URSINUS COLLEGE BULLETIN.

FACULTY AND INSTRUCTORS.

REV. J. H. A. Bomberger, D. D., LL. D., President, and Professor of Philosophy, Theology and Exegesis.
A. B., Marshall College, 1837, and A. M.; D. D., Franklin and Marshall College, 1852; LL. D., Heidelberg College, 1886. Tutor Marshall College, 1836-38; Principal Lewistown Academy, 1839-49; Pastor, 1858-70; Ursinus College, 1870.

REV. HENRY W. Super, D. D., Vice-President, and Professor of Mathematics, Church History, and Homiletics.
A. B., Marshall College, 1849, and A. M., 1852; D. D., Heidelberg College, 1874. Principal of Male Department Cumberland Valley Institute, 1884; Pastor, 18—; Professor of Mathematics in the Keystone State Normal School, 1867-79; Ursinus College, 1870.

J. SHELLY WeINBERGER, A. M., Professor of Latin and Greek and Classical Literature.
A. B., Yale College, 1859, and A. M.; Professor of Ancient Languages in Freeland Seminary, 1859-70; Ursinus College, 1870.

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REV. E. M. LANDIS, A. M., Professor of Hebrew and History.

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ALEC. REICHENBACH, A. M., Principal of the Academic Department, and Instructor in the Science and Art of Teaching.
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A. LINCOLN Landis, M. S., Instructor in Mathematics and Book-keeping.
Millersville State Normal School; B. S., Ursinus College, 1883, and M. S., 1886; Ursinus College, 1888.

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A. B., Heidelberg College, 1883, and A. M., 1886.

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A. B., Ursinus College, 1885.

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Thos. J. Prickett, Principal.
COLLEGE NOTES.

According to Arctomys, monax, February should have furnished many delightful days, alluring one from the tedious confinement of in-door winter life to active rambles along dry roads and exhilarating draughts of pure air. But, alas, that animal famous with almanacs, whose fateful shadow has become "a deception and a snare," proved this time, as usual, to be no more weather-wise than the two precocious swallows which failed to make a Spring. So, for sufficient reasons, the open air exercise was indefinitely postponed.

All the better promise (already partially fulfilled) for March and an early, steady Spring. A splendid time for botanists and vernal poets. And no better field for both could easily be found than the hills, woods and meadows immediately surrounding Ursinus College. They form a botanical garden in which well-nigh every plant and flower of the state may be found, and the bloom extends from the earliest Spring to the latest Autumn.

By an accidental misunderstanding the President of Ursinus did not get to the meeting of College presidents—mentioned under Special Topics—which was held at Harrisburg on the first day of the present month. He, however, feels deeply interested in its object.

Another change, presumably in the way of progress, has been made in the domestic arrangements of the College. Instead of directly employing a steward, the Board of Directors has let out the boarding department to a responsible party, on conditions believed to be advantageous to all concerned. The privilege granted to the students, as announced in the February Bulletin, will continue in force. The lessee steward will be amenable to the Board for the faithful performance of the contract made, and care will be taken that the table department is satisfactorily conducted.
Under this change the relation of the students to the discipline of the College will continue the same as heretofore. They will room in the College building, and be subject to the supervision of the Faculty, several members of which will also board and room in the building. And the charges for room and board will be virtually the same.

There remains no room for question that the energetic carrying out of the principles and purposes of the Central Inter-Collegiate Press Association will result in much practical benefit. The organization was formed in Philadelphia on the 19th ult., and is to be composed of the representatives of the different college papers in Pennsylvania and bordering states. Its design is the improvement of college journalism through the strength of united effort,—a praiseworthy end, with which the BULLETIN fully sympathizes. We should be pleased to learn the requirements for membership in the association, that we may avail ourselves of the advantages it affords.

Here are some characteristic items of news from Yale:

Poker is absorbing much of the time and cash of the Yale students this winter. It is down among the exact sciences.—Press.

The Yale Freshmen have published a pamphlet entitled, "What the Yale Faculty Should Be." This is issued in consequence of Professor Dwight's article on "What a Yale Student Should Be."—Ex.

Of last year's graduates of Yale, 45 are studying law, 8 medicine, 22 in business, 17 reading post-graduate courses, 6 studying theology, 5 traveling, 2 editing papers, 2 teaching school, 1 in Congress, and 1 at leisure.—Ex.

The first two clippings suggest conclusions so plainly that comment is unnecessary, but there is something exceedingly sad connected with the last. In the checkered course of about two years the arrangement of figures in that item will be somewhat changed. Then there'll be 46 gentlemen "at leisure," and the sense of loneliness that must oppress the solitary '86er now in that blissful state, will be permanently relieved.

The BULLETIN promises material changes with its April number, whether for better or worse others must judge.

THE LITERARY SOCIETIES.

Zwingerlalian Society.

Seventeenth Anniversary.

The Zwingerlalian Literary Society hold its 17th anniversary exercises on Thursday evening, March 24, in the College Chapel. The following interesting programme was arranged for the occasion:

Invocation.  
Harry E. Kratz, Trappe, Pa.

Oration. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . "Vanity of Pride."  
Edwin W. Lentz, Myerstown, Pa.

Oration. . . . . . "Intellectual Independence."  

Oration. . . . . . . . . . "Earth's Battles."  
Howard T. Boyer, Collegeville, Pa.

Eulogy. . . . . . . . . . . "Bayard Taylor."  
Calvin U. O. Derr, Reading, Pa.

Zwingerlalian Oration, "Ripples in Our National Stream."  

Benediction.

The music will be rendered by a Zither Quartette from Philadelphia under the direction of Prof. Oscar G. Boehm, assisted by John Setaro, the talented harpist. Handsomely engraved invitations for the evening have been issued, and as no pains are being spared in the arrangements a very pleasant entertainment is promised.
OLEVIAN SOCIETY.

Open Meeting.

The annual Open Meeting of the Olevian Literary Society took place at the College on Friday evening, March 18. The programme was as follows:

Opening March.
Welcome Song, Trio,
    Misses Royer, Grater and Kulp.
Recitation, . . . . . . . Annie Reiff.
Instrumental Duet, . Lillie Gross and Flora Rahn.
Essay, . . . . . . . Ella Kulp.
Recitation, . . . . . Hallie Vanderslice.
Vocal Duet, . . . . . Misses Grater and Kulp.
Oration, . . . . . . Minnie Casselberry.
Recitation, . . . . . Flora Schwenk.
Instrumental Solo, . . . . May Royer.
Reading of "Olevian Ruby," . . Flora Rahn.
Good-Night, Chorus.

The lecture by Rev. D. E. Klopp, D. D., of Philadelphia, on the 8th ult., as provided by the Olevian Society, though it fell on an evening of unfavorable weather, was largely attended and furnished profitable entertainment. His theme—"Scraps, or Odds and Ends; and the Three Big Cs," afforded opportunity for humorous anecdotes used for their moral points, and made the means of pleasantly inculcated lessons. The three Cs were Conscience, Character and Conduct, the lecturer's remarks upon each of which were instructive and impressive, and showed the importance of the three combined to a life of true success and pure enjoyment.

ITEMS.

The first steps have been taken by the Schaff Society in preparing a programme for an open meeting to be held some time in May next. With this Society the special object of such meetings is to bring before the public its younger members.

Considerable interest is manifested to know whether Die Ebrard Literarische Gesellschaft will adopt the suggestion made some time ago that it give a literary entertainment in which the German language be used exclusively. Of Ursinus societies, this is the only one that has not been heard from in the way of a public appearance, and a meeting of the kind mentioned would be both novel and interesting.

Members to represent the Schaff Society on the joint committee for securing an honorary orator for next commencement were lately appointed. It is understood that the Zwinglian representatives will be named at an early date.

As an item worthy of note for the Olevians, it may be mentioned that a final appeal is being circulated for the completion of the fund with which it is proposed to erect a monument over the grave of the great Reformer Olevianus at Herborn, Naussau, Germany. March 15th was the three hundredth anniversary of his death.

COLLEGE ITEMS.

URSINUS ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

A new organization, known as the Ursinus Athletic Association, has recently sprung into existence among the students. The need of some such body was long felt, and the association just formed deserves success. At its first meeting a committee was appointed to draft a constitution and the following officers were elected: President, T. S. Krause; Vice-President, R. M. Fry; Secretary, Charles E. Wehler; Treas-
urer, A. S. Bromer. The treasurer has already been made glad with a number of liberal subscriptions.

President Bomberger and lady gave a very pleasant reception to the members of the class of '87 on Wednesday evening, March 9th. A tastefully prepared supper was served at ten o'clock. The occasion was marked by much social enjoyment.

The concert given at the College on the 11th instant by the Young People's Association of St. Luke's Church, was warmly appreciated, and the efforts of the musicians were well received.

PERSONAL.

John A. Mertz, of the Senior Theological Class, has been elected pastor of the St. Vincent and Limerick Station, Pa., Reformed congregations, and will receive and accept a call from the charge immediately upon the completion of his course of studies.

R. F. Longacre, '88, is at present temporarily absent from College, engaged in completing the work of the unexpired term of a public school in the vicinity made vacant by the resignation of its regular teacher.

Chas. E. Wehler, '87, left for home some days ago on business, but will return at the opening of the Spring Term.

James B. May and S. H. Phillips, Seniors in the Theological Department, read excellent papers at the evening session of the District Sunday School Convention at Trappe on March 10th.

Ex-President White has endowed Cornell University School of History and Political Science, with his historical library, which cost over $100,000.

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

A FLORIDA LETTER.

(From a member of the Class of '77.)

Editor URSINUS COLLEGE BULLETIN: You so courteously request a letter from Florida for your valued journal that I can not without discourtesy refuse it.

The Florida of to-day was unknown and perhaps unthought of fifteen years ago. The great West was then believed to be the land of promise; but with cyclones and grasshoppers, with torrid heat in summer and frigid cold in winter, and, to cap the climax, poor returns for products, that country has been losing its charm for the settler. Besides Florida, California is the only state presenting the equable and salubrious climate, the rich variety of tropical and semitropical fruits which form for habitation the most delightful parts of the world.

To many hundreds this land has proved not only a veritable El Dorado but also a fountain of health, if not of youth. The state is rapidly growing in all the features which denote permanent prosperity and influence,—railroads, steamboat lines and manufactures, in addition to the wonderful abundance and variety of citrus, and other fruits and vegetables.

The land is for the most part level, or rolling; no hills and no stones as you have in the Northern states. The soil is a dark grey sand. The Florida Cracker, who is by birth and training a cattle-man, has for many years been burning the dead grass and leaves; in winter for spring and summer pasture. These annual and extensive fires have left the ground rather poor as compared with that of some other states, yet with proper working it produces wonderful results.
The climate and thermometer are very steady characters here. Last summer the greatest heat indicated was 96 degrees. This winter the greatest cold was 28 degrees above zero. The summers are very long, it is true, but there is nearly always a refreshing breeze blowing either from the Atlantic or the Gulf. The nights are always cool, and allow one to enjoy good rest.

Florida is covered with a splendid growth of pine forest, except where there are clearings or lakes, of which there are very many. These lakes are among the most beautiful features of the country. They furnish perhaps the best drinking water in the world, as well as excellent fish, bass, bream and perch, for the breakfast table.

The chief glory of the state, however, is its orange crops, for it is justly entitled to the reputation of producing the best oranges in the world. To own an orange grove is probably the object of nine-tenths of all immigrants, and truly there can be no more desirable or profitable possession. A grove of five acres, and a man wants no more, will cost in land, clearing, fence, trees and planting, and keeping for first year, about $800. Each year the cost will average $75. for fertilizers and labor. If the trees planted be budded they will bear fruit in five years, if seedlings, in from eight to ten years. After they commence bearing they increase their crops wonderfully each year. All the labor they require is plowing, fertilizing and harrowing each twice a year, and pruning as a pastime. After once in good bearing condition an orange grove will return a handsome yearly income for many generations, as well-cared for trees attain great age. A gentleman in Sanford, Dr. King Wylly, received from a friend in Italy oranges taken from trees planted over six hundred years ago.

Let me briefly describe two of the many groves near Sanford. The Scott grove, six miles from Sanford, covers twelve acres, and the trees (budded) were planted eight years ago. The crop this year is estimated at fifteen hundred boxes, which will return the owner from three to four thousand dollars. The Speer grove, one mile from Sanford, contains only four and one-half acres. The trees, large seedlings, are forty years old. The annual returns from this grove average from ten to eleven thousand dollars. In 1883 it is stated the returns were eighteen thousand dollars for that one year’s crop. Think of this for four and one-half acres of land!

South Florida held its agricultural fair at Orlando, Feb. 15-19. To a Northerner this fair was both novel and interesting. Besides many varieties of the choicest oranges there were exhibited shaddocks, grape-fruit, figs, bananas, pine-apples, strawberries, melons, rice, South American wheat producing 60 bushels per acre, oats, seven feet of stalk, turnips weighing fifteen pounds, and cabbages weighing over thirty-two pounds. There was one branch of grape fruit exhibited three-fourths of an inch in thickness to which clung one hundred and fifty pounds of fruit. Hernando county’s exhibit of beautiful shells, and sponges as large as bushel baskets, attracted much attention.

Florida is a grand state for residence throughout the year, and the conditions for accumulating wealth, or at least a competence, are very favorable. Yet only such as have a little money and good judgment, or a good trade, pluck and sober habits, are reasonably sure of
success. All others had better come only for a visit.

Sanford, Fla., Feb. 25, '87.

PERSONAL.

[Alumni and others can render a service by sending items of interest for this column.]

'76. Rev. Geo. S. Sorber, of Mc-Ewensville, Penna., is gaining quite a reputation as a church builder. His pastorate in Brownback's charge, Chester county, was marked by the erection of two new churches and the refitting of a third. Though in his present field but a little over a year his efforts in this direction have resulted in the building and dedication of Trinity Reformed Church at Watsontown, the location of one of his congregations. The new edifice, the entire cost of which was $12,000, is said to be a model of neatness and taste. The dedication exercises took place on February 20, President Bomberger preaching the sermon.

'76. Rev. J. H. Sechler, a theological alumnus, also rejoices in the successful completion of a work similar to that reported above. Boehm's Reformed Church, Blue Bell, Pa., of which he is pastor, after being handsomely remodeled and refitted at a cost of $2500, was re-dedicated with appropriate services on the 6th ult. The improvements were made chiefly in the interior of the building.

'77. Rev. H. I. Stern, a graduate of the Theological Department, who for some years has resided in San Diego, California, will remove from that place, and has accordingly announced his intention of severing his pastoral relations with his church there.

'78. S. L. Hertzog is still engaged in successful educational work at Darrtown, Ohio. He writes that with him the Bulletin is an ever welcome visitor.

'79. A recent number of an exchange states that Rev. W. H. Stauffer will in the near future remove from his pastoral field at Limerick Square, Pa., where he has been laboring for several years.

'85. O. P. Schellhamer, of the Senior Theological Class, preached in the vacant congregation at York, Pa., on February 20, and was very favorably received.

SPECIAL TOPICS.

A DEFECTIVE EDUCATION.

It would absurdly contradict facts to deny that, in some cases at least, education is a partial if not a total failure. That is, that there are those who pass through a full course of study even in the higher schools of learning without attaining a proper development of their intellect and moral character, or acquiring such stores of knowledge as should be gathered in the years given to the work. The opportunities afforded seem to be lost, and the labors of instructors are rewarded with no appreciable results. Friends are disappointed, money and time are felt to be thrown away, the "student" is out of humor, and the School frequently is blamed.

And this unpleasant experience is not confined by any means to what are often styled "second-class" institutions, or sneeringly mentioned as "small Colleges." Illustrations are furnished by the most renowned Universities, and the oldest and best patronized Colleges, whether in this country or in Europe. Each has its fatal pons asinorum, and sends forth its full proportion of failures, proven such by their subsequent career.
The fact is sufficiently notable and serious to incite and merit inquiry as to the cause, or causes, of those failures. A discovery of the real cause may lead to that, also, of a measurable remedy of the evil. And there is the greater reason for this inquiry because those included in the list of such failures are apt to lay the blame anywhere but on the responsible party.

Limiting this topic to education in the higher Schools and Colleges, it may be confidently asserted that the fault is not to be found in

*The Course of Study*

adopted by those institutions. That course, as generally prescribed and followed, is the result of long and most careful consideration of the nature and constitution of the human soul, of the best means and method of the development and culture of its faculties and of furnishing it with good and profitable knowledge. To secure these ends the laws of thought and of growth in the power of thinking have been duly regarded, and the several branches of the course have been so arranged and graded as to draw out, discipline and strengthen the faculties of the soul in the order of their natural relation to each other. The pupil is thus to be taught and trained to help himself to use wisely and skillfully the powers with which he is endowed, so that he may be thoroughly equipped for any good work or worthy position in life to which his convictions, tastes and circumstances may call him. And if only all students would see that the schedule of branches, as they are grouped together and follow each other, has not been made out arbitrarily or capriciously, but according to scrutinized principles, they would fully realize the importance of following the prescribed course strictly step by step to the end. There would be no impatient zeal to hurry through by short cuts, no kicking this or that study out of the way as superfluous and useless.

As to the length of a full academic course, it has been fixed after a scrupulous calculation of the time required by a youth of average mental capacity to pass through it with advantage. It is short enough for what are called the most gifted, and yet long enough for those of ordinary talents if they will diligently apply themselves to their work.

It is true that the course of study is not so stereotyped as to allow of no modification. In some of its details changes have been proposed and adopted. But its ruling scheme rests upon so sound a basis that it has been found unwise to disturb it. Some recent experiments in this line have not been very satisfactory. They are still on trial. And there is strong probability that they will be soon again given up, and the old way, even though there may be some ruts in it, prove itself the more excellent—its "dead" languages, "dry" mathematics, and "tangled" metaphysics included.

It may be safely assumed, then, that the fault of the failures cannot be traced to this source. But may it not be found in some serious defects in

*The Teaching of the School?*

Do those upon whom the duty and responsibilities of imparting instruction, of training youth, and of aiding in their development and progress, employ the best methods for securing the best results?

These are matters to which earnest attention has for many years past been given. And they are worthy of special consideration. There is no doubt that in
past periods teachers have thought their chief business to consist in assigning lessons and seeing that they were accurately recited. There has been too little real instruction, too little effort to explain, inculcate, and impress the lesson, or to excite interest in the study by making the class-room bright and cheery with apt and attractive elucidations. Or the teacher's main purpose has been to pack and crowd the pupil's mind with rules, facts, names and dates, and to estimate success by the amount of this sort of knowledge, or knowledges, which the pupil with ready, loaded memory could exhibit to applauding examiners. It would be amusing to cite proofs showing the prevalence and popularity of this sort of "schooling" were it not that such evidence would also prove the mischief done by it. A system or method which yields less than ten per cent. out of an investment of a hundred pupils committed to its culture, of such as have acquired an education recognized as at all worthy of the name, can hardly merit rational applause.

But admitting that such defects in teaching may have only been too prevalent in times past, it must also be granted that there has been great progress in remedying those defects. That old-style, perfunctory, mechanical way of teaching has yielded to a method more humane as well as more rational. And correspondingly better results have been obtained, as still more telling benefits will be secured if pedagogy now takes care not to sacrifice earlier precision to the geniality of the new method. Few students can complain in these days that their education has turned out to be limited, half-fledged or defective because they had teachers who did not know how to teach or were too indolent to take the trouble of teaching.

As for the Text-Books now commonly used in Colleges in all the main branches, there will surely be no need of vindicating them as not at fault in the premises. If they are open to any adverse criticism it might be that in some respects they carry their analytic simplifications to extremes, and make the subject seem so plain and easy of comprehension that the student is tempted to think that he can master it without close study.

But this appears to leave only one other explanation of the matter. If the College curriculum is the best it could be, if the Professors are intelligent, vigorous teachers, and if the text-books are above criticism, it only remains to put the blame on the Student Himself if he goes through the courses of study without gathering fruits in his passage, or laying up stores for the journey of life before him. And this is the true explanation of the case in the majority of the failures referred to. They are the result of indifference and neglect. No proper interest is felt in self-improvement and the acquisition of knowledge. Mind and heart are not intent upon making the best of the opportunities enjoyed. There is an indulged torpor of soul in regard to study from which the student so afflicted does not try to rouse himself. Possibly the School was not sought and entered for work but for play; not with the worthy aim of fitting himself for the high calling of life but with the low notion that the College was a good place for frolic and fun. Or it may have been foolishly supposed that the learning of a School was contagious, and it was only necessary to come in contact with it to catch the erudition.
Nor can indifference and indolence like this be set to the account of natural incapacity or lack of talent. The cases are rare indeed in which a pupil is so deficient in mental or moral powers as to disqualify him for at least moderate improvement. Doubtless there are diversities of gifts, but every one has enough for his need. None, therefore, can plead in excuse for his failure want of all natural ability to success. His real want, that of a lively interest in the work and conscientious application to it, may be secured. He does show interest in some things, and gives them sufficient time and thought. Let him only turn this interest in the right direction, and use the proper means for ruling and inciting his spirit with reference to his studies and the true end of their pursuit. Resisting temptations tending to divert his mind from due preparation for the class-room, let him by a strong exercise of his will, prompted by those highest considerations which should ever stimulate and govern the will of man, constrain himself to make academic duties his first and chief work. He will thus prevent all future occasions for complaint that his education has been defective, and for the self-reproach of having culpably wasted time, talents and opportunities.

The State and Its Colleges.

On March 1 a number of Presidents and friends of Pennsylvania Colleges met in Harrisburg to confer upon the desirability of securing legislation in favor of the Institutions represented, and to present a suitable appeal to the State Legislature in their behalf. The special matter considered was the release of College property from taxation by the State. An overture to this effect has been prepared and submitted.

There are many reasons why the release sought should be promptly and cheerfully granted. The value of education to the State is admitted, and its estimate of that value is shown by the liberal appropriations annually made to maintenance of Public Schools from their lower to their highest grades. All intelligent citizens warmly approve of those appropriations. It is freely admitted that the State should warmly foster education, and that money wisely given and used for this purpose is among the best investments which can be made.

But the Colleges of our Commonwealth are most earnestly devoted to this very object. They serve the cause most effectively by taking up education where the Public Schools stop and completing it. To speak very modestly of them, it may be claimed that no schools are contributing more to the intelligence and best culture of the State than they are.

Moreover they are in the truest sense charitable institutions. They are founded and endowed, if endowed, by voluntary donations. They afford the higher educational advantages they supply at rates for tuition far below the actual cost of sustaining them. Their apparatus, libraries, &c., are the donations of liberal-minded men and women seeking in this way to promote the cause. And, in the case of the most of them, all this is done without financial aid from the State.

Surely then it cannot be thought unreasonable that they should ask to be exempted from a tax upon the property needed to carry on their noble work. Why should they be required to pay out of what they receive as gifts for their support an annual per centage for
the maintenance of other schools periodically aided by the State? To demand this, even indirectly, seems to be not only inconsistent but unjust. The case is so plain that it only needs to be put to secure a favorable verdict. And no doubt our Legislature will unhesitatingly grant the relief sought.

But why not go a step further by applying this obviously just principle and equitable policy to the release of our Colleges from the Collateral Inheritance tax collected from bequests to them? The operation of that tax is often severely felt, and bitterly complained of. No fair justification of it has ever been attempted, none can be framed. It may be hoped then that whilst granting the relief sought in the one case the Legislature will volunteer like relief in the other.

GENERAL COLLEGE AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS.

Harvard has two living graduates of the Class of 1811.

Most of the students of Rutgers are Prohibitionists.

Princeton Theological Seminary has a student 71 years old.

The accumulated libraries of two literary societies at Dickinson aggregate over 21,129 volumes.

The University of Michigan has 1535 students, the second largest number of any American institution of learning.

Of the 1726 living graduates of Williams College, Ex-President Mark Hopkins has taught all but thirty-one.

Rev. N. C. Schaeffer, Ph. D., principal of the Keystone State Normal School, has been elected president of Wichita University, Kansas.

The catalogue of the University of Pennsylvania, just issued, shows an attendance in the collegiate department for 1886-87 of 361 students.

Prof. Edward Olney, of the University of Michigan, the author of a complete series of text-books, died at Ann Arbor, January 16, 1887.

The Tories among the students have torn up by the roots and destroyed the tree recently planted at Cambridge University, England, by Mr. Gladstone. The Liberal students threaten reprisals.

Connecticut with a population of only six hundred and fifty thousand, spent over a million dollars on her free schools last year.

A new religious journal has been started by a committee of the Inter- Collegiate Y. M. C. A., and circulated through several colleges. It is called the "Inter-Collegian."

At a late meeting of the Trustees of Princeton College, President McCosh's plans to change the institution to a University were rejected.

An Egyptian university at Cairo had an attendance of over 4,000 students in 1886, and ten years ago had a faculty of 231 professors, and an attendance of 7,695 students. Its library contains many old and valuable manuscripts.

On the day of Prayer for Colleges, Pardee Hall, which contains the Scientific Department of Lafayette College and is one of the greatest college edifices in the land, narrowly escaped destruction by fire. The building originally cost nearly $250,000. It was burned to ashes in 1879 and rebuilt.

Out of ten graduates of the Medical Department of the University of Virginia, nine passed the medical examination for admittance to the navy, while out of ten applicants from Harvard, nine were rejected.
Rev. Dr. Benjamin B. Warfield, now a professor in the Western Theological Seminary, at Allegheny, Pa., has been elected to succeed the late Dr. A. A. Hodge in the chair of Systematic Theology in Princeton Seminary.

Ten per cent. of the students in the University of Zurich are women. Twenty-nine of them are studying medicine, fourteen philosophy and two political economy.

There are now forty-eight female students of medicine in London, and in Paris one hundred and three.

The class of ’89 of the University of Pennsylvania, resolved recently to have no “bowl fight” this year, and commended their action to future classes as a precedent.

It is said that “some friends of Princeton College have provided funds to send an expedition from this country, in charge of Professor Charles A. Young, to observe the eclipse of August 19, in Russia.”

William H. Backus, M. D., who died lately, left his entire estate, valued at over $60,000, to establish a free library for the use of Bucknell University and the borough of Lewisburg.

EXCHANGES.

Though the Bulletin’s exchange list is steadily enlarging it still does not contain the names of many college journals (especially among Pennsylvania publications), whose acquaintance is heartily desired. We therefore send our March issue to the editorial recesses of the sanctums of a number of contemporaries, known to us only by reputation, with the request for a “return call.” We trust that its errand will not be a fruitless one and that the invitation it bears will be accepted.

The new friends that have received a warm welcome during the past month are The Tuftonian, The Signal, The College Visitor and The Princeton Prep.

The first mentioned is the semi-monthly organ of Tufts College, Massachusetts. It is indeed first in more senses than one, and in every respect maintains a high place among our exchanges. We submit the opinion that the contribution headed “The Little Blind God;” in the number of March 5, is open to considerable criticism, while the article in the same issue under the sombre title of “Funerals,” outside of its appropriateness, contains views that savor of sound common sense.

The Signal, published by the State Model and Normal Schools, Trenton, New Jersey, is also a handsomely gotten-up paper, well edited and presenting a good variety of interesting literary matter.

The College Visitor is noted with special pleasure from the facts that it is the representative of Catawba College, N. C., and has Rev. Prof. J. A. Foil, an Ursinus alumnus of ’73, as its chief editor. It is an exceedingly bright and tasty little journal.

The Princeton Prep., issuing from the Princeton Preparatory School, is a new-comer which, if the standard of excellence observed in the copy received is kept up, will fill its sphere of usefulness very creditably.

We acknowledge, also, the Heidelberg Monthly Journal, The Pennsylvania College Monthly, The University Mirror, The Denison Collegian, The Pennsylvaniaian, The Spectator, Swarthmore Phalanx, C. H. S. Mirror, The Haverfordian, etc.

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

MINISTERIAL.

Dippel, P. H., removed from Huntington, Ind., to 1230 N. 6th St., Philadelphia.

Drickman, H., from Buffalo, N. Y., to Titusville, Pa.

Excell, J. J., resigned Reedsburg, O.

Elliker, S., settled at Oregon, Ogle county, Ill.

Johnson, J. O. formerly of Norristown, 927 F street, Washington, D. C.

Grether, Wm., from Auburn, Ind. to Elkhart, Wis.

Niehoff, J., from Titusville, Pa., to Forreston, Ill.

Schaefer, D., Norwood, Minn., to Ramsey, Iowa.

Tonsmeier, A. J., Ironton to Robertsville, O.

CONGREGATIONAL.

At Abilene, Kansas, Rev. T. F. Stauffer pastor, a new church was dedicated Feb. 5. Cost, $6,161.25; indebtedness about $1,000. Rev. Dr. Gerhart, of the Seminary at Lancaster, preached on the occasion.

The German congregation at Youngstown, O., Rev. J. Herold pastor, recently dedicated a new church that cost $8,000. An English Reformed church is called for in the place.

BOOK AND LITERARY NOTICES.

[In noticing Books the BULLETIN is not limited to such only as are received for that purpose from publishers. For sufficient reasons others may be mentioned favorably or unfavorably, according to the BULLETIN's estimate of their merits.]

From the Presbyterian Board of Publication, 1334 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

ABOUT MEXICO, PAST AND PRESENT. By Hannan Moore Johnson.

There are many reasons why we should be well acquainted with our next neighbor to the southward, the country of Mexico. Yet the truth is that most of us know very little about that wonderful land. This book is prepared with a view to giving us in compact form all the principal facts about the past and present of Mexico. It takes us back to the ancient Toltecs and Aztecs, tells us of the Montezuma Kingdom when invaded by Europeans, gives the history of the conquest of Cortez, and traces the sad yet romantic story, through all its chapters, down to the present time. In the closing of the book the Missions to Mexico are sketched, their condition and what they have done. The book is carefully written, the facts having been gathered from the most authentic sources. The engravings add much to the value and interest of the volume. For these the publishers are indebted to the courtesy of the Missouri and Pacific Railway Company. The book is one that young people will greatly enjoy and by which they will be profited. The inculcation of the se is obviously the main purpose of the book, and makes it worthy of a place in the family and S. S. library. 16mo. pp. 304. $1.15.


Into a well-told story of the migration of a family from their home in eastern New York to the western part of the State about the middle of the last century, when such a migration was still called "going west," and a narrative of their experiences in the new settlement, the author of this volume weaves in a natural and impressive way many of the most vital facts and truths of the Bible. The inculcation of these is obviously the main purpose of the book, and makes it worthy of a place in the family and S. S. library. 16mo. pp. 304. $1.15.

An examination of some of the recent publications of John B. Alden, 393 Pearl street, New York city, including Rawlinson's Seven Great Monarchies, and Ancient Egypt; and Geikie's Hours with the Bible (all bought in the regular line of business)—prompts the BULLETIN to volunteer a commendation of the publisher's enterprise. How such works, in excellent type, on very good paper, well bound, and filled with costly illustrations, can be printed and sold for the price at which they are offered would be an inexplicable marvel if Mr. Alden did not himself offer the explanation. Let every reader of the BULLETIN, if he does nothing more, send for a catalogue of the publications.
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