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PROFESSIONAL DISTRIBUTION
of COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY
GRADUATES

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B. B. B.

PROFESSIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY GRADUATES.

INTRODUCTION.

At the basis of social control lies a consciousness of changes in the social environment. Applied particularly to higher education this means that control of present tendencies in our colleges and universities and their proper direction toward the future must necessarily depend upon as complete knowledge as possible, on the part of college and university administrators, of what the present tendencies are and how they have developed in the history of higher education. Applied still more specifically, it means that changes in aims, methods, and particularly in curricula, if wisely made, must be made in the light of full knowledge of present tendencies and past developments. This suggests at once that college and university administrators should have at their command complete information on such topics as the rise, growth, and present tendencies of college and university curricula, types of university and college control and government, methods of support, etc. But, perhaps, most important of all for the practical purposes of an administrator who hopes to provide more adequate preparation of students for active participation in definite fields of work, is complete information as to what college graduates are actually doing, and how this differs from what they did in the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries.

This, in brief, is what the present study aims to provide, by giving in detail the history of the various professions in their relations to the alumni of 10 representative institutions, by comparing the development of these professions in 25, and by presenting in addition the combined statistics of 37 such institutions.

Sources of the Study.

The main source of information is a collection of general alumni catalogues gathered by the librarian of Teachers College, Columbia University, and by the writer. Many institutions, and among them some that ought to have been included in this study, have never published such a catalogue. There is little uniformity in the scope

of the catalogues published by different institutions. Some, including Yale and Harvard, publish merely the name and address; others give biographical material. Some have the appearance of haste, and others show infinite painstaking. In general, however, if an institution has been careful enough to gather and publish information with regard to the occupations of its graduates, it may be fairly assumed that such information is approximately correct.

The fact that many of the catalogues fail to give the occupations of many individuals, because the necessary information was not at hand at the time of publication, leaves in almost every instance an unclassified group.

For the early history of Harvard and Yale, abundant material was at hand in the invaluable works of Sibley and Dexter. In three large volumes entitled, "Biographical Sketches of Graduates of Harvard University, in Cambridge, Mass.," John Langdon Sibley published the results of much work in tracing the biography of every graduate of Harvard between the year 1642, the date of the first graduating class, and the year 1689. This kind of material is ideal so far as accuracy is concerned. Fortunately the Massachusetts Historical Society is continuing the work which Sibley did not have time to complete. Prof. F. B. Dexter has done a similar work for the early history of Yale. Four volumes of his study, covering the period from the date of the first graduating class (1701) to 1792, have already appeared under the title, "Biographical Sketches of the Graduates of Yale College, with Annals of the College History.

Neither Harvard nor Yale has published anything aiming to give the professions of all graduates. One other resource, however, was at hand. Each of these institutions has a series of class histories that are fairly complete. At Harvard these extend as far back as about 1825 and at Yale to about 1840. In each case this leaves a period for which there are no published data. It has been possible, however, to fill this hiatus at Harvard by means of an old catalogue in manuscript containing much of the desired information for this period. In the case of Yale the period is not so long, but only typical years could be included, between 1791 and 1840. The class histories of Yale between 1839 and 1893 have been carefully worked up by Prof. J. C. Schwab, through whose courtesy they have been used.

For all other institutions the general catalogues of alumni have been utilized. It is a source of great disappointment that neither William and Mary nor the University of Virginia has any available data. In the case of Princeton the information is so meager for many years of its history that it is of little value.

Method of Classification.

As far as possible all of the graduates of these institutions are grouped in five-year periods, under their respective professions. After some difficulty in deciding upon groups for classification, the following were chosen as the most satisfactory: The ministry, law, medicine, education, commercial pursuits, public service, engineering, agriculture, literature and journalism, and unclassified. In the tables the total number of graduates is also given in a separate column. The difficulty frequently experienced in deciding a person's proper classification is illustrated by the following passage from Dexter's Yale Biographies and Annals:

In 1784 he became a member of the county medical society, but it is uncertain whether he ever engaged in practice. In 1786 and for a few years later he kept a drug store in his dwelling house on Chapel Street. He seems also to have kept an inn, to have had an appointment as constable, and by the year 1793 to have become a lawyer.

To place such a man would require a classification in which "jacks-of-all-trades" could be included. However, when a man was found to have engaged in more than one profession he was classified as far as possible in the one in which he seemed to have attained the greatest success, the standard of measurement usually being the length of time during which he followed a given calling. An exception to this standard was made in the case of those found both in public service and in some other profession. These were generally classified in the profession other than public service, in which they were known to have engaged. As a measure of the contribution of colleges and universities to public life this group is, therefore, of little value. The group of unclassified includes those about whom nothing is known, those who died before entering any profession, those who engaged in miscellaneous occupations not included in the classification used, and those who had sufficient means to live a life of leisure and accordingly did not enter any profession.

Those institutions having departments other than the collegiate have been considered in this study from the point of view of both of their collegiate departments alone and of all departments combined. Where records of the graduates of professional schools were sufficiently complete to allow the distribution of its graduates, they were distributed; but students of law, medical, theological, dental, and like schools, whose records were not available, were classified in the respective professions of law, medicine, ministry, dentistry, etc. However, although an error is involved, it is very slight, as is indicated by the statistics for those professional schools for which biographical material has been carefully collected.

A further classification is made in those institutions which have women as well as men graduates. Here statistics are given for men and women combined and separately.

The statistics for all of the 37 institutions combined in Part III were collected with the same precision and detail as were those for the 10 institutions in Part I. It was not possible to give a detailed description of so many institutions within the limits of this study, and the statistics, therefore, were thus combined to portray the rise and relative decline of professions in as large a group as possible of representative American institutions.

PART I. HISTORY OF PROFESSIONS IN TEN REPRESENTATIVE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.

1. HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

Harvard College.

Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass., is the oldest American institution of higher learning. This circumstance, as well as the fact that admirable material is available, makes it one of the most instructive and valuable subjects for this study. Its foundation, coming before the Colony had fully established itself on a permanent economic basis, is greatly to the credit of the foresight, wisdom, and lofty ideals of the Puritan settlers.

The General Court of Massachusetts Bay, in October, 1636, "agreed to give £400 towards a school or college, whereof £200 to be paid the next year and £200 when the work is finished, and the next court to appoint where and what building." This was the basis for founding the college. In 1638 John Harvard bequeathed one-half of his estate to the institution. Just how much the bequest amounted to is uncertain, but it was at least as much, if not twice as much, as the general court had promised. This made possible the immediate opening of the college on a larger scale than would have been the case had it depended entirely upon the general court. Hence the college appropriately took the name of Harvard.

The first charter, of 1642, says little about the purpose of the institution further than to give the overseers authority to make necessary regulations "for the instituting, guiding, and furthering of the said college and the several members thereof from time to time in piety, morality, and learning."

The charter of 1650 is only a little more specific as to the purpose of the college:

Whereas through the good hand of God many well-devoted persons have been, and daily are, moved and stirred up to give and bestow sundry gifts, legacies, lands, and revenues for the advancement of all good literature, arts, and sciences in Harvard College, in Cambridge, in the County of Middlesex, and to the maintenance of the president and fellows and for all accommodations of buildings, and all other necessary provisions, that may conduce to the education of the English and Indian youth of this country in knowledge and godliness.

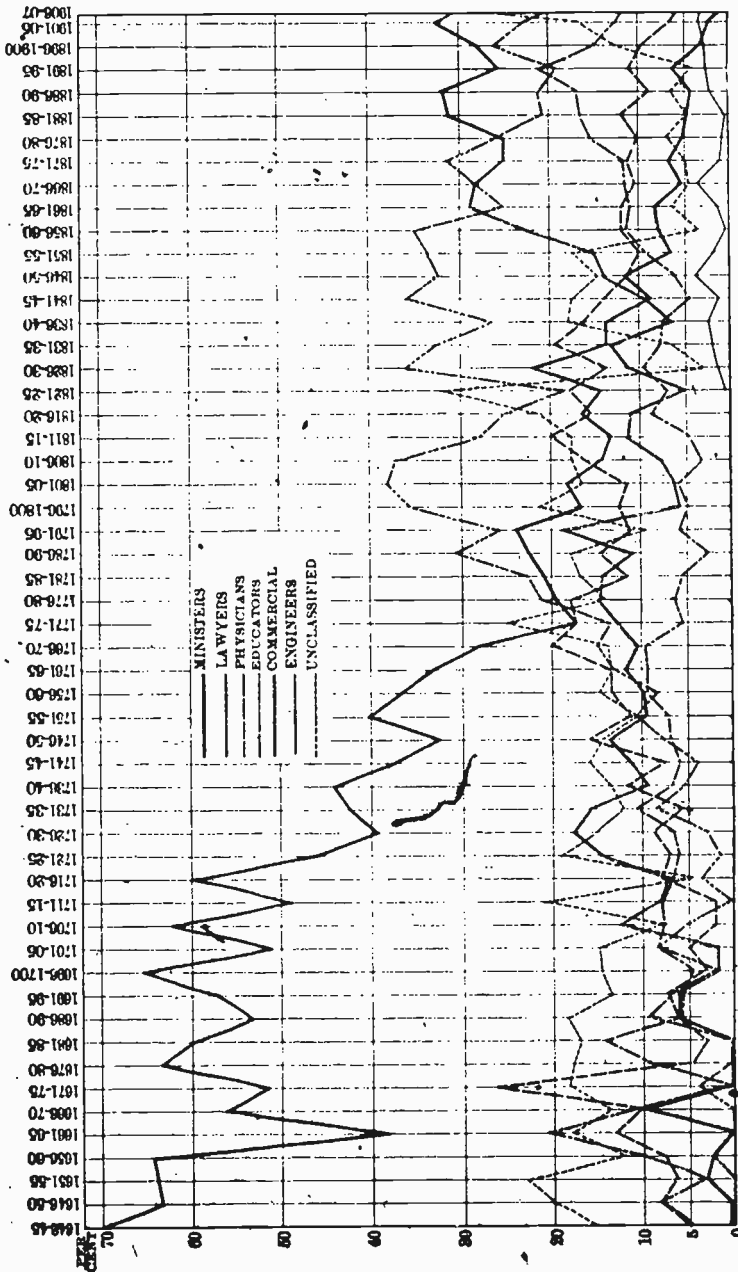


FIG. 1.—Harvard University. Academic Department.

A better idea of the motives of the founders than is discernible from the charter may be gained from a quotation from New England's First Fruits, published in 1643, the year after the first class graduated:

One of the next things we longed for, and looked after, was to advance learning and perpetuate it to posterity; dreading to leave an illiterate ministry to the churches, when our present ministers shall lie in the dust. And as we were thinking and consulting how to effect this great work, it pleased God to stir up the heart of one Mr. Harvard (a godly gentleman and a lover of learning, then living amongst us) to give the one-half of his estate toward the erecting of a college, and all his library.

From this it is apparent that those who founded the institution primarily had in mind a theological seminary. The professions of the graduates for the early period bear witness to the fact that this was practically what the institution was. The ministry was the one profession most necessary, most demanded by the society of that time, and this profession more than any other required an advanced education. It is not surprising, therefore, to find this profession dominant during the early years of Harvard's history. This dominance continues for over a century, and not until the period immediately following the Revolutionary War does any other profession claim so many of the graduates as the ministry.

The curve representing this profession has three distinct tendencies. (See fig. 1.) The first part, extending from 1642, the date of the first graduating class, to 1720, is slightly downward, with rather wide variation. This stretch of 80 years shows a decline from 70 per cent for the first three years, a percentage never again reached, to 60 per cent for the last five-year period. The second tendency is seen in the period of theological unrest, marked off roughly by the years 1720-1775. Here the downward tendency is clearly defined. It shows a decline from 60 per cent to less than 20 per cent. The variations during this period are not so marked. The third tendency extends from the Revolutionary War to the present. This shows a slow, persistent relative decline reaching well below 5 per cent by the end of the nineteenth century. The variations during this period, particularly during the last half, are inconspicuous.

The following table shows a grouping by 50-year periods:

Total number of Harvard graduates who became ministers in certain periods.

1650-1700.....	232
1700-1750.....	527
1750-1800.....	471
1800-1850.....	411
1850-1900.....	480

The table above shows that the absolute number of entrants into the ministry declined from 1750 to 1850, although the total of graduates during this time was increasing rapidly. The seeming increase

during the last 50 years of the nineteenth century will be misleading unless it is coupled with a consideration of relative numbers. It must be remembered that the rate of increase of the total number of graduates was far greater during this period than during any other half century. The year 1898 is omitted altogether from consideration because no satisfactory data for it are obtainable. This would affect slightly the result. It is also significant of this large decline in the proportion of graduates entering the ministry that the curve for this profession starts out far higher than that for any of the others, but is gradually outstripped by each of them in succession and is at present the lowest of all.

The development of the legal profession at Harvard can best be described by dividing it into four periods: First, the period between 1642 and 1685, during which the profession was practically nil; second, the period between 1685 and the Revolutionary War, during which the percentage of graduates entering law at no time exceeded 15 per cent; third, the century following the Revolutionary War, i. e., to 1880, during which law was the dominant profession; fourth, the period from 1880 to the present, during which a decline is apparent.

The outcome of the Revolution was to create a greater demand for legal talent. Accordingly the profession of law rose very quickly and for a century was the dominant profession.

During the early years of Harvard the practice of medicine was beginning to differentiate itself as a separate profession, instead of remaining a function of the local minister. In many instances graduates who went into the ministry took up medicine and finally gave all of their time to it. During the first century, at least, many became physicians who at first were ministers. Their classification is determined in accordance with the general scheme, outlined on page 11. It is of interest to note that, unlike law, medicine is represented in every five-year period throughout the history of Harvard. For the first 100 years, while it was being established as a profession, it fluctuated more widely than at any subsequent time, reaching during this period both the maximum and minimum points for the whole curve. During the next 100 years it fluctuated somewhat less and had a higher average than in the preceding or subsequent period. The period from 1850 to the present time is the most constant of all, but its central tendency of about 11 per cent is lower than that of the preceding 100 years.

The profession of teaching, like that of medicine, differentiated itself from the profession of the ministry, but this differentiation developed more slowly. Teaching was often adopted as a means of earning a livelihood during the preparation for the ministry, and later the needy minister might by it add to his scanty income. Like medicine, therefore, it was extremely variable during the early his-

tory of Harvard. From 1685 to 1855 the percentage of those going into the profession of teaching in any five-year period was not greater than 10.4 per cent, nor less than 2.3 per cent. Since 1855 the percentage has steadily increased.

As in the case of medicine, teaching reached its maximum and minimum points during the early period. After 1685 the profession had a less variable percentage. For the next 165 years, i. e., until the middle of the nineteenth century, the central tendency (median) was 6.5 per cent, with only 8 five-year groups out of the 33 included in this period varying from it by more than 2 per cent. The period included between the close of the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812, took a slightly smaller percentage of teachers, primarily because of the greater stimulation which other professions, notably law, received at this time.

After 1850 a rise is apparent, which tends to increase toward the latter part of the century. Between 1850 and 1875 the average percentage was 10, while between 1875 and 1900 the average was 16 per cent. The maximum for this half century was 20.4 per cent, which is greater than that of any other vocation except the group included under the head of commercial pursuits.

This group is particularly instructive, as showing recent tendencies. The history of its development may be roughly divided into three periods. The first extended to 1700, in which time the group, or profession if it may be so called, was very small, for the business pursuits of that period did not require much education. The second embraced a century and a half, i. e., from 1700 to 1850, during which the profession varied widely. The third and most conspicuous period extended from the middle of the nineteenth century to the present, during which the profession rose very rapidly and became the dominant one at Harvard.

Before 1685 there were only 3 five-year periods that had representatives in this group. Between 1700 and 1850 there are 2 quite prominent periods—1720 to 1735, with a maximum of 17.8 per cent, and 1791 to 1795, with 18.7 per cent. The median for the whole period 1700 to 1850 is 10.9 per cent, and two-thirds of the periods vary from this by less than 3.5 per cent.

Since 1865 there has been a general rise, with two declines corresponding to the panics of 1873 and 1893.

These two declines, together with a similar one occurring in 1837, indicate a sensitiveness on the part of this group to periods of financial depression, a sensitiveness apparent not only in Harvard but also in most of the other institutions considered in this study. The curve as a whole reaches its maximum percentage, 32.3 per cent, or nearly one-third of the graduates, in the last five-year period, 1901 to

1905. Although Harvard makes greater provision for training for business than most institutions, it has only begun to furnish the members of this group with training designed especially to prepare them for life's work.

The profession of engineering has never attracted very many of Harvard's graduates. Nevertheless, since 1820 it has taken at least a small percentage at each five-year period. This varies between one-tenth of 1 per cent and 3.9 per cent. No striking characteristics or tendencies are presented.

From the first, agricultural pursuits have taken a few graduates. The group seems now to be about as large as ever.

Literature and journalism have been represented in every five-year period since 1800, with a percentage varying from six-tenths of 1 per cent to 5.3 per cent. A slightly larger central tendency is shown since 1870 than occurred between 1800 and 1870.

The group in the table under public service shows a larger percentage before 1800 than since. This is explained by the fact that formerly many more went into public life without any other profession than at present. For reasons already explained, this group has little significance.

The following table shows the whole number of graduates who have entered each of the professions considered:

<i>Graduates.</i>			
Law.....	4,117	Public service.....	464
Commercial pursuits.....	3,957	Literature and journalism.....	453
Ministry.....	2,203	Engineering.....	279
Education.....	2,144	Agriculture.....	223
Medicine.....	1,958		

All Departments.

Harvard College had existed for 150 years before it was considered necessary to prepare specifically for any profession and to give a degree indicating the fact of this special preparation. Medicine first gained the distinction of a separate degree, the first degree of doctor of medicine from Harvard being awarded to two graduates in 1788. At first these degrees were given for special work, in addition to that of the regular arts course. Soon, however, they were given to men who had taken the special work but had not taken enough of the general arts course to entitle them to the degree of bachelor of arts.

This was in reality the beginning at Harvard of the idea of a modern university offering specific professional courses and giving specific professional degrees.

Thus, as the controlling function of the college was no longer primarily to prepare for the ministry, it was recognized that a special training should be given to those preparing for this profession, as

well as for others. Accordingly, a divinity school was organized, from which the first students were graduated in 1817. Law was the next to obtain recognition as a profession demanding special preparation. In 1820 the first degrees of LL.B. were given to six graduates, who had already received the degree of A. B., four of them from Harvard and two from other institutions. As early as 1825, however, and in subsequent years the degree of LL.B. was given to persons not bachelors of arts. The Lawrence Scientific School, the dental

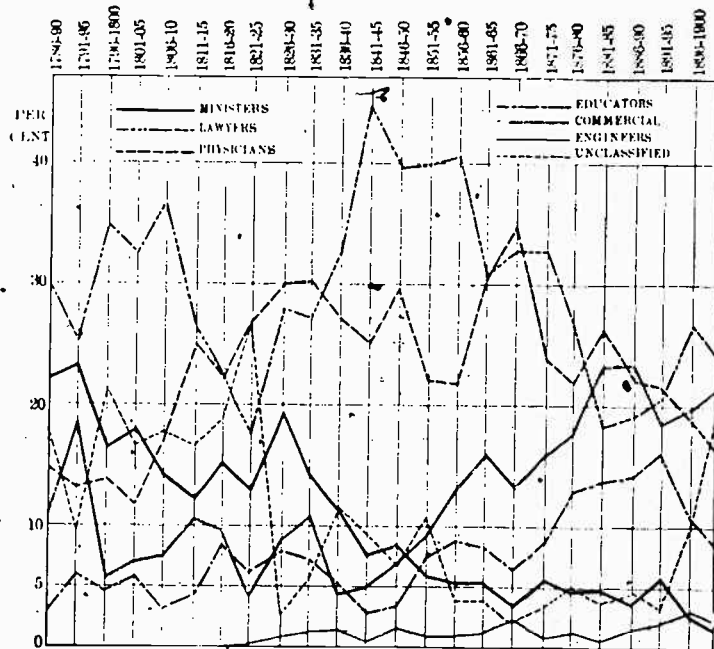


FIG. 2.—Harvard University. All Departments.

school, and the agricultural department were subsequently organized and graduated their first students in 1851, 1869, and 1879, respectively.

Inasmuch as Harvard University did not differentiate itself from Harvard College until after 1788, the table for the university begins at that date. The number graduated in medicine who had not already taken a degree from the academic department was, at first, not large. By 1810, however, medicine took one-fourth of all the graduates of the university. From 1815 to 1835 it was the dominant profession, but the effect of the law school, founded in the second decade of the century, was once more to place law in the ascendancy. From 1815 to 1895 the number entering the medical profession varied about a median of 25.2 per cent. Since 1865 there has been a down-

ward tendency, due to the elevation of standards. The course was lengthened to three years in 1871, and entrance examinations were first required in 1877. Since that time there has been a gradual increase in the extent and difficulty of these examinations. An optional fourth year was added in 1879, which was made obligatory in 1892. The effect of these changes can be traced directly in the corresponding depressions in the curve.

Apparently the profession that suffered most by the founding of the medical school was that of law. From 1800 to 1825, the period of the most rapid rise in the curve representing the medical profession, law suffered its greatest decline, reaching its minimum of 17.5 per cent for the period 1821-1825. Its rise immediately after, following the founding of the law school, was most rapid, and in 1845 had reached its maximum of 44.4 per cent. The decline in the curve between 1845 and 1877 is partially due to the gradual increase in the requirements for a degree, but probably more to the increased attractiveness of medicine at this time. Previous to 1870 the degree of LL. B. was granted to those who had attended the lectures three terms, or 18 months, but after 1870 students were required to attend two full years, and in 1871 an examination was made a requirement for the degree. Again, in 1877, the required course was lengthened to three years, and in addition, entrance examinations were instituted, which gradually increased in difficulty until since 1899 only graduates of approved colleges have been admitted. These changes caused a rapid decline in the curve between 1870 and 1885, but since that time the demand for legally trained men has been sufficient to cause a rise in the curve notwithstanding the higher standards.

A comparison of the two charts for Harvard with reference to the curve representing the profession of the ministry shows great resemblance in general form. This is primarily due to the fact that the majority of students in the divinity school have been graduates of Harvard. The curve runs somewhat lower in the chart for the whole university, since the number of divinity students not holding previous degrees from Harvard is not sufficiently large to offset the larger totals involved. The divinity school, never large, has constantly declined in absolute numbers. From 1830 to 1850 the classes were at their maximum, averaging about 12 each year, but since 1860 they have not averaged more than one-half of that number. Consequently, the relative decline is even more exaggerated than that which was observed in the chart of Harvard College.

The general shape of the curves representing those who have entered business pursuits is quite similar in both charts, although in the chart for the whole university it is somewhat depressed during the later years. The similarity is naturally explained by the fact that none of the professional schools have heretofore prepared

directly for this field, and it has drawn the larger number of its men from the academic department. That a new professional school is destined to develop from the present attempts to meet the demands of this large group is very probable. The group now represents nearly one-third of the graduates of the academic department and nearly one-fifth of all the graduates of the university.

The proportion of those entering the profession of teaching is of course lower when the university as a whole is considered than when the academic department-only is taken into account. The general shape of the curves is quite similar, but that of the university runs somewhat lower. These results are to be expected, inasmuch as such special preparation as is given for teaching is included in the work of the academic department.

A comparison of the total number entering the various professions from the whole university with that from the academic department shows a somewhat different order in the respective ranking of those professions. The following data show this, but it must be remembered that the data from the whole university are not brought down to quite as recent a date as those from the academic department. The totals for the university are, therefore, somewhat smaller than they would be otherwise. For the purpose of showing the relative order of rank the data are sufficiently accurate, however. The order is as follows:

Number of graduates entering the various professions.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.		WHOLE UNIVERSITY.	
Law.....	4,117	Law.....	6,805
Commercial pursuits.....	3,957	Medicine.....	5,118
Ministry.....	2,203	Commercial pursuits.....	3,672
Education.....	2,144	Ministry.....	2,410
Medicine.....	1,958	Education.....	2,276
Public service.....	464	Public service.....	498
Literature and journalism.....	453	Dentistry.....	446
Engineering.....	279	Literature and journalism.....	431
Agriculture.....	223	Engineering.....	341
		Agriculture.....	241
		Veterinary medicine.....	119

2. YALE UNIVERSITY.

Yale College.

Near the close of the seventeenth century the colony of Connecticut began to feel the need of a higher institution of learning. In the summer of 1701 several representative ministers of the colony met with some of the prominent laymen, including Judge Sewell, from Boston, to draft a charter and to discuss plans for founding a collegiate school. The charter was granted by the general assembly

tionary War, represents a rapid decline. The second extends from the Revolutionary War until about 1845. The early part of this period shows a tendency to gain some of the percentage lost, while the latter part exhibits neither a conspicuous increase nor decrease. The last period, from 1845 to the present, represents a rapid and continuous decline.

So dominant was the ministry during the early history of Yale that other professions had only a small representation during the first 50 years. The profession of law may be divided roughly into two periods. The first extends from the founding of the college to the Revolutionary War. Here the average percentage is less than 10. In the second period, from the Revolutionary War to the present, law has been the dominant profession in the academic department, with but two exceptions, one of which is the period 1901-1904.

The growth in the number of graduates who have entered the medical profession is large, but not so conspicuous as that of the number of graduates who entered law. During the first 25-year period, i. e., 1702-1725, only 4 graduates became physicians. There were 43 during the next 25 years, and 88 for the third quarter of the century. In the third quarter of the next century 228 graduates entered medicine, and in the last quarter of the same century, 390. The growth of medicine, like that of law, corresponds quite closely to the growth in the total number of graduates; so that the relative rank of this profession has been fairly constant, while its growth in absolute numbers has been very rapid.

The percentage of graduates entering the profession of teaching was extremely variable during the first quarter-century of the history of the university. From 1840 to the present the profession has been very constant, with a slightly upward tendency for the past 15 years. The recent upward tendency in the profession of teaching which appears at Harvard, and in many other institutions even more conspicuously, is but very slight at Yale. At present the profession of teaching is attracting nearly twice as large a percentage of the graduates of Harvard as of Yale. It is possible that this is because Harvard is giving a more nearly adequate special preparation.

A consideration of the absolute numbers entering school work is of interest chiefly because of the emphasis which it throws upon the growth of this profession in recent years. The numbers of graduates who became teachers during the first three quarters of the eighteenth century were 7, 11, and 24, respectively. This last number increased twelve-fold within a hundred years, since there were 282 graduates in the profession for the years 1851 to 1875. This again nearly doubled during the next 25 years, giving 488 graduates for the years 1876 to 1900.

The history of commercial interests might well be divided into two periods, one covering the first century and a half of Yale's history, and the other the last half century. In the former period the group is rather variable, with no conspicuous rising or declining tendency apparent, while in the latter it increased very rapidly. The great strides made within the last 50 or 60 years in the industrial world are reflected even more conspicuously at Yale than at Harvard. The group has increased steadily from about one-tenth of the graduates in 1840 to 42.9 per cent at the present time. This rapid rise has been interrupted at only two periods, both of which are unusually good illustrations of the exactness with which a study of this kind measures changing social conditions. These interruptions occur at precisely the times of financial panics, i. e., the five-year periods including the years 1873 and 1893, respectively. At both of these periods there was a drop of nearly 5 per cent. Each depression was followed with an even more conspicuous rise.

The rapid growth of this group at Yale has made it dominant in the academic department since 1885, with the exception of the five-year period including the panic of 1893. The significance of this development becomes apparent when it is noted that 4 out of every 10 graduates of the academic department of Yale are becoming business men.

The growth in absolute numbers for this group is more remarkable than that of any other profession. It increased from 10 for the first 25-year period, 1702 to 1725, to 40 for the second 25-year period, and again to 87 for the third 25-year period. By the third quarter of the next century this group had increased sixfold, with a total of 553 graduates for that quarter. This number was considerably more than doubled for the next 25 years, and for this quarter business took nearly as many as law, which had been for so many years the dominant profession. Since 1900 it has been dominant at Yale in absolute as well as relative numbers.

The profession of engineering did not appear among the graduates of Yale until 1840. It has varied inconspicuously since that time between two-tenths of 1 per cent and 3.2 per cent. The only general tendency is a very gradual but steady rise. This profession is now taking from the academic department a larger proportion than ever before, although the present percentage is only 3.2 per cent.

Agriculture at no time has proved a very attractive field for Yale graduates. Whether or not the application of science to agriculture is destined to attract more college graduates it is perhaps too early to say, but Yale up to 1904 did not show any such tendency. During the first century this profession varied about a central tendency of

approximately 3 per cent. Since 1850 there has been a steady decline, which is apparent from the following table:

Average percentage pursuing agriculture.

1849-1860	5.4
1861-1875	2.8
1876-1890	2.0
1891-1904	1.4

During the early history of Yale those who made literature or journalism their exclusive profession were very few in number, but during the nineteenth century this group became somewhat larger, at times taking as many as 5 per cent of the graduates. The data would seem to indicate that there has been a falling off in this group during the last two decades, but this may not be a real tendency, inasmuch as the graduates who enter these professions go into them relatively late in life.

To sum up the general tendencies of the academic department at Yale, it may be said that the ministry was the dominant profession, with no close competitor up to the time of the Revolutionary War. From that time until 1840, law and the ministry vied with each other for first place, with the advantage slightly in favor of law. From 1840 to 1895, law was the dominant profession, but the number of men going into commercial pursuits was nearly as great and for one five-year period was greater. Since 1895 commercial pursuits have been dominant. Although the ministry started far in the ascendancy, it is now lower than any of the major professions. Teaching and medicine present no striking features. Commercial pursuits have risen rapidly since 1840, and if the present rate of increase continues this group will soon be taking over one-half of the graduates of the academic department.

All Departments.

The departments at Yale, other than the academic, in the order of their founding are: Medicine, law, Sheffield Scientific School, divinity school, and the department of art and music. The school of forestry, founded in 1900, is too recent to be of significance in this study, the data of which extend only to 1904. The chart for the whole university begins with 1821, because there was no department other than the academic before 1814, and the statistics for the academic department do not include the years between 1814 and 1821.

The growth of the medical school, which graduated its first members in 1814, was rapid. There were 3 in the first graduating class, and in the years 1816 to 1820 there were 41 graduates. This number was more than doubled during the next five years, 1821-1825, and in 1826-1830 there were 107 graduates. About 1835 the course was

increased to two years for men who were bachelors of arts, and to three years for those who were not, and the effect was to lessen considerably the number of graduates. A tendency gradually to increase the requirements and raise the standard of the entrance examinations also reduced the number of graduates during the next four decades. In 1879 there was a more extensive reorganization in the course of study. From that time three full years of graded study, together with written entrance examinations, were required. This again lowered the number of graduates. The last reorganization of the

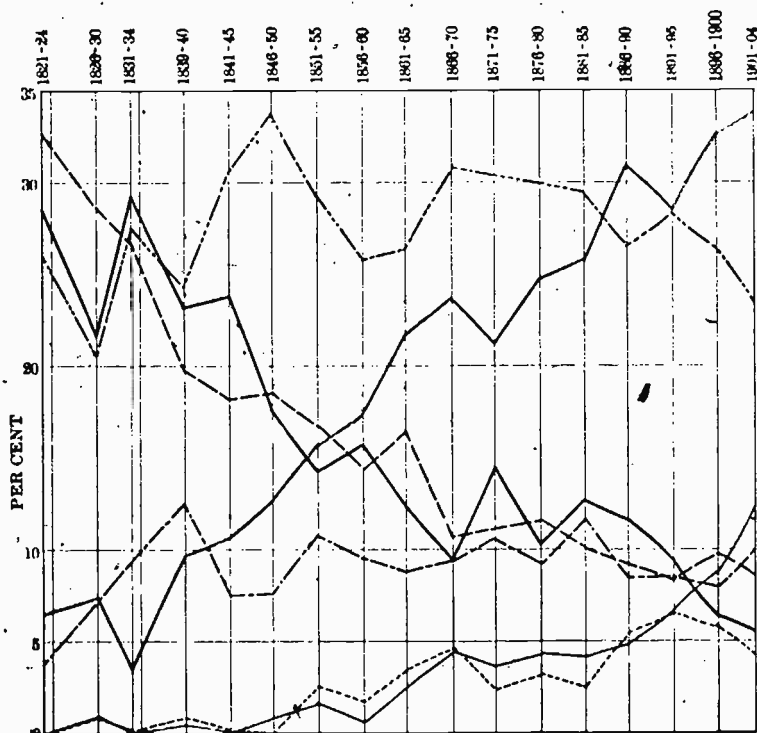


FIG. 4—Yale University. All Departments.

course took place in 1896. Since that time students have been required to pursue medical studies for four years before being eligible for a degree. This change also was followed by a decrease in the number of the graduates.

When all departments are considered, the relative position of medicine averages considerably higher than it does in the academic department, but at no five-year period since 1865 has it been as high as 12 per cent of the graduates. Furthermore, the relative position is not so high at Yale as at Harvard, for Harvard has contributed

about one-fourth of its graduates to medicine since the founding of its medical school, while Yale has contributed less than one-sixth to that profession.

It will be remembered that the curve for the legal profession at Harvard University reached its maximum in the year 1845. At that time there was a great demand for men trained in the law, and, accordingly, in 1843 Yale began to confer the degree of bachelor of laws upon persons who had been connected with the law department for 18 months and had complied with the other necessary regulations. Yale had offered lectures in law for several years, but this was the real beginning of the law school as a center for distinct professional training leading to a degree. A comprehensive two-year course was arranged in 1872 with annual written examinations, and an examination for admission was required after 1873. Instead of decreasing the number of graduates as might have been expected, the raised standards seemed to have an opposite effect, and immediately the number of graduates was almost doubled. In the period 1891-1895 the number had increased to 255, but the addition of one year to the course in 1897 caused a temporary setback.

There is but a slight difference between the percentage of graduates entering the law from the academic department and the percentage drawn from the whole university. The general shape of the curve for law of the whole university is, therefore, similar to that of the academic department. The same general rises and declines are apparent, and there are no great variations in either curve.

In 1847 the scientific school, afterwards the Sheffield Scientific School, was established, and its first students were graduated in 1852. Its graduates have entered mercantile pursuits and engineering more than any other callings, although a large number have become teachers, physicians, and lawyers. It now graduates about 140 students annually, and at the present time almost one-half of these are entering mercantile pursuits.

Yale had maintained a theological course for many years before it began in 1867 to give the degree of bachelor of divinity. The number of graduates from this department has never been large; nevertheless it has caused a perceptible rise in the curve for the profession of ministry in the whole university as compared with the academic department. The divinity school reached its maximum number of graduates in the five years 1891-1895, when it averaged 31 graduates annually. Since that time there has been a decline. For the period 1900-1904 the annual average was 22. The maximum percentage for the whole university came in 1871-1875, very soon after the university began to grant the degree of bachelor of divinity, when 14.4 per cent of all the graduates of the university became clergymen. Since that time the shape of the curve has been very similar to that of the

academic department. In other words, the establishment of a theological school has not checked the decline of this profession.

Teaching has drawn many recruits from the professional schools, particularly the Sheffield Scientific School, but not in sufficient numbers to keep the curve representing this profession as high as in the academic department.

The number of graduates from the professional schools who have gone into mercantile pursuits is relatively about the same as that of the academic department, and the form of the curve representing this group for the whole university differs but slightly from that for the academic department.

As compared with the academic department, the Sheffield Scientific School has changed perceptibly the curve representing the profession of engineering. The rise has been steady since 1850, until now this group is the most rapidly rising one in the whole university.

Since 1891 Yale has given the degree of bachelor of music to students who have taken a course of three years and passed the necessary examinations. Only 18 have taken this degree and no other. For the purposes of this study they are classified elsewhere.

A comparison between the relative ranking of the various professions in the academic department and in the whole university is not wholly satisfactory, for the data are incomplete. The comparison, however, is set forth in the following table for what it is worth:

Number of graduates entering the different professions.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. ¹		WHOLE UNIVERSITY.	
Law.....	3,502	Law.....	4,747
Commercial pursuits.....	2,832	Commercial pursuits.....	4,193
Ministry.....	1,932	Ministry.....	2,620
Education.....	1,137	Medicine.....	2,126
Medicine.....	1,111	Education.....	1,494
Agriculture.....	369	Engineering.....	876
Literature and journalism.....	308	Agriculture.....	453
Public service.....	235	Literature and journalism.....	355
Engineering.....	145	Public service.....	285

3. UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The University of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, Pa.), originally known as the College of Philadelphia, was the outgrowth of an incorporation under the name of the "Trustees of the Academy and Charitable School in the Province of Pennsylvania." Soon after the body was incorporated it applied to the Provincial legislature for a new charter giving it larger powers. This was granted June 16, 1755, and in 1757, just one year before Columbia graduated her first class, the first students received their degrees.

¹ Does not include the graduates of every year, but only those included in this study of Yale. See p. 22.

The College.

The biographical data of the graduates of the University of Pennsylvania have never been completely compiled. For a little more than half a century of the early history of the institution the records are so incomplete that valid inferences for that period are almost impossible. After 1815, however, the data are fairly satisfactory. The discussion of the academic department, therefore, will consider these two general periods: The first extending from the founding of the university to 1815, in which time the unclassified group is very high and extremely variable; the second extending from 1815 to the

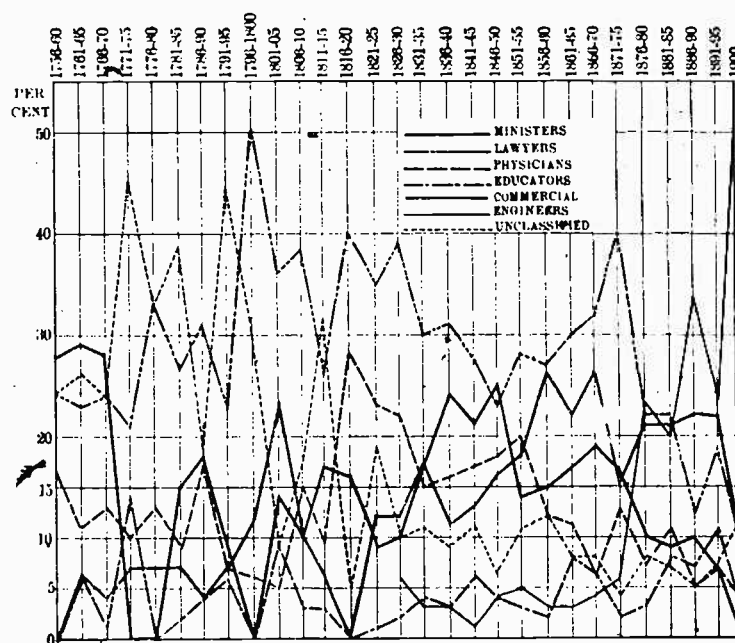


FIG. 5.—University of Pennsylvania. Academic Department.

present time, during which the group of unclassified is so small that it does not prevent valid conclusions as to the several professions.

In the first period the profession of the ministry varied between zero and 28.6 per cent, and never took as high a percentage of the graduates as the New England institutions did during the same time. After 1815 there are two main tendencies—the first, a rising one, reaching a maximum of one-fourth of the graduates for the period 1846–1850; the second, a declining tendency extending from 1850 to the present. With the exception of 1899, data are not available for the years since 1895. Only 1.4 per cent of the class of 1898 entered the ministry, and it is fairly safe to assume that the per-

centage for the more recent years is not much, if any, greater than this. The decline during the last half of the nineteenth century, therefore, seems to be from one-fourth of the graduates to about one-fiftieth.

Law has been the dominant profession for the collegiate graduates of the University of Pennsylvania. During the first period, from 1757 to 1815, in which the group of unclassified is high, the profession of law is at no time below 20.7 per cent and varies between that and 50 per cent. The later and more definite period shows three large variations: First, a declining tendency between 1815 and 1850; second, a rising tendency between 1850 and 1875—probably due largely to the founding of the law school in the middle of the century; third, a declining tendency from 1875 to 1890, due to the increase in standards in the law school.

In many institutions considered in this study the percentage of men entering the profession of medicine is fairly constant. This can not be said of the profession at Pennsylvania. During the first general period medicine varied between 4.5 per cent and 17.8 per cent, with a median of approximately 11 per cent. In 1816-1820, the beginning of the second period, that profession took 28.8 per cent of the graduates. As this was the five-year period immediately following the War of 1812, it is possible that this percentage represented an artificial stimulation. At any rate, it declined rather rapidly for the next 15 years to 15.4 per cent in 1831-1835 and declined further in the period between 1855-1870.

Education as a profession has never taken a large percentage of the graduates from the academic department. Commercial pursuits claimed about 5 per cent of the graduates before the Revolution. The war seems to have greatly enhanced the attractions of mercantile activities, for by 1805 one-fifth of all of the graduates went into business. The curve declines conspicuously, however, during the next 15 years, but from 1820 to 1835 there was another rapid rise. Except for a depression following the panic of 1837, the general tendency of the curve representing commercial pursuits is upward until 1870. In 1866-1870 it took 25.4 per cent of the graduates, the maximum percentage for this group. A sharp decline marked the panic of 1873, followed by recuperation. At the close of this second period, commercial pursuits are exceeded by only one group, that of engineering.

The profession of engineering does not appear to have attracted the alumni of Pennsylvania until 1825, but from that date to 1875 a fairly constant percentage, averaging 3.8, went into this line of work. The last quarter of the century witnessed a very marked increase, a fact that is probably due to the organization in 1872 of the department of science known as the Towne Scientific School.

In about one-half of the five-year periods there were no farmers, and in no five-year period was there a considerable number. The percentage of men who have gone into literature and journalism from this university is smaller than the percentage from Harvard, Yale, or Columbia. Previous to 1870 only scattering five-year periods have representatives in that profession. After that date each period includes a meager representation, but the maximum percentage is only 2.4.

The consideration of the academic department shows that previous to 1875 law was the dominant profession, but since that time it has been supplanted by engineering pursuits. The percentage of ministers, never large, is lower now than at any time during the period for which the data are approximately complete. The group of commercial pursuits has shown a rising tendency and is now second in relative size. After extreme fluctuations, the curve representing medicine is lower now than ever before. Teaching has never reached the 10-per-cent mark, but manifests a slightly rising tendency.

The growth of the academic department in absolute numbers has been rapid. This is especially true of the last 25 years. There were more than six times as many graduates in the last quarter of the nineteenth century as in the corresponding quarter of the eighteenth. The groups most conspicuous for growth in absolute numbers are mercantile pursuits, law, and teaching. The number entering mercantile pursuits has more than doubled for four out of the six 25-year periods. The group comprises 247 men for the period since 1875, as contrasted with 205 for its nearest competitor, law. The lawyers doubled in the last hundred years, and four times as many men became teachers in the last quarter of the nineteenth century as in the third quarter. Medicine claimed increasing numbers of graduates until 1850, but fell off in popularity during the next 25 years.

In the last quarter of the century this profession took but few more than in the second. Measured by the number of graduates entering it during the last 25 years, the profession of medicine ranks sixth. The ministry averages about four men per class. It has not grown conspicuously since 1825.

The order of the professions for the academic department, as indicated by the total number of graduates entering them since the founding of the institution, follows:

Number of graduates entering the several professions.

Law.....	708	Education.....	151
Mercantile pursuits.....	476	Public service.....	29
Engineering.....	388	Agriculture.....	26
Ministry.....	373	Literature and journalism.....	26
Medicine.....	326		

All Departments.

The University of Pennsylvania now comprises the following departments, besides the graduate school: The College (of which the

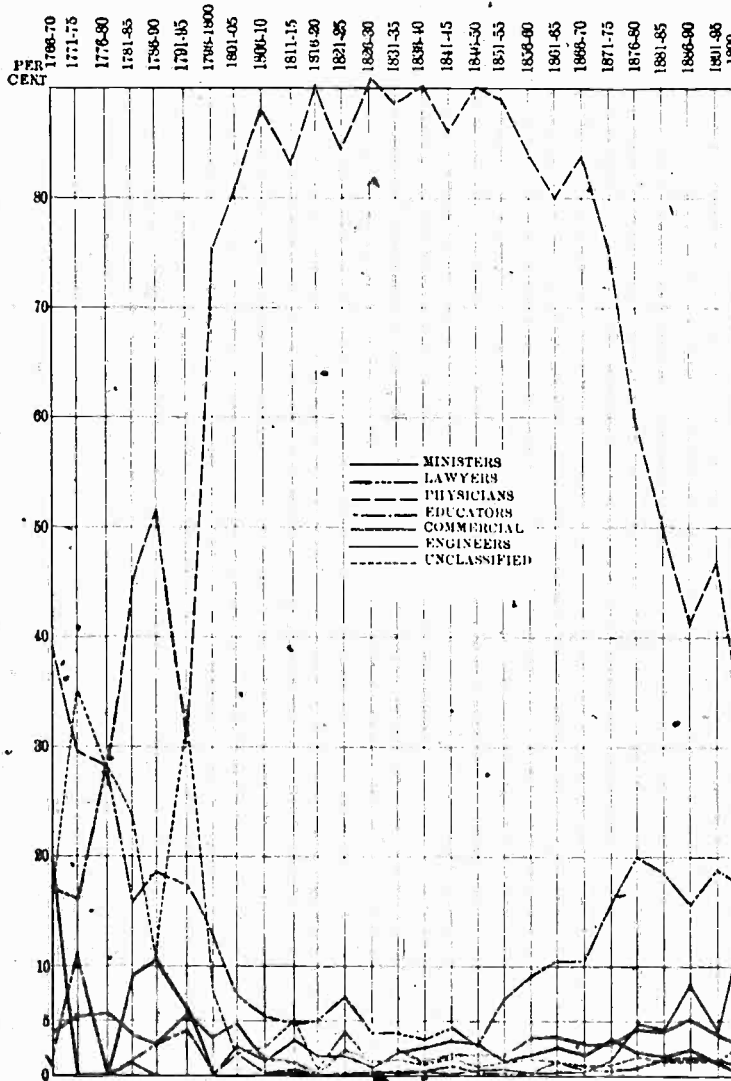


FIG. 4. University of Pennsylvania. All Departments.

school of arts and Towne Scientific School are the most important branches), and the departments of law, medicine, dentistry, and veterinary medicine. The medical school was founded in 1765, the fac-

ulty of law in 1852, the Towne Scientific School in 1875, the dental school in 1878, and the veterinary school in 1884.

The chart for the whole university shows that the early establishment of the medical school made medicine the dominant profession. It was noticed in the account of the academic department that this profession was not prominent, a circumstance which indicates that the medical school has not drawn very largely from the graduates of its sister branches. It may also be inferred that those students who contemplated the practice of medicine usually entered their professional school as soon as possible.

The growth of the medical department was so rapid that before the end of the eighteenth century it numbered three-fourths of the graduates of the whole university. It increased until 1826-1830, when it reached its maximum percentage of 93.9. From 1830 to 1870 there was a gradual decline, which since that time has become very rapid, a development due largely to the raising of requirements. The course was lengthened to three years in 1877-78; an optional fourth year was added in 1882-83, and this was made obligatory in 1893-94. Another factor in the decline of this profession is the rise of the profession of law since 1852, following the founding of the law school. The establishment of the other professional schools may also be considered an influence. The dominance of the medical profession, the most conspicuous feature of the chart for the whole university, is so complete that the curves of all the other professions, with the exception of law and engineering, are below 5 per cent after 1800.

Law is next to medicine in order of importance, but between 1800 and 1865 the curve representing this profession was below 10 per cent, while the highest point reached since 1800 is a little less than 20 per cent. This curve declined more and more as the medical school grew, reaching its minimum in 1846-1850, when only 2.6 per cent of the graduates became lawyers. The reorganization of the work in law and the establishment of a separate law faculty took place at this time. The first degrees were granted by the law school in 1852, and from this date the curve representing law rises continuously and rapidly, reaching 19.9 per cent in 1880. A slight decline is then apparent, because of the lengthening of the course to three years. The growth of the law school in absolute numbers has been very rapid. During the first 25 years its graduates averaged only about 10 a year; in 1899, the last year included in the data, there were 98.

The number of men who have entered engineering pursuits since 1875 has been sufficiently large to cause a rise in their curve during this period in spite of the dominance of medicine and the growth of

the law school, until in 1899 it reached the maximum percentage of 11.7 per cent.

The dental school, which granted its first degrees in 1879, has had a rapid growth, graduating more students for the last years included in these data than the law school. In 1899 it granted degrees to 158 students, or slightly more than one-fourth of the graduates of all departments.

The veterinary school was founded in 1883 and graduated its first students in 1887. Veterinary practice was the life work of a little less than 5 per cent of the graduates.

The rapid growth in the number of graduates of the whole university is shown by the following facts: Before 1775 there were 162 graduates, and for the last quarter of the eighteenth century, 360; in the first quarter of the nineteenth century there were 1,747; in the second, 4,071; in the third, 4,125; and in the last quarter, with four years omitted, 6,020.

A comparison of the relative order of the various professions for the academic department and for the whole university, based on the total number of men who have gone into these professions, follows:

Number of graduates entering the several professions.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.		WHOLE UNIVERSITY.	
Law.....	708	Medicine.....	11,676
Commercial pursuits.....	476	Law.....	1,838
Engineering.....	388	Dentistry.....	976
Ministry.....	373	Commercial pursuits.....	476
Medicine.....	326	Engineering.....	388
Education.....	151	Ministry.....	373
Public service.....	29	Education.....	151
Literature and journalism.....	26	Veterinary medicine.....	143
		Public service.....	29
		Agriculture.....	26
		Literature and journalism.....	26

The most conspicuous fact brought out by this comparison is that physicians occupy the first place in the whole university, instead of the fifth, as in the academic department. They not only occupy first place, but have six times as many graduates as any other profession and more than two and one-half times as many graduates as all the other professions combined. Dentists appear in the third place, although the history of the dental school has been brief, and veterinarians appear in the eighth place, with a number nearly as great as the number of educators. With the exception of the difference in rank of physicians and the appearance of dentists and veterinarians, the order is the same in the academic department as in the university.

4. COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

Columbia College.

The charter of King's College was granted by King George II on the 31st day of October, 1754, and soon afterwards the institution was established in New York City. There had been much discussion previous to the granting of the charter, but little had been done toward establishing a college before 1746. At that time the General

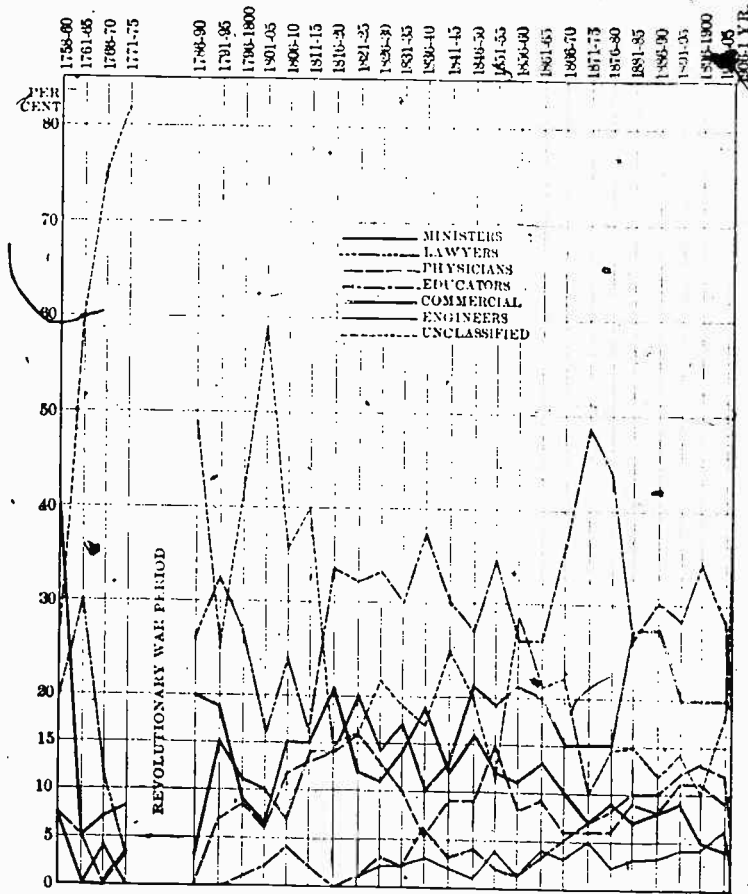


FIG. 7. — Columbia University. Academic Department.

Assembly of New York passed an act for raising money by lottery. After some funds had been gathered, there was considerable opposition on the part of religious denominations other than the Church of England against founding a college by royal charter. Although this opposition led to a somewhat bitter religious controversy, King's

College was never so avowedly denominational as were the colleges established before this time.

The purpose of the college, in the language of the charter, was "for the Instruction and Education of youth in the Learned Languages and Liberal Arts and Sciences."

The name King's College was changed by an act of the Legislature of New York to Columbia College in 1784. This name has been retained to the present time as the title of the corporation, but since 1896 the name "Columbia College" has applied only to the academic department, while "Columbia University" applies to the several departments combined. For the purpose of this discussion "Columbia College" will be used in referring to the academic department from the earliest history of its founding, while "Columbia University" will be used in referring to the institution as a group of departments.

It is necessary in the beginning to call attention to the fact that Columbia has not yet traced the history of its early graduates, as have Harvard and Yale, and that the group of unclassified is, therefore, necessarily very large for the first half century. Whether or not this affects equally all professions can not be ascertained. It is, however, only fair to assume that the professions least affected are ministry and law, inasmuch as the prominence of men in these professions would be more likely to make them known to posterity.

It will be noticed from the chart that during the Revolutionary War no students were graduated. The students were dispersed, the library and apparatus were deposited in the city hall, and the college building was turned into a hospital.

The fact that Columbia College was not so directly the outcome of denominational influences as were Harvard and Yale is naturally followed by the fact that the profession of the ministry has never taken a large percentage of its graduates.

Inasmuch as the profession did not start with as high a percentage of ministers as at Harvard and Yale, the decline is not so conspicuous, but it is nevertheless real. An examination of absolute instead of relative numbers shows that during each succeeding 25-year period except one, more graduates entered the ministry than during the preceding 25-year period. (See table 15.) This differs from the facts developed at Harvard or Yale, but Columbia in its earlier years was less like a theological school than the other two, and accordingly the number entering the ministry was not large in the beginning. While there has not been a decline in absolute numbers, the increase has been proportionally far less than the increase in the total number of graduates.

Since the first three years law has been the dominant profession at Columbia, with the exception of two five-year periods. The ministry was dominant for the first three-year period and for the last five-year period before the Revolutionary War, and the group

of those taking up commercial pursuits exceeded the number entering law for the period 1881-1885 by 1.1 per cent. After 1870 a sudden increase in the profession of law is manifest. This is apparently due to the establishment of the law school and the comparative ease with which one could acquire the degree of LL. B. By 1875, 47.4 per cent, or nearly one-half of the graduates, entered law. In the next five-year period the proportion was 43.3 per cent, but an increase in the requirements for the degree of LL. B. very quickly brought the profession back to a more nearly normal position.

The increase in absolute numbers of the men entering the law has been steady and rapid. The first period of 18 years showed 13 lawyers. In the next 25-year period there were 61, and this more than doubled in the following 25 years. During the second quarter of the nineteenth century there were 196 lawyers, and this number was increased to 255 and 399, respectively, for the two remaining quarters of the century.

There were practically no physicians before the Revolutionary War. Since that time the curve representing this profession has varied more or less about a central tendency of 10 per cent. It rose steadily from the time of the Revolutionary War, until in 1825 it reached a percentage of 19.5, the highest point attained by the profession during the whole history of the academic department. Between 1825 and 1840 medicine declined rather rapidly, reaching a minimum of 5 per cent for 1836-1840. This was followed by a rise for the next 15 years, with its maximum at 14.7 per cent for 1851-1855. Between 1860 and 1890 the profession averaged about 7.5 per cent, and after 1890 about 10 per cent.

The absolute numbers for 25-year periods show that there was a larger number of physicians for the first quarter of the nineteenth century than for either the second or third, and that the fourth had nearly twice as many as the third. While these statistics do not, of course, include the medical school, except in so far as its students were graduates of the academic department, still they are influenced by the existence of this department. For some years previous to 1813, Columbia College gave courses in medicine, but after that time its medical faculty was taken over by the College of Physicians and Surgeons, which maintained a separate existence until 1860, when it was made a part of Columbia University. This probably explains the decline in absolute numbers during the second and third quarters of the century.

The group of Columbia graduates becoming teachers before the third quarter of the nineteenth century was never large. Previous to 1850 this profession did not average one man per class; between 1850 and 1875 it averaged but little more than one man, while during the next 25 years, 1876 to 1900, it averaged more than five men per class.

The general trend of the curve representing the men who have gone into mercantile pursuits from the academic department is upward. As in other institutions, the fluctuations correspond more or less closely to the eras of prosperity and panic. Owing to the fact that business men are slower than others to settle permanently in their profession, the curve has not manifested any rising tendency since the panic of 1893. The increase in the group of unclassified is also a factor here.

The rise in the absolute numbers of business men is shown by the following table:

<i>Average number per class.</i>	
1775-1880.....	1
1880-1825.....	2½
1825-1850.....	4
1850-1875.....	6
1875-1900.....	11

Engineering does not appear as a profession until 1820. Since that time it has been represented by a percentage varying between one-half of 1 per cent and 6.4 per cent. In general the tendency of the curve is slowly but steadily upward. Its maximum was reached in 1901-1905.

The graduates of Columbia have never been attracted into agriculture in large numbers. Since 1830 there has been a small group from the graduates of every five-year period who have devoted themselves to journalism and literature. This group has varied from four-tenths of 1 per cent to 3 per cent.

The following prominent facts are brought to light by this study of the academic department. With one slight exception, law has been the dominant profession since the Revolutionary War. Business and the ministry contended for second place until the middle of the past century, but since that time commercial pursuits have easily led. For the last quarter of the century, teaching occupied third, medicine fourth, ministry fifth, and engineering last place, with the exception of the last five-year period, when it exceeded ministry.

A consideration of the total number of graduates in the academic department shows that law, in absolute numbers, is easily the dominant profession. Mercantile pursuits hold second place, ministry third, medicine fourth, education fifth, and engineering sixth. The figures are as follows:

<i>Graduates.</i>	
Law.....	1,211
Commercial pursuits.....	727
Ministry.....	417
Medicine.....	382
Education.....	268
Engineering.....	116
Literature and journalism.....	58
Agriculture.....	41
Public service.....	14

All Departments.

The first department of Columbia, other than the academic, was that of medicine, which granted degrees as early as 1769. This department was discontinued in 1812 by the transfer of its faculty to the College of Physicians and Surgeons, but the university resumed the professional training of physicians in 1860, when the College of Physicians and Surgeons was united to it. Thus, the medical graduates from 1769 to 1812, who number 143 in all, were the only

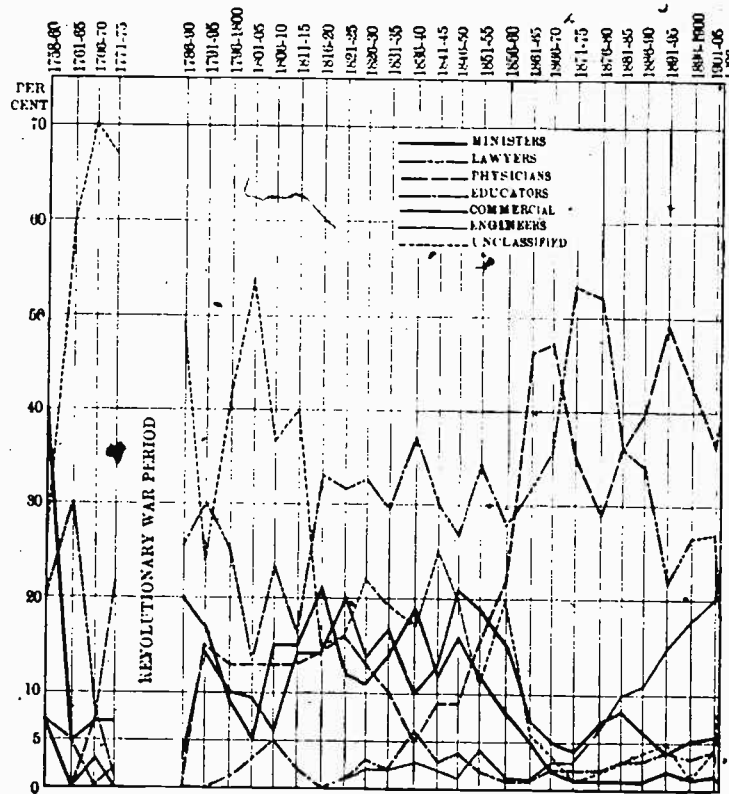


FIG. 8.—Columbia University. All Departments.

graduates previous to 1860 outside of the academic department, and their relative number is so small that it affects the percentages only very slightly. The curves, therefore, for the academic department and the university are practically the same before 1860, when the medical school was reincorporated into the university body, and when, also, the newly organized department of law conferred its first degrees. The fact that so many men were becoming physicians probably emphasized in the minds of the authorities of Columbia the

necessity of making better provision for their training, and this may have led to the union with the College of Physicians and Surgeons. The immediate effect of this union was to cause a decline in the curve of the academic department, indicating that the men at first did not feel the importance of finishing an academic course before entering the medical department. On the other hand, it made medicine the dominant profession of the whole university.

Two forces operated to lower the percentage between 1870 and 1880. One was the great increase in the number of law graduates, due to the establishment and rapid growth of the law school; the other was the steady elevation of standards, both by the increase in requirements for entrance and by the lengthening of the course. Between 1870 and 1880 the course was lengthened from two years of 4½ months each to two years of 7½ months. In 1887 another year was added and in 1894 the course was fixed at four years of 8½ months each. In absolute numbers the growth of this profession has been constant. For the first 5-year period after the College of Physicians and Surgeons was joined to Columbia, 335 graduates went into medicine. For the period 1901-1905 there were 835.

The law department graduated its first class in 1860. After its founding the curve for law rose gradually until 1870, after which the rise became very rapid; between 1870 and 1880 law took slightly more than one-half of the graduates of all departments. Its decline since then has been due in part to the rise of engineering professions and in part to increasing standards. In 1878 the entrance requirements were raised and more difficult tests of proficiency were established. An optional third year was added at the same time. In 1888 the length of the required course was increased to three years, and the amount of work required has been more than doubled in the past 20 years.

The school of mines, now called the School of Mines and Associated Schools, graduated its first students in 1867. The growth of these schools has been phenomenal, and it is evident that Columbia met a very real need in establishing the department. The number of graduates entering engineering was 33 for 1866-1870, but by 1891-1895 the number had increased to 214, and for 1901-1905 it was 464.

Following the growth of the medical, law, and engineering departments, the number entering these professions has well-nigh overshadowed all others. Since 1860 the number entering mercantile pursuits has never exceeded 8.2 per cent. The profession of teaching has not been above 4.2 per cent since 1860, but it is significant that the maximum is for 1901-1905. The establishment of Teachers College as a professional school is evidently destined to do for this profession what the medical school, the law school, and the school of mines and associated schools have done for the corresponding professions. Ministry has taken about 1.4 per cent of the graduates since 1865,

and at no 5-year period since that date has it taken more than 2 per cent.

The relative rank of professions for the whole university, from the point of view of absolute numbers, may well be compared with the relative rank of the same professions in the academic department. The following table brings out the comparison:

Number of graduates entering the various professions.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.		WHOLE UNIVERSITY.	
Law.....	1,211	Medicine.....	5,698
Commercial pursuits.....	727	Law.....	5,367
Ministry.....	417	Engineering.....	1,635
Medicine.....	382	Commercial pursuits.....	1,043
Education.....	268	Education.....	450
Engineering.....	116	Ministry.....	442
Journalism and literature.....	58	Journalism and literature.....	145
Agriculture.....	41	Agriculture.....	69
Public service.....	14	Public service.....	20

5. BROWN UNIVERSITY.

In 1762 the Philadelphia Baptist Association appointed James Manning as its agent to establish "A seminary of polite literature subject to the government of the Baptists." A charter was obtained in 1764 from the General Assembly of Rhode Island, and the institution was established at Providence, R. I., the following year. Its purpose as stated in the charter is seen from the following quotation: "Whereas a Public School or Seminary erected within this Colony to which the Youth may freely resort for Education in the vernacular and learned Languages, and in the liberal Arts and Sciences would be for the general Advantage and honor of the Government: Now Therefore Know Ye", etc.

The first class, 7 in number, was graduated in 1769, two years before the first graduating class left Dartmouth. Each of these institutions was indirectly the outgrowth of the inspiration which the New England Colonies received from the visit of Bishop Berkeley to this country.

Like nearly all other American colleges founded before the Revolution, the work of Brown was interrupted by the war. It had no graduating classes between 1778 and 1781, inclusive, and no graduates for the years 1784 and 1785. As denominational influence was strong in founding and maintaining the institution, the ministry was the aim of a large proportion of the students in the earlier years of the institution, but as in other cases, the proportion has declined very materially in the past half century. At the close of the period under consideration the percentage in this profession was only 6.7.

The profession of law has had a somewhat variable career at Brown. With rather irregular variations, the general course of the curve is downward, from nearly a third of the graduates in the earlier history of Brown to about one-tenth.

The most constant curve is that representing the medical profession. At no period is the percentage of those entering it less than 7 per cent and at no period greater than 16.5 per cent. Its maximum percentage occurs in 1826-1830; its minimum, in 1836-1840.

The importance of teaching has steadily increased, and it is at present the dominant profession.

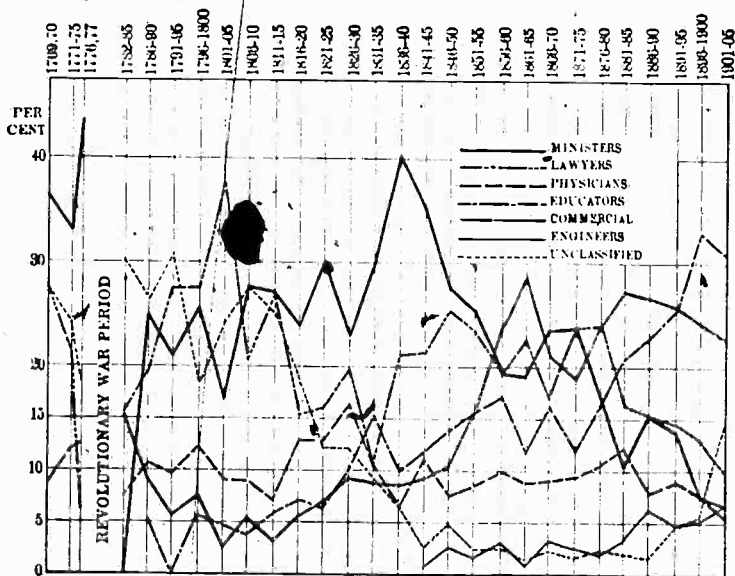


FIG. 9.—Brown University.

Before the Revolutionary War it seems that no graduates went into business; if they did, they are in the group whose occupations are unknown. Between that war and 1815, business interests took an average of about one-twentieth of the graduates, with the highest percentage for this period immediately at the close of the Revolution. The general appearance of the curve between the years 1815 and 1865 indicates that there was a very decided rise for the whole period, arrested only by the uncertain period from 1830 to 1850. The effect of financial depression is also clearly marked by the sharp decline after 1865, its minimum of 19 per cent being reached during the five-year period which included the panic of 1873. This is followed, however, by an almost equally sharp rise until 1885, while the general tendency from that time is slightly downward.

It is an interesting fact, indicating a ready response of institutions to social demands, that engineering professions have their first representatives in the same period, 1841-1845, in both Brown and Dartmouth. At Brown these professions occupy a very modest place, with a slow but steady rise, beginning at 1 per cent and reaching nearly 7 per cent of the classes during the later years. The percentage of those classified in public service is variable, with the greatest extremes immediately after the Revolutionary War and the War of

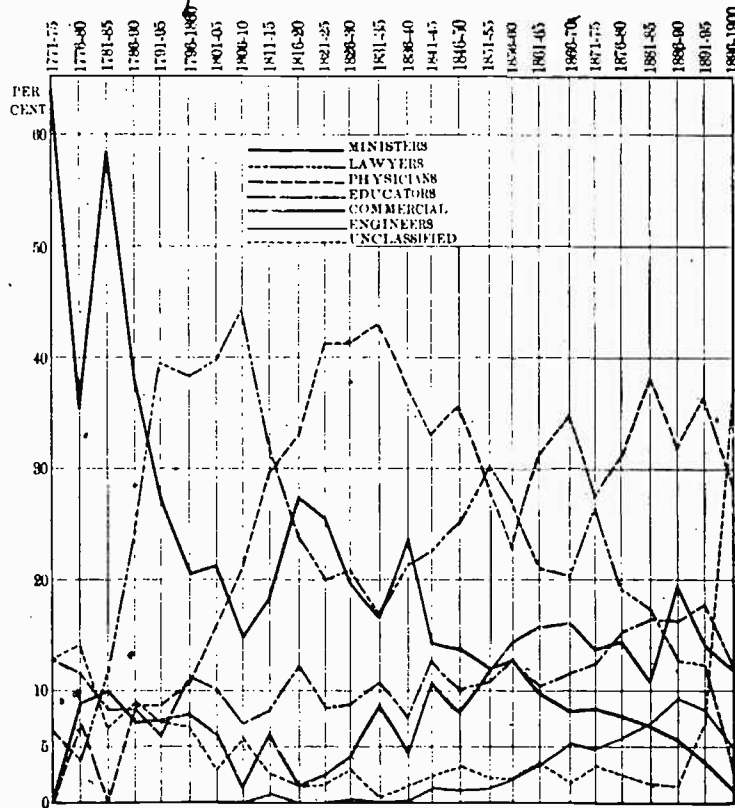


FIG. 10. - Dartmouth College. Academic Department.

1812. The curve of graduates entering agriculture varies between 0 and 4.6 per cent. At only one period since 1855 has this group reached 1 per cent of the graduates. The percentage of those in literary pursuits and journalism varies between 0 and 3.8 per cent.

No one profession is conspicuously dominant at Brown, as in most other institutions. Four groups contain an equal number of men, namely, ministry, law, commercial pursuits, and teaching, with 959, 937, 935, and 933 graduates, respectively. Medicine numbers only 470.

After 1894, the statistics for Brown include women, who have increased very rapidly until they constitute nearly one-fourth of the classes. The statistics show the effect of the women on the various curves. With women omitted the profession of teaching becomes 24.1, 22.9, and 22.5 per cent for the last 3 five-year periods, as compared with 25.6, 32.8, and 32.6 per cent for the same three periods with women included. Considering men only, business, and not teaching, was the dominant profession in the last period.

6. DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

The College.

Dartmouth College (Hanover, N. H.) is a typical New England college, with a sufficiently long history to furnish an instructive chart. It received its charter in 1769, graduated its first class of four in 1771, and has had an uninterrupted history since, graduating a class each year, even during the Revolutionary War. The purpose of its founding as stated in the charter was primarily that of "spreading Christian knowledge among the savages of our American wilderness." By the force of circumstances, however, it soon became a college for American youth.

In so far as it relates to the clergy, the history of other New England colleges must be substantially repeated for Dartmouth. Starting with 65 per cent for the first five-year period, the curve for this profession shows great variations, with no decided downward tendency until after the Revolution. The profession recuperated a little during the next 30 years, although it never regained its original strength. It again declined rapidly after the Civil War, and in the last five years of the century only six graduates became clergymen.

Inasmuch as there is no law department at Dartmouth, the changes in this profession, as well as those in the ministry and teaching, reflect much better than institutions having separate departments for these professions the changing demands of society and the response of college men to them. Though in one sense the establishment of a professional school reflects a change in the social demands, yet as soon as it is established, such a school tends to draw to itself more than its natural share of men, for the emphasis laid upon it turns the attention of students in that direction, and attracts to the profession for which it prepares not only a larger percentage of men from the environment of that particular institution but also students from other institutions and environments who have that profession definitely in mind. In the case of Dartmouth, therefore, those responding to the demands of any profession, outside of medicine and, since 1873, of engineering, represent fairly closely the percentage of that profession demanded by the environment from which Dartmouth drew

its students. A general glance at the chart shows that law has been the profession most followed, for 1,701 graduates have entered it, while only 1,051 have entered the ministry, the next highest profession. Teaching, business, and medicine follow, with 944, 816, and 602, respectively. Aside from the ministry, no other profession reaches as high as law until 1885, after which both teaching and business are higher. The rather rapid decline of law since 1875 is due primarily to the increased attractions of teaching, commercial, and engineering professions.

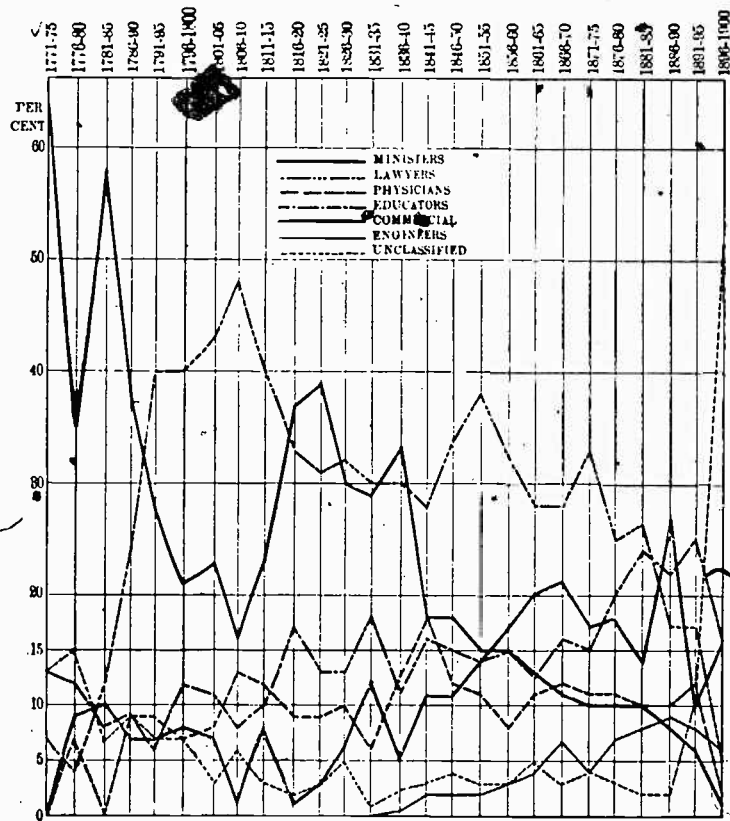


FIG. 11.—Dartmouth College. All Departments.

During the first five-year period no graduates went into medicine, but from that time there has been a fairly constant number. No other profession varies so little at Dartmouth as that of medicine. After the first five years, the average is approximately 10 per cent, with a maximum of 13 per cent and a minimum of 6 per cent.

The profession of engineering needs little comment. Beginning modestly early in the nineteenth century, it has had a steady rise

until the present. The Thayer School of Engineering was founded at Dartmouth in 1871, and had an immediate influence in raising the number who went into engineering from the academic department. The maximum percentage of engineers is 9 per cent, which was reached in 1886-1890.

As a general conclusion, the chart and table show that there is a downward tendency in the ministry and law and an upward tendency in the groups of teaching, commercial pursuits, and engineering, while medicine is fairly constant.

Associated Schools.

A course of lectures in medicine was established in 1797, and the degree of doctor of medicine was granted to two men in 1798. About the year 1801 the course in medicine for academic graduates was made three years, with two years additional for nongraduates. In 1812 the course was reorganized, and the degree of doctor of medicine was conferred upon all who completed the whole three-year course, whether academic graduates or not. An additional year was added in 1898.

The Thayer School of Engineering was organized in 1871 with a two-year course. It is practically a graduate school, and, as more than one-half of all its graduates have previously received a degree from the college and are thus classified in the statistics for the college proper, the second chart is not greatly influenced by including the statistics of this school. The most noticeable difference in the two charts is, therefore, the rise in the curve representing medicine, together with the correlative depression in the curves for the other professions. The rise was at first slow, but after 1800 it became very rapid. The growth of the medical school has made medicine the dominant profession since 1815, with the exception of one decade, 1850 to 1860, when law showed a percentage slightly greater. In absolute numbers, also, medicine takes first instead of fifth place, as it does in the academic department, having 2,387 graduates.

7. WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

Wesleyan University was the first realization of the interest taken by the Methodist Episcopal Church in higher education. Several seminaries, which had been established by the church in New England and New York, seemed to meet a real need, and their success led to a belief that a college was necessary. In 1830 two substantial stone buildings, which had been used by an academy at Middletown, Conn., were presented to the Methodist Church, and the collection of an endowment fund was immediately begun. A charter was obtained from the State legislature in 1831, and the buildings were opened to students in September of the same year.

The greatest immediate demand on the part of the denomination seems to have been for teachers, as more men went into that profession during the first 15 years than into any other. The ministry, however, was dominant between 1845 and 1885. The curve representing this profession roughly resembles a pyramid, with one side longer than the other. Starting with about one-fourth of the graduates in the classes of 1833-1835, it rose until it included one-half of those in the classes of 1861-1865. Since that time it has steadily declined until it reached a percentage of 14.3 per cent in 1901-1905, considering men only. This group is now smaller than either teaching or commercial pursuits.

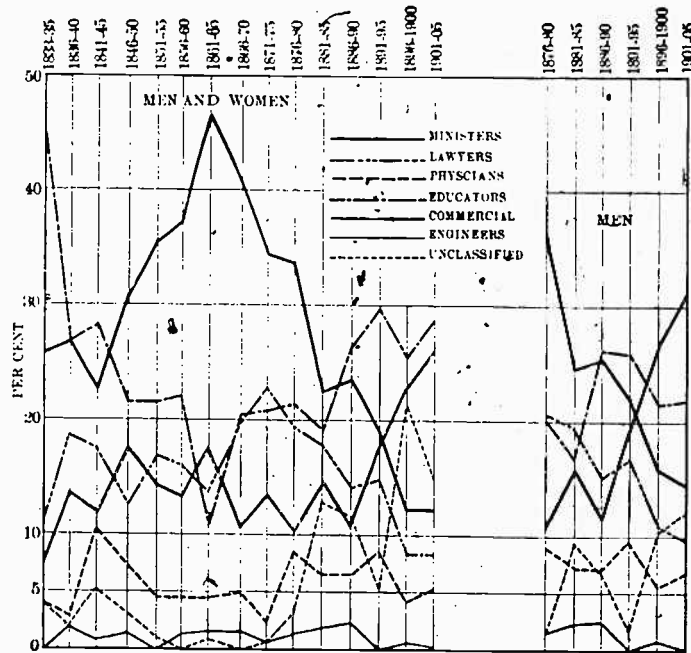


FIG. 12.—Wesleyan University.

Previous to 1865 law took an average of about 15 per cent of the graduates, with only slight variations. This group rose to 22.7 per cent for 1871-1875, the maximum percentage for the profession, but since 1875 it has steadily declined until it included only about 10 per cent of the graduates in the last period. The profession of medicine has been comparatively constant about a central tendency of 6 per cent.

As stated before, teaching was at first the dominant profession. Its maximum percentage occurred in the first three years, when 12 out of the 27 graduates became teachers. There was a rapid and almost continuous decline, however, until 1861-1865, when the profession reached the minimum of 10.8 per cent. Since then there has

been a general rising tendency in the curve representing this profession. This rise was very sharp for the first five years and more gradual after that time. These figures are for men only. If women are included, the percentage is somewhat higher since 1875, with a maximum of 29.6 per cent for 1891-1895.

Since 1890 the group representing commercial pursuits has grown very rapidly, and strangely enough this growth began during the five years including the panic of 1893. Business is now the dominant profession, when men only are considered, but it is surpassed by teaching if the curve includes women.

Women were admitted to the institution during the seventies. Between 1876 and 1905 there were 185 women graduates, of whom 97 became teachers, 4 went into business, 1 into journalism and literature; and the remaining 83 remained unclassified.

The total number of men graduates is 2,317. The rapid growth of the institution is shown by the fact that the average number of graduates in each class is now about 60, whereas it was only about 30 twenty-five years ago.

The order of the professions of male graduates is as follows (if women are included, the relative order is not changed):

<i>Professions.</i>	
Ministry.....	634
Education.....	606
Commercial pursuits.....	410
Law.....	364
Medicine.....	144
Literature and journalism.....	62
Agriculture.....	29
Engineering.....	24
Public service.....	23

8. OBERLIN COLLEGE.

The Collegiate Department.

Denominational influence was potent in the foundation and development of Oberlin. It had its origin in the efforts of two missionaries, John J. Shipperd and Philo P. Stewart, men who had not had the advantages of a liberal education, but who felt that they must do something "which should produce the maximum of spiritual benefit to a perishing world." They conceived the idea of planting a colony of Christian families and of establishing a school for the education of their children and for training teachers and Christian workers. A tract of land in Ohio was obtained, and the foundations of the village of Oberlin and of a school were laid simultaneously in 1833. The aim of the school is thus stated in the first catalogue: "Its grand object is the diffusion of useful science, sound morality, and pure religion among the growing multitudes of the Mississippi Valley. It aims also at bearing an important part in extending these blessings to the destitute millions which overspread the earth."

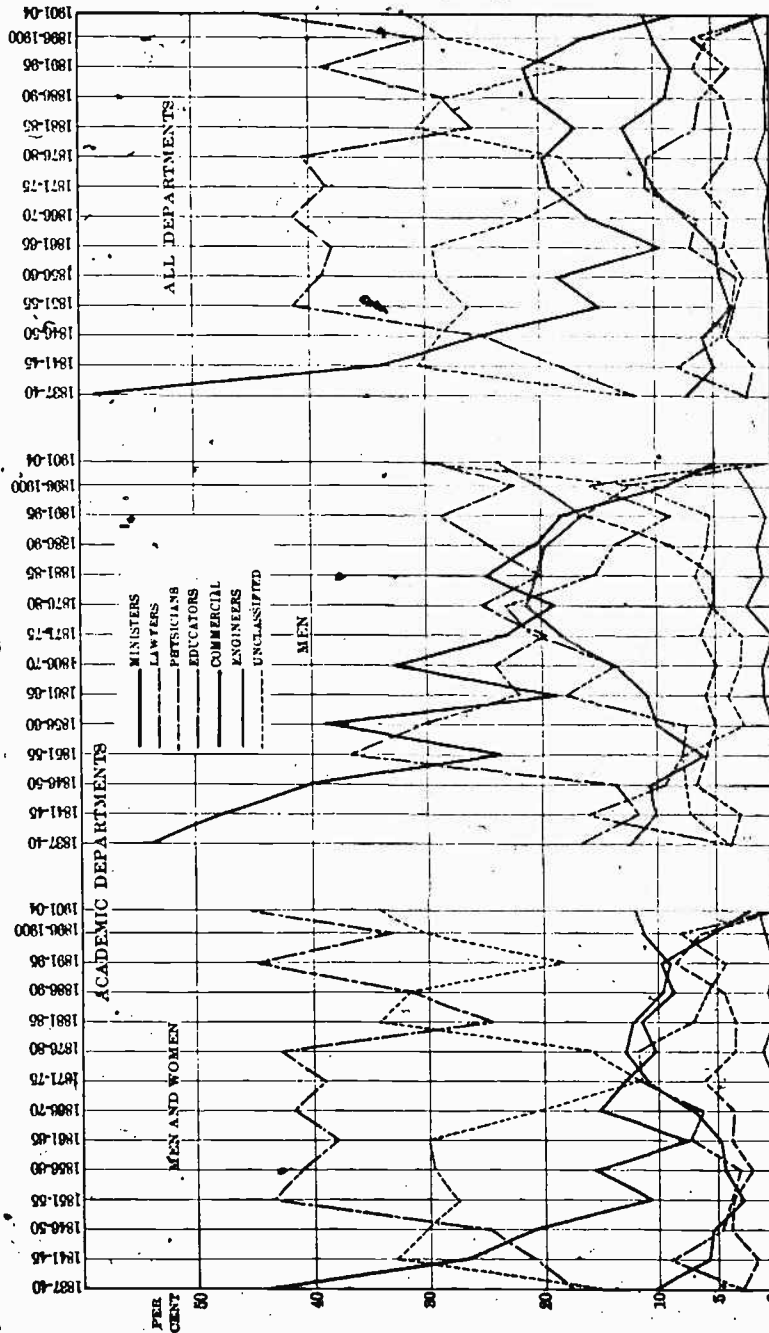


FIG. 13.—Oberlin College.

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In 1834 a charter was secured from the legislature establishing "Oberlin Collegiate Institute," and in 1837 the first class, 4 in number, was graduated. Women were admitted from the first, and since 1838 there have been women graduates every year.

Among the men who were graduated from the academic department, the profession of the ministry was dominant for the first 15 years, but the familiar story of later decline must be repeated. As many men, lacking two, went into the ministry from Oberlin from the classes of 1841-1845 as from any subsequent five-year group. The last two periods show an actual decrease.

The profession of law has never attracted a very large percentage of the men graduates, probably because of the strong denominational influence. The average percentage for this profession is 12.5 per cent. The absolute number of men going into it has slightly increased; the average number from each five-year period is 16.

The contribution of Oberlin to the medical profession also is relatively low. The curve representing it exhibits the constant tendency observed so frequently. Its average is about 5.5 per cent, with only minor variations until 1885. It then rises rapidly for the next decade, taking 16.3 per cent of the men for 1891-1895, and this is followed by a rapid decline which has continued to the present. The average number practicing medicine from each five-year period is 9. Twenty-four women have entered the medical profession, but naturally the largest number have become teachers.

An additional occupation, that of missionary, deserves consideration in this connection because of the emphasis it has received at Oberlin. Following a rule adopted for all institutions, the men who have become missionaries, unless medical missionaries or teachers, are classified as ministers. Consequently, it is not possible to state the number of men who have gone as missionaries, but even a conservative estimate makes it very large. A considerable number of women also have become missionaries; for the five-year period 1886-1890 there was an average of 2 each year, and altogether 34 women are recorded in this group.

All Departments.

From the first Oberlin has had a theological department. Since 1872 it has also regularly graduated students from its conservatory of music; and a teachers' course in physical training for women was established comparatively recently, from which an average of 4 or 5 a year have been graduated since 1894.

Prior to 1876 no degrees were given from the theological department, but its graduates during this earlier period are included in this study. From the time of its foundation a course of three years was necessary for graduation, and as far back as 1842 the catalogue pre-

scribes as a requisite for admission "a liberal education at some college, unless the candidate has otherwise qualified himself for pursuing advantageously the prescribed course of study." The number of students graduated from this department has been sufficiently large to effect an appreciable change in the percentages of clergymen for all departments as compared with those of the academic department. As the growth of the theological department during the last 40 years

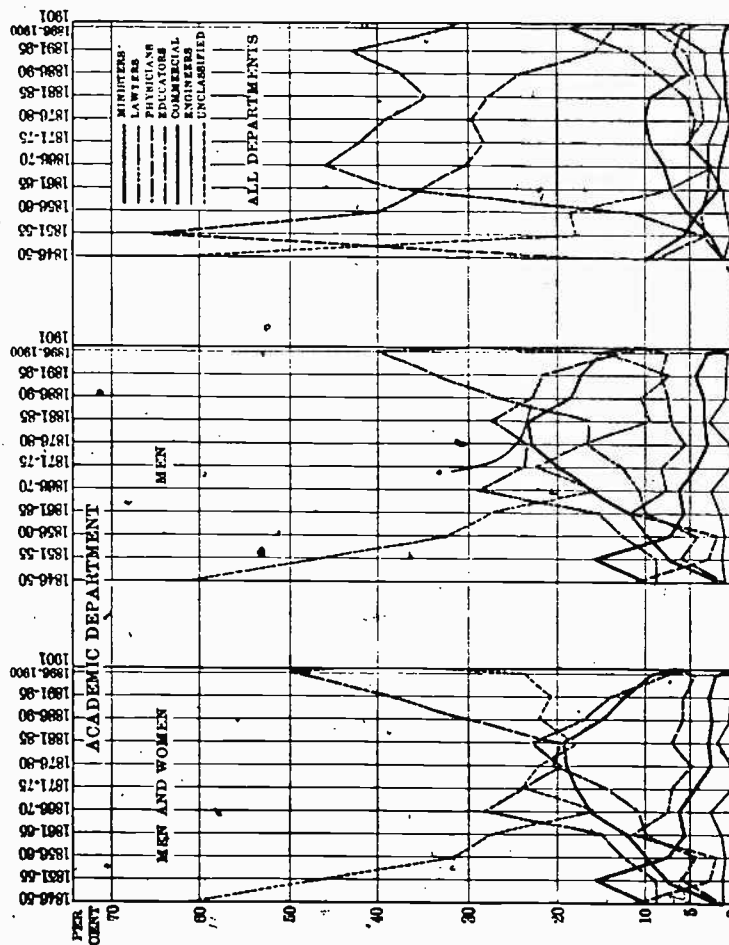


FIG. 14.—University of Michigan.

has more than kept pace with the growth of the college, the curve representing the profession of the ministry in the chart for all departments rises more noticeably between the years 1870 and 1900 than that for the academic department for the same period. The percentages of other professions differ so little from those of the academic department that it is not necessary to speak of them in detail. The

majority of graduates from the conservatory of music who enter any profession become either public or private teachers of music.

In the total number of graduates, teaching has been the preeminent profession. This is true also when men only are considered. The total number of graduates of the academic department, including men and women, is 3,385 (when the same person has taken more than one degree he is considered but once). Of these, 1,244, or 36.8 per cent, have gone into the profession of teaching. If the group of unclassified is left out of consideration, thus omitting many women with no profession, the proportion of graduates entering teaching is even more striking, since one of every two has become a teacher. From a total of 1,682 men graduated from the academic department, 392, or nearly 25 per cent, were pedagogues; of the women, 853 out of a total of 954 classified in any profession have taught. If all graduates of all departments, theology, music, and physical training, as well as the academic department, are included, 1,374 out of 4,029 have entered the profession of education.

9. UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

In 1804 Congress organized that portion of the Northwest Territory including the present States of Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan into Indiana Territory, and gave to each of the three districts one township of land for a seminary of learning. In 1817 the governor and the judges of the Territory of Michigan passed that unique bit of legislation entitled "An act to establish the Catholepistemiad, or University of Michigania." While this was one of the most remarkable acts ever passed by any legislative body, it serves to show that the people believed in education so firmly that they passed elaborate acts providing for the establishment of an institution of higher learning before there was any need or possibility of maintaining such a comprehensive institution. This peculiar act was followed from time to time by other legislation relating to the establishment of a university.

In 1837 Michigan was admitted to the Union, and on January 1 of the same year, Mr. Pierce, who had been appointed superintendent of public instruction, presented a plan to the legislature for the organization of a university. This plan was carried into effect by an act approved March 18 of the same year. The object of the institution as stated in the act was "to provide the inhabitants of the State with means of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the various branches of literature, science, and the arts." A board of regents was created, Ann Arbor, Mich., was chosen as the site, and the institution was opened for the matriculation of students in 1841. The first class was graduated in 1845, with 12 members.

It is unfortunate for the purpose of this study that the records of a large proportion of the earlier graduates are not available, thus rendering it impossible to draw valid conclusions concerning the relative positions of the various professions during the first 20 years.

The chart, which consists of three sets of curves, shows the relative position of the professions, including: First, both men and women of the academic department; second, men of the academic department; third, all of the graduates of all of the departments of the university. As there were no women graduates before 1872, the first half of the two sets of curves for the academic department are accordingly identical.

Academic Department.

Much criticism was directed against the University of Michigan in its earlier days, owing to the fact that it was a State institution and therefore alleged to be a *godless* one. However that may be, certain it is that the University of Michigan has never played an important part in preparing men for the ministry.

In 1859 the department of law was opened. Its immediate influence on the academic department is seen in a sudden rise of the curve representing law to 28 per cent in 1866-1870, but from that time law has rapidly declined to 13 per cent for 1896-1900. This does not mean, of course, a decline in absolute numbers, but only in percentage. The great increase in the number attracted to teaching is apparently the greatest factor in the relative decline in law.

The proportion of men from the academic department who have gone into medicine has not been as constant at the University of Michigan as in some of the other institutions considered. In general, the curve for this profession is more variable in the academic departments of the universities having medical schools than in colleges without. During the first five-year period 11 per cent of the graduates of Ann Arbor entered the profession of medicine, but when, in 1850, the medical department of the university was established, its influence was immediate in taking from the academic courses those who had any intention of becoming physicians. Since 1870 the curve has varied with no great irregularities about a central tendency of 7.5 per cent. From 1872, when the first women were graduated, until 1900, the available records show only 10 women who have entered the medical profession. There is, therefore, no great significance in the curve including men and women, except to show that the effect of women has been merely to lower the percentage by raising the total number of graduates.

The curve representing teaching is instructive in that it shows the growing predominance of this profession. If only men are considered, 4 out of every 10 graduating from the academic department, are becoming educators.

The women graduates are for the most part either teachers or unclassified. The fact that more are unclassified and fewer in the profession of teaching during the earlier years indicates the tendency to leave teaching for matrimony. Of those who are found in neither of these groups—i. e., teaching or unclassified—10 are found in medicine, 10 in journalism and literature, 8 in business, 6 in some form of public service, and 2 in law.

All Departments.

The University of Michigan comprises the following departments: (1) The Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts, including the Graduate School; (2) the Department of Engineering; (3) the Department of Medicine and Surgery; (4) the Department of Law; (5) the School of Pharmacy; (6) the Homeopathic Medical College; (7) the College of Dental Surgery.

In the statistics presented in this study all of these departments are included except the graduate school. Duplicates are avoided by omitting from any department those persons who have previously taken a degree from any other department. As far as possible the individual records of graduates from the various professional schools were consulted, but where this was impossible it was assumed that the graduates of the department of law became lawyers; of medicine, physicians; of dental surgery, dentists, etc.

The slight part which the University of Michigan takes in preparing men for the ministry is indicated by the small percentage of graduates from all the departments of the university who become clergymen. Since 1860 this percentage has never been more than 2 per cent and with one exception has not exceeded 1 per cent since 1880.

The medical department of the university was opened in 1850 with a course of three years, each with a term of six months. The immediate effect was the great rise in the proportion of graduates who practiced medicine—namely, from 11 per cent for the period 1846–1850 to 64.5 per cent for the period 1851–1855. During the first five years of its existence the medical school graduated far more students than the older academic department. This unusually high proportion was soon lowered because of the establishment of a department of law and the influence of the Civil War in drawing men into public service. From 1850 to 1885 there has been a rapid increase in absolute numbers, although the proportion of medical practitioners to the whole number of graduates declined from 64.5 per cent to 27.8 per cent in the same period. Since 1885, however, there has been an actual decline in the number as well as in the percentage of men entering this profession. This was due to two causes: First, an increase in the requirements for entrance; second, an increase in the requirements for graduation, including a lengthening of the course. About 1882

the annual term was lengthened from 6 months to 9 months, and in 1890 another year was added to the course. The tendency to increase the entrance requirements is still manifest.

In addition to its department of medicine and surgery, the University of Michigan has had since 1875 a homeopathic medical college. Its graduates, never numerous, are included in these statistics.

The department of law was opened in 1859 with a very simple entrance requirement: A student had only to be 18 years of age and to present a satisfactory certificate of moral character. The immediate effect of opening the department was a rise in the percentage entering law from 11.4 per cent for 1856-1860 to 37.6 per cent for 1861-1865. Since that time the percentage has continued upward, though checked by the increased entrance requirements and by lengthening of the annual term in 1882 to 9 months instead of 6. This check was only temporary, however, and by 1895 the profession had more than recovered its former strength, attracting 42.5 per cent of the graduates during the period 1891-1895. Another decline manifesting itself immediately afterwards was due to the fact that the course was again lengthened in 1895 to three years instead of two. The absolute number entering the profession shows a rise from 260 for 1861-1865 to 1,851 for 1891-1895.

The profession of teaching has had a significant growth, which seems to indicate the desirability of even better provision for professional training of teachers than now exists. There has been a growth from 1.2 per cent for 1846-1850 to 18.3 per cent for 1896-1900, with the most rapid increase during the last decade represented on the chart. Previous to 1880 no five-year period had more than 80 graduates entering this profession, whereas in 1896-1900 there were 565. As has been shown in the discussion with reference to the academic department, part of this increase is due to the rapid increase in the number of women graduates, but it has also been brought out that the increase is very great and significant even with women eliminated.

The engineering department was established in 1853, and its graduating classes, though never large in comparison, show a healthy increase. Most of the graduates from this department who have not gone directly into an engineering profession have entered business or teaching.

A course in pharmacy was established in 1868, becoming in 1876 an independent department of the university. Two degrees are given, pharmaceutical chemist and bachelor of science in pharmacy, each granted after the completion of a two-year course. There was an increase both in actual numbers and in the percentage of all the graduates from the time of the establishment of the department until 1885, and from that time until the present a decrease is noted

with the exception of 1896-1900, a period which surpassed that immediately preceding, but was less than the period 1886-1890.

The department of dental surgery was established in 1875 and graduated its first class, five in number, the following year. From the first this has been a course of three years. In 1885 the annual period of attendance was increased from 6 to 9 months. For the first five-year period, 1876-1880, 3.6 per cent of all the graduates of the university became dentists. This percentage was nearly doubled in the second five-year period, and since then there has been a steady increase to 9.4 per cent for 1896-1900.

A consideration of the total number of graduates who have gone into the various occupations shows the following: Law, the dominant profession, has taken 6,235 graduates; its nearest competitor, medicine, but 3,906; teaching follows with 1,558, and then business pursuits with 1,185; dentistry, pharmacy, and engineering include 620, 949, and 598, respectively, while the ministry claims only 188.

10. UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

When Wisconsin was separated from Michigan to form a new Territory, as Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan had been previously separated from the Northwest Territory, it received from Congress two townships of land "for the support of a university within the said Territory."

The legislature of the Territory, at its session of 1838, passed a law incorporating the "University of the Territory of Wisconsin." Nothing definite was done, however, toward actually establishing the institution until 1848, when Wisconsin became a State and the sale of land began. Madison was chosen as the site, Chancellor Lathrop was inaugurated, and instruction began in 1850.

Degrees were conferred upon two men in 1854, but until 1866 the financial condition of the university was so unsatisfactory that the institution maintained a precarious existence. The graduating classes up to that date were very small, the largest having but nine members.

Academic Department.

As in the University of Michigan, the profession of the ministry has never attracted many of the graduates. Excluding women, who were admitted in 1866, the highest percentage for any five-year period was 10.9 per cent, which was reached for the period 1866-1870. The decline from this level was gradual but sure. At no five-year period since 1885 has there been more than 3.4 per cent, and at the last period, 1901-1905, the proportion was only 1.6 per cent.

Law was the leading profession at Wisconsin until 1880, if both men and women are considered, and until 1895, if women are omitted.

PROFESSIONAL DISTRIBUTION.

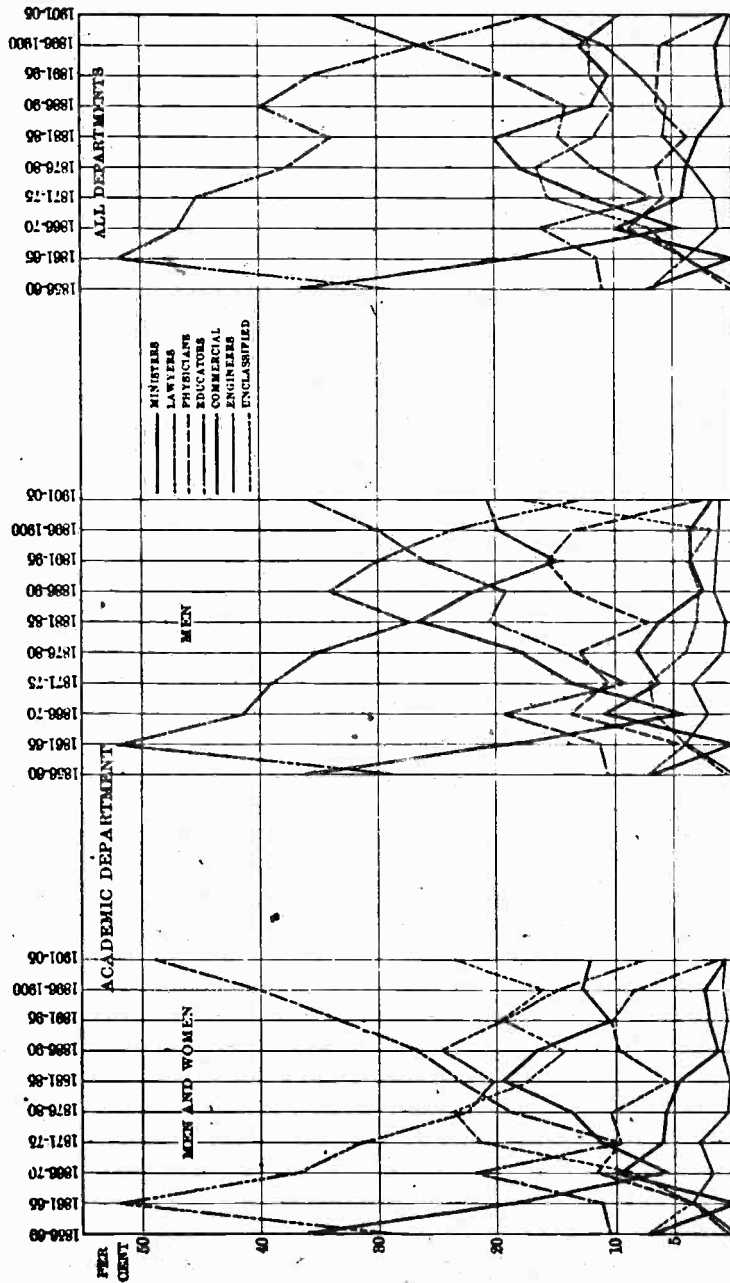


Fig. 15.—University of Wisconsin.

Starting with 28.6 per cent for 1856-1860, it rose to its highest relative point in 1861-1865, with a percentage of 51.9 per cent, or more than one-half of the graduates. From that time its decline has been rapid, with but 12.9 per cent for the last five-year period, 1901-1905. These considerations are based on the statistics for men only. If women are included the curve is somewhat depressed throughout its course since 1866, particularly in the later years.

The profession of medicine has attracted a widely varying number of men from the academic department. During the first five-year period, 1856-1860, no graduates entered the profession. The maximum percentage for the whole curve is 15.5 per cent for 1891-1895, and the minimum, with the exception of the first period, is 2.6 per cent for 1901-1905. The general average for the profession, running about 10 per cent, is quite similar to that of the New England colleges. As in the case of the other professions, this curve is somewhat lower if both men and women graduates are considered, for only 10 women graduates out of a total of 1,231 became physicians.

As in the University of Michigan, the profession of teaching has made rapid strides in the proportion of the graduates which it claims. The charter of the university contemplated a faculty of the "Theory and Practice of Elementary Instruction," and in pursuance of this policy successive reports of the board of regents urged the importance of making provision for the professional training of teachers. The department of education is still a coordinate part of the college of letters and science.

Commercial pursuits for the first five-year period, 1856-1860, took more than one-third of the classes, but this declined within 15 years to 4.3 per cent of the men and 5.8 per cent of all the graduates. With the exception of the panic period of 1893, there has been a continuous rise since 1875. The general average for the entire curve is but a little less than 20 per cent. The University of Wisconsin is definitely trying to meet the demand indicated by the rise of this profession by providing courses in commerce leading to the bachelor of arts degree.

Engineering professions have not drawn many of their recruits from the graduates of the academic department. In 1875 a separate college of engineering was established. In no five-year period since that time has the academic department furnished more than 1.5 per cent of its male graduates to engineering professions; and, indeed, at no period in its history has it furnished to those professions more than 3.7 per cent of its graduates.

Since the war period, public service has not taken more than 1.4 per cent of the graduates, the figure fluctuating between that and four-tenths of 1 per cent. Literature and journalism remain fairly steady between 2 and 3 per cent. Farmers (male graduates only)

have constituted a portion of the classes, varying between 0 and 5.2 per cent. Since 1878 the University of Wisconsin has had a separate college of agriculture, which may have tended to lower slightly the number of those from the academic department going into agricultural pursuits. The number of graduates of the college of agriculture, however, has never been large.

If the total of graduates entering the various professions be considered, teaching has taken more than twice as many as any other, for 1,232 out of a total of 3,364 have become teachers.

Law, the profession next in rank, has claimed 508, business pursuits 420, medicine 202, and the ministry 71. Eliminating women, teaching is still dominant, though it now claims only 554 graduates. An idea of the present tendency can be gained by considering the absolute numbers entering the various professions for the five-year period 1901-1905.

	Teaching	Business	Law	Medicine	Ministry
Men and women.....	497	123	75	15	6
Men.....	203	117	75	15	6

The fact must be considered, however, that teaching is a profession which graduates enter earlier than other professions and in which they are less likely to remain permanently.

Of the women who are classified, there are 680 teachers, 22 in business pursuits, 10 physicians, 4 in literature or journalism, 4 scientists, 1 minister, 1 in public service, and 1 engineer. Five hundred and eight are unclassified, most of them being married. The percentage of women graduates found in the profession of teaching has increased from 10.3 to 66.9 per cent. This indicates probably a genuine increase in the percentage of women who enter teaching permanently, but it also indicates indirectly a strong tendency to leave the profession of teaching and become home makers.

The University as a Whole.

The university as a whole comprises the following departments: The College of Letters and Science; the College of Engineering; the College of Law; the College of Agriculture; the Graduate School.

The school of pharmacy and the school of music are virtually separate departments, although organized under the college of letters and science. All of these are included in this study except the graduate school. A glance at the chart shows that the general shape of the majority of the curves for the entire university does not differ materially from that of the corresponding curves for the academic department. The greatest exception is the curve for engineering professions.

The college of law was established in 1868. The course of study at first covered only one year, with no entrance requirements. In 1874 certain requirements in ordinary English branches were made; in 1881 the course was lengthened to two years, and in 1894 it was again lengthened by the addition of a year. In 1896 the requirements for admission were increased and made the same as in the college of letters and science. The effect of each of these changes was a temporary check in the number of graduates; nevertheless, the growth has been steady.

The curve of the legal profession for the whole university approximates very closely that of the law for men of the academic department. Although its general tendency is somewhat higher since 1870, because of the influence of the law school, yet the curve is so similar that a separate discussion of it is unnecessary.

The lines representing the professions of the ministry, medicine, teaching, and business pursuits also bear close resemblance to the corresponding diagrams for the academic department, and therefore require no special treatment. All are somewhat depressed because of the rise in law and engineering and the influence of the school of pharmacy. The success of the college of engineering, which was suggested and partially made possible by the Morrill Act of 1862, is reflected in the sharp upward slant of the line representing the class of work for which it prepares. From 1870 there has been a steady rise in the curve, and its upward tendency is even more marked at present than at any previous time. For the last five-year period it took as many graduates as law and is exceeded only by teaching. Its rise in relative numbers has been from 1.4 per cent for 1866-1870 to 16.9 per cent for 1901-1905, and in absolute numbers from 4 for 1871-1875 to 280 for 1901-1905.

The school of pharmacy graduated its first class of two in 1884. Since that time it has averaged about 10 graduates a year, with no apparent tendency to increase. A two-year course entitled a student to the degree of graduate in pharmacy and a four-year course to that of bachelor of science from the pharmacy course. Of the 233 graduates of the school, 20 took up the practice of medicine, 11 have become professors, 13 have gone into business, 15 are found in journalism or literature, and 23 are scientists. Five of the graduates were women.

In total number of graduates, law is the dominant profession in the university as a whole, but the chart indicates that, at the present rate of change, that profession will soon be outstripped by education.

The leading place which educational work occupies, and the significance of the profession of the ministry, together with the growing tendency to develop other professions, as indicated by the prominence of business pursuits, journalism, pharmacy, etc., are among the most striking facts indicated by the study of this university.

PART II. COMPARISON OF PROFESSIONS FOR TWENTY-FIVE SELECTED COLLEGES.

INTRODUCTION.

The following diagrams, Figs. 16 to 22, afford means of comparing the influence of 25 representative colleges, as shown in the after life of their graduates. The term "colleges" is used advisedly, for only the academic departments of the several institutions are included in the comparison and all independent professional schools are disregarded. This method of treatment seems to be the more satisfactory on the whole, for it avoids many of the disturbing factors which vitiate a comparison of entire universities.

The collegiate departments are substantially similar in all of them, inasmuch as their aim is almost wholly cultural. To mark the paths trod by the men who have gone out with broadened outlook and increased mental power, but without specialization, is to afford a proper measure of the influence of the several institutions in determining the after life of their alumni.

It does not lessen the value of such a comparison to assert that a large proportion of the men who attend a given institution with a certain profession as their aim in life leave the collegiate department as soon as possible to enter the professional school, and that such men, though bearing only a professional degree, might properly be considered in discussing the influence of the institution. Those men, so far as the college is concerned, are upon the same basis as other undergraduates who fail to complete the course. Accordingly this study does not extend to them, for reasons that may be readily understood. On the contrary, in no institution are all the professional schools maintained upon exactly the same basis, nor does any considerable number of universities include among their respective components exactly the same list of professional schools. In some cases, as in the University of Pennsylvania, a strong and famous medical school attracts such numbers and sends so many into the practice of medicine, even beyond the normal sphere of the institution, that other occupations are dwarfed by comparison. Similarly in other universities, as in Harvard, the law school attains especial repute and in a measure overshadows other professional departments. Comparisons between the pursuits of the graduates of these universities becomes, therefore, less a comparison of institutions than of the relative strength of their professional schools.

This is not written in derogation of the usefulness of such a study, but to indicate the greater usefulness, as between institutions, of the comparison which considers collegiate departments only.

The 25 colleges chosen for the purpose of these comparisons are arranged in five groups. This grouping is partially for convenience in making a graphic representation and partially to obtain comparisons between groups. The first group includes five of the oldest institutions in America, founded before or near the middle of the eighteenth century; the second consists of five institutions founded between the middle and the close of the eighteenth century, four of which are in New England and one in New York; the third consists of five State universities; the fourth includes institutions in which denominational influence has been strong; and the fifth comprises typical institutions founded during the first half of the nineteenth century.¹

THE PROFESSION OF THE MINISTRY.

There are suggestions in these diagrams for sermons without number; and he who investigates the place of religion in latter-day civilization should find in them the starting point of a fruitful inquiry. The temptation is strong to digress into this field, and it is with reluctance that the writer restrains the inclination. To others is left the discussion of the question whether the standard of culture among the Protestant clergy has in fact deteriorated in the past 50 years; whether the growth of urban communities and the consequent increase in the number of persons under the ministration of a single pastor has served to lessen the demand for clergymen, and thus indirectly produced the results shown in the statistics; whether the diminution in relative numbers was the result of changed economic conditions, or of a decline in the religious spirit of the Nation. Many such topics force themselves upon one's attention in dealing with the figures that are developed in such an inquiry, and earnest thought and careful study may well be expended in determining the full significance of the situation.

It is plain that educated men no longer seek the cloth as they did when the Nation was younger. It may mean much or little that the percentage of ministers among the graduates of typical colleges has declined from 60 or 70 per cent to less than 10 per cent. The broadened activities of the institutions themselves are undoubtedly responsible for most of that; percentages always need abundant explanation. But there is no denying the significance of the actual decline in numbers shown in these tables during the past generation, notwithstanding the unprecedented increase in the population of the country.

¹ The groups are as follows: Group 1, Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Pennsylvania, and Princeton; group 2, Dartmouth, Brown, Union, Williams, and Vermont; group 3, Middlebury, New York, Bowdoin, Beloit, and Wabash; group 4, Oberlin, Syracuse, Haverford, Northwestern, and Rochester; group 5, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, California, and Illinois.

It is also of interest to observe that the older institutions have in general the lowest percentages for corresponding periods. The group of State universities must be excepted from such a comparison, for those institutions show a smaller proportion of ministers than any other group. The denominational colleges, however, show more variable results in this respect than any other. As a rule the curves representing them are not higher than those of other institutions which are presumably less under religious influences.

THE PROFESSION OF LAW.

Previous to 1750 most of the legal work necessary in the Colonies was done by lawyers who either had received their training in England or upon their own initiative had picked up sufficient knowledge of law to be able to practice; so that before that time very few college graduates entered the profession. Though Harvard and Yale both showed an increasing tendency toward law between 1720 and 1750, yet in neither institution did law take 10 per cent of the graduates before the latter date. All the curves for this group take a sharp upward turn during the last quarter of the century, owing to the new demand for lawyers broadly educated and in sympathy with the new American institutions. By 1800 the curve for Harvard had risen to 35 per cent; that for Yale to above 40 per cent; that for Pennsylvania to 50 per cent; and those for Columbia and Princeton to about 30 per cent. Those institutions whose curves reached the highest percentages show a tendency later to decline, and from 1815 to 1880 the average for this group does not show any decided tendency to increase or decrease. Since 1880 all of them show a declining tendency, due primarily to the rise of other professions in this time.

The institutions in the second group, which were established in the eighteenth century, show a decided upward trend between the time of the Revolutionary War and the close of the century, with the acme coming from 5 to 10 years later than in the institutions of the first group. A general tendency to decline occurs in the latter part of the nineteenth century in all the members of this group except Williams.

The law curves for the third group, including Middlebury, New York, Bowdoin, Beloit, and Wabash, are extremely variable. It is difficult to make any comparison between this group and the preceding ones, but in general it may be said that the average of the curves is about that of the first group, including Harvard, Yale, etc., but that the decline is more rapid, and at the end of the century the level is decidedly lower. The second group of lines is lower than the third at the middle of the century, and they decline at about the same rate as those of the third. At the close of the century they are, accordingly, somewhat below those of the third group.

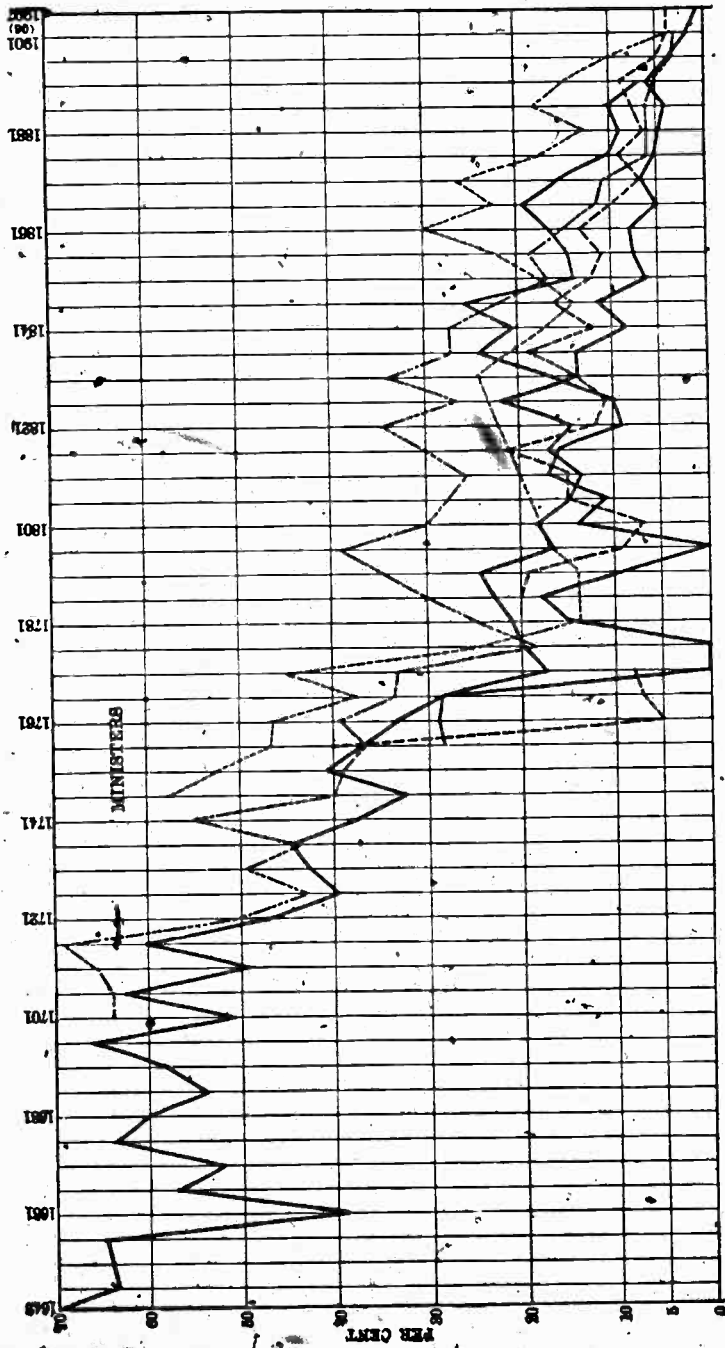


FIG. 16.—Group 1.—Ministers. (For explanation of lines, see fig. 17.)

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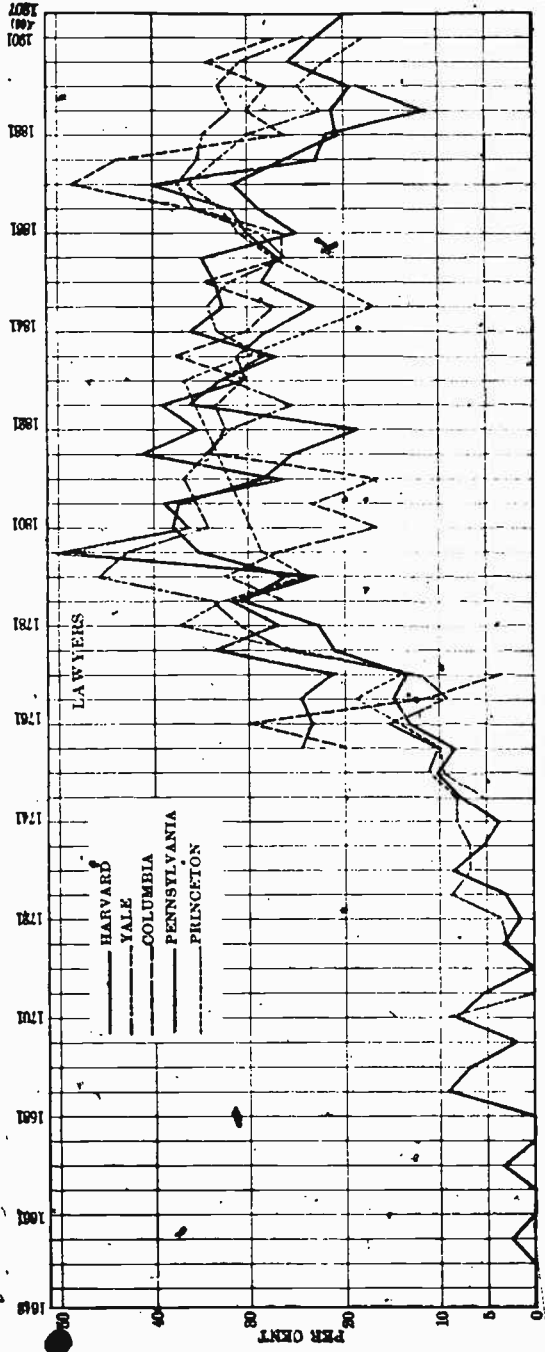


FIG. 17. - Group 1. - Lawyers.

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The profession of law has never been prominent in the fourth group of institutions. As has been indicated before, these are institutions in which denominational tendencies have been marked, and

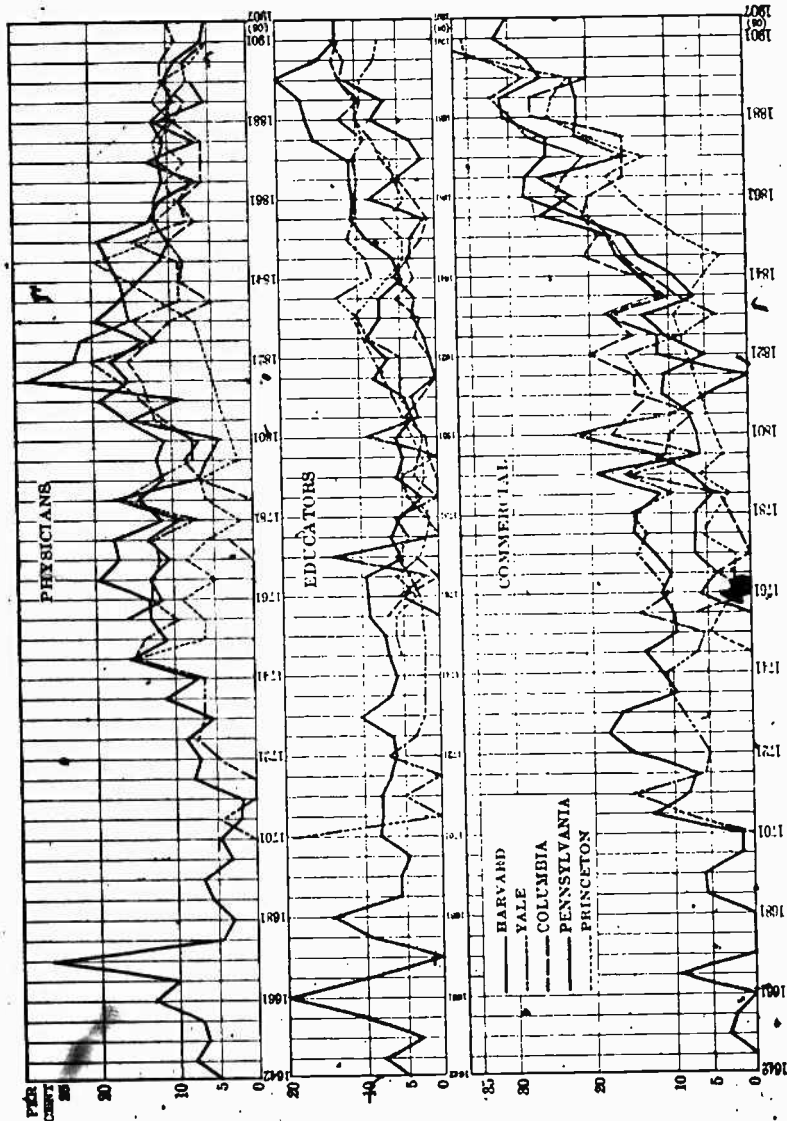


FIG. 18.—Group 1.—Physicians, educators, commercial pursuits.

it is, therefore, not surprising that the law has not attracted large numbers of their graduates.

Group five, which includes only State universities, is of special interest. It might naturally be supposed that here the legal profession would be found ranking higher than in any other group, but

this is not the case. This group is not strikingly different from the others. The averages are somewhat lower than those of group one for the same period and decline much more rapidly. They are higher, however, than those of group four, but do not differ materially from the curves of groups two and three.

THE PROFESSION OF MEDICINE.

The general tendency for this profession in the 25 institutions considered may be epitomized in the statement that it took as large a percentage of the graduates at the middle of the eighteenth century as at the close of the nineteenth. At the time of the Revolutionary War the general tendency of the curves was higher than at any previous time and higher than in the immediate subsequent period. The close of the eighteenth century shows a slight depression, but by the end of the first quarter of the nineteenth the general average of the curves had risen to a point higher than at any preceding or subsequent period. In the older institutions the average for this profession since the middle of the nineteenth century is approximately 10 per cent, while in the institutions founded about 1850 or later the general percentage is noticeably lower.

THE PROFESSION OF EDUCATION.

It has already been shown that in the Colonial period the profession of education was not clearly differentiated from that of the ministry. The statistics in this study, however, represent only those who apparently gave the major portion of their life's work to teaching. During the period just indicated the profession of education was more variable than at any subsequent period, either at Harvard or any other of the leading colleges and universities of the country.

In the nineteenth century all of the institutions in the first group, i. e., Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Pennsylvania, and Princeton, show a general rising tendency from an average of about 3 per cent to about 13 per cent. From 1835 to 1860 Yale leads the institutions of this group. Thenceforward, however, to the close of the century Harvard leads and during the last quarter is conspicuously higher than any other institution in the group. The rise of the curve for education at Columbia since 1860 is more marked than that of any other in the group during this period. Previous to 1860 its average was relatively low, but at the close of the century it was exceeded only by the curve for Harvard, and then by only 2 per cent.

The same general tendencies are apparent in the profession of education in the institutions of the second group.

The curves representing the profession of teaching in the third group are less homogeneous than those of the first two groups, but

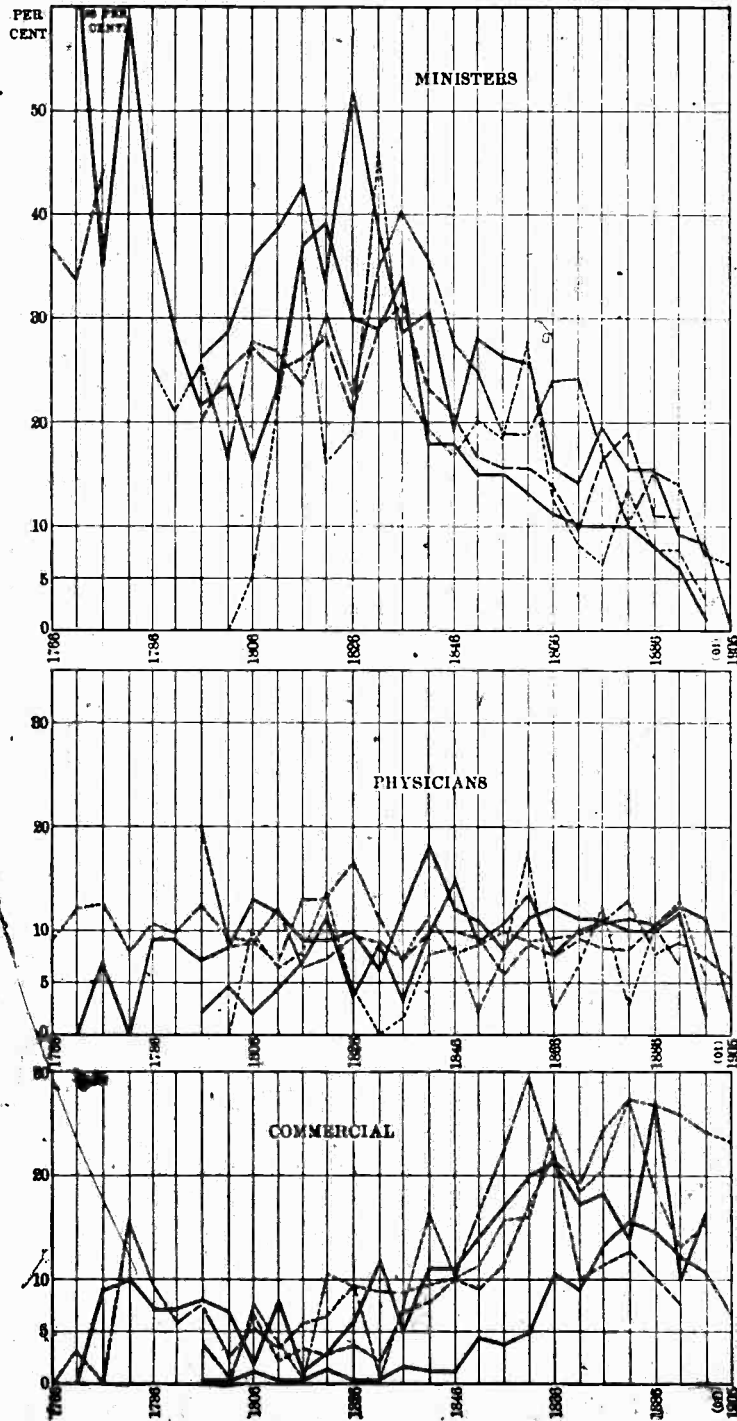
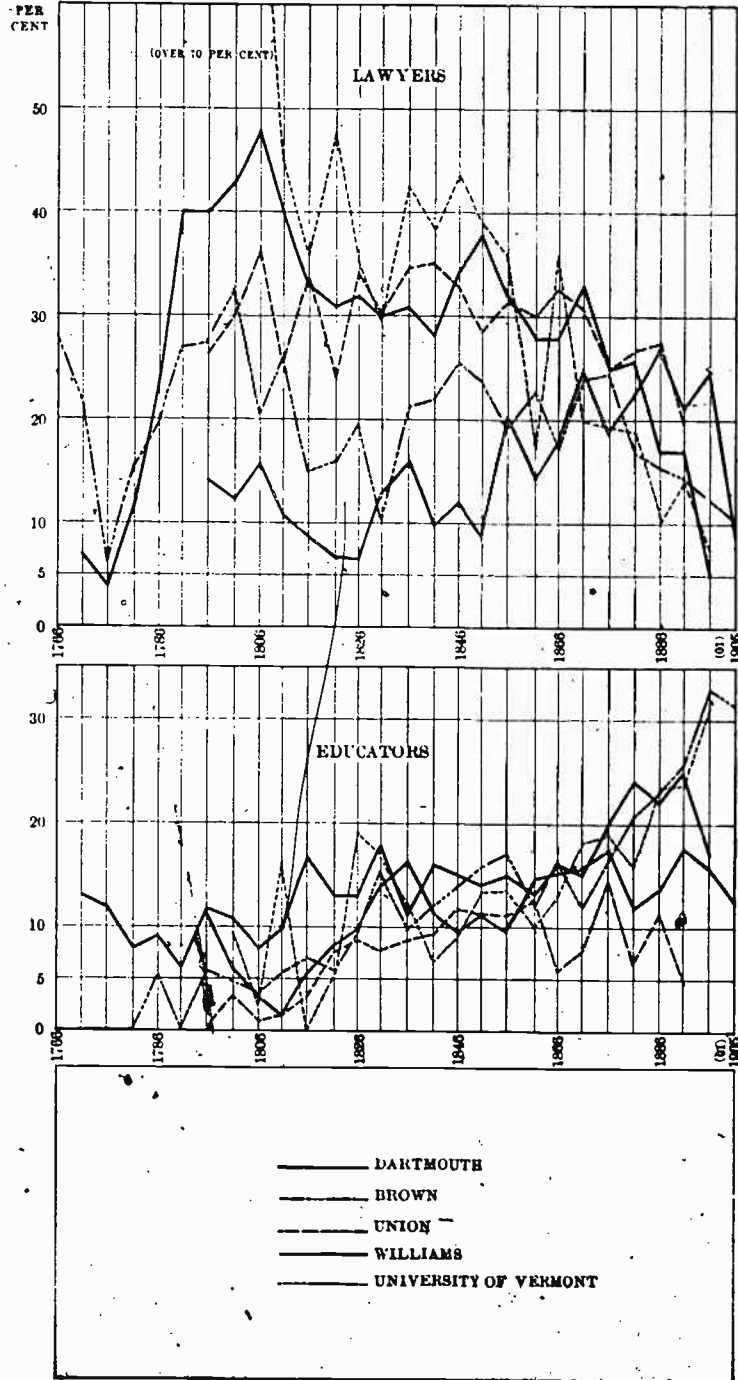


Fig. 18. Group 2. — Ministers, Lawyers,

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Physicians, educators, commercial pursuits.

the averages are higher. The curve for Middlebury, highest in the group, starts at 9 per cent at the beginning of the nineteenth century and rises to a little more than 50 per cent at its close.

The fourth group is less homogeneous than any of the others. Its general average is even higher than that of the third group,

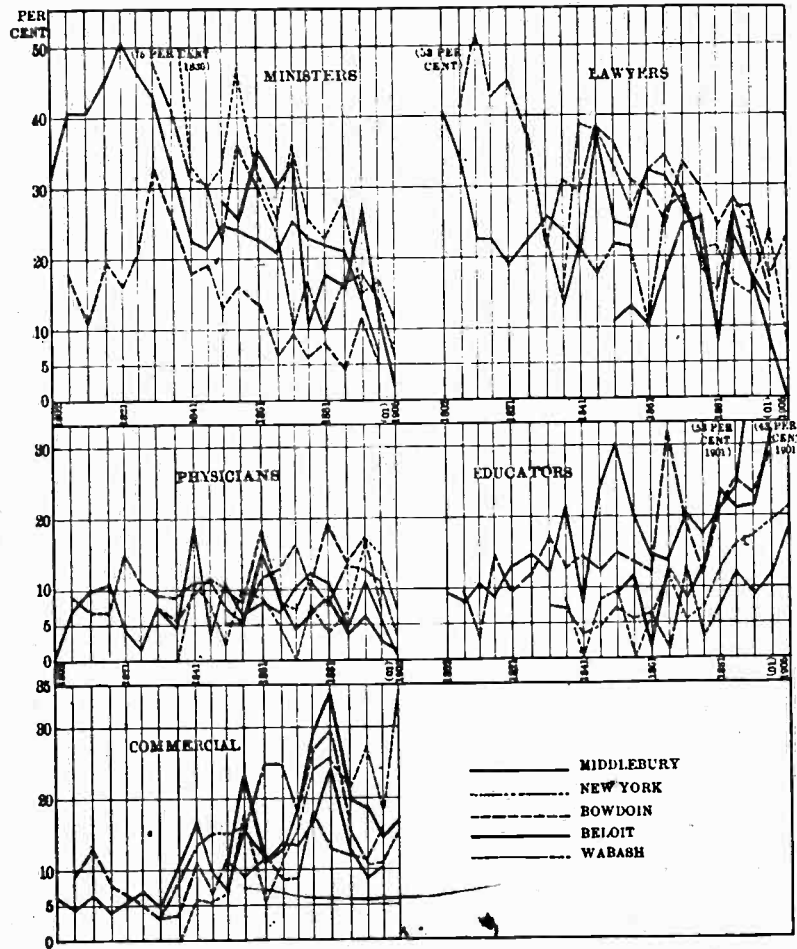


FIG. 20.—Group 3.—Ministers, lawyers, physicians, educators, commercial pursuits.

although the rise during the last few years of the century is not so conspicuous.

The curves for education for the group of State universities are conspicuous as compared with the preceding groups, in that their rise during the half century of the existence of those institutions is

much more rapid and continuous than that of the curves of any of the other groups.

The most apparent generalizations which may be made from a comparison of all the groups are:

1. The profession of teaching does not show any rising tendency until after 1800. Since that time, however, its rise is rapid.

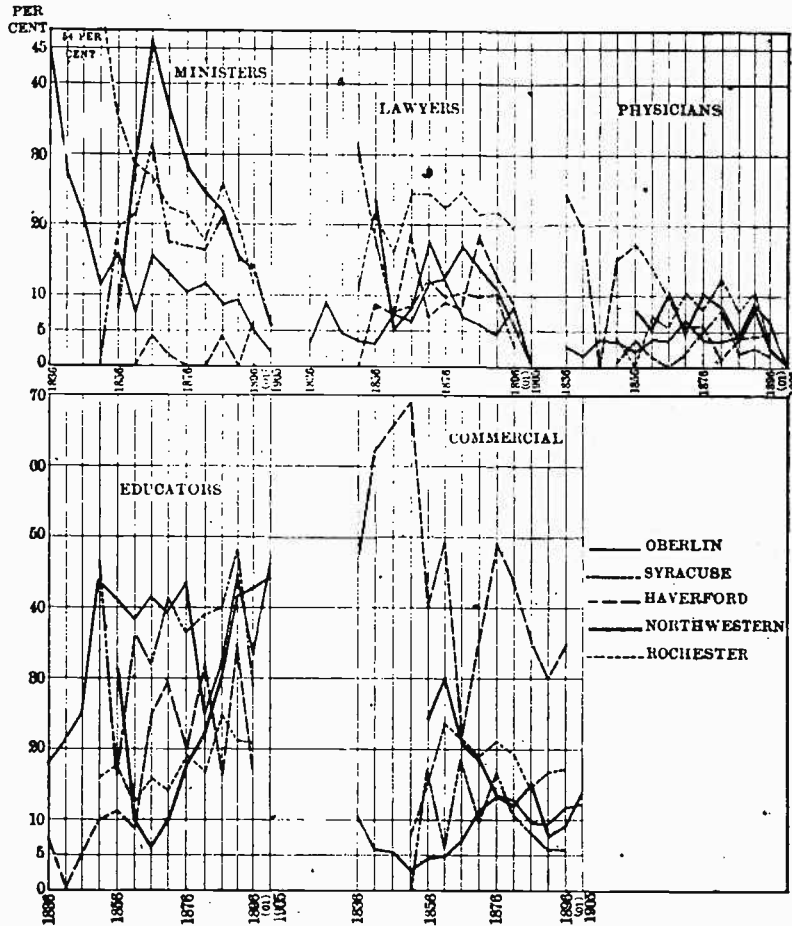


FIG. 21.—Group 4.—Ministers, lawyers, physicians, educators, commercial pursuits.

2. The State institutions show the most conspicuous rise.
3. The general average is highest in the denominational institutions.
4. The rise in the older institutions is much less marked than in the newer.

COMMERCIAL PURSUITS.

During the earlier years included in this study a college education was considered solely as a preparation for a learned profession, and the few graduates who entered commercial pursuits as a rule were those who were not successful in any learned profession. During the first third of the eighteenth century there seems to be an increasing tendency for college graduates to enter business, and during the

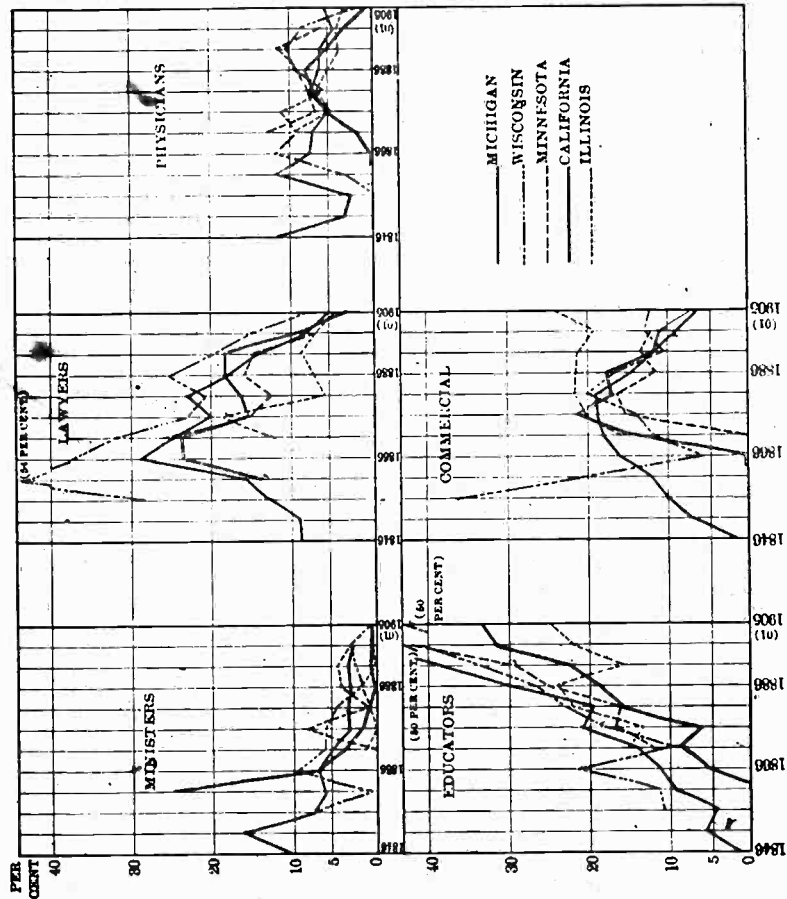


FIG. 22.—Group 5.—Ministers, lawyers, physicians, educators, commercial pursuits.

nineteenth century the general trend of all curves for the first group is to rise from a general average of approximately 10 per cent to about 30 per cent. There are, however, conspicuous exceptions to this general buoyancy, for all of the institutions show the influence of the panics of 1837, 1873, and 1893 by a more or less marked decline in their curves for those periods, followed in each case by a rise more marked and more prolonged than the decline.

Of the second group of institutions only two, Dartmouth and Brown, were founded much before the close of the eighteenth century. The curves of these two tend upward from the time of their founding to 1785. Both then dropped rapidly, until in the early part of the nineteenth century they have less than 5 per cent.

There are no striking differences between the first two groups, although the lines for the first are a little higher at the close of the century than are those for the second. No institution in the first group closes the nineteenth century with less than 20 per cent, whereas Brown is the only institution in the second which exceeds this percentage at that time. The older institutions also seem not to have been as much affected by the financial depressions as were the somewhat younger institutions of the second group.

As compared with the two preceding groups the graphs for the third are more variable. They rise more rapidly during prosperous business periods and respond much more quickly to business depressions.

The curves of the fourth group are very dissimilar. That for Oberlin is the most constant and at the same time the lowest. Haverford is unique in the fact that a very large percentage of its graduates have adopted business careers, a larger percentage, indeed, than have gone into this work from any other of the 25 institutions compared in this study. The total number of graduates at Haverford has never been large, and for this reason the curve is unusually variable.

The fifth group, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, California, and Illinois, is more homogeneous as far as commercial pursuits are concerned than any of the other four groups. All the curves except that for Wisconsin start with a low percentage and rise rapidly. They also differ from those of the other groups in that they do not show the same tendency to recuperate after the financial depression of 1893.

It may be said of commercial pursuits in the 25 institutions compared in this study:

1. There is a general tendency to rise, and that tendency is most marked during the last half of the nineteenth century.

2. The rising tendency is most persistent and most marked in the older institutions, Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Pennsylvania, and Princeton. About one-third of the graduates of these institutions are at present entering commercial pursuits.

3. The denominational institutions show the greatest diversity; the State institutions, the greatest uniformity.

4. Periods of financial depression are well marked by the decreased percentages of graduates entering commercial pursuits at those times.

PART III. COMBINED STATISTICS FOR THIRTY-SEVEN REPRESENTATIVE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.

The last chart in this study is made by combining the statistics for the collegiate departments of the following representative institutions:

1. Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
2. Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
3. Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.
4. University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
5. Columbia University, New York, N. Y.
6. Brown University, Providence, R. I.
7. Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.
8. Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa.
9. Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.
10. Union University, Schenectady, N. Y.
11. Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt.
12. Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa.
13. University of Vermont and State Agricultural College, Burlington, Vt.
14. Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.
15. Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y.
16. Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.
17. Hanover College, Hanover, Ind.
18. Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.
19. New York University, New York, N. Y.
20. Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind.
21. Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.
22. Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio.
23. De Pauw University, Greencastle, Ind.
24. University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
25. Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa.
26. Beloit College, Beloit, Wis.
27. Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.
28. University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y.
29. University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.
30. Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.
31. University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
32. University of California, Berkeley, Cal.
33. University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.
34. University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebr.
35. Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.
36. University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo.
37. Pomona College, Claremont, Cal.

Like the last section, this chart excludes the statistics of professional schools which are clearly differentiated from the collegiate

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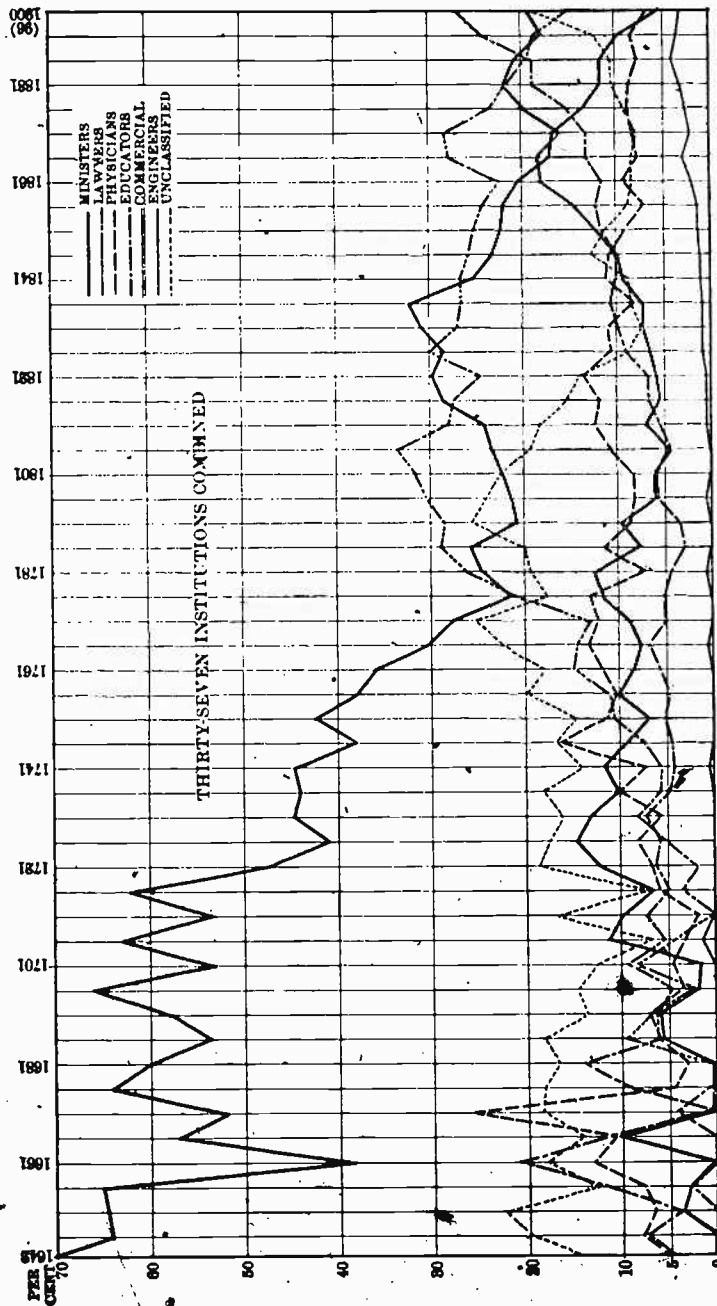


FIG. 23.—Thirty-seven institutions combined.

departments of the respective institutions. The institutions considered are so numerous and so representative in character that it is safe to conclude that the story told by this chart is approximately true of higher education in general in the United States.

In the first part of the graph the lines are more variable, because of the smaller number of institutions. As new institutions were added, the curves become less variable and make possible more accurate statements as to general tendencies. Available statistics for many of the institutions end at 1900, and the curves accordingly do not extend beyond that date.

THE MINISTRY.

It is scarcely necessary to discuss further the developments relating to the clergy before the Revolution. Few colleges were then in existence, and the tendencies in them individually have already been treated. Between 1780 and 1840 the profession manifests a slight, gradual upward inclination, with a maximum percentage of 32.3 per cent for 1836-1840. This general rise is coincident with the rise, development, and culmination of a religious revival which spread over the country during that period.

From 1840 to 1900 the ministry has steadily declined. The percentage for the profession during the last period of the nineteenth century is only 5.9 per cent. From 1642 to 1780 the ministry was clearly the dominant profession. Though surpassed by law between 1780 and 1820, it again led between 1820 and 1840. It is significant of the decline that at the close of the nineteenth century the ministry is overtopped by teaching, commercial pursuits, law, and medicine.

LAW.

During the first century of higher education in this country training for law received scant attention, inasmuch as the governing class came directly from England, where they received their legal training. Between 1745 and the period of the Revolutionary War there was a slight increase. This increase was greatly accelerated immediately afterwards by reason of the change in government, which removed the English-trained lawyers and created a demand for lawyers trained in American institutions. Law, accordingly, was in the ascendancy during the early part of the nineteenth century, and once more between 1840 and 1885, perhaps because of litigations growing out of the Civil War. For a hundred years after the Revolution the law attracted a greater percentage of graduates than any other profession except that of the ministry. At the close of the century, however, it is surpassed by teaching and commercial pursuits.

MEDICINE.

Before 1715 medicine was an extremely variable profession. However, it is to be considered that Harvard was the only college represented during most of this time, and the variations are therefore those of one institution only. After 1705 the profession has a much more constant tendency, and thence to 1745 the percentage for this group is approximately 7 per cent, rising to about 12 per cent from 1745 to 1780. While the profession of law was filling rapidly after the Revolutionary War, medicine fell off slightly, with an average percentage between the years 1781 and 1805 of about 9 per cent. Since 1850 this average has been further reduced by the growth of teaching and the commercial pursuits, with the result that this profession closed the century with an average of only 6.6 per cent, a lower percentage than that of any other five-year period since 1735. It may be said that medicine has been the most constant of all the professions, for, disregarding the conspicuous variations during the early years, no five-year period has less than 7.2 per cent or more than 13.4 per cent, with the general average between 9 and 10 per cent.

TEACHING.

Within 100 years the profession of teaching has grown from about one-twentieth to about one-fourth of the graduates. Previous to 1850 it was outnumbered by the ministry, law, and medicine, but after this date the curve for medicine is lower. Since 1880 the line for teaching has crossed that of the ministry, and since 1890 that of law. Thus at the close of the century it is the dominant profession, with business as its closest competitor.

COMMERCIAL PURSUITS.

The general trend of this curve since 1825 has been upward. At the end of the century the commercial group took one-fifth of the graduates, and is exceeded only by the group of teachers. The response which the curve makes to the periods of financial depression has already been noted in particular institutions, but is much more striking in the chart of aggregates.

The general rise of this curve is one of the most striking facts brought out by this study, and one to which too little attention has been given by those responsible for the curricula of colleges and universities.

ENGINEERING.

The profession of engineering scarcely appears until after 1825. Its rise from that time until the end of the century is steady, but never rapid. At no point does the profession attain a percentage as high as 5 per cent. A larger proportion of the graduates of the col-

legiate departments of institutions maintaining special engineering schools enter this profession, but the aggregate percentage is kept down by the small colleges, only a very small percentage of whose graduates, as a rule, pursue this vocation.

FARMING.

In spite of the comparatively large number of agricultural courses, farming does not attract and never has attracted a very large number of college graduates. Its greatest percentage for the institutions included in the chart is 3.9 per cent, which covers the years 1836-1840. Although the number of graduates entering agricultural pursuits is increasing, it is not increasing so rapidly as the number entering other professions. Consequently the curve for the college-bred farmer is falling.

LITERATURE AND JOURNALISM.

Prior to 1830 this group did not take more than 1 per cent of the graduates. Between 1830 and 1855 the percentage rose from 1 to 2 per cent, and by 1885 it had touched its maximum of 3.3 per cent. It must be remembered, however, that many men do not adopt the pen as a means of livelihood until comparatively late in life, and the result is that this series of records stops before the date at which a considerable number of the more recent college graduates can have qualified for inclusion in this group. Thus the apparent decline of letters as a lifework is probably explained.

CLOSE OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

An examination of the chart as a whole discloses the following facts:

1. Teaching, as a result of a phenomenal rise during a quarter of a century, is taking 25 per cent of the graduates, or about 5 per cent more than any other profession.
2. Commercial pursuits, after an almost equally phenomenal rise, are taking about 20 per cent.
3. Law, although taking one-third of the graduates at the beginning of the century, takes but 15 per cent at its close.
4. Medicine takes between 6 and 7 per cent and has manifested a slight tendency to decline.
5. The ministry takes between 5 and 6 per cent, which marks the lowest point for that profession during the two and one-half centuries of American college history.
6. Engineering pursuits, after a slow but certain rise, take between 3 and 4 per cent.

TABULATED STATISTICS.

TABLE I.—*Harvard University: Academic department—Graduates.*

Years.	Number of graduates.	Ministry.	Law.	Medicine.	Education.	Commercial pursuits.	Public service.	Engineering.	Agriculture.	Literature and journalism.	Unclassified.
1642-1645	20	14		1	1				1		3
1646-1650	25	16		2	2						5
1651-1655	31	20		3	1	1					7
1656-1660	40	26	1	4	4	1					5
1661-1665	39	15		3	3	3	3		1		7
1666-1670	30	17		3	3	3					4
1671-1675	27	14	1	7	7						5
1676-1680	22	14		1	1	1					4
1681-1685	35	21		1	1	1					5
1686-1690	54	29	5	3	3	3	3		1		6
1691-1695	59	34	4	4	4	3	3				10
1696-1700	64	42	1	4	3	3	1				8
1701-1705	61	31	5	5	3	3	6				8
1706-1710	56	35	3	3	3	1	6				9
1711-1715	63	31	1	1	4	1	1		1		4
1716-1720	88	53	3	1	5	5	6		1	1	13
1721-1725	196	91	2	14	12	9	9				4
1726-1730	169	62	5	15	11	11	15				38
1731-1735	164	69	14	9	11	11	11				26
1736-1740	148	66	8	17	9	9	14		1		20
1741-1745	134	50	5	10	8	16	16				31
1746-1750	105	34	8	17	7	7	14		2		15
1751-1755	126	51	13	14	9	12	14				13
1756-1760	144	53	12	19	13	14	12				21
1761-1765	225	75	29	30	21	21	11		3		30
1766-1770	197	56	29	39	19	20	3		4		27
1771-1775	235	41	31	41	13	29	13				61
1776-1780	173	33	36	31	11	25	11		2		24
1781-1785	166	35	37	19	9	24	13		2		29
1786-1790	213	48	64	31	5	23	2			2	38
1791-1795	171	41	44	19	10	32	5		2	1	17
1796-1800	228	38	81	28	11	13	4		4		49
1801-1805	245	45	93	27	14	15	5		3	2	41
1806-1810	220	32	82	35	7	16	3		3	3	36
1811-1815	379	37	78	55	12	31	7		4	5	50
1816-1820	328	55	79	51	28	36	4		4	2	66
1821-1825	311	44	58	56	21	16	6		5	5	96
1826-1830	357	50	92	35	24	23	4		3	2	8
1831-1835	301	41	98	59	23	40	3		5	4	71
1836-1840	261	36	68	43	19	17	8		6	6	50
1841-1845	296	26	106	42	12	27	8		3	9	53
1846-1850	336	39	109	37	19	46	12		13	5	50
1851-1855	415	26	138	41	39	63	13		7	6	76
1856-1860	455	25	153	54	52	102	19		2	5	14
1861-1865	481	39	119	57	62	135	25		6	7	7
1866-1870	526	28	150	55	60	149	10		16	8	22
1871-1875	709	43	223	79	82	178	7		7	23	22
1876-1880	860	45	231	88	133	216	26		7	16	27
1881-1885	977	48	196	117	162	304	15		6	11	49
1886-1890	223	53	250	100	205	379	28		25	12	50
1891-1895	1,712	100	330	185	349	472	49		41	25	103
1896, 1897, 1899, 1900	1,604	22	433	162	248	478	40		43	12	86
1901, 1902, 1904, 1905	1,801	42	418	122	279	610	8		65	9	47
1906-1907	884	10	175	80	104	269	1		4	4	19
Total	18,171	2,203	4,117	1,968	2,144	3,957	464	279	223	463	2,373

TABLE 2.—Harvard University: Academic department—Percentages.

Years.	Ministry.	Law.	Medicine.	Education.	Commercial pursuits.	Public service.	Engineering.	Agriculture.	Literature and Journalism.	Unclassified.
1642-1645	76.0		5.0	5.0				5.0		15.0
1646-1650	54.0		8.0	8.0						20.0
1651-1655	44.5		6.5	3.2						22.6
1656-1660	65.0	2.5	7.5	10.0	2.5					12.5
1661-1665	39.5		12.8	20.5		7.7		2.6		17.9
1666-1670	56.8		10.0	10.0	10.0					13.3
1671-1675	51.9	3.7	25.9							18.5
1676-1680	63.6		4.5	9.1		4.5				18.2
1681-1685	60.0		2.9	14.3		2.9		2.9		17.1
1686-1690	53.6	9.3	5.7	5.7	5.7	1.9				18.5
1691-1695	57.6	6.8	6.8	5.9	5.9	5.9				13.6
1696-1700	65.6	1.6	3.1	4.7	1.6	9.4				14.7
1701-1705	50.8	8.2	4.9	8.2	1.6	9.8		1.6		19.8
1706-1710	62.5	5.4	1.8	7.8	12.5	1.8		4.8		7.8
1711-1715	49.2		1.6	7.9	7.9	9.5		1.6	1.6	20.6
1716-1720	60.2	3.4	7.9	6.8	6.8	10.2				4.5
1721-1725	46.4	1.3	7.1	6.1	14.3	5.6				19.4
1726-1730	39.6	2.9	8.9	6.5	17.8	8.9				15.4
1731-1735	42.8	8.5	5.5	10.4	15.9	4.9		.6		12.2
1736-1740	44.6	5.4	11.5	6.9	9.5	6.9		3.4		13.5
1741-1745	37.3	3.7	7.5	5.9	11.2	13.4	0.7	3.7		15.7
1746-1750	32.4	7.6	16.2	6.7	13.3	7.6		1.9		14.3
1751-1755	40.5	10.3	11.1	7.1	9.8	11.1				10.3
1756-1760	36.8	8.3	13.2	9.3	9.7	8.3				14.6
1761-1765	33.3	12.9	13.3	9.3	11.6	4.9		1.3		13.3
1766-1770	28.4	14.7	19.8	9.6	10.2	1.5		2.4		13.7
1771-1775	17.4	13.2	17.4	5.5	12.3	5.5		2.6		25.9
1776-1780	19.8	20.8	17.9	6.4	14.5	6.4		1.2		13.9
1781-1785	20.8	22.3	11.3	5.4	14.3	7.7		1.2		17.2
1786-1790	22.5	30.5	14.6	2.3	10.8	9		.9		17.8
1791-1795	23.9	25.7	11.1	5.8	18.7	2.9		1.2	.5	9.9
1796-1800	16.7	35.5	12.3	4.8	5.7	1.8		1.8		21.5
1801-1805	18.4	37.9	11.3	5.7	7.3	2.5		1.2	.8	16.7
1806-1810	14.5	37.3	15.9	3.2	7.3	1.4		1.4		17.7
1811-1815	13.3	27.9	19.7	4.3	11.1	2.5		1.4	1.8	17.9
1816-1820	16.8	24.9	15.5	8.5	10.9	1.2		1.2	.6	21.4
1821-1825	14.1	18.6	18.1	6.8	5.1	1.9	.3	1.9	1.6	31.5
1826-1830	21.8	35.8	13.6	9.3	10.9	1.8		1.2	.7	1.9
1831-1835	13.6	32.6	19.6	7.6	13.3	.9	1.7	1.3	2.3	6.9
1836-1840	13.8	20.6	16.5	7.3	6.5	3.7	2.3	2.3	3.7	19.1
1841-1845	8.8	35.8	14.2	4.6	9.1	2.7	1.2	3.5	3.5	17.9
1846-1850	11.6	32.4	41.2	5.7	13.7	3.6	3.9	1.5	1.8	14.8
1851-1855	6.7	33.3	9.9	9.4	15.2	3.1	1.7	1.4	.9	18.2
1856-1860	7.7	34.7	11.9	11.4	22.4	4.2	.4	3.1	3.1	3.7
1861-1865	8.1	24.7	11.9	10.8	28.7	5.2	1.2	1.5	1.5	6.4
1866-1870	5.3	28.5	10.5	11.4	28.8	1.9	3.5	1.5	4.2	5.8
1871-1875	6.7	31.3	11.1	11.6	25.1	.9	.9	2.8	3.1	7.1
1876-1880	5.2	25.9	10.2	15.5	25.1	2.9	.6	1.9	3.1	9.4
1881-1885	4.9	20.6	11.9	16.6	31.1	1.5	1.1	1.1	6.2	7.6
1886-1890	4.3	21.2	8.9	16.8	31.7	2.2	.9	.9	4.1	8.3
1891-1895	6.4	19.3	10.8	20.4	25.3	2.9	2.4	1.5	5.3	6.7
1896-1897, 1899, 1900	3.8	25.6	9.6	14.8	27.7	.5	2.6	.7	2.9	12.7
1901, 1902, 1904, 1905	2.2	22.5	6.5	12.6	32.3	.4	3.4	1.1	2.5	17.2
1906-1907	1.1	19.8	5.5	11.8	30.3	.1	3.2	.4	2.1	25.4

TABLE 3.—Harvard University: All departments—Graduates.¹

Years.	Number of graduates.	Departments											
		Ministry.	Law.	Medicine.	Education.	Commercial pursuits.	Public service.	Engineering.	Agriculture.	Literature and journalism.	Unclassified.	Dentistry.	Veterinary medicine.
1786-1790.....	215	48	64	32	6	23	2		2			38	
1791-1795.....	173	41	44	23	10	32	5		2		1	17	
1796-1800.....	232	58	81	32	11	13	4		4			49	
1801-1805.....	247	45	83	29	14	15	5		3		2	41	
1806-1810.....	222	32	82	37	7	16	3		3		3	39	
1811-1815.....	300	37	78	75	13	31	7		4		5	50	
1816-1820.....	384	56	81	51	21	38	6		4		5	69	
1821-1825.....	361	47	63	97	22	16	4	1	4		5	98	
1826-1830.....	335	65	93	100	26	29	4		5		5	98	
1831-1835.....	398	57	109	122	28	40	3	5	4		5	21	
1836-1840.....	407	46	132	111	22	18	8	6	6		5	50	
1841-1845.....	556	42	247	140	16	27	9	3	9	10	5	53	
1846-1850.....	713	59	283	211	24	48	13	3	5	5	7	50	
1851-1855.....	788	46	308	175	58	71	17	9	7	7	7	90	
1856-1860.....	871	47	354	190	76	112	25	10	5	14	8	38	
1861-1865.....	996	55	308	299	80	150	32	13	9	8	8	42	
1866-1870.....	1,220	43	399	424	79	159	12	25	8	22	35	14	
1871-1875.....	1,152	66	376	270	102	183	11	11	20	25	54	34	
1876-1880.....	1,224	57	323	264	156	217	29	17	16	29	85	31	
1881-1885.....	1,336	64	243	348	182	306	17	8	13	49	75	31	
1886-1890.....	1,665	59	318	368	213	382	28	28	12	50	104	59	24
1891-1895.....	2,395	121	498	513	387	441	52	52	28	86	115	71	31
1896, 1897, 1899, 1900.....	2,619	66	692	487	283	515	12	83	15	49	248	121	48
1901, 1902, 1904.....	2,303	40	564	369	196	483	7	53	18	34	447	85	7
Total.....	23,922	2,410	6,085	5,118	2,276	3,672	498	341	241	431	2,364	446	110

¹ Identical with Table 1 prior to 1786-1790; the graduates before that date are included in the totals of this table.

TABLE 4.—Harvard University: All departments—Percentages.¹

Years.	Departments											
	Ministry.	Law.	Medicine.	Education.	Commercial pursuits.	Public service.	Engineering.	Agriculture.	Literature and journalism.	Unclassified.	Dentistry.	Veterinary medicine.
1786-1790.....	22.3	29.8	14.9	2.8	10.7	0.9		0.9			17.7	
1791-1795.....	23.4	25.1	13.1	5.7	18.3	2.9		1.1	0.5		9.7	
1796-1800.....	10.4	34.9	13.8	4.7	5.6	1.7		1.7			21.1	
1801-1805.....	18.2	37.7	11.7	5.7	6.8	2.3		1.2			16.6	
1806-1810.....	14.4	36.9	16.7	3.2	7.2	1.7		1.7	1.8		17.6	
1811-1815.....	12.3	26.0	25.0	4.3	10.3	2.3		1.3	1.7		16.7	
1816-1820.....	15.4	22.3	22.3	8.5	9.9	1.1		1.1	5		18.9	
1821-1825.....	13.2	17.5	20.0	6.1	4.4	1.7	0.2	1.7	1.4		27.1	
1826-1830.....	19.4	27.8	29.9	7.8	8.7	1.2	8	5	1.5		3.1	
1831-1835.....	14.3	27.4	30.2	7.4	10.6	7	1.3	1.0	2.3		5.5	
1836-1840.....	11.3	32.4	27.3	5.4	4.4	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.9		12.2	
1841-1845.....	7.6	44.4	25.2	2.9	4.9	1.6	5	1.6	1.8		9.5	
1846-1850.....	8.3	39.7	29.6	3.4	6.7	1.8	1.8	7	9		7.0	
1851-1855.....	5.8	39.9	22.2	7.4	9.2	2.2	1.1	8	5		11.3	
1856-1860.....	5.4	40.6	21.8	8.7	12.9	2.9	1.1	5	1.6		4.3	
1861-1865.....	5.5	30.9	30.3	8.4	15.7	3.2	1.3	9	8		4.2	
1866-1870.....	3.1	32.7	34.8	6.5	13.4	9	2.5	6	1.8		2.8	1.1
1871-1875.....	4.7	32.7	23.3	8.9	15.9	9	1.7	2.2	4.7		2.9	
1876-1880.....	4.7	26.5	21.6	12.8	17.8	2.4	1.4	1.3	2.4		6.9	2.5
1881-1885.....	4.8	18.3	26.2	13.7	26.1	1.3	6	9	7		6.1	2.3
1886-1890.....	3.6	19.2	22.9	14.4	27.7	1.7	1.7	7	7		6.3	2.3
1891-1895.....	5.7	20.8	21.5	16.2	18.5	2.2	2.2	1.2	2.2		6.8	2.9
1896, 1897, 1899, 1900.....	2.5	26.6	18.7	10.9	19.8	4	3.2	5	1.9		10.2	4.7
1901, 1902, 1904.....	1.7	24.5	16.5	8.5	21.0	3	2.3	7	1.5		10.4	3.7

¹ Identical with Table 2 prior to 1786-1790.

COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY GRADUATES.

TABLE 5.—*Harvard University, 50-year periods.*

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT—GRADUATES.

Years.	Number of graduates.	Ministry.	Law.	Medicine.	Educational.	Commercial pursuits.
1651-1700.....	401	232	12	31	32	12
1701-1750.....	1,184	527	53	94	84	147
1751-1800.....	1,880	471	376	271	121	218
1801-1850.....	2,834	411	863	440	179	272
1851-1900.....	9,052	680	2,223	947	1,382	2,429
Total.....	15,351	2,121	3,527	1,783	1,798	3,078

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT—PERCENTAGES.

1651-1700.....	57.9	2.9	7.7	7.9	2.9
1701-1750.....	44.7	4.5	7.9	7.1	12.5
1751-1800.....	25.6	20.0	14.4	6.4	11.6
1801-1850.....	14.5	30.5	15.5	6.3	9.6
1851-1900.....	14.2	23.6	11.8	11.9	20.6

ALL DEPARTMENTS—GRADUATES.

1651-1700.....	401	232	12	31	32	12
1701-1750.....	1,184	527	53	94	84	147
1751-1800.....	1,880	471	376	280	122	218
1801-1850.....	3,903	496	1,261	1,003	203	276
1851-1900.....	14,266	624	3,819	3,338	1,636	2,536
Total.....	21,644	2,340	5,581	4,746	2,077	3,189

ALL DEPARTMENTS—PERCENTAGES.

1651-1700.....	57.9	2.9	7.7	7.9	2.9
1701-1750.....	44.7	4.5	7.9	7.1	12.5
1751-1800.....	24.9	9.9	14.8	6.5	11.15
1801-1850.....	12.5	32.8	25.7	5.2	7.8
1851-1900.....	4.4	26.9	23.5	11.5	17.9

TABLE 6.—Yale University: Academic department—Graduates.

Years.	Number of graduates.	Ministry.	Law.	Medicine.	Education.	Commercial pursuits.	Public service.	Engineering.	Agriculture.	Literature and journalism.	Unclassified.
1702-1705.....	11	7	1		2		1				1
1706-1710.....	22	14		1		2	1				1
1711-1715.....	20	13			1	3		1	2		1
1716-1720.....	35	24	1			2					5
1721-1726.....	60	30	2	3	4	3	4				9
1726-1730.....	80	34	7	6	3	5	6				18
1731-1735.....	90	44	6	6	2	7	2				21
1736-1740.....	89	38	6	6	2	9	3				23
1741-1745.....	103	56	8	7	2	11	6				10
1746-1750.....	116	46	9	18	2	8	7				22
1751-1755.....	92	35	10	12	2	5	3				18
1756-1760.....	198	71	20	18	4	27	7				42
1761-1765.....	189	72	28	24	5	19	1		13		27
1766-1770.....	135	45	12	17	5	16	3				30
1771-1775.....	143	47	17	17	8	20	9				21
1776-1780.....	190	34	50	24	7	24	15			2	29
1781-1785.....	217	51	67	16	11	32	7			5	28
1786-1790.....	198	60	67	34	1	20	4				12
1791.....	27	9	12		1	4	1				
1797.....	37	14	16	3	1	2			1		
1802.....	56	17	18	5	1	10			5		
1813, 1814.....	152	38	55	21	8	18			9		
1821, 1822, 1824.....	214	72	66	43	10	17			6	3	
1826, 1830.....	170	46	43	20	13	15			10		
1831, 1833, 1834.....	236	80	76	36	23	10		2	25	3	1
1839, 1840.....	198	53	55	18	26	22	2		16		1
1841-1845.....	459	124	151	41	36	55	9	1	23	4	1
1846-1850.....	468	99	160	38	43	71	14	5	19	18	
1851-1855.....	484	83	153	47	56	83	11	5	24	18	
1856-1860.....	511	98	134	36	55	103	40	2	29	21	4
1861-1865.....	525	80	149	48	55	127	23	7	12	16	8
1866-1870.....	577	63	190	38	53	124	5	12	13	21	16
1871-1875.....	561	61	207	59	63	116	6	3	20	16	10
1876-1880.....	631	41	226	75	59	174	7	3	15	25	14
1881-1885.....	601	40	228	60	81	198	4	5	7	28	10
1886-1890.....	669	45	215	66	63	221	4	7	16	12	30
1891-1895.....	1,037	58	336	77	119	298	9	22	16	30	82
1896-1900.....	1,445	55	438	112	166	484	11	34	17	35	93
1901-1904.....	1,118	35	263	59	142	477	8	35	14	36	49
Total.....	12,208	1,932	3,502	1,111	1,137	2,832	235	145	369	306	637

TABLE 7.-- Yale University: Academic department--Percentages.

Years.	Ministry.	Law.	Medicine.	Education.	Commercial pursuits.	Public service.	Engineering.	Agriculture.	Literature and journalism.	Unclassified.
1702-1706	63.6	9.1	4.5	18.2	.....	9.1	.....	.....	.....	4.5
1706-1710	63.6	.....	.....	.....	9.1	4.5	4.5	9.1	.....	5.0
1711-1715	65.0	.....	.....	5.0	15.0	.....	.....	10.0	.....	14.3
1716-1720	68.6	2.9	.....	.....	5.7	.....	.....	2.9	.....	15.0
1721-1725	50.0	3.1	5.0	6.7	5.0	6.7	.....	6.3	.....	22.5
1726-1730	42.5	8.7	7.5	3.7	6.2	7.5	.....	1.2	.....	23.3
1731-1735	48.9	6.7	6.7	2.2	7.8	2.2	.....	2.2	.....	25.8
1736-1740	42.7	6.7	6.7	2.2	10.1	3.4	.....	2.2	.....	9.7
1741-1745	54.4	7.8	6.8	1.9	10.7	5.8	.....	2.9	.....	18.9
1746-1750	39.7	7.8	15.5	1.7	6.9	6.4	.....	3.4	.....	19.6
1751-1755	38.5	10.9	13.5	2.2	5.4	3.3	.....	7.6	.....	21.2
1756-1760	35.9	10.1	9.1	2.3	13.9	3.5	.....	4.5	.....	14.3
1761-1765	38.1	14.8	12.7	2.6	10.6	5	.....	6.9	.....	22.2
1766-1770	33.3	8.9	12.6	3.7	11.9	2.2	.....	5.2	.....	14.7
1771-1775	32.9	11.9	11.9	5.6	13.9	6.3	.....	2.8	.....	15.3
1776-1780	17.9	26.3	12.6	3.7	12.6	7.9	.....	2.6	1.6	12.9
1781-1785	23.5	30.9	7.4	5.7	14.7	3.2	.....	2.3	.....	6.7
1786-1790	39.3	33.8	17.2	5.5	10.1	2.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
1791	33.3	44.4	.....	3.7	14.8	3.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
1797	39.0	42.0	8.0	3.0	6.0	.....	.....	3.0	.....	.....
1802	30.0	33.0	8.0	2.0	17.0	.....	.....	9.0	.....	.....
1813, 1814	25.0	36.0	14.0	5.0	12.0	.....	.....	6.0	2.0	.....
1821, 1822, 1824	34.0	31.0	20.0	5.0	15.0	.....	.....	5.0	.....	.....
1826, 1830	27.0	25.0	12.0	9.0	9.0	.....	1.0	15.0	2.0	.5
1831, 1833, 1834	34.0	32.0	15.0	10.0	4.0	.....	.....	4.0	3	.....
1839, 1840	27.0	28.0	9.0	13.0	11.0	1.0	.5	8.0	2.0	.5
1841-1845	27.0	33.0	9.0	8.0	12.0	2.0	.2	5.0	4.0	.2
1846-1850	21.0	34.0	8.0	9.0	15.0	3.0	1.0	4.0	4.0	.....
1851-1855	17.1	31.6	9.7	11.6	17.1	2.4	1.4	4.9	3.7	.8
1856-1860	18.9	25.8	0.9	10.6	19.8	7.7	.3	5.6	4.5	1.1
1861-1865	15.2	28.4	9.1	10.5	24.2	4.4	1.3	2.3	3.5	1.5
1866-1870	11.8	35.5	7.1	0.9	23.2	.9	2.2	2.4	3.9	2.0
1871-1875	10.9	36.9	10.5	11.2	20.7	1.7	.5	3.6	2.9	1.8
1876-1880	6.4	35.4	11.7	9.2	27.2	1.1	.4	2.3	3.9	2.2
1881-1885	6.6	34.5	9.8	12.3	20.9	.6	.7	1.6	4.2	1.5
1886-1890	6.6	31.7	9.7	0.3	32.5	.5	1.4	2.2	1.8	4.4
1891-1895	5.6	32.6	7.5	11.6	27.9	.8	2.1	1.6	2.9	7.9
1896-1900	3.8	30.4	7.8	11.5	33.6	.7	2.4	1.2	2.5	6.5
1901-1904	3.2	23.7	5.3	12.8	42.9	.7	3.2	1.3	3.2	4.4

TABLE 8.—Yale University.

ALL DEPARTMENTS—GRADUATES.¹

Years.	Number of graduates.	Departments								
		Ministry.	Law.	Medicine.	Education.	Commercial pursuits.	Public service.	Engineering.	Agriculture.	Literature and journalism.	Unclassified.
1821, 1822, 1824	254	72	66	83	10	17			6	
1826, 1830	210	45	41	61	13	15			10	
1831, 1833, 1834	577	81	76	74	25	10		2	25	1
1839, 1840	227	53	55	45	28	22			10	
1841-1845	525	126	160	95	37	55		1	16	1
1846-1850	569	100	191	105	43	71		1	23	1
1851-1855	591	84	172	99	65	92		1	20	12
1856-1860	634	99	164	91	60	109		4	29	18
1861-1865	657	81	176	108	59	142		15	31	20
1866-1870	704	67	217	77	66	166		30	17	33
1871-1875	889	128	269	100	92	188		32	26	33
1876-1880	1,100	120	340	127	101	272		46	28	34
1881-1885	1,147	143	348	114	126	292		47	18	27
1886-1890	1,273	149	346	117	107	381		60	26	64
1891-1895	2,091	193	592	173	178	591		141	24	136
1896-1900	2,595	165	678	252	265	830		16	32	148
1901-1904	2,056	114	472	165	265	493		10	252	85
Total	18,061	2,620	4,747	2,126	1,494	1,193	285	876	453	912

¹ Identical with Table 7 prior to 1821; the graduates before that date are included in the totals of this table.

ALL DEPARTMENTS—PERCENTAGES.

Years.	Ministry.	Law.	Medicine.	Education.	Commercial pursuits.	Public service.	Engineering.	Agriculture.	Literature and journalism.	Unclassified.
1821, 1822, 1824	28.3	25.9	32.7	3.9	6.7			2.4		
1826, 1830	21.9	20.5	28.6	7.1	7.1			11.9		0.4
1831, 1833, 1834	29.2	27.4	26.7	9.3	3.6			3.6	1.3	3
1839, 1840	23.3	24.2	19.8	12.3	9.7			7.5	1.8	3
1841-1845	23.8	30.5	18.1	7.5	10.5	1.7		4.4	3.4	1
1846-1850	17.6	33.6	18.5	7.6	12.5	2.5		3.5	3.5	
1851-1855	14.2	29.1	16.8	10.9	15.6	1.9		4.9	3.5	2.4
1856-1860	15.6	25.9	14.4	9.5	17.2	6.6		5.5	3.3	1.9
1861-1865	12.3	26.2	16.4	8.9	21.6	3.8		2.3	1.9	3.5
1866-1870	9.5	30.8	10.9	9.4	23.6	.8		4.3	2.4	4.6
1871-1875	14.4	30.3	11.2	10.3	21.1	1.3		3.6	2.6	2.4
1876-1880	10.1	30.0	11.5	9.2	24.7	1.1		4.2	2.5	3.1
1881-1885	12.5	29.6	10	11.6	25.6	.8		4.1	1.6	2.4
1886-1890	11.7	28.5	9.2	8.4	30.8	.9		4.7	1.7	5.4
1891-1895	9.2	28.4	8.1	8.5	28.3	1.6		6.7	1.9	6.5
1896-1900	6.4	26.2	9.7	7.9	32.5	.6		8.9	1.5	5.7
1901-1904	5.6	23.3	8.5	10	33.7	.4		12.3	1.9	4.1

COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY GRADUATES.

TABLE 9.—Yale University, 25-year periods.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT—GRADUATES.

Years.	Number of graduates	Ministry.	Law.	Medicine.	Educa-tion.	Commer-cial pur-suits.
1702-1725.....	148	88	4	4	7	10
1726-1750.....	478	218	36	43	11	40
1751-1775.....	757	270	87	88	24	87
1776-1791.....	632	154	196	74	20	80
1851-1875.....	2,424	385	833	228	282	551
1876-1900.....	4,461	239	1,443	390	488	1,365
Total.....	9,100	1,354	2,599	827	832	2,135

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT—PERCENTAGES.

1702-1725.....	59.5	2.7	2.7	4.7	0.8
1726-1750.....	45.6	7.5	8.9	2.3	8.4
1751-1775.....	35.7	11.5	11.6	3.2	11.5
1776-1791.....	24.4	31.2	11.7	3.2	12.7
1851-1875.....	14.7	31.8	8.7	10.8	21.1
1876-1900.....	5.4	32.4	8.7	10.9	30.6

ALL DEPARTMENTS—GRADUATES.

1702-1725.....	148	88	4	4	7	10
1726-1750.....	478	218	36	43	11	40
1751-1775.....	757	270	87	88	24	87
1776-1791.....	632	154	196	74	20	80
1851-1875.....	3,475	459	998	475	312	697
1876-1900.....	8,205	770	2,274	783	717	2,366
Total.....	13,695	1,959	3,595	1,467	1,121	3,280

ALL DEPARTMENTS—PERCENTAGES.

1702-1725.....	59.5	2.7	2.7	4.7	6.8
1726-1750.....	45.6	7.5	8.9	2.3	8.4
1751-1775.....	35.7	11.5	11.6	3.2	11.5
1776-1791.....	24.4	31.2	11.7	3.2	12.7
1851-1875.....	13.2	28.8	13.7	9.9	20.9
1876-1900.....	9.4	27.7	9.5	8.7	28.9

TABLE 10.—University of Pennsylvania.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT—GRADUATES.

Years.	Number of graduates:	Ministry.	Law.	Medicine.	Education.	Commercial pursuits.	Public service.	Engineering.	Agriculture.	Literature and Journalism.	Unclassified.
1757-1760	25	7	6	4			2				6
1761-1765	35	10	8	4	2						9
1766-1770	46	13	11	6	4		2				11
1771-1775	29		6	3	4						13
1776-1780	15		6	2			2				5
1781-1785	46	7	12	4	1	3		1			18
1786-1790	45	8	14	8	2	2			1	2	8
1791-1795	96	8	22	7	5	7	3		1	1	42
1796-1800	16		8	1		2					5
1801-1805	22	3	8	1		5					2
1806-1810	39	4	15	6	1	2	2				7
1811-1815	65	11	17	6	2	4		1			19
1816-1820	57	9	23	16		3	3		3		3
1821-1825	110	10	38	25	1	13	1		1		21
1826-1830	51	5	20	11	1	1					3
1831-1835	104	18	31	16	4	18	1	3	1	1	11
1836-1840	88	21	27	14	3	10	1	3	1	1	8
1841-1845	126	26	35	21	7	16	1	3	1	2	14
1846-1850	110	28	25	20	4	18		4	1	1	9
1851-1855	92	13	26	18	3	16		3			11
1856-1860	116	17	31	14	2	30		3			17
1861-1865	112	19	33	12	9	25	1	3	1		9
1866-1870	89	17	28	5	5	23		3	1		7
1871-1875	135	21	54	17	3	20		8	2		9
1876-1880	178	18	40	12	6	38	1	41		2	20
1881-1885	228	21	49	26	18	47		45	3	2	17
1886-1890	329	33	40	18	22	71	1	111	1	8	24
1891-1895	344	24	62	23	37	75	2	82	3	4	32
1899	139	2	14	6	6	16		70	1	2	22
Total	2,887	373	708	326	151	476	29	388	26	26	384

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT—PERCENTAGES.

1757-1760	28.0	24.0	16.0				8.0				24.0
1761-1765	28.6	22.9	11.4	5.7	5.7						25.7
1766-1770	28.3	23.9	13.5	2.2	4.3	4.3					23.9
1771-1775		20.7	10.3	13.6	6.9				8.4		44.8
1776-1780		33.3	13.3		0.7	13.3					33.3
1781-1785	15.2	26.9	8.7	2.2	6.5		2.2				39.1
1786-1790	17.8	31.1	17.8	4.4	4.4			2.2	4.4		17.8
1791-1795	8.3	22.9	7.3	5.2	7.3	3.1		1.5	1.5		43.8
1796-1800		30.0	6.2		12.5						31.2
1801-1805	13.6	36.4	4.5	9.1	22.7	4.5					9.1
1806-1810	10.3	38.5	15.4	2.6	10.3	5.1					17.9
1811-1815	16.9	26.2	9.2	3.8	6.2	6.2	1.5	1.5			29.2
1816-1820	15.8	40.4	28.8		5.3			5.3			6.3
1821-1825	9.1	34.5	22.7	9	11.8	9					19.1
1826-1830	9.8	39.2	21.6	1.9	11.6		5.9		9		9.8
1831-1835	17.3	29.8	15.4	3.8	17.3	9	2.9	9		9	10.6
1836-1840	23.9	30.7	15.9	3.4	11.4	1.1	3.4	1.1			9.1
1841-1845	20.6	27.8	16.7	5.6	12.7	7	2.4	1.6			11.1
1846-1850	25.5	22.7	18.2	3.6	16.4		3.6	9			8.2
1851-1855	14.1	28.2	19.6	3.3	17.4		5.4				11.9
1856-1860	14.7	26.7	12.7	1.7	25.9	8	2.6	8			14.7
1861-1865	16.9	29.5	10.7	8.4	22.3	8	2.7	8			8.4
1866-1870	19.1	31.5	6.6	5.6	25.8		4.5				7.9
1871-1875	15.6	40.0	12.6	2.2	14.8		5.9	1.5		7	6.6
1876-1880	10.1	22.5	6.7	3.4	21.3	5	23.4		1.1		11.2
1881-1885	9.2	21.5	11.4	7.9	20.6		19.7	1.3		8	7.5
1886-1890	10.4	12.2	5.5	6.7	21.6	3	33.7	3	2.4		7.3
1891-1895	6.9	18.3	6.7	10.8	21.8	5	23.8	8	1.2		9.3
1899	1.4	10.8	4.3	4.3	11.5		20.4	7	1.4		15.8

COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY GRADUATES.

TABLE 11.—University of Pennsylvania.

ALL DEPARTMENTS—GRADUATES.

Years.	Number of graduates.	Ministry.	Law.	Medicine.	Education.	Commercial pursuits.	Public service.	Engineering.	Agriculture.	Literature and Journalism.	Unclassified.	Dentistry.	Veterinary medicine.
1757-1760	25	1	6	4			2				6		
1761-1765	35	15	8	4							9		
1766-1770	65	13	11	25	1		2				11		
1771-1775	37		6	11	4						13		
1776-1780	18		5	5	1		2				5		
1781-1785	76		12	34	1			1			18		
1786-1790	76		8	14	39	2	2		1		8		
1791-1795	128	8	22	39	39	5	3		1	1	42		
1796-1800	63		8	48							5		
1801-1805	108	3	8	87			1				2		
1806-1810	278	4	15	245	1		2				7		
1811-1815	364	11	17	305	2		4		1		19		
1816-1820	463	9	23	422			3		3		3		
1821-1825	534	10	38	449	1	13	1				5		
1826-1830	650	5	20	610	1	6		3			11		
1831-1835	787	18	31	699	4	18		1	1	1	8		
1836-1840	838	21	27	794	3	10		3			9		
1841-1845	823	26	35	718	7	16		4	3	2	14		
1846-1850	973	28	25	883	4	18		5	1	1	11		
1851-1855	988	13	67	853	3	16		1			17		
1856-1860	913	17	84	758		30	1	3	1		9		
1861-1865	717	19	75	575		25	1	3	1		7		
1866-1870	857	17	89	712	5	23		4			9		
1871-1875	670	21	104	502	3	20		8	2	1	9		
1876-1880	890	18	178	548	6	38	1	4	2	2	20	44	
1881-1885	1,210	21	225	659	18	47		45	3	2	17	193	
1886-1890	1,362	33	215	968	22	71	1	111	1	8	24	259	50
1891-1895	1,853	24	367	921	37	75	2	82	3	4	32	324	82
1896	508	2	103	200	6	16		70	1	2	22	156	11
Total	16,486	373	1,838	11,076	151	476	29	388	26	26	384	976	143

ALL DEPARTMENTS—PERCENTAGES.

1757-1760	28.0	24.0	16.0				8.0					24.0	
1761-1765	28.6	22.9	11.4	5.7	5.7							25.7	
1766-1770	20.0	16.9	38.5	1.5	3.8	3.8						16.9	
1771-1775		16.2	29.7	10.8	5.4	5.4				2.7		35.1	
1776-1780		27.8	27.8		11.1	11.1						27.8	
1781-1785	0.2	15.8	44.7	1.3	3.9	3.9		1.3				23.7	
1786-1790	10.5	18.4	51.3	2.6	2.8	2.8			1.3	2.0		10.5	
1791-1795	6.2	17.2	30.5	3.9	5.5	2.3			7	7		32.8	
1796-1800		12.7	76.2		3.2							7.9	
1801-1805	2.8	7.4	80.6	1.9	4.6	9						1.9	
1806-1810	1.4	5.4	88.1	.3	4.4	7						2.5	
1811-1815	3.3	4.7	83.8	.5	1.1	1.1	2		2			5.2	
1816-1820	1.9	4.0	91.1		.6	.6						.6	
1821-1825	1.9	7.1	84.9	.1	2.4	1			1			3.9	
1826-1830	.7	3.8	93.9	.1	.9			4				.7	
1831-1835	2.3	3.9	68.8	.5	2.3	1	3	1	1	1	1.4		
1836-1840	2.5	3.2	91.2	.3	1.2	1	3	1	1	2	1.7		
1841-1845	3.2	4.3	87.2	.8	1.9	1	1	3	2		1.9		
1846-1850	2.9	2.6	90.8	.4	1.8			4	1	1	.9		
1851-1855	1.3	6.9	88.1	.3	1.7	1	5	3			1.1		
1856-1860	1.9	9.2	83.3	.2	3.3	1	3	1			1.9		
1861-1865	2.6	10.5	80.2	1.3	3.5	1	4	4	1		1.3		
1866-1870	1.9	10.4	83.9	.4	3.3	2	7	4			1.3		
1871-1875	3.1	15.5	74.9	.6	2.9	1	3	2			1		
1876-1880	2.1	19.9	61.2	1.6	4.3	1	4	3			2.2	4.0	
1881-1885	1.7	18.6	62.8	1.5	3.9		1	2			1.4	15.9	
1886-1890	2.4	15.8	41.8	1.6	5.2		1	2			1.8	19.5	3.7
1891-1895	1.2	18.8	47.4	1.4	3.8		1	4			1.6	16.6	4.2
1896	.3	17.2	84.9	1.0	2.7		11.7	1			3	26.9	1.8

TABLE 12.—University of Pennsylvania, 25-year periods.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT—GRADUATES.

Years.	Number of graduates.	Ministry.	Law.	Medicine.	Education.	Commercial pursuits.
1757-1775.....	135	30	31	17	7	6
1776-1800.....	218	23	61	22	8	15
1801-1825.....	293	37	101	54	6	26
1826-1850.....	479	98	138	82	19	68
1851-1875.....	544	87	172	66	22	114
1876-1895.....	1,079	96	191	79	83	231
Total.....	2,748	371	694	320	145	490

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT—PERCENTAGES.

1757-1775.....	22.2	22.9	12.6	5.2	4.4
1776-1800.....	10.6	27.9	10.1	3.7	6.9
1801-1825.....	12.6	34.5	18.4	2.5	8.9
1826-1850.....	20.5	28.8	17.1	3.9	14.2
1851-1875.....	15.9	31.6	12.1	4.5	20.0
1876-1895.....	8.9	17.8	7.3	7.7	21.4

ALL DEPARTMENTS—GRADUATES.

1757-1775.....	162	30	31	44	7	6
1776-1800.....	361	23	61	145	8	15
1801-1825.....	1,747	37	101	1,508	6	26
1826-1850.....	4,071	98	138	3,674	19	68
1851-1875.....	4,125	87	419	3,400	22	114
1876-1895.....	5,422	96	985	2,670	83	231
Total.....	15,888	371	1,735	11,467	145	490

ALL DEPARTMENTS—PERCENTAGES.

1757-1775.....	18.5	19.5	27.2	4.3	3.7
1776-1800.....	9.4	16.9	45.7	2.2	4.2
1801-1825.....	2.1	5.8	86.7	.3	1.5
1826-1850.....	2.4	3.3	90.3	.4	1.7
1851-1875.....	2.1	10.2	85.5	.5	2.8
1876-1895.....	1.7	18.3	49.4	1.5	4.3

COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY GRADUATES.

TABLE 13.—Columbia University.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT—GRADUATES.

Years.	Number of graduates	Academic Department—Graduates									
		Ministry.	Law.	Medicine.	Education.	Commercial pursuits.	Public service.	Engineering.	Agriculture.	Literature and journalism.	Unclassified.
1788-1790	15	6	3		1	1	1				3
1791-1795	20	1	6		1						12
1796-1799	28	2	3			1		1			21
1771-1775	36	3	1	1	1		1				29
1776	6					1					5
1786-1790	35	7	6			1		1			17
1791-1795	100	19	32	7	7	15	1	1			25
1796-1800	76	7	20	7	1	8					33
1801-1805	103	7	23	7	2	10	1				60
1806-1810	120	18	28	14	5	8		2			43
1811-1815	95	14	25	12	2	13	3	1			35
1816-1820	85	18	21	12	2	12		2			43
1821-1825	120	15	41	24	2	23	1				35
1826-1830	129	14	42	17	4	18	2	3			42
1831-1835	124	17	37	13	2	21	3	4	2		27
1836-1840	121	23	45	6	7	12		4	2	1	25
1841-1845	122	15	37	11	4	16		2	4	2	31
1846-1850	132	21	35	12	5	28	1	1	3	1	25
1851-1855	116	14	39	17	2	22		5	1	3	13
1856-1860	150	19	45	13	2	36	1	1	3	2	48
1861-1865	201	27	53	18	7	41		8	4	1	42
1866-1870	158	16	57	9	8	23		4	2	4	35
1871-1875	126	9	61	8	9	19		6		1	13
1876-1880	201	19	87	13	16	30		5		3	28
1881-1885	208	20	70	25	27	73		8	2	2	41
1886-1890	224	18	67	17	23	60		7		6	26
1891-1895	240	24	74	28	31	51		9	1	6	36
1896-1900	300	17	101	33	38	60		12		9	30
1901-1905	514	23	138	47	61	104		33	2	14	92
1906	107	4	21	11	7	20		3	1	1	39
Total	4,118	417	1,211	382	288	727	14	116	41	58	884

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT—PERCENTAGES.

Years.	Ministry.	Law.	Medicine.	Education.	Commercial pursuits.	Public service.	Engineering.	Agriculture.	Literature and journalism.	Unclassified.
1788-1790	40.0	20.0		6.7	6.7	6.7				20.0
1791-1795	5.0	30.0		5.0						60.0
1796-1799	7.1	10.7			3.6		3.6			75.0
1771-1775	8.3	2.8	2.8	2.8		2.8				80.0
1776					16.7					83.3
1786-1790	20.0	25.7			2.9			2.9		48.6
1791-1795	19.0	32.0	7.0		15.0	1.0		1.0		25.0
1796-1800	9.2	26.3	9.2	1.3	10.5					43.4
1801-1805	6.8	15.5	6.8	1.9	9.7		9			58.3
1806-1810	15.0	23.3	11.7	4.2	6.7	1.7		1.7		35.8
1811-1815	14.7	15.8	12.6	2.1	13.7	3.2		1.6		36.8
1816-1820	21.2	32.9	14.1		14.1	1.2		2.4		14.1
1821-1825	11.9	32.5	19.5	1.6	18.3		1.6	1.6		13.5
1826-1830	10.9	32.6	13.2	3.4	13.9	1.6	1.6	2.3		30.9
1831-1835	13.7	29.8	10.5	1.6	16.9		2.4	3.2	1.6	21.6
1836-1840	19.1	37.2	4.9	5.6	9.9		3.3	1.7	1.8	17.4
1841-1845	12.3	30.3	9.2	3.3	13.1		1.6	3.3	1.6	25.4
1846-1850	15.9	26.5	9.1	3.8	21.2		7	2.3	7	18.9
1851-1855	12.7	32.6	14.7	1.7	18.9		4.3	8	2.6	11.2
1856-1860	11.2	24.5	7.0	1.2	21.2		5	1.8	1.2	28.2
1861-1865	13.4	28.4	8.9	3.5	20.4		3.9	1.9	4	20.9
1866-1870	10.1	36.2	5.7	5.6	14.6		2.5	1.2	2.5	22.2
1871-1875	7.1	48.4	6.3	7.1	15.8			4.8		10.3
1876-1880	9.5	43.3	6.5	7.9	14.9		2.5		1.5	13.9
1881-1885	7.5	26.1	9.3	10.8	27.2		2.9	7	7	15.3
1886-1890	8.4	29.9	7.6	10.3	26.8		3.1		2.7	11.6
1891-1895	9.2	28.5	10.8	11.9	19.6		3.5	3	2.3	13.8
1896-1900	5.7	33.7	11.0	12.7	20.0		4.0		3.0	10.0
1901-1905	4.5	26.8	6.1	11.8	20.2		6.4	3	2.7	17.6
1906	3.7	19.6	10.3	6.5	18.7		2.8	9	9	38.2

TABLE 14.—Columbia University.
ALL DEPARTMENTS—GRADUATES.

Years.	Number of graduates.	Ministry.	Law.	Medicine.	Education.	Commercial pursuits.	Public service.	Engineering.	Agriculture.	Literature and journalism.	Unclassified.
1758-1760	15	6	3		1	1	1				3
1761-1765	20	1	6		1						12
1766-1770	30	2	3		2	1		1			21
1771-1775	45	3	1	10	1		1				29
1776	6										5
1786-1790	35	7	9			1					17
1791-1795	109	19	32	16		15	1				25
1796-1800	79	7	20	10	1	8			1		33
1801-1805	112	16	15	3	3	10	1				60
1806-1810	123	18	28	16	6	7	3				43
1811-1815	95	14	15	12	2	13	3		1		35
1816-1820	85	18	28	12		12	1				12
1821-1825	126	15	41	24	2	23	2		2		17
1826-1830	129	14	42	17	4	18	2		2		27
1831-1835	124	17	37	13	2	21	3		4	2	25
1836-1840	121	23	45	6	7	12	4		4	1	21
1841-1845	121	15	37	11	4	10	1		2	2	31
1846-1850	122	21	35	15	5	28	1		4	1	25
1851-1855	116	14	39	17	2	28	1		3	1	13
1856-1860	244	10	66	61	6	36	1		1	3	46
1861-1865	226	34	232	315	8	51	7		4	2	22
1866-1870	950	17	338	449	19	46	1		7	9	43
1871-1875	1,282	16	689	450	26	47	32		5	9	16
1876-1880	1,841	25	954	527	39	121	111		13	17	38
1881-1885	1,700	25	618	605	54	139	167		15	15	68
1886-1890	1,706	19	582	673	44	102	193		15	15	68
1891-1895	1,437	21	318	697	53	55	214		2	6	71
1896-1900	1,654	17	437	703	56	86	4	233	1	14	39
1901-1905	2,280	24	617	835	92	126	464	3	3	24	105
1906	432	4	79	170	8	25	100	1	1	2	43
Total	15,886	442	5,367	5,698	450	1,043	20	1,635	69	145	1,027

ALL DEPARTMENTS—PERCENTAGES.

1758-1760	40.0	20.0		6.7	6.7	6.7					20.0
1761-1765	5.0	30.0			5.0						60.0
1766-1770	6.7	10.0	6.7			3.3		3.3			70.0
1771-1775	6.7	2.2	22.2	2.2			2.2				64.4
1776						83.3					16.7
1786-1790	20.0	25.7				2.9			2.9		48.6
1791-1795	17.4	29.4	14.7			13.8			0		22.9
1796-1800	8.9	25.3	16.7	1.3	10.1		9				41.8
1801-1805	6.3	14.3	13.4	2.7	8.9		8				53.6
1806-1810	14.0	22.8	13.1	4.9	5.7	2.4			1.0		34.9
1811-1815	14.7	15.8	12.6	2.1	13.7	3.2			1.6		30.8
1816-1820	21.2	32.9	14.1		14.1	1.2			2.4		14.1
1821-1825	11.9	32.5	19.5	1.6	18.3		1.6	1.6	1.6		13.5
1826-1830	10.9	32.6	13.2	3.1	13.9	1.6		1.6	2.3		20.9
1831-1835	13.7	29.8	10.5	1.6	16.6		2.4	3.2	1.6		21.6
1836-1840	19.1	37.2	14.9	5.8	9.9		3.3	1.7	.8		17.7
1841-1845	12.3	30.3	9.2	3.3	13.1		1.6	3.3	1.6		25.4
1846-1850	15.9	26.5	9.1	3.8	21.2		7	2.3	.7		18.9
1851-1855	12.7	33.6	14.7	1.7	18.9		4.3	.8	2.6		11.2
1856-1860	7.6	27.5	25.0	2.5	14.8		4	1.6	.8		19.7
1861-1865	4.7	31.9	46.1	1.1	7.3		9	1.9	1.2		5.9
1866-1870	1.8	35.6	47.3	2.0	4.8		3.5	.5	.9		4.5
1871-1875	1.2	53.4	34.8	2.2	3.8		1	.2	.4		1.2
1876-1880	1.4	51.8	28.6	2.1	6.6		1	2.5	.2	1.1	2.7
1881-1885	1.6	30.4	35.6	3.4	8.2		6.8	.4	.9		1.9
1886-1890	1.1	34.2	39.6	2.6	6.0		11.4		1.2		4.6
1891-1895	1.5	22.2	48.7	3.7	3.8		14.0		1.2		4.9
1896-1900	1.3	26.6	42.6	3.4	5.2		17.8		1.1	1.4	2.4
1901-1905	1.5	26.9	36.5	4.2	5.5		20.3		1.1	1.5	4.6
1906	.9	18.3	39.4	1.9	5.8		21.1		.2	.4	9.9

TABLE 15.—*Columbia University, 25-year periods.*

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT—GRADUATES.

Years	Number of graduates	Ministry	Law	Medicine	Education	Commercial pursuits
1758-1775	90	12	13	1	3	2
1776-1800	217	31	61	14	1	25
1801-1825	529	72	128	69	11	66
1826-1850	628	90	196	59	22	95
1851-1875	771	85	255	65	28	141
1876-1900	1,253	98	399	116	135	274
Total	3,497	390	1,052	324	200	603

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT—PERCENTAGES.

1758-1775	12.1	13.1	1.2	3.4	2.3
1776-1800	15.2	28.1	6.5	4	11.5
1801-1825	13.9	24.2	13.5	2.8	12.5
1826-1850	14.3	31.2	9.4	3.5	15.1
1851-1875	11.3	33.8	8.4	3.6	18.3
1876-1900	7.8	31.9	9.3	10.8	21.9

ALL DEPARTMENTS—GRADUATES.

1758-1775	110	12	13	12	3	2
1776-1800	229	31	61	26	1	25
1801-1825	541	72	128	79	13	65
1826-1850	628	90	196	59	22	95
1851-1875	3,328	100	1,364	1,312	61	292
1876-1900	8,338	107	2,909	3,205	250	503
Total	13,174	414	4,671	4,693	350	892

ALL DEPARTMENTS—PERCENTAGES.

1758-1775	10.9	11.8	10.9	2.7	1.8
1776-1800	14.4	26.6	11.4	4	10.9
1801-1825	13.3	23.7	14.6	2.4	12.2
1826-1850	14.3	31.2	9.4	3.5	15.1
1851-1875	3.1	40.9	39.4	1.8	6.7
1876-1900	1.3	34.9	38.5	3.1	6.4

TABLE 16.—Brown University.

GRADUATES

Years	Number of graduates	Fields of Study									
		Ministry	Law	Medicine	Education	Commercial pursuits	Public service	Engineering	Agriculture	Literature and journalism	Unclassified
1769-1770	11	4	1	1							3
1771-1775	33	11	1	1							8
1776-1777	16	1	1	2							4
1782-1784	33	1	1	1							4
1786-1790	76	19	15	8							20
1791-1795	91	19	23	9							28
1796-1800	165	27	23	13							19
1801-1805	120	20	45	11							30
1806-1810	130	36	27	12							36
1811-1815	151	41	40	11							38
1816-1820	125	30	19	16							24
1821-1825	189	56	30	24							24
1826-1830	222	28	24	20							15
1831-1835	104	31	11	11							10
1836-1840	164	66	35	11							12
1841-1845	170	53	33	17							4
1846-1850	145	40	37	11							8
1851-1855	178	45	42	15							5
1856-1860	165	32	32	15							4
1861-1865	203	39	46	18							3
1866-1870	208	49	36	20							5
1871-1875	221	51	51	21							5
1876-1880	282	49	68	30							5
1881-1885	258	38	45	33							8
1886-1890	254	39	39	29							7
1891-1895	367	48	53	33							6
1896-1900	501	51	86	54							17
1901-1904	571	38	56	29							46
Total	5,169	959	937	470							322

PERCENTAGES.

Years	Ministry	Law	Medicine	Education	Commercial pursuits	Public service	Engineering	Agriculture	Literature and journalism	Unclassified
1769-1770	36.3	27.3	9.0							27.3
1771-1775	33.3	21.2	12.1			3.0	6.0			24.2
1776-1777	43.8	6.2	12.5				18.7			18.7
1782-1784		15.4	7.7			15.4	30.8			30.8
1786-1790	25.0	19.7	10.5	5.3			9.2	2.6		26.3
1791-1795	20.8	27.4	9.9				3.3	1.1	1.1	30.8
1796-1800	25.7	27.6	12.4	5.7			7.6	1.0		18.1
1801-1805	16.7	37.5	9.2	4.7			2.5	2.5		25.0
1806-1810	27.7	20.8	9.2	3.8			5.3	1.0	4.6	27.7
1811-1815	27.1	26.5	7.3	5.9			3.1	2.6		25.2
1816-1820	24.0	15.2	12.8	7.2			5.6	12.0		1.6
1821-1825	30.1	16.1	12.9	6.4			6.9	11.8		19.8
1826-1830	22.9	19.7	16.4	9.8			9.2	4.1		12.9
1831-1835	29.8	10.6	10.6	15.4			9.2	11.5		12.3
1836-1840	40.2	21.3	6.7	9.8			8.5	3.5		3.8
1841-1845	35.3	22.0	11.3	12.0			9.3	2.7		1.2
1846-1850	27.6	25.5	7.6	12.8			10.3	4.8		2.7
1851-1855	25.3	23.6	8.1	15.7			16.3	2.2		1.4
1856-1860	19.4	19.4	9.9	16.9			23.3	3.8		2.8
1861-1865	19.2	22.7	8.9	11.8			28.8	4.9		2.4
1866-1870	23.6	17.3	9.1	16.3			21.1	1.9		1.5
1871-1875	23.8	23.8	9.5	12.2			19.0	3.2		3.8
1876-1880	17.4	24.1	10.6	16.7			24.1			3.6
1881-1885	10.4	16.8	12.3	20.9			27.2	1.5		2.4
1886-1890	15.4	15.4	7.9	22.9			26.5	4		2.5
1891-1895	13.8	14.4	8.9	25.6			25.6	3		2.9
1896-1900	7.6	12.3	7.7	32.8			24.1	9		4.6
1901-1904	6.7	9.8	5.8	30.8			22.8	1.5		6.6

TABLE 17.—*Brown University.*

MEN ONLY—GRADUATES

Years.	Number of graduates.	Ministry.	Law.	Medicine.	Education.	Commercial pursuits.	Public service.	Engineering.	Agriculture.	Literature and journalism.	Unclassified.
1891-1895.....	354	48	53	33	85	94	4	15	1	11	13
1896-1900.....	571	53	86	53	132	163	7	36	1	16	23
1901-1904.....	462	38	56	28	104	123	6	38	2	14	53
Total.....	1,387	139	195	114	321	380	14	89	4	41	89

MEN ONLY—PERCENTAGES.

1891-1895.....	13.6	14.7	9.3	24.1	26.5	0.3	4.2	0.3	3.1	3.6
1896-1900.....	9.2	14.9	9.2	22.9	28.4	1.2	6.2	.9	2.8	4.1
1901-1904.....	8.2	12.1	6.6	22.5	26.6	1.3	8.3	.4	3.2	11.6

WOMEN ONLY—GRADUATES.

1894-95.....	13			9						4
1896-1900.....	127			97						23
1901-1904.....	109			72						29
Total.....	249			178						56

WOMEN ONLY—PERCENTAGES.

1894-95.....				69.3						30.8
1896-1900.....			0.9	76.4	4.7					18.1
1901-1904.....			.9	66.6	6.4					26.4

TABLE 18.—*Dartmouth College.*

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT—GRADUATES.

Years.	Number of graduates.	Ministry.	Law.	Medicine.	Education.	Commercial pursuits.	Public service.	Engineering.	Agriculture.	Literature and journalism.	Unclassified.
1771-1775.....	31	20	2		4				1		4
1776-1780.....	68	24			8				3		4
1781-1785.....	60	35		5	5		1		11		10
1786-1790.....	126	48	30	11	11				3		4
1791-1795.....	192	53	78	17	12		1		4	1	11
1796-1800.....	168	36	67	12	20				3	1	15
1801-1805.....	159	37	69	13	18		11		5		13
1806-1810.....	178	29	86	23	14		2		4	2	5
1811-1815.....	193	44	78	23	20		8		2	3	11
1816-1820.....	143	53	47	13	24		2		3	3	5
1821-1825.....	160	63	49	15	21		5		2		3
1826-1830.....	181	55	58	19	24		10		3	1	6
1831-1835.....	171	49	51	11	31		21		4	2	2
1836-1840.....	240	80	72	29	26		13		12	1	6
1841-1845.....	364	65	103	66	58		39		12	3	11
1846-1850.....	222	41	76	28	33		23		4	4	10
1851-1855.....	281	42	106	31	38		39		5	8	8
1856-1860.....	375	57	121	29	57		64		10	16	10
1861-1865.....	305	39	84	32	41		61		4	12	15
1866-1870.....	290	29	72	30	41		53		19	5	7
1871-1875.....	392	41	129	42	60		65		17	16	17
1876-1880.....	362	37	92	39	71		65		24	11	14
1881-1885.....	325	33	84	33	77		48		26	3	9
1886-1890.....	348	26	59	33	73		91		32	3	6
1891-1895.....	345	19	60	40	87		68		1	29	34
1896-1900.....	433	6	20	10	70		70		1	10	219
Total.....	6,072	1,061	1,701	602	944	814	31	214	146	97	462

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT—PERCENTAGES.

1771-1775.....	64.5	6.5		12.9					3.2		12.9
1776-1780.....	35.3	4.4	7.4	11.8	8.8	1.5			16.2		14.7
1781-1785.....	58.3	11.7		8.3	10.0				5.0		6.7
1786-1790.....	38.1	23.8	8.7	8.7	7.1	.7			3.2	.7	8.7
1791-1795.....	27.6	39.6	8.8	6.2	7.3	.5			1.6	.5	7.8
1796-1800.....	21.4	39.9	7.1	11.9	8.3	.5			2.9		7.9
1801-1805.....	23.3	43.4	8.2	11.3	6.9				2.5	1.3	3.1
1806-1810.....	16.3	48.3	12.9	7.9	1.1	4.5			1.1	1.7	6.2
1811-1815.....	22.8	40.4	11.9	10.4	7.8		1.4		1.6	1.6	2.6
1816-1820.....	37.7	32.9	9.1	16.8	1.4				.6		2.1
1821-1825.....	39.4	30.6	9.4	13.1	3.1				1.2	.6	2.1
1826-1830.....	30.4	32.5	10.5	13.3	5.5	.5	.5		1.7	.5	4.9
1831-1835.....	28.7	29.8	6.4	18.1	12.3				2.3	1.2	1.2
1836-1840.....	33.3	30.0	12.9	10.8	5.4				5.0	.4	2.5
1841-1845.....	17.9	28.3	18.1	15.9	10.7	.2			1.6	3.3	.8
1846-1850.....	18.5	34.2	11.7	14.9	10.4	1.4			1.8	1.8	.9
1851-1855.....	14.9	37.7	11.4	13.7	12.9				1.8	2.8	.8
1856-1860.....	15.2	32.3	7.5	15.2	17.7	2.1			2.7	4.3	.8
1861-1865.....	12.8	27.5	10.5	13.4	20.0	1.3			3.9	2.3	3.8
1866-1870.....	11.2	27.7	11.5	15.8	20.4				7.3	1.9	1.5
1871-1875.....	10.5	32.9	10.7	15.3	16.6				4.3	4.1	2.7
1876-1880.....	10.2	25.4	10.8	19.6	17.9				6.6	3.4	3.8
1881-1885.....	10.2	25.8	10.2	23.7	14.8				8.0	.9	3.7
1886-1890.....	7.7	17.6	9.8	21.6	28.9				9.5	.8	4.4
1891-1895.....	5.5	17.4	11.6	25.2	19.7	.2			8.4	.5	1.8
1896-1900.....	1.4	4.6	2.3	16.2	16.2	.2			6.1	.2	30.6

COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY GRADUATES.

TABLE 19.—Dartmouth College.
ALL DEPARTMENTS—GRADUATES.

Years.	Number of graduates.	Ministry.	Law.	Medicine.	Education.	Commercial pursuits.	Public-service.	Engineering.	Agriculture.	Literature and journalism.	Unclassified.
1771-1775	31	20	2		4				1		4
1776-1780	68	24	3		8	6			11		10
1781-1785	40	35	7	5	5	6			3		4
1786-1790	126	48	30	11	11	9			4	1	14
1791-1795	192	54	76	17	12	14	1		3	1	15
1796-1800	175	36	67	19	20	14	1		5		13
1801-1805	174	37	69	28	18	11			4	2	5
1806-1810	194	29	86	39	14	22	8		2	2	11
1811-1815	241	44	78	71	20	15		2	3	3	3
1816-1820	194	54	47	64	24	2			1		4
1821-1825	248	63	49	102	21	6			2		4
1826-1830	278	55	58	114	24	11	1	1	4	1	9
1831-1835	292	49	51	125	32	26			3	2	2
1836-1840	344	81	73	128	27	15			12	3	6
1841-1845	457	66	103	150	58	46	1	1	12	3	11
1846-1850	305	42	76	108	31	25	3	4	4	2	10
1851-1855	351	42	106	99	38	41		5	8	4	8
1856-1860	450	57	121	143	57	65	8	10	16	3	10
1861-1865	396	39	84	122	41	62	4	12	7	10	15
1866-1870	356	29	72	122	41	57		19	5	4	7
1871-1875	489	41	129	134	60	67		20	16	5	17
1876-1880	477	37	92	147	72	68		27	11	9	14
1881-1885	486	31	84	184	79	40		33	3	12	9
1886-1890	466	26	59	147	75	91		44	3	15	6
1891-1895	498	19	140	179	88	68	1	42	2	5	34
1896-1900	595	6	20	169	70	70	1	29	1	10	219
Total	7,943	1,064	1,702	2,387	950	846	31	256	148	97	462

ALL DEPARTMENTS—PERCENTAGES.

1771-1775	64.5	6.5		12.9					3.2		12.9
1776-1780	35.3	4.4	7.4	11.8	8.8	1.5			16.2		14.7
1781-1785	58.3	11.7		8.3	10.0				5.0		6.7
1786-1790	38.1	23.8	8.7	8.7	7.1	.7			3.2	0.7	8.7
1791-1795	27.6	39.6	8.8	6.2	7.3	.5			1.6	.5	7.8
1796-1800	20.6	38.3	10.9	11.4	8.0	.5			2.9		7.5
1801-1805	21.3	30.7	16.1	10.3	6.3				2.3	1.1	2.9
1806-1810	14.9	44.3	20.1	7.2	1.4	4.1			1.4	1.5	5.7
1811-1815	18.3	32.4	29.5	8.3	6.2			0.8	1.2	1.2	2.8
1816-1820	27.3	24.2	32.0	12.4	1.4				.5		1.5
1821-1825	25.4	19.8	41.1	8.5	2.4				.8		1.6
1826-1830	19.8	20.9	41.1	8.6	3.9	3	3	3	1.4	.3	3.2
1831-1835	16.8	17.5	42.8	10.9	8.6				1.7	.6	.6
1836-1840	23.5	21.2	37.2	7.8	4.4			2	3.5	.2	1.7
1841-1845	14.4	22.5	32.8	12.7	40.7	2	1.5	2.6	.6	.6	2.4
1846-1850	13.8	24.9	35.4	10.2	8.2	9	1.3	1.3	.6	.6	3.3
1851-1855	11.9	30.2	28.2	10.8	11.2		1.4	2.3	1.1		2.3
1856-1860	12.7	26.9	22.9	12.7	14.4	1.8	2.2	3.6	.6		2.2
1861-1865	9.8	21.2	30.8	10.4	15.7	1.2	3.4	1.8	1.1		1.0
1866-1870	8.1	20.2	34.3	11.5	16.2		5.3	3.4	1.3		3.5
1871-1875	8.4	26.4	27.4	12.3	17.7		5.7	2.3	1.9		2.9
1876-1880	7.8	19.3	30.8	15.1	14.3		5.7	2.3	2.5		1.8
1881-1885	6.8	17.3	37.9	16.3	10.9		0.8	.6	3.2		1.3
1886-1890	6.6	12.7	31.5	16.1	19.5		2	8.4	4	1.1	6.8
1891-1895	3.8	12.5	35.9	17.7	13.7		1	4.0	1	1.7	36.8
1896-1900	1.1	3.4	28.4	11.8							

TABLE 20. - Wesleyan University.

GRADUATES.

Years	Number of graduates	Number of graduates by profession									
		Ministry	Law	Medicine	Education	Commercial pursuits	Public service	Engineering	Agriculture	Literature and journalism	Unclassified
1833-1835	27	7	3	1	12	2	1				1
1836-1840	117	30	21	3	30	15	3				2
1841-1845	128	29	22	13	36	15	1				6
1846-1850	145	42	17	19	29	23	1				4
1851-1855	125	43	21	6	27	18	1				1
1856-1860	159	56	24	7	33	20	2				4
1861-1865	129	60	18	6	13	22	1				1
1866-1870	122	49	24	6	25	13	1				2
1871-1875	163	56	37	4	31	22	1				6
1876-1880	154	52	30	13	33	16	1				6
1881-1885	171	34	27	10	29	22	1				19
1886-1890	214	56	30	14	57	33	3				25
1891-1895	247	47	37	21	73	44	1				16
1896-1900	368	37	26	13	79	68	4				68
1901-1905	313	40	27	17	96	87	3				55
Total	2,502	634	364	144	606	410	23	24	29	62	206

PERCENTAGES.

Years	Ministry	Law	Medicine	Education	Commercial pursuits	Public service	Engineering	Agriculture	Literature and journalism	Unclassified
1833-1835	25.9	11.1	3.7	44.4	7.4	3.7				3.7
1836-1840	25.9	18.3	2.6	26.9	13.5	2.6	1.7	4.3	3.5	1.7
1841-1845	22.7	17.2	10.2	28.1	11.7			3.1	1.6	4.7
1846-1850	31.1	12.6	7.4	21.5	17.4	1.7	1.5	3.7	1.5	2.9
1851-1855	35.7	16.7	4.8	21.4	14.3			4.8	1.6	1.7
1856-1860	37.3	16.0	4.7	22.0	13.3	1.3	1.3	2.0	2.0	
1861-1865	46.5	13.9	4.7	10.8	17.6		1.6	3.9	1.7	1.7
1866-1870	40.2	19.7	4.9	20.5	10.7	1.8	1.6		1.6	
1871-1875	34.4	22.7	2.5	20.9	13.5	1.6	1.6		3.7	1.2
1876-1880	33.8	19.5	8.4	21.4	10.4	1.6	1.3		1.6	3.8
1881-1885	22.5	17.9	6.6	19.2	14.6	1.6	1.9		3.9	12.6
1886-1890	23.4	13.2	6.5	26.6	10.7	1.4	2.3		3.3	11.6
1891-1895	19.3	13.9	8.5	29.6	17.8	1.4			3.2	6.5
1896-1900	12.2	8.4	4.2	25.6	22.8	1.3	1.6	1.3	3.2	22.0
1901-1905	12.2	8.1	5.1	28.8	26.1	1.9			2.4	16.5

MEN ONLY - GRADUATES.

Years	Ministry	Law	Medicine	Education	Commercial pursuits	Public service	Engineering	Agriculture	Literature and journalism	Unclassified
1876-1880	146	52	30	13	29	16	1	2		3
1881-1885	139	34	27	10	23	22	1	3		13
1886-1890	197	50	50	14	51	23	3	2		14
1891-1895	223	47	37	21	57	44	1			8
1896-1900	237	37	26	13	51	65	4	2	1	28
1901-1905	280	40	27	17	59	86	3		8	40
Total	1,222	260	177	88	270	256	13	12	1	39

MEN ONLY - PERCENTAGES.

Years	Ministry	Law	Medicine	Education	Commercial pursuits	Public service	Engineering	Agriculture	Literature and journalism	Unclassified
1876-1880	35.6	20.5	8.9	10.9	10.9	0.6	1.4			2.1
1881-1885	21.5	19.4	7.2	16.5	15.8	1.7	2.2		4.3	9.4
1886-1890	25.4	15.2	7.1	25.9	11.7	1.7	2.5		3.6	7.1
1891-1895	21.8	16.6	9.4	25.6	19.7	1.4			3.6	3.6
1896-1900	15.6	10.9	5.5	21.5	27.4	1.7	1.8	0.4	4.2	11.8
1901-1905	14.3	9.6	6.1	21.8	30.7	1.8			2.9	14.3



TABLE 21. Wesleyan University--Women only.

Years	GRADUATES.					PERCENTAGES.		
	Number of graduates.	Education.	Commercial pursuits.	Literature and journalism.	Unclassified.	Education.	Commercial pursuits.	Literature and journalism.
1876-1880	8	4		1	3	50.0		12.5
1881-1885	12	6			6	50.0		50.0
1886-1900	17	6			11	35.3		64.7
1901-1905	24	16			8	66.7		33.3
1876-1900	71	29	3		40	39.4	4.2	56.3
1901-1905	33	37		1	15	69.8	1.9	28.3
Total	153	97	3	1	52			

TABLE 22. Oberlin College.

Years	Number of graduates.	GRADUATES.									
		Ministry.	Law.	Medicine.	Education.	Commercial pursuits.	Public service.	Engineering.	Agriculture.	Literature and journalism.	Unclassified.	Missionaries.
1837-1840	67	30	2	2	12	1			4		10
1841-1845	120	33	11	2	25	1	1		1		39
1846-1850	127	27	6	5	32	1	4		3		39
1851-1855	112	12	4	4	49	3	3		3		31
1856-1860	199	31	6	4	82	0	4		2		59
1861-1865	252	19	18	10	96	12	6	1	4		46
1866-1870	219	34	14	8	91	15	2	1	2		31
1871-1875	251	33	29	16	99	28	3	1	6		2
1876-1880	252	26	31	9	108	33	4	3	5		38
1881-1885	285	34	21	10	71	36	1	3	4		3
1886-1890	361	32	17	16	115	35	2	3	7		10
1891-1895	366	35	17	32	163	34	1	3	6		6
1896-1900	419	21	35	27	140	48	1	4	7		6
1901-1904	355	8	4	1	161	43	3	3	126		1
Total	3,385	375	220	146	1,244	317	34	18	88	53	906

PERCENTAGES.

1837-1840	44.8	2.9	2.9	17.9	10.4				5.9		14.9
1841-1845	27.5	9.2	1.7	20.8	5.8	0.8			8		32.5
1846-1850	21.3	4.7	3.9	25.2	5.5	3.1			2.4		30.7
1851-1855	10.7	3.6	3.6	43.7	2.7	2.7			2.7		27.7
1856-1860	15.6	3.2	2.2	41.2	4.5	2.2			-1.1		29.6
1861-1865	7.5	7.3	3.6	38.1	4.8	2.4	0.3		1.6		30.2
1866-1870	15.5	6.4	3.7	41.6	6.8	2.4			4.0		21.0
1871-1875	13.3	11.6	6.4	30.4	11.2	1.2			2.4		12.2
1876-1880	10.3	12.3	3.6	42.9	13.1		1.2		3		15.8
1881-1885	11.9	7.4	3.5	24.9	12.6	1.4			3		34.7
1886-1890	8.9	6.1	4.4	31.9	9.7	.5			.8		32.3
1891-1895	9.6	4.6	6.7	44.5	9.3	.2			.8		18.5
1896-1900	5.2	8.4	6.4	33.4	11.5	.2			.4		30.5
1901-1904	2.3	1.1	.2	45.4	12.1		1.4		.8		35.6

TABLE 22.—Oberlin College—Continued.

ALL DEPARTMENTS—GRADUATES.

Year	Number of graduates.				Commercial pursuits							
	Ministry.	Law.	Medicine.	Education.	Public service.	Engineering.	Agriculture.	Literature and journalism.	Unclassified.	Missionaries.		
1837-1840	111	55	2	2	13	7		45	2	14		
1841-1845	142	48	11		26		2	1	43			
1846-1850	159	76	6	5	34	8	4	3	33	1		
1851-1855	121	48	1		50	4	3	1	32	2		
1856-1860	211	39	6	5	82	9	1	4	61			
1861-1865	233	25	18	10	98	12	6	1	56			
1866-1870	221	35	14	8	91	15	2	2	47	1		
1871-1875	288	35	21	16	111	28	3	7	33	1		
1876-1880	295	58	21	9	118	31	3	1	31	2		
1881-1885	331	56	21	11	86	40	1	3	192	3		
1886-1890	453	92	24	17	128	40	2	4	128	6		
1891-1895	491	105	17	22	189	41	1	1	88	10		
1896-1900	557	90	37	24	167	55	1	4	160	6		
1901-1904	409	34	1	1	181	44	3	3	133	1		
Total	4,029	756	223	150	1,374	341	35	18	45	55	995	34

ALL DEPARTMENTS—PERCENTAGES.

1837-1840	58.6	1.8	1.8	11.7	7.2			4.5	1.8	12.6	
1841-1845	34.8	7.7	1.4	18.3	4.9	1.4		1.4	7	30.3	
1846-1850	25.9	4.3	3.6	24.5	5.8	2.9		2.2	2.2	28.6	0.7
1851-1855	14.9	3.3	3.3	41.3	3.3	2.5		2.5	1.7	26.4	8
1856-1860	18.5	2.8	2.4	38.9	4.3	1.9		4	8	28.9	8
1861-1865	9.6	6.9	3.8	37.7	4.6	2.3	0.3	1.5	3.8	24.2	
1866-1870	15.8	6.3	3.6	41.2	6.8	9	4	9	2.3	21.3	4
1871-1875	19.1	10.7	5.6	38.5	9.7	1.5		2.4	1.7	11.4	3
1876-1880	19.7	10.5	3.6	40.0	11.2		1.2	3	3	13.2	6
1881-1885	16.9	6.3	3.3	25.9	12.6	1.2	3	9	1.2	30.8	9
1886-1890	20.3	5.8	3.8	28.3	8.8	4	4	8	1.5	28.4	2.2
1891-1895	21.4	3.5	6.5	38.5	8.3	2	2	1.2	1.3	17.9	1.2
1896-1900	16.2	6.6	5.5	29.9	9.9	1	1	7	1.3	28.8	1.8
1901-1904	8.3	9	2	44.3	10.8	7	1.2	7		32.5	2

TABLE 23. Oberlin College.
MEN ONLY GRADUATES.

Years	Number of graduates	Occupations									
		Ministry	Law	Medicine	Education	Commercial pursuits	Public service	Engineering	Agriculture	Literature and journalism	Unclassified
1837-1840	56	30	2	2	9	1			4		2
1841-1845	69	31	11	2	9	1			3	1	2
1846-1850	66	26	6	4	9	4			3	2	4
1851-1855	52	12	4	3	19	3			3	1	4
1856-1860	59	36	6	4	24	1			4	4	4
1861-1865	101	19	18	6	22	6			1	10	4
1866-1870	104	33	14	5	25	11			2	5	3
1871-1875	142	33	29	5	22	26			9	9	3
1876-1880	135	26	31	7	33	29			3	1	7
1881-1885	137	34	21	7	27	28			3	3	10
1886-1890	158	29	22	11	38	31			2	2	10
1891-1895	190	35	17	3	51	31			1	3	11
1896-1900	225	21	35	27	50	45			1	4	33
1901-1904	165	8	4	1	47	39			3	5	55
Total	1,682	374	220	122	392	296	33	18	36	45	156

MEN ONLY PERCENTAGES.

1837-1840	51.6	3.6	3.6	16.8	12.5				7.1		3.6
1841-1845	43.8	15.9	2.9	11.6	10.1	1.4			1.4	1.4	7.2
1846-1850	39.4	9.1	6.7	13.6	10.6	6.1			4.5	3.4	7.6
1851-1855	22.8	7.7	5.8	36.5	35.8	5.8			5.8	1.9	7.7
1856-1860	61.7	10.2	6.0	30.0	10.0	5.0				1.2	2.5
1861-1865	18.8	17.8	5.9	21.8	10.9	5.9			0.9	3.9	3.9
1866-1870	32.7	13.5	4.8	23.8	13.5	1.9			0.9	1.9	2.9
1871-1875	23.2	20.4	6.3	19.7	18.3	2.1			3.5	2.8	3.5
1876-1880	18.9	22.6	5.1	24.9	21.2				2.7		5.1
1881-1885	24.8	15.3	5.1	19.7	20.1	2.2			2.2	2.2	7.3
1886-1890	20.3	13.9	8.9	24.6	19.6	1.3			1.3	1.3	6.3
1891-1895	18.4	8.9	16.3	26.4	16.3	.5			.5	1.6	5.8
1896-1900	9.3	15.6	12.0	22.2	20.0	.4			1.8	.8	13.9
1901-1904	4.8	2.4	.6	28.5	23.6	1.8			3.4	1.8	33.7

WOMEN ONLY GRADUATES.

1838-1840	11			3					8		
1841-1845	51			17					34		
1846-1850	61	1		23					1		1
1851-1855	60			30					1		25
1856-1860	119			58					1		55
1861-1865	151			74							72
1866-1870	115			67							43
1871-1875	110			72					1		31
1876-1880	115			75					1		36
1881-1885	148			44					1		88
1886-1890	203			77					1		107
1891-1895	176			109							57
1896-1900	194			100							95
1901-1904	190			114							71
Total	1,704	1		21	853	31	1	2	8	730	34

WOMEN ONLY PERCENTAGES.

1838-1840				27.3							72.7
1841-1845				34.3							66.7
1846-1850	1.6		1.6	37.7					1.6		55.7
1851-1855			1.7	60.0					1.7		45.0
1856-1860				48.7	0.8				.8		47.9
1861-1865			2.6	49.1	.6						47.7
1866-1870			2.6	58.3	.8						37.4
1871-1875			6.4	65.5	1.8			0.9	.9		23.6
1876-1880			1.7	65.2	3.5				.8		26.9
1881-1885			2.3	20.7	5.4	0.6			.6		69.5
1886-1890			.9	37.9	1.9			.4	.9		62.7
1891-1895			.5	61.9	1.7						32.4
1896-1900				48.4	1.5						48.9
1901-1904				60.0	2.1						37.4

TABLE 24. University of Michigan.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT—GRADUATES.

Years.	Number of graduates.											
	Ministry.	Law.	Medicine.	Education.	Commercial pursuits.	Public service.	Engineering.	Agriculture.	Literature and journalism.	Unclassified.	Dentists.	Pharmacists.
1845.....	12			1								10
1846-1850.....	51	8	7	9	1	2						49
1851-1855.....	117	13	22	3	17	39						111
1856-1860.....	184	10	27	20	18	21						173
1861-1865.....	212	13	60	16	23	32						211
1866-1870.....	338	8	78	21	48	99						330
1871-1875.....	391	8	60	13	32	111						383
1876-1880.....	424	11	80	15	75	74						416
1881-1885.....	442	12	79	27	140	95						431
1886-1890.....	825	24	112	46	321	98						806
1891-1895.....	1,065	22	87	31	534	96						1,045
1896-1900.....	1,065	22	87	31	534	96						1,045
1901.....	211	1	12	14	109	16						207
Total.....	4,388	119	639	257	1,345	541	195	41	73	112		4,066

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT—PERCENTAGES.

1845.....			8.3						8.3			83.3
1846-1850.....	9.9	8.6	11.1	1.2	1.2	2.5	1.2	2.5	1.2	60.5		60.5
1851-1855.....	15.5	8.7	2.8	5.8	7.3	5.8	1.4	5.8	1.4	44.9		44.9
1856-1860.....	7.3	5.4	2.3	4.5	9.6	22.3	1.1	6.2	2.3	31.7		31.7
1861-1865.....	5.5	11.9	11.5	9.9	11.6	11.6	1.6	4.4	2.2	27.7		27.7
1866-1870.....	6.1	28.3	7.5	10.7	15.9	4.7	2.8	5.6	3.2	15.6		15.6
1871-1875.....	4.7	24.7	7.1	11.2	17.7	3.6	1.3	2.9	3.2	24.7		24.7
1876-1880.....	2.7	19.9	4.9	20.6	18.6	3.6	1.3	2.9	3.9	25.2		25.2
1881-1885.....	2.8	22.6	6.9	19.5	18.8	4.6	2.3	5.8	3	19.3		19.3
1886-1890.....	2.6	17.1	5.8	30.2	14.4	2.6	1.8	1.8	3.2	22.5		22.5
1891-1895.....	2.9	14.6	5.6	38.9	14.8	1.3	1.5	3	3.3	21.5		21.5
1896-1900.....	2.2	7.9	1.7	49.9	8.7	2.4	1.4	4	1.1	24.2		24.2
1901.....	1	1.9	5.8	47.2	6.6	1.4	1.2		2.8	34.2		34.2

ALL DEPARTMENTS—GRADUATES.

1845.....	12			1								10	
1846-1850.....	51	8	7	9	1	2						49	
1851-1855.....	197	11	6	127	6	5						31	
1856-1860.....	325	13	37	129	10	17						56	
1861-1865.....	692	13	260	239	22	47						49	
1866-1870.....	1,134	22	610	490	38	99						34	
1871-1875.....	1,486	18	618	417	74	112						29	
1876-1880.....	1,827	9	713	539	80	175						33	
1881-1885.....	1,980	17	686	551	105	181						29	
1886-1890.....	2,900	16	653	502	165	122						20	
1891-1895.....	3,186	33	1,351	491	381	221						24	
1896-1900.....	3,062	26	978	415	565	168						30	
1901.....	961	2	208	186	111	25						3	
Total.....	16,933	188	6,235	3,906	1,558	1,185	200	508	222	191	1,072	949	620

ALL DEPARTMENTS—PERCENTAGES.

1845.....			8.3						8.3			83.3
1846-1850.....	9.9	8.6	11.1	1.2	1.2	2.5	1.2	2.5	1.2	60.5		60.5
1851-1855.....	5.6	3.5	6.5	3.5	2.5	2.4	1.5	2.4	1.2	15.7		15.7
1856-1860.....	4.1	11.4	39.7	3.8	5.2	12.6	1.2	3.7	1.8	17.2		17.2
1861-1865.....	1.9	37.6	34.5	3.2	6.8	3.5	1.4	3.4	1.2	7.9		7.9
1866-1870.....	1.7	45.9	30.1	2.9	7.4	1.4	2.8	2.6	1.4	2.5		1.7
1871-1875.....	1.2	41.8	28.2	5	8.9	1.8	2.9	1.9	1.4	5.3		1.2
1876-1880.....	1.4	39.1	29.6	4.4	9.7	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.4	3.7		1.4
1881-1885.....	1.8	34.6	27.8	5.3	9.2	1.9	1.5	1.1	1.5	3.9		1.8
1886-1890.....	1.7	37.4	24.4	8.1	5.1	1.9	3.3	1.7	1.7	5.0		1.7
1891-1895.....	1.4	42.5	15.6	11.9	6.9	1.7	3.4	1.7	1.5	5.6		1.4
1896-1900.....	1.8	31.6	13.4	18.3	5.4	1.9	7.1	1.6	1.6	8.2		1.8
1901.....	1.3	31.5	13.2	16.8	3.6	1.4	6.2	1.9	12.1	11.5		1.3

TABLE 25. *University of Michigan.*

MEN ONLY - GRADUATES.

Years.	Number of graduates	Professions and Pursuits									
		Ministry.	Law.	Medicine.	Education.	Commercial pursuits.	Public service.	Engineering.	Agriculture.	Literature and journalism.	Unclassified.
1872-1875	275	12	64	22	31	55	8	1	9	9	61
1876-1880	254	8	58	14	42	36	11	1	11	11	44
1881-1885	323	11	89	23	53	73	16	9	12	12	31
1886-1890	349	12	79	26	95	64	12	4	23	14	38
1891-1895	539	24	112	44	180	93	25	6	10	4	97
1896-1900	664	22	87	49	265	96	25	3	4	4	35
1901	122	1	12	11	37	15	1	3	8	356	
Total	2,923	90	501	192	706	432	81	28	34	83	

MEN ONLY - PERCENTAGES.

1872-1875	4.4	23.3	8.0	12.4	19.9	2.9	0.4	3.3	3.3	22.2
1876-1880	3.1	22.8	5.5	16.5	22.5	4.3	0.4	3.5	4.3	17.3
1881-1885	3.4	27.5	7.1	16.4	22.6	4.9	2.8	2.9	3.7	10.5
1886-1890	3.4	22.6	7.4	27.2	18.3	3.4	1.2	1.4	4.1	11.1
1891-1895	4.4	20.8	8.2	33.4	17.3	4.5	0.9	1.5	4.2	8.7
1896-1900	3.3	13.2	7.4	40.4	14.5	3.8	0.7	0.7	1.5	11.7
1901	0.8	9.8	11.5	30.3	12.3	0.8	2.5	3.3	28.7	

WOMEN ONLY - GRADUATES.

1872-1875	13			3					1	3
1876-1880	47	2		1	29					23
1881-1885	71			1	24	1				42
1886-1890	113			1	45					66
1891-1895	286	6		2	140	3	4		4	131
1896-1900	414			2	299		1		3	159
1901	119				72	1			1	45
Total	1,083	2		10	573	8	6		10	474

WOMEN ONLY - PERCENTAGES.

1872-1875				21.1					7.7	01.6
1876-1880		2.2		42.6					2.2	48.5
1881-1885		5.6		33.8	1.4					59.1
1886-1890		8		39.8	8					58.5
1891-1895		7		48.9	1.8	1.4			1.4	45.8
1896-1900		5		61.9		3.3			7	36.6
1901				60.5	9				9	37.9

TABLE 26. — University of Wisconsin
ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT GRADUATES.

Years	Number of graduates	Academic Department Graduates									
		Ministry	Law	Medicine	Education	Commercial departments	Public service	Engineering	Agriculture	Literature and joint studies	Pharmacy
1854	2			1					1		
1856-1860	27	2			3	10	2		1		2
1861-1865	27		11	1	3	5	2	1			1
1866-1870	70	5	19	6	11	3		1			5
1871-1875	145	9	15	11	11	16	2	4			31
1876-1880	153	9	35	36	29	17	1	1			36
1881-1885	248	11	49	13	56	17	3	7			45
1886-1890	268	1	66	26	72	15	2	3			12
1891-1895	165	10	88	48	137	18	4	3			6
1896-1900	747	15	167	11	300	95	3	16			142
1901-1905	1,048	6	75	15	497	123	9	7			24
1906	231		1		90	8					129
Total	3,364	71	508	202	1,242	420	28	27	36	66	774

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT PERCENTAGES.

Years	Ministry	Law	Medicine	Education	Commercial departments	Public service	Engineering	Agriculture	Literature and joint studies	Pharmacy
1854			50.0							
1856-1860	7.1	28.6	10.6	35.7	7.1					7.1
1861-1865		51.9	3.7	11.1	18.6	7.4	3.7			3.7
1866-1870	9.6	36.5	11.5	21.2	5.8		1.9			3.8
1871-1875	6.2	31.4	9.7	9.7	11.4	1.4	2.8	1.1	2.8	21.4
1876-1880	5.9	22.9	10.5	18.9	13.8	6.6	6	2.6	1.3	23.5
1881-1885	4.6	20.6	5.5	23.5	19.7	1.3	1	2.9	2.5	18.9
1886-1890	1.5	24.6	9.7	26.9	16.8	7	1.1	7	2.2	15.7
1891-1895	2.2	18.9	10.3	33.8	10.3	8	8	8	1.3	20.9
1896-1900	2.1	14.5	8.5	40.7	12.9	4		1	1.8	17.9
1901-1905	5	7.4	1.4	49.2	12.1	8		6	2.4	25.2
1906		1		38.9	3.5				1.3	55.8

ALL DEPARTMENTS GRADUATES.

Years	Ministry	Law	Medicine	Education	Commercial departments	Public service	Engineering	Agriculture	Literature and joint studies	Pharmacy
1854	2		4					1		5
1856-1860	28	2	8	3	10	2		1		2
1861-1865	27		11	1	3	5	2	1		1
1866-1870	70	7	33	6	11	3		1		31
1871-1875	212	10	109	14	16	29	7	4	12	4
1876-1880	262	10	97	17	30	46	1	9	7	2
1881-1885	405	12	137	15	39	80	1	24	7	9
1886-1890	367	5	226	35	89	68	8	31	5	8
1891-1895	910	11	323	56	171	91	6	71	11	8
1896-1900	1,927	16	303	71	336	154	6	120	17	18
1901-1905	1,665	6	267	15	350	101	11	280	17	26
1906	383		26		93	9		41		3
Total	5,779	79	1,544	230	1,342	630	47	594	69	81

ALL DEPARTMENTS PERCENTAGES.

Years	Ministry	Law	Medicine	Education	Commercial departments	Public service	Engineering	Agriculture	Literature and joint studies	Pharmacy
1854			50.0							
1856-1860	7.1	28.6	10.6	35.7	7.1					7.1
1861-1865		51.9	3.7	11.1	18.6	7.4	3.7			3.7
1866-1870	10.0	47.1	8.6	15.7	4.3		1.3		4.3	7.1
1871-1875	4.1	45.3	5.8	6.6	11.9	2.9	1.6	4.9	1.6	15.3
1876-1880	3.8	37.3	6.5	11.5	17.6	6	3.4	2.7	2.7	16.4
1881-1885	2.9	33.3	3.7	14.5	19.7	9	5.9	1.7	2.2	12.8
1886-1890	8	39.9	6.2	14.1	11.9	1.4	5.5	8	1.4	12.5
1891-1895	1.2	35.5	6.2	18.8	10.3	6	7.8	1.2	8	12.5
1896-1900	1.3	25.5	5.9	20.9	12.8	4	10.7	5.5	1.3	12.2
1901-1905	3	16.9	9	33.1	9.7	6	16.9	1.3	1.6	18.1
1906		6.8		24.3	2.4		11.5		2.7	64.7

TABLE 27.—University of Wisconsin.

MEN ONLY—GRADUATES.

Years.	Number of graduates.	Ministry.	Law.	Medicine.	Education.	Commercial pursuits.	Public service.	Engineering.	Agriculture.	Literature and journalism.	Unclassified.	Dentistry.	Pharmacy.
1866-1870.....	46	5	19	6	9	2		1		1	3		
1871-1875.....	116	2	45	12	11	16	2	4		4	8		
1876-1880.....	100	2	35	13	14	15	1	1		2	8		
1881-1885.....	179	11	49	13	36	47	3	1		5	5		
1886-1890.....	197	4	64	26	38	43	2	3		6	15		
1891-1895.....	291	10	88	45	74	43	4	3		5	21		
1896-1900.....	447	15	107	61	133	88	2	5		12	21		
1901-1905.....	579	6	75	15	203	117	9	7		23	116		
1906.....	121		1		30	8				3	79		
Total.....	2,076	67	485	191	548	382	23	25	34	62	259		

MEN ONLY—PERCENTAGES.

1866-1870.....	10.9	41.3	13.5	19.6	4.3			2.2		2.2	6.5		
1871-1875.....	6.9	38.8	10.3	9.5	13.8	1.7		3.4		5.2	3.4		6.9
1876-1880.....	8.0	35.0	13.0	14.0	18.0	1.0		1.0		4.0	2.0		4.0
1881-1885.....	6.1	27.4	7.3	20.1	26.3	1.7		0.5		3.9	3.4		3.4
1886-1890.....	2.4	33.5	13.2	19.3	21.8	1.2		1.5		1.2	3.5		3.9
1891-1895.....	3.4	30.2	15.5	25.4	14.8	1.4		1.3		1.4	1.7		5.8
1896-1900.....	3.4	23.9	13.6	29.8	19.7	1.4		1.1		1.6	2.7		4.7
1901-1905.....	1.6	12.9	2.6	35.7	20.4	1.6		1.2		1.4	3.9		20.0
1906.....		8		24.8	6.6					2.5	65.3		

WOMEN ONLY—GRADUATES.

1866-1870.....	6			3							1		2
1871-1875.....	29	1		2	3								23
1876-1880.....	53			3	16	2							32
1881-1885.....	59				20								39
1886-1890.....	71				34	2							35
1891-1895.....	174			3	53						1		82
1896-1900.....	290			2	167		1	1			1		111
1901-1905.....	437				294	6					1		138
1906.....	110				60								50
Total.....	1,231	1		10	680	22	1	1			4		512

WOMEN ONLY—PERCENTAGES.

1866-1870.....				50.0						16.7	33.3		
1871-1875.....		3.4		10.3							79.3		
1876-1880.....				30.2	3.8						60.4		
1881-1885.....				33.9							66.1		
1886-1890.....				47.9	2.7						49.3		
1891-1895.....				47.7	2.9						47.1		
1896-1900.....				57.6	2.4		0.3	0.3			36.3		
1901-1905.....				66.9	1.4						31.3		
1906.....				54.5							45.5		

TABLE 28.—Princeton University.
ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT—GRADUATES.

Years.	Number of graduates.	Ministry.	Law.	Medicine.	Education.	Commercial pursuits.	Public service.	Engineering.	Agriculture.	Literature and journalism.	Unemployed.
1748-1750.....	99	11	1	1	1	1	2				8
1751-1755.....	62	33	1	4	4	3	1				10
1756-1760.....	59	37	8	3	3	3	1				20
1761-1765.....	98	46	14	8	3	2	1				23
1766-1770.....	93	35	17	4	6	1	7				22
1771-1775.....	110	49	15	9	3	2	10		1		20
1776-1780.....	51	12	12	3	1	3	3				17
1781-1785.....	65	9	21	1	1	2	1				27
1786-1790.....	102	14	33	6	3	2	3		2		39
1791-1795.....	143	20	34	10	3	9	1		3		62
1796-1800.....	93	16	26	1	2	3	2		5	1	34
1835.....	53	13	19	4	6	5			12		2
1846-1850.....	366	51	61	72	16	12	3		8	1	141
1851-1855.....	300	64	75	43	16	29	8		12		84
1856-1860.....	349	77	96	41	26	42	11		10	1	45
1861-1865.....	320	96	99	28	14	47	10		5	5	15
1866-1870.....	317	72	103	32	17	54	2		7	1	25
1871-1875.....	420	112	152	33	26	53	2		12	8	27
1876-1880.....	521	91	167	58	49	106	6		7	9	11
1881-1885.....	530	97	157	50	53	132	7		23	7	20
1886-1890.....	524	93	117	62	48	126	2		33	1	20
1891-1895.....	785	119	193	74	73	173	10		61	4	54
1896-1900.....	690	96	214	77	79	348	11		62	6	87
1901-1905.....	1,225	48	194	57	77	442	1		67	5	309
Total.....	7,651	281	1,837	703	532	1,590	104		271	93	1,121

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT—PERCENTAGES.

1748-1750.....	57.9	5.3	1.5	5.3							15.8
1751-1755.....	53.2	9.7	6.5	6.5	4.8	3.2					16.1
1756-1760.....	46.8	10.1	6.3	6.3	3.8	1.3					25.3
1761-1765.....	46.5	14.1	8.9	3.4	2.3	1.2					25.3
1766-1770.....	37.6	18.3	4.3	6.5	1.8	7.5		1.8			23.7
1771-1775.....	44.5	13.6	8.2	2.7	1.8	9.1				1.8	18.2
1776-1780.....	23.5	23.5	3.9	1.9	5.9	5.9					33.3
1781-1785.....	13.8	36.9	1.5	1.5	3.5	1.5					41.5
1786-1790.....	13.7	32.4	5.9	2.0	1.9	2.9		1.9			38.2
1791-1795.....	13.9	23.8	6.9	2.1	6.3	7.6		2.8			43.4
1796-1800.....	17.2	27.9	1.8	2.2	3.2	2.2		6.5	1.8		38.7
1835.....	24.5	33.8	7.5	11.3	9.4		3.8	3.8			3.8
1846-1850.....	13.9	16.7	19.7	4.4	3.3		8	2	2	2	38.5
1851-1855.....	19.1	22.4	12.8	4.6	8.7	2.4	5	4.2			25.8
1856-1860.....	22.7	27.5	11.7	7.4	12.4	3.2	2.9	2			12.9
1861-1865.....	30.0	30.9	8.7	4.4	14.4	3.1	1.2	1.6		6	4.7
1866-1870.....	22.7	32.5	10.1	5.4	17.4	6	2.2	3		3	7.9
1871-1875.....	28.7	34.2	7.9	6.2	12.6	4	4	1.9		3.2	6.4
1876-1880.....	17.5	32.6	11.1	9.4	20.3	1.2	1.3	1.7		1.7	2.1
1881-1885.....	12.6	24.6	10.4	10.0	24.9	1.3	4.3	1.3		1.3	2.6
1886-1890.....	17.7	22.3	11.8	9.2	24.5	2	6.3			1	4.2
1891-1895.....	15.2	24.6	10.9	9.3	22.4	1.3	7.8			5	6.8
1901-1905.....	3.9	15.9	5.3	7.3	36.2	1	5.5			4	25.3

COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY GRADUATES.

TABLE 29. *Union College.*

GRADUATES.

Years.	No. of graduates.	Ministry.	Law.	Medicine.	Education.	Commercial pursuits.	Public service.	Engineering.	Agriculture.	Literature and journalism.	Unclassified.
1797-1800	99	8	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
1801-1805	99	18	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	20
1806-1810	266	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13
1811-1815	183	47	22	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	44
1816-1820	266	90	17	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	52
1821-1825	254	87	26	27	10	13	13	13	13	13	74
1826-1830	396	136	36	32	12	26	12	10	4	4	56
1831-1835	368	113	30	26	11	30	6	8	5	3	33
1836-1840	466	163	31	40	32	4	10	6	6	6	43
1841-1845	394	138	38	36	31	12	7	10	3	2	27
1846-1850	445	143	43	49	4	5	10	12	7	7	32
1851-1855	315	90	28	34	28	9	19	7	6	6	41
1856-1860	421	132	23	44	44	9	27	6	8	8	61
1861-1865	335	100	27	41	58	8	21	11	4	4	12
1866-1870	187	60	14	11	41	1	25	3	2	2	10
1871-1875	133	41	12	10	13	1	28	1	4	4	10
1876-1880	165	41	14	24	19	1	17	1	1	1	21
1881-1885	182	49	15	12	22	1	24	1	3	3	20
1886-1890	135	37	14	15	14	1	16	1	1	1	24
1891-1894	91	18	6	4	7	1	13	1	4	4	29
Total	3,015	1,068	1,547	415	419	405	138	225	125	60	613

PERCENTAGES.

1797-1800	20.0	26.7	20.0	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	20.0
1801-1805	25.0	30.0	8.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	33.3
1806-1810	27.3	36.4	8.9	9	6.7	3.3	3.3	5.6	3.3	3.3	13.4
1811-1815	25.1	25.7	12.3	1.6	2.2	3.8	3.9	4.9	3.8	3.8	24.6
1816-1820	25.6	33.8	6.3	3.1	3.1	3.8	8	3.8	0.4	3.8	19.5
1821-1825	27.7	21.6	7.3	7.6	2.8	3.7	5	4.8	5	5	20.9
1826-1830	20.7	34.3	9.1	8.6	3.1	6.6	2.5	2.5	1.1	1.1	14.1
1831-1835	28.8	30.5	8.1	7.7	2.1	8.1	1.6	2.2	1.4	1.4	8.9
1836-1840	30.1	31.9	6.6	8.6	6.9	8	1.6	2.1	1.3	1.3	7.9
1841-1845	23.1	35.2	9.9	9.1	7.9	3.5	1.8	2.8	1.7	1.7	6.9
1846-1850	20.7	32.9	9.9	11.3	10.1	1.1	2.3	2.8	1.6	1.6	7.3
1851-1855	16.8	28.6	8.9	10.8	8.9	2.9	6.3	2.2	1.9	1.9	13.1
1856-1860	15.9	31.4	5.5	10.7	10.7	2.1	6.4	1.4	1.9	1.9	14.1
1861-1865	15.8	29.0	8.6	12.2	17.3	2.4	6.3	3.1	1.2	1.2	3.6
1866-1870	13.9	32.9	7.5	5.9	21.9	1	43.4	1.6	1.1	1.1	2.4
1871-1875	9.8	30.8	9.3	7.6	9.8	1	19.5	3.1	3.1	3.1	7.6
1876-1880	10.4	24.9	8.5	14.5	11.5	1	10.3	6	6	6	12.7
1881-1885	19.2	26.9	8.2	6.6	12.9	1	13.1	5	1.6	1.6	10.9
1886-1890	11.1	27.4	10.4	11.1	10.4	1	11.9	1	1	1	17.7
1891-1894	10.9	10.8	6.6	4.8	7.7	1	14.3	1	4.8	4.8	31.7

TABLE 30.—*Williams College.*

GRADUATES.

Years	Number of graduates.	Occupations										
		Ministry.	Law	Medicine.	Education	Commercial pursuits.	Public service.	Engineering.	Agriculture	Literature and journalism.	Unclassified.	
1795.....	1				1							3
1796-1800.....	90	24	13	2	10							41
1801-1805.....	106	31	13	5	6							51
1806-1810.....	126	46	19	2	5							53
1811-1815.....	133	52	14	2	4							57
1816-1820.....	177	53	7	5	4							67
1821-1825.....	73	24	5	7	6							35
1826-1830.....	122	63	8	4	17							59
1831-1835.....	108	41	13	9	15							44
1836-1840.....	133	38	21	4	21							57
1841-1845.....	167	51	16	16	19							69
1846-1850.....	200	39	24	30	19							87
1851-1855.....	243	69	24	21	26							99
1856-1860.....	233	68	49	27	24							99
1861-1865.....	272	71	39	36	40							99
1866-1870.....	198	31	35	15	30							58
1871-1875.....	153	22	38	15	24							32
1876-1880.....	188	37	34	20	32							27
1881-1885.....	249	39	56	28	29							38
1886-1890.....	292	44	78	31	39							45
1891-1895.....	341	33	72	42	60							72
1896-1900.....	360	32	89	40	56							93
1901-1905.....	353	7	33	7	44							232
Total.....	1,241	805	698	372	724	282	51	40	11	61	1,296	

PERCENTAGES.

Years	Ministry.	Law	Medicine.	Education	Commercial pursuits.	Public service.	Engineering.	Agriculture	Literature and journalism.	Unclassified.
1795.....				25.0						75.0
1796-1800.....	26.7	14.1	2.2	11.1						45.6
1801-1805.....	29.2	12.3	4.7	5.7						48.1
1806-1810.....	36.5	15.8	1.6	3.1						42.7
1811-1815.....	39.1	10.5	3.8	1.5						43.6
1816-1820.....	42.9	9.1	6.5	5.2						35.7
1821-1825.....	32.9	6.9	10.9	8.2		1.4	2.6			39.1
1826-1830.....	31.6	6.6	3.3	9.8						28.7
1831-1835.....	37.9	12.1	8.3	13.9						26.9
1836-1840.....	28.6	15.8	3.1	15.8		1.5	7			33.9
1841-1845.....	30.5	9.6	9.6	11.4		1.2	2.9			34.1
1846-1850.....	19.5	12.0	15.0	9.5		1.0	3.0			39.5
1851-1855.....	28.4	8.6	8.6	10.7		4.1	2.6		0.5	35.8
1856-1860.....	26.9	19.4	10.5	9.5		3.6	3.9		1.2	23.3
1861-1865.....	26.1	14.3	13.2	14.7		4.8	6.0		4	18.1
1866-1870.....	15.7	17.7	7.6	15.2		10.0	1.2		1.2	29.3
1871-1875.....	14.4	24.8	9.8	15.7		8.5			1.3	20.9
1876-1880.....	19.7	18.9	10.6	17.3		13.3			1.6	3.1
1881-1885.....	15.7	22.5	11.2	11.6		15.3			1.6	4.4
1886-1890.....	15.7	26.7	10.6	13.4		14.5			2.1	4
1891-1895.....	9.7	21.1	12.3	17.6		12.2			2.6	3.8
1896-1900.....	8.9	24.7	11.1	15.0		10.8			2.8	5.5
1901-1905.....	1.9	9.3	1.9	12.4		6.8			5	65.7

COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY GRADUATES.

TABLE 31. *University of Vermont.*

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT—GRADUATES.

Years.	Number of graduates.	Academic Department—Graduates												
		Ministry.	Law.	Medicine.	Education.	Commercial pursuits.	Public service.	Engineering.	Agriculture.	Literature and journalism.	Unclassified.			
1804-1805	1		5		1									
1806-1810	40	2	30	4	1		3							
1811-1815	31	6	14	2	5		1					2		
1816-1820	25	9	9	2	2					1		4		
1821-1825	38	6	18	5	2		4			1		2		
1826-1830	41	8	16	2	4		4			1		2		
1831-1835	24	11	7	4	5					1		1		
1836-1840	85	20	36	1	11		6			1		7		
1841-1845	104	20	40	8	7		17			1		3		
1846-1850	98	17	43	8	9		10			2		1		
1851-1855	104	21	41	2	14		12		2	2		2		
1856-1860	95	18	34	7	13		15		4	1		1		
1861-1865	69	19	12	12	7		11		5	1		2		
1866-1870	39	5	14	1	5		10		2			1		
1871-1875	60	5	12	4	11		11		9			6		
1876-1880	83	5	16	10	15		12		6	1		12		
1881-1885	69	9	13	2	11		18		11	1		2		
1886-1890	115	9	12	12	27		22		19	1		6		
1891-1895	166	13	23	20	40		22		24	4		15		
1896-1900	233	8	18	15	73		35		7	33		33		
1901	56		2		15		2		12			24		
Total	1,384	211	416	117	279		220		22	128		25	42	124

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT PERCENTAGES.

Years.	Ministry.	Law.	Medicine.	Education.	Commercial pursuits.	Public service.	Engineering.	Agriculture.	Literature and journalism.	Unclassified.
1804-1805		85.7		14.3						
1806-1810	5.0	75.0	10.0	2.5	7.5					
1811-1815	19.4	45.2	6.5	16.1	3.2			3.2		6.5
1816-1820	36.0	36.0	8.0	8.0					4.0	16.0
1821-1825	15.8	47.4	13.2	5.3	10.5				2.6	5.3
1826-1830	18.6	37.2	4.7	18.6	9.3		2.3	2.3	2.3	4.0
1831-1835	45.8	29.2		16.7				4.2		4.2
1836-1840	23.5	42.4	1.2	12.9	7.6		1.2		3.5	8.2
1841-1845	19.2	38.5	7.7	6.7	16.3	0.9	4.8	9	1.9	2.9
1846-1850	17.3	41.9	8.2	9.2	10.2		2.5	2.5	6.1	1.3
1851-1855	20.2	39.4	1.9	13.5	11.5	1.9	2.9	1.9	4.8	1.9
1856-1860	18.9	35.8	7.4	13.7	15.8	4.2		1.1	2.1	1.1
1861-1865	27.5	17.4	17.4	10.2	15.9	7.2		1.4	2.9	
1866-1870	12.8	35.9	2.0	12.8	25.6	2.6	5.1			2.6
1871-1875	8.3	20.0	6.7	18.3	18.3		15.0		3.3	10.0
1876-1880	6.3	19.3	12.5	18.8	20.5		7.2	1.2	1.2	14.5
1881-1885	13.5	18.8	2.9	15.9	26.9		15.9	1.4	2.9	2.9
1886-1890	7.8	10.4	10.4	23.5	19.1		16.5	8	6.9	5.2
1891-1895	7.8	13.9	12.5	24.1	13.3	1.2	14.5	2.4	1.8	9.1
1896-1900	3.4	7.7	6.4	31.3	15.3	3.1	14.2	3.4	1.3	14.2
1901		3.6		26.8	3.6		21.4		1.8	42.8

TABLE 32 *University of Vermont.*
ALL DEPARTMENTS GRADUATES.

Years.	Number of graduates.	Department									
		Ministry.	Law.	Medicine.	Education.	Commercial pursuits.	Public service.	Engineering.	Agriculture.	Literature and journals.	Unclassified.
1804-1805	7		6		1						
1806-1810	40	2	30	4	1						
1811-1815	41	6	14	2	5						
1816-1820	25	9	9								
1821-1825	50	6	18	3	2						
1826-1830	102	8	16	6	8						
1831-1835	48	11	7	24	4						
1836-1840	86	20	36	12	11						
1841-1845	104	20	40	8	7						
1846-1850	98	17	43	8	9						
1851-1855	113	21	41	11	14						
1856-1860	179	18	34	91	13						
1861-1865	172	19	12	115	7						
1866-1870	151	5	14	113	5						
1871-1875	163	5	12	107	11						
1876-1880	272	5	16	199	15						
1881-1885	442	9	13	375	11						
1886-1890	383	9	12	280	27						
1891-1895	498	13	23	262	40						
1896-1900	494	8	18	256	73						
1901	71		2	15	15						
Total	4,450	211	416	1,992	270	22	128	25	42	124	

ALL DEPARTMENTS PERCENTAGES.

1804-1805	85.7		14.3								
1806-1810	5.0	75.0	10.0	2.5	7.5						
1811-1815	19.4	45.2	6.5	16.1	3.2						
1816-1820	36.0	36.0	8.0						4.0	16.0	
1821-1825	8.6	25.7	52.7	2.7	5.7				1.4	2.7	
1826-1830	7.8	15.7	59.8	7.8	3.9				0.9	1.9	
1831-1835	22.9	14.6	50.0	8.3					2.1	2.1	
1836-1840	23.3	41.9	2.1	12.8	6.9				1.2	8.1	
1841-1845	19.2	38.5	7.7	6.7	16.3	0.9			4.8	2.9	
1846-1850	17.3	43.9	8.2	9.2	10.2				2.5	1.3	
1851-1855	18.6	36.3	9.7	12.4	10.6	1.8			2.7	1.8	
1856-1860	10.6	18.9	50.8	7.3	8.4	2.2			3.5	1.1	
1861-1865	11.5	6.9	66.9	4.7	6.4	2.9			3.5	1.2	
1866-1870	3.3	9.3	74.8	3.3	6.6	6			1.1	6	
1871-1875	3.7	7.4	65.6	6.7	6.7				3.5	1.2	
1876-1880	1.8	5.9	73.2	5.5	6.2				3	3	
1881-1885	2.4	2.9	84.8	2.5	4.8				2.5	4	
1886-1890	2.3	3.1	73.1	7.5	5.7				4.0	1.8	
1891-1895	3.2	5.3	61.2	9.8	5.4				4	5.9	
1896-1900	1.6	3.0	55.9	14.8	7.9				1.4	6.7	
1901		2.8	21.1	21.1	2.8				16.9	1.4	

TABLE 33.--*University of Vermont.*

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT--MEN ONLY--GRADUATES.

Years.	Number of graduates.	Academic Department--Men Only--Graduates									
		Ministry.	Law.	Medicine.	Education.	Commercial pursuits.	Public service.	Engineering.	Agriculture.	Literature and journalism.	Unclassified.
1871-1875	57	5	12	4	10	11		9		2	5
1876-1880	67	5	16		8	15		6		1	5
1881-1885	62	9	13		6	18		11		1	1
1886-1890	95	9	12	11	11	22		19		3	3
1891-1895	139	13	21	20	20	32		24		3	8
1896-1900	185	8	18	15	36	34		33		2	24
1901	43		2		11	2		12		1	15
Total	649	49	96	62	102	124	9	111	15	17	61

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT--MEN ONLY--PERCENTAGES.

1871-1875	8.6	20.7	6.9	17.2	18.9		15.5		3.4	8.6
1876-1880	7.5	23.9	14.9	11.9	22.4		8.9	1.5	1.5	7.6
1881-1885	14.5	20.9	3.2	9.7	29.4		17.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
1886-1890	9.5	12.6	11.6	11.6	23.2		20.0	1.6	7.4	3.1
1891-1895	9.4	16.5	14.4	14.4	15.8		17.3	2.9	2.2	5.8
1896-1900	4.3	9.7	8.1	19.5	18.4		17.8	4.3	1.9	12.9
1901		4.7		25.6	4.7		27.9		2.3	34.9

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT--WOMEN ONLY--GRADUATES.

1875	2			1						1
1876-1880	16			7		2				1
1881-1885	7			5						1
1886-1890	20			16						3
1891-1895	27			20						7
1896-1900	48			37		1				9
1901	13			4						1
Total	133			90		3				27

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT--WOMEN ONLY--PERCENTAGES.

1875				50.0						50.0
1876-1880				43.7		12.5				43.7
1881-1885				71.4					14.3	14.3
1886-1890				5.0		80.0				15.0
1891-1895				74.8						25.9
1896-1900				77.9		2.9				18.7
1901				30.8						69.2

TABLE 34.—Middlebury College.

GRADUATES.

Years	Number of graduates.										
	Ministry.	Law.	Medicine.	Education.	Commercial pursuits.	Public service.	Engineering.	Agriculture.	Literature and journalism.	Unclassified.	
1802-1805	32	10	13	4	3	2	1	1			2
1806-1810	61	25	20	4	5	3	2	1			1
1811-1815	132	54	30	13	14	9		4	1		7
1816-1820	93	42	21	10	8	4		2			4
1821-1825	108	55	21	4	14	6	3	4	1		1
1826-1830	83	39	19	1	12	6		2			5
1831-1835	124	54	32	9	15	6		2	1		2
1836-1840	148	50	35	7	31	16	1	5	1		1
1841-1845	48	11	10	9	4	8	3	2			1
1846-1850	51	11	19	2	12	5	1	1			1
1851-1855	56	14	14	6	17	4					1
1856-1860	78	19	19	5	16	12	2				3
1861-1865	74	17	24	6	11	8	1	3	1		3
1866-1870	58	12	18	4	8	8		2	3		3
1871-1875	59	15	16	6	12	8		1	1		
1876-1880	56	13	12	7	9	9	1	1	2		2
1881-1885	45	10	4	5	9	11		1	1		2
1886-1890	47	10	11	2	11	6	3		1	3	
1891-1895	69	10	11	7	29	6	1				5
1896-1900	108	8	14	1	57	11	2	2			13
Total	1,530	479	363	108	297	148	25	9	36	15	50

PERCENTAGES.

1802-1805	31.2	40.6		9.4	6.2	3.1		3.1			6.2
1806-1810	40.9	32.8	6.6	8.2	4.9	3.3		1.6			1.6
1811-1815	40.9	22.7	9.8	10.6	6.8			3.4	0.7		5.3
1816-1820	45.2	22.6	10.8	8.6	4.3	2.2		2.2			4.3
1821-1825	50.9	19.4	3.7	12.9	5.0	2.8		3.7	0		
1826-1830	46.9	22.9	1.2	14.5	7.2	2.4	1.2	2.4			1.2
1831-1835	43.5	25.8	7.3	12.1	4.8			1.6	8		4.4
1836-1840	33.8	23.0	4.7	20.9	10.8	6		3.4	6		1.1
1841-1845	22.9	20.8	18.7	8.3	16.7	6.2		4.2			2.9
1846-1850	21.6	17.3	3.9	23.5	9.8	1.9		1.9			
1851-1855	25.0	25.0	10.7	30.1	7.1						1.8
1856-1860	24.4	21.4	6.4	20.3	15.4	2.6		2.6			3.9
1861-1865	22.9	32.4	8.1	14.9	10.8	1.2		4.6	1.2		3.9
1866-1870	20.7	31.4	6.9	13.8	13.8			5.2	3.4	5.2	
1871-1875	25.4	27.1	10.2	20.3	13.6			1.7	1.7		
1876-1880	23.2	21.4	12.5	16.8	16.8	1.8	1.8	3.6	3.6		
1881-1885	22.2	8.9	11.1	20.0	24.4		2.2	2.2	4.4		4.4
1886-1890	21.3	23.4	4.3	23.4	12.8	6.4		2.1	6.4		
1891-1895	14.5	15.9	10.1	42.3	8.7	1.4					7.1
1896-1900	7.4	12.9	9	52.8	10.2	1.9	1.9				12.0

MEN ONLY—GRADUATES.

1886-1890	45	10	11	2	9	6	3		1	3	
1891-1895	50	10	11	7	14	6	1				
1896-1900	62	8	14	1	22	11	2	2			2
Total	157	28	36	10	45	23	6	2	1	3	3

MEN ONLY—PERCENTAGES.

1886-1890	22.2	24.4	4.4	20.0	13.3	6.7		2.2	6.7		
1891-1895	20.0	22.0	14.0	28.0	12.0	2.0					2.0
1896-1900	12.9	22.6	1.6	35.5	17.7	3.2	3.2				3.2

WOMEN ONLY—GRADUATES.

1896-1890	2			2							
1891-1895	19			15							4
1896-1900	46			35							11
Total	67			52							15

TABLE 35.—New York University: Academic Department.

GRADUATES.

Year.	Number of graduates.	Occupation									
		Ministry.	Law.	Medicine.	Education.	Commercial pursuits.	Public service.	Engineering.	Agriculture.	Literary and journalistic.	Unclassified.
1833-1835	27	13	6	2	1	1				1	2
1836-1840	96	39	13	5	2	8				2	22
1841-1845	137	43	29	13	12	16	1		4	1	22
1846-1850	150	46	26	18	10	21	1			1	31
1851-1855	84	29	19	9	5	12	1	1		3	15
1856-1860	84	30	18	6	5	13	1	1		1	5
1861-1865	96	20	10	18	6	24	1	1	3	1	4
1866-1870	75	18	20	6	1	19	1	4	1	1	4
1871-1875	70	7	20	5	9	13	1	10		1	3
1876-1880	96	16	19	11	3	26		13			8
1881-1885	82	8	13	7	6	24		17		3	4
1886-1890	106	17	27	14	12	15		20		1	8
1891-1895	116	21	30	14	11	12		19		1	8
1896-1900	149	21	24	16	18	15	2	23		1	20
1901-1905	147	10	32	5	27	22		3			18
Total	1,519	318	306	139	125	241	9	117	11	16	207

PERCENTAGES.

1833-1835	48.1	22.2	7.4	7.4	3.7					3.7	7.4
1836-1840	40.6	13.5	5.2	7.3	8.3					2.9	22.9
1841-1845	31.4	21.2	9.5	3.6	11.7	2.2	0.7	2.9		1	16.6
1846-1850	30.7	17.3	12.0	4.7	14.0					1	20.7
1851-1855	22.9	21.8	10.3	6.9	13.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	3.4	1	17.2
1856-1860	35.7	21.4	7.1	5.9	15.5	1.2	5.9	1.2			5.9
1861-1865	30.2	10.4	18.7	6.2	25.0		1.5	3.1	1.5		4.2
1866-1870	23.7	26.3	7.9	1.3	25.0	1.3	5.3	1.3			7.9
1871-1875	10.0	28.6	7.1	12.9	18.6	1.1	14.3	1.4	1.4		4.3
1876-1880	16.7	19.8	11.5	3.1	27.0		13.5				8.3
1881-1885	9.8	15.9	8.5	7.3	29.3		20.7			3.7	4.9
1886-1890	16.4	25.5	13.2	11.3	14.2		18.9			1.9	8
1891-1895	18.1	25.9	12.7	9.5	10.3		16.4			1.8	6.9
1896-1900	14.1	16.1	10.7	12.9	10.7	1.4	15.4			1.6	19.5
1901-1905	6.8	21.8	3.4	18.4	14.9		2.6				32.7

TABLE 36. *Bowdoin College.*

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT GRADUATES.

Year	Number of graduates.									
	Ministry.	Law.	Medicine.	Education.	Commercial pursuits.	Public services.	Engineering.	Agriculture.	Literature and journalism.	Unclassified.
1806-1810	5	6	14	3	3	3	1	1	2	1
1811-1815	15	5	24	5	1	6	1	1	2	2
1816-1820	61	12	25	4	9	5	1	1	3	2
1821-1825	132	21	56	29	13	12	4	2	1	3
1826-1830	134	28	59	15	16	11	3	5	4	4
1831-1835	141	9	31	13	24	5	9	5	5	3
1836-1840	157	1	9	14	29	8	5	7	7	7
1841-1845	201	37	59	23	78	5	4	1	7	7
1846-1850	154	30	59	18	19	13	5	3	1	1
1851-1855	142	19	51	10	21	22	8	1	1	4
1856-1860	217	35	67	12	39	37	27	5	5	3
1861-1865	189	26	55	22	24	29	17	1	3	6
1866-1870	131	9	34	17	41	19	2	2	3	2
1871-1875	159	15	32	25	31	29	7	2	3	2
1876-1880	169	19	17	16	21	44	1	9	2	3
1881-1885	176	13	38	30	31	35	2	2	3	1
1886-1890	154	7	44	27	74	29	1	1	1	1
1891-1895	222	26	55	38	59	29	2	2	5	5
1896-1900	276	15	37	19	81	64	1	1	6	48
1901-1902	198	1	2	16	19	1	1	1	2	67
Total	2,979	408	849	323	522	436	106	41	47	172

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT PERCENTAGES.

1806-1810	18.2	4.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	3.4	1.5	6.7	2.2	3.4
1811-1815	11.1	5.3	6.7	2.2	13.3	2.2	1.5	4.1	2.2	4.4
1816-1820	19.7	40.9	6.6	11.8	8.2	1.6	1.6	1.9	7.7	3.3
1821-1825	15.9	42.1	15.2	9.8	9.1	3.4	1.5	1.5	2.2	2.9
1826-1830	20.9	37.3	11.2	11.9	8.2	2.2	2.2	3.4	1.5	2.9
1831-1835	32.6	21.9	9.2	17.3	3.5	6.1	1.5	3.5	3.5	2.1
1836-1840	29.6	30.8	8.8	12.6	5.1	3.1	1.5	4.1	1.3	4.4
1841-1845	18.2	29.7	11.3	11.3	13.8	2.5	1.9	1.9	3.4	3.4
1846-1850	19.5	38.3	11.7	12.3	8.1	3.2	3.2	1.9	1.6	6.6
1851-1855	13.4	35.9	7.5	11.8	15.5	5.6	7.7	7.7	3.5	2.8
1856-1860	16.1	30.9	5.5	13.8	12.4	12.4	2.3	2.3	2.8	1.4
1861-1865	13.8	29.1	11.6	12.7	13.3	7.9	2.1	1.6	2.6	3.2
1866-1870	6.7	25.4	12.7	32.8	14.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.2	1.5
1871-1875	9.4	32.7	15.7	19.5	12.6	1.9	1.3	1.9	3.8	1.3
1876-1880	6.2	29.4	10.0	14.1	27.3	6.6	6.6	1.2	4.1	1.9
1881-1885	8.1	21.1	19.2	19.9	21.2	1.3	1.9	1.5	1.9	1.6
1886-1890	4.5	28.8	13.6	25.3	18.8	4.5	1.6	1.6	3.2	1.6
1891-1895	11.7	21.8	17.1	22.5	17.6	9.9	9.9	3	2.4	2.3
1896-1900	5.4	13.1	6.9	29.3	24.2	1.4	1.4	3	2.2	17.4
1901-1902	9.9	1.9	1.9	11.8	17.6	9.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	62.4

TABLE 37. *Bowdoin College.*
ALL DEPARTMENTS—GRADUATES.

Years	Number of graduates.									
	Ministry	Law	Medicine	Education	Commercial pursuits	Public service	Engineering	Agriculture	Literature and other	Unclassified
1807-1810.....	33	6	21	3	3	3	1	2		1
1811-1815.....	45	5	24	3	1	6	1	2		2
1816-1820.....	61	12	25	1	9	5	1			2
1821-1825.....	215	21	55	87	13	13				17
1826-1830.....	200	28	50	112	16	15	4			24
1831-1835.....	265	47	51	119	21	8	9			25
1836-1840.....	283	47	49	118	20	30				25
1841-1845.....	275	30	59	75	20	20				23
1846-1850.....	215	30	59	75	20	16	4			13
1851-1855.....	223	19	51	79	21	25	1			14
1856-1860.....	231	36	67	72	31	25	2			13
1861-1865.....	277	27	57	97	25	31	15			13
1866-1870.....	282	9	31	138	14	23	2			15
1871-1875.....	292	15	22	117	31	22	2			11
1876-1880.....	284	10	47	121	21	20	1			13
1881-1885.....	289	13	38	118	31	35	2			12
1886-1890.....	275	7	44	110	39	30	1			12
1891-1895.....	351	26	55	153	51	39	2			18
1896-1900.....	429	15	37	156	82	64	4			33
1901-1902.....	148	1	2	33	16	19				71
Total.....	1,803	411	849	1,875	628	472	108	41	7	301

ALL DEPARTMENTS—PERCENTAGES.

1807-1810.....	18.2	42.4	9.1	9.1	9.1	3.4		6.7		3.4
1811-1815.....	11.1	53.3	6.7	2.2	13.3	2.2		4.4		4.4
1816-1820.....	19.7	49.9	6.6	14.8	8.2	1.6				3.3
1821-1825.....	9.8	26.5	40.5	6.5	6.5	1.4	0.9			7.9
1826-1830.....	9.7	17.2	48.9	5.5	5.2	1.4				9.7
1831-1835.....	17.7	11.7	41.5	9.6	3.2	3.4		1.9		9.8
1836-1840.....	16.6	17.3	41.7	7.4	3.5	1.8		2.5		8.8
1841-1845.....	13.5	21.5	28.7	10.5	10.5	1.8	1.5	1.5		8.0
1846-1850.....	12.3	24.9	37.6	8.2	6.3	2.5	2.5	1.6		5.3
1851-1855.....	8.5	22.9	35.4	9.4	11.3	3.6	1	1		5.8
1856-1860.....	12.4	23.3	21.7	10.7	9.3	9.6	1.7	1.7		4.8
1861-1865.....	9.7	19.9	35.2	9.4	11.2	5.4	1.4	1.4		4.7
1866-1870.....	3.2	12.6	52.5	15.6	8.2					5.3
1871-1875.....	5.7	19.8	43.7	11.8	8.7	1.1		1.1		4.2
1876-1880.....	3.5	16.5	43.7	7.4	12.6	3.3	3.2			4.9
1881-1885.....	4.5	13.1	51.2	10.7	12.8	6	1.4			4.2
1886-1890.....	2.7	17.3	43.1	15.3	11.8	2.7	3.3			4.7
1891-1895.....	7.4	15.7	43.6	14.5	11.1	5	5			5.1
1896-1900.....	3.5	8.6	36.4	19.1	14.9	9	2			14.7
1901-1902.....	6	1.4	22.3	10.8	12.8					50.0

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE 38. *Beloit College.*

PERCENTAGES.

Years.	Number of graduates.	PERCENTAGES.								
		Ministry.	Law.	Medicine.	Education.	Commercial pursuits.	Public service.	Engineering.	Agriculture.	Literature and journalism.	Unclassified.
1851-1855	28	10.7	3.3	6.9	19.0	1.0				
1856-1860	33	13.0	3.0	11.5	24.2	3.3				
1861-1865	33	10.0	3.0	13.0	10.0	4.5				
1866-1870	30	10.0	3.0	12.3	13.0	1.0				
1871-1875	31	1.0	3.0	13.5	17.0	1.5				
1876-1880	19	27.3	6.0	13.8	22.5	3.5				
1881-1885	18	6.0	6.0	21.0	35.0	3.0				
1886-1890	17	3.3	3.3	23.5	19.8	3.3				
1891-1895	22	15.5	3.0	21.0	17.8	3.0				
1896-1900	17	11.0	3.0	32.0	11.0	3.0				
1901-1905	16	1.0	1.0	11.0	17.0	1.0				

TABLE 39. *Wabash College.*

GRADUATES.

Years.	Number of graduates.	GRADUATES.									
		Ministry.	Law.	Medicine.	Education.	Commercial pursuits.	Public service.	Engineering.	Agriculture.	Literature and journalism.	Unclassified.
1838-1840	12	9			1						
1842-1845	18	6									
1846-1850	37	11	14	3	3	2					
1851-1855	13	14									
1856-1860	39	11	8	3	5						
1861-1865	34	11	11	3	2						
1866-1870	43	11	15	2	5						
1871-1875	72	26	21	7	4	1					
1876-1880	100	26	21	7	7	24					
1881-1885	83	19	18	8	10	21					
1886-1890	106	30	17	7	16	22					
1891-1895	129	20	19	22	21	35					
1896-1900	101	18	22	15	19	19					
1901-1905	90	11	6	7	19	32					
Total.	808	226	195	75	111	182	14	16	27	30	22

PERCENTAGES.

1838-1840	75.0	16.7		8.3						
1842-1845	33.3	38.0	11.1	5.5	5.6			5.0	5.6	
1846-1850	30.0	37.8	8.1	8.1	5.4			2.7	5.4	2.7
1851-1855	32.6	32.6	2.3	9.3	6.9			4.7	4.7	4.7
1856-1860	46.7	26.7	10.0		16.7					
1861-1865	32.4	32.4	8.8	5.9	5.9					8.8
1866-1870	25.0	34.9	4.7	11.6	11.6			4.7	4.7	2.3
1871-1875	36.1	29.2	7.0	5.6	15.3			1.4	5.6	2.8
1876-1880	26.0	21.0	7.0	7.0	24.0			2.0	7.0	3.0
1881-1885	22.9	21.7	3.0	12.5	25.3			4.8	2.4	2.4
1886-1890	28.3	16.4	6.6	15.1	20.8			1.9	2.8	2.8
1891-1895	15.6	14.8	17.2	16.4	27.3			1.0	1.0	3.9
1896-1900	17.8	21.8	14.9	18.8	18.8			2.0		4.0
1901-1905	12.2	6.7	7.8	21.1	35.6			2.2	5.6	3.3

TABLE 40.-Syracuse University.
ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT-GRADUATES.

Year.	Number of graduates	Ministry.	Law.	Medicine.	Education.	Commercial pursuits.	Public service.	Engineering.	Agriculture.	Literature and journalism.	Unclassified.
1852-1855	13		4		6						3
1856-1860	56	11	11	2	9	9	1		2	3	8
1861-1865	69	15	5	1	25	4			3	3	15
1866-1870	66	20	5		21	12			4	1	3
1871-1875	51	9	6	2	20	5			2	3	4
1876-1880	163	28	16	8	60	28	1	5	1	5	11
1881-1885	195	32	20	15	75	20		4		9	19
1886-1890	201	43	20	4	80	16	1	6		6	25
1891-1895	317	48	32	8	151	16		9		10	41
1896-1898	180	25	12	3	53	10	1	4		2	70
Total	1,309	231	131	47	501	120	4	28	12	40	199

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT PERCENTAGES.

1852-1855			30.8		46.2						23.8
1856-1860		19.6	19.6	4.6	16.8		1.8		3.6	5.4	14.3
1861-1865		21.5	7.2	1.4	36.2		5.8		4.3	1.4	21.5
1866-1870		30.3	7.6		31.8		18.2		6.7	1.5	4.5
1871-1875		17.6	11.8	1.9	41.2		9.8		3.9	5.9	7.9
1876-1880		17.2	9.8	4.9	36.8		17.2	1.6	3.7	1.6	6.7
1881-1885		16.4	10.3	7.7	38.9		10.3	2.1		4.6	9.7
1886-1890		21.4	9.9	1.9	39.8		7.9	4	2.9		12.3
1891-1895		15.2	10.2	2.5	47.9		5.8	2.9		3.2	13.2
1896-1898		13.9	6.7	1.7	29.4		5.6	1.5		1.1	38.9

ALL DEPARTMENTS GRADUATES.

1852-1855	13		4		6						3
1856-1860	56	11	11	2	9	9	1		2	3	8
1861-1865	69	15	5	1	25	4			3	3	15
1866-1870	66	20	5		21	12			4	1	3
1871-1875	78	9	6	2	20	5			2	3	4
1876-1880	297	28	16	8	60	28	1	5	1	5	11
1881-1885	250	32	20	7	76	20		4		9	19
1886-1890	237	41	20	4	80	16	1	6		6	25
1891-1895	370	48	32	8	151	16		9		10	41
1896-1898	291	25	50	7	64	12	1	5		2	70
Total	1,637	231	169	329	502	122	4	29	12	40	199

ALL DEPARTMENTS PERCENTAGES.

1852-1855			30.8		46.2						23.8
1856-1860		19.6	19.6	4.6	16.8		1.8		3.6	5.4	14.3
1861-1865		21.5	7.2	1.4	36.2		5.8		4.3	1.4	21.5
1866-1870		30.3	7.6		31.8		18.2		6.7	1.5	4.5
1871-1875		11.5	7.7	37.2	25.6		6.4		2.6	3.9	5.1
1876-1880		13.5	7.7	25.1	28.9		13.5	4	2.4	4	5.3
1881-1885		12.8	8.0	28.0	30.4		8.0	1.6		3.6	7.6
1886-1890		18.1	8.4	16.9	33.8		6.8	4	2.5		10.6
1891-1895		12.9	8.6	17.3	40.8		4.3	2.4		2.7	11.9
1896-1898		8.6	17.2	24.7	18.6		4.1	1.7		1.6	24.6

TABLE 41. *Syracuse University.*

MEN ONLY GRADUATES.

Years	Number of graduates.	Fields of Study									
		Ministry.	Laws.	Medicine.	Education.	Commercial pursuits.	Public service.	Engineering.	Agriculture.	Literature and journalism.	Unclassified.
1852-1855	11		4		4						3
1856-1860	72	11	10	2	1						5
1861-1865	17		5	1	10						9
1866-1870	33	20	5		7						1
1871-1875	11	9	6	1	11						1
1876-1880	124	78	0	1	11					3	3
1881-1885	136	32	20	8	59					1	6
1886-1890	136	35	29	15	36					1	4
1891-1895	189	58	32	4	55					3	7
1896-1898	82	25	12	3	16					2	9
Total	840	241	130	32	207	108	7	28	12	32	57

MEN ONLY PERCENTAGES.

1852-1855		36.4		36.4							27.3
1856-1860	22.1	29.4	4.9	12.2	18.4	2.5		4.9	6.1	10.2	
1861-1865	31.9	10.6	2.1	21.3	6.4			6.4	2.1	19.1	
1866-1870	37.7	9.3		22.6	20.8			7.3		1.9	
1871-1875	20.9	13.9	2.3	32.6	11.6			1.7	6.9	6.9	
1876-1880	22.6	12.9	6.5	23.4	21.8		4.1	8	3.2	4.8	
1881-1885	23.5	11.7	11.3	26.5	13.2		2.9	4.4	5.1	2.9	
1886-1890	31.1	15.9	3.2	21.4	10.3		4.5	3.9	3.7	5.5	
1891-1895	25.4	16.9	4.2	31.3	6.9		4.5	3.7	3.7	4.8	
1896-1898	30.5	11.6	3.6	19.5	19.9	1.2	4.9	2.4	2.4	12.2	

WOMEN ONLY GRADUATES.

1853-1855	2			2							3
1856-1860	7		1								6
1861-1865	22			15	1						2
1866-1870	11			9	1						1
1871-1875	8			6							1
1876-1880	31			31	1					1	5
1881-1885	59			40	2					2	15
1886-1890	75			53	3					1	18
1891-1895	126			88	3					3	32
1896-1898	98			37	1						60
Total	491		1	1	281	12	1			8	142

WOMEN ONLY PERCENTAGES.

1853-1855				100.0							
1856-1860		14.3		42.9							42.9
1861-1865				68.2	4.5						27.3
1866-1870				69.2	7.7						15.4
1871-1875			12.5	75.0							12.5
1876-1880				79.5	2.6	2.6				2.6	12.8
1881-1885				67.8	3.4					3.4	25.4
1886-1890				70.7	4.0					1.3	24.0
1891-1895				70.4	2.4					2.4	25.6
1896-1898				37.8	1.3						61.2

TABLE 42.—*Haverford College.*
GRADUATES.

Years.	Number of graduates.	Occupations									
		Ministry.	Law.	Medicine.	Education.	Commercial pursuits.	Public service.	Engineering.	Agriculture.	Literature and journalism.	Unclassified.
1840-1840	21			5	2	10			1	2	1
1841-1845	21			4		13					4
1849	2					2					
1851-1855	20			3	2	14			1		
1856-1860	35		3	6	4	14	2	2	2		2
1861-1865	44		3	6	4	26			1	1	4
1866-1870	44	2	8	4	11	10	1	2	2	1	4
1871-1875	55	1	1	3	16	20		2	3		6
1876-1880	55		5	3	11	27			4	1	4
1881-1885	75		6	1	24	33			1		3
1886-1890	96	4	17	4	15	34	2	12	1	1	6
1891-1895	91		11	4	31	27		7	1	2	8
1896-1899	86	5	7	4	15	30		4			21
Total	643	12	64	47	135	260	5	37	17	8	60

PERCENTAGES.

Years.	Ministry.	Law.	Medicine.	Education.	Commercial pursuits.	Public service.	Engineering.	Agriculture.	Literature and journalism.	Unclassified.
1840-1840			23.4	9.5	47.6			5	9.5	4.8
1841-1845			19.0		61.9					19.5
1849					100.0					
1851-1855			15.0	10.0	70.0			5.0		
1856-1860		8.6	17.1	11.4	40.0	5.7	5.7	5.7		5.7
1861-1865		6.8	13.6	9.1	59.1			4.5	2.3	2.3
1866-1870	4.5	18.2	9.1	25.0	22.7	2.3	2.3	4.5	2.3	9.1
1871-1875	1.8	7.3	5.5	29.1	36.4			3.6	5.5	10.9
1876-1880		9.1	5.5	20.0	49.1			1.8	1.8	7.3
1881-1885		8.0	1.3	32.0	44.0			1.3		4.0
1886-1890	4.2	17.7	4.2	15.6	35.4	2.0	12.5	1.5	1.5	6.3
1891-1895		12.0	4.4	34.7	29.7		7.7	1.1	2.2	8.8
1896-1899	5.8	8.1	4.7	17.4	34.9		4.7			24.3

TABLE 43.—*University of Minnesota.*

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT GRADUATES.

Years.	Number of graduates.	Occupations									
		Ministry.	Law.	Medicine.	Education.	Commercial pursuits.	Public service.	Engineering.	Agriculture.	Literature and journalism.	Unclassified.
1873-1875	8		2	1	1				1	1	2
1876-1880	77	6	11	5	13	12	2		3	1	22
1881-1885	111	1	14	8	18	19	4	1	2	4	43
1886-1890	143	5	22	13	36	10	2	6	2	6	35
1891-1895	338	13	47	37	100	46	3	5	3	9	75
1896-1900	592	14	41	34	259	74	6	6	5	7	146
Total	1,272	39	137	98	427	167	17	20	10	28	323

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT—PERCENTAGES.

Years.	Ministry.	Law.	Medicine.	Education.	Commercial pursuits.	Public service.	Engineering.	Agriculture.	Literature and journalism.	Unclassified.
1873-1875		25.0	12.5	12.5				12.5	12.5	25.0
1876-1880	7.8	14.3	6.5	16.9	15.6	2.6	2.6	3.9	1.3	28.6
1881-1885	0.9	12.6	7.2	15.8	16.7	3.5	0.8	1.8	3.5	37.7
1886-1890	3.5	15.4	9.1	25.9	11.9	1.4	4.3	1.4	4.3	24.4
1891-1895	3.8	13.9	10.9	29.6	13.6	0.8	1.5	0.8	2.7	22.1
1896-1900	2.3	6.9	5.7	43.7	12.6	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.2	24.7

TABLE 43.—University of Minnesota—Continued.

ALL DEPARTMENTS—GRADUATES.

Years.	Number of graduates	ALL DEPARTMENTS—GRADUATES.										
		Ministry.	Law.	Medicine.	Education.	Commercial pursuits.	Public service.	Engineering.	Agriculture.	Literature and journalism.	Unclassified.	Dentistry.	Pharmacy.
1873-1875	11	2	3	1			1	1	1	1	2	
1876-1880	84	7	11	5	11	14	2	7	3	1	22	
1881-1885	129	1	14	12	23	21	4	7	2	5	43	
1886-1890	248	5	29	27	52	34	3	16	12	8	55	3
1891-1895	971	13	325	239	112	163	17	33	17	11	79	16
1896-1900	1,483	141	333	259	120	162	17	90	7	8	151	59
Total	2,926	39	774	511	456	324	41	164	22	31	332	131

ALL DEPARTMENTS—PERCENTAGES.

1873-1875		18.2	27.3	9.1			9.1	9.1	9.1	18.2		
1876-1880	7.1	13.1	5.9	13.5	16.7	2.4	8.3	3.6	1.2	26.2		
1881-1885	2.7	10.9	9.3	15.5	16.3	3.1	5.4	1.6	3.9	33.3		
1886-1890	2.0	23.8	20.6	16.1	9.7	1.2	6.5	4.8	3.2	44.1	2.2	
1891-1895	1.3	33.5	21.6	11.5	16.6	1.5	4.4	7.4	4.1	8.1	3.8	1.6
1896-1900	9.5	24.5	15.5	18.2	10.9	1.1	6.9	4.7	5.0	10.2	7.6	3.9

TABLE 44.—University of Minnesota.
ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT: MEN ONLY—GRADUATES.

Years	Number of graduates	ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT: MEN ONLY—GRADUATES.										
		Ministry.	Law.	Medicine.	Education.	Commercial pursuits.	Public service.	Engineering.	Agriculture.	Literature and journalism.	Unclassified.	
1873-1875	1		2	1							1	1
1876-1880	7		11	5	11	15	2	7	3	1	22	
1881-1885	20	1	14	12	23	21	4	7	2	5	43	
1886-1890	104	5	23	13	37	11	3	16	12	8	55	3
1891-1895	218	13	71	55	28	40	3	33	17	11	79	16
1896-1900	310	14	41	33	84	68	6	66	7	8	151	59
Total	767	39	147	92	180	117	16	20	16	24	332	90

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT: MEN ONLY—PERCENTAGES.

1873-1875		28.6	14.3	11.3					14.3	11.3	14.3	
1876-1880	10.3	18.9	5.2	18.9	20.7	3.1	3.1	5.2	1.7	12.7		
1881-1885	4.1	21.0	10.0	12.9	22.9	3.7	1.4	2.9	4.3	18.6		
1886-1890	4.8	21.2	12.5	27.9	10.6	3.0	5.8	1.9	5.8	10.5	2.2	
1891-1895	3.9	21.6	14.6	22.2	18.3	1.4	2.3	1.1	4.1	6.8	3.8	1.6
1896-1900	4.5	13.2	10.6	27.1	21.9	1.9	1.9	1.6	4.3	15.8	7.6	3.9

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT: WOMEN ONLY—GRADUATES.

1873-1875	1											1
1876-1880	10		2		2							15
1881-1885	44		1		8	3					1	30
1886-1890	39				9	5	1					24
1891-1895	120		2		32	6						60
1896-1900	282		1		175	6					3	97
Total	505		6		247	20	1				4	227

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT: WOMEN ONLY—PERCENTAGES.

1873-1875												100.0
1876-1880			10.5		10.5							78.9
1881-1885			2.3		20.5	6.0					2.3	68.2
1886-1890					23.8	12.8	2.0					61.6
1891-1895			1.7		45.3	5.0						80.0
1896-1900			.3		62.6	2.1					1.5	84.4

COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY GRADUATES.

TABLE 45. Northwestern University.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT GRADUATES

Years	Number of graduates	Academic Department Graduates											
		Ministry	Law	Medicine	Education	Commercial pursuits	Public service	Engineering	Agriculture	Literature and Journalism	Unclassified	Ministry	Pharmacy
1850-1860	13	1	3	1	4	3			1	1			
1861-1865	29	1	1	1	2	2			1	1			
1866-1870	39	3	3	4	4	10			1	1			
1871-1875	111	40	19	5	11	20			3	1			
1876-1880	145	41	18	15	25	19			1	1			
1881-1885	114	28	19	9	25	14			1	1			
1886-1890	110	35	22	5	18	24			1	1			
1891-1895	250	37	19	19	103	19			3	4			
1896-1900	308	52	10	15	34	34			1	1			
1901-1902	192	12	2		81	25			1	1			
Total	1,412	250	117	69	411	155			6	15			

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT PERCENTAGES

Years	Ministry	Law	Medicine	Education	Commercial pursuits	Public service	Engineering	Agriculture	Literature and Journalism	Unclassified	Ministry	Pharmacy
1850-1860	7.7	23.8	7.7	30.8	23.8				7.7	7.7		
1861-1865	30.0	5.0	5.0	19.0	30.0				5.0	5.0		
1866-1870	46.2	7.7	19.3	5.1	25.6				2.6	2.6		
1871-1875	36.4	17.1	4.5	9.9	18.2				2.7	2.7		
1876-1880	28.3	12.4	10.3	17.9	13.1				2.6	2.6		
1881-1885	24.6	16.7	7.9	21.9	12.3	0.9	2.6		6	6		
1886-1890	21.9	13.7	3.1	39.0	15.0		6		6	6		
1891-1895	14.8	11.2	7.6	41.2	7.8	1.2	1.6		1	1		
1896-1900	14.1	5.9	2.7	42.1	9.4				1	1		
1901-1902	6.2	1.5		43.7	14.5				1	1		

ALL DEPARTMENTS GRADUATES

Years	Ministry	Law	Medicine	Education	Commercial pursuits	Public service	Engineering	Agriculture	Literature and Journalism	Unclassified	Ministry	Pharmacy
1850-1860	36	1	14	13	4	3			1	1		
1861-1865	200	6	8	96	2	6			1	7		2
1866-1870	328	18	109	187	2	10			1	1		
1871-1875	387	40	100	200	11	20			3	3		4
1876-1880	568	41	220	236	26	19			1	1		
1881-1885	550	28	243	221	25	14			1	3		10
1886-1890	806	35	293	241	50	44			1	1		15
1891-1895	1,817	37	386	374	108	58			3	6		35
1896-1900	2,239	52	261	604	100	61			2	11		87
Total	7,021	258	1,709	1,672	388	235			5	16		111

ALL DEPARTMENTS PERCENTAGES

Years	Ministry	Law	Medicine	Education	Commercial pursuits	Public service	Engineering	Agriculture	Literature and Journalism	Unclassified	Ministry	Pharmacy
1850-1860	2.8	38.9	36.1	11.1	8.3				2.8	2.8		
1861-1865	3.0	43.0	48.0	1.0	3.0				0.5	5.0		1.0
1866-1870	5.5	31.2	57.2	.6	3.5				4	4		
1871-1875	10.3	25.7	51.7	2.8	5.2				2	2.7		1.4
1876-1880	7.2	38.7	41.5	4.6	3.1				1	1		3.8
1881-1885	5.1	41.2	40.2	4.5	2.5	0.1	5		1	1.9		1.9
1886-1890	3.9	32.4	26.9	5.6	4.9		1		1	1.7		12.4
1891-1895	2.5	21.3	20.7	5.9	3.2		1		1	1.8		24.1
1896-1900	2.3	11.7	18.1	7.2	2.7				1	4		10.6

TABLE 46 *Northwestern University.*

MEN ONLY—GRADUATES.

Years	Number of graduates.	Number of graduates.								
		Ministry.	Law.	Medicine.	Education.	Commercial pursuits.	Public service.	Engineering.	Agriculture.	Literature and Journalism.	Unclassified.
1871-1875	108	46	13	5	9	25				
1876-1880	114	44	18	15	10	19				
1881-1885	21	22	19	8	11	19				
1886-1890	157	35	32	5	10	24				
1891-1895	164	31	28	13	43	17				
1896-1900	221	22	10	63	43	24				
1901-1902	100	12	12	29	29	24				
Total	897	245	130	63	172	145	6	11	1	28

MEN ONLY—PERCENTAGES.

Years	Ministry.	Law.	Medicine.	Education.	Commercial pursuits.	Public service.	Engineering.	Agriculture.	Literature and Journalism.	Unclassified.
1871-1875	42.4	12.0	4.6	8.3	18.5					2.8
1876-1880	38.6	15.8	13.2	8.8	16.7			0.9	7.4	6.9
1881-1885	33.7	22.9	10.8	9.8	13.7				3.1	1.2
1886-1890	32.5	20.6	4.7	9.3	21.5				7.5	1.9
1891-1895	22.6	17.8	11.6	26.2	10.4				3.5	4.3
1896-1900	21.5	9.9	1.5	28.9	14.5				3.6	15.4
1901-1902	12.0	2.0		29.0	23.0		1.0		4.0	28.0

WOMEN ONLY—GRADUATES.

Years	Number of graduates.	Ministry.	Law.	Medicine.	Education.	Commercial pursuits.	Public service.	Engineering.	Agriculture.	Literature and Journalism.	Unclassified.
1871-1875	3			2							1
1876-1880	31			16						1	14
1881-1885	31			17		3				2	9
1886-1890	53			38		1				1	13
1891-1895	86			60		2				2	22
1896-1900	147			91		2				3	49
1901-1902	92			55		3				3	34
Total	414			281		11				9	142

WOMEN ONLY—PERCENTAGES.

Years	Ministry.	Law.	Medicine.	Education.	Commercial pursuits.	Public service.	Engineering.	Agriculture.	Literature and Journalism.	Unclassified.
1871-1875			75.0							25.0
1876-1880			51.6						3.2	45.2
1881-1885			54.8		9.7				6.5	29.4
1886-1890			71.6		1.9				1.9	24.5
1891-1895			69.8		2.3				2.3	25.6
1896-1900			63.3		1.4				2.5	33.3
1901-1902			60.8		3.3					36.0

TABLE 47. - *University of Rochester.*

GRADUATES.

Years.	Number of graduates.	GRADUATES.									
		Ministry.	Law.	Medicine.	Education.	Commercial pursuits.	Public service.	Engineering.	Agriculture.	Literature and journalism.	Unclassified.
1851-1855	76	41	8	3	12	6	1	1	2	2	3
1856-1860	121	43	25		21	17	5	2	3	2	3
1861-1865	144	40	20	10	18	34	8	1	3	6	4
1866-1870	110	29	24	6	18	24	2	2	1	2	2
1871-1875	146	33	32	15	21	27	6	1	4	4	3
1876-1880	160	34	32	11	29	34	5		3	4	1
1881-1885	137	24	30	17	23	27	1		4	4	4
1886-1890	127	32	24	9	32	19			2	3	6
1891-1895	159	28	30	17	34	27	6		1	10	3
1896-1900	140	17	26	6	31	26	3	3	1	1	5
Total	1,329	321	251	96	240	211	31	16	24	45	61

PERCENTAGES

1851-1855	53.9	10.5	3.9	15.8	7.9	1.3	1.3	2.6	2.6	...
1856-1860	35.5	29.7	...	17.4	14.5	4.1	1.7	2.5	1.7	2.5
1861-1865	27.8	13.9	6.9	12.5	23.6	5.6	.6	2.1	4.2	2.9
1866-1870	26.4	21.8	5.5	16.4	21.8	1.8	1.8	.9	1.8	1.8
1871-1875	22.6	21.9	10.3	14.4	18.5	4.1	.6	2.7	2.7	2.6
1876-1880	21.2	20.0	8.1	18.7	21.2	3.1	...	1.9	5.0	2.6
1881-1885	17.5	21.9	12.4	16.8	19.7	7	...	2.9	5.1	2.9
1886-1890	25.2	18.9	7.9	25.2	11.9	...	...	1.6	2.4	4.7
1891-1895	17.6	18.9	10.7	21.4	16.9	...	...	.6	8.2	1.9
1896-1900	11.4	17.4	4.3	20.8	17.4	2.2	2.2	.6	6	23.5

TABLE 48. *Miami University.*

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT-GRADUATES.*

Years.	Number of graduates.									
	Ministry	Law	Medicine	Education	Commercial pursuits	Public service	Engineering	Agriculture	Literature and journalism	Unclassified
1826-1830.....	52	15	16	12	9	1	1			1
1831-1835.....	97	42	32	67	5					3
1836-1840.....	128	31	43	11	11	11				7
1841.....	111	28	37	14	10	9				6
1846-1850.....	52	21	15	4	7	2				1
1851-1855.....	112	42	29	10	6	14				1
1856-1860.....	164	72	38	11	13	23				9
1861-1865.....	125	21	33	15	8	21				9
1866-1870.....	124	18	35	11	8	21				2
1871-1875.....	62	18	24	5	2	16				1
1876-1880.....	19	3	3	3	3	5				1
1881-1885.....	46	9	9	9	12	1				1
1886-1890.....	61	3	8	12	14	12				9
1891-1905.....	77	2	5	6	26	14				24
1906.....	20			1	1					17
Total.....	1,250	300	321	123	137	135	17	63	21	99

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT PERCENTAGE

1826-1830.....	31.6	30.8	3.8	17.3	1.9	1.9		5.8	1.9	1.9
1831-1835.....	42.4	22.3	6.7	5.6	5.6	2.3		4.5		3.4
1836-1840.....	25.6	33.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	1.6		5.5	1.6	5.5
1841.....	25.2	33.3	11.7	9.1	8.1	2.7		3.6	.9	5.4
1846-1850.....	41.4	38.8	7.7	15.5	3.8			1.9	1.9	1.9
1851-1855.....	37.5	25.9	8.9	7.4	12.5			4.6	1.8	8
1856-1860.....	31.7	31.2	7.9	7.9	18.7	1		5.5	2.4	5.5
1861-1865.....	17.8	26.8	12.2	6.5	18.7	4.4		4.4	8	7.3
1866-1870.....	14.5	29.8	10.5	6.5	16.9	4.4		6.5	1.6	3.2
1871-1875.....	12.9	37.1	8.7	3.2	16.1	4.4		6.5	1.6	3.2
1876-1880.....	10.5	10.5	15.8	26.3	26.3				10.5	2.3
1881-1885.....	19.6	6.5	19.6	26.9	17.4	2.2		2.2	4.3	2.3
1886-1890.....	4.9	13.1	19.7	22.9	19.7			3.3	1.6	14.7
1891-1905.....	2.6	6.5	7.8	31.8	18.2					31.2
1906.....			5.0	5.0			5.0			85.0

COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY GRADUATES.

TABLE 49. University of California.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT—GRADUATES.

Years.	Number of graduates.	ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT—GRADUATES.											
		Ministry.	Law.	Medicine.	Education.	Commercial pursuits.	Public service.	Engineering.	Agriculture.	Literature and journalism.	Unclassified.	Dentistry.	Pharmacy medicine.	Veterinary.
1864-1865.....	18	2	1		1			1	1				3
1866-1870.....	18	1	4					1	1				10
1871-1875.....	15	1	15		6	10		10	1				22
1876-1880.....	157	1	27	9	24	39		15	4				69
1881-1885.....	157	1	24	10	24	25		11	3				45
1886-1890.....	395	3	31	11	35	47		13	2				50
1891-1895.....	395	3	39	19	59	47		45	1				118
1896-1900.....	963	3	88	32	108	100		22	12				321
1901-1905.....	1,614	3	98	51	132	111		98	16				793
Total.....	3,578	21	296	93	1,007	364		12	280	31			1,431

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT—PERCENTAGES.

1864-1865.....	25.0	12.5						12.5	12.5				37.5
1866-1870.....	5.6	22.2						5.6	5.6				55.6
1871-1875.....	22.0	22.0						14.7	1.5				32.4
1876-1880.....	11.4	14.8	4.9	6.6	21.4		0.5	8.8	2.2				37.9
1881-1885.....	6.6	15.7	6.8	16.4	17.1			9.6	2.6				39.7
1886-1890.....	7.7	17.4	7.7	10.2	17.6		1.1	7.3	1.1				27.4
1891-1895.....	7.7	17.4	4.8	22.1	11.8			11.3	3.1				29.8
1896-1900.....	6.6	9.1	3.1	31.1	10.8			8.3	1.2				33.4
1901-1905.....	4.4	2.4	5.1	22.9	6.8			6.7	3.3				49.7

ALL DEPARTMENTS—GRADUATES.

1864-1865.....	20	2	1	12				1	1				3
1866-1870.....	35	1	4	37	1			1	1				10
1871-1875.....	112	2	15	41	6	10		10	1				22
1876-1880.....	284	2	27	84	12	39		16	4				69
1881-1885.....	463	1	175	86	21	25		14	3				45
1886-1890.....	443	3	111	89	35	32		13	2				50
1891-1895.....	844	3	169	151	89	47		45	1				118
1896-1900.....	1,635	6	227	167	308	100		82	12				321
1901-1905.....	2,202	7	112	134	52	111		98	16				793
Total.....	6,638	24	811	801	1,007	364		12	280	31			1,431

ALL DEPARTMENTS—PERCENTAGES.

1864-1865.....	10.0	5.0	60.0					5.0	5.0				15.0
1866-1870.....	1.8	7.3	67.3	1.8				1.8	1.8				18.2
1871-1875.....	1.8	13.4	36.6	5.3	8.9			8.9	.8				19.5
1876-1880.....	.7	9.5	29.5	4.2	13.7	0.3		5.6	1.4				24.2
1881-1885.....	.2	37.8	18.6	5.2	5.4			3.3	.6				9.7
1886-1890.....	.2	25.6	20.1	7.9	7.2	.4		2.9	.4				11.2
1891-1895.....	.3	20.3	17.9	10.5	8.6	.2		5.3	.1				14.0
1896-1900.....	.2	13.9	10.2	18.9	6.1	.3		5.4	.7				20.2
1901-1905.....	.3	5.1	6.4	24.2	5.0	.4		4.5	.2				30.1

TABLE 50. *University of California.*

MEN ONLY--GRADUATES.

Years.	Number of graduates.	Ministry.	Law.	Medicine.	Education.	Commercial pur- suits.	Public service.	Engineering.	Agriculture.	Literature and jour- nalism.	Un- classified.
1871-1875.....	77	12	15	1	6	49		10			21
1876-1880.....	162	1	27	9	19	39	1	16	4	4	52
1881-1885.....	111	1	23	9	13	24		14	1	1	23
1886-1890.....	151	3	31	11	27	37		14	2	3	34
1891-1895.....	285	3	69	15	44	95		44	1	3	62
1896-1900.....	386	5	88	27	115	121		81	12	6	118
1901-1905.....	838	7	38	27	131	308	1	95	6	1	450
Total.....	2,206	21	291	81	342	351	2	276	27	31	770

MEN ONLY PERCENTAGES.

1871-1875.....	2.9	25.4	1.3	8.9	11.8		0.6	11.8	1.5	1.3	31.3
1876-1880.....	1.2	16.7	5.6	6.2	21.8		0.6	9.9	2.5	1.4	32.0
1881-1885.....	9	23.7	9.1	11.7	21.6			12.6	9	1.8	21.7
1886-1890.....	20.1	20.1	7.1	17.5	29.1		1.3	8.4	1.1	1.9	32.1
1891-1895.....	13	21.2	5.6	11.1	15.8		1.7	15.1	3	1.7	21.7
1896-1900.....	12	14.9	1.8	19.5	16.8		1.2	13.8	2.4	1.2	25.1
1901-1905.....	8	1.5	9	15.6	12.3		1	11.7		1.9	51.3

WOMEN ONLY GRADUATES.

1871.....	1										1
1876-1880.....	20			2							17
1881-1885.....	36			11		1				2	22
1886-1890.....	28			8		1					16
1891-1895.....	112			3	49	2		1		1	56
1896-1900.....	351			1	193	1		1		2	173
1901-1905.....	775				401	8		1		3	363
Total.....	1,306			10	664	11		2		2	648

WOMEN ONLY PERCENTAGES.

1871.....											100.0
1876-1880.....				10.0							85.0
1881-1885.....				30.6		2.8				5.6	61.1
1886-1890.....				10.7		3.6					57.1
1891-1895.....				2.7	43.7	1.8		0.9		9	50.0
1896-1900.....				1.7	51.6	1		1		8	46.3
1901-1905.....				51.7	1.1					3	46.8

TABLE 51.-- Hanover College.

Years.	GRADUATES.										
	Number of graduates.	Ministry.	Law.	Medicine.	Education.	Commercial pursuits.	Public service.	Engineering.	Agriculture.	Literature and journalism.	Unclassified.
1833-1835	13	8		1	1						1
1836-1840	55	38	10	1	3						1
1841-1845	24	11	8	3	1						1
1846-1850	35	18	7	5	2						3
1851-1855	71	42	13	2	8	3					3
1856-1860	52	29	7	3	5						3
1861-1865	63	24	13	3	4	12					1
1866-1870	36	11	7	3	1	1					3
1871-1875	72	32	10	8	9	7					3
1876-1880	49	9	17	6	9	5					2
1881-1885	80	16	10	4	6	12					13
1886-1890	80	27	12	1	13	9					12
1891-1895	74	20	13	9	16	9					13
1896-1900	85	24	13	7	14	8					10
1901-1905	60	12	8	6	18	13					6
1906-1907	31	3	1	6	8	6					6
Total	863	324	138	68	129	90	13	3	21	9	68

PERCENTAGES.

1833-1835	61.6		7.5	30.8							1.8
1836-1840	69.1	18.2	1.8	5.5					3.6		1.8
1841-1845	45.8	33.3	12.5	4.2					4.2		4.2
1846-1850	51.4	20.0	14.3	5.7				2.0			2.0
1851-1855	59.2	18.2	2.8	11.3	4.2						4.2
1856-1860	55.8	3.8	4.8	9.6	13.5	1.9			3.8		5.8
1861-1865	38.1	30.6	4.8	6.5	10.5	3.2			6.5	1.6	3.8
1866-1870	30.6	19.4	11.1	25.0	2.8	2.8			2.8	2.8	4.2
1871-1875	44.4	13.9	11.1	12.5	9.7				1.4	2.8	4.2
1876-1880	18.1	34.7	12.2	18.4	10.2			2.5		4.9	3.7
1881-1885	29.6	18.5	7.4	11.1	22.2	3.7			1.9	1.9	16.2
1886-1890	33.7	15.0	1.2	16.2	8.7	2.5			6.2	1.2	14.1
1891-1895	28.2	15.3	10.6	18.8	10.5				1.2	1.2	17.0
1896-1900	27.3	9.5	8.1	18.9	10.8	5.4			2.7		14.9
1901-1905	17.4	11.0	8.7	26.9	28.8	1.4			1.4		19.4
1906-1907	9.7	3.2	19.4	25.8	19.1			3.2			19.4

MEN ONLY--GRADUATES.

1881-1885	53	16	10	4	6	12	2		1	1	1
1886-1890	64	27	12	1	10	7	2		5		3
1891-1895	68	24	13	8	8	8			1	1	3
1896-1900	54	20	7	6	8	8	3		2		3
1901-1905	54	12	8	6	11	12	1		1		1
1906-1907	25	3	1	6	7	6			1		8
Total	316	102	51	31	50	53	8	1	10	2	8

MEN ONLY PERCENTAGES.

1881-1885	30.2	18.9	7.5	11.3	22.0	3.8			1.7	1.9	1.9
1886-1890	42.2	18.7	1.6	15.0	10.9	3.1			7.8		4.9
1891-1895	36.4	19.7	12.1	12.1	12.1				1.5	1.5	3.7
1896-1900	37.4	12.9	11.1	14.8	14.8	5.6			3.7		5.5
1901-1905	22.2	14.8	11.1	23.4	22.2	1.9			1.9		4.0
1906-1907	12.0	4.0	24.0	28.0	24.0			4.0			4.0

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE 51. *Hanover College, -Continued.*

WOMEN ONLY—GRADUATES.

Years.	Number of graduates.	Ministry.	Law.	Medicine.	Education.	Commercial pursuits.	Public service.	Engineering.	Agriculture.	Literature and journalism.	Unclassified.
1881-1885.....	1										1
1886-1890.....	16				3						13
1891-1895.....	19			1							9
1896-1900.....	20				5	1	1				13
1901-1905.....	15				1						7
1906-1907.....	1				1						5
Total.....	72			1	11	1	1				48

WOMEN ONLY—PERCENTAGES.

1881-1885.....					18.7						100.0
1886-1890.....					42.1	5.3					81.2
1891-1895.....				5.3							47.3
1896-1900.....					30.0		5.0				65.0
1901-1905.....					43.7	6.6					46.7
1906-1907.....					19.7						84.3

TABLE 52. *De Pauw University.*
ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT—GRADUATES.

Years.	Number of graduates.	Ministry.	Law.	Medicine.	Education.	Commercial pursuits.	Public service.	Engineering.	Agriculture.	Literature and journalism.	Unclassified.
1840.....	4		2		1					1	
1841-1845.....	35		6	5	5	1	4		1	3	2
1846-1850.....	44	5	10	2	9	3	4			2	2
1851-1855.....	52	16	18	12	13	5	5			1	1
1856-1860.....	58	2	19	4	14	7	5	1			1
1861-1865.....	49	13	15	3	15	6	2		2		3
1866-1870.....	108	21	48	11	27	12	2		4	2	2
1871-1875.....	162	34	4	8	23	19	7	2	3	3	20
1876-1880.....	190	29	35	14	35	23	3	2	2	10	18
1881-1885.....	210	39	38	8	50	29	2	2	2	15	16
1886-1890.....	210	31	57	10	58	24		1	6	5	12
1891-1895.....	302	43	31	14	109	31	1	3	2	12	36
1896-1900.....	301	40	16	8	119	29		2	4	10	73
Total.....	1,695	287	364	80	441	103	30	15	26	64	186

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT—PERCENTAGES.

1840.....		50.0			25.0					25.0	
1841-1845.....	22.7	17.1	14.3	14.3	14.3	2.9	11.4		2.9	8.6	6.7
1846-1850.....	11.4	36.4	14.5	20.5	6.8	9.1		2.3		4.9	4.5
1851-1855.....	30.8	34.6	3.9	13.5	9.6	3.8				1.9	1.9
1856-1860.....	13.8	32.8	6.9	32.4	12.7	8.6	1.7				1.7
1861-1865.....	26.5	30.6	6.1	10.2	12.2	4.9			4.9		6.1
1866-1870.....	19.4	44.4	10.2	6.5	11.1	4.9			3.7	1.9	1.9
1871-1875.....	21.2	26.5	4.9	14.2	11.7	4.3		1.2	1.9	1.9	12.3
1876-1880.....	17.2	20.7	8.3	20.7	13.8			1.8	1.2	5.9	10.7
1881-1885.....	19.4	18.9	3.9	24.9	14.4			1.8	1.9	7.5	7.9
1886-1890.....	14.8	27.1	4.8	27.8	13.7			1.8	2.9	2.4	6.7
1891-1895.....	14.2	16.9	4.6	36.1	10.3			1.9	1.9	4.9	11.9
1896-1900.....	13.3	5.3	9.7	39.5	9.6			1.6	1.3	3.3	24.3

TABLE 52.—*De Pauw University*—Continued.

ALL DEPARTMENTS—GRADUATES.

Years.	Number of graduates.	Department										
		Ministry	Law.	Medicine.	Education.	Commercial pursuits.	Public service.	Engineering.	Agriculture.	Literature and journalism.	Unclassified.	
1840.....	4		2		1						1	
1841-1845.....	35	8	6	5	5		4		1	3	2	2
1846-1850.....	43	5	16	2	9	1	1			2	2	2
1851-1855.....	77	16	21	2	7	5	4			1	1	1
1856-1860.....	94	8	54	4	13	6	6		1	4	1	1
1861-1865.....	53	13	19	3	7	6	2			2	3	3
1866-1870.....	198	21	48	11	7	12	1			4	12	2
1871-1875.....	162	3	43	8	23	19	7			3	20	18
1876-1880.....	169	29	33	11	35	23	3			2	13	18
1881-1885.....	206	39	43	8	50	29	2			2	15	16
1886-1890.....	277	47	85	19	66	28	1			6	15	12
1891-1895.....	307	96	99	14	131	32	1			2	13	35
1896-1900.....	320	41	16	8	138	29				4	14	73
Total.....	1,910	325	487	89	490	191	3	17	29	37	186	186

ALL DEPARTMENTS—PERCENTAGES.

1840.....		50.0		25.0							25.0	
1841-1845.....	22.7	17.1		11.3	11.3		2.9		11.4	2.9	7.6	5.7
1846-1850.....	11.4	36.1	4.5	20.3	12.3		2.3			4.5	1.8	5.1
1851-1855.....	28.8	39.8	3.3	12.3	8.6		5.3		1.4	1.5	1.8	1.8
1856-1860.....	8.5	57.4	4.3	13.7	7.3		4.4		1.1	1.7	5.7	5.7
1861-1865.....	24.5	35.7	5.7	9.1	13.3		3.8		3.8	1.1	1.9	1.9
1866-1870.....	19.4	44.4	10.2	15.7	11.1		1.1		3.3	1.9	11.3	11.3
1871-1875.....	21.9	23.3	4.9	11.3	11.7		4.3		1.3	1.9	11.3	11.3
1876-1880.....	17.2	29.5	8.3	23.1	17.2		1.7		1.7	1.9	16.0	16.0
1881-1885.....	18.1	29.1	3.7	24.3	14.8		1.9		1.9	1.9	7.7	7.7
1886-1890.....	15.7	32.9	3.9	25.6	19.9		1.3		1.3	1.3	4.7	4.7
1891-1895.....	15.9	24.7	3.5	32.9	7.7		1.3		1.3	1.3	4.7	4.7
1896-1900.....	13.3	1.9	2.5	42.3	7.9		1.2		1.2	3.1	21.6	21.6

TABLE 53.—*De Pauw University*

MEN ONLY—GRADUATES.

Years.	Number of graduates.	Department										
		Ministry.	Law.	Medicine.	Education.	Commercial pursuits.	Public service.	Engineering.	Agriculture.	Literature and journalism.	Unclassified.	
1871-1875.....	141	34	43	5	16	19	7		2	3	3	6
1876-1880.....	127	28	35	14	12	21			3	2	8	4
1881-1885.....	169	39	38	8	27	29	2		2	2	15	4
1886-1890.....	182	31	57	9	43	28			1	6	4	1
1891-1895.....	206	43	54	13	44	30	1		3	2	11	9
1896-1900.....	197	40	16	8	12	27			2	3	8	31
Total.....	1,020	215	240	60	291	154	12	13	18	49	76	76

MEN ONLY—PERCENTAGES.

1871-1875.....		24.1	30.5	5.7	11.3	13.5	4.9	1.4	2.1	2.1	4.3	4.3
1876-1880.....		22.5	27.6	11.3	9.4	16.5		2.4	1.6	6.3	3.1	3.1
1881-1885.....		23.5	22.9	4.8	16.3	17.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	6.4	2.4	2.4
1886-1890.....		17.4	31.3	4.9	23.6	15.4	1.1	.5	3.3	2.2	5.6	5.6
1891-1895.....		20.8	24.6	6.3	21.5	14.5	1.4	1.4	.9	5.3	4.6	4.6
1896-1900.....		20.3	8.1	4.7	31.5	13.7		1.2	1.5	4.7	15.7	15.7

TABLE 53.—*De Pauw University*—Continued.

WOMEN ONLY—GRADUATES.

Years.	Number of graduates.	Occupations							Unclassified.		
		Ministry.	Law.	Medicine.	Education.	Commercial pursuits.	Public service.	Engineering.		Agriculture.	Literature and journalism.
1871-1875.....	21										14
1876-1880.....	42	1			23		2				12
1881-1885.....	35				23						11
1886-1890.....	28			1	15						27
1891-1895.....	65			1	15					1	42
1896-1900.....	104				57		2			1	42
Total.....	325	1		2	190		5			1	120

WOMEN ONLY—PERCENTAGES.

1871-1875.....					33.3						66.7
1876-1880.....		2.4			54.8		4.8				33.3
1881-1885.....					65.7						34.3
1886-1890.....				3.6	53.6						39.3
1891-1895.....				1.6	23.1		1.6				28.4
1896-1900.....					54.8		1.9		0.9	1.9	40.4

TABLE 54.—*Bucknell University*.

GRADUATES.

Years.	Number of graduates.	Occupations							Unclassified.		
		Ministry.	Law.	Medicine.	Education.	Commercial pursuits.	Public service.	Engineering.		Agriculture.	Literature and journalism.
1851-1855.....	40	10									21
1856-1860.....	35										14
1861-1865.....	47	19									14
1866-1870.....	51	15									15
1871-1875.....	84	24	13	6	6	6					22
1876-1880.....	56	25	6	4	5	4					12
1881-1885.....	55	27	6	3	5	6					5
1886-1890.....	69	25	9	5	11	7	1	1			9
1891-1895.....	99	34	6	9	28	6	1				13
1896-1899.....	160	29	20	17	40	10		2			32
Total.....	699	216	70	58	112	55	4	5	3	9	157

PERCENTAGES.

1851-1855.....	25.0	7.5	12.5	2.5							62.5
1856-1860.....	21.6	18.4	5.3	3.3	5.3						36.8
1861-1865.....	40.4	4.3	10.6	4.1	4.4						29.8
1866-1870.....	29.4	15.7	3.9	7.8	11.8	1.9					29.4
1871-1875.....	28.6	15.5	7.1	7.1	13.1	1.2					26.2
1876-1880.....	41.6	10.7	7.1	8.0	7.1						21.4
1881-1885.....	49.1	10.9	5.5	9.1	10.9			1.8			9.1
1886-1890.....	36.2	13.5	7.2	15.0	10.1	1.4	1.4				13.5
1891-1895.....	34.3	6.7	9.1	28.3	6.7	1.2					13.1
1896-1899.....	18.1	12.5	10.6	30.6	6.2		1.2				19.9

TABLE 54.—*Bucknell University*—Continued.

MEN ONLY—GRADUATES.

Years.	Number of graduates.	Ministry.	Law.	Medicine.	Education.	Commercial pursuits.	Public service.	Engineering.	Agriculture.	Literature and journalism.	Unclassified.
1881-1885.....	54	27	6	1	5	6		1		2	4
1886-1890.....	66	25	9	5	10			1		1	4
1891-1895.....	85	34	6	9	22	8	1			2	5
1896-1899.....	141	29	20	18	39	10		2		1	24
Total.....	346	115	41	33	76	29	2	4		6	40

MEN ONLY—PERCENTAGES.

1881-1885.....	50.0	11.1	5.6	9.3	11.1			1.9		3.7	7.4
1886-1890.....	37.9	13.6	7.6	15.2	10.0		1.5	1.5		1.5	10.6
1891-1895.....	40.0	7.6	10.6	25.9	7.6		1.2			2.4	5.9
1896-1899.....	20.6	14.2	11.3	27.7	7.1			1.4		.7	17.0

WOMEN ONLY—GRADUATES.

1881-1885.....	1										1
1886-1890.....	3				1						2
1891-1895.....	14			6							4
1896-1899.....	19			1	10						4
Total.....	37			1	17						19

WOMEN ONLY—PERCENTAGES.

1881-1885.....											100.0
1886-1890.....					33.3						66.7
1891-1895.....					2.9						57.1
1896-1899.....				5.3	52.6						42.1

TABLE 55.—*University of Chicago*.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT—GRADUATES.

Years.	Number of graduates.	Ministry.	Law.	Medicine.	Education.	Commercial pursuits.	Public service.	Engineering.	Agriculture.	Literature and journalism.	Unclassified.
1861-1865.....	18	4	1		1	3					9
1866-1870.....	68	15	5		8	17		2	2	1	18
1871-1875.....	65	14	8	3	7	7		1		3	22
1876-1880.....	90	16	22	7	6	8		3	1	3	24
1881-1885.....	56	9	9		10	10			2	1	15
1886-1890.....	92	9	4	5	36	7		2	1	2	26
1896-1900.....	711	24	72	30	273	92	7	11	1	13	188
1901-1902.....	493	9	35	36	209	56	3	7	4	10	121
Total.....	1,593	100	156	81	550	203	10	26	11	33	423

TABLE 55.—University of Chicago—Continued.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT—PERCENTAGES.

Years.	Number of graduates.	Ministry.	Law.	Medicine.	Education.	Commercial pursuits.	Public service.	Engineering.	Agriculture.	Literature and journalism.	Unclassified.
1861-1865	22.2	5.6			5.6	16.7					50.0
1866-1870	22.6	7.4			11.8	25.0		2.9	2.9	1.5	24.5
1871-1875	24.5	12.3		4.0	10.8	10.8		1.5		4.5	31.8
1876-1880	17.8	24.4		7.8	6.7	8.9		3.3		3.4	26.7
1881-1885	16.8	16.8			17.9	17.9			3.6	1.8	26.8
1893-1895	9.8	4.3		5.4	39.1	7.6		2.2	1.9	2.2	28.9
1896-1900	3.4	10.1		4.2	38.4	12.9		0.9	1.5	1.8	26.4
1901-1902	1.8	7.1		7.3	42.4	11.9		.6	1.4	2.3	24.5

MEN ONLY—GRADUATES.

1871-1875	64	14	3	7	7			1		3	21
1876-1880	82	16	6	4	7			3		3	20
1881-1885	47	9		7	9				2	1	10
1893-1895	62	9	5	18	5			2	1	2	16
1896-1900	384	24	28	100	80			5	11	12	51
1901-1902	255	9	34	68	55			2	7	7	34
Total	804	81	76	234	163			7	24	28	152

MEN ONLY—PERCENTAGES.

1871-1875	21.9	12.5	4.7	10.9	10.9			1.6		4.7	32.8
1876-1880	19.5	26.8	7.3	4.9	8.5			3.7	1.2	3.7	24.4
1881-1885	19.1	19.1		14.9	19.1				4.3	2.1	21.3
1893-1895	14.5	6.5	8.7	29.4	8.7			3.2	1.6	3.2	25.4
1896-1900	6.2	19.7	8.3	26.5	21.6			1.3	2.9	2	11.3
1901-1902	3.5	13.7	13.3	26.7	21.6			.7	2.7	1.6	13.3

WOMEN ONLY—GRADUATES.

1872-1875	1										1
1876-1880	8		1	2	1						4
1881-1885	9			3	1						8
1893-1895	30			18	2						10
1896-1900	327		2	173	12		2			1	137
1901-1902	238		2	141	4		1			3	107
Total	613		5	337	20		3			4	244

WOMEN ONLY—PERCENTAGES.

1872-1875											100.0
1876-1880			12.5	25.0	12.5						50.0
1881-1885				31.3	11.1						55.6
1893-1895				60.0	6.7						33.3
1896-1900			.6	52.9	3.7		0.6			0.3	41.9
1901-1902			.8	59.2	1.7		.4			1.3	31.6

TABLE 56.—*University of Nebraska.*

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT—GRADUATES.

Years.	Number of graduates.	Ministry.	Law.	Medicine.	Education.	Commercial pursuits.	Public service.	Engineering.	Agriculture.	Literature and journalism.	Unclassified.
1873-1875.....	5		1	1		3					
1876-1880.....	29		4		9	7	2		1		6
1881-1885.....	45	1	7	1	9	6	2		1	1	17
1886-1890.....	96	7	15	2	21	13	4	2	2	3	27
1891-1895.....	213	8	24	10	62	40	2	8	7	4	48
1896-1900.....	538	10	39	34	169	79	22	8	18	14	145
1901-1905.....	785	9	41	30	319	97	27	60	16	7	179
1906.....	11		1	1	2			3	1		3
Total.....	1,722	35	132	79	591	245	59	81	46	29	425

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT—PERCENTAGES.

1873-1875.....			20.0	20.0		60.0					
1876-1880.....			13.8		31.4	24.1	6.9		3.4		20.7
1881-1885.....	2.2	15.6	2.2	20.0	13.3	4.4		2.2	2.2	3.1	37.8
1886-1890.....	7.3	15.6	2.9	21.9	13.5	4.2	2.9	2.9	3.1	28.1	
1891-1895.....	3.8	11.3	4.7	29.1	18.8	.9	3.8	3.3	1.9	22.5	
1896-1900.....	1.9	7.3	6.3	31.4	14.7	4.9	1.5	3.3	2.6	26.9	
1901-1905.....	1.1	5.2	3.8	40.7	12.4	3.4	7.6	2.4	.9	22.8	
1906.....		9.1	9.1	18.2			27.3	9.1		27.3	

ALL DEPARTMENTS—GRADUATES.

1873-1875.....	5		1	1		3					
1876-1880.....	31		4		9	7	2		1		8
1881-1885.....	74	1	8	20	9	7	2	3	1	1	22
1886-1890.....	118	7	15	16	21	14	4	5	3	3	30
1891-1895.....	304	9	81	10	66	56	4	10	11	4	53
1896-1900.....	788	10	178	35	178	123	26	34	21	18	163
1901-1905.....	1,478	10	224	122	327	151	31	61	21	7	224
Total.....	2,498	37	511	204	610	361	69	113	58	33	502

ALL DEPARTMENTS—PERCENTAGES.

1873-1875.....			20.0	20.0		60.0					
1876-1880.....			12.9		29.4	22.6	6.5		3.2		25.8
1881-1885.....	1.4	10.8	27.3	12.2	9.5	2.7	4.6	1.4	1.4	4	29.7
1886-1890.....	5.9	12.7	13.6	17.8	11.9	3.4	4.2	2.5	2.5	3	25.4
1891-1895.....	2.9	25.6	3.3	21.7	18.4	1.3	3.3	3.6	1.3	17.4	
1896-1900.....	1.3	22.6	4.4	22.6	15.6	3.3	4.3	2.7	2.3	20.9	
1901-1905.....	.8	19.1	10.4	27.9	12.9	2.6	5.2	1.8	.5	19.4	

TABLE 57.—University of Nebraska.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT—MEN ONLY—GRADUATES.

Years.	Number of graduates.	Ministry.	Law.	Medicine.	Education.	Commercial pursuits.	Public service.	Engineering.	Agriculture.	Literature and journalism.	Unclassified.
1876-1880.....	23		4		8	6	1		1		3
1881-1885.....	32	1	7	1	7	6	2		1	1	7
1886-1890.....	71	15	7	2	18	12	4		1	2	15
1891-1895.....	144	24	9	28	39	29	2		18	14	26
1896-1900.....	326	10	39	33	80	76	22	9	18	14	61
1901-1905.....	435	9	41	27	99	89	26	60	16	7	61
1906.....	8		1	1				3	1		3
Total.....	1,039	35	131	73	240	228	57	81	46	28	120

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT: MEN ONLY—PERCENTAGES.

1876-1880.....			17.4		34.8	26.9	4.3		4.3		13.5
1881-1885.....	3.1	21.9	3.1	21.9	18.7	6.2			3.1	3.1	18.7
1886-1890.....	9.9	21.1	2.8	25.4	16.9	5.6		2.8	2.8	2.8	9.9
1891-1895.....	5.6	16.7	6.2	19.4	27.9	1.4	5.6		4.9	2.8	10.4
1896-1900.....	3.7	11.9	10.1	24.5	23.3	6.7	2.5	5.5	4.3	4.3	7.9
1901-1905.....	2.7	9.4	6.2	22.8	20.5	5.9	13.8	3.7	1.6		14.1
1906.....		12.5	12.5				37.5		12.5		25.0

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT: WOMEN ONLY—GRADUATES.

1876-1880.....	6				1	1	1				3
1881-1885.....	13				2						11
1886-1890.....	25				3	1				1	20
1891-1895.....	69			1	34	1					33
1896-1900.....	212			1	89	3					119
1901-1905.....	350			3	220	8	1				118
1906.....	3				2						1
Total.....	678			5	351	14	2			1	306

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT: WOMEN ONLY—PERCENTAGES.

1876-1880.....					16.7	16.7	16.7				49.9
1881-1885.....					15.4						84.6
1886-1890.....					12.0	4.0				4.0	80.0
1891-1895.....				1.4	49.3	1.4					47.8
1896-1900.....				.4	41.9	1.4					56.1
1901-1905.....				.8	62.7	2.3	.2				33.7
1906.....					66.7						33.3

TABLE 58.—Vanderbilt University.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT—GRADUATES.

Years.	Number of graduates.	Ministry.	Law.	Medicine.	Education.	Commercial pursuits.	Public service.	Engineering.	Agriculture.	Literature and Journalism.	Unclassified.
1877-1880.....	22	1	10	2	2	6			1		
1881-1885.....	34	7	11	3	5	7		1			
1886-1890.....	40	1	19	1	9	6		1		2	1
1891-1895.....	73	9	21	6	18	8			2	3	6
1896-1900.....	118	8	24	9	39	21		1	4	4	12
1901-1905.....	134	10	14	8	45	25	1	3	1	2	25
1906.....	35	1	5	4	14	1		1	1		7
Total.....	456	37	104	33	132	74	2	7	9	7	61

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT—PERCENTAGES.

1877-1880.....	4.5	45.5	9.1	9.1	27.3				4.5		
1881-1885.....	20.0	32.4	8.8	14.7	20.6		2.9				
1886-1890.....	2.5	47.5	2.5	22.5	15.0		2.5			5.0	2.5
1891-1895.....	12.3	28.8	8.2	24.7	10.9				2.7	4.1	8.2
1896-1900.....	6.8	20.3	7.6	33.7	17.8		.8		3.4		10.2
1901-1905.....	7.5	10.4	5.9	33.6	18.7	0.7	2.2	0.7	1.5		18.6
1906.....	2.8	14.3	11.4	40.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8			20.0

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT—MEN ONLY.

1891-1895.....	67	9	21	6	17	8			2	2	2
1896-1900.....	112	8	24	9	37	21		1	4		8
1901-1905.....	107	10	14	8	32	25	1	3	1	2	11
1906.....	32	1	5	4	11	1	1	1	1		7
Total.....	318	28	64	27	97	55	2	5	8	4	28

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT: MEN ONLY—PERCENTAGES.

1891-1895.....	13.4	31.3	8.9	25.4	11.9				2.9	2.9	2.9
1896-1900.....	7.1	21.4	8.4	33.4	18.7		0.8	3.4			7.1
1901-1905.....	9.3	13.9	7.5	29.9	23.4	0.9	2.8	.9	1.9		10.2
1906.....	3.1	15.6	12.5	34.4	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1			21.9

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT: WOMEN ONLY—GRADUATES.

1891-1895.....	6				1					1	4
1896-1900.....	6				2						4
1901-1905.....	27				13						14
1906.....	3				3						
Total.....	42				19					1	22

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT: WOMEN ONLY—PERCENTAGES.

1891-1895.....					16.7					16.7	66.6
1896-1900.....					33.3						66.6
1901-1905.....					48.1						61.9
1906.....					100.0						

TABLE 59.—University of Colorado.
ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT—GRADUATES.

Years.	Number of graduates.	Ministry.	Law.	Medicine.	Education.	Commercial pursuits.	Public service.	Engineering.	Agriculture.	Literature and Journalism.	Unclassified.
1882-1885	9		4		1						4
1886-1890	19	1	3	1	7						14
1891-1895	45	3	4		16	6			1		23
1896-1900	100	2	12	3	35	12		3	4	2	23
1901-1903	104		10		62	6			1		23
Total	277	6	33	4	121	28		10	6	3	86

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT—PERCENTAGES.

1882-1885			44.4		11.1						44.4
1886-1890		5.3	15.8		36.8	21.6					13.8
1891-1895		6.7	8.9		35.6	13.3			2.2	2.2	31.1
1896-1900		2.0	12.0		35.0	12.0		7.0	4.0	2.0	23.0
1901-1903			9.6		59.6	5.8		2.9	.9		21.2

ALL DEPARTMENTS—GRADUATES.

1882-1885	11		4	2	1						4
1886-1890	28	1	3	10	7	4					5
1891-1895	94	3	19	31	17	8					14
1896-1900	201	2	41	43	37	16		26	5	5	24
1901-1903	198		44	29	63	8		28	1	1	22
Total	530	6	111	117	125	36		54	7	7	67

ALL DEPARTMENTS—PERCENTAGES.

1882-1885			36.4	18.2	9.1						36.4
1886-1890		3.6	10.7	35.7	25.0	14.3					40.7
1891-1895		3.2	20.2	32.9	18.9	8.5			1.7	1.7	13.6
1896-1900		.9	20.4	22.4	18.4	7.9		12.9	2.5	2.5	11.8
1901-1903			22.4	14.8	32.1	4.9		14.3	.5	.5	11.3

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT—MEN ONLY—GRADUATES.

1886-1890	13	1	3	1	3	4					1
1891-1895	27	3	4		9	6			1	1	3
1896-1900	54	1	12	3	9	11		7	4	2	8
1901-1903	46		10		22	5		3	1		8
Total	140	5	29	4	43	26		10	6	3	14

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT—MEN ONLY—PERCENTAGES.

1886-1890		7.6	23.8	7.6	23.8	30.8					7.6
1891-1895		11.1	14.8		33.3	22.2			3.7	3.7	11.1
1896-1900		1.9	22.2	5.6	16.7	20.4		12.9	7.4	3.7	9.3
1901-1903			21.7		47.8	10.9		6.5	2.2		10.9

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT—WOMEN ONLY—GRADUATES.

1890-1890	6				4						2
1891-1895	18				7						11
1896-1900	46				26	1					19
1901-1903	58				40	1					17
Total	128				77	2					49

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT—WOMEN ONLY—PERCENTAGES.

1890-1890					66.6						33.3
1891-1895					38.8						61.1
1896-1900					56.5	2.1					41.2
1901-1903					68.9	1.7					29.8

TABLE 60.—*Pomona College.*

MEN AND WOMEN—GRADUATES.

	Number of graduates.	Ministry.	Law.	Medicine.	Education.	Commercial pursuits.	Public service.	Engineering.	Agriculture.	Literature and Journalism.	Unclassified.
1884-1895.....	18	1		1	7	5					4
1896-1900.....	49	4	6	3	13	7	2			1	7
1901-1905.....	97	6	6	6	30	21	1	6	2	3	20
1906-1907.....	74	5	3	3	24	5		4			30
Total.....	238	10	15	20	74	38	3	10	3	4	61

MEN AND WOMEN—PERCENTAGES.

1884-1895.....	5.6			5.6	38.9	27.8					22.2
1896-1900.....	8.2	12.2	16.3	26.5	14.3	4.9		2.5	2.5		14.3
1901-1905.....	16.2	8.2	30.9	21.6	1.4	6.2	2.7	3.1			20.2
1906-1907.....	6.8	4.6	4.6	32.4	6.8		5.4				40.5

MEN ONLY—GRADUATES.

1884-1895.....	10	1		1	5	3					1
1896-1900.....	14	4	6	8	5	2					1
1901-1905.....	58	6	8	8	9	17	1	6	2	3	4
1906-1907.....	32	5	3	3	6	4		4			7
Total.....	132	10	15	20	25	30	3	10	3	4	12

MEN ONLY—PERCENTAGES.

1884-1895.....	10.0			10.0	50.0	30.0					
1896-1900.....	11.8	17.6	23.5	14.7	17.6	5.8		2.9	2.9		2.9
1901-1905.....	10.7	14.3	18.8	30.4	1.8	10.7	3.6	5.4			7.1
1906-1907.....	15.0	9.4	9.4	18.7	12.5		12.5				21.9

WOMEN ONLY—GRADUATES.

1884-1895.....	8				2	2					4
1896-1900.....	15				5	1					6
1901-1905.....	41				21	4					16
1906-1907.....	42				18	1					23
Total.....	106				49	8					49

WOMEN ONLY—PERCENTAGES.

1884-1895.....					25.6	25.0					50.0
1896-1900.....					53.3	6.9					40.0
1901-1905.....					51.2	9.7					39.1
1906-1907.....					42.9	2.4					54.9

TABLE 61.—*Dickinson College.*

GRADUATES.

Years.	Number of graduates.	Ministry.	Law.	Medicine.	Education.	Commercial pursuits.	Public service.	Engineering.	Agriculture.	Literature and Journalism.	Unclassified.
1787-1790.....	43	13	8							1	21
1792, 1794, 1795.....	77	14	10	11			3		1		34
1797-1800.....	46	19	3	2	1		1		2		18
1802, 1803, 1805.....	24	12	2	2							8
1806, 1808, 1809, 1810.....	35	11	7	3					2		12
1811-1815.....	88	8	29	15	1				3		32
1816.....	6	3									3
1822-1825.....	65	34	12	4	6	1			1	2	5
1826-1830.....	91	19	28	18	8	4			6	1	7
1831.....	5	1	1	1							3
1837-1840.....	58	12	27	3	3	2			1	3	4
1841-1845.....	85	14	26	7	17	6	2	1	1	4	6
1846-1850.....	107	20	32	10	18	10	1	2	1	3	9
1851-1855.....	91	16	30	13	15	7	1	1	1	4	5
1856-1860.....	113	23	30	9	25	14	4	1	5	1	5
1861-1865.....	70	11	26	12	7	10	1			2	2
1866-1870.....	61	18	27	6	10	13		2			4
1871-1875.....	91	27	34	5	10	9	1	1	2		2
1876-1880.....	59	20	11	5	6	11	1		2	2	1
1881-1885.....	83	25	22	6	9	12	1			3	5
1886-1890.....	103	31	14	13	17	20	4	2	1		3
1891-1895.....	137	39	26	2	36	19	2	2		4	7
1896-1900.....	209	70	30	4	57	30		5		3	10
1901-1904.....	215	49	21	9	82	29	4	1		6	14
Total.....	1,984	512	456	160	328	197	27	18	35	35	216

PERCENTAGES.

1787-1790.....	30.2	18.6								2.3	48.8
1792, 1794, 1795.....	23.4	12.9	14.3				3.9		1.3		44.2
1797-1800.....	41.3	6.5	4.3	2.2			2.2		4.3		39.1
1802, 1803, 1805.....	50.0	8.3	8.3								33.3
1806, 1808, 1809, 1810.....	31.4	20.0	8.6						5.7		34.3
1811-1815.....	9.1	32.9	17.5	1.1					3.4		36.4
1816.....	50.0										50.0
1822-1825.....	52.3	18.5	6.2	9.2	1.5				1.5	3.8	7.7
1826-1830.....	20.9	30.8	19.8	8.8	4.4				6.6	1.1	7.7
1831.....	20.0	20.0									60.0
1837-1840.....	20.7	46.6	5.2	5.2	3.4	3.4	1.7	1.7	5.2	5.2	6.9
1841-1845.....	16.3	30.6	8.2	20.0	7.6	1.2	1.2	4.7	3.7	7.6	7.6
1846-1850.....	18.7	29.9	9.3	16.8	9.3	.9	1.9	.9	3.7	8.4	8.4
1851-1855.....	17.6	32.9	14.3	16.5	7.7	1.1		4.4	4.4		5.6
1856-1860.....	20.4	26.5	7.9	22.1	12.4	3.5	.8	4.4		.8	8
1861-1865.....	15.7	37.1	17.1	10.0	14.3					2.9	2.9
1866-1870.....	22.2	33.3	7.4	12.3	16.5	1.9	2.6				4.9
1871-1875.....	29.7	37.4	5.5	10.9	9.9	1.1	1.1	2.2			2.2
1876-1880.....	33.9	18.6	8.5	10.2	18.0	1.7		3.4	3.4	1.7	1.7
1881-1885.....	30.1	26.5	7.2	10.9	14.5	1.2			3.6	6.1	6.1
1886-1890.....	29.5	13.3	12.4	16.2	19.5	3.8	1.9	.9			2.9
1891-1895.....	28.5	18.9	1.5	20.3	13.9	1.5	1.5			2.9	5.1
1896-1900.....	33.5	14.4	1.9	27.3	14.4		2.4			1.4	4.7
1901-1904.....	22.8	9.8	4.2	38.1	13.5		1.9	.4		2.8	6.4

TABLE 62.—*Dickinson College.*

MEN ONLY—GRADUATES.

Years.	Number of graduates.	Ministry.	Law.	Medicine.	Education.	Commercial pursuits.	Public service.	Engineering.	Agriculture.	Literature and journalism.	Unclassified.
1886-1890	98	31	14	10	16	19	4	2	1		1
1891-1895	124	39	26	2	27	19	2	2			3
1896-1900	136	70	30	4	49	33	4	5			6
1901-1904	189	49	21	9	62	38	4	1		1	8
Total	606	189	91	25	154	97	10	10	1	13	16

PERCENTAGES.

1886-1890	31.6	14.3	10.2	16.3	19.4	4.9	2.5	1.3			1.3
1891-1895	31.5	20.9	1.6	21.8	15.3	1.6	1.6			3.2	2.4
1896-1900	35.9	15.4	2.6	25.1	15.4		2.6			1.5	2.0
1901-1904	25.9	11.1	4.8	32.8	15.3	2.1	.5			3.2	4.2

WOMEN ONLY—GRADUATES.

1887-1890	7			3	1	1					2
1891-1895	13				9						4
1896-1900	14				8						6
1901-1904	26				20						6
Total	60			3	38	1					18

WOMEN ONLY—PERCENTAGES.

1887-1890			42.8	14.3	14.3						28.6
1891-1895				69.2							30.8
1896-1900				57.1							42.9
1901-1904				76.9							23.1

TABLE 63.—*Jefferson College.*

GRADUATES.

Years.	Number of graduates.		Law.	Medicine.	Education.	Commercial pursuits.	Public service.	Engineering.	Agriculture.	Literature and journalism.	Unclassified.
	Military.										
1802-1805.....	24	17	4	1	1	1					
1806-1810.....	20	21	2	1					1		1
1811-1815.....	24	16	2	2	1						1
1816-1820.....	37	30	5	1							10
1821-1825.....	119	73	13	17	1			1	4		9
1826-1830.....	153	70	34	13	14	5	2	1	1	2	14
1831-1835.....	157	69	37	20	8	6		1	1		8
1836-1840.....	190	82	55	15	14	1		1	4		8
1841-1845.....	214	85	49	31	12	1	3	4	4	1	14
1846-1850.....	264	99	65	27	22	20	1	3	4	9	10
1851-1855.....	237	107	41	27	18	28	2	1	3		6
1856-1860.....	289	131	60	19	21	30	2	1	6	13	11
1861-1865.....	205	80	37	25	9	23	6	2	9	3	
Total.....	1,939	880	404	199	121	132	20	15	44	29	95

PERCENTAGES.

1802-1805.....	70.8	16.7	4.2	4.2	4.2						3.8
1806-1810.....	80.8	7.7	3.8						3.8		12.5
1811-1815.....	66.7	8.3	8.3	4.2							2.7
1816-1820.....	81.9	13.5	2.7								8.4
1821-1825.....	61.3	10.9	14.3					0.8	3.4		5.8
1826-1830.....	45.8	22.2	18.5	9.2	3.3	1.5		.6	1.9	1.3	8.9
1831-1835.....	43.9	23.6	12.7	6.1	3.2			.6	1.9		4.2
1836-1840.....	43.2	28.9	7.9	7.4	1.6	2.1		.5	3.7		3.7
1841-1845.....	39.7	22.9	14.5	5.6	7.9	1.4		1.9	1.9		5.3
1846-1850.....	37.5	24.6	10.2	8.3	7.6	.3	1.1	1.5	3.4		4.2
1851-1855.....	45.1	17.3	11.4	7.6	11.8	.8		.4	1.3		2.8
1856-1860.....	45.3	20.8	6.6	7.3	10.4	.6		.3	2.8	4.5	5.4
1861-1865.....	39.3	18.5	12.2	4.4	11.2	2.9		.9	4.4	1.5	

TABLE 64.—Washington College.

GRADUATES.

Years.	Number of graduates.	Occupations									
		Ministry.	Law.	Medicine.	Education.	Commercial pursuits.	Public service.	Engineering.	Agriculture.	Literature and journalism.	Unclassified.
1808-1810	7	1	5	1							
1811-1815	36	10	8	7	1	5	1				
1816-1820	44	14	15	9	2	2		1	3		
1821-1825	33	14	9	5	1	1			1	2	
1826-1829	36	10	13	4	1	3			1	4	
1831-1835	51	25	14	6	1					5	
1836-1840	88	37	21	15	9	2		1	2		
1841-1845	116	42	26	15	5	7		3	6	2	8
1846-1850	164	43	39	23	19	21	2	2	3	5	7
1851-1855	96	32	21	9	7	13	2	3	1	3	3
1856-1860	96	58	14	4	7	5	1	2	1	1	3
1861-1865	99	50	17	8	4	10	1		1	1	7
Total	861	336	204	106	55	69	10	9	20	13	39

PERCENTAGES.

Years.	Ministry.	Law.	Medicine.	Education.	Commercial pursuits.	Public service.	Engineering.	Agriculture.	Literature and journalism.	Unclassified.
1808-1810	14.3	71.4	14.3							
1811-1815	30.3	24.2	21.2	3.4	15.2	3.4		3.4		
1816-1820	31.8	34.1	20.5		4.5		2.3	6.8		
1821-1825	42.4	27.3	15.2	3.4	3.4			3.4		6.7
1826-1829	27.8	36.1	11.1	2.8	8.3			2.8		11.1
1831-1835	49.2	27.5	11.8	1.9						9.8
1836-1840	42.5	23.9	17.5	10.2	2.3		1.1	2.3	1.1	
1841-1845	36.2	24.1	12.9	4.3	6.4	2.6	1.2	5.2	1.7	6.9
1846-1850	26.2	23.8	14.3	11.6	13.8	1.2	1.2	1.8	3.2	4.3
1851-1855	34.5	22.3	9.6	7.4	13.8	2.1	3.2	1.7	3.2	3.2
1856-1860	60.4	14.6	4.2	7.3	5.2	1.5	2.9	1.5	1.5	3.2
1861-1865	50.5	16.2	8.9	5.5	10.1	1.2		1.2	1.2	7.8

TABLE 65.—Washington and Jefferson College.

GRADUATES.

Years.	Number of graduates.	Occupations									
		Ministry.	Law.	Medicine.	Education.	Commercial pursuits.	Public service.	Engineering.	Agriculture.	Literature and journalism.	Unclassified.
1866-1870	202	80	62	16	11	16	1	5	4		7
1871-1875	74	30	20	3	3	12	2		2		2
1876-1880	123	49	26	19	6	13	1		4	3	2
1881-1885	141	48	23	13	8	15		6	2	3	3
1886-1890	152	63	35	14	12	12		5	2	4	5
1891-1895	151	47	36	27	21	12	1	2	1		4
1896-1900	200	28	55	18	23	24	4	9	4	1	54
1901-1902	105	5	17	9	8	5	4				57
Total	1,148	350	294	119	92	129	13	27	19	11	114

PERCENTAGES.

Years.	Ministry.	Law.	Medicine.	Education.	Commercial pursuits.	Public service.	Engineering.	Agriculture.	Literature and journalism.	Unclassified.
1866-1870	39.6	29.7	7.9	5.4	7.9	0.4	2.5	1.9		3.5
1871-1875	40.5	27.3	4.0	4.0	16.2	2.7		2.7		2.7
1876-1880	39.8	21.1	15.4	4.9	10.6	.8		3.3	2.4	1.6
1881-1885	34.5	30.5	9.2	5.7	10.6		4.3	1.4	2.1	2.1
1886-1890	41.4	23.3	9.2	7.9	7.9		3.3	1.3	2.6	3.3
1891-1895	31.1	23.8	17.8	13.9	7.9	.6	1.3	.6		2.6
1896-1900	14.0	27.5	9.0	11.5	12.0	2.0	4.5	2.0	.5	17.0
1901-1902	4.8	16.2	8.6	7.6	4.8	3.8				54.3

TABLE 66.—*Colgate University.*

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT—GRADUATES.

Years.	Number of graduates.		Law.	Medicine.	Education.	Commercial pursuits.	Public service.	Engineering.	Agriculture.	Literature and journalism.	Unclassified.
	Ministry.										
1822-1825	31	27							2	1	1
1826-1830	45	41			1	2					1
1831-1835	30	25			2					1	2
1836-1840	112	89			8	2			2	7	4
1841-1845	105	81	2	2	5	1			5	1	8
1846-1850	113	79	1	2	10	4	2		4	2	3
1851-1855	55	37	3	2	5	3			1	1	3
1856-1860	109	90	13	3	6	11			4	4	8
1861-1865	81	54	6	3	3	8	2			1	4
1866-1870	53	29	6	1	5	7		1		1	5
1871-1875	113	76	8	6	7	10				1	3
1876-1880	89	56	9	1	13	7		1			2
1881-1885	95	46	11	4	12	11		1	1	5	4
1886-1890	112	45	5	4	30	16				8	4
1891-1895	118	47	8	7	30	10		4	1	2	6
1896-1900	137	30	14	8	51	22	1	3	1	1	5
1901-1904	135	15	4	3	64	27	2	8	2	1	9
Total	1,533	837	90	46	255	141	7	18	23	38	78

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT—PERCENTAGES.

1822-1825	87.1								6.5	3.2	3.2
1826-1830	91.1				2	4.4					2.2
1831-1835	83.3				6.7					3.3	6.7
1836-1840	79.5				7.1	1.8			1.8	6.2	3.6
1841-1845	77.1	1.9	1.9		4.8	3.9			4.8	9.9	7.6
1846-1850	69.9	8	1.8		8.8	3.5	1.8		3.5	1.8	7.9
1851-1855	67.3	5.5	3.0		9.1	5.5			1.8	1.8	5.5
1856-1860	55.5	11.9	2.8		5.5	10.1			3.7	3.7	7.3
1861-1865	66.7	7.4	3.7		3.7	9.9	2.5				4.9
1866-1870	54.7	11.3	1.9		9.4	13.2		1.0		1.9	5.7
1871-1875	62.9	7.8	5.3		6.2	8.8					4.4
1876-1880	62.9	10.1	1.1		14.6	7.9		1.1			2.2
1881-1885	48.4	11.6	4.2		12.6	11.6		1.6	1.6	5.3	4.2
1886-1890	40.2	4.5	3.6		26.8	14.3				7.1	3.6
1891-1895	39.8	6.8	5.9		27.9	8.5		3.4	.8	1.7	5.1
1896-1900	21.9	10.2	5.8		37.2	16.6	.7	2.2	.7	1.5	3.6
1901-1904	11.1	2.9	2.2		47.4	20.0	1.5	5.9	1.5	.7	6.7

TABLE 67.—*Colgate University.*
ALL DEPARTMENTS—GRADUATES.

Years.	Number of graduates	Ministry.	Law.	Medicine.	Education.	Commercial pursuits.	Public service.	Engineering.	Agriculture.	Literature and journalism.	Unclassified.
1822-1825	31	27							2	1	1
1826-1830	45	41			1	2					2
1831-1835	30	25			2					1	2
1836-1840	114	91			8	2			2	1	8
1841-1845	116	92	2	2	5	1			4	2	9
1846-1850	123	89	1	2	10	1	2		4	1	3
1851-1855	58	40	3	2	5	3			1	1	3
1856-1860	122	73	13	3	11	11			4	4	8
1861-1865	91	64	6	3	3	8	2			1	4
1866-1870	61	37	6	1	5	7		1		1	3
1871-1875	131	93	8	6	7	11				1	5
1876-1880	96	63	9	1	13	7		1			2
1881-1885	112	62	11	4	12	12		1	1	5	4
1886-1890	132	65	5	4	30	16				8	4
1891-1895	145	74	8	7	33	10		4		1	6
1896-1900	166	59	14	8	51	22	1	3	1	2	6
1901-1904	159	39	4	3	64	27	2	8	2	1	9
Total	1,732	1,034	90	46	255	143	7	18	24	38	78

ALL DEPARTMENTS—PERCENTAGES.

1822-1825	87.1								6.5	3.2	3.2
1826-1830	91.1				2.2	4.4					2.2
1831-1835	83.3				6.7						6.7
1836-1840	79.8				7.2	1.8			1.8	0.1	3.5
1841-1845	79.3	1.7	1.7	4.3	.8				4.3	.8	6.9
1846-1850	72.4	.8	1.0	8.1	3.3	1.6			3.3	1.6	7.3
1851-1855	68.9	5.2	3.4	8.6	5.2				1.7	1.7	5.2
1856-1860	59.8	10.7	2.5	4.9	9.2				3.3	3.3	6.6
1861-1865	70.3	6.6	3.3	3.3	8.8	2.2				1.1	4.4
1866-1870	60.7	9.8	1.6	8.2	11.5			1.6		1.6	4.9
1871-1875	70.9	6.1	4.6	5.3	8.4					.7	3.8
1876-1880	65.6	9.4	1.5	13.5	7.3			1.5			2.9
1881-1885	65.4	9.8	3.0	10.7	10.7			.8	.8	4.5	3.6
1886-1890	49.2	3.8	3.4	22.7	12.1					6.7	3.4
1891-1895	51.4	5.5	4.8	22.8	6.9			2.8	.6	1.4	4.1
1896-1900	35.5	8.4	4.8	30.1	13.3	.6		1.8	.6	1.2	3.0
1901-1904	24.5	2.5	1.3	40.3	16.9	1.3	5.4	1.3	.6		5.7

TABLE 68.—Thirty-seven colleges and universities combined—Graduates.

Years.	Number of graduates.	Ministry.	Law.	Medicine.	Education.	Commercial pursuits.	Public service.	Engineering.	Agriculture.	Literature and journalism.	Unclassified.
1642-1645.....	20	14		1	1				1		3
1646-1650.....	25	16		2	2						5
1651-1655.....	31	20		2	1						7
1656-1660.....	40	26	1	3	4						6
1661-1665.....	39	15		5	8		3		1		7
1666-1670.....	30	17		3	3	3					4
1671-1675.....	27	14	1	7	2						5
1676-1680.....	22	14		1	1		1				6
1681-1685.....	35	21		1	5				1		6
1686-1690.....	54	29	5	3	3	3					10
1691-1695.....	59	34	4	4	3	3	3				8
1696-1700.....	64	42	1	3	3	1	6				9
1701-1705.....	72	38	6	3	1	7			1		9
1706-1710.....	78	49	3	2	4	9	2	1			5
1711-1715.....	83	44		1	6	8	6		3	1	14
1716-1720.....	123	77	4	7	6	11			1		9
1721-1725.....	256	121	4	17	16	31	15		5		47
1726-1730.....	249	101	12	21	14	35	21		1		44
1731-1735.....	254	113	20	15	19	33	10		3		41
1736-1740.....	237	104	14	23	11	23	12		7		43
1741-1745.....	237	108	13	17	10	27	24	1	8		31
1746-1750.....	240	91	18	38	10	22	15		6		40
1751-1755.....	280	119	29	30	15	20	19		7		41
1756-1760.....	461	174	49	46	23	45	23		9		92
1761-1765.....	508	204	85	66	32	49	13		16		103
1766-1770.....	510	155	75	67	31	40	15	1	12		114
1771-1775.....	617	171	79	75	33	54	35		12	2	156
1776-1780.....	519	110	107	67	27	60	35		18	2	93
1781-1785.....	569	137	149	41	27	69	25	1	10		110
1786-1790.....	838	217	240	98	86	64	11		10	6	166
1791-1795.....	901	187	255	80	32	86	18		13	4	226
1796-1800.....	899	187	271	75	52	51	10	1	21	1	220
1801-1805.....	958	214	305	77	65	57	11		16	4	219
1806-1810.....	1,114	258	371	116	47	53	22		24	6	217
1811-1815.....	1,604	382	451	197	81	112	27	4	39	16	286
1816-1820.....	1,347	376	368	156	90	76	36	3	28	10	204
1821-1825.....	2,080	612	503	276	137	122	51	6	46	19	288
1826-1830.....	2,065	682	599	217	193	136	47	18	68	20	185
1831-1835.....	2,267	696	613	248	223	159	58	20	48	30	172
1836-1840.....	3,009	973	862	238	321	212	38	20	93	53	250
1841-1845.....	3,559	900	953	403	351	346	67	37	108	66	328
1846-1850.....	4,027	925	1,036	435	407	403	74	60	84	80	523
1851-1855.....	4,060	910	1,031	377	471	491	77	66	100	71	466
1856-1860.....	5,023	1,112	1,226	307	610	735	210	77	134	104	448
1861-1865.....	4,845	993	1,091	406	554	871	173	88	110	88	411
1866-1870.....	4,432	764	1,193	351	587	805	50	138	84	103	357
1871-1875.....	5,333	885	1,501	456	708	878	65	129	130	133	448
1876-1880.....	6,217	845	1,496	564	967	1,229	99	182	105	170	588
1881-1885.....	6,743	784	1,479	596	1,120	1,467	76	234	75	229	683
1886-1890.....	7,631	899	1,576	612	1,464	1,591	89	359	74	232	795
1891-1895.....	10,810	1,052	2,003	971	2,621	1,910	111	432	92	310	1,308
1896-1900.....	14,478	865	2,264	956	3,871	2,725	147	519	121	269	2,741
Total.....	100,009	17,784	22,258	8,902	15,314	15,125	1,840	2,406	1,748	2,029	12,603

TABLE 69.—Thirty-seven colleges combined—Percentages.

Years.	Ministry.	Law.	Medicine.	Education.	Commercial pursuits.	Public service.	Engineering.	Agriculture.	Literature and journalism.	Unclassified.
1642-1645	70.0		5.0	5.0				5.0		15.0
1646-1650	64.0		8.0	8.0						20.0
1651-1655	64.5		6.5	3.2	3.2					22.6
1656-1660	65.0	2.5	7.5	10.0	2.5					12.5
1661-1665	38.5		12.8	20.5				2.6		17.9
1666-1670	56.8		10.0	10.0	10.0					13.3
1671-1675	51.9	3.7	25.9							18.5
1676-1680	62.9		4.5	9.1		4.5				18.2
1681-1685	60.0		2.9	14.3		2.9		2.9		17.1
1686-1690	53.6	9.3	5.7	5.7	5.7	1.9				18.5
1691-1695	57.6	6.8	6.8	5.9	5.9	5.9				13.6
1696-1700	65.6	1.6	3.1	4.7	1.6	9.4				14.7
1701-1705	52.8	8.3	4.2	9.7	1.4	0.7		1.4		12.5
1706-1710	62.8	3.8	2.6	5.1	11.5	2.6	1.3	3.8		6.4
1711-1715	53.2		1.2	7.2	9.6	7.2		3.6	1.2	16.9
1716-1720	62.2	3.3	5.7	4.9	6.5	8.9		5.8		7.3
1721-1725	47.3	1.6	6.6	6.2	12.1	5.9		1.9		18.4
1726-1730	40.6	4.8	8.4	5.6	14.6	8.4		1.4		17.7
1731-1735	44.5	7.9	5.9	7.5	12.9	3.9		1.2		16.1
1736-1740	43.9	5.9	9.7	4.0	9.7	5.7		2.9		18.1
1741-1745	41.7	5.5	7.2	4.2	14.4	10.1		3.4		13.9
1746-1750	37.0	7.5	5.8	4.2	9.2	6.2		2.5		16.7
1751-1755	42.5	10.4	10.7	5.4	7.1	6.8		2.5		14.6
1756-1760	37.7	10.6	9.9	4.9	9.8	4.9		1.9		19.9
1761-1765	35.9	14.9	11.6	5.6	8.6	2.8		2.8		18.1
1766-1770	30.4	14.7	13.1	6.8	2.9	2.9		2.4		22.4
1771-1775	27.7	12.8	12.2	5.3	5.7	5.7		1.9		25.3
1776-1780	21.2	20.6	12.9	5.2	11.6	6.7		3.5	3	17.9
1781-1785	24.8	26.2	7.2	4.7	12.1	4.4		1.8		19.3
1786-1790	25.9	28.6	11.7	3.1	7.0	1.3		1.2		19.8
1791-1795	20.8	28.3	8.9	3.6	9.5	1.9		1.4		25.9
1796-1800	21.4	30.5	8.4	5.7	5.6	1.1		2.4	1	24.7
1801-1805	22.3	31.8	8.4	5.7	5.9	1.1		1.7	1	22.9
1806-1810	23.2	33.4	10.5	4.2	4.8	1.9		2.2	5	19.5
1811-1815	23.9	28.2	12.3	5.6	7.0	1.7		2.4	1.0	18.4
1816-1820	28.5	27.4	11.6	6.7	5.7	2.7		2.2	2.9	15.2
1821-1825	29.7	24.4	13.4	6.7	5.9	2.5		2.2	2.9	13.9
1826-1830	28.3	29.8	10.5	9.4	6.6	2.3		3.3	3.3	8.9
1831-1835	30.8	27.1	10.9	9.9	7.4	2.6		2.1	1.3	7.6
1836-1840	32.3	26.6	7.9	10.7	7.5	1.3		3.9	1.8	8.3
1841-1845	25.4	26.8	11.4	9.9	9.7	1.9		1.5	3.5	9.2
1846-1850	23.1	23.8	10.8	10.1	10.0	1.8		1.5	2.9	1.9
1851-1855	22.4	25.4	9.3	11.6	12.1	1.9		1.6	2.5	1.7
1856-1860	22.2	24.4	7.3	12.2	14.6	4.2		1.5	2.7	2.1
1861-1865	20.5	22.5	9.6	11.4	17.9	3.6		1.8	2.3	1.8
1866-1870	17.2	27.9	7.9	13.3	18.2	1.1		3.1	1.9	2.3
1871-1875	16.7	28.1	8.5	16.2	16.4	1.2		2.4	2.4	2.5
1876-1880	13.6	23.8	9.1	15.5	19.7	3.1		2.9	1.7	2.8
1881-1885	11.6	21.9	8.8	19.0	21.7	1.1		3.4	1.1	3.3
1886-1890	11.6	19.0	8.0	19.1	20.8	1.1		4.7	.9	3.0
1891-1895	9.7	18.5	8.9	24.2	17.6	1.0		3.9	8	2.9
1896-1900	5.9	15.6	6.6	26.7	18.8	1.0		3.5	7	1.1

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