

dition of six years of ceaseless toil, some caution should be taken at least. Never should a student be conditioned unless failure is inevitable. It is too great a disgrace for an American to bear. We have little sympathy for that professor who boasts of how many he fails to pass. Nor have we much faith in a system of marking that makes three mistakes out of one; that allows twenty probabilities for mistakes and gives the student the benefit of none, but the credit of all mistakes made. For one whose judgment is strongly in favor of such a system, we have great pity. We care not where it originated, whether in the "half dozen Universities of Europe," or in the mind of a single individual, we, in the name of common sense, pronounce it and its author a *ridiculous failure*.

Examinations are law and must be obeyed. The responsibility of the teacher is necessarily great. It matters not how thorough, how learned or how sedate, if he is not capable of that responsibility, he must lose the respect of students; when prejudice dethrones justice before his very gaze and under his own control, we must impeach his honesty.

Such are some of the existing evils that pertain to examinations in colleges. If they are to remain they must suffer reform. Until then, they are destined to have a lingering enmity attached to them.

THE FARM.

The Agricultural Farm has been greatly crippled for the past two years, owing to the lack of means; but, by the influence of a few friends in the last Legislature, it gained a sufficient appropriation to put it again on the road to success. The Regents at their recent session gave some \$5,400 for its support, which, with the proceeds of the farm will give the Professor sufficient means to attempt some of the experiments that such a farm should undertake.

The crops are looking well this year; they are as follows; wheat 60 acres, corn 80, oats 14, clover 5, besides potatoes, millet, garden &c. That the Prof. has not been idle even under disadvantages, may be seen from the following statement. There are now growing on the Farm 34 kinds of apple trees, 64 pear, 20 cherry, 12 plum and 195 peach trees, all of the best and most hardy varieties; also 5 kinds of currants, 5 of raspberries, 30 of grapes and 7 of strawberries. Under the more favorable circumstances in which the Farm is now placed, we may soon expect to see much improvement.

Students are allowed to work out part or all of their expenses on the Farm, receiving ten cents per hour for their labor. They are charged cost for their board, which, for the past term, has ranged from \$1.86 to \$2.00 per week. Thus a little over three hours work per day would pay for board. The Farm is now collecting trees for an arboretum; have already some thirty or forty kinds which they expect to increase as fast as time and means will permit.

Why cannot the societies begin to start libraries of their own. They have their halls pretty well fixed and furnished; now the question will be, how shall the money, collected in the future, be spent? In getting up suppers, socials and festivals, or shall it be applied to some use that will be beneficial in the future? To be sure, the amount of money thus received will not be large, but it will do to commence with. I do not see why the societies might not give some public entertainments with a little cash at the door as one of the most prominent features. Certainly they could give as good entertainments as most of the traveling troops do, and these are well supported. The money thus collected could be added to our ordinary receipts.

Prize contests might be inaugurated here as they are in most of the Eastern colleges. The people of Lincoln would