Daniel Hazlitt and Justus Conoy, 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.

Miss Eunice Richards of Allegan, Ill., arrived in this city Tuesday evening, to attend the wedding of her uncle W. A. Hazlitt.

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.

Mrs. C. W. Ayers, Willie Brown and Wm. D. Brown of the Agricultural College, formerly of this vicinity, December 24th, a boy weighing 8 pounds.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Brown, of the Lansing College Farm, formerly of this city, are the happy parents of a 9½ pound boy, born on the 13th inst.

On the 8th inst., to the wife of Geo. P. Elliott, a nine pound boy.

On the 13th inst., to the wife of H. Diefendorf, of this city, a girl.

On the 13th inst., to the wife of Wm. Brown, of Wayne, a nine and a half pound boy.

The Times 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. Hazlitt, 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 brave new daughter at his house on that day. The young lady claimed paternal protection for the next 15 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. Tinkle Brown of Michigan is visiting her mother Mrs. Hazlitt, this city.

Mrs. Wm. Brown, of Dowagiac, Mich., is visiting her mother Mrs. Hazlitt.

Born: To Mr. and Mrs. William Brown of the Agricultural College, formerly of this vicinity, December 24th, a boy weighing 8 pounds.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Brown, of the Lansing College Farm, formerly of this city, are the happy parents of a 9½ pound boy, born on the 13th inst.

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.

Sunday morning, Mar. 7th, Ettie Freund, 18 months, died of pneumonia.
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 Agitation.

For the past two weeks the Spiritualists of Lansing, of whom there are a goodly number, have been indulging in a season 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 Forty 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 devoured his time in 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 35 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 cith, oboe, 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 scribe struck up "I've Got You in My Scales." 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?"

Repealed raps (Don't I do?)

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, barnacle 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 41st 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 immemorial 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 scribe struck up a lively air. One thing was noted in particular, and that was that the spirits all became 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 it as the spirit of an acquaintance's departed spouse. His surmise was quite correct and a brief conversation ensued. Formally when on earth it was his habit to raise Cain with the man she had sworn to love and protect. On this occasion she raised an encased hand, bearing a beautiful bouquet of flowers, which she desired the writer to present to her living husband with her compliments. She has matted with a rude 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 Graduate from the Back of the Room, as they Hear the Names of People who Have Passed Away, 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 spirits' 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 "testimonials" 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 possibility of any confederacy. Dr. Slade and a few other prominent mediums displaced their use, and if deceit was used they were quite successful in avoiding detection; but Mr. Barnes has introduced a phase of manifestations wholly differing from those of any medium who has preceded him—that of the sitting in a circle with a lighted room, a future present, and while the various 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 Saturday evening, at the residence of C. W. Ayres, on River street, Mr. Barnes gave a seance, under the above conditions. One 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, a slate believing that he fully recognized the writing of the departed friend who supported to have written it. Various 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 Harry Porter, on Kalamazoo street west, which was largely attended. The materialization of the hands of departed friends 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 that everything was plainly visible to all. Questions were answered by raps; musical instruments were played, and favorite tunes many 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 a tune on one of the instruments. The spirit played upon a melodeon while in this life. Almost instantaneous, the sweet familiar tones rang out clean and perfect from the strings of the instrument. The mother listened with chafed hands. A great 卑微 could be seen in her features, mingled with a look of awe, as she exclaimed, "My God, is it the same?" Many0 were visibly affected by the incident.

The manifestations were certainly remarkable, and none could 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 observe his performances for themselves. The gentleman is a quiet and pleasant man, young in years, always present and rearing, and carries in his features and conversation a conviction of honest and earnest belief. In the reality of the medium's manifestations which are produced in his presence, it is now making, I believe the return to the people of Michigan for the enjoyment of this object.

5 are now supplied with instruments for climatic changes, and the succeeding tastes from all portions of the State on fully.

Your obedient servant,

 Rough Beginning of the Honeymoon.

An athletic young farmer in the town of Waynesburg, O., took his girl, "all dazed in blushes," from her parents, and situated for the first time across the Pennsylvania line to be married. The ceremony could be performed without a license. The happy pair were accompanied by a sister of the bride, and a sharp-featured female of some 37 sum- mant. The pair crossed the line, were married, and returned to Wellsburg to pass the night.

People at the hotel where the wedding party stayed observed that they conducted themselves in a rather singular manner. The husband would take his left hand, the tall female aforesaid, into one corner of the parlor and talk earnestly to her, getting along in years now, and I don't want to be an old bachelor always.

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 known 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 some over for a raggeder, beaten, old, making hair-dressers out of the pockets, and a buls for herself in 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 her shirts that I bought in 1817, still going about making itself useful as window-curtain. "Oughton's why, she kept our family in button's and whistles out of the ham bones she shaved, and they made fifteen prime chicken's if I took from her old hoop-sisters, and I recc a pig-pen out of her used-up outer varieats. She never wasted a solitary thing. Let a cat die around our house, and the first thing you'd know that Matilda 'd have a muff and a set of fur, and I begin to find mint pie on the dinner table. She stuffed a put with a feather bed with the feathers that she'd got off one little bit of a rooster, and she'd even utilize the peaches in the kitchen so they'd run the chair—had a machine she invented for the purpose. I have seen her cook potato-paparings so you'd think they were canvass-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-tub, 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 cablage. Yes, get as good a wife as mine was, Rowen, and you will get along."
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 as thou wilt. Though wheat is only 40 cents a bushel we love thee; though cattle are low we love thee; though business is dull we love thee; though thousands, millions, are out of employment we love thee; though the children are clothed in care we love thee; though we are sinking deeper in debt and poverty is knocking at the door, and hunger is on the face, we love thee still. This shows our great faith and love for thee. We love thee as our pasture, too. Where we were afraid about the many promises it made. We know it promised free silver, and we know it won’t give it to us. We are afraid it will all 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, muffins. 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 passed on the back by some local politician and called a good democracy. We at least don’t want any only enough to vote the ticket. It doesn’t mean to us to be a good democracy. 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 the banks that have burst and the thousands of business failures that have come into being. We thank thee for the hard times. We thank thee for what thou hast done for the sick, for the hungry, for the poor. We thank thee for what thou hast done for the people. We thank thee for all these things because it is our duty as a good master. If thou sayest nay, do so. It may be "against the grain," but we will take our medicine straight. Thou art of noble stock, and this is all of us put together. Thou knowest more than the South and West. Call us fools, spats in our faces, wise your feet, Flints, when thou sayest free silver we shall echo thy words; when thou sayest gold then gold it is. We are doing away with the improved modern type. Our business is to vote the ticket and vote 'er straight. What is due 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

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 expense.

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

8. Sub-stations will only be established without direct communication with Lansing, Mich., fifty-five miles of that city.

As there may be those who wish to know more, I will say, for information, that it is an organ of generation from the female, not done the process of breeding is most effective 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 exaggeration in some animals that their pecu- nary. By the removal of these glands (the ovary becomes permanent, which is probably the key- cially the tendency to lay on fat, for when we occur every now and again, forever in abeyance that the animal will continue to lay on the fat, and not on the brain, which necessarily must give it spayed animal, but how much is yet to be determined by this operation upon the milk of the spayed male."

TO ALMIGHTY CLEVELAND.

Prayer of the Unthirsted 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 Ball and Master, and of Martha Halpin’s boy, Oscar, and the godfather of the democrat party, we have the honor to call upon thee, the prophetic of the century. We bow down before thee in humble political obedience. When thou sayest, Oh, we have no desire but to serve thee. If thou sayest, Oh, we have no desire but to serve thee, we shall swear, and kick the everlastin’ stuffing out of the man who disputes it. When thou takest sugar, we shall sweeten it; when thou sayest free silver we shall echo thy words; when thou sayest gold then gold it is. We are doing away with the improved modern type. Our business is to vote the ticket and vote ‘er straight. What is due 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.

LIST OF PREMIUMS.

DIVISION H.

CLASS 42—BEES, HONEY AND APIARIAL IMPLEMENTS.

Best colony black bees, W. Z. Hutchinson, Flint...........$10 00
Best colony Italian bees, H. D. Cutting, Clinton...........10 00
2d do., W. Z. Hutchinson, Flint...........................5 00
Best colony Carniolan bees, H. D. Cutting, Clinton.....10 00
2d do., W. Z. Hutchinson, Flint...........................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. Z. Hutchinson, Flint...........................5 00
Best display honey comb, H. D. Cutting, Clinton........10 00
2d do., W. Z. Hutchinson, Flint...........................5 00
Best display 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.....5 00
2d do., Mrs. A. R. Cutting, Clinton...........................3 00
Best exhibit in Division H., H. D. Cutting, Clinton........10 00

M. H. HUNT, Judge.

DIVISION L—MANUFACTURED GOODS.

CLASS 53—MANUFACTURED GOODS.

3d best display prepared flax, Mrs. Lucy McClary, Galesburg..............................3 00

EUGENE FIFEYD, A. J. BRO.

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...........5 00
Best double 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
Best gent’s riding saddle made in State, H. L. Merriman, Jackson...........1 00
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 FIFEYD, A. J. BRO.

Judges.

CLASS 56—ARTICLES OF FURNITURE.

Best display furniture, H. C. Ranson, Jackson...........$25 00
Best set parlor furniture, H. C. Ranson, Jackson...........20 00
Best set chamber furniture, H. C. Ranson, Jackson...........10 00
Best set dining chairs, H. C. Ranson, Jackson...........6 00
Best book case, H. C. Ranson, Jackson...........3 00
Best child’s crib, H. C. Ranson, Jackson...........2 00
Best child’s carriage, H. C. Ranson, Jackson...........2 00

2d do., Miss A. R. Cutting, Clinton...........................3 00
2d do., Miss A. R. Cutting, Clinton......................10 00

EUGENE FIFEYD, A. J. BRO.

Judges.
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 written by those who are in opposition to 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 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, dated Oct. 19, 1889, "Something Written in Denmark," Nov. 9, 1888, "Ilse Record," and Nov. 29, 1889, "By Way of Apology or Explanation," "The Liquor Traffic at the M. A. College," and "Some Other Matters not Peculiar to Name."

The first mentioned article conveys a false impression of all those that have been consulted as to its reflection upon President Oscar Cline. All those who have been consulted think that the class of advertisements and liquor advertisements, appear in the "Harvest" of '89 and '88 for the first time. Before the "Harvest" of '87 and '88 there was one liquor advertisement on the back of the "Harvest" for the first time. The editor of the "Harvest" has to do with the advertising and not the President. The "Harvest" is a newspaper for the Agricultural College and not a college publication.

It appears from this that this class of advertisements was not introduced under President Oscar Cline’s administration.

It is true that the liquor advertisements were not touched in a tender spot by the removal of Prof. Samuel Johnson as professor of Practical Agriculture at the Michigan Agricultural College. When what is reported as true, and those who heard it say it, is 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. It is probable that Prof. MacEwan should go. Is this right a kind of a spirit to show? The same person that throws this insulting remark at President Cline’s moral character, directly and indirectly at ex-President W. W. Willett, would hardly think of doing likewise at ex-President Willits. 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.

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 satisfied that there was a typeographical error in the article. C. E. Waidron, to my personal knowledge, entered the Agricultural College at the beginning of the fall term of 1884 as a Sophomore, and was expelled with Prof. Satterlee referred to causing his relations, culminated in the expulsion of the close of the above mentioned term.

From the fact of C. E. Waidron’s being a new student, and the admonishing trouble the section of 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 seem to have the idea that anything which is presented to the public is an advertisement for the 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 it is necessary for any purpose it 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 "Danmark," or plot upon this fair State of Michigan, the Agricultural College is not sentenced to a penitentary for four years? Not but that the faculty are in measure to be held responsible for the action of the Board, but it would be hardly correct to say acts, unless informed or there in this case the Sophomores received discipline that will be remembered by coming classes. One of the board of editors of the "Harvest" informed me that they were not enabled 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.

If the Board is 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 two animals being decided as worthless and killed; the same stock being inventoried at $100. Agricultural College kept record 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. MARSHALL

[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 one. Two of those were published in the Annals of the College for the year 1882, and one in the College yearbook. 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 signature of the editor, but could not accept it as printed by the editor of the Farm Journal. Nothing else received on either side was objected to. Space has been at the service of everyone who felt like replying to the opinions of other correspondents or the expressions of opinions as a whole.

Second, the correspondent thinks an investigation would have ended badly for Professor Johnson. Why then was it not securely, he asked? He demanded and his friends asked for it. Over $500 of the best farmers in the State took the State Board for its action. Such an investigation would have determined what was right and just, 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 censure. The other points have been gone over before, except the condition of the stock which was turned over to the new Professor of Agriculture. We know nothing of the details and therefore leave Professor Johnson in the lurch on that point. We are very glad, Mr. MacEwan said, that the facts can be readily ascertained.

Editor.]

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

SIR:—I find the following statements on pages 48 and 44 of the College Speculum for October:

"There is no department of the College whose genuine success is more distinctly desired by faculty, alumni, and students, than that of practical agriculture. This with the agricultural department and its necessary adjunct in this College, the labor system has forever had the loyalty of the new 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) Whose name is not attached to the article, of which the foregoing quotation is the preface, it bears so many marks of the former style of thought and expression, as to warrant the inference that it was inspired or written by yourself.

(3) The questions at issue between the friends of practical agriculture and the select few who have in some measure seized upon the ground that at an agricultural college, the department of practical agriculture must have every facility to make the labor effective.

(4) 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 terms from those who had 240 hours, or 150 of their time, and was refused by your vote as above. And then if you affirm that the department of agriculture did not prefer a request, etc., that the faculty has not been granted. Should the department need to show the Janus-faced character of your support of the agricultural department, and the efforts made to suppress the truth and mislead the public by your positive affirmation, of what you sought to be false will be forthcoming.

Ja

SAMUEL JOHNSON.

LANSING, Nov. 25, 1882.

A FEW PERTINENT QUESTIONS.

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

First: In your editorials in the "Orange Visitor" on the difficulties at the Agricultural College, as you have attempted to do at the conclusion arrived at by the Board," etc., and "the feeling entertained by Prof. Johnson by farmers generally and acknowledged by the Board," etc., I have been told upon the essential work of instruction and management of students, and the farmers have not looked and do not understand.

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. Loomis, Messrs. Gifford and Palmer, who voted with you, know about them? For what do you wish to obtain your

information, and under what circumstances?

Have you, or any of these gentlemen, ever vouched for my claim? 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, in your appointment, to learn for yourself about the claims you have put before you? You chose rather to take your information on the hand. Have who been your confidential advisers? Those members of the faculty, while they are very frank to express their favorable opinion of my work on the farm and in the stock pens? What do they know about my class room work? Not one of them was ever present at any of my classes.

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 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 Ely, H. T. French, W. E. Halleck, John E. Taylor, Thomas Mars, N. W. Hayes, M. J. Gurd, the members of former Boards and others, don't know anything about these 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 say you 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 Willis and Long, and adding something about the "recognized 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 averment, "There never was a greater untruth; every professor is mired by such an influence." That's what the "magnetic" professor 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 convention to the less than eight or twelve 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 every and all students 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 ever 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 inaugural of the new president), the governor, the senior member of the faculty, the president and his predecessor, all took occasion to expiate eloquently on the "malignant 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 department 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 expiated by a full chorus of such celebrities! "Sincere, but not a jewel!" Was such action due to inexorable ignorance, or was it sheer hypocrisy? Which horn of the dilemma will you take?

Mr. Glidden: But when you compel them on very important questions of the true conditions of things, and an evident indisposition, if not bad faith, are you not giving maintenance and support to those who have little regard for real agriculture at the College?

You also refer to the authorized statement of President Long. It is a wrong assumption that the Board of Agriculture is bound to act only on public judicial investiga-
tion, 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 the voice of their representatives in the State Board. Is the creature greater than the creator?

We have had a long line of governors whose administrations have reflected glory upon Michigan. There 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. Gidden, is mentioned on a single page who one evening refused the petition of a group of farmers, to work out a reform in the agricultural department, unless something was done to relieve the distress of the farmers. Considering the fact that the situation was given by such a “low” group of persons, the fact that they were doing the work and that it was not being satisfactorily handled, the Governor was reminded of the situation by the farmers and was taken to task by the people of the State. He was then asked to do something for the farmers. He agreed that there was a need for reform and proposed an investigation committee to look into the matter further. The committee was formed and held several meetings. They reviewed the existing laws and regulations, consulted with various experts, and made recommendations for improvement. The Governor agreed to support the committee’s recommendations. The investigations continued, and eventually a petition was presented to the Governor, asking for reform. The Governor agreed, and the reforms were implemented. The result was a significant improvement in the lives of the farmers. The story of this reform is a testament to the strength of the farmers in Michigan and their ability to effect change through persistent effort. It is a story of how, through collective action, the people can influence the government to address their needs. This story is a call to action for all who seek to make a difference in their communities. It is a reminder that change is possible, even in the face of adversity. It is a story of hope and encouragement that can inspire others to take action and make a difference in the world. The story of the farmers in Michigan is a reminder that our actions matter, and that together we can create a better future for all.
The Views of Hon. J. J. Woodman, Ex-Master of the National Orange.

Paw Paw, Mich., Aug. 27, 1887.

Prof. Sam'l Johnson, Michigan 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 "bump" 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 Agricultural Department have in some degree fallen into the hands of 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 more satisfied with the instruction given by you, and your general management of the Department. While farmers have great con- 

sidence in the faculty of the college, yet I desire to say, without fear of successful contradi-
tion, that no member of that faculty has 
purposed to gain more of their confidence and esteem than you; and they will not willingly 
submit to have you removed, or the Department over which you preside made subordinate to any other institution. The bitor, 

people are waiting anxiously for the "fac-
ty" and "State Board of Agriculture," directors, 
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 sus- 
tained, and we are taken to prevent the re-


currence of these disgraceful acts of insubordination among students.

Young Faithfully, 

J. J. WOODMAN

How a Graduate Regards the Matter. 


To the Editor of the "Agricultural Science.

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 wisely 

deserving faculty and Board of Agriculture. W. J. OX. 

I have thought it would be much for the 

best if outsiders would give these respective Southerners an opportunity to adjudge matters without incurring public notoriety. I have regretted that the public 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 seri-

ous fight, I feel a patriotic desire to min-
erg in the fray—just enough to call for a 

halftime in the ambitions of the respective 

belligerents. After a series of "classic" tricks, such as delaying 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 moral jurisdiction in the enforcement of order and subordination; openly belating 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 con- 
demned to the unschooled, but not in the sense of a simple text-book, but sin is in the motive. Satirical caricature, with a base motive, may cease to be a virtue, and added to perpetual insincerity, will crumble for ever, 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 offense itself, and have acted in self-defense, for I think very little of summary punishment. After commanding the State Board tofaculty to recon- 
sider and reverse its own decisions, lest it be left with a student-less college; after 

malapropian and meaningless(max) and the wife and children of an honorable cit- 
izen and highly respected Professor of our 

College, who by his courage, his courteous and friendly manner, has given the advanced culture, his practical treatment of farm subjects before many farmers' meet-

ings, has grown very popular and greatly respected by the farmer public of Michigan. Yet, "classic!" (2) events, it transpires that our 

chronic ill-content for six or seven years past, is brought about by the incompe-
tency of this Professor to teach some of the state of the art in the 

institute of the "agricultural college." You 

I. E. Tice, boys, we have succeeded in giving the 

 slaves, College so much of unpopularity that I spell 

it with a little a and e, and if we persist a 

little more in our "classic" tricks, I shall have the satisfaction of seeing every one 

else do the same; but we must be quick for 

Dr. Keedie should "ash" a couple of 

times, fetching his hat down upon the 

table, while President Willets writes it 

eyebrows a trifle closer, and the whole 

faculty goes into a combination, with the prac- 
tical muckscorns and grangers pushing at their heels, we might be constrained to 

pass and safe, but much of the army is left for us, own, anyhow? And, as I heard 

a certain State officer the other day saying something about us in connection 

with a space somewhere in Indiana, or 

Jackson, about a log and feet, I deem it advisable 

that we do not attempt to terrorize any more 

innocent women and children; and that we 

struggle ourselves from all supporters or abet- 
ters of such conduct. The 

will 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 con- 

fided when we joined it; that we should furth-

er 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 many worthy of our affinities. If
of the difficulty, and point out where in my opinion the remedy lies. As in the case of the past 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 called upon to examine and assist 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, the charges made, if shown to be true, would have justified the Board in removing Prof. Johnson as one unfit for the position he was occupying. It will thus be seen that charges of serious character, involving the reputation and standing of a person not to be made without fair-minded, honorable students, without personal knowledge of facts, as would at least tend to sustain the charges made. Yet when the students were called, one by one, to bear upon the 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 to, and that as the great body of the charges they, individually, had no personal knowledge whatever—thus establishing this fact.

Second, that those young men who 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 Saint Paul 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 [name] at all, and signed to, and that as to the great body of the charges they, individually, had no personal knowledge whatever—thus establishing this fact.

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 Trustees to attend to the course of study in the college; the management of the principal of the school for the past two years shows that this part of their education is being sadly neglected. The President could stop all this management indeed stated, that he would like to see the back bone—now in the effort, I have, however, possessed of the erroneous idea that the best evidence of a prosperous and successful college is the large number of students with whom it is charged. It is necessary to have a moral standing that he is and after, and apparently he is unwilling to risk his standard [of] success by adopting one of excellence in product in lieu of quantity. He would rather sympathize with the boys and girls and than risk losing the boys and girls in the course of refining. There is another difficulty. No sensible man doubts for a moment that the faculty could put a steady stop to all such conduct if the students; this however is not done, and it is currently reported that a well known reason that some members of the faculty were pleased to see Prof. Johnson supported a little more or more; the faculty would be a wonderful encouragement to the boys in their boycotts. The Board insists upon the faculty performing its duty in putting down this kind of conduct, in thus sustaining each and every professor placed in the College by the Board, the better it will be for the College.

JULY 31, 1886.

The College Sensation.

Agricultural College Hacked to its Foundations.

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

[At the request of many who were unable to obtain the account of the Agricultural College's 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 issue by President Willis.]

The Agricultural College is rent from top to bottom by a revolution for more than the first time in its history, being pressed against every 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, and the entire junior class leaves soon in a body, it seems inevitable that the sophomores will follow, the faculty, and the end is not in sight.

Origin of the Trouble.

One of the principal reasons for 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 of the college. The present situation of the sophomore class has very decidedly been no exception to those that have proceeded in it in sharing in the feeling, and on June 15 the specified charges of incompetency against Prof. Johnson were brought to the State Board of Agriculture through President Willis. The names of 52 members of the junior and senior class, and 19 others were attached to the request for an official investigation of these charges.

Nothing was heard of the case for several weeks, and then the pressure gained head among the boys that the Board had quietly examined into the matter and determined to send the charges, but no proceedings were not supported. One night recently Prof. Johnson was burned in picturesque effigy and the defaced effigy appeared with a wreath on its eyes, which the effigy, and the effigy, and the superior. Johnson read in a chapel saying that he had always tried to do the best by the boys and would not be vindicated. For a short time the expulsion of the sophomore class 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 quietly slipped out of the college and began an official investigation of the charges made against the Professor. Word was sent to the Sophomores to assemble and to appoint a committee to sustain their case. A committee was at once selected by the boys, with L. H. G. G. in the chair, and the delegation was sent.

Down with Astonishment.

When they entered the Board room and found that the assistant Marston of Detroit, one of the most adept attorneys of the State and an ex-justice of the Supreme Court, was to defend Prof. Johnson's side of the case.

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

Short but exceedingly spirited.

Unknown, who placed a quantity of sulphuric acid, innocently known among the students as H.S., in the stove and told the boys, and the rich tropical odor ended the lecture in short order and drove students and Professor against the door. President Willis informed the class that he knew the names of the boys responsible for the disorderly conduct of the class that they must apologize to him. The apology was made, and the matter was never reported to the President.

During Crandall's examination by Prof. Johnson, the junior did not react, and he was asked if he put the hydrogen in the room. Crandall replied that he did not, but admitted he knew who did it. He refused point blank to give the names to the Board, however, and was informed that if he disclosed them by 8 o'clock yesterday morning he would be expelled. This threw the junior class into a woe and despair, and the college, in order to make 'peaching' about the most handsome offense in the calendar, and the boys resolved to stand manfully by their classmate.

Yesterday morning Crandall informed the Board...

He had not changed his decision, but impressed upon them that it was only by retention of the boys that the society parties...
SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1886.

THE Rebel Students

STAND SHOULDER TO SHOULDER
ON THE ISSUE.

A semblance of peace prevails at the Agricultural College. The intense excitement, which yesterday swept the three rebellious classes over the campus, 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 been added to the list of the boisterous and will not resume until the Cran- dall case has been disposed of for all time. 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 further action by the three classes. All serious fad- hors are at the college this afternoon in consultation with the authorities, eager to effect some sort of a compromise.

THE EXPULSED STUDENT.
Geo. C. Cranford, the student expelled by the Board, is represented by his class mates as one of the brightest and most capable boys in the institution. By hard work he has gained the sophomore year to be a member of the junior class is entitled to rank with the seniors with the exception of a few students who complain that the Board did not distinguish between the charges and the request for dismissal. It is asserted that it was merely the request for an investigation that Cranford signed, and that he did not put himself in a position where the Board could rightfully compel him to give evidence in any circumstance without violating the law and 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 surprising surprise to every- body outside the institution. There are very few pupils of the faculty that sympathize with the farmers of the State as Prof. Johnson, and his genial and kindly ways have made him popular and healthy accepted in this city. His practical work on the farm has been of a nature that commended itself to every family familiar with the best methods of agriculture, and very little complaint of his methods of instruction has been heard with a view of assuring the exact feeling existing among the great body of students and the board of agriculture, particularly the state board, which has been generally good. The students are determined to carefully question the members of the younger classes. The unanimity of adverse sentiment regarding the professor's ability as an instructor was astounding.

The older students assert that the Professor had TROUBLE WITH THE FIRST CLA"

and that the college's— the college of the so-called "Boylston"— was the only one where that every class since had expressed dissatisfaction. Members of the senior class state that the Professor's class in English has been unitedly against him; the class of '84 had no special difficulty, but the feeling of dissatisfaction was so strong that they would not have gone to the board. The next few classes of 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 painful notes of the lectures of the nature alluded to in Friday's State Republican; the class of '86 complained during the first terms that the Professor's teaching was flimsy and superficial and that the labor they were given to do about the farm was not an educational characte.

It is stated that the boys were digging in the ditch for three weeks without change, while the tile 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 worldly, deficient in economy, for instance—being unable to describe correctly the chemical changes food undergoes. The monotony of his lectures led the class to become

SUSPENDED IN DEPARTMENT
and led up to the frequent "scans" and disturbances in the class. The custom of offering several members of the class to leave the room during the lecture and have dined out to go to town, and even to have dinner for five minutes before the lecture could go on. It is said that none of these scenes were ever reported to the authorities, and that the absence of the sophomore class also assert that when lecturing on cattle the Professor showed them, as an example, a third of the cattle on the farm, and that lecturing on sheep and swine showed them no sheep whatsoever. 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 allowed the privilege of throwing a stone upon the platform during a lecture, was passed at the end of the term as a "B." Another had not called his name in class for half a term.

THE BOARD'S ANSWER.
These charges and others bearing upon the alleged incompetence and lack of teaching ability of Prof. Johnson were con- sidered by the State Board at the meeting that led up to the rebellion of the juniors. As part of the Board's decision is given below:

Division A.

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THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

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

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer:

I, in your paper of Aug. 15th, 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, I am sure you shall not find me among them. I would ask the privilege of correcting some of your statements.

First, you have a wrong notion concerning the duties of the students to the college. In the case given, the student was not doing what was required of him. I would be willing to go briefly into the history of the affair with Prof. Johnson, and show the action of the boys as justified, and that the blame of the affair is with the students.

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

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, building, 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.

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OXYGEN, PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY.

[Article begins with "Oxyjum, Professor of Chemistry..."]
WHERE THE TROUBLE LIES!

Prof. Johnson Talks Plainly of the Complications at the Agricultural College.

HAVE POISONED THEIR MINDS.

A Spirit of Insubordination Systematically Cultivated—An Intimation that the Faculty is Largely Responsible.

[From Lansing Daily Journal of August 11, 1897.]

To the Editors of the Lansing Journal:

In reading the communication of the committee of the college societies in your Thursday's issue, it was realized of the old proverb, "It is always the hit bird that flutters." I thought I had abundant reason for the reference made, in my former article, to the undue influence of class and society relations, and my convictions have been confirmed by recent developments. These societies through their committee lasten to assure the public that the influence of society relations have had no part in this controversy.

I am not inclined to question the value of literary societies in college or any other. When under the control of good men they are of great value to students, and awash themselves of the advantages they offer for practical, literary work. On the other hand, when controlled by prejudice, vanity, or violence as they are in most unoffending places. The do not desire the society relations and should strive to make up the past offenses of the class of the day. There are six men to do that, where there is little one for practical work, now.

The committee has the instruction in agriculture has been long enough. It is the pretext to cover the dirty, covert work of sweeping the premises of the land, who not able to control me as a tool, or direct the policy of my department and moved by any means or guile that is by various ways of guile sought to lessen my influence and make my work appear of but little consequence.

In reply to the assertion of the committee, "the graduates after they have been on the outside feel that the time spent in the study of agriculture is wasted, because of poor instruction and insufficient college management," permit me to say that this is an assertion, the committee, during the course of study of agriculture, recently reviewed with impressions:

"First, this is in the form of kindness and courtesy to students in the process of examination out of the way of the graduate's instruction.

"Second, that the order and interest in his classes, always compared favorably with that of the other instructors.

"Third, that the management of the department has resulted in great improvements, placing his department in the front rank, where it belongs, and giving students ample opportunities for the study of the best breeds of stock and best methods of farming."

I have had the opportunity of judging the results of these resolutions over their own signatures, and I have personal letters from many of them. My cordial thanks, and the approval of my work and methods and giving me permission to publish their letters if I so desire.

Let me emphasize this fact, that almost every one of these graduates referred to is engaged in farming—practical agriculture. They know what part of their college course is of practical value to them on the farm and I want no better evidence that my work in this most difficult and perplexing field has not been in vain than this need of practical appreciation from so large a number of farm graduates.

Is there a man of affairs, of experience, who will not defend Mr. Johnson in that institution with a corps of 20 instructors and 20 presses and stand true and firm on this point of order and discipline, that such a spirit of insubordination could exist for years? Recall the treatment accorded by students to another superintendent of the horticultural department four years ago, the next year to a professor of that department, to my best friends, that imitates and emulates since that time and eliminating a year ago in the defiant attitude of the students to the highest authority of the college.

This spirit of opposition to rightly constituted authority has been allowed to go unabated, too often even unchallenged, until it has become strong and bold even to arrogance. I pity the students who have been made slaves to prejudice and wrong doing in the name of liberty. Has it not been license that has brought a sting? Should be derelict to my most profound convictions of right and duty as a teacher; I should expect these very students to curse me bitterly, in days to come, as false to their highest interests during their college life. They have no strength and ability, exert every energy to crush an evil that is so surely sapping the foundations of which Michigan has been proud.

SAMUEL JOHNSON.

Agricultural College, Aug. 8.

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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' sides of the trouble at the College. We give a 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 and 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 charges?

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 lab into Prof. Johnson's classroom, for the purpose of breaking up its discipline and bringing it to contempt? You say this is a classic trick. Our impression is that it is a low, despicable one, and entirely worthy of its author. Do you know who was guilty of this act of iniquity? Mr. Waldron! Was the reason you, a grown man, in the senior class of a college, such a trick? You know the answer! Do you think it would be a partial subterfuge to hide behind 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 garb? 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 they were with the cowardly character of their actions, also a "classic" trick? If so, it is time every manly student 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 has 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 dairymen in Michigan, and he has never yet presented a paper which was not highly commended. Perhaps these men are not in science, but they know what constitutes good food 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 States from Minnesota to Maryland, Prof. Johnson's paper brought an unanimous expression of approval from every man present, and many of them have a national reputation in their avocations. Can it be possible that these men have all been deceived, and that a few students who from their actions have had habitually years of discretion, have discovered his lack of knowledge in matters pertaining to his department? For answer read the letter from Mr. McKea last week to a practical farmer and stockman, the one from Hon. Chas. F. Moore, of the State Live Stock Commission, and then the following from Jason Woodward, 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)

August 29, 1887.

Hon. Samuel Johnson, Agricultural College, Michigan.

Dear Professor:—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 any help I can afford and sending my testimony to the practical value of education to me of your teachings. 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 ass of themselves and that they, the Board, will see that practical agriculture...
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 Waldron said he had been kept three weeks diving 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 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 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. Let us quote an expression of the opinion of the students:

"In favor of Prof. Johnson's method of teaching, we never need say anything on that point. It weakens Mr. Hume's whole argument; to assume such a position as 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. Let us quote an expression of the opinion of the students:

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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 of sustaining Prof. Johnson and his management of the farm department, and stating that he had been unjustly treated. It is 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.

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Is 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 signatures. It is but simple justice that Prof. Johnson be given a hearing by the public, now that the board of trustees 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—and 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 to the present or how, in my opinion, the only 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 explain the facts upon which he has directly and indirectly permitted members of the sophomore and junior class to work in the chemical laboratory, when they knew they were due to graduate that term. 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 the regulations. In 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 student, 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 '96. 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, as in that while his three sons graduated from the college, they were permitted to neglect or evade all, if not entirely, their manual labor duties.

4th. During the summer term of '98, when the sophomore class were guilty of serious misdeeds, 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 1897, 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 Whittaker'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 an opportunity to understand that he approved or 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 accused all of mismanagement 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 the 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 explain the fact upon which he was so sensitive, 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 it was admitted. If it was not a little vulgar on his part, Mr. Johnson should feel compelled to leave American soil, and traverse the Atlantic in his thought to find an English gentleman who never had any trouble with the students, as he died many years before the present generation of college was born, and must therefore be dead his illustration of something that was defunct; but it has been just as strong if he had said George Washington, or Thomas Jefferson, or the time-honored, “a deacon of a congregation.” 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
A SUCCESSFUL FARMER'S TRIBUTE TO PROF. JOHNSON.

St. Clair, Mich., August 19th, 1887.

To the Editor of the Yoch Farm.ter.

DEAR SIR,—As a result of your valuable paper, and as a citizen and farmer of the State of Michigan, I feel it incumbent upon me to add my testimony to the correctness of the statistics you have given. In the past year, my farm has been subject to the same conditions as those you refer to, and the result has been a decided improvement in the yield of the crops. I am now in a position to say that the practice of using Professor Johnson's method has been beneficial to me. I have been able to increase my crop of wheat, corn, and potatoes, and the quality of the produce has been improved. I have, therefore, adopted the method, and I am convinced that it is the best for my particular case.

Yours truly,

SAMUEL JOHNSON.

A QUESTION OF BACKBONE.

SHALL THE STUDENTS OR THE BOARD GOVERN THE COLLEGE?

Prof. Johnson and his Insulters—Faithful Service and Proved Ability—Lot Discipline be Enforced.

To the State Republican:

Friends of the Agricultural College throughout the State, will, no doubt, take an interest in the present attitude of certain of the students toward Professor Samuel Johnson. I note the article in your paper of last week, and I say, that those who surrounded Johnson's account of the recent disorders thereon the Journal, the facts that surrounded Johnson's account of the recent disorders thereon the Journal, the facts that

JAMES M. TURNER.

The State Republican is not forward to interfere with council or suggestion in the management or discipline of the well-managed State institutions. But matters have been carried so far at the Agricultural College that seems to be a question raised whether it is to be an institution governed by the State authorities, or governed by some of its students. It seems to us that the settlement of this issue will decide whether the State Board has any control, or whether they, or a few students govern the College, and whether the students are to behave like young gentlemen or hoodlums. Prof. Johnson is entitled to a fair hearing and dispassionate judgment, which he has earned by faithful and valiant 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 us, but without cowardly abdicating its own authority. The State. First, settle distinctly and unambiguously who rules the College, and whether its disciple 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.
One young man who signed the petition had recently come from far off California and had been on the grounds not quite two weeks when the petition was presented to the Governor. What grievances had he, what cause for dissatisfaction?

Let me analyze this petition. It begins with an expression of confidence in the Governor, with the Professor of Agriculture, but not one reason is given for such dissatisfaction. Our grievances are much too serious, much too unbearable, and, in their anguish of soul they petition His Excellency, the Governor, for delivery from this terrible bondage, this suffering almost unbearable! It would seem that this Professor of Agriculture has been lashed by these students with whips of scorpions during these recent years.

"Dissatisfaction with time to time occurred." Have there been any disturbances with the Professor of Agriculture in two years since the College was opened? The students of this college have shown that such is the case.

A day is the next effort of those men opposed to Professor Johnson. Johnson has not been preserved for the last two years. The students have repeatedly asked his removal. Our grievances are almost unbearable. We have had one of our ablest professors and his friends, and we know how to call him to our aid in such a condition. The question is what to do.

The students of this College have long been dissatisfied with the Professor of Agriculture. They have expressed their dissatisfaction in various ways. The members of the faculty of this college have shown that such is the case.

"Dissatisfaction such time to time occurred." Have there been any disturbances with the Professor of Agriculture in two years since the College was opened? The students of this college have shown that such is the case.

The petitioners are opposed to Professor Johnson. They have left one of our ablest professors and his friends, and we know how to call him to our aid in such a condition. The question is what to do.

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The Complications at the Agricultural College.

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 need not point out the significance of the recent action of the Journal by the "Committee of Societies and Fraternities," and also the account in last week's Journal of the disturbance that surrounded Johnson's house. It has been whispered for some time that an attempt was being made to drive Prof. Johnson from the College, but few have believed that the State Board of Agriculture was 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 home of any instructor at the College. While it is supposed that important gentlemen are being educated there, to read newspaper accounts of the recent disturbances there, strangers would be impressed with the idea that a lot of wild barbarians had taken possession of the institution. People hereabouts have known Professor 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 needs in ability, no one in the legislature of 1875-6 ever found it out, or even suspected it. And, since that time, his value at Saginaw, where he has been for the past six years, has been recognized among the crops, the flax or herds, could not but be impressed with the idea that they were certainly in competent hands; "the boys" have a hard task to persuade the farmers and others of Michigan, who have been listening to your doctrine of education by Prof. Johnson at the Farmers' Institutes each winter, that he is as able in their affairs and "boys" say that time spent in his class is "wasted," but there are still those who believe these same young men could be taught the good things of Prof. Johnson. He could certainly teach genteelly, and his work bring with proper respect and deference to their betters; and if they, after leaving the College, should adopt agriculture or stock raising as their avocation, 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 time, they shall have advantages equal at least to those of some of the students at the College are now wanting; and, when they grow up, they shall be of 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 house, I shall hope to put them at Michigan Agricultural College, if not under Prof. Johnson, at least under teachers who possess his manliness and good practical horse sense; and I shall 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 "spirit" would be dangerous without proper discipline and direction. As a good lot of boys as 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 unrestrained. I have no doubt, if those boys had been in Prof. Johnson's house, as they are now in the Journal, there would be a better result from it.

The Agricultural College.

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 no doubt have a great influence on 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 prerogatives to compel the unruly students to submit to proper discipline, or else they would not be. This is not the first nor the second time that weak management has allowed a band of head-agitators to practically rule the College, and in at least three instances compelled the resignation of members of the faculty who had been selected as victims. It was urged when President Abbott's resignation was accepted and it was because his advanced age prevented the enforcement of that discipline demanded by every educational institution. We earnestly hope that with the advent of a new administration the only way to prevent it is simply to prevent it. The result is disappointing. The policy of the faculty has been lukewarm and wavering where decision and firmness were needed. For a year past a few students have practically defied authority, and joined in a conspiracy to compel the resignation of Prof. Johnson.

These students propose to dictate to the State of Michigan which shall or shall not be members of the faculty of the Agricultural College, and if this spirit is not checked, we fear for the future. In the most summary manner, and discipline insisted upon in every instance where students set themselves up against the Board of the College, the time is not distant when the whole administration of the College is lost. It will be a necessary. We say this in all earnestness, with malice toward none, with charity for all.

And we do say to these 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 speculative theories, as has been the case at most other institutions of the kind.
PLAIN TALK ABOUT MATTERS AT THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

In another column we give place to a communication from Rev. J. W. Baldwin, ex-student of the Agricultural College, giving his and some of the students' share of the trouble at the College. We give place to it with pleasure, as showing the position assumed by those antagonistic to Prof. Johnson, and tried by personal insult and rowdy actions of some members of his class before these charges were made. And yet, if we remember correctly, Mr. Baldwin was one of the ring-leaders. He also neglects to tell us that the investigation was demanded by the Professor. In the investigation the case presented by the students was given full consideration by the Board, and the result was entirely unfavorable to Prof. Johnson. Did not the manager of the students' case admit that those who had failed to prove their charges?

And now, Mr. Baldwin, what was that "classic" College trick which you discuss as if unworthy of explanation? Was it not the introduction of some foul-smelling articles from the College laboratory into Prof. Johnson's class-room, for the purpose of bringing up its discipline and bringing him into contempt? You say this is a classic trick. Our impression is that it is a low, disgraceful trick, and one, entirely worthy of its author. Do you know who the real author of this trick is? The discipline and the authority, Mr. Baldwin? Was that the reason you, a grown man, in the senior class of a college, spoke of this and other acts of a like character, as "classic" tricks, because you thought they were part of 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 from the College laboratories, Michigan?

DEAR FRIENDS—Through the papers I see that you are having another trial of strength with unscrupulous students, and although you have written me nothing concerning the matter, I write you the better, for the sake of the character of their actions, also a "classic" trick. If so, it is time every man in the state of Michigan should demand the expulsion of such "classics" from Michigan 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 in the same manner. And for that disgraceful piece of business not one of the culprit were called to account. This victory was only a modus operandi, and with the success in that case the result is the same. Mr. Baldwin may think the Editor of the Farmer stands alone in this matter, but he knows it to be false. There is a feeling in the farming community that it is not Prof. Johnson who is attacked, but the students 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 perhaps you are not acquainted with the former institutes, breeders' associations, and dairymen upon a large variety of subjects. His audiences have comprised the most successful and experienced farmers and stock men in the state, as well as those who are yet present a paper which was not highly commented. 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, Prof. Johnson's address was the expression of approval from every present, and many of them have a national reputation in their avocations. Can it be possible that these men have all been deceived, and, in the exception of four or five students, being dismissed by the department of agriculture, drew up specific charges to his character. For answer read the letter from Mr. M. to the editor of the Farming and Mechanic, a young farmer and stockman, the one from Hon. Chas. F. Moore, of the State Live Stock Commission, and then the following from Jason Woodman, Evq., Lecturer of the State College, and a young man whose abilities are pushing him to the front among the agriculturists of the State:

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Hon. S. M. GREENE, Asst. Secretary State College, Michigan.

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Hon. S. M. GREENE, Asst. Secretary State College, Michigan.

DEAR SIR—Through the papers I see that you are having another trial of strength with unscrupulous students, and although you have written me nothing concerning the matter, I write you the better, for the sake of the character of their actions, also a "classic" trick. If so, it is time every man in the state of Michigan should demand the expulsion of such "classics" from Michigan 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 in the same manner. And for that disgraceful piece of business not one of the culprit were called to account. This victory was only a modus operandi, and with the success in that case the result is the same. Mr. Baldwin may think the Editor of the Farmer stands alone in this matter, but he knows it to be false. There is a feeling in the farming community that it is not Prof. Johnson who is attacked, but the students 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 perhaps you are not acquainted with the former institutes, breeders' associations, and dairymen upon a large variety of subjects. His audiences have comprised the most successful and experienced farmers and stock men in the state, as well as those who are yet present a paper which was not highly commented. 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, Prof. Johnson's address was the expression of approval from every present, and many of them have a national reputation in their avocations. Can it be possible that these men have all been deceived, and, in the exception of four or five students, being dismissed by the department of agriculture, drew up specific charges to his character. For answer read the letter from Mr. M. to the editor of the Farming and Mechanic, a young farmer and stockman, the one from Hon. Chas. F. Moore, of the State Live Stock Commission, and then the following from Jason Woodman, Evq., Lecturer of the State College, and a young man whose abilities are pushing him to the front among the agriculturists of the State:
Sept. 28, 1889.

THE STAR CHAMBER OF MICHIGAN.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

That Star Chamber proceeding by which
Meteeor Professor Samuel Johnson was summarily
expelled from the faculty of the Agricultural
College was an offence against the
fundamental principles of justice which is the heirloom of
every true American citizen. In no sense
modifies the absolute tyranny of the deed to
say that his Excellency and his councilors acted
under law. No doubt has been raised
against 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 and
is it to be supposed that the law contemplates
such summary proceedings as those
which condemned unheralded Prof. Johnson?

As the case now stands Prof. Johnson was
the solitary offender in the school. Under the
tyranny of complimentary resolutions there
was the nauseating pill of expulsion which
the Board was compelled to swallow. The
Board placed a premium upon rebellion and
student disturbance, and a brand so
badly branded one of the best professors the school ever
had as a disturber of its harmony.

The question of his guilt or innocence we
don't raise just here. We will even presume he
was guilty of the Incorruptibility alleged, though, as
a matter of fact, he was never furnishing
and therefore was unable to floor our
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? Then when the Board acts and asks the Legislature
for this or that (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 severely 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 law. It is susceptible that the removal of a member of the faculty for
gross misconduct or universal incompetency
would be justified to the general sentiment
of the people, and the State Board
would in such case act peremptorily; but
even in such a case the State Board must
justify its action to history and show formal
October 10, 1887

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

An Ex-Student Indulges in Comparisons.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer:

Though the trouble at the College has been so common a subject of conversation and columns in the newspapers, I cannot help thinking that you should have had a much fuller and more accurate account of the College, which should give character to the institution, commanding a salary placing him within the reach of research in scientific research, is a man who has never studied for a degree, and still lacks the qualifications for a scientific education. I willingly give Prof. Johnson the credit of being a good judge of stock, a good farmer, and of utilizing to advantage the student labor; but other qualities are demanded of the head of this department. It would be an incompetent business man who could not manage a farm generously supplied of State appropriations with all its machinery and the many conveniences provided, through limited means, from the ordinary farmer. If the College farm is of value to the farmers of Michigan, it must come from experiments intelligently directed and accurately reported. A little has been done in this line, the results of which were not discussed in class when I had the study, nor did we gain any practical knowledge of them. Other departments of instruction have advanced till laboratory work occupies a portion of each afternoon, but the farm—that which should be the laboratory of the institution—can employ, besides, but two hours daily at common farm labor. Then the effort among the students at large to belittle the farm system, all appreciate its value both as affording them necessary exercise and contributing to their support. Personally I owe too much to the experience I have gained among them to treat lightly the class room work, say nothing of the labor of their presentation, or the small value of anything received beyond the history of stock breeds. There are members of late classes who have the good of the College just as deeply at heart as do any former graduates. They are unwilling to see the Department of Agriculture sinking into insignificance through mismanagement. It is plain that a competent instructor and effective head of the Department of Agriculture is needed to bring this department into the prominence it should occupy. If such work is not to be accomplished by one person, there should be a professor of agriculture and a farm superintendent, respectively.

WINTHROP C. HALL,

And Here is Another who appreciates the Management of the Agricultural Department.

JOHNSON, Neb., Oct. 2, 1887.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer:

Heartily and gladly endorse all that has been said in the defense of Prof. Johnson. He is worthy all the praise he receives, and there is no reason why he should be persecuted as he has been. No man at the College knows what is going on, and no one is more interested in his work, and none is a greater friend to the students.

Prof. Johnson's position is a difficult one. He has a branch to teach that has not been, and probably never will be, the work of a scientific education. He cannot say that an experiment in agriculture that has been successful, will be equally successful if performed again. He can only give history and show the averages of long continued experiments. Farmers have all the elements to fight against, and only irrigation is carried out on a farm by a man who is approximately certain of the result when he plants his seeds, let him be ever so thorough.

The other professors have sciences to teach that are exact. They can give laws that are true and will apply to all cases of the same nature and lead to like results.
THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

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

LANSING, July 17, 1869.

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 think the work done with 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, and have heard them all the students 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 as he does, and 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 under their leadership, have admits the peremptory, have been all too ready, or at least too willing, to dictate to the students, and a large number of the State have already been instructed in good faith, and for what they all the students, I am firm in the opinion that they have been justified in 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 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 us, 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 and become a candidate for the Regenerators' Second Class, the usual one having been turned down.

JAMES M. TURNER.

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MEET IN DEPARTMENT OF CLIMATE.

November, 1867, at Agricultural College, Michigan.

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The Lansing Journal, to break the force of the arguments of the Farmer, bravely announces that Prof. Johnson is financially interested in this paper, and will shortly assume editorial control. Of course both statements are absolute 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.
They Deny that Society Influence has Been Brought to Bear Against Prof. Johnson.

INSTRUCTION BELOW...

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

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 selections from various college societies. The following were the orators on the occasion, and their themes: Edgar A. Burnett, Bancroft, "Culture from the Study of Science;" Harkless L. Chaplin, St. Louis, "Our Need of Industrial Education;" Mrs. Carrie M. French, Lansing, "Knowledge Comes but Wisdom Lingers;" Winthrop C. Hall, Ovitt, "The Work of the Federal Government;" Edward W. Redman, St. Louis, "Money;" Dr. Francis W. C. Sanborn, May, "Lessons from History;" Henry H. Wingo, "Too Great Freedom of Attendance;" and Clara W. Waldron, Pocahontas, "First, Pure, then Peaceable.

When this part of the programme had been completed, President Willets announced that he had authorized the Board of Agriculture to confer the degree of bachelor of science upon the class. They did so, Henry G. Reynolds, Secretary of the Board, distributed the diplomas. The names of those graduating are as follows:

A. A. Abbott, Lansing; Guy Arnold, Allegan; Irving B. Bates, Flint; Edgar A. Burnett, Bancroft; Harkless L. Chaplin, St. Louis; George C. Crandall, Linden; William W. Diehl, Midland; James C. Duffey, Diamond Springs; Carrie M. French, Lansing; Winthrop C. Hall, Ovitt; Cole L. Hinman, Bay City; Harry W. Mc Ardle, Detroit; Edwin E. Redman, St. Louis; William C. Sanborn, May; Frank R. Smith, Solon, Charles E. St. John, Ypsilanti; Clara W. Waldron, Pocahontas; Obediah C. Wheeler, Lansing; Charles S. Whitmore, Lansing; Harry B. Whiting, Brampton. Prof. L. M. McLoth, 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.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

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Mayor Turner a Candidate for the Republican Nomination for Governor.

He will give Watkins a Whirl, and Make the Situation Deeply Interesting for Farmer Palmer—The Effect in Sixth District Politics.

Count Mayor James M. Turner of Lansing is largely interested in the Republican nomination for Governor. Last week a dispatch in the journal stated on the authority of Mr. Livingstone, jr., of Detroit that Minister Tom Tolson had decided to return from Spain and become a candidate for the Republican nomination.

The early declaration of intentions has hastened a decision that Mayor Turner has been reached. It is not simply that he has been so careless as not to take the step himself, but that he has waited for the potpourri powers now in ascendency in Republican matters in Michigan, and the most extended sort of a three-cornered contest between Minster Palmer of District, Mayor Turner of Lansing and Chas. W. Watkins of Grand Rapids may be looked for. It is not improbable that Minster McMillian’s interests are found to be so desirous that Messrs. Turner and Watkins should test their availability in securing the nomination, and will then pit the one who developed the most strength against the Palmer faction in the state. If this is the correct diagnosis Mr. Watkins and other aspiring candidates will do their best to help Mayor Turner. The Mayor has a habit of getting in for anything he has set his heart upon, and he is a political object in life, and possesses many elements of the great strength which his friends will not be able to neglect. If he is success, his farmers are likely to make some decisions and demands of the campaign managers, and Mr. Watkins will be a candidate in the state. If this is the correct diagnosis Mr. Watkins and other aspiring candidates will do their best to help Mayor Turner. The Mayor has a habit of getting in for anything he has set his heart upon, and he is a political object in life, and possesses many elements of the great strength which his friends will not be able to neglect. If he is success, his farmers are likely to make some decisions and demands of the campaign managers, and will be a candidate in the state. If this is the correct diagnosis Mr. Watkins and other aspiring candidates will do their best to help Mayor Turner. The Mayor has a habit of getting in for anything he has set his heart upon, and he is a political object in life, and possesses many elements of the great strength which his friends will not be able to neglect. If he is success, his farmers are likely to make some decisions and demands of the campaign managers, and will be a candidate in the state. If this is the correct diagnosis Mr. Watkins and other aspiring candidates will do their best to help Mayor Turner. The Mayor has a habit of getting in for anything he has set his heart upon, and he is a political object in life, and possesses many elements of the great strength which his friends will not be able to neglect. If he is success, his farmers are likely to make some decisions and demands of the campaign managers, and will be a candidate in the state.
**Meteorological Observations.**

December, 1897, at Agricultural College, Michigan.

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The above table provides a detailed record of cloud cover, wind direction and speed, as well as temperature readings and precipitation notes for the period from 7 A.M. to 9 P.M.
A STUDENT’S OPINION.

LATENIBROG, 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 instructs (sic) of Prof. Johnson, both in the class room and on the farm, and having seen since then a frequent visitor at the College, especially at the farm department, I propose to notice briefly 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, labored directly into 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 interest 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 union 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 perfect. Far from it. But we do claim that in many cases where mistakes have been made, it 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 of the methods relating to farm management and experimental work, have improved greatly under Prof. Johnson’s supervision. But we are aware that the course in agriculture has not always been as interesting to the students in general as some 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 principles 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 all saying many things interesting and unprofitable to all, thus losing in part the interest of the class? If we will candidly consider the facts as they are presented in Prof. Johnson’s class to be as good as in many other classes; 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 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 great 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 desire to say that we believe that this insurrection has arisen from that we have been unable to make the relations between the college and the students more harmonious 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, shored as they have been by those who have had opportunity of ascertaining 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 usual quiet Agricultural College will so contaminate Michigan’s most intelligent farmers is not at all reasonable. 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 impressionable that the students are gentlemen. All such insinuations as that about ‘despoling the personal property of members of the faculty’ and ‘firing 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, usually the dark night, and both faculty and students have failed to detect it, or if it 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 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 freshmen 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 to see, 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 some 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 eroded 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 agricultural department for the same reason. This difference of regard for the two departments can come only from the difference in management. On the agricultural department the students feel repaid for the time spent at labor. Where this is not the case, as in the agricultural depart-
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 and significance from the recent action of 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 B. B. Wood will allege disrespectful and insinuating language on three occasions, the last time Wood shouting: "What is it, Sam? Johnson is back, ain't he?" and in addition the former offered the faculty in evidence Woods' necktie which he said he saw Johnson place on the table at the last meeting of the faculty, and it is claimed that the proof of the student's malice and evil intent. The professor says:

The charges, according to Mr. Wood and he was given the fullest opportunity to give any reasons that might appear to any way excuse his actions, and he had always treated the young man in the most kindly way, and I can explain his action only by the situation that was present. Thinking that people would not be likely to say that a young man who had so little experience in the world, and in the event, was not to go on, and was not to go on, Proceedings their very checks would have any thing with, at their foolish and unwarranted, in any such way, and not be used as they are to be used, and not be used as they are to be used.

Do the students who participated in this not this the people of the great State to understand that they countenance the conduct of the suspended students Wood and Smith? Or do they give the Faculty of this college notice that they must be consulted and their consent 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 every effort to enforce the security of this discipline, which is at the very heart of the college, would be a cure 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 court and state when, where, and in what way I have failed to treat him with that courtesy and consideration which I believe is due from me. If I have erred in any way it has been on the side of mercy rather than of justice.

While I appreciate as any instructor can the good will of students when it comes to me in the loyal and faithful discharge of my duties and when I sincere hope that my anxiety to be popular with the boys will never lead me to lower the standard, and I expect discipline, sacrifice principle for expediency and trucules to their whims and follies in an unprofessional way. A good teacher must be polite, a good sense, not a bony, a red-headed, nor a red-headed.

A year ago certain students who had become offended in the first place thus was said that I had not paid them full wages for their work, when they had not earned it. The act of a weak man, and I dug for it, and fell into a ditch which they made. I was profoundly sorry that this Frank McCreery was not in their folly and so merit the punishment received.

I have been charged with being responsible for their suspension. Indirectly defending myself from their attacks I may have been as it has been, but only it. By the way, the students themselves were entirely responsible. Through their friends they had hoped to work things over and all their complaints and reasons were the reasons for his suspension.

Bear in mind that this was the action of the faculty not of Prof. Johnson. The fact that the college has been suspended for a year and a half, and that the students took the ground that he had violated his parole of honor and this was in connection with lack of attention and order in other classes, were the reasons for his suspension. The action of the students was from beginning to a shortcoming without the faculty. A few leaders were in the rebellion, full of windy conceit and swollen importance, and angry because they had failed to give their full information. They work up a demonstration. They do it whenever any discipline is demanded. (Eight sophomores and two juniors failed.) I do not suppose that even in their mad frenzy they would invade the privacy of my book. (When read as written by others.) It is said to be in their likes that they did it, and if their fathers and mothers could have witnessed their mad

THE COUNTRY'S GREAT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE IS RAPIDLY BECOMING.

THE COLLEGE'S QUEER EXPLANATION.

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McCreery was heard from in recent statements made by Tar Journal that the State Board of Agriculture was still a very pronounced uncertainty lingering in the vicinity of that institution. The State Board of Agriculture is in session to-day and rather a breezy meeting last night. The minutes of these sessions abound with interesting information.

Prof. E. B. Pattengill has been asked to resign, and politely informed by resolution that his services will not be required after Aug. 26. 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 well known as a man of pronounced ideas, and he always has the courage to speak his convictions. The School Moderator, Prof. Pattengill editorially called the State Board of Agriculture to task for requesting the resignation of the editor, and he criticized 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, but not to offer his resignation. It was concluded to consolidate the departments of English and German with that of English, and Prof. Edward Playfair Anderson, of the Ohio University of Athens, O., has been called to Michigan University, with the understanding that Prof. Anderson will accept a Michigan man, hailing originally from Kansas and having been graduated from the Ohio University of Athens, O., has been appointed to Michigan University in 1888 with the department of philosophy, he has proven himself to his alma mater.

Prof. Johnson's successor will be chosen at the next meeting of the board.

McCreery's Hospital.

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THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The Facts Regarding the Recent Troubles at the Institution.

Taking advantage of a business visit to Lansing this week we made it a point to learn the facts of 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 Michigan, chairman of the first, and H. R. Dewey, of Maine, of the latter, visited the college to ascertain whether the appropriations asked for by the State Board of Agriculture were sufficient to carry on the work 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 $5,000 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 at once 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 and addressed H. R. Dewey, saying, "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 contempt for 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 laboratory, a credit to the Board and to Prof. Johnson.

As soon as the committee left, the Professors at the head of some of the departments had those ringleaders appointed as salaried assistants. Thus we find in the botanical department, Messrs. C. B. Waldron, in the entomological department, Prof. C. B. Conley and F. H. Hillman, in the agricultural department, Mr. B. H. Cannon, and in the chemical department, Prof. W. B. Woodworth. Each of these men has been unable and insubordinate, and it looks as if these appointments were made as a reward for their misconduct by the members of the faculty responsible. These young men are still at their places, and it is a great cause of worry to all, we fear.

On another point the writer in the Spectrol knew he was lying when he wrote his article. He knew that Prof. Johnson had no knowledge of the fact that 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 13th 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 in which he is teaching, and combining in technical, practical and educational equipment, those duties, and deficient in the ability to act as aadator to the bright young members of his classes.

The Agricultural College is not conducted to provide professorships for good and well-meaning men, but to educate young men. It is as an educator that Prof. Johnson nobly fails. He is not fertile in his ideas, nor are his manners quite the reverse of winning. He is demands energy, and we never encourage his efforts. He is incapable of the great interest on the part of the students in the work which has been accomplished by the students. There is nothing in his lectures which could excite the mind of youth, or, for that matter, the attention of the students. He possesses no sparkling characteristics. He is no thruster, no molder of the future, nor is he seen to have a future 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 take it under its care. As manager of the farm, Prof. Johnson is a success, and he is entitled to much credit for his record in this respect.

The 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. Conley, assistant to Prof. Cook and the Entomological department, and a ringleader in the trouble of two years ago, dare you deny that you were privy to the writing of this article? Will you deny you procured slips of this article and envoied them to the President of the Academy in order to injure the Department of Agriculture and its head? Is this the State of Michigan, are you a salary for? Is this the State Board of Agriculture aware of your activities? These are pertinent questions, Mr. Conley, and you had better make up your mind as to how you will answer them.

And now a word to members of the faculty. In all sincerity and honesty, was not employment of young men who had been opposed to the Agricultural professor? Indeed leaders in that opposition for three years, directly opposed to discipline and good feeling. Admit if you please that they held a position to their opposition to Prof. Johnson during the past year, they had been prominent and malicious in opposing him up to their graduation, and the underclass men were well aware of that fact. To honor such pretense was to put a premium on contumacious 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 himself, the member of the present senior class for serious misconduct, over his own signature, was intimtated that students had received covert aid and encouragement from certain members of the faculty. Consequently, there was no evidence in the case that can demonstrate the correctness of this charge. A committee from the Senate and House visited the College. They were strangers, excellent to both. MacEwan and Johnson; but they were better known, by his actions and words, with MacEwan's purpose to belittle the work and ability of his colleague—"the tenth college"—that they felt compelled, in the interest of even-handed justice, to teach this accomplished scholar a lesson in 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 in 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.

Please give me space for a few words in reply and with my student's Journal. I would like to present a recent statement that all the members of the faculty of the Agricultural College in the presence of the Board of Agriculture are of the opinion that the two members of the faculty have been guilty of misconduct and that the Board of Agriculture is of the opinion that the two members of the faculty have been guilty of misconduct and that the Board of Agriculture is of the opinion that the two members of the faculty have been guilty of misconduct.

The action of the Board in this instance will receive the hearty endorsement of Michigan College. No one questions the capability of Prof. Clark. He is well known throughout the State as a cultivated, bright and progressive young man, one whose influence and beauty and faithfulness.

The action of the Board, made by Gov. Luce at the meeting of the Board on Monday evening relative to recognizing home talent who have been closely examined in this state. A young man 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 who, in my opinion, has had the best practical and theoretical knowledge of the land, would do great honor to any older head. Davenport was chosen unanimously and was to visit the Agricultural College, being a member of the class of '78.

He is a farmer in Woodland Township, county. He came to the University with a settled purpose of acquiring the best scientific knowledge of agriculture. It was his ambition to become a thoroughly skilled farmer. He graduated at age 19 and went back to his old home on the farm. There he used such skill and industry as enabled him to pay off an inheritance, to secure his family and 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. Baum, and has remained there since that time. He is readily admitted to the Intercollegiate Agriculture. He has on several occasions featured before the students briefly at their meetings, and in these efforts he has given great satisfaction to the entire faculty 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 the agricultural college at 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 afternoon, after the inspection, and found everything in a very satisfactory condition. In this respect it presents evidence of great improvements since Prof. Johnson took charge of it ten years ago. The condition of fences, crops and stock, is excellent, and it will require all the skill and ingenuity of the new professor to maintain the present high condition.

It appears that editor Gibson 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 afoot to secure the Professor's reinstatement. At least there are some surface indications which point that way. The Farmer's reckless and intemperate character 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 influence it to reconsider its action.
"I cannot forego the pleasure of thanking you personally for your main 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 not make us feel proud to have you on our side, or so fully endorsed by the best class of farmers of the State. Many thanks."

It is just possible the editor of the Farmer will ask the same question from 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 a tenth of the farmers and stock-men who are acquainted with him.

The Agricultural College: To the Editor of the Lansing Journal:

I am a citizen of Lansing, and am acquainted with our State agricultural college; have read it frequently from its first opening, and am unable to trace its decrease from suability to shadow within the span of five years, as stated by No. 2 in your paper of the 11th inst., and instead of No. 2 in that of the 8th inst. We have in Lansing can well remember the first members of the institution, when they thought the college was too big, and that it was not worth having. That idea soon passed away, however, and we have come to regard it as a source of good and fair promise, and to believe that it will develop and develop as it advances in years. Hence, we are willing to make the room of our houses to the students of the college, and are satisfied with it. We have known enough of the college to say that it is not a half-time or half-hour institution, and are happy in the possession of it. We have the advantage of the college in education, and are among the things to appreciate and cherish.

Lansing, March 24.

To the Editor of the Lansing Journal:

I have been much interested in the communications concerning our State agricultural college, and have been pleased with the sentiments expressed in them, and am unable to trace its decrease from superiority to shadow within the span of five years, as stated by No. 2 in your paper of the 11th inst., and instead of No. 2 in that of the 8th inst. We have in Lansing can well remember the first members of the institution, when they thought the college was too big, and that it was not worth having. That idea soon passed away, however, and we have come to regard it as a source of good and fair promise, and to believe that it will develop and develop as it advances in years. Hence, we are willing to make the room of our houses to the students of the college, and are satisfied with it. We have known enough of the college to say that it is not a half-time or half-hour institution, and are happy in the possession of it. We have the advantage of the college in education, and are among the things to appreciate and cherish.

Lansing, March 24.
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 are 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 only to be expected that there should be such a paragraph as the following appearing in the editorial:

"Every effort has been made to belittle him, to misrepresent his views as utter madness, and to make him a laughing stock among the students; but we are convinced that an investigation into the facts will fairly establish that 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 disturbed through the exertions 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 3,000 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. If it was, he or his friends desired it, but it was, very properly, we believe, refused him.

The Speculum then takes a fling at the editor of the Farmer. In the following:

"Do Professor Johnson and his friends, the editor of the Farmer, remember how the latter obtained the matter for his version of the truth? Have they forgotten that while he was on the College grounds, the editor was the guest of the Professor and from him learned the courtesy of boys?"

Let us assure the young man, as we have before stated, that neither from Prof. Johnson nor 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 information of what we were going to publish than did other members of the Faculty. The opinions given were written 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 trouble, and his statements have never been opened met. He made his fight fairly and openly, and kept clear of the methods of the sneak and the assassin.

The following paragraph, 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 course of Agriculture. Prof. Johnson was a kind, able and efficient teacher, and has been a thorough, practical farmer. The troubles which have resulted from his resignation are in my opinion not the real ones."

Prof. Johnson was requested to resign simply because he has stamina (or backbone) enough to carry the policies of the college. In short, his resignation was caused simply on account of his "backbone." The boys who are in those studies, and on the farm, especially at Hitching, and because Prof. Johnson has stamina enough to enforce the "backbone rule" is the question why he should be kept in that position. The farmers of Michigan prefer efficiency to idleness, and any boy that will not work ought to be kicked out of the State."

As for the statement of the Farmer that the professors do not want to be supported by the State Board of Agriculture, this is the idea of Chicago, not in the board, and the people of the State will not allow this to be a fact."

 yours respectfully,

C. A. McDiarmid, Class '84

The editor of the Speculum says of this letter:"

"Our comment will be brief. The letter exposes its own infirmity. It is a fair sample of the not only beauty of the "backbone" 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 with whom Prof. Johnson is associated, but it is an untruthful and misleading statement."

A SOUNO OPINION FROM A VETERAN FARMER.

CENTREVILLE, Aug. 22, 1889.

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 rights in this matter, also with the interest manifested by the farmers throughout the State. I feel Prof. Johnson has been abused by the farmers and 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 have not been a chemist or botanist. Have we not taught them to think and reason? It is not clear where the trouble in the instruction? We thought his sphere was "Practical Agriculture," and believe him thoroughly qualified in 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 bowling, the skate and the mutton are not so interesting, and 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 the farm requires labor, and these duties do not like him, and I think our professors do not if the people of Lansing tell the truth—and I think they do. The governor tells us the petition of over 1,000 farmers' names cut off no matter in this matter. Perhaps his is the real position of view, but the farmers think there is a good deal of "the people do it" in this view of the case, especially where the petition of a few uneducated school boys is given so much attention. The work 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 balances and found wanting."

RICHARD DOUGHERTY.

The last issue of The Harrow, the Agricultural college annual, unfortunately contained a salacious advertisement. The Michigan Farmers' Association objected to the advertisement for being untruthful and the New York Tribune has followed suit. It is a certainty that the record of the standing of the matter at the period of appearance, and the censure so far as they are concerned is justified.

We think the State Board of Agriculture did a wise thing in requesting Prof. Johnson's resignation as 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.

The Students Make an Unexpected Call.

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," respectfully: "Of course not."

"Well, you came mighty near it. I can't see a picnic with my face all splashed up. I ought to be there now, too."" Gov. Luce broke away from the session of the State Legislature at 12:15 this afternoon, made a mad dive into a barber shop, nervously cautioned the artist of Jackson to temporarily suspend his operations, was finally threshed to his residence, bolted a hasty dinner and then shot toward the fair.

The members of Capitol Grange headed by a braided silk banner and the De Witt cornet band, preceded by them by an even three hours. At least fifteen hundred people were on the ground when the speaking began. Professor Cresson, the President, "told us that the people of Congress have been to the people of the State for a base, and introduced the gentleman whose eloquence charmed and interested the large audience present. Gov. Luce was the only character who received a characteristic address that was heartily applauded. He was followed by President Willette.

Trouble at the College.

There is considerable excitement at the Agricultural College about the actions of the students in making an unexpected call on Prof. Johnson, who is held the editor has stated. On Tuesday a junior named C. A. Smith of Port Huron and a sophomore named H. E. Wood of Meridian were named on the retired list for having used unbecoming language to the Professor. This severe disciplinary measure only serves to intensify the bitter feeling against Prof. Johnson. Tuesday night the students met in a burst of anticipation real set out for the professor's residence, where they indulged in sundry pranks, none of which is in the interest of their character. They are so far behind their expected bank could read. This happened to be young Wood, who was still staying at the College. Mr. Smith was presumably engaged in another student of assault and battery. J. H. F. Maitland, president of the students' organization, is presiding judge, while J. B. M. Bentley appears as attorney for the prosecution and Franklin P. Lansing for the defense. If the defendant is convicted, the 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.
NICE MARGIN THERE.

An Opinion That the $7,100 Building at the College is Worth About $3,500.

SAVAGE CRITICISM OF THE BOARD.

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

The State Board of Agriculture has recently begun to examine the prospects of the board in turning over the contract for the building to a personal friend of Col. McCready's at a price of $7,000, which is now being offered to the state. The state is now being offered to the state.

The state is now being offered to the state.

COVARDY ATTACKS.

To the Editor of The Evening Sun.

Two communications have recently appeared in the Evening Sun concerning the agricultural college of the state. One of these communications is written by a Mr. Brown, who has written a letter to the editor of the paper. The other is written by a Mr. Johnson, who has written a letter to the editor of the paper. The state is now being offered to the state.

The state is now being offered to the state.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

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

I thought that I would not ask for any space in your valuable paper, but as the editor is too busy to attend to former students who have, to say the least, nothing more than a general interest in farming, but who intend to follow pursuits not at all allied to agriculture, it seems to me that he is quiet and uninterested as are engaged in putting their instruction to a practical test on the farm would not be improper.

As to the ability of Prof. Johnson as an instructor, I would add that he is very much interested in the history of the college and that he has been very much interested in the history of the college.

Mr. Butterfield is a nice, capable fellow, but he is too exclusive, and although he is chairman of the building committee, McCready seems to have taken the work completely out of his hands.

The commissary week exercises at the Agricultural College begins on Friday, Aug. 19, with military exercises at 6 p.m. On Saturday the state university basketball game will be given at 2:30 Sunday afternoon, and an address before the college by President Willits, his address on Friday will be given at the collegiate banquet. President Willits' baccalaureate address will be given at 5:30 Sunday afternoon, and an address before the college by President Willits' baccalaureate address will be given at the collegiate banquet. President Willits' baccalaureate address will be given at the collegiate banquet.

The charge of the M. A. C. students that the lecture-room instruction of Prof. Samuel Johnson is not scientific and not sufficient is told by the young college idea. This is the story of the young college idea. This is the story of the young college idea. This is the story of the young college idea.

The new building at the college will be open to the public on Thursday, and the building will be shown to the public on Thursday, and the building will be shown to the public on Thursday.

There were a Farmers' Institute held at the Grange Hall, North Lansing, on December 4. Three sessions will be held, at 10 a.m. and 1 and 7 p.m. Papers will be read by Mayor Turner, Pres. Cite of the College, J. H. Forester of Williamson and others. A musical program will be bearded for.

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PROF. JOHNSON AND THE STUDENTS.

From the Lancing Journal, June 18, 1899.

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 must 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, 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.

LANSING, THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1897.

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 herefore 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 glibness of speech than Professor Johnson might fall 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 both 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 not be 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. McCready at a Round Figure.

The builders of the Tipton are campimg on the tail 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 backs of both Prof. MacEwan and Prof. Johnson, and now the same building is responsible for another symposium of an even more unpleasant nature—inequitable 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 secretly 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 creating 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. If they received no notification whatever that the board desired estimates from them, Cleveland is a personal friend of Col. McCready, and the disenfranchised 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 retaliation by the State Board of Agriculture.
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 persons of its President and faculty. As for the President, the change was made without friction, one resigning and another being appointed. The new President is on trial. Judging from the just issued publication from the institution, The Harrow, there is a serious breach down of moral standards; no less than half a dozen liquor dealers advertised on its pages. It is presumed that the faculty and the President indulge in the publication, at least they consent to it. If liquor dealers are permitted to advertise whisky 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 advertising of whisky, 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 state 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 unparlocous defect in administrative ability; to allow them by consent is an immunity 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 facts of the publication being issued, seeing that the students having charges or the Harrow were excused from other college duties that they might give attention to the work of securing these advertisements.

It is now high time that the student body, the college president 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 them, that 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 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 absurdity of having 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 canals with the advice of the moral obligation that would admit evidence of "Secret Circles," an ornament, and as full of false statements, misrepresentations of facts, and licentious insinuations as any document, 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 legal bill of assembling the students and sending a copy to the accused that he might be charged, was an indication of " rottenness " and of unparalleled malicelessness, 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 whisky, cigars and cigarettes 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 potentious aunts 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 is not as tolerably 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.

Wood, A. F., report of department 469

EXAMINER

The resignation was demanded.

HIS RESIGNATION WAS DEMANDED.

A Member of the Board Talks Freely

On the Situation—No Successor Appointed.

The resignation of Prof. Samuel Johnson of the Agricultural College has been demanded by the Board, to take effect August 20, at the present term. This action on the part of the Board resulted from the investigation which was held at the College last week. 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 convinced the faculty and students to abate the smoking of tobacco. 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?"

"The resolution demanding the resignation was adopted by a vote of five to one.

"The College is in a much more orderly condition. The Board is now much more friendly toward Prof. Johnson, and deeply regret that we were obliged to pursue the course which resulted in the removal of the one man who had charge of the farm that he has brought it up to a point in excellence beyond comparison with any in the State, and the only one in this State that is agriculturally in the country, and we fully appreciate his abilities as manager."

The temperate and timely editorial in The Journal which appears on a recent page of the same the Michigan Farmer attributed to Mr. Corderly, but which I personally never knew came from him. I am constrained to say that the article in the last issue of the Farmer was quite bosh and I am surprised that Gibson 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 name 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 will fill the position satisfactorily, but I can mention no names at this time."