevail now at the Agricultural College. I have had a strong desire that my son should attend the Agricultural College, but circumstances beyond my control caused us to select the University, and, as it appears now, we should be thankful.

For four years I have shown my determination to oppose, with all my might, the methods of the strike in college affairs, and to insist that every decision of the state board of agriculture should be cheerfully accepted and obeyed. I have never threatened to resign because faculty or board action were not pleasing to me. My enemies have sought by one subterfuge after another to annoy and persecute me; but I have gone on my way patiently, and I say in the face of all this tumult, that in no year of my connection with the college has my work been as successful as the one just closed. Let the public remember that *only my enemies* have spoken. They began with my failure to make the labor educational—poor lectures in one class another. And even a resort in one class another. They have been driven from one point of attack to another until I feel that with increased facilities, (the new building for which the recent legislature provided), some years of good service in the cause of agriculture were before me.

They have conspired and plotted; they have laid in wait to catch my words, and they seem to have triumphed; but I am not dismayed. Conscious of the justice of my cause, my purpose, of the justice of my cause, I do not forget that "truth crushed to earth rises again. The eternal years of God are hers.

Those who perhaps were well meaning friends have advised me to be silent and keep out of the papers. I think it has been a great mistake on my part and has made a wrong impression.

I propose to be heard, and to refer this matter to the court of public opinion; and while I yield respectful deference to the decision of the state board of agriculture, I must in justice to myself reserve the right to vindicate myself in honorable, open ways. My enemies will not charge me with guerrilla methods of warfare—with fighting under cover. What I have to say shall be over my own signature, as it has been in the past, and I shall not go to England to disturb the bones of my ancestors for my illustrations.

Yours truly,  
SAMUEL JOHNSON.

### A SUCCESSFUL FARMER'S TRIBUTE TO PROF. JOHNSON.

St. Clair, Mich., August 18th, 1887.  
To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR:—As a reader of your valuable paper, and as a citizen and farmer of the State of Michigan, and one who has of late taken a deep interest in the welfare and prosperity of the Michigan Agricultural College, I most heartily endorse what you say in the article published in the Farmer of August 15th, in reference to the management of the College, and the treatment received by Prof. Samuel Johnson, under said management. I have known Prof. Johnson since 1877; the more I knew of him, the greater was my respect for him. My interest in the College has been increased from the fact of his connection therewith. It will be a sorry day for the College—if it should ever come—when the Department of Agriculture takes a subordinate place. Should such a time come, the farmers of Michigan will think more good can be done their boys by sending them to the University, where at least *as much* may be learned in the sciences and less of such ungentelemanly ways as seem to prevail now at the Agricultural College. I have had a strong desire that my son should attend the Agricultural College, but circumstances beyond my control caused us to select the University, and, as it appears now, we should be thankful.

C. F. MOORE.

84	430	402	491	28,053	28,875	28,018	28,917
88	436	402	491	28,053	28,875	28,018	28,917
72	381	448	373				29,086
		401					

AUGUST 5, 1887.

### A QUESTION OF BACKBONE.

#### SHALL THE STUDENTS OR THE BOARD GOVERN THE COLLEGE?

Prof. Johnson and His Insulters—Faithful Service and Proved Ability—Let Discipline be Enforced.

To the State Republican:  
Friends of the Agricultural College throughout the State will, no doubt, take a lively interest in the present attitude of certain of the students toward Prof. Samuel Johnson. I note the article in yesterday's *Journal* by "the Committee of Societies and Fraternities," and also account in last week's *Journal* of the howling mob that surrounded Johnson's house. It has been whispered for some time that an organized effort was being made to drive Prof. Johnson from the College, but few have believed that the State Board of Agriculture were quite prepared to turn over the management of the College to "the boys." On the contrary, friends of the College have had an abiding faith that the Board would finally enforce proper discipline, and that the time would come when it would be impossible to organize among the students a mob to invade the house of any instructor at the College. While it is supposed that young gentlemen are being educated there, to read newspaper accounts of the recent doings there, strangers would be impressed with the idea that a lot of wild barbarians had taken possession of the institution. People hereabouts have known Prof. Johnson for the past ten years, first meeting him when "he was serving his country" in the old State Capitol as a representative from Cass county. If he lacks in ability, no one in the Legislature of 1876-7 ever found it out, or even suspected it. And, since that time, visitors at the State Farm, looking over the crops, the flocks or herds, could not but be impressed with the idea that they were certainly in competent hands, and "the boys" will have a hard task to persuade the farmers and others of Michigan, who have listened to him so often entertained by Prof. Johnson at the Farmers' Institutes each winter, that he lacks ability. "The boys" say that time spent in his class is "wasted," but there are those still who believe those same young men could learn a good many things from Prof. Johnson. He could certainly teach gentlemanly conduct, which would bring with it proper respect and deference to their betters; and if they, after leaving the College, should adopt agriculture or stock raising for their business, they would certainly prosper if they had learned what Samuel Johnson knows about farming.

I have two boys growing up, and I am ambitious that, at proper age, they shall have advantages equal at least to those some of the students at the college are

now wasting; and, when the time comes, if the good sense which I believe will prevail with the Faculty and Board in charge of the college to the end, that boys may be guaranteed at least the discipline of a well regulated school, I shall hope to put them at the Michigan Agricultural College, if not under Prof. Johnson, at least under teachers who possess his manliness and good practical horse sense; and I should ask nothing better. I am glad to know that we have a "spirited" lot of young men out there. They would not be worth raising without that valuable element. But at the same time such "spont" would be dangerous without proper discipline and direction. As good a lot of boys they have been killed with kindness, and the good book even gives us an account (which is a warning of the sad fate of the sons of Eli, who were sons of Eli had been in Prof. Johnson's classes, they would have been in the front rank of those who invaded the sanctity of his home, as pictured in the *Journal* last week. Their bringing up was such that we can be sure of it.

JAMES M. TURNER.

The STATE REPUBLICAN is not forward to interfere with counsel or suggestion in the management or discipline of any of the well managed State institutions. But matters have been carried so far at the Agricultural College that there seems to be a question raised whether it is to be an institution governed by the State authorities, or misgoverned by some of its students. It seems to us that the settlement of this issue will decide whether the State Board has any backbone. If they have, it is time for them to decide, once for all, whether they, or a few students govern the College, and whether the students are to behave like young gentlemen or like hoodlums. Prof. Johnson is entitled to a fair hearing and dispassionate judgment, which he has earned by faithful and valuable service. But, under any circumstances, the Board cannot permit him or any one else to be put out or forced out by the students, or any of them, without cowardly abdicating its own authority and that of the State. First, settle distinctly and unmistakably who rules the College, and whether its discipline is to be enforced, after that the question of whether any changes are desirable will be in order to be settled by the Board—not by the students.



Registering Thermometer.		Rain and Snow.				
Maximum.	Minimum.	Beginning Rain or Snow.	Ending Rain or Snow.	Inches of Rain or Melted Snow.	Depth of Snow, Inches.	
63	54					
58	54		6 a. m.	.60		
75	52					
83	62		8 p. m.	10 p. m.	.15	
76	66		7 p. m.		.33	
79	65		5 p. m.		.10	
80	62					
84	66					
69	48					
74	45					
77	54					
70	53					
83	59					
84	65					
80	64	6 a. m.	7 a. m.	.05		
85	61					
77	61	7 p. m.	10 p. m.	1.05		
84	64					
84	53					
85	63					
73	52		At night	.05		
72	52					
58	48					
60	43					
81	45					
77	45					
81	48					
86	51					
91	61					
90	65	3 p. m.	4 p. m.	.08		
					2.47	



Day of Month.	Thermometer in Open Air.				Relative Humidity, or Per Cent of Saturation.	
	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Daily Mean.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.
1.	76	85	75	78%	69	51
2.	76	81	67	74%	73	70
3.	78	79	73	76%	73	58
4.	71	71	70	70%	90	90
5.	70	78	67	71%	85	65
6.	68	85	71	74%	84	44
7.	69	86	77	77%	80	48
8.	73	92	78	81	72	45
9.	75	81	68	74%	72	55
10.	72	84	70	75%	67	40
11.	84	89	72	75	78	30
12.	64	92	79	81%	55	34
13.	72	87	77	78%	95	58
14.	98	88	76	77%	70	40
15.	73	97	79	83	72	28
16.	80	94	81	85	66	41
17.	89	94	77	85%	55	36
18.	67	66	65	66	84	95
19.	62	82	67	70%	83	46
20.	67	87	71	75	89	39
21.	66	77	73	72	95	73
22.	69	84	65	72%	95	47
23.	55	72	56	61	62	42
24.	62	79	66	69	67	47
25.	64	85	65	71%	73	32
26.	65	88	65	72%	73	26
27.	71	90	74	78%	71	33
28.	69	88	69	75%	80	40
29.	65	92	78	78%	89	34
30.	73	91	76	80	72	42
31.	71	88	72	77	62	29
Sums.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Means.	.....	.....	.....	75.51	76	47
Average.					65	

To the State Republican:

Friends of the Agricultural College throughout the State will, no doubt, take a lively interest in the present attitude of certain of the students toward Prof. Samuel Johnson. I note the article in yesterday's *Journal* by the boys, headed "The Boys and Fraternities," and also the account in last week's *Journal* of the howling mob that surrounded Johnson's house. It has been whispered for some time that an attempt was being made to drive Prof. Johnson from his position as professor of agriculture, and that the State Board of Agriculture were quite prepared to turn over the management of the College to "the boys." On the contrary, friends of the College have had an opportunity to see Prof. Johnson, and to enforce proper discipline, and that the time would come when it would be impossible to organize among the students a mob to invade the home of any instructor at the College. While it is supposed that young men are being educated at the college, newspaper accounts of the recent doings there, strangers would be impressed with the idea that a lot of wild barbarians had taken possession of the institution. People who have been here, however, and who have seen the boys for the past two years, first meeting him when he was "serving his country" in the old State Capitol as a representative from Cass county. If he lacks in ability, no one in the legislature of 1876-77 ever found fault with him. He has been here so long that time, visitors at the State Farm, looking over the crops, the flocks or herds, could not but be impressed with the idea that they were certainly in competent hands; and that the boys who were in charge would be able to take care of the stock. He has persuaded the farmers and others of Michigan, who have listened to and been entertained by Prof. Johnson at the Farmers' Institutes each winter, that he lacks ability. "The boys" say that time spent in his class is well spent, and that they have learned more here than those same young men could learn at good many things from Prof. Johnson. He could certainly teach gentlemanly conduct, which would bring with it proper respect and deference to their betters; and they could learn to take care of the stock, and to raise culture or stock raising for their business. They would certainly prosper if they had learned what Samuel Johnson knows about farming.

What boys are growing up with such ambitions that, at proper age, they shall have advantages equal at least to those of some of the students at the college are now wasting; and, when the time comes, if the good sense which I believe will prevail with them, they will be glad to go to college, to the end that boys may be guaranteed at least the discipline of a well regulated home. I shall hope to put them at the Michigan Agricultural College, if not under Prof. Johnson, at least under capable hands, to be trained in the good, practical horse sense, and I shall aid nothing better for them. I am glad to know that we have a "spirited" lot of young men out there. They would not be worth raising without the discipline of a good home. They are without proper discipline and direction. A good lot of boys as they have been killed with kindness, and the good book ever gives us an account (which is warning) that the time will come when they will be unrestrained. I have no doubt, if those

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In another column of this issue we print a letter addressed by Mr. James M. Turner, of Lansing, to the Lansing *Republican*, regarding the assault made upon Samuel Johnson, Professor of Agriculture, by a few of the students in that institution. Mr. Turner is a man who has opinions of his own, and expresses them without fear or favor. What he says will find numerous supporters among the farmers of Michigan.

We have purposely refrained from referring to the complications at the College because we hoped that either the faculty would assert its prerogative to compel the unruly students to submit to proper discipline, or expel them. This is not the first nor the second time that weak management has allowed a few hot-headed agitators to practically rule the College, and in at least three instances compel the resignation of members of the faculty who had been selected as victims. It was urged when President Abbot's resignation was accepted, that it was because his advanced age prevented the enforcement of that discipline demanded by every educational institution. We earnestly hoped that with the advent of a new administration the only weakness apparent in the future prospects of the college would disappear. The result is disappointing. The policy of the faculty has been lukewarm and wavering where decision and firmness were demanded. For a year past a few students have practically decided authority, and joined in a conspiracy to compel the resignation of Prof. Johnson. These students propose to dictate to the State of Michigan who shall or shall not be members of the faculty of the Agricultural College, and if this spirit is not checked in the most summary manner, and discipline insisted upon in every instance where students set themselves up against constituted authority, the time is not distant when a complete revolution in the management or its disruption will become a necessity. We say this in all earnestness, "with malice toward none, with charity for all."

And we want to say to those students, and to those who may openly or covertly uphold them, that there is no man connected with the College to-day who stands higher with the farmers of this State than does Prof. Samuel Johnson, and there is no man filling the same position in any college in the country who stands higher as a practical agriculturist or a teacher. He has made the College Farm a credit to the State; he has brought the farmers through his intercourse with them, into more cordial relations with the College, and shown them that practical methods of farm management were not lost sight of or subordinated to scientific theories, as has been the case at most other institutions of the kind.

The college has come to be regarded with pride by the citizens of Michigan, but the ground it has gained in the past quarter of a century may be lost in a very short time by lax discipline and mob rule, with their attendant evils. We regard the present condition of affairs as demanding prompt action on the part of the faculty, and if they are unequal to the task, then let the State Board of Agriculture take such action as will forever prevent a recurrence of similar troubles.

[illegible]



PLAIN TALK ABOUT MATTERS  
AT THE AGRICULTURAL COL-  
LEGE.

In another column we give place to a communication from Mr. Charles B. Waldron, an ex-student of the Agricultural College, giving his and some of the students' side of the trouble at the College. We give place to it with pleasure, as showing the position assumed by those antagonistic to Prof. Johnson. Mr. Waldron begins the history of the trouble at the time and in the manner they ought to have commenced—namely, when charges had been preferred against the Professor. His memory does not seem to extend to the annoyances, personal insults and rowdy actions of some members of his class before these charges were made. And yet, if we remember correctly, Mr. Waldron was one of the ring-leaders. He also neglects to state that the investigation was demanded by the Professor. In that investigation the case presented by the students was given full consideration by the Board, and the result was entirely favorable to Prof. Johnson. Did not the manager of the students' case admit that they had failed to prove their charge?

And now, Mr. Waldron, what was that "classic" College trick which you dismiss as if unworthy of explanation? Was it not the introduction of some foul smelling article from the College laboratory into Prof. Johnson's classroom, for the purpose of breaking up its discipline and bringing him into contempt? You say this is a classic trick. Our impression is that it is a low, disreputable one, and entirely worthy of its author. Do you know who was guilty of this act of insubordination, Mr. Waldron? Was the reason you, a grown man, in the senior class of a college, speak of this and other acts of a like character, as "classic" tricks, because you thought it would be a partial apology for your own conduct? And how about those students who "have assisted in ferreting out those who have worked t disorder in the College." Did they detect the smell of that foul stuff upon your garments? And was the recent attempt to terrify and annoy the wife and children of Prof. Johnson by some young men who hid their faces under a disguise, so impressed were they with the cowardly character of their actions, also a "classic" trick? If so it is time every manly instinct of the people of Michigan should demand the expulsion of such "classics" from the College.

As to the discipline of the College, the Editor of the FARMER witnessed, not long ago, the resignation of a professor, fully competent for his position, a true man,

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brought about by the same parties and in the same manner as Prof. Johnson has been attacked. And for that disgraceful piece of business not one of the eciprits were called to account. This victory was openly boasted of, and their success in that case led them to look for another victim. Mr. Waldron may think the Editor of the FARMER stands alone in this matter, but he is greatly mistaken. There is a feeling in the farming community that it is not Prof. Johnson so much as his department that is being attacked. It has become too popular, and its head is regarded with too much respect by the farmers of the State.

And a word about Prof. Johnson's abilities. For years he has been lecturing before institutes, breeders' associations and laymen upon a great variety of subjects. His audiences have comprised the most successful and experienced farmers and stock men in Michigan, and he has never yet presented a paper which was not highly commended. Perhaps these men are not up in science, but they know what constitutes good sense and successful methods in agriculture. At the meeting of the National Association of Holstein and Dutch Friesian breeders, held in Detroit three years ago, at which were delegates from a dozen different States from Minnesota to Maryland, Prof. Johnson's paper brought out a unanimous expression of approval from every man present, and many of them have a national reputation in their vocations. Can it be, possible that these men have all been deceived, and that a few students, who from their actions have hardly attained years of discretion, have discovered his lack of knowledge in matters pertaining to his department? For answer read the letter from Mr. McKee last week, a practical farmer and stockman, the one from Hon. Chas. F. Moore, of the State Live Stock Commission, and then the following from Jason Woodman, Esq., Lecturer of the State Grange, and a young farmer whose abilities are pushing him to the front among the agriculturists of the State:

[COPY.]

PAW PAW, Mich., Aug. 30, 1887.  
Hon. Sam'l Johnson, Agricultural College,  
Michigan.

DEAR FRIEND:—Through the papers I see that you are having another trial of strength with unruly students, and although you have written me nothing concerning the matter, I write to you offering my help if needed and my testimony to the practical value to me of your teachings and example. Of course I am on the farm; and may not need the kind of "agricultural instruction" that is demanded by the young men who are to be teachers, lawyers, and insurance agents; but the instruction I received at your hands, I have found valuable to me as a practical farmer; furthermore I propose to stand by you and your depart-

ment. I hope that the State Board will purify the atmosphere of the College and promptly suspend or expel students who persist in making asses of themselves and that they the Board, will see that practical agriculture receives the consideration due to it in our College. I know that there has been a disposition to belittle the Agricultural Department in days gone by. I hope that you and your supporters will be able to maintain it in the place where it properly belongs.

Yours truly,  
JASON WOODMAN, Class '81.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

An Ex-Student Gives the Other Side of the Controversy.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

In your paper of Aug. 15th, I noticed an editorial under the heading "The Agricultural College," which leaves an impression not to be warranted by the facts in the case. While I have no doubt you stand quite alone in your opinion respecting the faculty of the Agricultural College, yet I would ask the privilege of correcting some of your statements.

First, you have a wrong notion concerning the relation of the students to the ruling power of the College, and as a course at the College has made me acquainted with the circumstances, I would try and correct it. To do so it will be necessary to go briefly into the history of the affair with Prof. Johnson, and show the action of the boys as exhibited then.

Something over a year ago the three higher classes (with the exception of four or five students) being dissatisfied with the department of agriculture, drew up specific charges regarding the manner in which it was conducted, and petitioned the State Board to investigate these charges. All was done in a quiet and orderly manner, and the petition was granted. During the investigation a student was expelled for refusing to testify in an affair in which he was not engaged. The affair was an ordinary college trick, of the kind that has grown classic with college halls, and will continue so long as colleges exist.

The students, thinking the expulsion unjust, petitioned by classes that the expelled student be reinstated. Those who committed the offense at the same time exposed themselves freely to the Board, so that a honorable body might have no cause for continuing in their original action. The Board considered the petitions of the two higher classes as threatening in their character, and demanded that they be withdrawn. The junior class, seeing that their petition embodied a threat, complied, but eighteen members of the senior class, failing to see that their petition was open to the same objection, voted not to with-

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draw. For that action they were suspended for one year. While the remainder of the students did not concur in the action of the Board, yet they fell into line and worked as they had always done, thus showing their interest in the College.

This is a true statement concerning the "few students" that "have practically defied authority and joined in a conspiracy to compel the resignation of Prof. Johnson." Far from being the conspiracy of a few it was a frank, open action of the whole. The fact that the Board in their investigation sustained in a large measure the charges brought against Prof. Johnson and the department of agriculture, is proof the boys were warranted in their action. If the work of Prof. Johnson speaks so plainly for itself, why did he engage the services of one of our best lawyers during the investigation of the charges?

It is the students alone that come in direct contact with the instruction, and it is their right and even their duty to call the attention of the Board to the weakness of any department. When a very large number of earnest, conscientious students are dissatisfied with one department, while they work faithfully in the others, it is strong evidence that that department is weak.

True, there is some disorder on the part of the students, but this is not sanctioned by those who are most anxious to see a reform in the department. It is one of the inevitable results of dissatisfaction, and can not be done away with till the cause is removed. With a lack of interest comes a lack of order, and when the honorable faculty are responsible for the lack of interest in that one department, then and not till then are they responsible for the lack of order.

Any one who is acquainted with the history of the College knows that the faculty have ever been prompt and decisive in investigating and putting down disturbances. In this the students have not only stood by them, but have assisted in ferreting out those who have worked toward disorder in the College. The charge you have brought against the faculty is unwarranted by fact or reason.

I will state briefly the cause of some of the dissatisfaction with Prof. Johnson on the part of the students. As was stated by you, the farm at the College is maintained in an excellent condition. Productive fields, well selected herds and good financial returns show plainly that from the standpoint of successful farming, the farm could not be placed in better hands. Visitors admire the well tilled fields, and naturally praise their management. The student at the College has the same privilege, with almost nothing added. He is sent out with a gang of students to perform some labor, and receives no more instruction than the farmer gives his hired man.



The farm may be conducted according to the lectures given in the class room, but the only way for the student to find out is to observe for himself as he passes back and forth from work. Within the year that I worked on the farm I had the opportunity of performing just three hours of instructive labor, and that consisted in laying tile. I worked more than that many weeks digging ditches, in which hired laborers laid the tile. The work in the class room is quite as unsatisfactory, and if Prof. Johnson enjoys a high reputation as teacher, the reputation must have been gained far from the place in which he is teaching.

It must be admitted that the chair of agriculture is a very difficult one to fill, yet it seems as though some change in the department could be made with advantage. As the College orchards and gardens now are, let the farm be an extensive outdoor laboratory, in which all the best known methods are not only practiced, but thoroughly explained to the students and performed by them. When the department of agriculture furnishes progressive practical lectures, supplemented by this kind of labor, we may look for as much interest and order in this department as are found in the others.

CHAS. B. WALDRON.

IONIA, Aug. 23, 1887.

A SUCCESSFUL FARMER'S TRIBUTE TO PROF. JOHNSON.

St. Clair, Mich., August 18th, 1887.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.  
DEAR SIR:—As a reader of your valuable paper, and as a citizen and farmer of the State of Michigan, and one who has of late taken a deep interest in the welfare and prosperity of the Michigan Agricultural College, I most heartily indorse what you say in the article published in the FARMER of August 15th, in reference to the management of the College, and the treatment received by Prof. Samuel Johnson, undersaid management. I have known Prof. Johnson since 1877; the more I knew of him, the greater was my respect for him. My interest in the College has been increased from the fact of his connection therewith. It will be a sorry day for the College—if it should ever come—when the Department of Agriculture takes a subordinate place. Should such a time come, the farmers of Michigan will think more good can be done their boys by sending them to the University, where at least as much may be learned in the sciences and less of such ungentelemanly ways as seem to prevail now at the Agricultural College. I have had a strong desire that my son should attend the Agricultural College, but circumstances beyond my control caused us to select the University, and, as it appears now, we should be thankful.

C. F. MOORE.

AGRICULTURE  
Meteorology

THE STAR CHAMBER OF MICHIGAN.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

That Star Chamber proceeding by which Professor Samuel Johnson was summarily ousted out of the faculty of the Agricultural College was an offence against the rugged sense of justice which is the heirloom of every true American citizen. It in no sense modifies the absolute tyranny of the deed to say that his Excellency and his coadjutors acted under law. No doubt they had authority in the premises. The statute says: "The Board may remove the president or subordinate officers and supply all vacancies." The discretion given is very wide and absolute, but even the acts of such a body must be justifiable and taken formally. Is it to be supposed that the law contemplates such summary proceedings as those which condemned unheard Prof. Johnson? As the case now stands Prof. Johnson was the solitary offender in the school. Under the trifling of complimentary resolution there was the nauseating pill of expulsion which the professor was compelled to swallow. The Board put a premium upon rebellion and student disloyalty, and deliberately branded one of the best professors the school ever had as a disturber of its harmony.

The question of his guilt or innocence we do not raise just here. We will even presume he was guilty of the incompetency alleged; though, as a matter of fact, he was never formally indicted. But upon the supposition of his guilt we suggest that the Board transcended its functions when it summarily expelled the professor from his position without a formal hearing. All usage and precedent require a formal process in determining such cases. If not, how can the Board answer to the State Legislature for its acts? When the Board answers to the Legislature for this act (as it surely will) in what way will it justify itself? His Excellency the Governor, and the Board, must see that in the absence of evidence and counter evidence they are severally and collectively answerable, and, in fact, are either the just accusers or the unjust libelers of Professor Johnson. Corporate action only finds its protection in formal and documentary testimony.

Furthermore, every fair interpretation of the terms of the statute suggest that the discretion of the State Board in removing a member of the faculty shall only be used under form of law. It is supposable that the removal of a member of the faculty for gross misdemeanor or universal incompetency would be justified to the general sentiment of the people, and the State Board would in that case act preemptorily; but even in such a case the State Board must justify its action to history and show formal

cause. But in the case of Prof. Johnson nearly two thousand patrons of the institution anticipated the arbitrary assumption of authority and asked to be heard. The State Board under the lead of His Excellency say "the Board may remove," and proceeded to exercise their discretion with an arbitrariness worthy of the original Star Chamber! Neither Professor Johnson nor the two thousand petitioners were allowed a representation before them.

Add to this the well known fact that all the adverse testimony was either biased as in the case of the students, or anonymous as in the case of the secret circular, or partisan as in the case of most of the newspapers; and that this was not in the form of definite testimony as to specific accusations but as rumors merely.

As the case now stands Professor Johnson is out and His Excellency the Governor, and his associates are in, as also is the reputed author of the "secret circular," but His Excellency will find that no general plea that he acted honestly will atone to the people of Michigan for the flagrant injustices of this act. The Board will find that it is not constituted for the enactment of such Star Chamber proceedings, and that there is a day of reckoning at hand.

The farmers of Michigan know what they are about and propose to squelch inquisitions and Star Chambers.

JUDEX.

20 St.	20 Cir.	00	w	4 n w	12	0	74	43
80 St.	70 Cu. St.	00	w	3 n w	8 n	4	69	30
00	00	06	n	3 n e	2	0	63	38
00	00 St.	00	e	2 s e	4	0	71	37
Fog.	00	00	0	w	2	0	76	44
00	00	00	0	n e	2 n e	1	77	45
90 St.	40 Cir. St.	30 St.	0	s w	4 s w	8	81	48
00 Cu. St.	100 Cu. St.	100 Nim.	s w	8 s w	12 s w	2	80	49
100 Nim.	30 Cu. St.	100 Nim.	n e	1 n	6 n e	5	63	37
00	30 Cum.	00	n	8 n	8 n	1	54	26
00	75 Cu. St.	100 Cu. St.	n	1 s e	2 s e	1	56	31
90 Cu. St.	40 Cu.	00	s e	1 s e	2	0	62	32
00	100 Cu. St.	100 Nim.	0	s	2 s	1	60	43
100 Nim.	100 Cu. St.	100 Cu. St.	s e	1 e	4 e	3	58	44
00	00	100 St.	n e	5 n e	8 n	3	68	47
Fog.	90 Cu. St.	Fog.	n e	1 e	2	0	65	53
100 Nim.	60 Cu. St.	100 Nim.	0	s w	8 s	5	63	50
48	51	40						4.72

LOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Alleg, Michigan.

Winds.				Registering Thermometer.		Rain and Snow.			
M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.		Maximum.	Minimum.	Beginning, Rain or Snow.	Ending, Rain or Snow.	Traces of Rain or Melted Snow.	Depth of Snow.
Force.	Direction.	Force.	Direction.	Force.					
4 s w	7 s w	3		72	63	7 p. m.			
2 w	5 n e	2		68	46		3 p. m.	.65	
3 n e	8 e	1		73	47				
5 s	6	0		82	57				
6 s w	8 s w	8		88	62	7 p. m.			
12 s w	12 s w	7		72	60		7 p. m.	1.50	
20 n w	4 n	3		69	40				
8 n w	4 n	8		66	53				
4 s w	4 n	8		67	37	2 a. m.	6 p. m.	1.33	
4 n e	6 n e	3		61	44				
4 e	4 e	0		65	48				
2 s e	2 s e	8		73	52	6 p. m.	10 p. m.	.63	
12 w	12	0		83	48				
20 St.	20 Cir.	00	w	4 n w	12	0	74	43	
80 St.	70 Cu. St.	00	w	3 n w	8 n	4	69	30	
00	00	06	n	3 n e	2	0	63	38	
00	00 St.	00	e	2 s e	4	0	71	37	
Fog.	00	00	0	w	2	0	76	44	
00	00	00	0	n e	2 n e	1	77	45	
90 St.	40 Cir. St.	30 St.	0	s w	4 s w	8	81	48	
00 Cu. St.	100 Cu. St.	100 Nim.	s w	8 s w	12 s w	2	80	49	
100 Nim.	30 Cu. St.	100 Nim.	n e	1 n	6 n e	5	63	37	
00	30 Cum.	00	n	8 n	8 n	1	54	26	
00	75 Cu. St.	100 Cu. St.	n	1 s e	2 s e	1	56	31	
90 Cu. St.	40 Cu.	00	s e	1 s e	2	0	62	32	
00	100 Cu. St.	100 Nim.	0	s	2 s	1	60	43	
100 Nim.	100 Cu. St.	100 Cu. St.	s e	1 e	4 e	3	58	44	
00	00	100 St.	n e	5 n e	8 n	3	68	47	
Fog.	90 Cu. St.	Fog.	n e	1 e	2	0	65	53	
100 Nim.	60 Cu. St.	100 Nim.	0	s w	8 s	5	63	50	
48	51	40							4.72



60



# THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Views of Leading Agriculturists Regarding  
Prof. Johnson and His Services.

LANSING, July 17, 1889.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR.—I returned Monday from a several weeks trip in Lake Superior country, and found at the house the various issues of the FARMER relative to the difficulties which have surrounded Prof. Johnson at the Agricultural College, and I desire to thank you for your fair and manly defense of a very worthy man.

It is surprising to me that after ten years of faithful service at the college the Board should have just discovered that Prof. Johnson is the wrong man for the position he occupies; for certainly, if we are influenced by the appearance of his work, we are forced to admit that his work during the past year has been the most valuable of any since he came to that institution. I have heard Prof. Johnson repeatedly entertain and instruct, at farmers' institutes, and other gatherings of agriculturists and stock-growers, large audiences of veterans who have grown gray in the pursuit of the calling in the interest of which the College was established; and am at a loss to understand why, if he can entertain and instruct me in subjects relating to agriculture and stock-growing, the students have been able to convince the Board that he was not a fit instructor for the young gentlemen. While conceding that the State Board of Agriculture undoubtedly acted in good faith and for what they deemed to be the best interests of all, I am firmly of the opinion that they have made a very grave mistake, and that time will demonstrate the correctness of my impressions.

Prof. Johnson has fairly won the esteem and confidence of the masses of stock-growers and agriculturists in this State, and it will take more than the State Board of Agriculture to convince them that they have made a mistake in regarding him as one of our most useful instructors and citizens. He has brought the farm and the live stock department up to a point that we are all justly proud of, and has done as much to popularize the Agricultural College as any man that ever lived. It is a source of deep regret to many of us that the State Board of Agriculture should have deemed it necessary, in order to satisfy any one, to dispense with the valuable services of Prof. Johnson. For my own part, when you take out the department which has become so popular under Prof. Johnson's management, the most interesting feature of the College, to me, is eliminated; and I am confident that many others will entertain the same feeling. We had all hoped that the agricultural department of the College would grow more and

more prominent; but it is evident from recent occurrences that a strong effort is being made to belittle the department which should overshadow all. I am unable to consider the loss of Prof. Johnson to the College in any other light than that of a great calamity. Very truly yours,  
JAMES M. TURNER.

VOLINIA, Cass Co., July 15, 1889.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

From the evidence that has come to the public I am convinced that Prof. Johnson, of the Agricultural College, has been unfairly and unjustly treated by the students, and some of the professors of said College; and the trial or hearing given him by the State Board of Agriculture was unjust to Professor Johnson and partial to some other members of the faculty, in refusing to go back of the June trouble. It is a well known fact that Professor Johnson has raised the standard of the Agricultural Department; and popularized it among the farmers, more than all of his predecessors. He has performed his duties with dignity and ability, and made many warm friends and supporters of the College all over the State. It is also my opinion, (and I know it is shared by many thinking, intelligent people) that some of the professors of the College, if they have not openly advised the persecution, have silently encouraged or consented to it. Now the farmers of the State of Michigan have large interests in the College and have a right to be heard. The professors have no right to dictate who shall be appointed professors or who shall be discharged. It is enough that they strictly attend to their own departments. So far as the evidence has become public, Professor Samuel Johnson has strictly attended to the duties of his department, and at no time has he interfered with the other departments of the College. Who asks for the removal of Professor Johnson? And for what reasons is he asked to resign? It will be a sad blow to the College if the Board persists in and causes his resignation, without there is a fairer hearing given him, and better reasons than have yet been made public.  
MILTON J. GARD.

THE Lansing Journal, to break the force of the arguments of the FARMER, gravely announces that Prof. Johnson is financially interested in this paper, and will shortly assume editorial control. Of course both statements are complete falsehoods. Prof. Johnson has not now, and never has had, a dollar's interest in the FARMER, and the subject of accepting an editorial position on the FARMER has never been mentioned to him by either of the owners of the paper. But we can assure the Journal that there is no man in Michigan to whom we would sooner entrust the agricultural department of the paper than to Prof. Samuel Johnson. We will frankly acknowledge that much.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

November, 1887, at Agricultural College, Michigan.

Clouds.			Winds.			Registering Thermometer.		Rain and Snow.			
7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Beginning Rain or Snow.	Ending Rain or Snow.	Traces of Rain or Sleet or Snow.	Depth of Snow, inches.
Per Cent of Cloud.	Kind.	Per Cent of Cloud.	Kind.	Direction.	Force.	Direction.	Force.	Direction.	Force.		
100 Fog.	00	00	s	12	s	1	55	26			
10 St.	00	10 St.	s w	8	s w	8	0	64	37		
100 St.	Sm oky.	40 St.	e	12	s	12	s w	3	59	39	
30 St.	40 Cu.	60 St.	s w	1	w	12	w	8	49	22	
30 Cir.	00	00	w	12	s w	16	w	16	48	23	
00	Sm oky.	Hazy.	s w	16	s w	24	s w	12	63	42	
Sm oky.	Sm oky.	00	s w	6	s w	8	w	5	65	30	
100 St.	00	00	n e	4	e	18	n e	8	46	25	
60 St.	100 Nim.	100 Nim.	e	5	s e	3	s e	6	44	28	12 m. 10 p. m.
100 Cu. St.	80 Cu. St.	100 Cu. St.	n w	5	w	12	w	16	40	34	
100 Cu. St.	00	00	n w	16	n w	16	w	4	47	25	
100 Cu. St.	10 Cir.	00	n	0	n	8		0	47	22	
50 St.	80 Cir. Cu.	100 St.	s	1	s	8	s	5	48	28	
100 St.	100 Cu. St.	100 Cu. St.	s e	5	s e	4	s w	3	54	35	
90 Cu. St.	90 Cu. St.	90 Cu. St.	w	6	w	12			42	34	
50 St.	00	00	s e	12	s	8	s w	16	48	31	
100 Cu. St.	10 Cu.	50 Cu.	w	20	w	6	w	6	42	28	
00	00	00	s w	12	s w	24	s w	20	42	31	
100 Fog.	100 Hazy.	100 Hazy.	s w	12	s	12	s w	8	37	19	3 a. m.
100 Hazy.	100 Hazy.	100 Hazy.	s w	12	s w	16	s w	8	26	16	9 p. m.
100 Cu.	90 Cu.	00	s	8	s	20	s	3	26	16	
Sm oky.	Sm oky.	Sm oky.	s	8	s	3	s	1	34	22	
Sm oky.	Sm oky.	Sm oky.	n	3	n	7	n e	8	36	22	
100 St.	100 St.	100 St.	n e	8	n e	8	n e	1	34	30	9 a. m. 5 p. m.
Hazy.	Hazy.	Hazy.	n w	1	n w	3	n e	1	34	30	2 p. m. 9 p. m.
Hazy.	Hazy.	Hazy.	e	3	s	12	60	30	a. m.	8 p. m.	.72
90 Nim.	90 Nim.	100 Nim.	w	12	w	16	w	16	38	15	12 m.
100 Cu.	50 Cu.	00	w	12	w	8	s w	6	19	13	
90 Cu.	30 Cu.	100 Cu.	s w	6	s w	8	s w	1	26	16	
100 Cu.	10 Cu. St.	00	n e	5	n e	5	n e	2	31	19	
72	47	47									2.28 2%



## THE BOYS SPAR BACK.

They Deny that Society Influence  
has Been Brought to Bear  
Against Prof. Johnson.

## INSTRUCTION BELOW PAR.

They Say, is the Cause of the Dissatisfac-  
tion—A Letter from a Committee  
of the College Societies.

## EDITORS OF THE JOURNAL:

While we do not intend to enter into a  
minute discussion of the case as presented  
by Prof. Johnson, there are some things in  
the article setting forth his cause that need  
correcting.

He charges the demonstration to class  
feeling and to action by the fraternities  
and open societies. The statement is with-  
out foundation, and Prof. Johnson has no  
authority in making it. That there is a  
general feeling that extends to all classes,  
we do not deny; but that this feeling has  
been intensified by any society or class in-  
fluence we do deny. The feeling is too  
universal to need such influence.

The cause of the feeling has existed ever  
since Prof. Johnson has been in college.  
Students know that the instruction in the  
"Department of Practical Agriculture" is  
not on a par with the instruction in other  
departments, and they feel that time spent  
in this class is wasted.

This feeling exists among the classes in  
college and with the graduates after they  
have been out in the world, and have had  
time to look at the subject from an unpre-  
judiced standpoint.

Lack of ability to impart instruction and  
inefficiency in class management always  
tend to produce dissatisfaction and disor-  
der in class. Others throughout the class  
see such evidence of inefficiency that they  
do not require class and society influence  
to convince them that the instruction is not  
what it should be.

The dissatisfaction is not due to personal  
ill-treatment or discourtesy of Prof. Johnson  
to the students, but to his inefficiency  
as an instructor. Students whom he  
charges with disorder and as being "lead-  
ers of college broils and rebellions" are, in  
other classes, quiet, orderly and studious.

The charge that the leaders in the dem-  
onstration were those who had been  
"failed" in his class is not the fact.  
Among the few who did not share in the  
"mad frenzy" were some whom he had  
"failed."

That the students do not desire to dictate  
the faculty in action, taken to main-  
tain good order is shown by their action  
two years ago. Nine of the most popular  
men in college at that time were expelled  
for hazing without a word of dissent from  
the students; they also helped to ferret out  
the students engaged in the hazing. The  
present demonstration was not made in a  
spirit of opposition to the faculty, but to

show to them and to Prof. Johnson the  
universal extent of the dissatisfaction with  
him.

L. C. Colburn, Eclectic Society,  
F. H. Hall, Union Literary Society,  
J. N. Estabrook,  
Delta Tau Delta Fraternity,  
A. B. Cordley,  
Phi Delta Theta Fraternity,  
P. G. Holden, Olympic Society,  
Committee of Societies and Fraternities.

## THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The Commencement Exercises at the State  
Agricultural College last week were largely  
attended and of an interesting character.  
The exercises were held in the chapel,  
which had been tastefully decorated with  
flowers for the occasion. The programme  
was interspersed with musical selections.  
The following were the orators on the oc-  
casion, and their themes: Edgar A. Burnett,  
Bancroft, "Culture from the Study of  
Science;" Harkless L. Chapin, St. Louis,  
"Our Need of Industrial Education;" Mrs.  
Carrie M. French, Lansing, "Knowledge  
Comes but Wisdom Lingers;" Winthrop C.  
Hall, Oviatt, "The Work of the Federal  
Convention;" Edwin W. Redman, St.  
Louis, "Forrestry;" Wm. C. Sanson, May,  
"Lessons from History;" Henry H. Winde,  
"Too Great Freedom of Attendance;" and  
Clare B. Waldron, Palo, "First Pure, then  
Peacable." When this part of the pro-  
gramme had been completed, President  
Willets announced that he had authorized  
the Board of Agriculture to confer the de-  
gree of bachelor of science upon the class.  
They did so. Henry G. Reynolds, Secre-  
tary of the Board, distributed the diplomas.  
The names of those graduating are as fol-  
lows: A. A. Abbott, Lansing; Guy Arnold,  
Allegan; Irving B. Bates, Flint; Edgar A.  
Burnett, Bancroft; Harkless L. Chapin, St.  
Louis; George C. Crandall, Linden; William  
W. Diehl, Midland; James C. Duffey, Dia-  
mond Springs; Carrie M. French, Lansing;  
Winthrop C. Hall, Oviatt; Coie L. Hinne-  
baugh, Burr Oak; George J. Hume, Battle  
Creek; Harry W. McArdle, Clarendon;  
Robert W. McCulloch, Detroit; Edwin W.  
Redman, St. Louis; William Sanson, May;  
Frank R. Smith, Somerset; Charles E. St.  
John, Ypsilanti; Clare B. Waldron, Palo;  
Obediah C. Wheeler, Lansing; Charles S.  
Whitmore, Lansing; Harry H. Winde,  
Brampton. Prof. L. M. McLouth, once a  
member of the Faculty, but now President  
of the Dakota Agricultural College, was  
one of the visitors present, as was also Prof.  
Estabrook, State Superintendent of Public  
Schools.

## TOLD ON THE AVENUE.

Last winter Ned Mayo, State Veteri-  
narian Grange's clever assistant at the  
College, bought a driving  
horse, the man of whom he purchased the  
horse said that he would not positively  
guarantee the animal, because that is al-  
ways a foolish thing to do, but the horse  
was kind and gentle, as far as anyone  
could tell by appearances perfectly sound  
and was a fine roadster.

Mr. Mayo was delighted with his new  
purchase's trotting ability, and when he  
put the horse in the barn that night he left  
a generous allotment of hay and oats  
within reach. When he visited the barn  
the next morning he was astonished at  
finding that the hay and grain had not  
been touched and that the intelligent animal  
wore a wistful, neglected expression.  
Then the assistant professor in the  
"hoss" department began an in-  
vestigation, and quickly discovered  
that the dealer had palmed off on  
him a horse whose esophagus was paralyzed,  
or petrified, or something of the  
kind and that the only way in which its  
life could be sustained was to take a long-  
necked tin funnel and pour eggs and other  
liquid nourishment down its throat.

In two or three days Mr. Mayo tired of  
the nursery business, and so he quietly  
hunted up a horse jockey who had a repu-  
tation of being quite able to take care of  
No. 1, and offered the animal at a bargain.  
Of course, Mayo said, he would not posi-  
tively guarantee the animal, etc. The  
jockey said that was all right, looked the  
handsome paralytic over admiringly and  
bought him on the spot. The very next  
morning the new owner rushed up to  
Mayo's house, purple with excitement and  
indignation, and demanded to know what  
the other meant by selling him a horse that  
couldn't eat.

"By jove," admitted Mr. Mayo with  
mild regret, "I believe I did forget to tell  
you one thing yesterday. There's a tin  
horn goes with that horse."

## HE IS IN THE SWIM.

Mayor Turner a Candidate for the  
Republican Nomination for  
Governor.

## HE WILL GIVE WATKINS A WHIRL,

And Make the Situation Deeply Interest-  
ing for Farmer Palmer—The Effect  
in Sixth District Politics.

Count Mayor James M. Turner of Lan-  
sing as squarely in the race.

Last week a dispatch in The Journal  
stated on the authority of Wm. Living-  
stone, jr., of Detroit that Minister Tom  
Palmer had fully decided to return from  
Spain and become a candidate for the Re-

public nomination for Governor. This  
early declaration of intentions has hasten-  
ed a decision that Mayor Turner has  
been revolving in his mind for some time  
past when he had nothing else in particular  
on hand, and he has now announced  
squarely and frankly to his friends that he  
will take a shy at that gubernatorial nom-  
ination himself.

This decision makes Lansing's Mayor  
the liveliest kind of a political possibility.  
It is not likely that he has been so careless  
as to take this step without consultation  
with the potent powers now in ascendancy  
in Republican political matters in Michi-  
gan, and the most exhilarating sort of a  
three-cornered contest between Minister  
Palmer of Detroit, Mayor Turner of Lan-  
sing and Chas. W. Watkins of Grand Rap-  
ids may be looked for. It is not improb-  
able that the Alger-McMillan interests are  
desirous that Messrs. Turner and Watkins  
should test their availability in securing  
county convention endorsements, and will  
then pit the one who develops the most  
strength against the Palmer faction in the  
State convention.

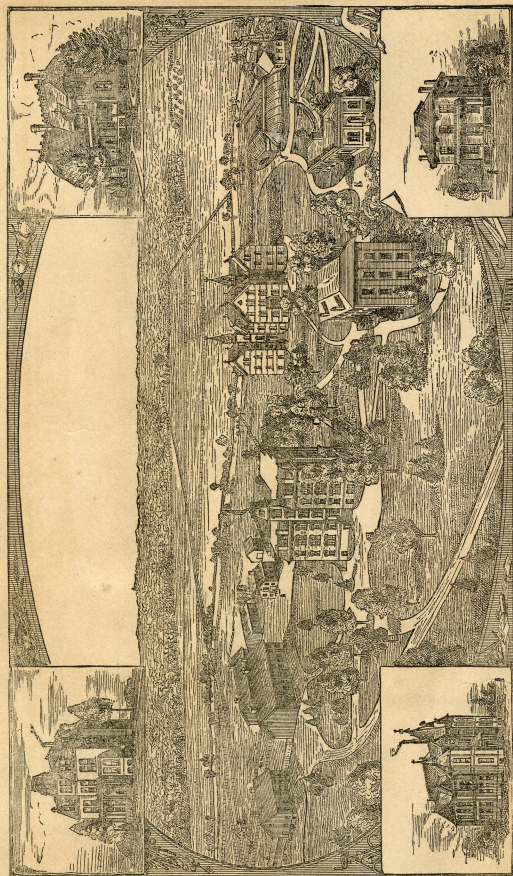
If this is the correct diagnosis Mr. Wat-  
kins and other aspiring candidates will do  
well to keep a sharp eye on James M.  
Turner. The Mayor has a habit of going  
in for anything he has set his heart upon  
as though its attainment were his sole  
object in life, and possesses many elements  
of decided strength which his friends will  
not be slow to urge in his behalf. The  
farmers are liable to make some decided  
and explicit demands of the campaign man-  
agers, and Mr. Turner is a successful farmer  
and the president of the State Agricul-  
tural Society. In addition to this he has  
great business interests in both peninsulas,  
and a reputation for unusual administra-  
tive ability. There is no doubt whatever  
that he will prove a formidable candidate  
for the nomination.

The peculiar aspect of Republican affairs  
in the Sixth district has also hastened Mayor  
Turner's declaration of intentions. It is un-  
derstood that Congressman Brewer will  
not seek a renomination, and pressure has  
been brought to bear to induce Mr. Turner  
to make the race in his place. The pros-  
pect was not particularly alluring to the  
latter, however, and he has decided that  
his business enterprises will not permit  
him to become a candidate for an office  
which would necessarily take him from the  
State during a large portion of the year.  
The governorship is an altogether different  
matter. With the executive office located  
in Lansing, he could keep a firm hand on  
the tiller of the ship of State while con-  
ducting his private affairs.

With James M. Turner removed from  
the list of Congressional possibilities,  
Schuyler S. Olds and ex-Mayor VanBuren,  
the sagacious managers of U. S. Senator  
Stockbridge's interests, will begin an in-  
dustrious grooming of Gov. Luce for the  
Sixth district contest. There is no doubt  
that an effort will be made to induce him  
to stand for Congress in this district. This  
action is not inspired by a feeling of af-  
fection for the Governor as such as it is by  
a desire to sidetrack a dangerous rival for  
Stockbridge's place in the Senate.

A friend of Gov. Luce assured THE  
JOURNAL this afternoon that all attempts  
to force a congressional nomination upon  
the Governor will be fruitless. "It is  
utterly out of the question," says the well-  
informed friend.





MICHIGAN STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

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December, 1887, at Agricultural College, Michigan.

Clouds.				Winds.				Registering Thermometer.		Rain and Snow.							
7 A. M.		2 P. M.		9 P. M.		7 A. M.		2 P. M.		9 P. M.							
Per Cent of Cloud.	Kind.	Per Cent of Cloud.	Kind.	Per Cent of Cloud.	Kind.	Direction.	Force.	Direction.	Force.	Direction.	Force.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Beginning, Rain or Snow.	Ending, Rain or Snow.	Inches of Rain or Melting Snow.	Depth of Snow, Inches.
10 Cu. St.	100 Cu. St.	00	.....	e	5	s	12	se	16	35	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100 Nim.	100 Nim.	70 Cir. Cu.	s	12	s	12	s	8	33	28	3 a. m.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100 Nim.	100 Nim.	100 Nim.	se	2	e	8	s	12	50	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100 Nim.	100 Nim.	07	.....	se	16	sw	16	sw	20	54	24	.....	.....	6 a. m.	1.15	.....	.....
30 Cir. Cu.	40 Cir. Cu.	100 Cu. St.	w	8	sw	12	sw	8	35	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100 Cu. St.	00	50 Cir. Cu.	s	6	s	5	s	4	43	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100 Nim.	100 Nim.	80 Cu. St.	s	3	s	6	s	2	42	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100 Nim.	100 Cu. St.	00	.....	n	3	se	1	e	3	56	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Smoky.	40 Cu.	50 St.	se	4	se	2	se	1	43	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100 Nim.	100 Nim.	100 Nim.	n	1	n	e	5	n	6	40	32	3 a. m.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100 Nim.	100 Nim.	100 Nim.	n	3	n	4	sw	8	39	24	.....	.....	.....	10 p. m.	.75	.....	.....
100 Nim.	100 Nim.	100 Nim.	w	8	sw	8	sw	8	38	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100 Nim.	50 Cu.	00	.....	sw	9	sw	4	sw	6	42	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100 Cu. St.	100 Cu. St.	100 Cu. St.	sw	3	s	2	sw	1	35	26	9 a. m.	3 p. m.	.20	2	.....	.....	.....
100 St.	50 Cu. St.	00	.....	n	6	n	8	n	4	34	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50 Cu. St.	50 Cu. St.	50 Cu. St.	w	5	sw	12	w	8	35	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50 Cu. St.	50 Cu. St.	50 Cu. St.	s	6	sw	5	s	5	32	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50 Cu. St.	50 Cu. St.	50 Cu. St.	w	6	n	6	w	1	36	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50 Cu. St.	100 St.	00	.....	s	8	se	8	se	8	38	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50 Cu. St.	50 Cu. St.	100 Nim.	se	4	e	6	w	5	40	18	2 p. m.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100 Nim.	100 Nim.	100 Nim.	w	12	w	12	sw	12	40	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100 Nim.	100 Nim.	100 Nim.	sw	16	sw	16	sw	12	39	10	.....	.....	.....	6 p. m.	.40	4	.....
50 Cu. St.	50 Cu. St.	100 St.	s	3	s	7	s	6	41	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100 Nim.	100 Nim.	100 St.	sw	7	sw	10	w	4	38	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
150 Nim.	100 Nim.	100 St.	se	8	sw	12	s	6	38	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50 Cu. St.	50 Cu. St.	100 St.	s	6	s	13	s	5	34	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50 Nim.	100 Cu. St.	100 Nim.	s	8	se	15	s	8	34	20	3 p. m.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100 Nim.	100 Nim.	30 Cu. St.	w	15	w	12	w	8	20	10	.....	.....	.....	3 p. m.	.32	4	.....
10 St.	40 Cu. St.	80 Cir. St.	n	8	n	12	w	12	20	-3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 St.	100 Cu. St.	100 St.	w	12	s	12	se	8	20	-2	10 p. m.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100 Nim.	100 Nim.	100 Nim.	e	2	se	6	s	5	37	20	.....	.....	.....	12 m.	.50	3	.....
76	78	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.32	13

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## A STUDENT'S OPINION.

LANSBURG, August 10, 1887.  
To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

I have recently seen a number of sensational articles regarding the late trouble at the Agricultural College, and am greatly surprised and deeply grieved to learn that it is the result of blows aimed at one whom we have always believed to be fully deserving of the high esteem with which he has been held by the farmers of Michigan. Having been four years at the College, and a part of the time under the direct instruction of Prof. Johnson, both in the class room and on the farm, and having since then been a frequent visitor at the College, especially at the farm department, I propose to notice briefly a few of the reasons why we believe Prof. Johnson to be deeply wronged in the charges brought against him by the students.

The Agricultural College is, or should be, laboring directly in the interests of the farmers of the State, and we can state, without fear of successful contradiction, that Prof. Johnson has done more in the interests of the farmers, more in developing and benefiting the agricultural department at the college, and more in bringing the college and the State together in unison than any other man has ever done in the same space of time. We say this not with any feeling of unkindness or disrespect toward the other officials, for they deserve great credit; but simply in placing the agricultural interest of the college at the head, where it properly belongs, and Prof. Johnson as a man fully capable to be the champion of its interests. We do not claim that the Professor is infallible, or that the agricultural department is perfection. Far from it. But we do claim that in many cases where mistakes have been made, the fault has been with the system, or some arrangement beyond the control of the Professor, and not with him. It is a fact that the various breeds of improved stock, and many methods relating to farm management and experimental work, have improved greatly under Prof. Johnson's supervision. We are aware that the course in agriculture has not always been as interesting to the students in general as many of the sciences, but there are many reasons for this, absolutely beyond the control of the Professor. Is it any wonder that the sciences, equipped with new and interesting specimens, and a full line of apparatus for conducting interesting experiments, should be more attractive to the young mind than the dull routine of agricultural lectures at the best? Again, the class in agriculture is a mixed class, comprising young men from the city who have rarely breathed a breath of rural air, unacquainted with the first prin-

ciples of farm management, together with the boys from the farm, conversant with the various details of farm life. How can a professor prepare lectures suited to the requirements of the entire class with out saying many things uninteresting and unprofitable to all, thus losing in part the attention of the class? If we will candidly consider the facts as they are we find the interest in Prof. Johnson's class to be as good as in many other classes; and that he has a larger number in class and a better interest in general than has this branch in most other institutions. We are confident that most of the graduates of the Michigan Agricultural College who have entered into the practical duties of *farm management* will concur with me in the statement that the course in agriculture (although not what we wish it might be), has been of more service to us, as practical farmers, than any other part of the college course. And that those of Prof. Johnson's time will heartily say that he did all in his power, in his kind and courteous way, to make it interesting and profitable. That he performed his duty well. We are very sorry that an insurrection should have risen to such a magnitude, which with proper management might have been crushed in its infancy. We earnestly hope that affairs at the college will hereafter move more harmoniously than before.

E. C. McKEE, Class of '81.

## THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

An Ex-Student Gives his Views of the Cause of the Trouble.

BATTLE CREEK, Sept. 14, 1887.  
To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

For the benefit of those who are not acquainted with Mr. Waldron's upright character and clear mind, I will add my testimony to what he has said through the FARMER about matters at the Agricultural College. It is safe to say that nearly all of his statements, slurred as they have been by those who have had no opportunity of knowing the real truth, would receive the almost unanimous assent of his class, and the two upper classes now at the College.

But the opinion seems to prevail among some who ought to know better, that neither the judgment nor the veracity of students can be trusted. To believe that two or three years' life in the usually quiet Agricultural College will so contaminate Michigan's most intelligent farmer boys is simply unreasonable. The strong sentiment against all harmful disorder has been stated, and I can only corroborate the statement. A few weeks spent at the College could not fail to convince the most incredulous that the students are gentlemen. All such insinuations as that about "despoiling the personal property of members of the faculty" and "fir-

ing a President and a Professor of Horticulture," whether intended to do so or not, convey a false impression. Never, during the past four years, at least, have a majority, or even a large minority of the students sanctioned any disorder that involved the destruction of property or the interference with good work. Whenever there has been any such disorder, it has been on the part of a few, during some dark night, and both faculty and students have failed to detect it, or if detected the guilty ones have been promptly dealt with.

No one is more anxious, or has more reason to be anxious, for the prosperity of the College than the students themselves. They wish to see every department in that prosperous condition which they are led by circulating reports, to expect before entering. Is it any wonder that when a young man, getting just well into his college course, discovers that what he always supposed to be the most important department, falls below all the others in actual value, he should find fault? Is it any wonder that when he has become attached to the College, in which all the other departments exceed his expectations, he should aid in an honest effort to reform the agricultural department, rather than "go to some other college," as Prof. Johnson suggested? If all who are dissatisfied should take this advice, the College would have no students worth mentioning but a freshman class.

In Hon. J. J. Woodman's letter to Prof. Johnson, published in the MICHIGAN FARMER of Sept. 5th, he speaks of "a deeply laid and well organized conspiracy to overthrow the 'manual labor system,'" etc. While Mr. Woodman has doubtless stated his honest conviction, he certainly has either been misinformed, or failed to reason correctly; for a large majority of the students favor, and so far as I know, always have favored compulsory labor. But even if they did not, it is difficult for me even to imagine how the resignation of Prof. Johnson would break down the "manual labor system." The success of the system, so it appears to those who have been where they could observe most closely during the past four years, has been rather prevented than promoted by his management. To my personal knowledge large numbers have evaded work on the College farm because they considered the time spent there as little better than wasted; but never during the present management, have I known one to evade work in the horticultural department for the same reason. This difference of regard for the two departments can come only from the difference in management. On the horticultural department the students feel repaid for the time spent at labor. Where this is not the case, as in the agricultural depart-

ment, it cannot be reasonably expected that work will be done as cheerfully; and without cheerful performance of the work assigned, any man of ordinary intelligence can see that the "manual labor system" will not be a complete success. It is the removal of Prof. Johnson, and the placing of an able, energetic man in his place, that would insure the success of the labor system, and place the agricultural department in the same prominent place it should occupy.

It has been suggested by Mr. Woodman and others, that the students wish to degrade this department. This is not true, if I must speak so plainly; the department is about as low now as it can very well sink, commanding not one half the respect that one would naturally suppose before entering College. The very purpose of the students in asking for the removal of Prof. Johnson, is to elevate his department to some importance. Going to the College, as they do, with the expectation of finding an able professor of agriculture and a well managed farm, it looks hardly reasonable that when their expectation is not met, they should try to wipe out the agricultural department altogether.

GEO. J. HUME.

DEX.



MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1907  
PROF. JOHNSON EXPLAINS!

And Reveals an Apparently Unpleasant Condition of Things at the College.

LAST YEAR'S ILL FEELING.

Handed Down by the Students, and Secret Society and Other Influence Brought to Bear in a Fight Against Him.

The rather absorbing question to the institution's friends of discipline at the Agricultural College will receive added interest from a statement from Prof. Samuel Johnson, given below, which shows the professor's position on the subject and gives his explanation of the causes which led to the latest suspensions. The charges filed by Prof. Johnson against Sophomore H. R. Wood allege disrespectful and insulting language on three occasions, the last time Wood shouting, "Well, old Sam Johnson is back, ha! ha!" and in addition the former offered the faculty in evidence Woods note book, which he said contained the proof of the student's malice and evil intent. The professor says: "The charges were admitted by Mr. Wood and he was given the fullest opportunity to give any reasons that might in any way excuse his action. He failed to do so. I had always treated the young man in the most kindly way, and I can explain his action only on the supposition that he was doing somebody's dirty work. I do not think that any one who reads the charges carefully will say that the punishment was a severe one. Thinking people will be likely to say that a young man who has so little appreciation of common decency, has no right to contaminate other students at a State institution or any other by his misconduct, and that he richly merited expulsion.

As to the case of Smith I made no charges against him. I offered no resolution of censure. It was done by others and he was suspended, because he was in my class on his good behavior, having been suspended a year ago, and the faculty took the ground that he had violated his parole of honor, and this, taken in connection with lack of attention and order in other classes, were the reasons for his suspension.

Bear in mind that this was the action of the faculty not of Prof. Johnson. The faculty adopted these resolutions of suspension. The action of the students was from beginning to end a downright insult to the faculty. A few leaders of college broils and rebellion, full of windy conceit and swollen importance, and angry because they had failed to pass their examination, work up a demonstration. They do it whenever any discipline is demanded. (Eight sophomores and two juniors had failed.) I did not suppose that even in their mad frenzy they would invade the privacy of my home and insult my wife and children. Let it be said to their disgrace that they did it, and if their fathers and mothers could have witnessed their mad

proceedings, their very cheeks would have tingled with shame, and their foolish and unwarranted, in any and every sense, attack upon me.

Do the students who participated in this riot want the people of this great State to understand that they countenance the conduct of the suspended students Wood and Smith? or do they propose to give the Faculty of this college notice that they must be consulted and their assent secured before any discipline can be administered? or do they wish me as a member of the faculty to understand that if I do not pass them at their examinations, when their work does not merit it, or wink at their misconduct instead of making earnest effort to secure the enforcement of that discipline, without which their stay at this College would be a curse rather than a blessing, that I am to expect personal insult and persecution?

So far as the dislike of students is concerned, I wish simply to say that I challenge any student of present or past classes to make affidavit in any court of justice and state when, where, and in what way I have failed to treat him with that courtesy and consideration his conduct merited. If I have erred in any way it has been on the side of mercy rather than of justice.

While I appreciate as heartily as any instructor can the good will of students when it comes to me in the loyal and faithful discharge of my duties to them, I most sincerely hope that my anxiety to be popular with the boys will never lead me to lower the standard of firm and prompt discipline, sacrifice principle for expediency and trundle to their whims and follies in an unprofessional and disgraceful way. A good teacher must be politic, in a good sense, but not a policy man, or "a reed shaken in the wind."

A year ago certain students who had become offended in the first place because I had not paid them full wages for their labor, when they had not earned it worked up a vigorous attack on me. "They made a pit, and digged it for me, and fell into the ditch which they made." I was profoundly sorry that they should persist in their folly and so merit the punishment received.

I have been charged with being responsible for their suspension. Indirectly in defending myself from their attacks I may have been so, but only in that way, for which the students themselves were entirely responsible. Through their friends they have hoped to give a successful warfare on me this year. Class and secret and open society relations have been worked in every way to prejudice and poison the minds of students with whom I have had no intercourse whatever; sympathy and encouragement have been indirectly given to foster the prejudices of foolish and misguided young men who seem bent upon their own destruction, rather than any effort made to ally them. In short, the revolutionary methods in vogue in recent years to get rid of an instructor or employ some students or some one else disliked, have been worked to their utmost capacity.

I have kept on in the even tenor of my way, attending to my own business and trying faithfully to discharge all of my duties. I shall continue so to do, with malice toward none, with charity for all and with the firm faith that the right will triumph. "The mills of the gods grind slowly but they grind exceedingly small."

SAMUEL JOHNSON.

MCREERY'S HOSPITAL.

That is What the Great Agricultural College is Rapidly Becoming.

THE COLONEL'S QUEER EXPLANATION.

He Admits In an Interview That He is "Looking Out" for the Interests of His Flint Friends.

Col. McCreery has been heard from in regard to the charges made by THE JOURNAL that the State Board of Agriculture was guilty of favoritism in awarding a fat contract for a new building at the Agricultural College to a friend of McCreery's without obtaining figures from any other builder in the State.

Oddly enough, however, the Colonel did not rush into print with a voluntary and indignant denial of the charges. Instead he was run down by a reporter for the Flint Journal at his home there, and the lame apology he makes in behalf of the board is as complete an admission of the truth of the charges against that body as its opponents could desire. Here is what the Flint paper says:

"To a reporter for the Journal Col. McCreery yesterday said that Mr. Cleveland had been awarded the contract because his bid, in the opinion of the mechanical man of the College, was as low as the board could expect to receive, and further than that he had done work for the board before and done it so well that the board thought they would try him again. Col. McCreery did not deny having been in a measure instrumental in having the contract awarded to Mr. Cleveland; in fact, he said he had always looked out for his Flint friends on the board and he was going to continue to do so just so long as he remained a member thereof."

There is a popular legend to the effect that the Board of Agriculture was originally appointed to "look out" for the Michigan Agricultural College and the taxpayers' money instead of the Flint friends of Col. McCreery.

THE FIRST TO DO IT.

Agricultural College Boys Will Pay for a Y. M. C. A. Building in Japan.

While J. R. Mott, secretary of the college branch of the Y. M. C. A. was at the Agricultural College last week the missionary spirit of pupils and faculty was awakened, and they are now raising funds to erect a Y. M. C. A. building at Tokio, Japan. Of the \$1,000 required for the building complete the boys have already subscribed \$850, and will secure the remainder within a few days. This is the first college in the United States to take action of the kind.

PROF. PATTENGILL GOES

The Well-Known Editor of the School Moderator Relieved of a Charge.

HE WAS TOO FREE WITH CRITICISM.

Prof. Johnson Finally Disposed of Prof. Anderson Succeeds Prof. McEwan.

The caldron of trouble at the Agricultural College continues to boil and there is still a very pronounced uncertainty lingering in the vicinity of that institution.

The State Board of Agriculture are in session to-day and rather a breezy meeting was held last night. The minutes of these sessions abound with interesting information.

Prof. H. R. Pattengill has been asked to resign, and politely informed by resolution that his services will not be required after Aug. 20. Prof. Pattengill has held the position of assistant instructor of English literature under Prof. McEwan, but he is better known throughout the length and breadth of Michigan as the editor of the School Moderator. Prof. Pattengill is also known as a man of pronounced ideas, and he always has the courage to speak his convictions. In the last issue of the Moderator, Prof. Pattengill editorially called the State Board of Agriculture to task for requesting the resignation of Prof. McEwan, and he criticised them very severely for their actions. His views did not take well with the individual members, and it is reliably stated that upon this ground Prof. Pattengill was asked to cease his labors at the college. The Professor, when seen by a staff representative this afternoon, accepted the situation gracefully.

Prof. Johnson's letter of resignation was read and President Wells presented a petition signed by 1,668 names and a number of letters, all of which prayed the Board not to accept the resignation. A resolution was passed, however, accepting the same and Prof. Johnson will step into the cold, cruel world about Aug. 26 or thereabouts.

It was concluded to consolidate the departments of French and German with that of English, and Prof. Edward Playfair Anderson of the Ohio University of Athens, O., has been called to the position. It is understood that Prof. Anderson will accept. He is a Michigan man, having originally from Kalamazoo. Graduating from the Michigan University in 1886 with the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, he has proven himself a credit to his alma mater. Prof. Johnson's successor will be chosen at the next meeting of the board.



## THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

### The Facts Regarding the Recent Troubles at that Institution.

Taking advantage of a business visit to Lansing this week we made it a point to learn what we could about the condition of affairs at the Agricultural College, and we propose to give the result of our investigations:

Last winter a joint committee of the Senate and House, Mr. Holbrook, of Ingham, chairman of the first, and H. R. Dewey, of Genesee, of the latter, visited the college to ascertain whether the appropriations asked for by the State Board of Agriculture were required, and also to look into the workings of the college. They visited the various departments, and had interviews with each of the heads. The last department visited was the agricultural. For this the State Board had asked an appropriation of \$8,000 to build a laboratory, such as the chemical, botanical, horticultural and veterinary already had. Prof. Johnson appeared before them, gave his reasons for desiring such a building, and submitted plans. He then left the room so as to allow the committee to confer. Mr. MacEwan, Professor of English Literature, who had followed the committee to the farm department, remained behind Prof. Johnson, and addressing H. R. Dewey, said, "Ask him what he will do with it when he gets it," referring to the building. He also joked about putting up an \$8,000 building for a ten cent professor, and showed a general hostility to the agricultural department and its head. The committee returned to Lansing and reported favorably upon the appropriations, so the agricultural department will hereafter have a permanent home and be placed on a footing with the other departments. The members of the committee also discussed the peculiar actions of Prof. MacEwan, and finally decided that such an impertinent interference with their duties should be resented, and the matter was reported to the State Board of Agriculture. The Board, by a divided vote, requested Prof. MacEwan to send in his resignation, on the ground that he had tried to defeat an appropriation asked for by the Board.

When this was known, some of the members of the faculty became excited, and talked of resigning. Pressure was brought to bear upon some of the members of the Joint Committee to withdraw their charges against Professor MacEwan, but the committee, largely farmers, could not be induced to do so. Then a member of the faculty called upon Professor Johnson, and asked him to intercede for MacEwan. This he refused to do, as he had nothing to do with the

charges against MacEwan, and regarded the position the latter found himself in as the legitimate result of his own folly.

After this a certain number of students, undoubtedly influenced by several of the assistants in other departments, committed some petty acts of mischief, to show their sympathy with MacEwan, and seven of the thirty students of the class in agriculture refused to take notes while Professor Johnson was lecturing. Since then they have quieted down, but have, with the assistance of others much older than themselves, persistently attacked Prof. Johnson through the columns of the press, writing articles which have appeared in the Lansing papers as though originating with the editors, getting sensational stories printed in the Detroit papers through their Lansing correspondents, etc. The only Detroit paper with sense enough to find out the truth regarding the trouble, has been the *Free Press*, which is represented at Lansing by Mr. Joseph Grelsoll, "Yusef," who is too level-headed to telegraph sensational rumors and preposterous falsehoods as facts.

In this connection we wish to give the readers of the *FARMER* some facts which will show at a glance where the present trouble comes from: Two years ago when the State Board suspended certain ringleaders among the students for insubordination, others were permitted to return and graduate. Of the latter were several who were very bitter against Prof. Johnson. As soon as they had graduated the Professors at the head of some of the departments had these ringleaders appointed as salaried assistants. Thus we find in the botanical department Mr. C. B. Waldron, in the entomological department Messrs. A. B. Cordley and E. H. Hillman, in Prof. MacEwan's department Mr. H. B. Cannon, and in the chemical department Mr. P. B. Woodworth. Each of these students had been unruly and insubordinate, and it looks as if these appointments were made as a reward for their misconduct by the members of the faculty responsible. That these young men are still at their work of stirring up trouble, the following article, which we find in the last issue of the *College Speculum*, of which C. B. Waldron is one of the editors, shows:

"It is with a heavy heart that we chronicle the loss of one of our most efficient and indefatigable professors. His career of ten years at the College has been marked with the greatest success. Not one blot has ever fallen upon his record. He made the literary department what it was never before—interesting to the students. His own thorough knowledge and mastery of the subject has inspired every student in his classes with greater interest and zeal in the work. It may almost be said that Prof. MacEwan has not an enemy among the students or the faculty. Yet with all these qualifications Prof. MacEwan no longer fills the chair of English Literature. The reason for this is

deep seated and lies under one of the worst spots in our College history. It will be remembered that for the past six or eight years there has been almost constant trouble between the students and the professor of medical agriculture. Again and again have the students asked and petitioned for proper instruction in agriculture, but again and again asked for fish what have they received? Serpents, veritably! In all this trouble hardly seems possible that the faculty could not be more or less involved, as they necessarily were. For a supposed remark about the situation of things, which indeed was bad enough, Prof. MacEwan was asked to resign. The professor of practical agriculture has never been questioned about his slanderous remarks concerning other members of the faculty, and now a man of ability who is more than amply able to fill his place is asked to resign. Why? Simply because he happened to make a remark (which may be wrongly interpreted) that does not quite suit the august dignity of some one and from certain remarks made by the professor of agriculture in his class a few mornings since, does not evidence plainly point to whom that some one is? Alumni and students alike resent the movement. The press laughs at the absurdity of the action, and if the people and legislators of this State knew of the condition of things here there would be one vacant chair in the faculty and it would not be Prof. MacEwan's."

This copy of the *Speculum* is sent us with the above extract marked, and we publish it as showing in a strong light the methods of the old ringleaders who are under the protection of certain members of the faculty, and drawing salaries from the State while engaged in stirring up disaffection and damaging the reputation of the head of one of the departments of the College. And look at the consistency of the writer of this precious article! Because Prof. MacEwan gets into trouble with a legislative committee, and is compelled to resign in consequence, an attack must be made upon the reputation of Prof. Johnson! It is as logical as was the man who, returning home late at night, in a very uneasy condition, indulged in the following soliloquy: "If my wife is sitting up for me, I'll lick her. If she isn't sitting up for me, I'll lick her. Guess I'll lick her anyway." If Prof. Johnson caused the dismissal of MacEwan, we'll abuse him. If he didn't, we'll abuse him. We'll abuse him anyway.

On another point the writer in the *Speculum* knew he was lying when he wrote his article. He knew that Prof. Johnson had no knowledge of the intention of the committee to prefer charges against MacEwan. Five minutes' investigation of the matter at the Capitol convinced us that it was a matter entirely between the committee and the State Board of Agriculture.

In the *Lansing Journal* of June 18th appeared the following as an editorial:

PROF. JOHNSON AND THE STUDENTS.  
The *Journal* sincerely regrets the trouble which has arisen between Prof. Samuel

Johnson and the students at the Agricultural College. We have always regarded the professor as an honest and conscientious man, possessing a thorough practical knowledge of the subject of agriculture, but lacking in comprehensive, technical and scientific equipment for his duties, and deficient in the ability to interest and instruct the bright young members of his classes. But we most respectfully submit that the Agricultural College is not conducted to provide professorships for good and well-meaning men. Its chief mission is to educate young men. It is as an educator that Prof. Johnson lamentably fails. He is not fertile in his ideas, and his demeanor and manners are quite the reverse of winning. He is doubtless earnest, but he is never enthusiastic. He is incapable of arousing any great interest on the part of the students in the topics which he daily labors to elucidate. There is nothing in his lectures which could excite the mind of youth, or for that matter, delay the after-dinner nap of age. His lectures possess no sparkling characteristics. His rhetoric is no wild steer or bucking broncho, but a good, safe old brindle cow, at which even children needn't be frightened. It is not surprising, therefore, that Prof. Johnson should prove an unsuccessful instructor. This is the fact, and the State Board of Agriculture should seriously ponder it. As manager of the farm, Prof. Johnson is a success, and he is entitled to much credit for his record in this respect. He should be retained as manager, but not as instructor, because he can't instruct. At least this is the unanimous verdict of the students, and we think they ought to know something about it.

That article was prepared at the Agricultural College. An assistant in one of the departments got a large number of the slips printed and distributed them under cover. And now, Mr. A. B. Cordley, assistant to Professor Cook, of the Entomological Department, and a ringleader in the troubles of two years ago, dare you deny that you were privy to the writing of this article? Dare you deny you procured slips of paper and distributed them in envelopes for the purpose of injuring the Department of Agriculture and its head? Is this what the State of Michigan pays you a salary for? Is the head of your department aware of your acts? These are pertinent questions, Mr. Cordley, and you had better make up your mind as to how you are to answer them.  
And now a word to members of the faculty. In all sincerity and honesty, was not the employment of young men who had been opposed to the Professor of Agriculture, indeed leaders in that opposition for three years, directly opposed to discipline and good feeling? Admit if you please that they have not been active in their opposition to Prof. Johnson during the past year, they had been prominent and malicious in opposing him up to their graduation, and the under class men were well aware of that fact. To honor them by such preferment was to put a premium on the misconduct and revolutionary methods that had marked their stay at the college. Was not their employment by the heads of the departments



indirect evidence of your sympathy and purpose to continue persecution of Professor Johnson?

Prof. Johnson, two years ago, after the disgraceful riot that followed the suspension of a member of the present senior class for serious misconduct, over his own signature, intimated that students had received covert aid and encouragement from certain members of the faculty. Does not the evidence in the MacEwan case demonstrate the correctness of this charge? A committee from the Senate and House visit the College. They were strangers almost to both MacEwan and Johnson; but they were so impressed, by his actions and words, with MacEwan's purpose to belittle the work and ability of his colleague—"the ten cent Professor"—that they felt compelled, in the interest of even-handed justice, to teach this accomplished Shakespearian scholar a lesson in morals and manners. He tried to injure Johnson, to thwart the wishes and will of the Board of Agriculture, who had asked for this appropriation, and he has justly suffered the consequences of his own folly. Are other members of the faculty who have threatened to resign if he was not reinstated equally guilty?

In the face of all the persecution to which he has been subjected, Prof. Johnson has quietly pursued his duties. His only reply to the abuse showered upon him is the following card, which appeared in the Lansing *State Republican*:

Editor *State Republican*.

Please give me space for a few words in reply to the article in yesterday's *Journal*.

As to the statement that at a recent meeting of the class on agriculture none of the students were taking notes: The class includes thirty members. Seven only of this number did not take notes on the 6th day of June, this being the date of the "recent meeting" referred to, and the morning after the announcement of the action of the Board of Agriculture in the removal of a member of the faculty. All members of the class have taken notes from that date without exception.

I will not attempt at present to refute the statements contained in my alleged remarks. What I did say has been well preserved by a member of the class, in such form that it can be attested to in any court of justice, as the truth, the whole truth. It will not shame me or my friends.

Meantime I hope my friends and the general public will not be deluded by the dust and sensational stories put in circulation about me and my department, by those who, not having much business of their own, are devoting special attention to me at present.

SAMUEL JOHNSON.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, June 17.

Most of the readers of the FARMER know Prof. Johnson personally, and also have some knowledge of his work. For the first time since its organization the Department of Practical Agriculture has won the confidence and respect of the farmers of the

State. The farm and the stock attest Prof. Johnson's knowledge of the best methods of progressive agriculture. For years the farm and the stock were eyecores to farmers who visited the College. They are now the most attractive points about the College, as they should be in an institution devoted to the teaching of agriculture. Before stock associations and farmers' institutes Prof. Johnson has shown an ability to make farming topics both interesting and valuable to his audiences. No one has grown in popularity faster than he, and he has warm friends both in this and other States because of the work he has done for practical agriculture. He is a man of the people, free from assumption, of sound judgment, always a gentleman, and has won the respect of the best men in the State. In fact, he has just the qualities which fit him in an eminent degree for the position he now fills.

It is intimated that the Board of Regents of the University have concurred in a resolution which will lead to the retirement of Prof. Frothingham and Dr. Maclean from the medical faculty. The resolution, it is said, gives them the option of resigning or having their resignations requested. This action on the part of the Regents is due to the persistent effort of these two members of the faculty to have the University hospital and medical clinics removed from Ann Arbor to this city; a measure which they have persistently argued before the people and the press, though requested to cease the agitation by the Regents, even going so far as to appear before the Legislative committee in opposition to the appropriation for a new hospital asked for by the Regents. The course of these two gentlemen has been exactly in line with that of Prof. MacEwan at the Agricultural College, who it will be remembered attempted to defeat the request made by the Board of Agriculture for a building for the agricultural department by influencing the Legislative committee on the occasion of its visit to the College. The cases are exactly parallel, except that Messrs. Frothingham and Maclean were directly interested in the department against whose interests they were working, while Prof. MacEwan went out of his way to injure a department of the College with which he had nothing whatever to do. The "deadly parallel" continues to the action of the management of the several institutions. The matter seems to resolve itself into the question whether the Regents and the Board of Agriculture are best qualified to manage the affairs of the institutions whose interests they presumably guard, or whether the professors in charge of the various departments shall be allowed to interfere with their work, to the disruption and disorganization of University and College. Prof. Frothingham has been connected with

the University since 1887. Dr. Maclean since 1872; both are eminent men in their professions and are eminently qualified to manage the affairs of the institutions both rather than submit to the impudent arrogance which assumes to dictate their course and thwart their labors.

## CLARK AND DAVENPORT

Two Michigan Boys Chosen to Fill Vacancies at the Agricultural College.

### COMPLIMENTS WORTHILY BESTOWED.

Both Men are Thoroughly Qualified for the Work Devolving Upon Them.

THE JOURNAL in its last evening's issue exclusively mentioned the fact that the State Board of Agriculture had practically settled upon a successor to Prof. H. R. Pattenkill, assistant instructor in literature and modern languages, and Prof. A. Arnold Clark was announced as the name of the individual upon whom the honors would fall. The Board held a meeting late yesterday afternoon, after the inaugural exercises, and elected Prof. Clark to fill the vacancy. Only one formidable candidate was presented, namely, Alvin P. Noble, of Iowa, and some exceptionally strong recommendations were made in his favor.

The action of the Board in this instance will receive the hearty endorsement of Michigan people. No one questions the capability of Prof. Clark. He is quite well-known throughout the State as a cultivated, bright and progressive young man, one whom the people can rely upon to do good and faithful service.

The suggestion made by Gov. Luce at the meeting of the Board on Monday evening relative to recognizing home talent when the same could be done, apparently struck a popular chord. It is looking around for a thoroughly capable successor to Prof. Johnson, and a person who was particularly well qualified for the responsible position of professor of agriculture, the mind of the Board centered upon Eugene Davenport, a young man who has scarcely entered his thirties, but whose knowledge of practical and theoretical agriculture would do great honor to an older head. Davenport was chosen unanimously. He is a graduate of the Agricultural College, being a member of the class of '78.

His father is a farmer in Woodland township, Barry county. He came to the College with a settled purpose of acquiring both scientific and practical knowledge of agriculture. It was his ambition to become a thoroughly skilled farmer. He graduated with high honors and went back to the old home on the farm. There he used such skill and in dustry as enabled him to pay off an indebtedness, construct new buildings, buy more land, and pay for all of these from the proceeds of the farm. About a year ago he came back to the College to take a special course under Prof. Beal, and has remained there since that time. He is passionately devoted to the interests of agriculture. He has on several occasions lectured before the students briefly at their monthly meetings, and in these efforts he has given great satisfaction to

the entire family as well as to the students. After considering the qualifications of several gentlemen, Mr. Davenport was elected by a unanimous vote of the Board. One of the strong reasons for the appointment of Mr. Davenport was the intense desire of the Board to keep not only scientific but practical agriculture to the front, and in this respect he is a genuine representative of the views of the Board.

The Board of Agriculture went over the farm yesterday and gave it a critical examination, and found everything in a very satisfactory condition. In this respect it presents evidence of great improvement since Prof. Johnson took charge of it ten years ago. The condition of fences, crops and stock are almost beyond criticism, and it will require all the skill and ingenuity of the new professor to maintain the present high condition.

It appears that Editor GIBBONS of the *Michigan Farmer* is writing letters to himself, (or rather to his paper) vigorously protesting against the removal of Professor SAMUEL JOHNSON of the Agricultural College. There is evidently a scheme on foot to secure the Professor's reinstatement. At least there are some surface indications which point that way. The Farmer's reckless and intemperate championship of JOHNSON and the prominence which it gives to communications on the subject, lends color to the suspicion that a powerful pressure will be exerted on the State Board of Agriculture to induce it to reconsider its action.

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## IN REPLY.

The Lansing *Journal* is very warm because we copied one of its editorials on the difficulties at the Agricultural College and criticised it, and says of our article:

"The writer states that he recently visited the College for the purpose of making a thorough investigation into the affairs there, but it is evident from the statements which he casts upon those who are not recognized as thick-and-thin partisans of Prof. Johnson that he must have confined his investigation to an interview with that worthy but slightly rattled gentleman."

The editor of the *FARMER* never said he visited the College for the purpose of making an investigation. Here is what we did say:

"Taking advantage of a business visit to Lansing this week we made it a point to learn what we could about the condition of affairs at the Agricultural College."

The editor of the *Journal* must have been so excited that his usually clear eyesight was at fault. Our investigations did not extend to the College, they were confined to interviews with various parties in Lansing and at the Capitol. Among those met were some seven or eight Senators and Representatives, some of whom seemed to be quite well informed about College matters, two ex-members of the State Board of Agriculture, and two State officials. We especially wished to see H. R. Dewey, chairman of the Legislative Committee that visited the College. He was absent, however, and we could not interview him. Since the report appeared in the *FARMER* we have met Mr. Dewey, and it will surprise the *Journal* no doubt to learn that he said he indorsed the *FARMER*'s statements fully in regard to matters of which he was cognizant. He said he had made the charges against MacEwan without any knowledge on the part of Prof. Johnson, and had not up to this time had any conversation with the latter about them. Mr. Dewey also said the committee had not been on the ground half an hour before two members of the faculty, one of them being MacEwan, had showed themselves very hostile to the Department of Agriculture and its head. This was so pronounced as to be a subject of conversation among some of the members of the committee. His statements bore out fully what we gave as the result of our investigations.

We also had the pleasure of meeting two citizens of Lansing who seemed to know a good deal about the college, the faculty and members of the State Board.

It was also a surprise to us to find some men who had served in the State Legislature with Prof. Johnson, and the high regard they expressed for him. One of them said that before the end of his Legislative term Prof. Johnson had so impressed his colleagues with his honesty of purpose and good

judgment that no man was listened to with more respect.

One of the ex-members of the State Board, whom we saw, in a letter received this week, says: "Your last editorial met my sentiments closely." The *Journal* will see from the above just where we got our information. If we had been willing to accept a one-sided statement of the affair it would probably have been furnished us. But we did not propose to rest satisfied with such a statement from either side.

And now will the editor of the *Journal* be equally frank? He says he is friendly to Prof. Johnson, and we would respectfully ask him where he got his information regarding his work? Was he ever present at a lecture or address given by him? Has he been in his class-room while work was in progress? He is only three miles from the College and ought to know all about this matter. Has his investigations ever led him to visit the College, examine into its workings, listen to the lectures in the Agricultural Department, and learn for himself the true condition of affairs?

Also, if the *Journal* is friendly to Prof. Johnson, as it claims, how does its editor come to write an editorial which the Professor's enemies have had printed in slips at the *Journal* office for distribution? We know they were printed at the *Journal* office because they are a *fac simile* in type with the article which appeared in the *Journal*, and the fact is apparent to any printer that it had been taken from the form and printed in slips from the *Journal* type. Now, who was the party who had them printed? The editor of the *Journal* knows, and if he is friendly to Prof. Johnson, let him make it known. It would perhaps make trouble for some one who likes to fight his enemies by stabbing them in the back, but it would show that the *Journal* did not write the article for that purpose.

It is a singular fact that Prof. Johnson's shortcomings as a lecturer on practical agricultural subjects have never become apparent to the farmers and stock men of the State. At farmers' institutes, at live stock association meetings, and before dairymen's associations he has, for the past five years, been a prominent figure, and we can safely say that much of the popularity of the College, with the farmers of the State to-day is the direct result of his attendance at these meetings. Is it possible that farmers who have grown grey in their avocation, men of judgment, who have made a success in their calling, are incapable of judging of the attainments of a man who has been so much among, so closely associated with them for the past seven or eight years as has Prof. Johnson? We don't believe it.

Here is what one of the best informed farmers in this State writes us regarding the editorial of last week:

"I cannot forego the pleasure of thanking you personally for your manly defense of the agricultural interests of our own State at the College. You know, as well as I do, that agriculture has been the kicking post for years of a lot of students who have no interest in that Department. I believe that you have never written an article that will make you so many friends, or be so fully endorsed by the best class of farmers of the State. Many thanks."

It is just possible the editor of the *FARMER* has seen more of the work of Prof. Johnson, both at the College and before the public than the editor of the *Journal*, and he feels satisfied that his position will not only be sustained, but that his opinion of the abilities of Prof. Johnson is endorsed by ninetenths of the farmers and stock-men who are acquainted with him.

## The Agricultural College.

To the Editor of *The Evening News*:

I am a citizen of Lansing, and an acquaintance with our state agricultural college; have known it intimately from its first opening, and an utterly unable to trace its decrease from substance to shadow within the space of five years, as stated by No. 2 in your issue of the 10th inst., and indorsed by No. 3 in that of the 22nd inst. We here in Lansing can well remember the first years of the institution, when the handling was by some thought to be unworthy raising. That idea long since passed away, however, and we have come to regard it as a youth of good and fair promise, and indicative of continued growth and development as it advances in years. But who are they who write under the non descript name of numbers 2 and 3—who stab in the dark? Now, Mr. Editor, we citizens of Lansing have come to think well of our college and its president and professors, and are somewhat at a loss as to who our college censor may be. May it possibly be one who "takes time by the forelock," and, anticipating ere long a change in state administration, sees among the things possible openings to be made for somebody by a change in college administration, and purposes himself to be the early bird?

NEVER A STUDENT.

Lansing, March 24.

To the Editor of *The Evening News*:

I have been much interested in the communications concerning the agricultural college, and heartily endorse the sentiments expressed in them. The college is yearly declining, and there must be a cause for the professors, with one or two exceptions, are men eminently fitted for their positions. The legislature is generous in its appropriations. The course of study is excellent, the tuition free and expenses light. Where then is the fault unless with the administration. Every one will agree with Mr. Haigh that the college attained its former high position under President Abbott, but those acquainted with its workings for the last four years must see that his managing abilities are altogether inadequate to the present wants of the institution. And the fact that Mr. Haigh has heard no one speak against him is owing to the fact that he is not at all acquainted with the majority of the later graduates. There are not their confidence is known by every one who knows them. That has not the confidence of the vast majority of students under him at present is known by every one who has been lately connected with the college, or has taken the trouble to look up the matter. And that the college cannot maintain its position as the best of its kind unless its present manager is removed and a younger, more vigorous and popular man placed at its head is the opinion of many of its best friends.

A FORMER STUDENT.

Ann Arbor, March 24.

July 6, 1889.

## PROF. JOHNSON'S RESIGNATION ASKED FOR.

A report comes from Lansing that the State Board of Agriculture has asked for the resignation of Prof. Johnson, after an investigation which was only allowed to extend back to June 6th. After deciding upon this point, the Board then adopted the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That the Board of Agriculture ask Prof. Samuel Johnson for his resignation as professor of agriculture of the Michigan Agricultural College, to take effect before the close of the term; also

*Resolved*, That while the action of this Board has been such that it proves they deem it best to part with the services of Prof. Samuel Johnson, we have yet the utmost confidence in his integrity and manliness, and his great ability as a practical agriculturist.

We recognize the special service which he has rendered to this college for the past ten years; his untiring energy and devotion to the interests of the college, and truly regret the necessity which has arisen for the action which has been taken; and hereby express the hope that the cordial relations and personal friendship which have so long existed between Prof. Johnson and the Board may be continued.

We look upon the action of the Board as a severe set-back to the Agricultural Department of the College. It will again be dominated by the other departments, and the results cannot be beneficial to practical agriculture.

to bleach celery  
keep our fruit 's fertile, M. H. Bixbee 289

The last issue of *The Harrow*, the Agricultural College annual, unfortunately contained a saloon advertisement. The MICHIGAN FARMER attacked the editors and Faculty for allowing this, and now the *New York Tribune* has followed suit. It is a certainty that the Faculty knew nothing of the matter until the periodical appeared, and the censure so far as they are concerned is unjust.—*Lansing Journal*.

Can't the *Journal* tell the truth even by chance? THE MICHIGAN FARMER did not attack the editors of the *Harrow* and the Faculty of the Agricultural College. A correspondent, an old and respected citizen of Ingham County, called attention to what was a grave matter to parents having sons attending the College. The editor of the *FARMER* did not see the *Harrow*, and could not have attacked its editors. Since then those young men have confessed in a published card that they were guilty of the matter charged, but did it "in the way of business." Now, will the *Journal* tell things as they are if it is capable of doing so?



## SOME MISTAKES CORRECTED.

The August number of the *Speculum*, published at the Agricultural College, contains an editorial upon matters connected with the College, in which appear certain statements which we know to be wide of the truth. Of course the *Speculum* is edited by young men who have distinguished themselves by their opposition to Prof. Johnson, and at least one of them was convicted of being a ringleader in the riots of two years ago. It is therefore amusing to have such a paragraph as the following appear in this editorial:

"Every effort has been made to belittle us, to misrepresent us, to hold us up as rioters and 'breeders of sedition,' but we are confident that an investigation into the facts will show how erroneous are the impressions received thereby, and that, in spite of Professor Johnson's statement to the contrary, the good order of the College has been greatly due to the efforts of its students."

Now, all the friends of Prof. Johnson have asked, is that a fair investigation of the facts be held. Both they and the Professor were willing to stand or fall by the results. Why was it not given? Did not nearly 2,000 farmers ask for it, and did not a majority of the Board refuse it? The paragraph apparently takes the ground that such an investigation was not wanted by the Professor. It was all that he or his friends desired, but it was, very unwisely we believe, refused him.

The *Speculum* then takes a fling at the editor of the *FARMER* in the following:

"Do Professor Johnson and his friend, the editor of the *FARMER*, remember how the latter obtained the matter for his version of the trouble? Have they forgotten that, while here on the College grounds, the editor was the guest of the Professor and from him learned the correct (?) state of affairs?"

Let us assure the young man, as we have before stated, that neither from Prof. Johnson or the members of the Faculty did we take reports of the trouble, although one of the members of the Faculty wrote a report and mailed it to us, requesting that it be published as written by the editor after an investigation. We were in Lansing two days, one of which was spent in interviewing certain members of the Legislature and two or three citizens who appeared to be well posted regarding the matter. The report we made was indorsed as substantially correct by the chairman of the joint committee which visited the College. Some of the "points" were given him by a friend of one member of the Faculty who gave matters as he had learned them. Prof. Johnson had no more idea of what we were going to publish than did other members of the Faculty. The opinions given were our own, and they have since been indorsed by hundreds who have more or less knowledge of the condition of

affairs at the College. Prof. Johnson published, over his own signature, his version of the troubles, and his statements have never been openly met. He made his fight fairly and openly, and kept clear of the methods of the sneak and the assassin.

Following the editorial in the *Speculum* was a letter from a graduate of the College which deserves to be read. It was as follows:

I am very sorry indeed that the M. A. C. boys have insisted on a change in the Prof. of Agriculture. Prof. Johnson was a kind, able and efficient teacher; also a thorough, practical farmer. The reasons assigned for his resignation are in my opinion not the real ones.

Prof. Johnson has been requested to resign simply because he has stamina (or backbone) enough to enforce the rules of the college. In short, his resignation was caused simply on account of his "docking the boys." The boys dislike very much to work on the farm, especially at ditching, and because Prof. Johnson will not pay them for sitting under a shade tree, or in a fence corner, or robbing a neighbor's orchard, etc., he is to be ousted. Prof. Johnson has been too lenient. He has not removed, or caused to be removed, the signs of laziness from where it rightfully belongs.

Because Prof. Johnson has stamina enough to enforce the "docking rule" is the very reason why he should be kept in that position. The farmers of Michigan prefer usefulness to idleness, and any boy that will not work ought to be docked, and the Professor that does it ought to be supported by the State Board of Agriculture.

Yours respectfully,  
CHAS. McDIARMID, Class '84.

BEAR LAKE, Manistee Co., Mich.

The editor of the *Speculum* says of this letter.

"Our comment will be brief. The letter exposes its own infirmities. It is a fair sample of the not only childish, but wishy-washy articles by which many of Prof. Johnson's friends are striving to bolster him up."

Now, our readers, in the letter above and in the comments following, can have a fair idea of the class of people who side with Prof. Johnson and those who oppose him. Not a single word of comment is needed from us.

Logging roads in Michigan.

The last issue of *The Harrow*, the Agricultural college annual, unfortunately contained a saloon advertisement. The *Michigan Farmer* attacked the editors and the faculty for allowing this, and now the *New York Tribune* has followed suit. It is a certainty that the faculty knew nothing of the matter until the periodical appeared, and the censure so far as they are concerned is unjust.

We think the State Board of Agriculture did a wise thing in requesting Prof. Johnson's resignation as a Professor; but the Board will fail to meet the expectations of the public if it does not retain Mr. JOHNSON as manager of the Agricultural College farm, provided he will consent to remain in that capacity.

## A SOUND OPINION FROM A VETERAN FARMER.

CENTREVILLE, AUG. 22, 1880.  
To the Editor of the *Michigan Farmer*.

DEAR SIR:—I have read with much interest the account of the troubles at our College in your valuable paper, and have been well pleased with the stand the *FARMER* has taken for the right in this matter, also with the interest manifested by the farmers throughout the State.

I feel Prof. Johnson has been abused by those who should have been his friends, and now should be sustained by every good citizen, for we believe the College had no professor more earnest, energetic or efficient in their department than he. They say he is not a chemist or botanist. Have we not teachers there in those studies, and is that his part of the instruction? We thought his sphere was "Practical Agriculture," and we believe him thoroughly qualified for that position, and that he is an earnest worker and has raised that department to be an honor to the institution and to the State. They tell us he fails to get up any interest or enthusiasm in his class. Well, the plow, hoe, spade and mattock are not very interesting text books for young chaps who do not like to work, and I guess here lies all the professor's troubles. To carry on the business and experimental part of this great farm requires labor, and these dudes do not like labor, and I fear some of the professors do not if the people of Lansing tell the truth—and I think they do. The governor tells us the petition of over 1,600 farmers cuts no figure in this matter. Perhaps not in a legal point of view, but we farmers think there is a good deal of "the people be d—d" in this view of the case, especially where the petition of a few unruly school boys is given so much attention.

The members of the board who were good enough to ask Prof. Johnson to resign are now asked by the farmers of this State to resign their positions, as we have no farther need of them. They have been weighed in the balance and found wanting.

If a school of technology is wanted, sell the farm and let the school look elsewhere than to us farmers for the necessary expenses, for what was heretofore cheerfully given may now be retained.

RICHARD DOUGHERTY.

The students' governmental board at the Agricultural College is to-day engaged in the trial of a student accused by another student of assault and battery. J. H. F. Mullett, president of the students' organization, is presiding as judge, while D. K. Bentley appears as attorney for the prosecution and Frank Clark of Lansing for the defense. If the defendant is convicted, expulsion will follow if the board so recommends.

## THE GOVERNOR GETS THERE

In Time to Make His Advertised Speech—The Grange Picnic a Great Success.

### TROUBLE AT THE COLLEGE.

The Students Make an Unexpected Call on Prof. Johnson who was "At Home."

"Don't you cut my face," said Governor Luce, anxiously.

"Oh, no sir," deprecatingly; "of course not."

"Well, you came mighty near it. I can't speak at a picnic with my face all slashed up. I ought to be there now, too."

Gov. Luce broke away from the session of the State Swamp Land Board at 12:15 of this afternoon, made a mad dive into a barber shop, nervously cautioned the artist to refrain from mangling his countenance, rushed to his residence, bolted a hasty dinner and then shot toward the fair grounds.

The members of Capitol Grange headed by a braided silk banner and the De Witt cornet band, had preceded him by an even three hours. At least fifteen hundred people were on the grounds when the speaking began. Joseph Crises presided at the exercises in the grove, and introduced the gentleman whose eloquence charmed and interested the large audience present. Gov. Luce was the first speaker, and delivered a characteristic address that was heartily applauded. He was followed by President Willets.

### Trouble at the College.

There is considerable excitement at the Agricultural College over the recent action of the students in making an unexpected night call on Prof. Johnson, who is held in especial disfavor by the boys. On Tuesday a junior named C. A. Smith of Portland and a sophomore named H. R. Wood of Jackson were temporarily placed on the retired list for having used unbecoming language to the Professor. This severe disciplinary measure only served to intensify the bitter feeling against Johnson. Tuesday night the students held a meeting, and in a burst of undirected zeal set out for the professor's residence, where they indulged in sundry proceedings intended to delicately indicate their dislike for its occupant. The professor bravely came out doors and tackled the first boy he could reach. This happened to be young Wood, who was still staying at the College. A lively encounter ensued, and report says that Johnson got decidedly the worst of it, the students using him pretty badly before he managed to extricate himself from the melee. The affair has created a great sensation, and some rich developments are looked for. It is said the cadets assert their intention of electing Smith, the expelled junior, to the captaincy of the company when he comes back next term. He is the present Lieutenant of the cadets, and is very popular with the students.



The commencement week exercises at the Agricultural College begins on Friday, Aug. 12, with military exercises at 6 p. m. On Friday and Monday evenings are the society banquets. President Willits' baccalaureate address will be given at 2:30 Sunday afternoon, and an address before the College Y. M. C. A. follows in the evening. The class day exercises will be held on Tuesday at 8 p. m., the graduating exercises on Wednesday at 10 A. M., and the President's reception on Wednesday evening.

Thinks Professor Johnson Fully as Com  
petent an Instructor in his Departmen  
as any other in that Position.

I have watched with much interest the discussion of the situation of affairs at the Agricultural College.

As to the ability of Prof. Johnson as a instructor, I would but repeat the sentiment of McKee, Woodman, and Sherwood, as published in recent numbers of the FARMER, "that the instruction under Prof. Johnson was fully equal to any received under other instructors on similar subjects." We have always found him a gentleman in the classroom and out of it; always courteous and obliging, ready to impart information whenever requested.

W. E. HALE.

# NICE MARGIN THERE

An Opinion That the \$7,100 Bulldog at the College Is Worth About \$3,500.

The Cheapest and Smallest Board of Agriculture the State Has  
Ever Known.

The State Board of Agriculture has received in meek silence THE JOURNAL's charge of favoritism on the part of the board in turning over the contract for the new agricultural building to a personal friend of Col. McCreery without first observing the little formality of advertising for bids. There have been no indignant denials, no explanations, no statement to the effect that Contractor Cleveland's work was better than any other builder's; nothing, in fact, but a significant silence.

"It was high time that the TRE JOURNAL pricked that bubble," said a gentleman of State reputation, who was in Lansing yesterday. "It was the duty of some one to show the farmers and other tax-payers of the State just how their money is being tossed about by the State Board of Agriculture. I had no reason to believe until now \$7,100 building per acre was so closely reckoned, and from my experience with buildings of this class, I arrived at a conclusion as to what I considered it worth."

"What was the sum?"

"Just about \$3,500. I want to tell you right now," continued the gentleman, who, by the way, is a Republican of prominence, "that the board will hear from this to the detriment of the College during the next legislative session. Gov. Luce has succeeded in getting together the smallest, cheapest, most insignificant Board of Agriculture that the State has ever had, and with the aid of this kind of incompetents he has succeeded in placing himself where he can't get within 40 rows of apple trees of the U. S. Senatorship which he covets. Hundreds of the bright, representative farmers of Michigan who are the staunch supporters of the Government are now against him to a man on account of the actions of this board, which he has acquiesced in and in several cases urged."

"Just look at the personnel of the Board of Agriculture if you want to know its calibre. There's Charlie Garfield of Grand Rapids, whose knowledge of practical agri-

culture is confined to sitting up for years with the corpse of the State Horticultural Society and drawing an annual salary of \$1,500 for his post-mortem labors. Then there is that little Dr. Palmer of Grayling, who knows as much about the needs of an agricultural college as I do about making pills. Next comes Gilden, the \$25 man, who offered to trade his influence to the Eureka Mower Company for that sum, and then Col. McCreery, who—well, it was a personal friend of McCreery who got the fat contract for this new building.

Mr. Butterfield is a nice, capable fellow, but he is quiet and unobtrusive, and although he is chairman of the building committee McCreery seems to have taken the work completely out of his hands."

THE JOURNAL does not publish this caustic criticism wholly as an endorsement of its charge of favoritism against the board, but as an indication of how the tide of sentiment is setting throughout the State. It is an undeniable and unpleasant fact that Michigan's great Agricultural College is falling into disfavor, and that the present Board of Agriculture is chiefly responsible for the growing feeling against it. THE JOURNAL again invites the board to explain its last erratic action.

Three further contributions on the agricultural college matter have been received, as follows:

PARTIALLY IN SYMPATHY.

To the writers who signed themselves "Graduate" and "Another Graduate,"

I am a "graduate" like yourselves, and while I may be in sympathy to a great extent with the object you have in view, I can have no sympathy with anyone who hides behind a nom de plume to strike a blow. Gentlemen, come out like men and give your names.

S. P. TRACY, class '78.

To the Editor of The Evening News:

[illegible]

HENRY A. HAIGH,  
Graduate class of 1874.

INDORSES EVERY WORD. - 46  
11

Editor of *The Evening News*:

Indorse every word that "Another Graduate" says in yesterday's paper, in regard to the educational college. I know not who the writer is, but his facts are correct. I have seen his work, and I have watched the change in the management of that institution have seen its power growing weaker and weaker. To remove the president is the wisest, and the only sure remedy for the

GRADUATE No. 3.

St. Louis, March 22, 1883.



# PROF. JOHNSON AND THE STUDENTS.

From the Lansing Journal, June 18, 1889.

THE JOURNAL sincerely regrets the trouble which has arisen between Prof. SAMUEL JOHNSON and the students at the Agricultural College. We have always regarded the professor as an honest and conscientious man, possessing a thorough practical knowledge of the subject of agriculture, but lacking in comprehensive, technical and scientific equipment for his duties, and deficient in the ability to interest and instruct the bright young members of his classes. But we most respectfully submit that the Agricultural College is not conducted to provide professorships for good and well-meaning men. Its chief mission is to *educate* young men. It is as an educator that Prof. JOHNSON lamentably fails. He is not fertile in ideas, and his demeanor and manners are quite the reverse of winning. He is doubtless earnest, but he is never *enthusiastic*. He is incapable of arousing any great interest on the part of the students in the topics which he daily labors to elucidate. There is nothing in his lectures which could excite the mind of youth, or, for that matter, delay the after-dinner nap of age. His lectures possess no sparkling characteristics. His rhetoric is no wild steer or bucking broncho, but a good, safe old brindle cow, at which even children needn't be frightened. It is not surprising, therefore, that Prof. JOHNSON should prove an unsuccessful instructor. This is the *fact*, and the State Board of Agriculture should seriously ponder it. As manager of the farm, Prof. JOHNSON is a success, and he is entitled to much credit for his record in this respect. He should be retained as manager, but not as an instructor, because he can't *instruct*. At least this is the unanimous verdict of the students, and we think they ought to know something about it.

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LANSING, THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1887.

## PROF. JOHNSON AND THE STUDENTS.

We publish elsewhere an interesting communication from Prof. JOHNSON of the Agricultural College replying to the criticisms of the students on his work as an instructor.

THE JOURNAL has heretofore refrained from taking any part in the unfortunate controversy which has so deeply stirred college circles, and it only speaks of the matter now to point out one or two obvious facts.

One of these facts is that Prof. SAMUEL JOHNSON is the best superintendent of the college farm the State has ever employed. He is an intelligent, progressive and scientific agriculturist, and has labored unceasingly to make the college farm worthy of the grand educational cause to which it has been dedicated. Even the students concede that he is a model farm manager. The leading farmers of the State unite in testifying to the valuable services rendered by the conscientious and hard-working Professor.

Another obvious fact that should be taken into consideration in weighing the complaints of the students, is that Professor JOHNSON's department is the most *practical* and consequently the most *uninteresting* to probably a majority of the students of any department in the college. It affords no such incitements to congenial mental exertion that ambitious young students find in the scientific and literary courses. It deals with hard, dry and unpoetic facts. A man more gifted in felicitous speech than Professor JOHNSON might fail in the power to always *interest* and *entertain* a large class of students in the agricultural department. Doubtless his ability to indulge in nimble rhetoric is somewhat limited; but from our knowledge of the man we are loth to believe that he is incapable of imparting what he knows—and he knows a good deal—in a clear, practical, precise and intelligible manner.

THE JOURNAL advises the students to go slow in their attacks upon Prof. JOHNSON. They have treated him with inexcusable discourtesy. They may mean well; but thus far their aim has been ridiculously wide of the mark of high-minded young American gentlemen.

## THESE MEN ARE HOT.

Builders Denounce the State Board of Agriculture for Favoritism.

## A CONTRACT LET WITHOUT BIDS

And by a Queer Coincidence is Given to a Friend of Col. McCreery at a Round Figure.

The builders of the vicinity are camping on the trail of the State Board of Agriculture.

The wrangle over the proposed new building for the farming department at the Agricultural College during the legislative session last winter cost the heads of both Prof. MacEwan and Prof. Johnson, and now the same building is responsible for another symposium of an even more unpleasant nature—unpleasant because it indicates a breach of faith with the people on the part of the entire State Board of Agriculture.

It has been the almost invariable course of all Michigan State boards to advertise for and receive bids before awarding contracts involving an expenditure of the taxpayers' money. No statute can be found requiring the advertising, but it has come to be an unwritten law, and the boards of the State institutions have sacredly observed it. The charge made by the builders is that the State Board of Agriculture has openly disregarded this precedent. They quietly met, it is said, and without ceremony gave Contractor Cleveland of Flint a contract for erecting the new building for \$7,100. The builders are positive that the board did not advertise for bids, and none of them received in any form a request to bid for the contract. For instance, Fuller & Wheeler and Chas. Chittenden, the Lansing builders, have been informed by both the board and faculty that the buildings erected by them have given better satisfaction than any others at the College, yet they received no intimation whatever that the board desired estimates from them.

Cleveland is a personal friend of Col. McCreery, and the discomfited builders regard it as significant that he has visited the College recently oftener than any other member of the board and shown a deep interest in the progress of the new agricultural building. There seems to be an opening for an explanation by the State Board of Agriculture.



# "SOMETHING ROTTEN IN DEN-MARK"

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

"Denmark" in the present case is the Agricultural College of Michigan. This institution has lately undergone some change in the personnel of its President and faculty. As for the President, the change was made without friction, one resigned and another has been appointed. The new President is on trial. Judging from the just issued publication of the institution, *The Harrow*, there is a serious letting down of moral standards; no less than half a dozen liquor dealers advertise on its pages. It is presumed that the faculty and the President indorse the publication; at least they consent to it. A college that permits liquor dealers to advertise whiskey in the columns of one of its principal and semi-official publications, is hardly the school that can safely be entrusted with the training of youth. Yet the advertisements of whiskey, cigars and cigarettes are among the most numerous class of advertisements, and also the most conspicuous in its columns. To say the least of it, this is a stain upon the beginning of the new President's term, and reflects upon the administration. To allow a college publication to be issued with such advertisements by default, exhibits an unpardonable defect in administrative ability; to allow them by consent is an immorality that at once disqualifies a teacher of youth for that position.

The President can hardly claim exemption from blame on the ground of ignorance of the fact of the publication being issued, seeing that the students having charge of the *Harrow* were excused from other college duties that they might give attention to the work of securing these advertisements. It is something new under the sun for a college president to excuse students from college work in order to go down town to solicit the patronage of saloon keepers, or to visit saloons for any purpose whatever. His excellency the governor and his appointees, the State Board of Agriculture, may not be able to see any gross immorality in this matter. It is presumed that they will not, for there are other things that have the smell of rottenness about the institution that have not caused them to sneeze. It may be more consonant with the moral standards that determine the action of the said Board to demand the resignation of an incompetent professor, in the absence of any evidence proving incompetency, than to offend a patronizing liquor dealer or exclude the saloon influence from the College. It looks as though a Board that will perpetrate the absolute tyranny that characterized the treatment of a late member of the faculty,

will be incapable of those delicate moral instincts that would guard the youth of the College against contact with the saloon. The moral obliquity that would admit as evidence a "Secret Circular," anonymous, and as full of false statements, misrepresentations of facts, and libelous insinuations as any document of recent times, would hardly be expected to apply a prohibitory law, even to an institution of learning. The printing of the said circular, its secret circulation, and its presentation as a filed bill of accusations without sending a copy to the accused that he might meet the charges, was an indication of "rottenness" and of unparalleled maliciousness, to say the least of it.

His excellency the governor and the "Board" are doubtless honest men, but evidently lack that instinct for discovering moral rottenness which should characterize gentlemen at the head of a college. A keener scent would have detected the odor of the studied, scientific, malicious spirit that deceived them into their recent blunders.

What they will do now that the institution has become the medium for advertising liquors, cigars and cigarettes remains to be seen. Familiarity with pestiferous stings may beguile one into the belief that he is inhaling ambrosial fragrance. It is more likely that this hint of the presence of "rottenness" may suggest that it would smell intolerably if the carcass be disturbed, and they may not therefore deem it wise to abate the nuisance. But they had better abate the College than that it should be made an advertising medium for the liquor traffic.

EXAMINER.

Wood, A. F. report of department  
as fuel for Agricultural College.

I wish to express the sentiments of the article in your issue of Friday last relative to the Agricultural College. The legislature should understand that the article is not a malicious and groundless attack by some discontented person, but the convictions of those graduates who are intimately acquainted with the present administration of the college. It is a well known fact that legislative committees of investigation are assisted in their duties by interested parties, who skillfully hold a microscope to every virtue and draw a curtain before every vice. Such investigations are impossible upon the taxpayers of this state, who are led by the reports to believe the money they so generously are freely just returns for their liberality. That the money expended for the Agricultural College is not producing the results the people of the state have just reason to expect, a thorough investigation of the college affairs will not fail to show. The state in 1881 gave the college \$250,000, and large sums must be appropriated this year to support an institution of what it was the year ago. The college is not failing in popularity and usefulness because the plan on which it is founded is impracticable; the state needs and should support an institution of the character. The management needs a radical overhauling. Put a proper man at the head, and support him with such men as the liberal salaries now paid can secure, and the college will regain the position she so long held, and from which she has been driven by a blundering administration.

ANOTHER GRADUATE.

# PROF. JOHNSON GOES.

The Journal Was Instrumental in  
Procuring an Investi-  
gation.

## HIS RESIGNATION WAS DEMANDED.

A Member of the Board Talks Freely  
On The Situation—No Suc-  
cessor Appointed.

The resignation of Prof. Samuel Johnson of the Agricultural College has been demanded by the Board, to take effect August 30, at the conclusion of the present term. This action on the part of the Board resulted from the investigation which was held at the College yesterday. In an interview with a prominent and influential member of the Board this morning he said: "Our attention was called particularly to this last trouble by *The Journal's* publication of the speech delivered by Prof. Johnson to his class on June 6, when he strongly intimated that he had the Board by the ears and compared the faculty and students to snarling dogs. We carefully weighed the matter and took the testimony of many of the students and all of the faculty. In view of all the circumstances, we could not do other than request Prof. Johnson to resign. There has been a constant friction at the College for several years and our only hope of putting a quietus upon the trouble was to relieve Prof. Johnson from his charge."

"Was the Board unanimous in their opinion?"  
"No. The resolution demanding the resignation was adopted by a viva voce vote. The yeas and nays were not called. We all entertain the most kindly feeling toward Prof. Johnson, and deeply regret that we were obliged to pursue the course we did. In the 10 years that he has had charge of the farm he has brought it up to a point in excellence beyond comparison with that of any other Agricultural College in the country, and we fully appreciate his abilities as manager."

"The most temperate and timely editorial which we have seen on the College appeared in *THE JOURNAL* on a recent date, the same the *Michigan Farmer* attributed to Mr. Cordery, but which I personally knew never came from him. I am constrained to say that the article in the last issue of the *Farmer* was quite boshy and I'm surprised that Gibbon permitted himself to be so easily taken in."

"Have you chosen a successor for Prof. MacEwen?"

"No. We examined a score of applications yesterday and finally postponed the matter for one month, when a Professor of Agriculture will be chosen."

"Any particular applicant in view?"

"We desire the best instructors in these departments that the country can produce, and we have our eye on several whom we think would fill the position satisfactorily, but we can mention no names at this time."

"Prof. Johnson," continued the interviewee, "would be a splendid man to take charge of a large experimental farm. He is peculiarly adapted for such work and would be valuable to any person engaged in farming on an extensive scale. And, we opine, that he will find no difficulty in securing such a situation."

The speech which cut such an important figure in the consideration of Prof. Johnson's case was taken by a representative of *THE JOURNAL* at the College and was given to the public exclusively through the columns of *THE JOURNAL*. In the deliberations of the Board Tuesday the editorial and article published in *THE JOURNAL* relating to the College trouble formed the basis of their investigations.

The *Michigan Farmer* has had it in for the Agricultural College board ever since Prof. Johnson's removal last summer, and never misses a chance for a crack at the institution, no matter whether its cause is just or unjust. It asserts now that the resignation of James Wiseman of the Mechanical department was forced, and says that "the present Board of Agriculture has done more to cripple the practical departments of the College than it can ever repair."



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