

COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

EN years ago, the entrance examinations of our colleges, I with two or three exceptions, were solemn farces. With profound gravity, professors and tutors listened to candidates wildly bungling in translations, demonstrating problems in geometry parrot-like, without comprehending their own words, and often flatly failing to meet the so-called requirements laid down in the catalogue; but the examiners passed them, some, it is true, with gentle conditions, and, with beautiful impartiality, gathered the stupid and the studious, the prepared and the unprepared, into the academic fold. The more fairly conducted examinations of Freshman year weeded out these immature and unsightly plants after a brief experience of prompting, "poneying" and shirking; but the harm of the hollow entrance ordeal had been done, a career had been entered upon, a failure in life had been made that might have been avoided at the start. These old-fashioned examinations were generally oral. The candidates were assembled in a hall in the college building on the appointed day. The professors and tutors turned out in full force, and passed from one applicant to another, putting a few questions in Latin, Greek, and mathematics, and the newly admitted were directed to present themselves to the College Treasurer. These oral examinations were feasible while a scanty number of candidates presented themselves for examination, but, within the last ten years, a desire has been growing among parents in this country to send forth their sons into the world as accurate scholars and cultivated gentlemen, and applicants are now numbered by hundreds in many of our colleges. Written examinations have therefore been generally adopted, and, Harvard taking the lead, faculties have been vying with one another in making the ordeals as severe as they were previously lax. Indeed, professors of repute have been heard to boast: "I assure you, sir, it is as difficult for a young man to obtain admission into our college, as into Harvard." And as if it were a matter highly creditable, each college publishes a long list of those who failed entirely, those who were conditioned, and those who "got through."

In the President's Annual Report of Harvard for the year

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women between twenty and forty years of age, twenty-three per cent. in Scotland, and nine per cent. in Ireland. The latest published statistics place the excess of women in Sweden at 6.3 per cent.; Norway, 4.2; German Confederation, 2.3; Holland, 1.8; Spain, 1.5; France, 1.5; Denmark, 0.8; Prussia, 0.7. The census of 1860 gives an excess of about 5 per cent. in the United States. In England and Wales there are 513,000 more women than men.

A writer in the North British Review not long ago asserted that there were then 1,537,000 unmarried women in these two countries. "England," he added, "has always been the country of old maids—it is becoming so more and more." This is due to the increased luxury of the age. While four or five per cent. of English women may prefer celibacy from taste or tem-

Also

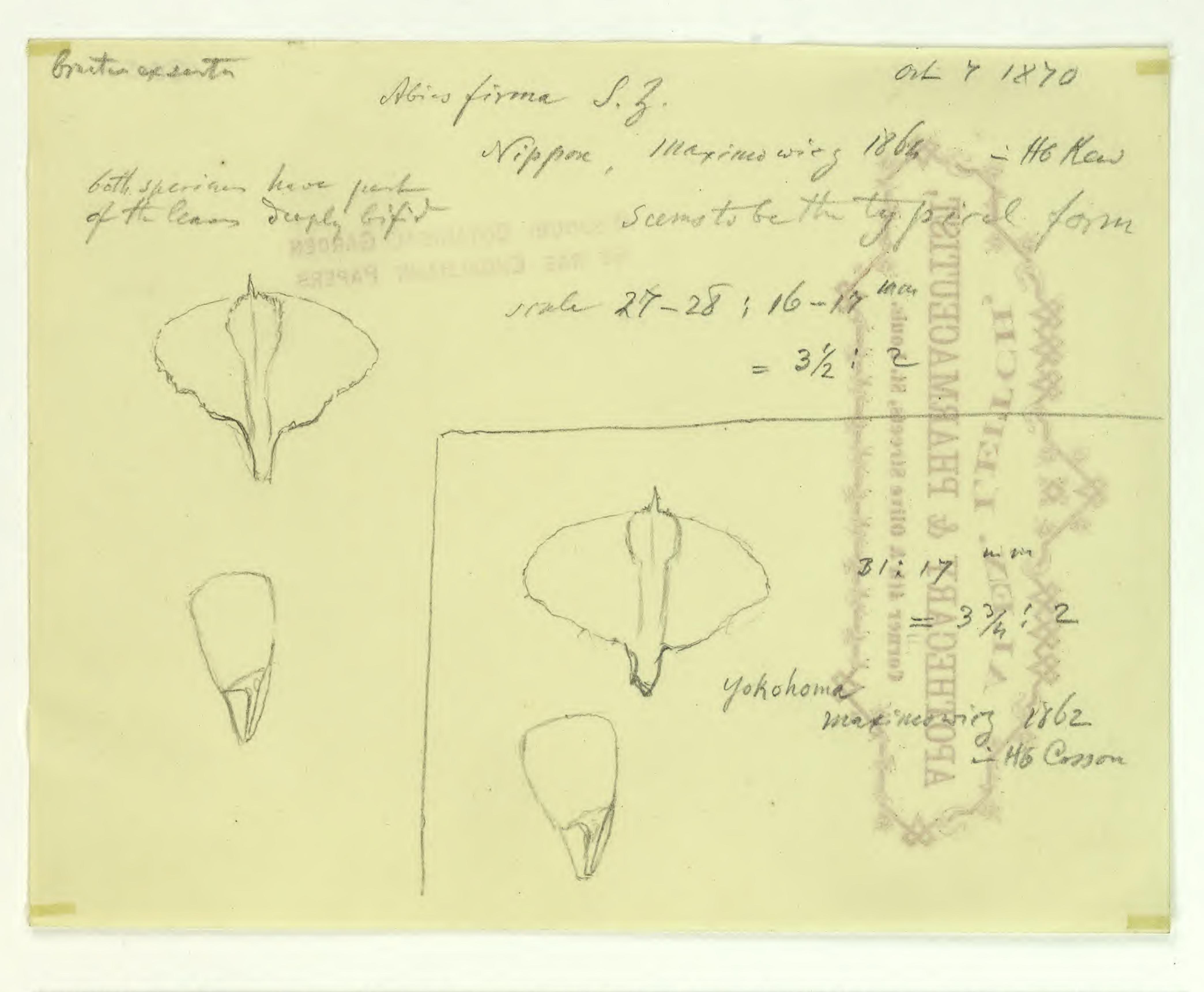
our divergence from a thoroughly natural, sound, ocial condition."

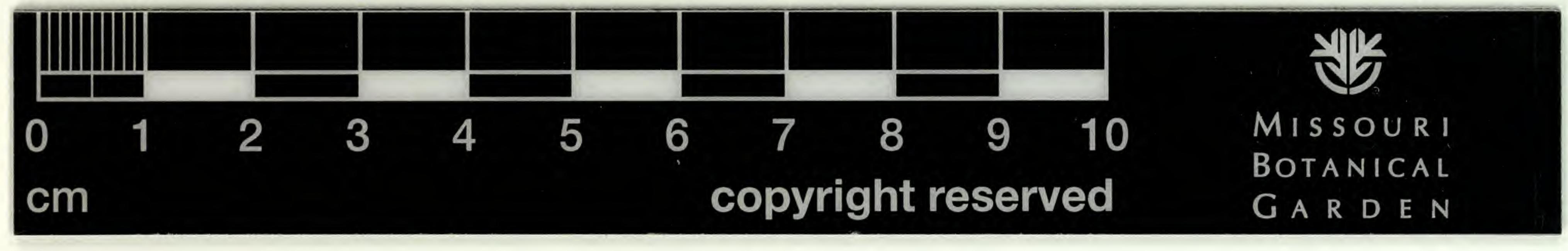
The women are to blame, but men are incomparably more so; for it is they who do or might give the tone on all social matters. Thousands of women would prefer love to splendor—a bare competence, or even struggling poverty with marriage to the most luxurious life without—if men had the courage to offer them the choice. The latter, however, prefer a vicious and heartless youth, and a joyless and loveless old age, because they have no nerve to work, and no fortitude to forego. This is strong language, but we fear it is warranted by the facts not only in England, but perhaps the United States.

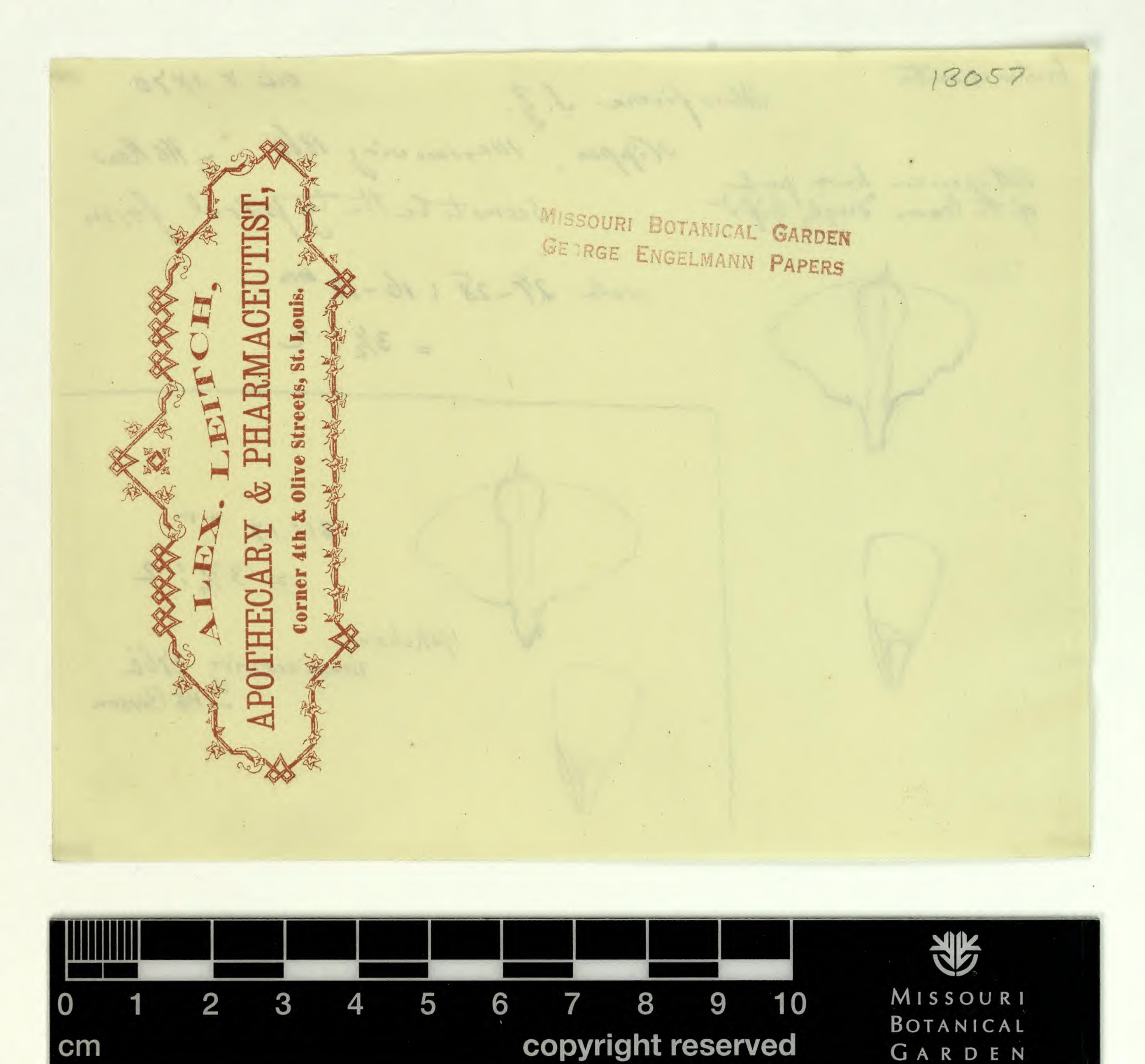
We have not yet learned the fate of the Tennessee bill, imposing a tax upon bachelors. Its enactment into a law certainly could produce no harm, and might result in considerable good were the tax levied increased ten or twenty fold. If every marriageable man was compelled to annually pay into the general fund a sufficient sum to maintain a marriageable woman, there would very soon be less talk about the American stock running out. We merely make the suggestion for the benefit of our State Legislators.

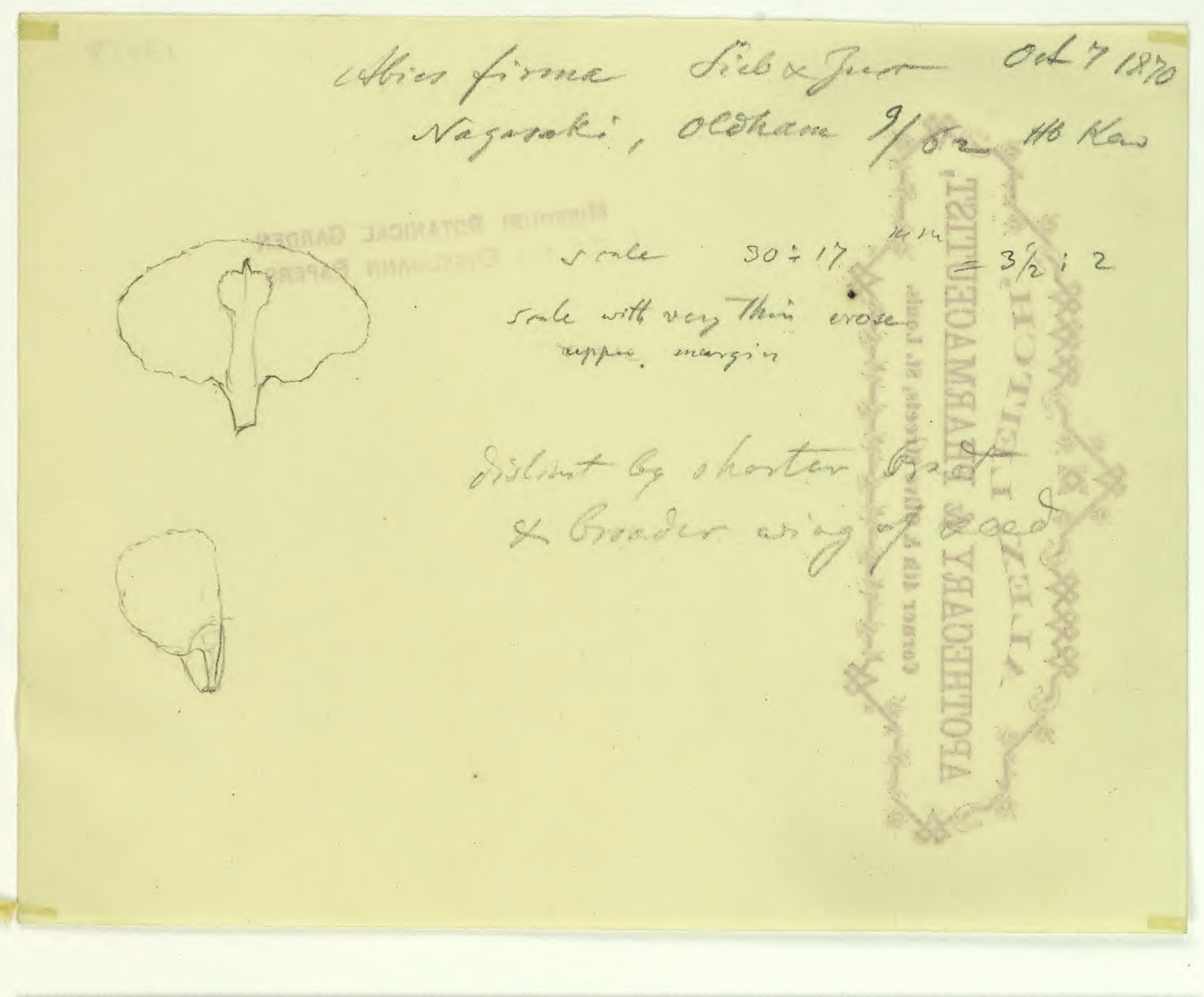


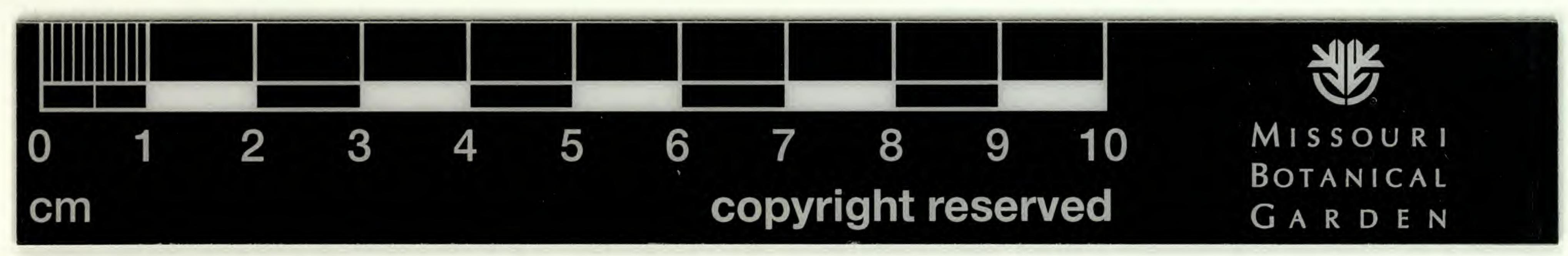






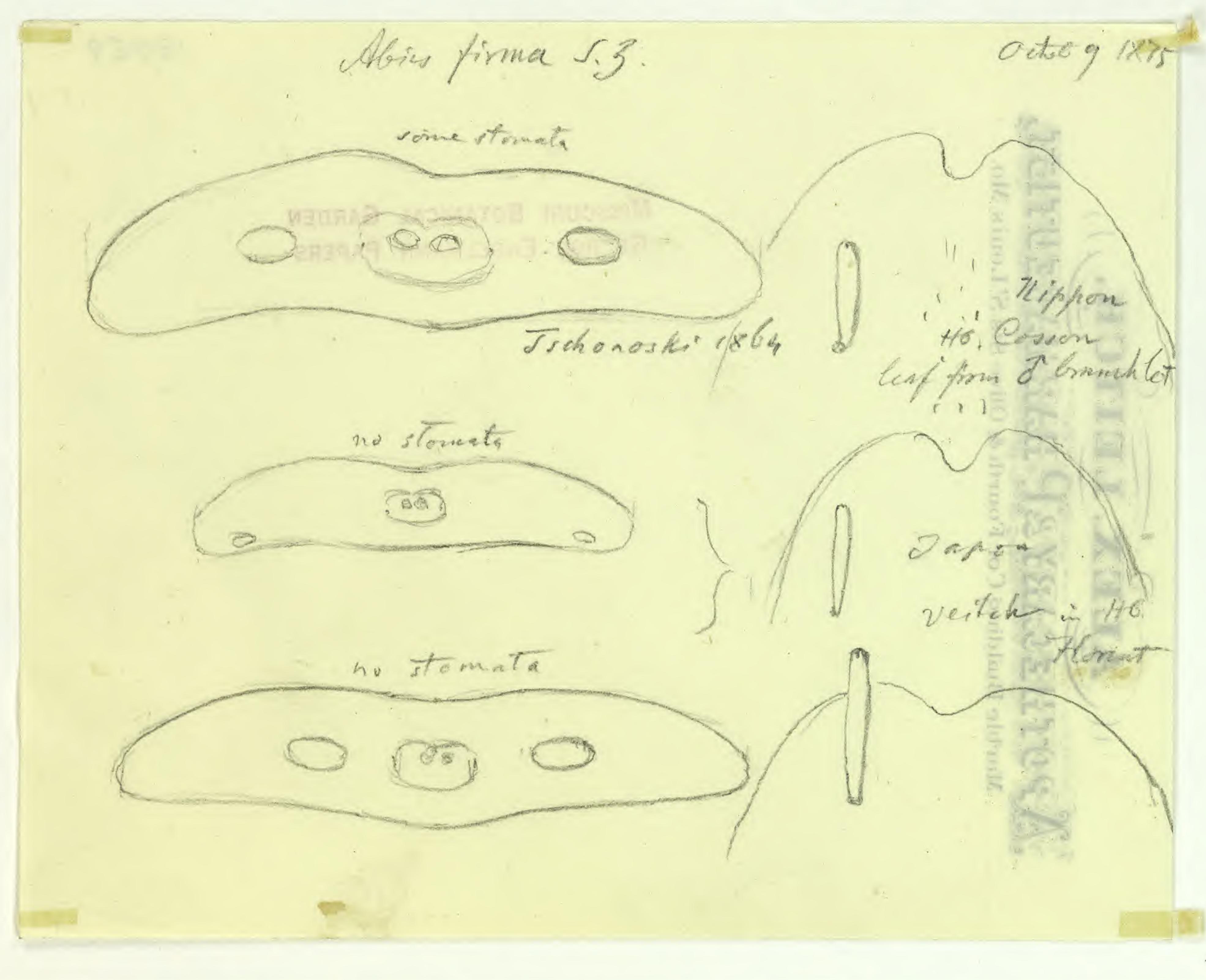




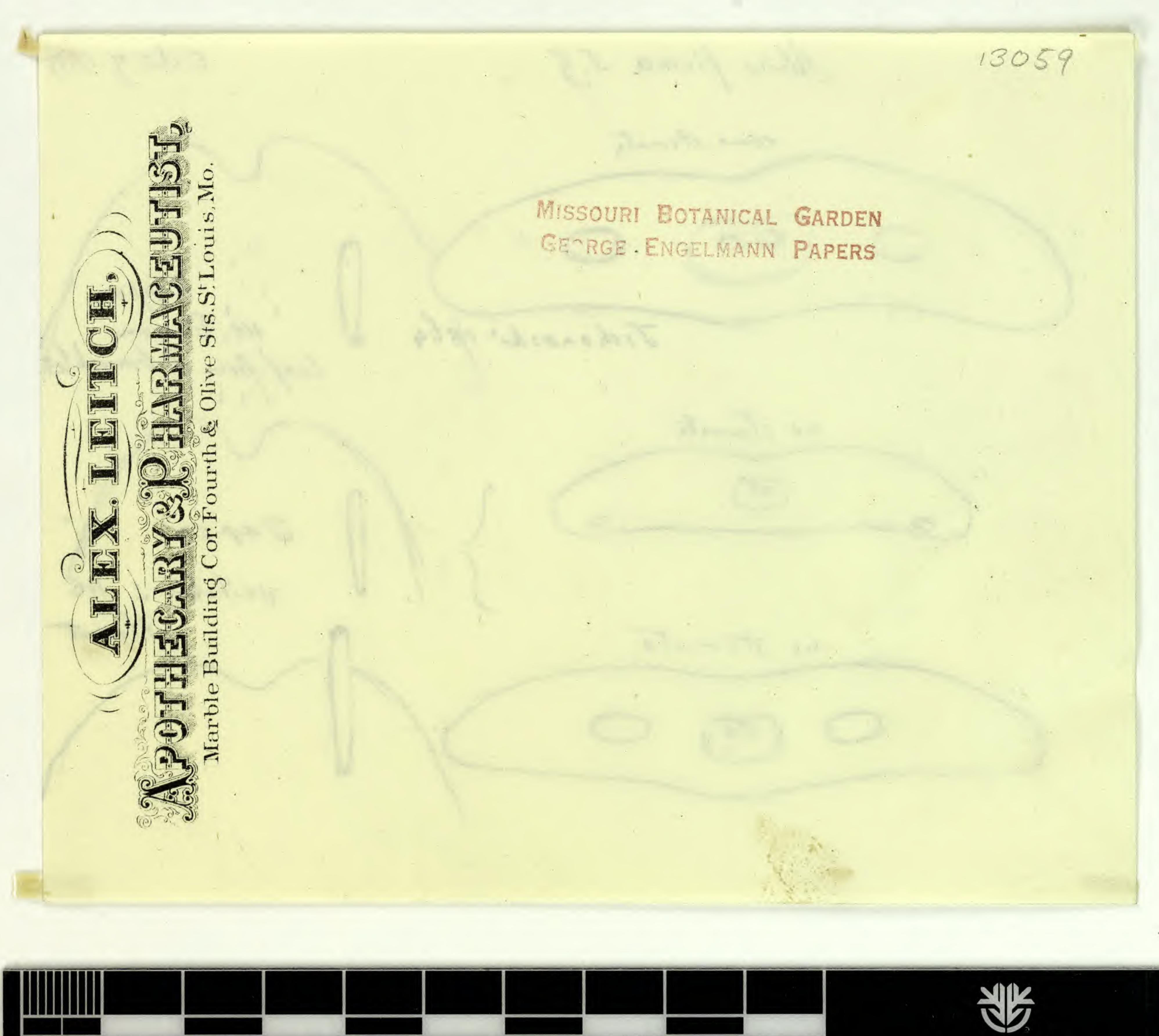




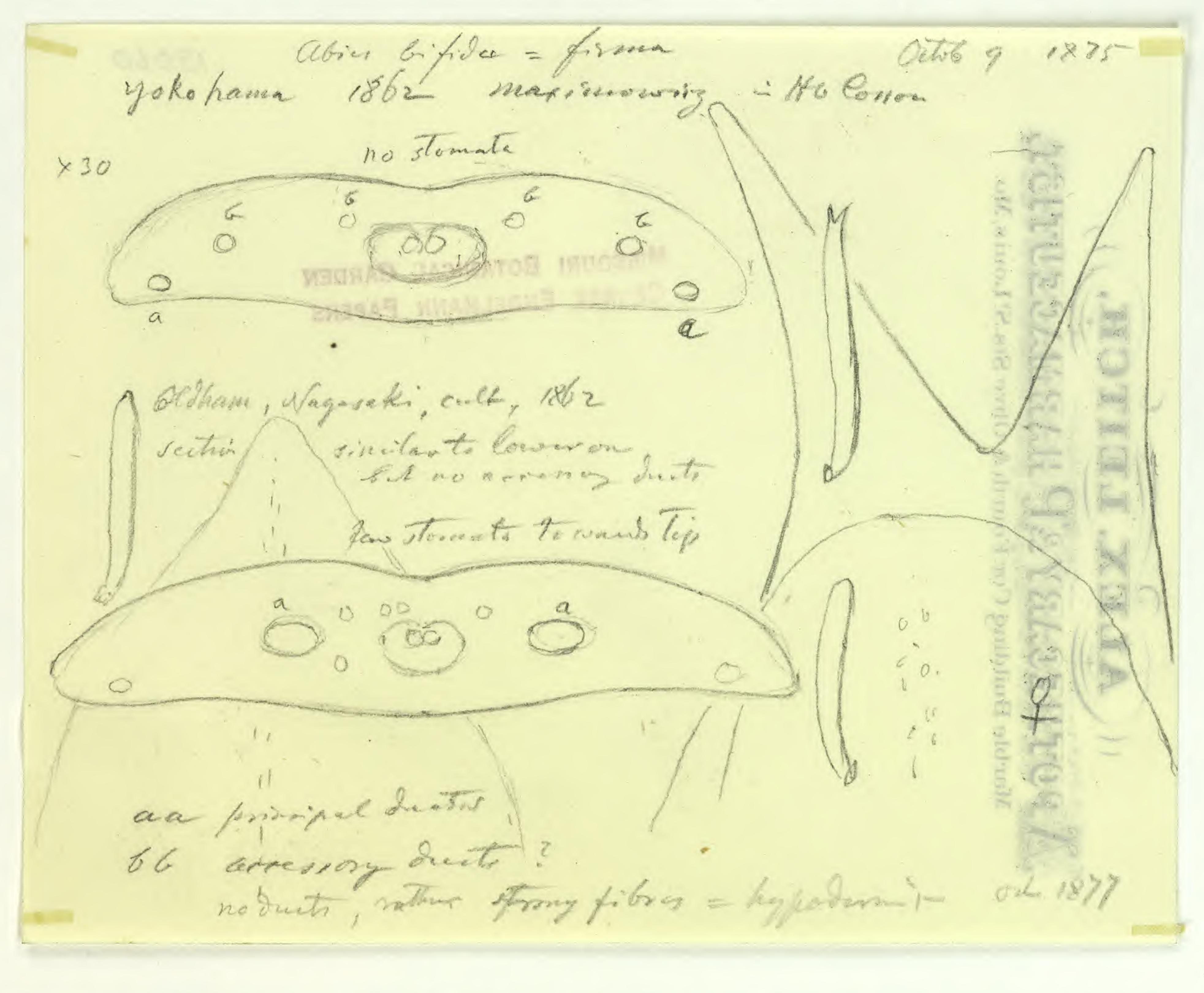




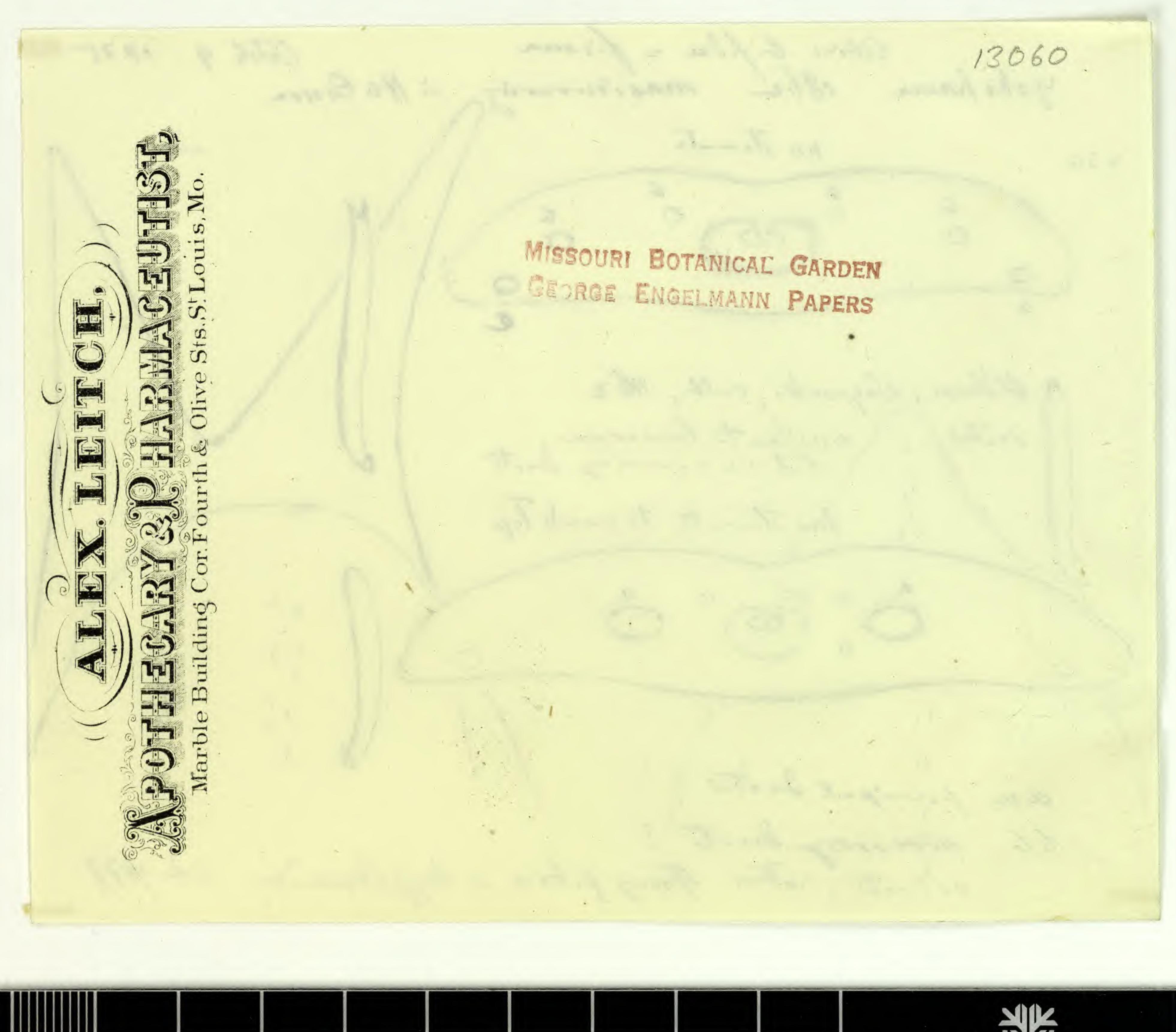




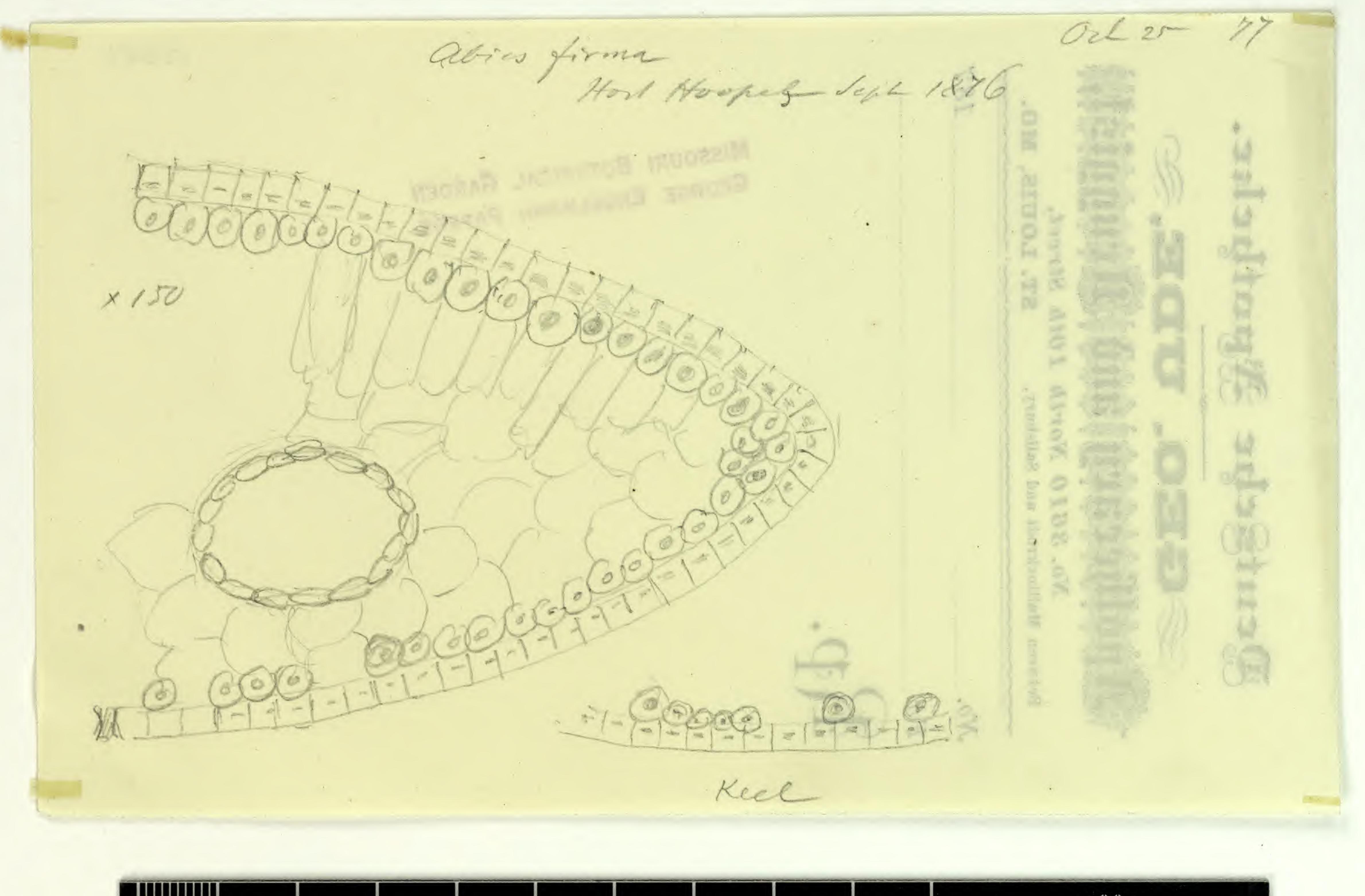




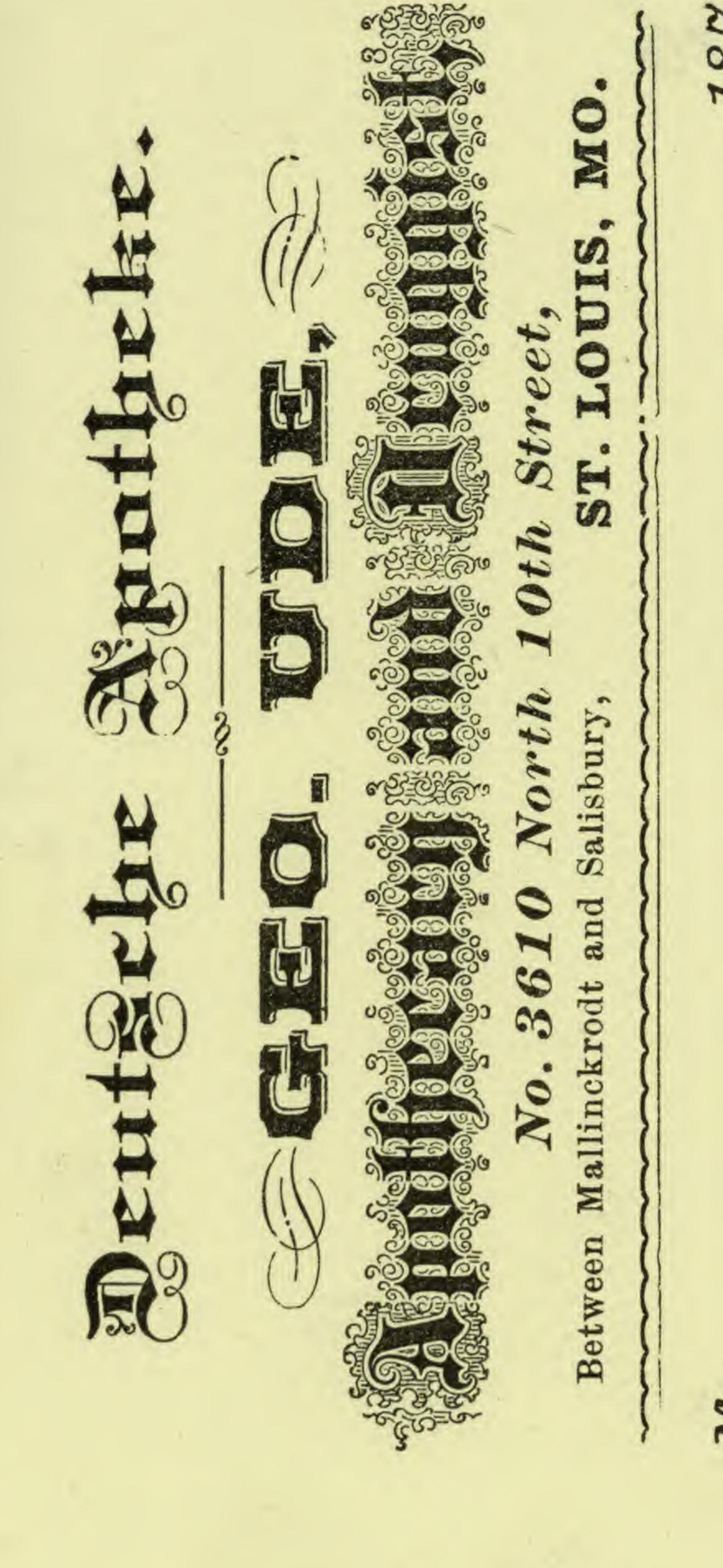


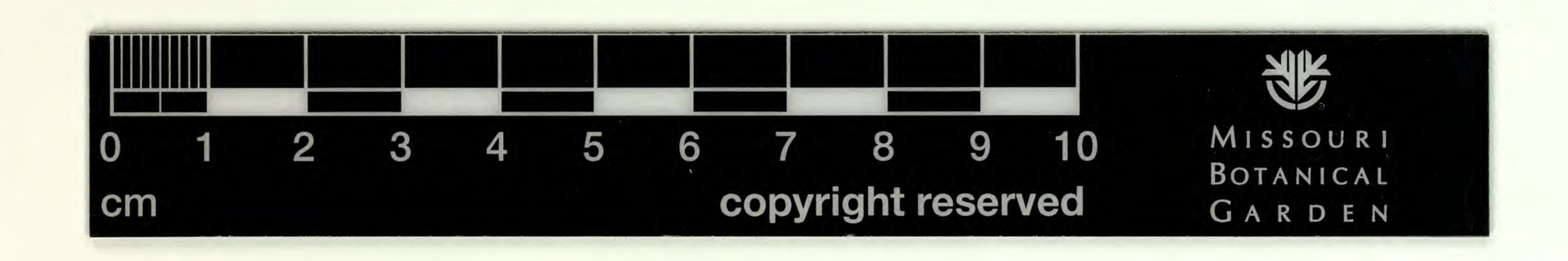


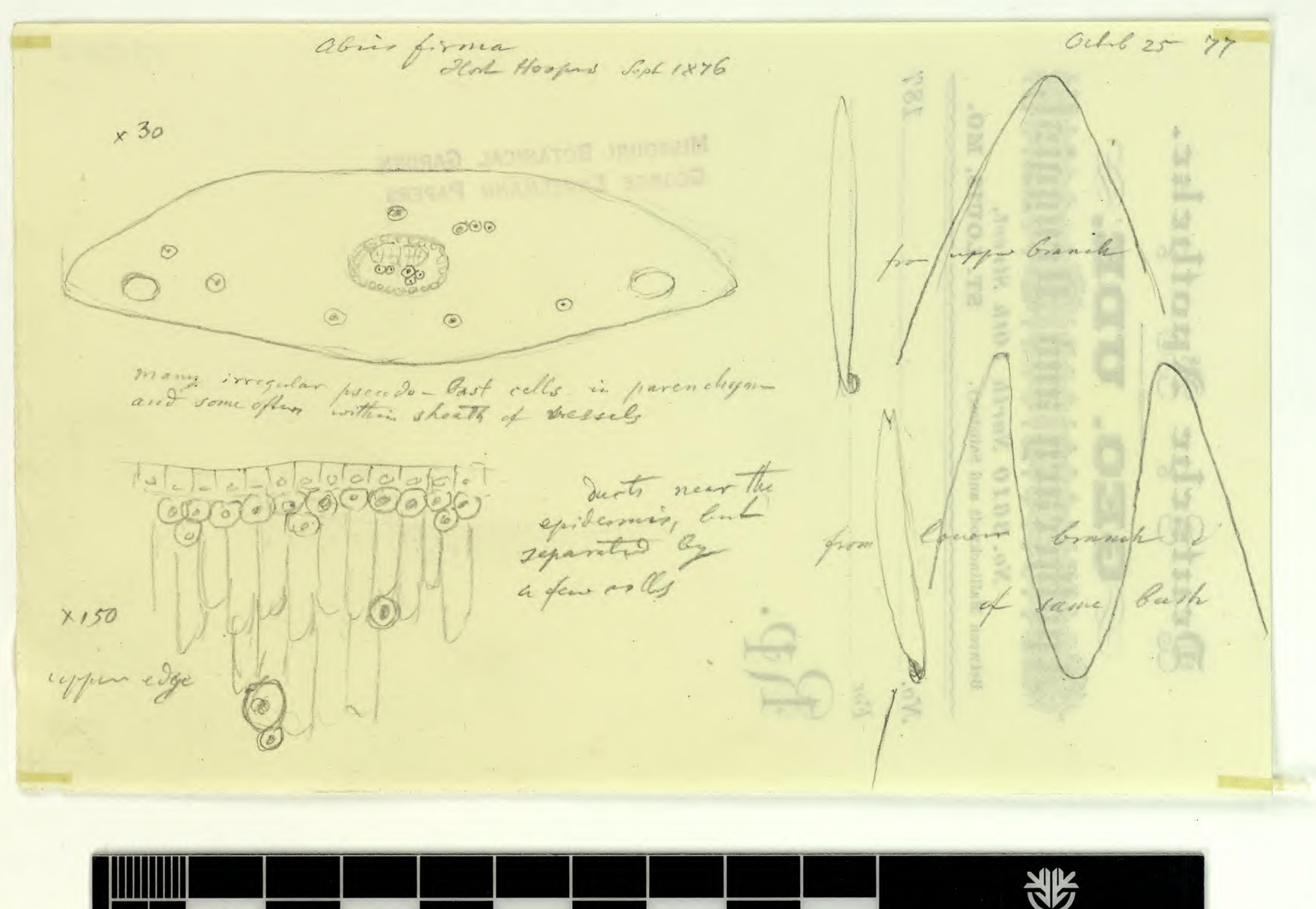


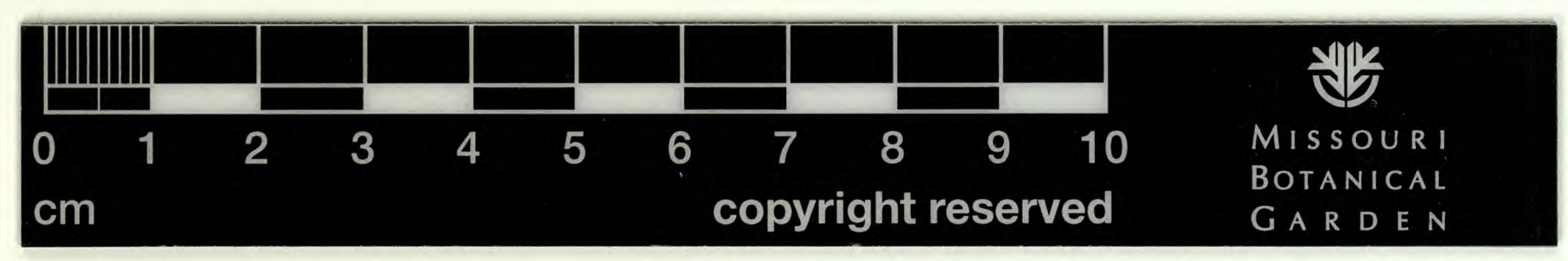


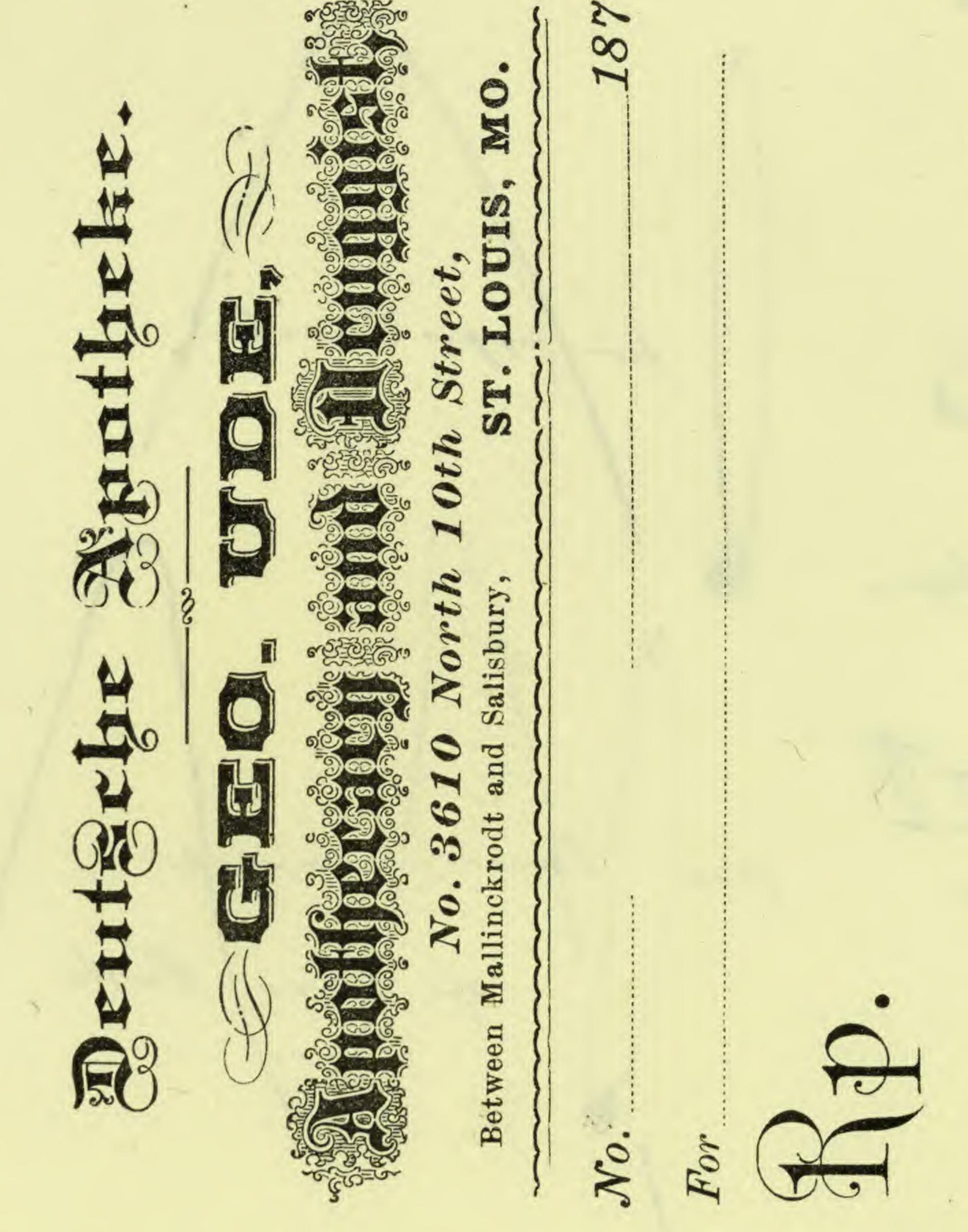


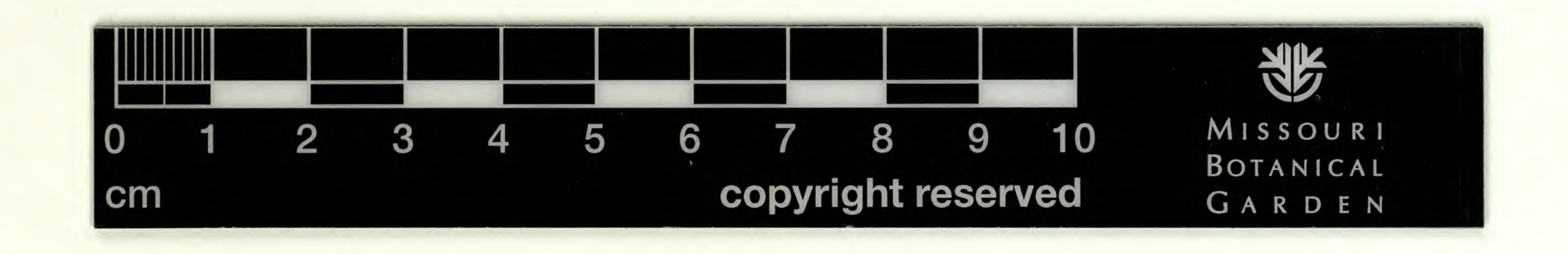




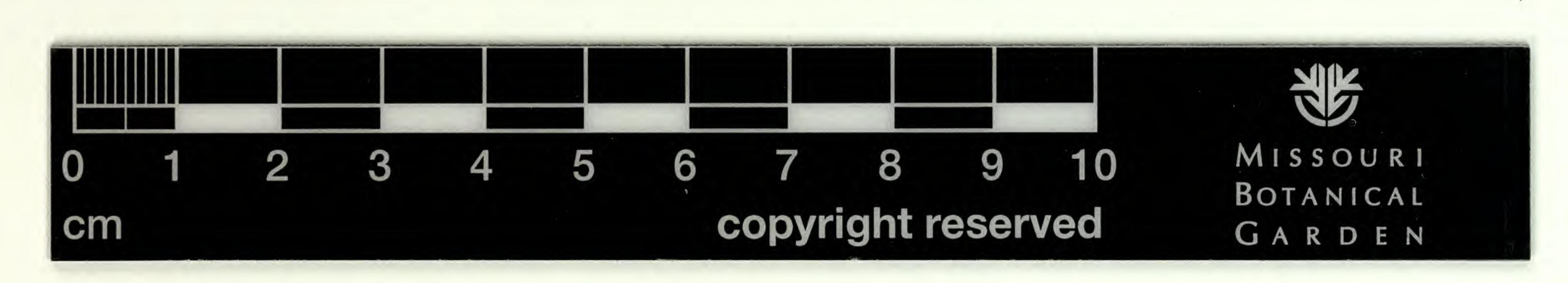


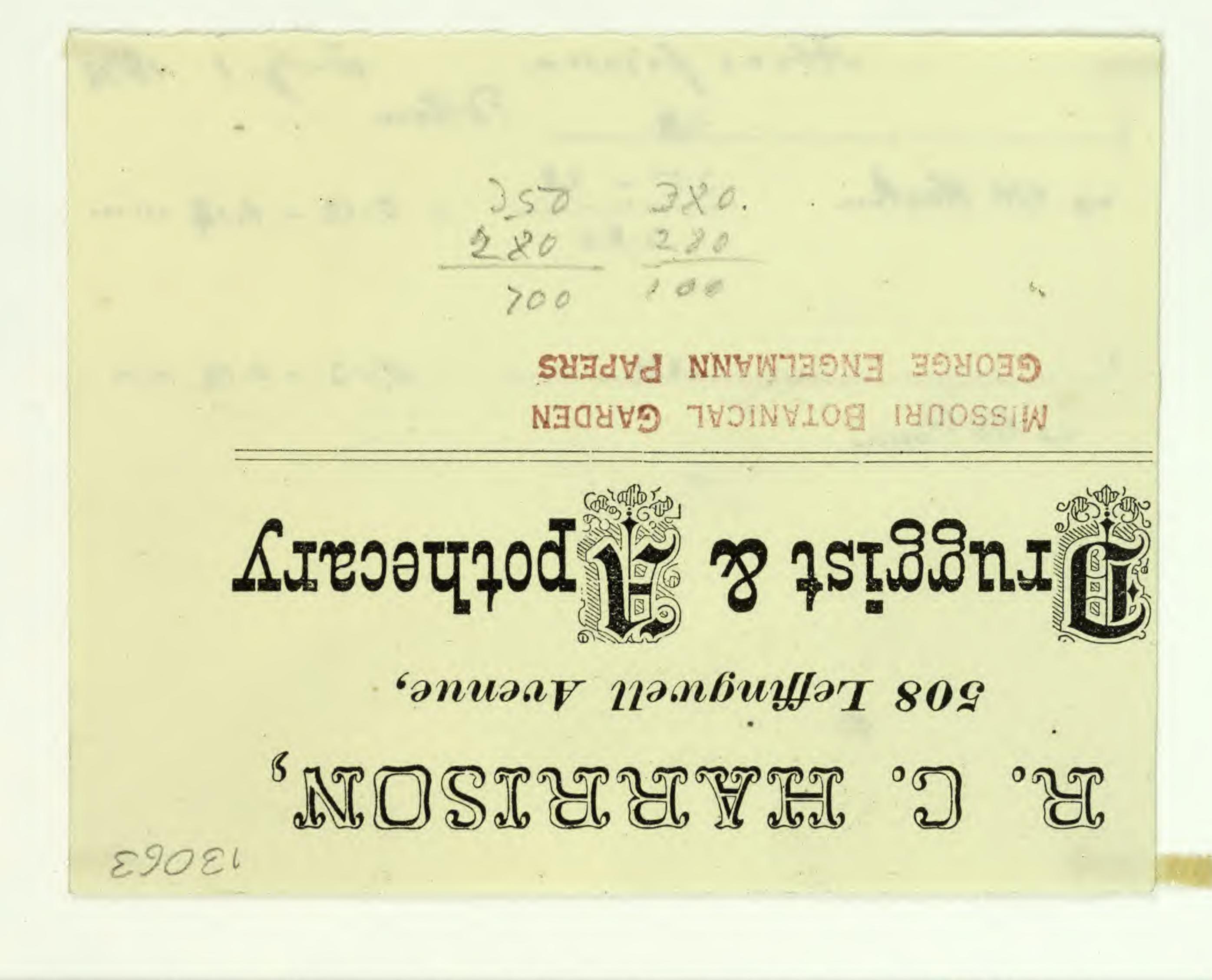


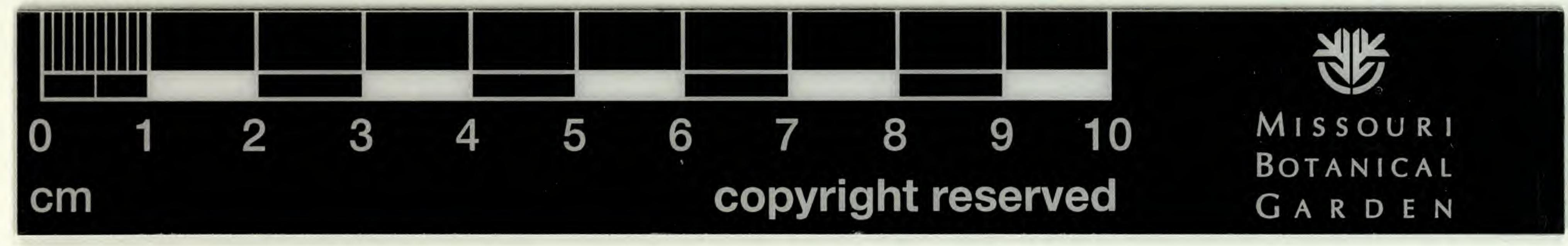


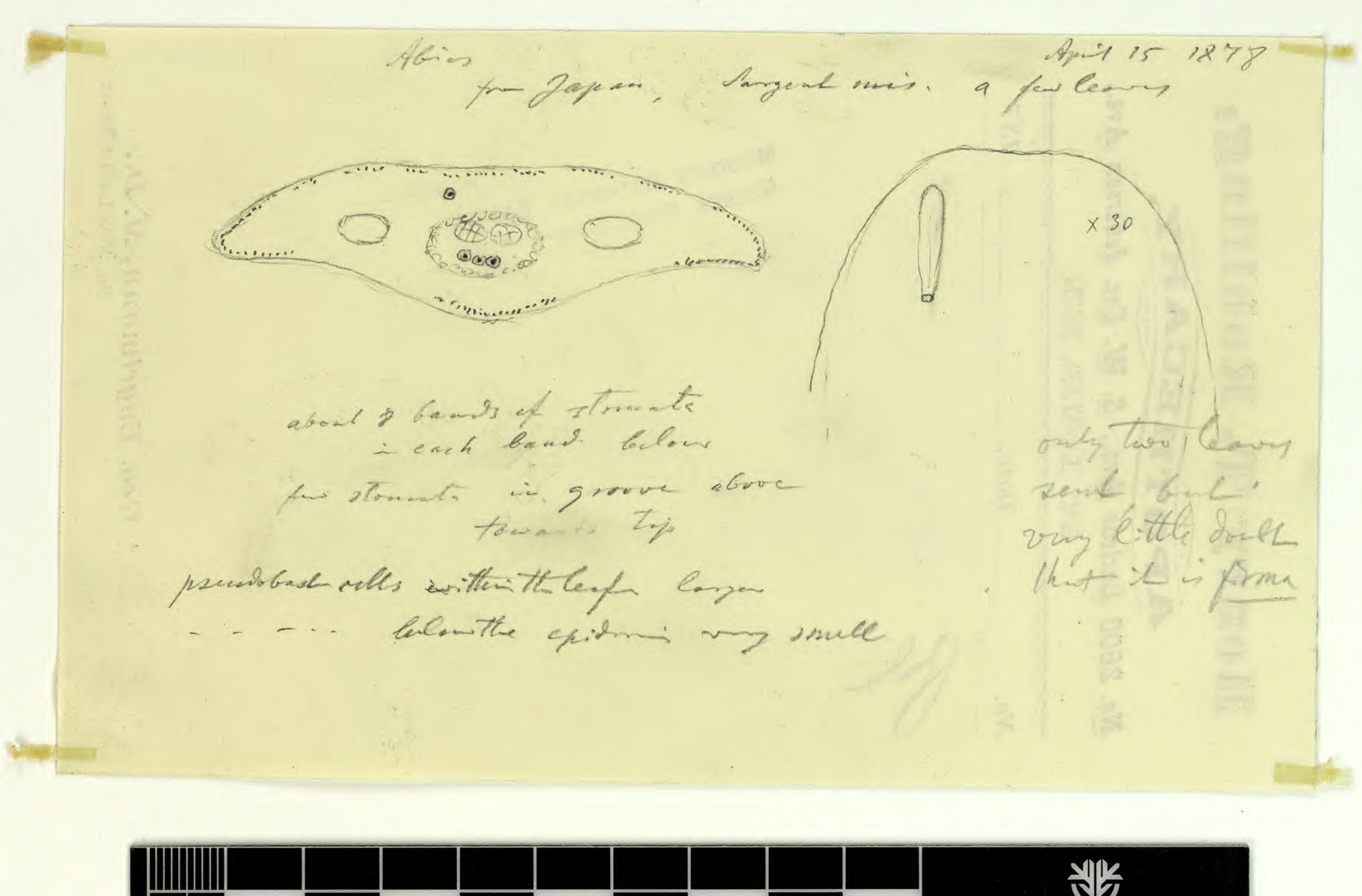


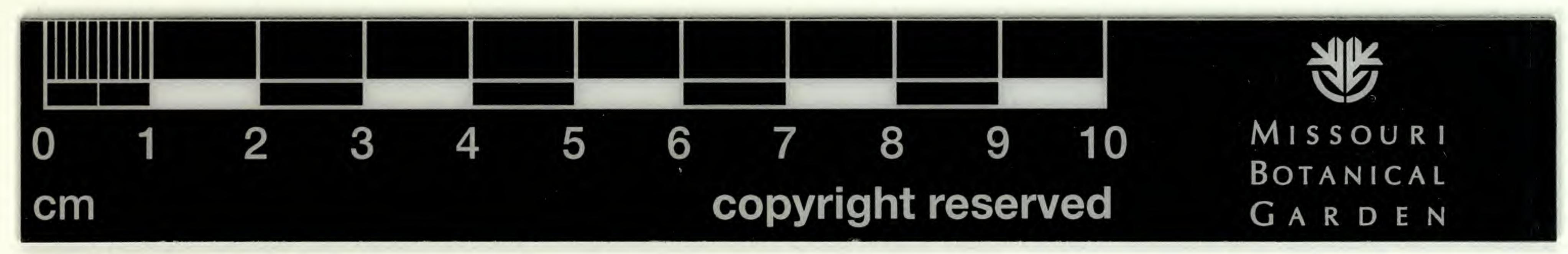
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Editorial.

please correct the reference in t 2" should read "figure 11." In t copies of Dr. Boisliniere's article, the correction has been made ". Plate i, figure 2 will reader page 414. Erratum.

ORTUARY STATISTICS.

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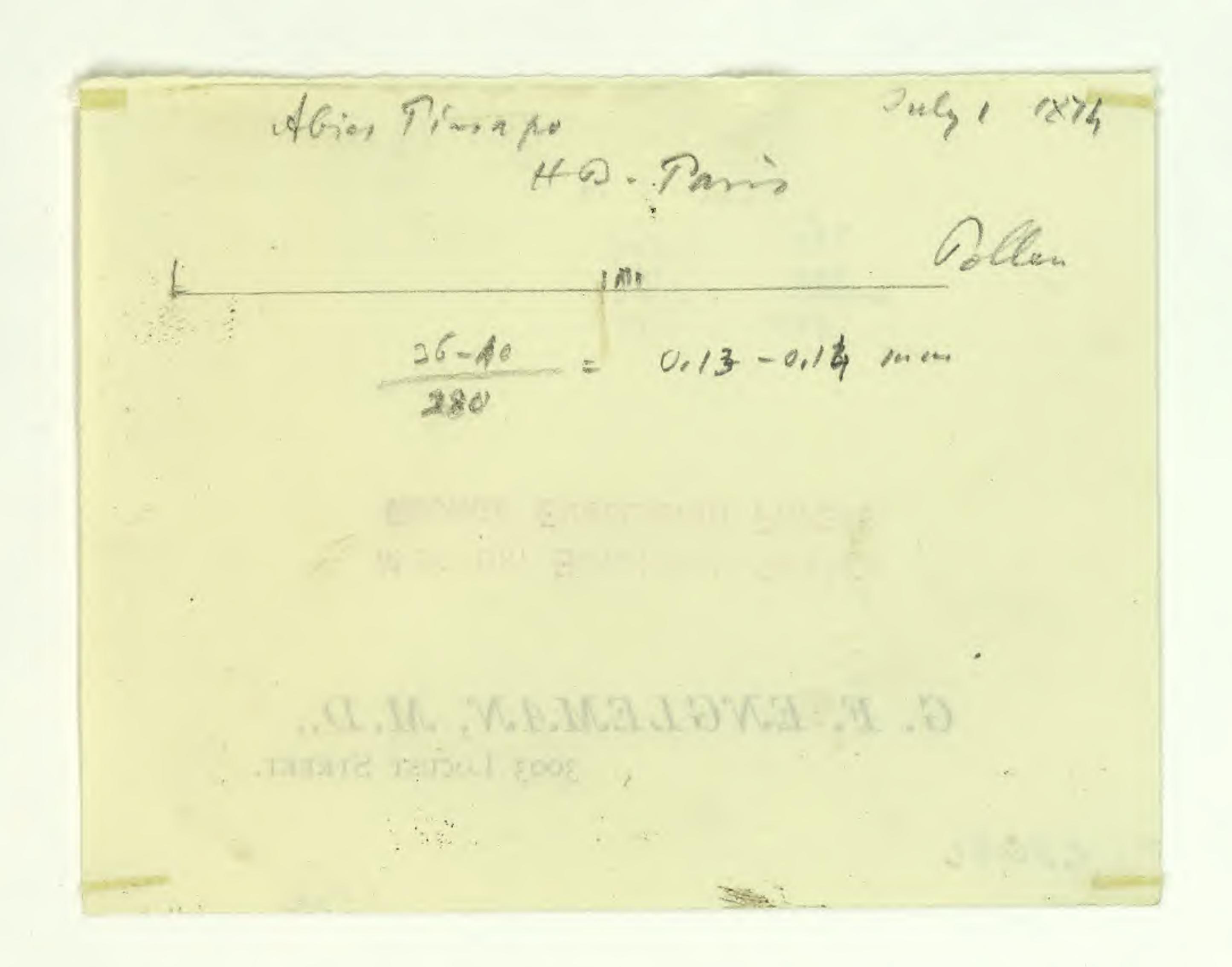
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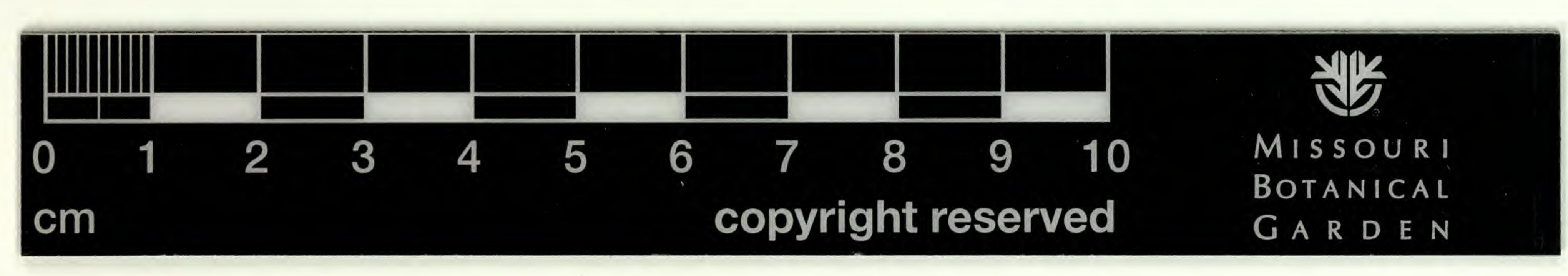
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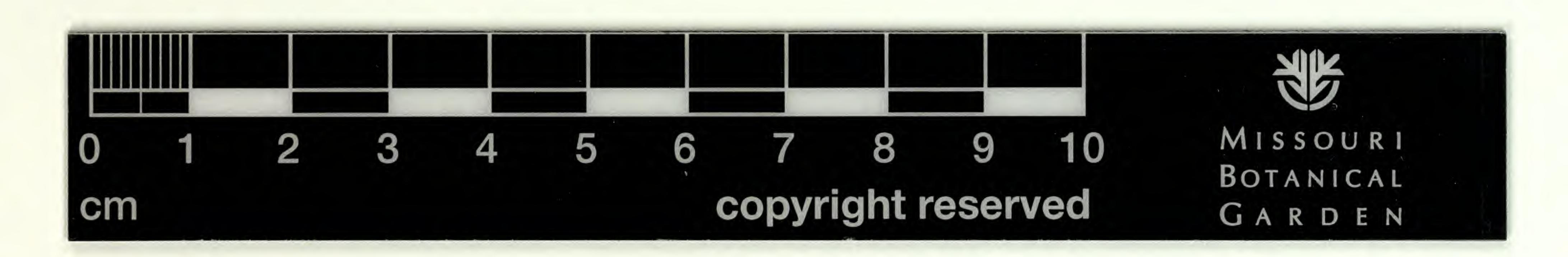


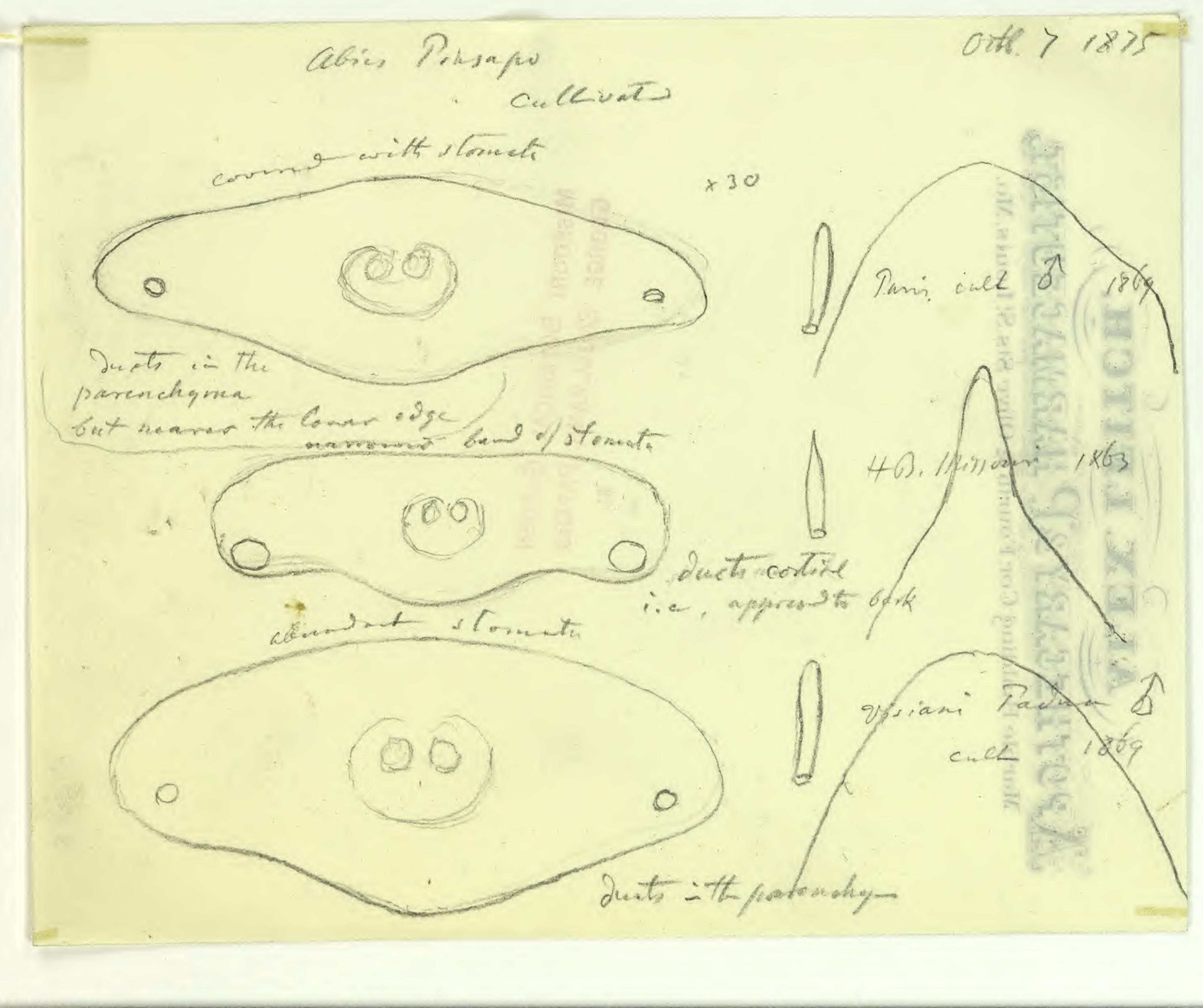
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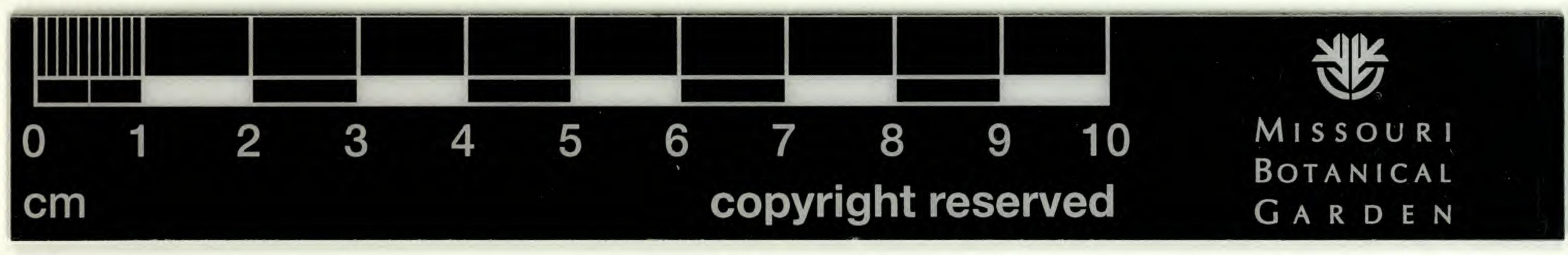
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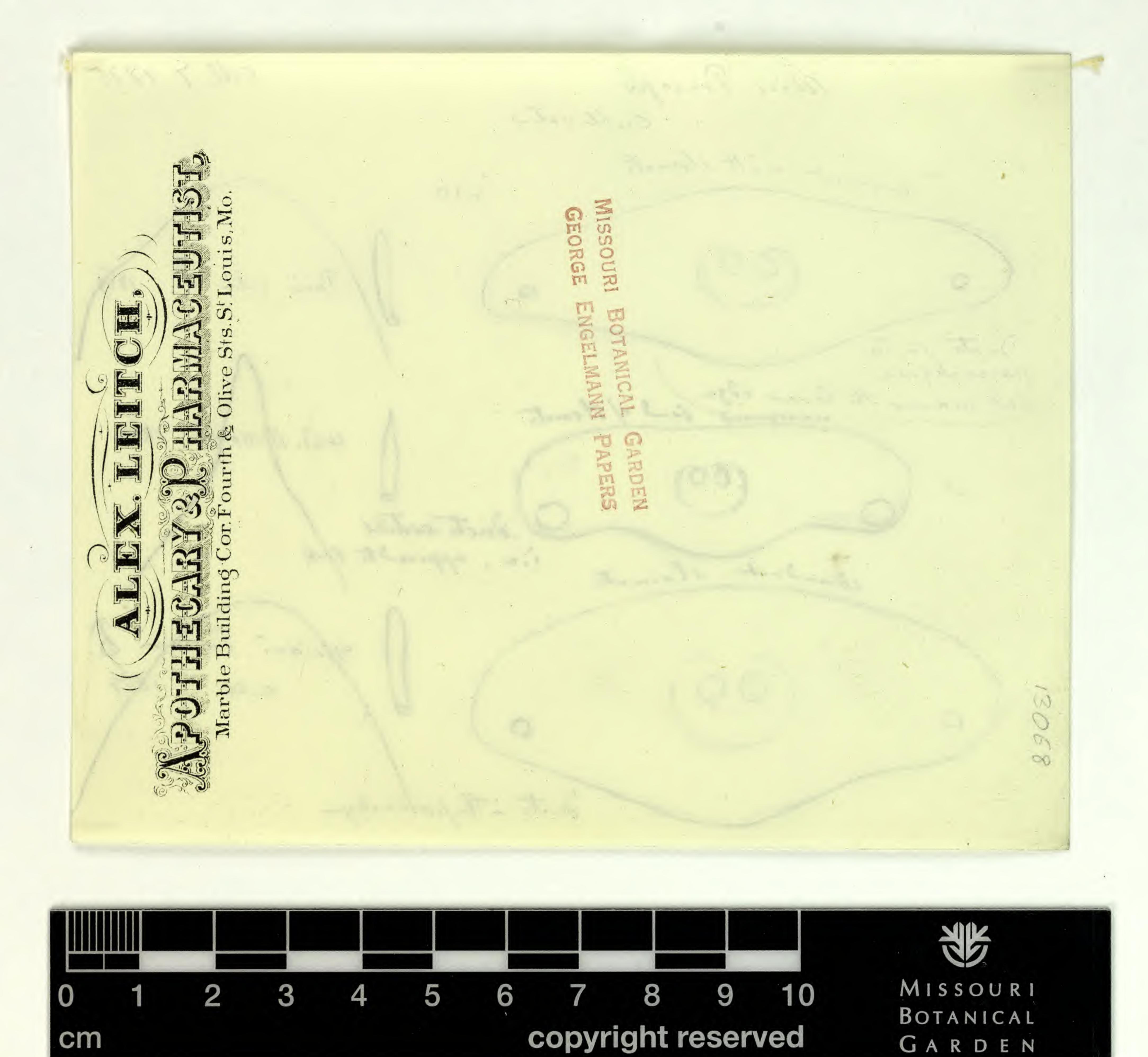
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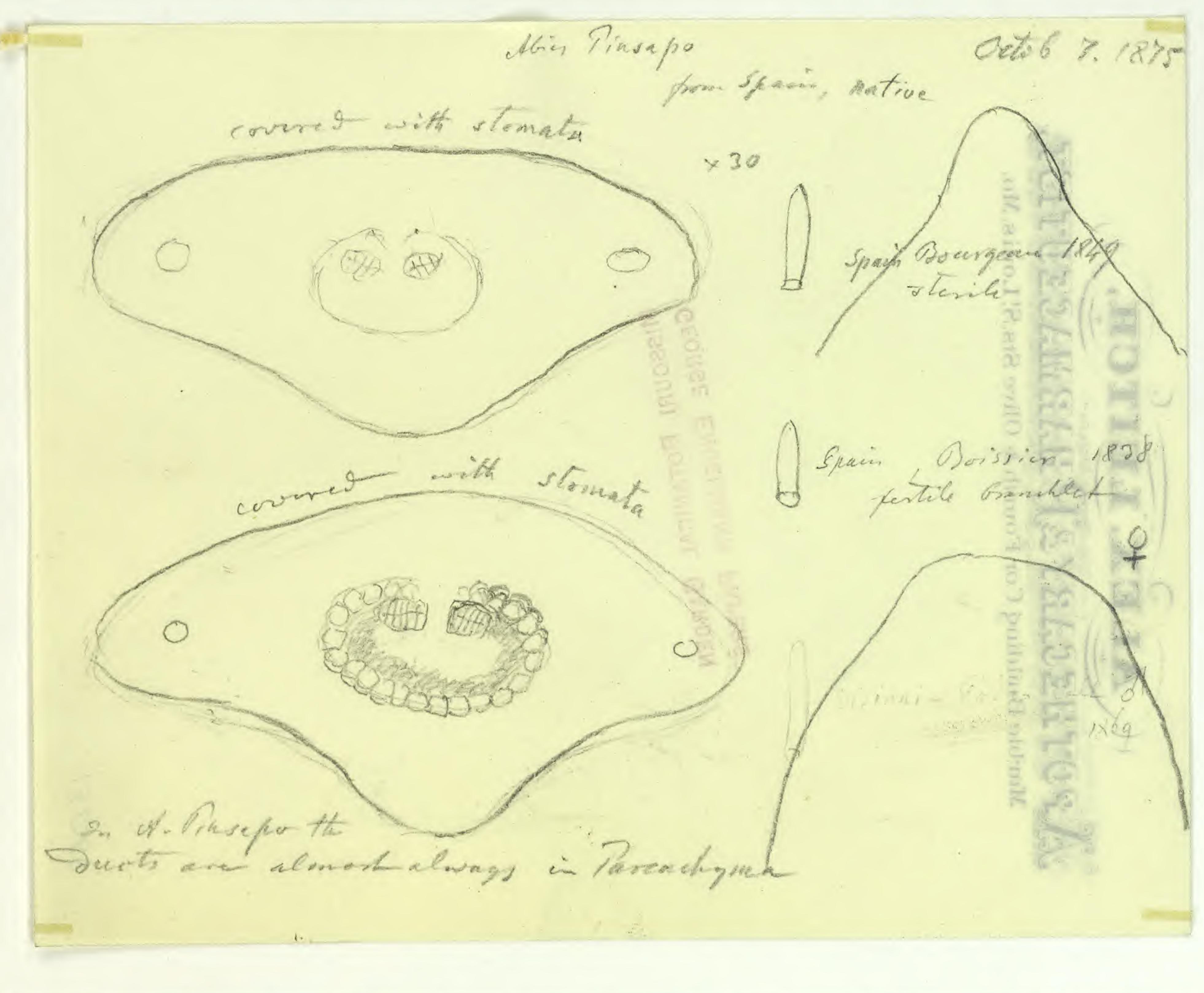
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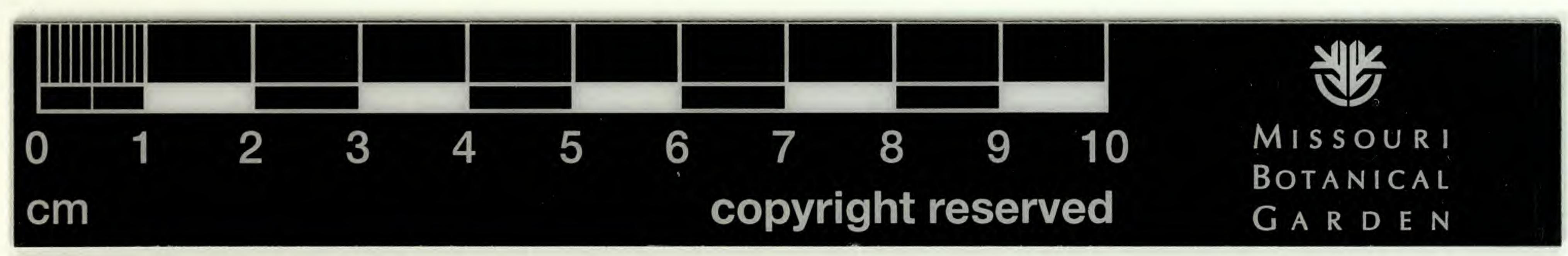


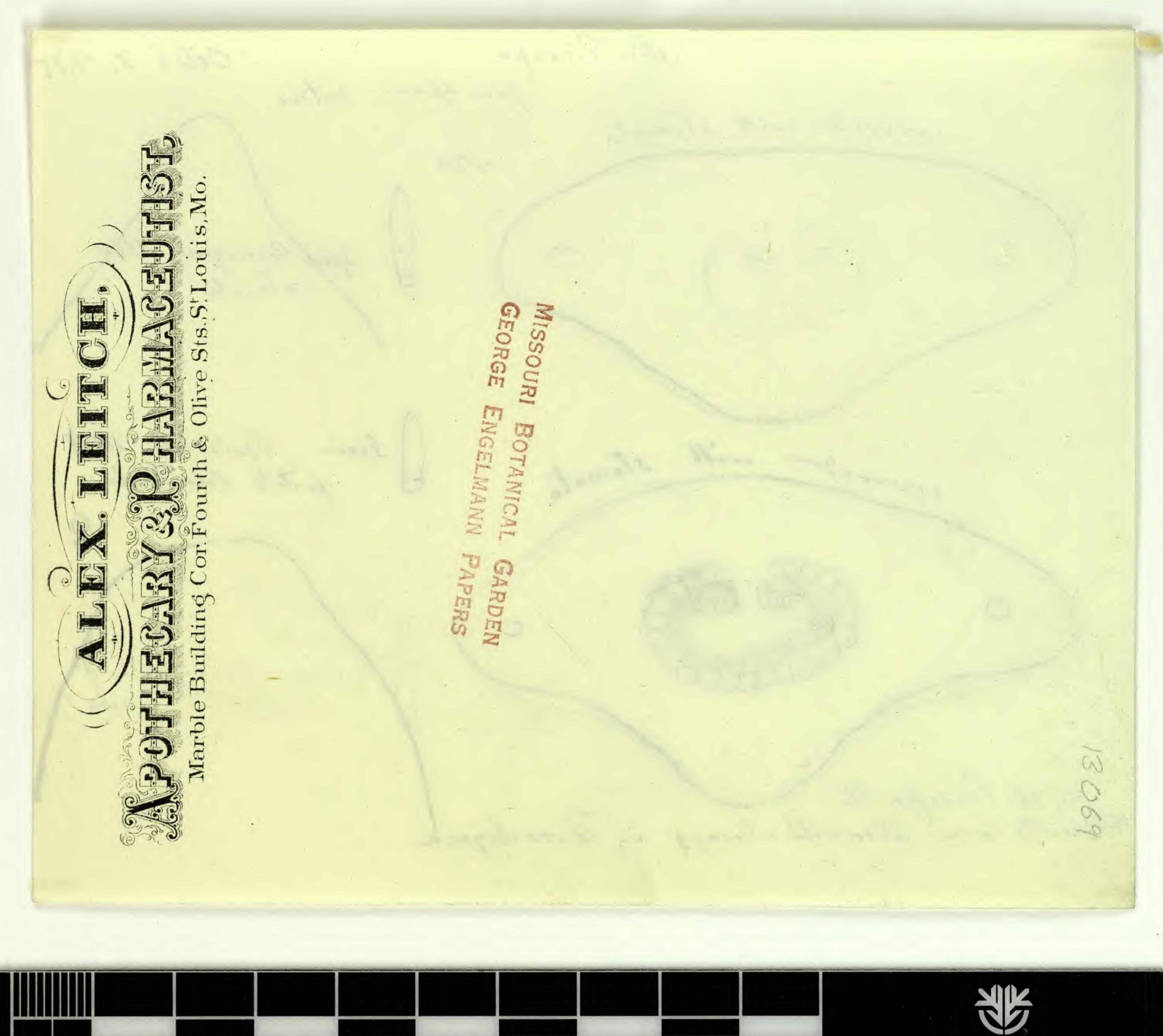






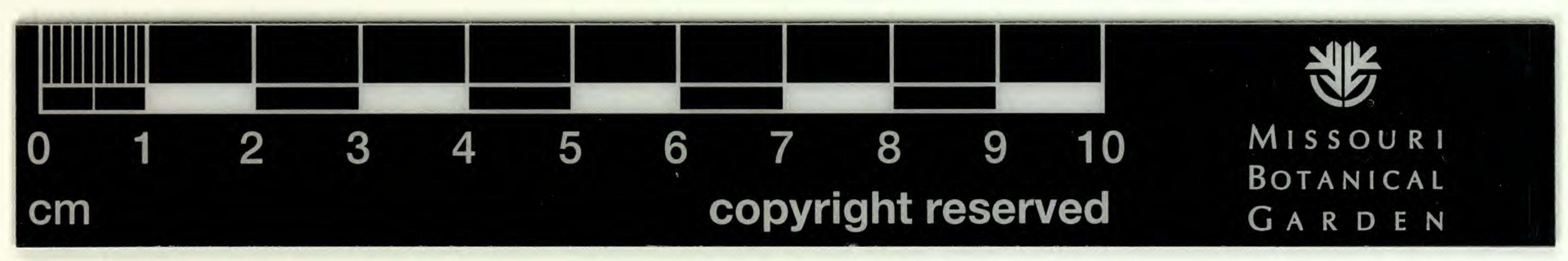


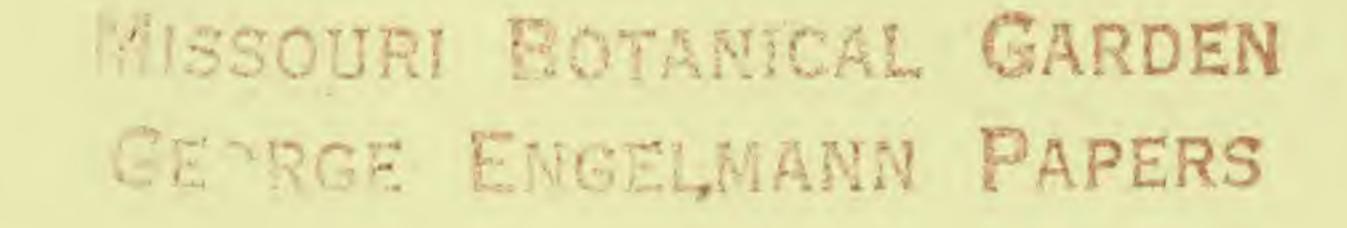




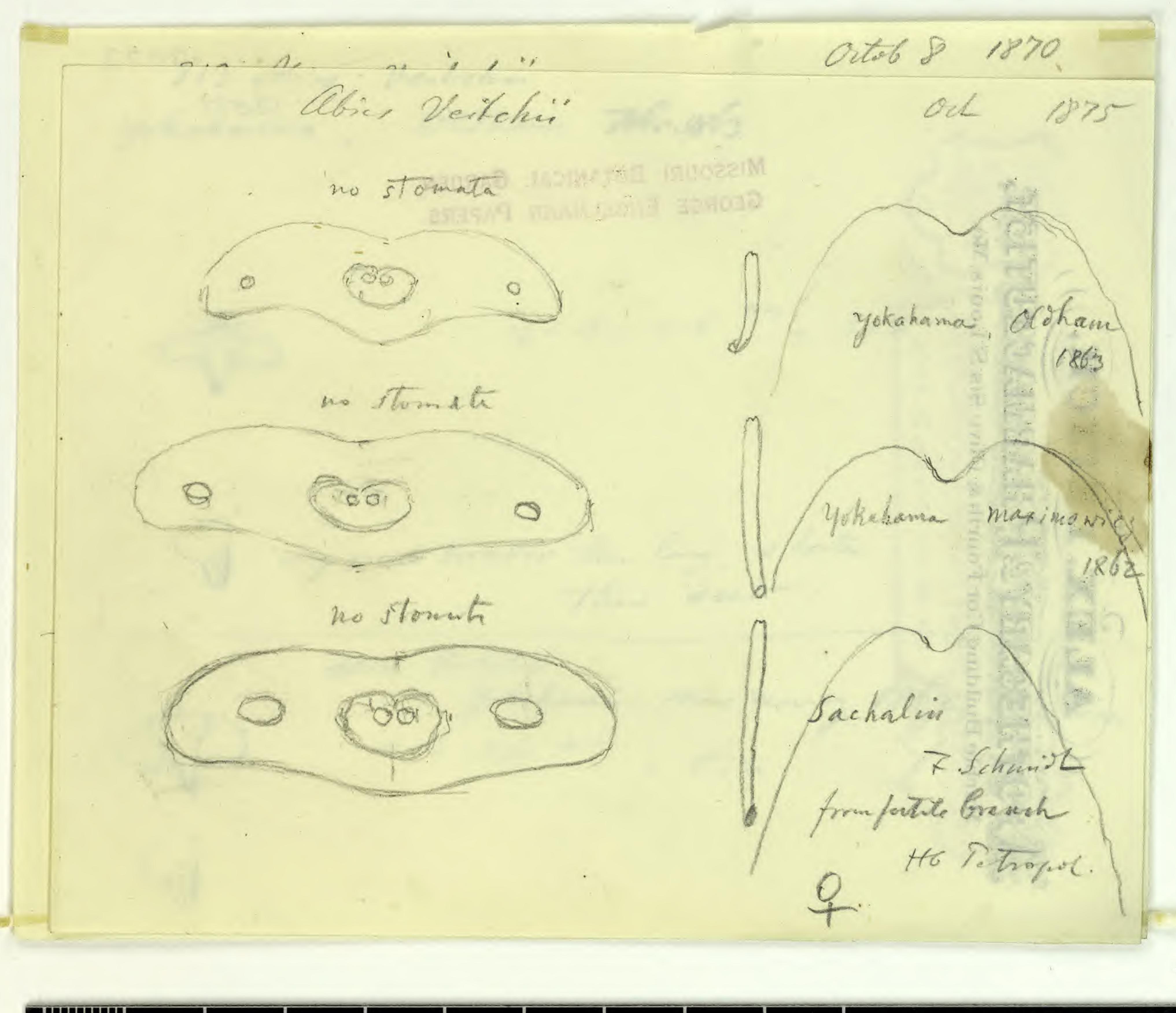


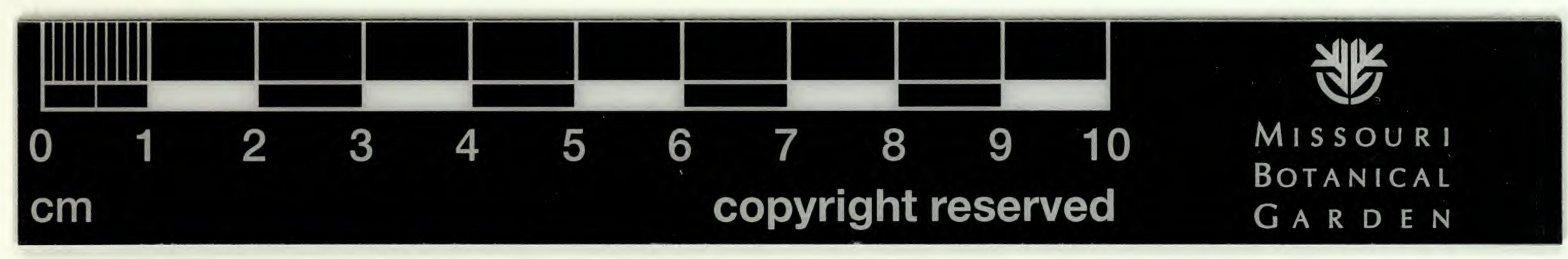
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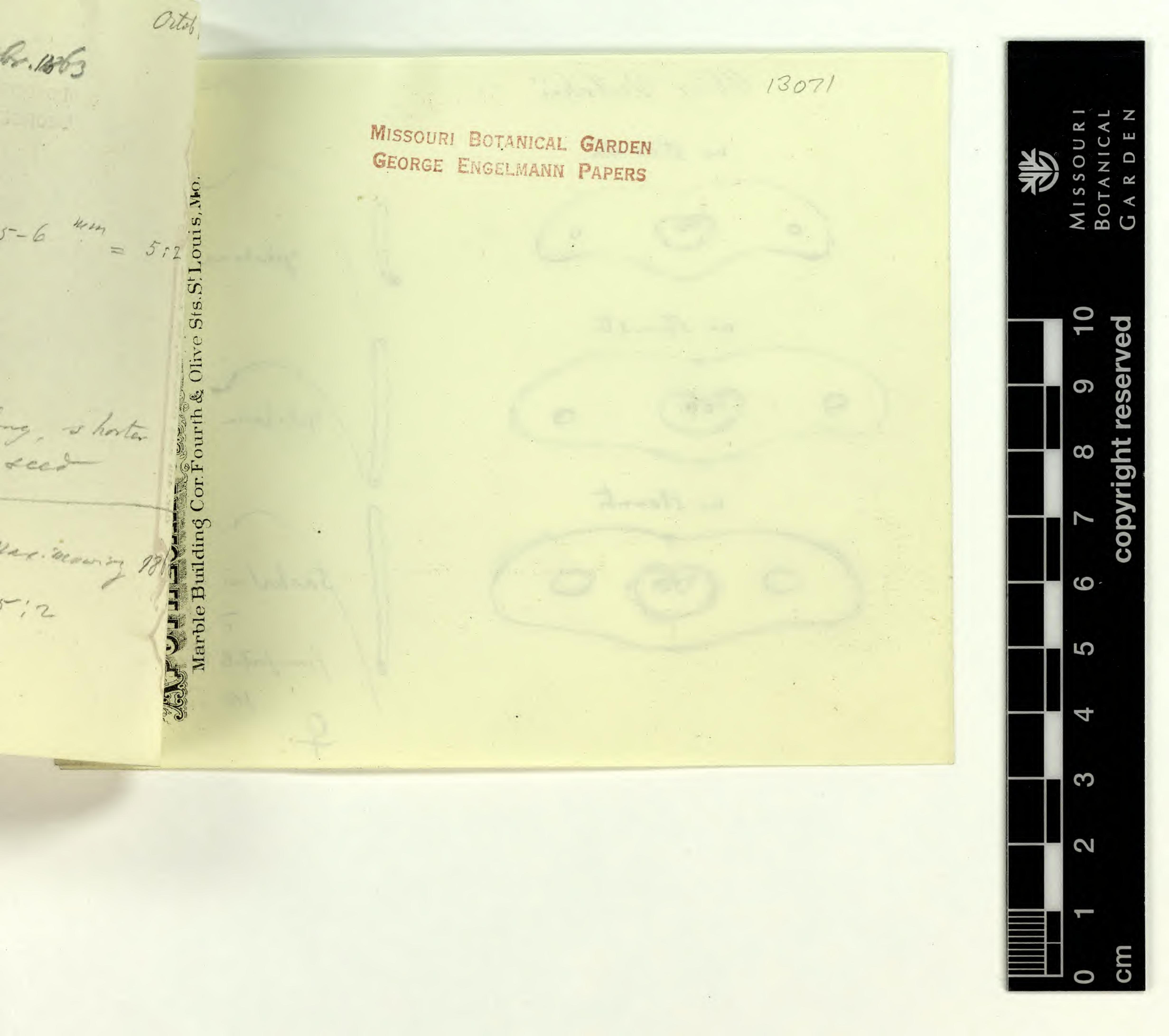


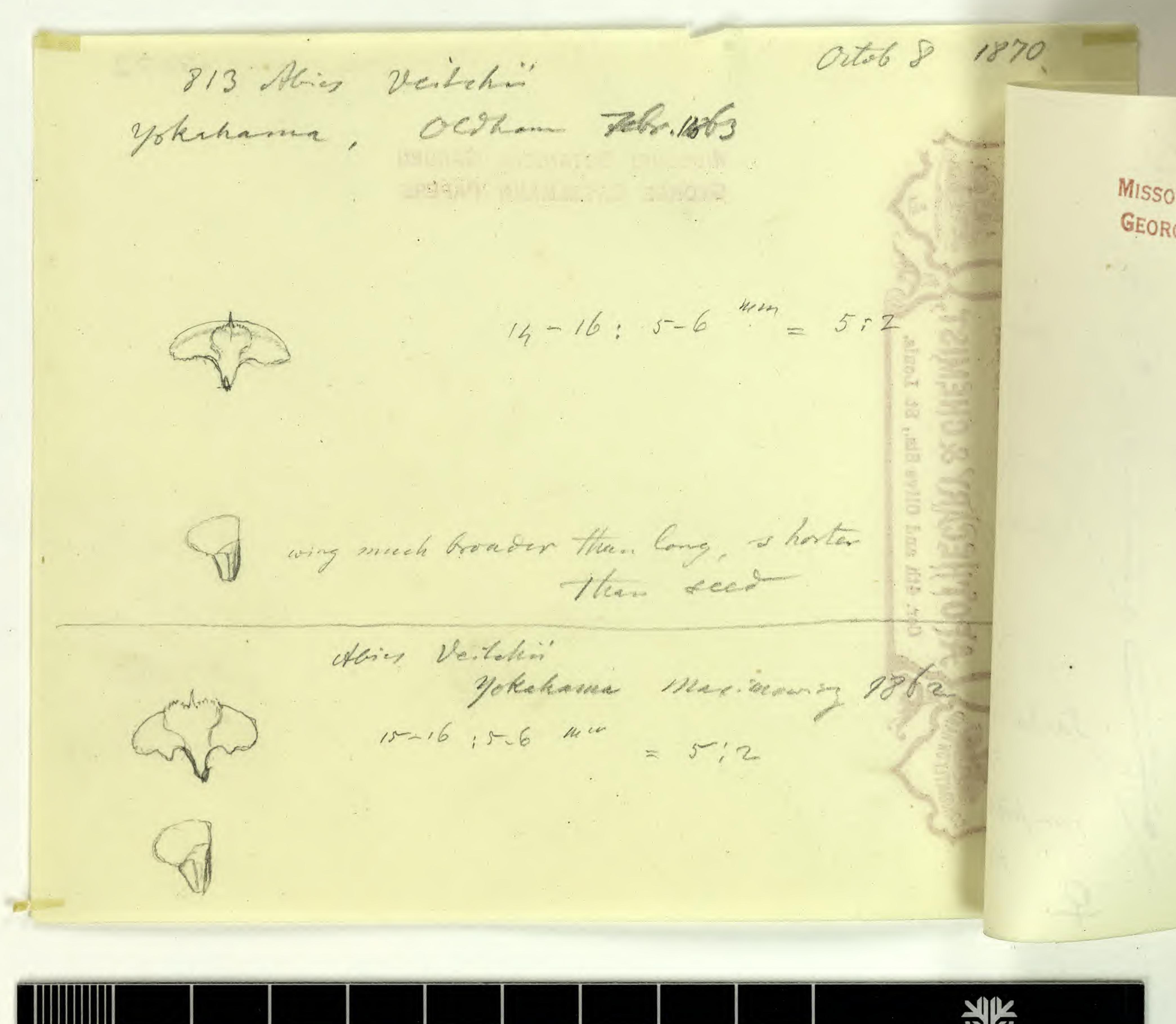


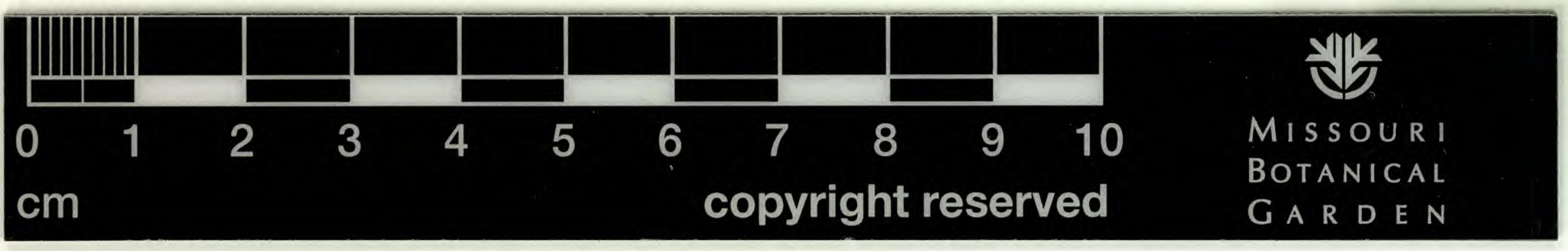


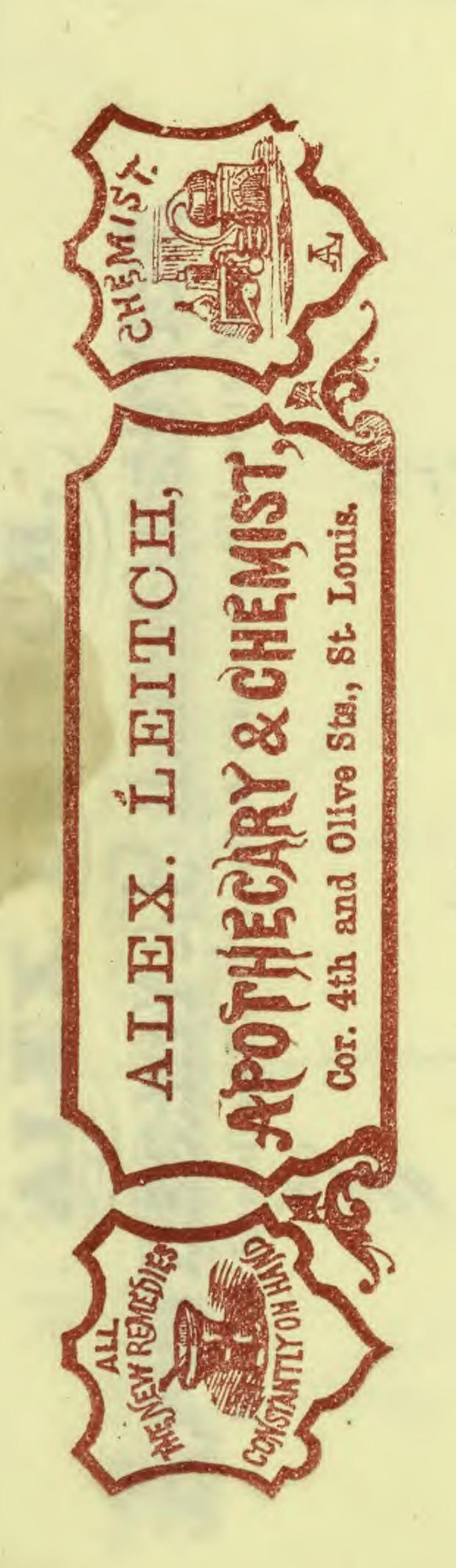


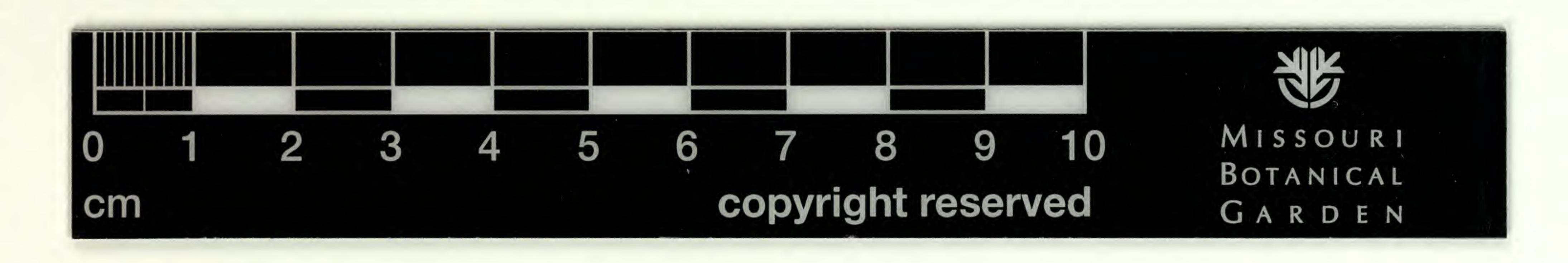


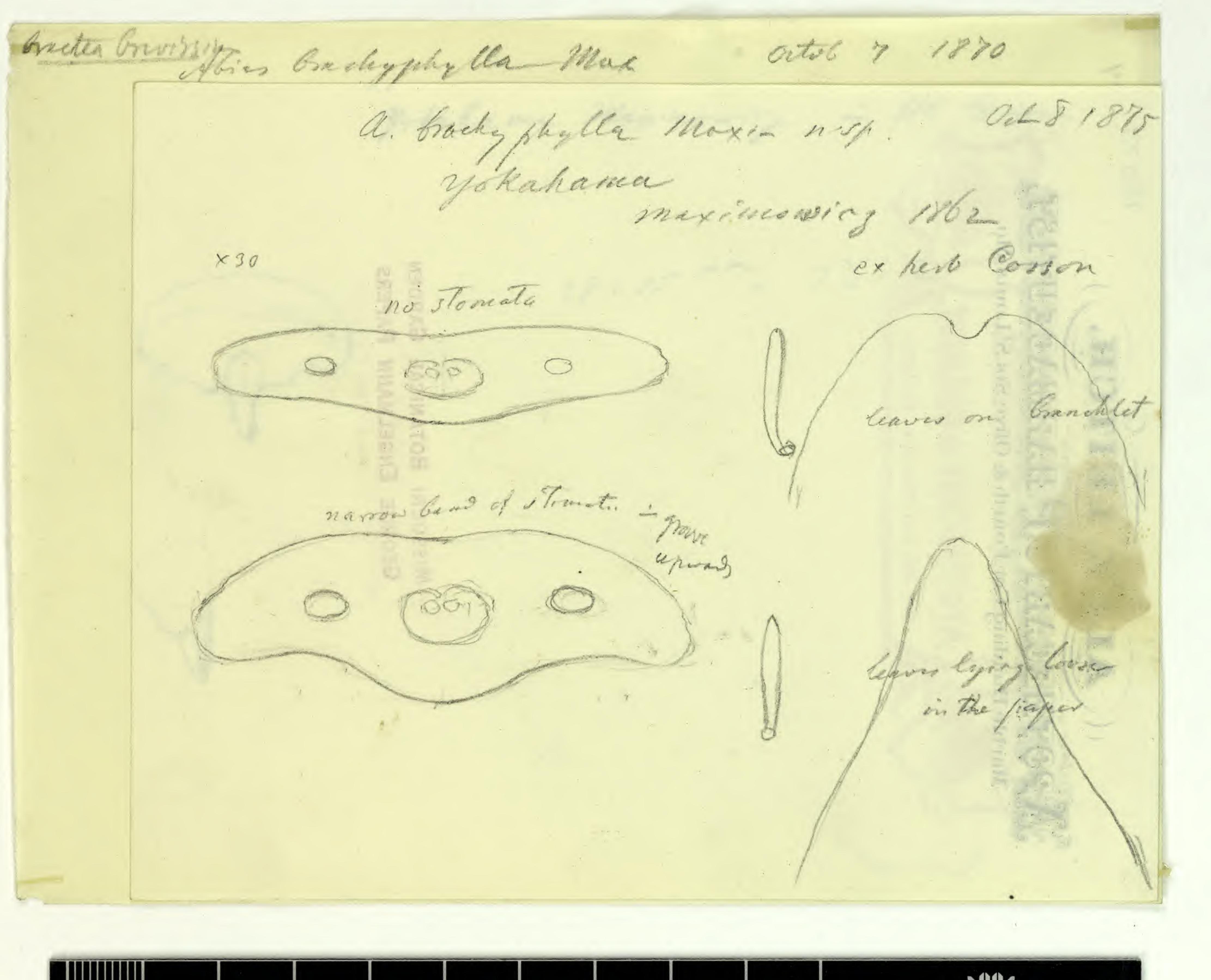


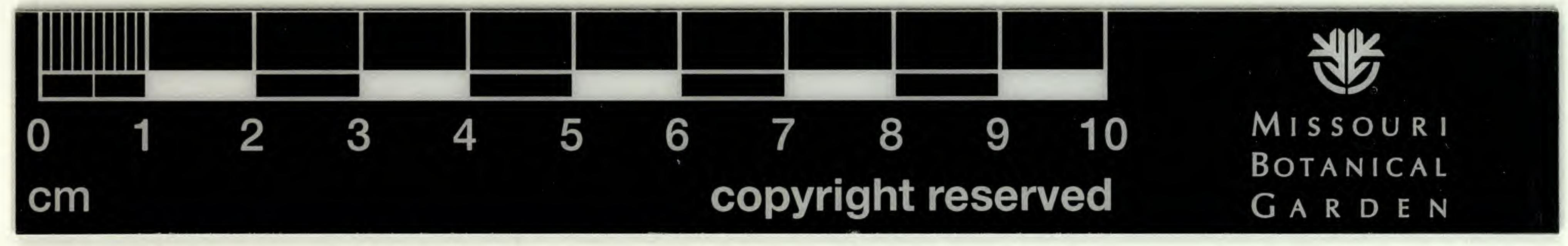


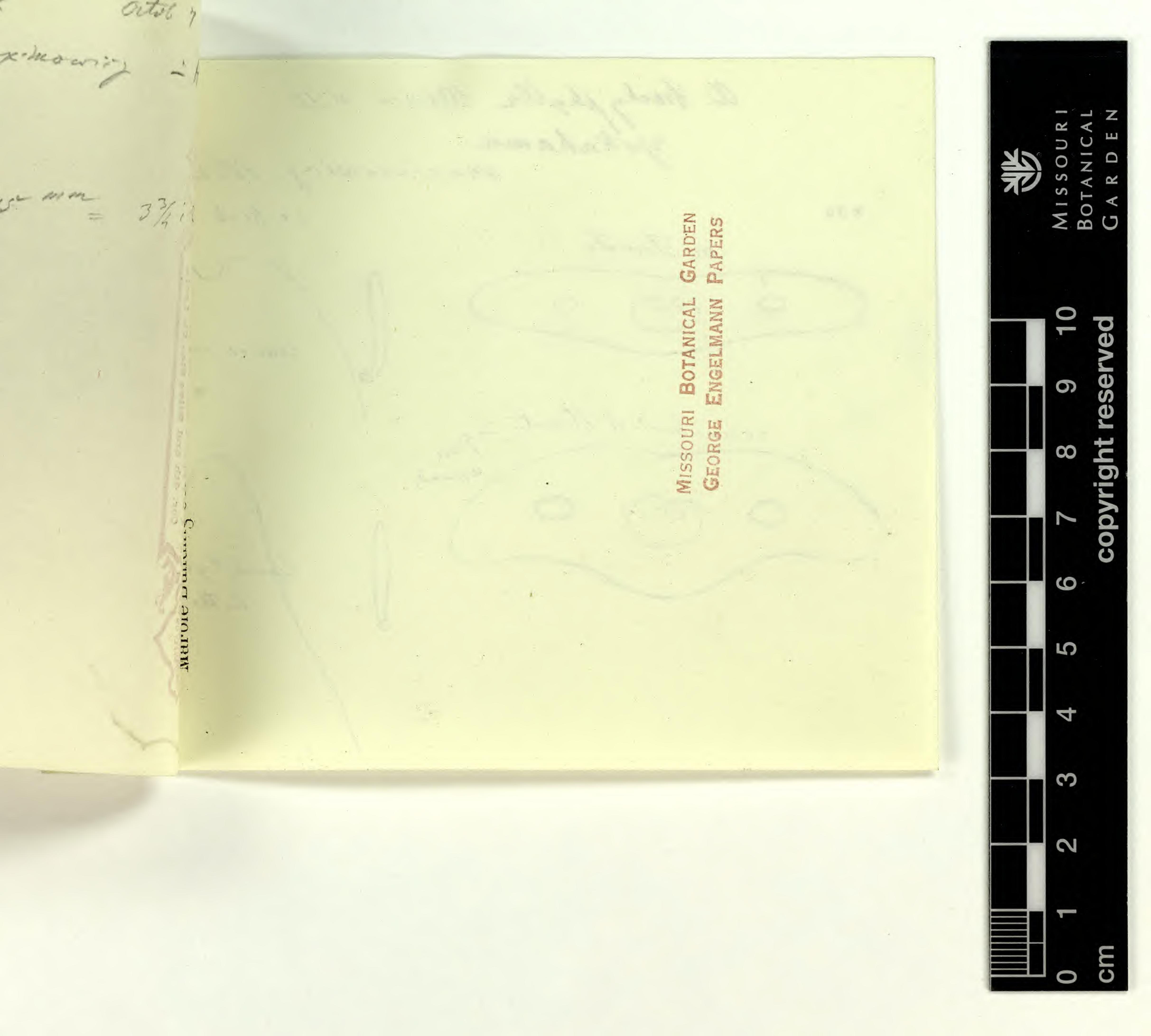


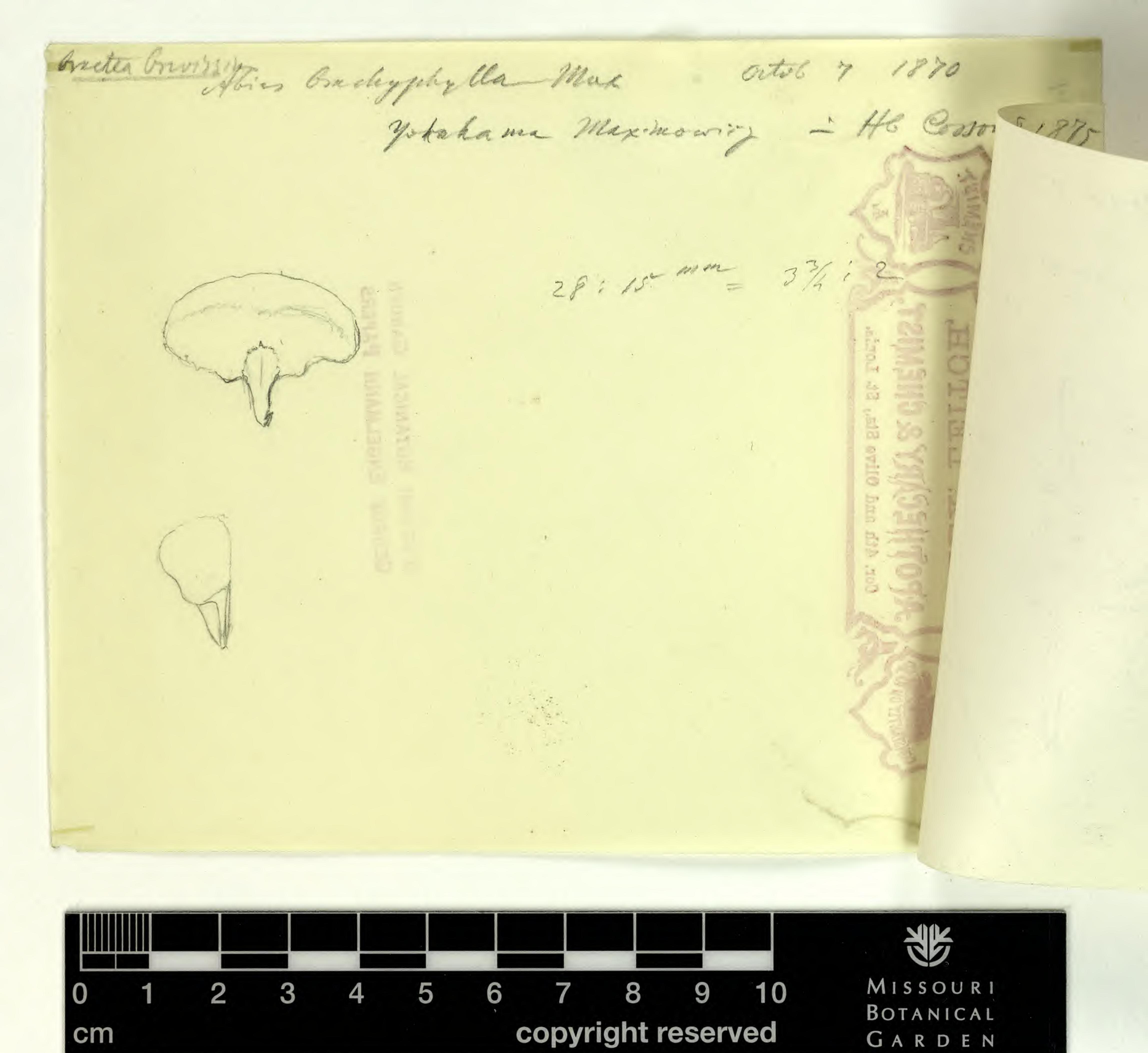


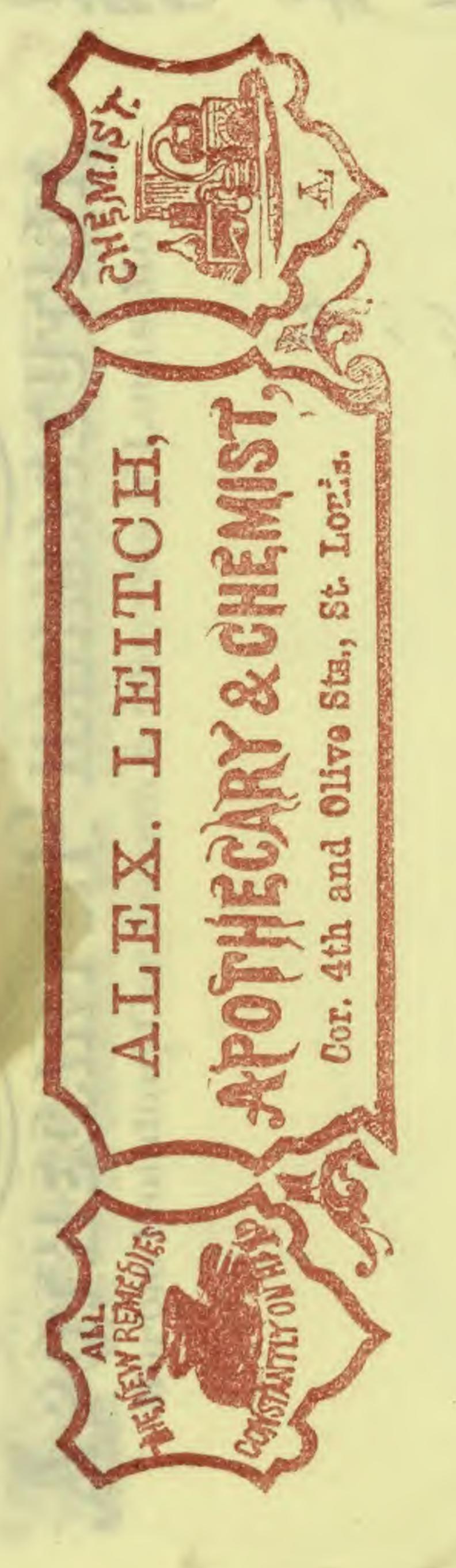




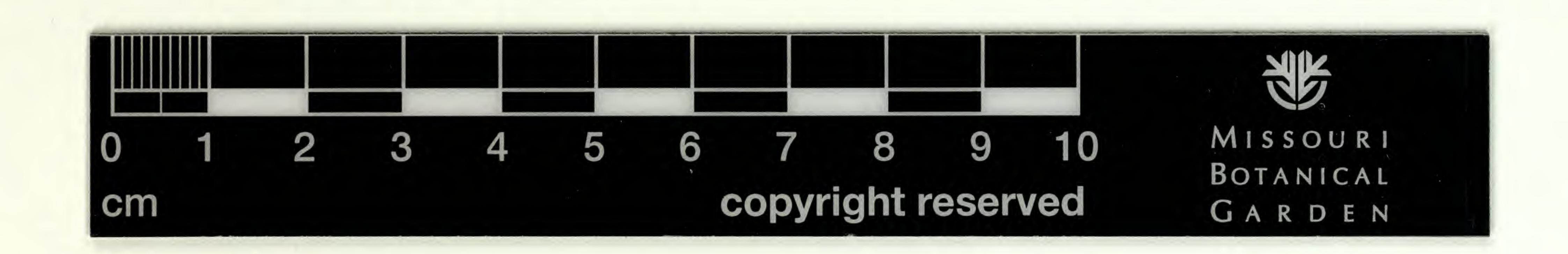


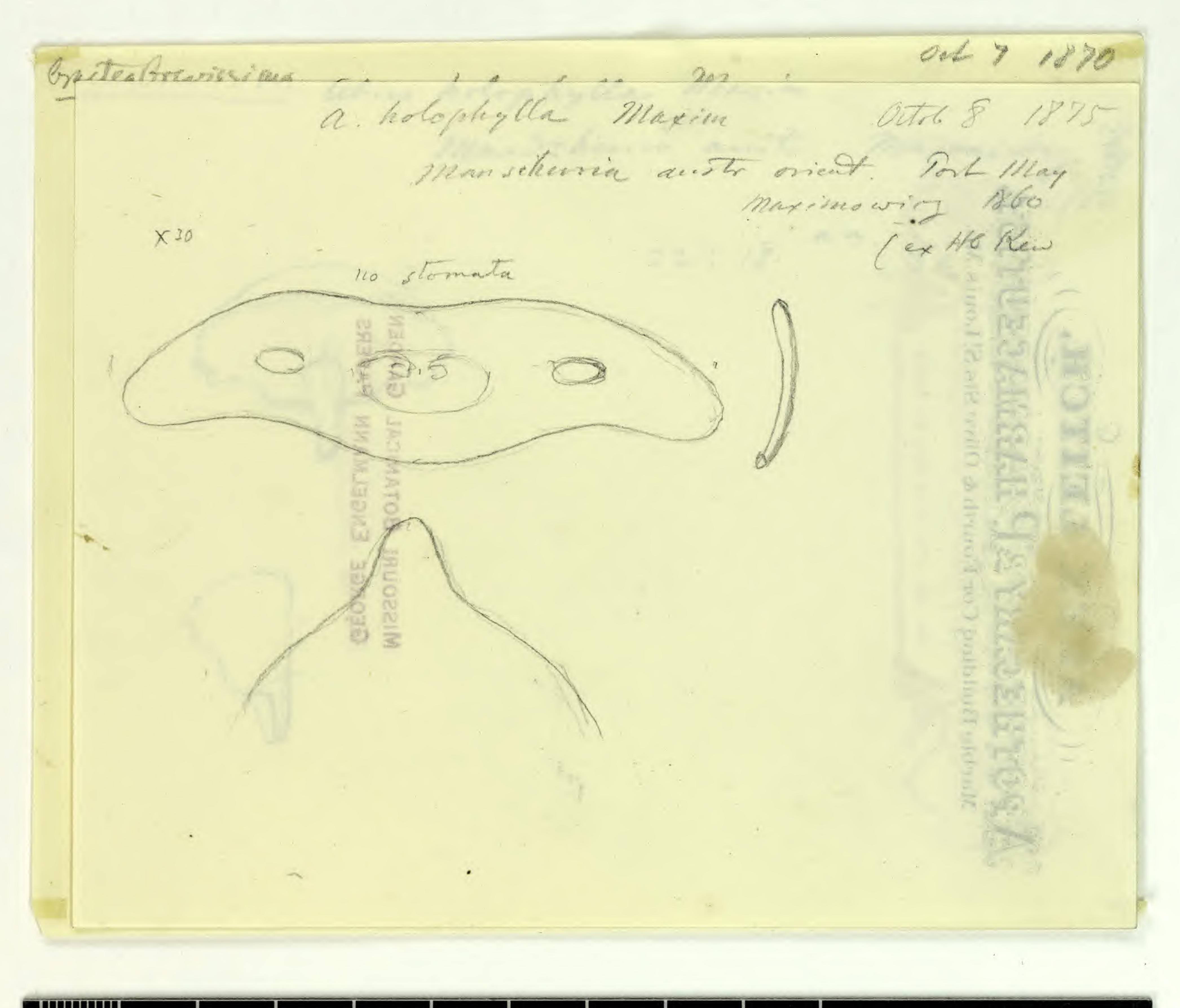


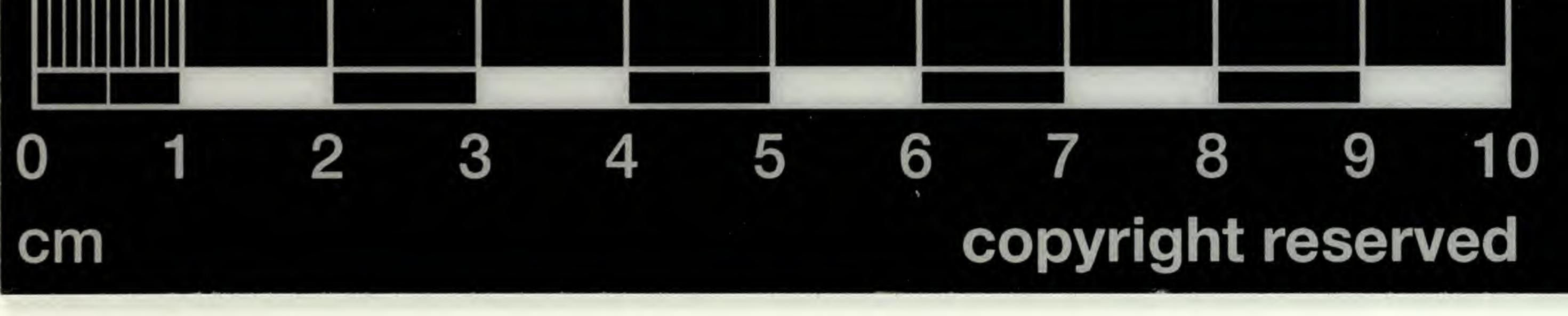




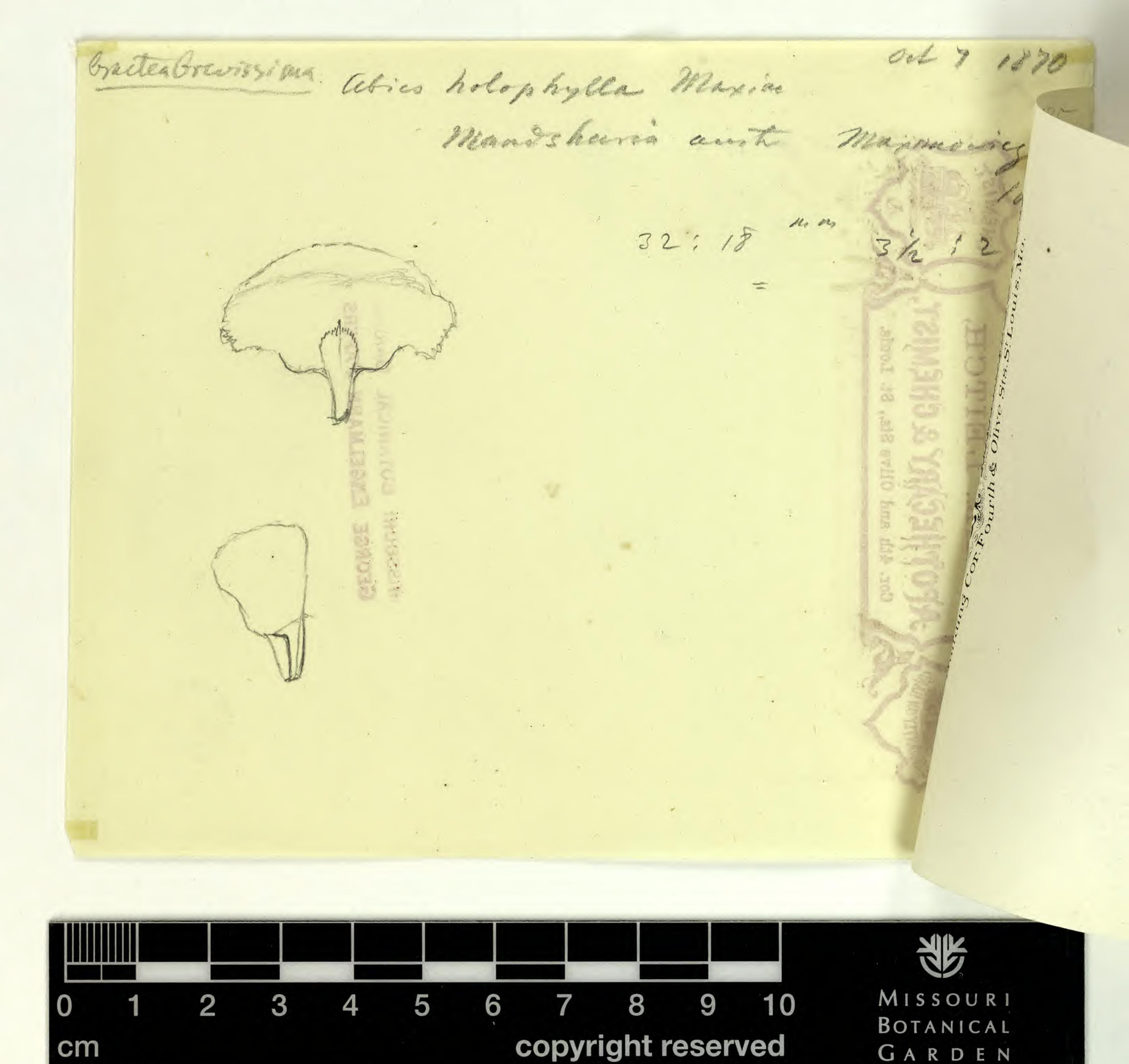
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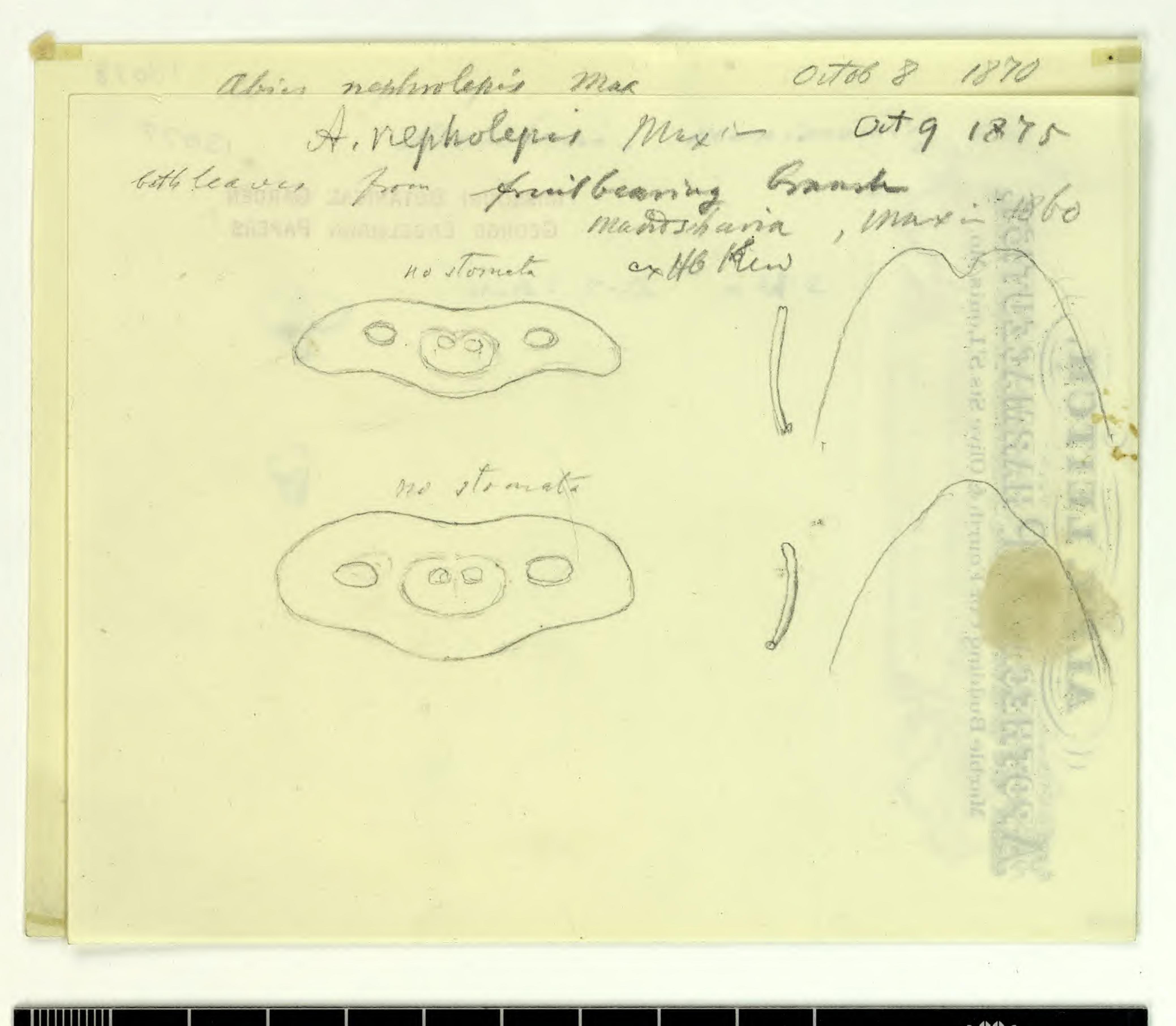




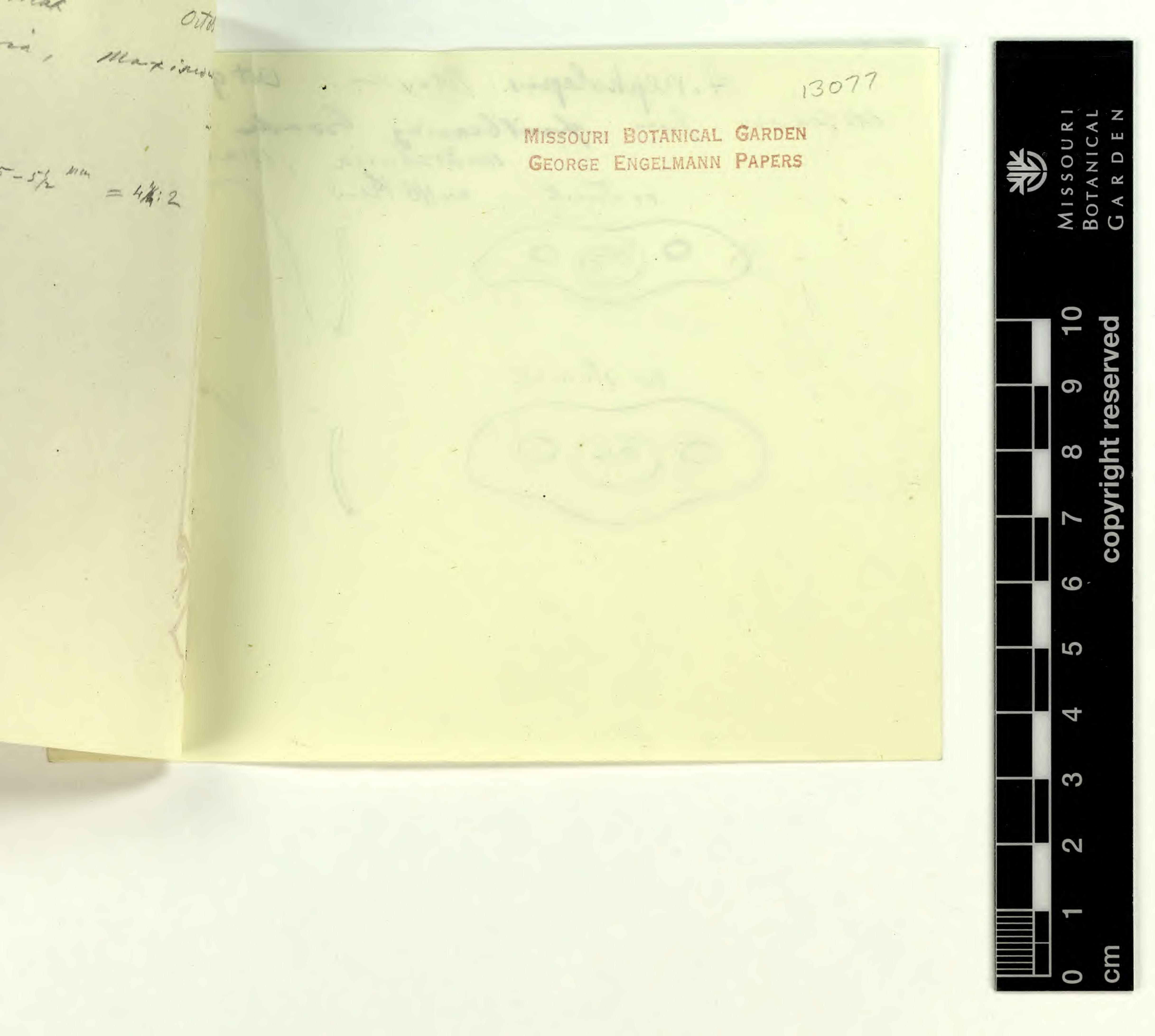
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