SONG.

"OLD PENN."

WHILE from yonder orb's o'erarching,  
Rob'd with gold, with beauty crown'd,  
Bright Aurora hails the morning;  
Breathing balmy fragrance round;  
While in all meridian glory  
Rules the royal king of day;  
While o'er gloomy earth and heaven  
Sable Nor holds hallowed sway.

Chorus.—A merry throng—we'll raise the song,  
Singing loudly, singing long;  
Health to Old Penn, health to our men,  
Health to the voice that re-echoes—Amen.

Though the whirlwind's blast be howling,  
Though the storm be raging round,  
Though our bark of life be tossing  
'Mid the billow's boisterous bound;  
Though in gladness, though in sorrow,  
Be the world beyond our sphere,  
Though the morrow of to-morrow  
Wakes with sadness, sin, or fear. —

Chorus.—A merry throng—we'll raise the song  
Singing loudly, singing long, etc.

Here, within these walls held dearly,  
Neath your old familiar bell;  
Here, where first the flame of learning  
Flicker'd fast, but flicker'd well;  
Here where many a bond of friendship  
Firmer than the Fabian tie,  
Wrought by time, by time augmented,  
Formed to live, with time to die.

Chorus.—A merry throng—we'll raise the song  
Singing loudly, singing long, etc.

By you heavenly crescent beaming  
O'er those spires of stately mould;  
By that silv'ry beam now streaming,  
By those shadows dark and cold;  
By that bell, whose never-failing  
Never-favoring note command;  
Though the storm king war forever,  
Sons of Penn—we'll firmly stand.

Chorus.—A merry throng—we'll raise the song  
Singing loudly, singing long, etc.

Firmly by these lofty portals,  
Firmly 'neath these reverend walls,  
Firmly o'er these walks and windings,  
By these halls and hallowed halls.  
Yes, Old Penn, thy sons adore thee,  
Love thee more than song can tell;  
As you stand guards silent o'er thee,  
Ev'n so watch we long and well.

Chorus.—A merry throng—we'll raise the song,  
Singing loudly, singing long, etc.

W. L. S.

THE BOWL-FIGHT.

A great stir has been created, this fall, among the University students, by a pamphlet, or, more properly, a circular, published by Mr. Jefferys of '73, in which he denounces the bowl-fight in most unmeasured terms. This annual bowl-fight has become just as much of a matter of course as the presentation of the "Wooden Spoon," or any other college custom, and, whether wrong in itself or not, has become, so to speak, just as much "beloved." Since the year one, there has always existed in boys or young men during the period of their lives at which they are in college—say from sixteen to twenty years of age—an innate desire and love for trials of strength, college "rows," &c. And the spirit from which this has sprung is not altogether an objectionable one,—the spirit of emulation is one the world could ill afford to lose, and one which it is impossible to quench. Since colleges began, the clash between "Soph." and "Fresh." has always been, and in our University this clash has taken the form of a bowl-fight. There are one or two points in connection with this custom, and the question as to its abolition, which it may be worth while to notice. First let us look at some of the circumstances in which it probably arose.

Mr. Jefferys dates its institution ten years ago—so far as I know, this is correct. Now all know how greatly the number of students in the University has increased since that time. The first bowl-fight was fought by probably thirty or forty students, all told; the original idea being that the Sophomores were to carry the last-honor man of the Freshman class a certain distance in a large and appropriately painted wooden bowl. The first bowl-fights were between the two lower classes only. This bowl-fight grew into a custom—gradually became a general struggle between Seniors and Sophomores on one side, Juniors and Freshmen on the other. Now at the time the fights commenced, there could be little or no objection to them—
what more natural than that, in high spirits at the thought of the vacation they were about to have, and excited by the cold, bracing December air, a party of thirty or forty students should engage in a friendly scuffle? But as the fights became more general, and instead of thirty or forty there were two or three hundred engaged, could it still be said truly that there were no objections to the fight?

Let us see. Though Mr. Jefferys, I think, goes a little too far, underrating one side and overrating the other, there is much truth in what he says. He states first his reasons for the bowl-fight, viz: 1. It is a custom. 2. It is fun. I think he hardly gives these two reasons their due weight. As to the first, as I before stated, it is a custom, and there is too much of the old Saxon tenacity to custom to surrender it at once tamely. It is a custom to which ninetenths of the students are much attached—the fact of its being only ten years old does not make any difference—a custom must, Mr. Jefferys will admit, be ten years old before it can possibly be twenty, and if all customs of only a few years standing were to be therefore abandoned, we should soon relapse into the happy old-fogyism of long ago. As to the second, who can deny that there is fun—a great deal of fun in it? When else does one feel the same glorious enthusiasm, the high animal spirits of the bowl-fight—it is a time when all—even the most confirmed book-worms—forget their Greek roots and Roman sections and all other troubles in a trice, and eagerly join in healthy physical exercise, one, too, which more than any other calls forth all the "pluck" and "game" of their natures. I am speaking now of the true, good-humored bowl-fight. Mr. Jefferys complains that it injures the bowman's prospects in the world by exposing him to its ridicule as the lowest man of his class. Now this is taking a little too serious a view of it. I do not think I am going too far in saying that a young man's prospects in life will not be hopelessly blasted by his being the bowman.

The world at large knows little and cares less about our bowl-fight, and as much of the world as is interested therein knows perfectly well that he is not "down tail." But, in all seriousness, it is impossible to deny that the sooner bowl-fights such as the last two or three are stopped the better. "Well-dressed roughs" is perhaps a little too severe a term to apply to the combatants; but certain it is that when no more consideration is shown for the life and limb of the bowman than lately, from being an innocent romp the custom becomes a very, very objectionable one. In the cases of Messrs. Tatham and Jefferys, serious injury was narrowly escaped, the former being almost asphyxiated, while the latter nearly had his brains knocked out against the stone steps. These are facts, and cannot be gainsaid. Not only is the bowman in danger, but the combatants also, who show no mercy toward each other, and seem bent upon doing all the injury they can "without punching," though there was a little of that, too, last year.

To judge from the current talk in the assembly room, the approaching contest is likely to be characterized by greater ferocity than ever, instead of being more moderate. I am by no means one of those who desire class-rivalry to cease altogether, but I do most heartily disapprove of any such tiger-like performance as was enacted last year. That I enjoyed it at the time, like the rest, I am willing to admit, but I have since felt it to have been unwelcome persons who call themselves gentlemen. Such I believe to be the opinion of almost all the students, had they but sufficient moral courage to express it—they fear being considered wanting in personal courage, and so remain silent. Let us have a rightly conducted bowl-fight—let the struggle be governed by some sort of rule. In the first place, would it not be well for the two lower classes only to engage in it? Would it not be well for the classes to draw up a set of rules to govern all future contests of the kind? Let them be such that in future students will be seen engaging in the fight with good-natured smiling countenances, and not with angry faces and clenched fists as of late. Struggle as hard as you can—"harder if you wish"—only do it good-humoredly.

L. S. L.

COLLEGE MORALITY.

Dr. Whewell has written a very erudite treatise on morality, which is believed by the world in general to contain a pretty full explanation of that important and much talked of subject. But I wish to call your attention to the fact that there is a grievous mistake in this supposition. The learned author has omitted a branch of this subject which is, perhaps, more important than any other in its direct bearing upon the life and career of the college student. That branch is "College Morality," a fearful and wonderful system, governed by a no less fearfully and wonderfully complicated tangle of precedents and understandings (or rather misunderstandings) sometimes implicit, sometimes explicit.

Now I am not aware that any one has ever undertaken to treat of the subject of college morality in a careful or systematic manner. Ceritably there has never been a "Book I. on College Reason," a "Book II. on College Jus,"—nevertheless, on account of this negligence, you are by no means to infer that the systems of Dr. Whewell and of the college resemble each other in even the remotest particular. For example, Dr. Whewell plainly asserts that that which is in accordance with law is right; but the college, taking up a diametrically opposite position, and intraching itself beyond the unassailable barriers of venerated traditions, affirms, as its motto, the noble maxim, "Whatever is, is right."

Since, therefore, a fundamental distinction of this important character lies at the very root of these diverse systems of morality, it seems well worth while for us to consider a moment our own system and to observe a few of its remarkable peculiarities. And I have thought, in view of the fact that most of our readers have had some practical experience in the operation of college morality, that it might not be uninteresting to notice a few of its most prominent instances and present them in a collected form—leaving it, however, to far abler hands than mine to cope with the onerous task of arranging them systematically or according to any definite law.

It is not necessary to look about us far to discover a striking instance of college morality. One occurs to us at once in the use of the technically termed "cribs" or "ponies" by the student. These harmless and (to our shame be it said) sometimes necessary instances, are invariably judged to be entirely proper according to the strict construction of the college system. Dr. Whewell has, it is true, made some remarks in relation to the necessity of cooperation between man and man, and, for the maintenance of that relation, requires frankness and honesty as a component part of morality. But the case we have brought up only serves to show the striking
contrast between our system and Dr. Whewell's. What he might call "deception" or "the taking of an unfair advantage," among us is in no way objectionable, and even in some cases is judged, perhaps, rather as a merit than a fault.

In the same category of mild indulgences, though of a more meritorious kind, is the faculty of judging, when they feel so inclined, the literary products of students. The choice is, of course, necessarily restricted, but the examples of what can be written in a single academic year by some of our students are sufficient to justify the practice. The publication of these papers is not infrequent, and they are often the subject of complimentary remarks in the newspapers. In this way the faculty not only encourages the students in their literary pursuits, but also introduces them to the public in a favorable light. It is a practice which is highly appreciated, both by the students themselves and by the public at large.

In short, college morality seems to consist of a great number of contradictions to ordinary morality, and, to some persons, it may be doubtful whether it has made much improvement upon the generally received system. That, however, is not in my province to discuss. Let no one who reads this article take it into his head to consider me as blaming in any way the present state of things. I am viewing it simply from a disinterested standpoint, marking out roughly a few of its prominent differences from Dr. Whewell. Perhaps some one of our readers can be found who is willing and able to explain the foundation of right, justice, and truth upon which has been raised the elaborate superstructure of what I have called—College Morality.

L. L.

SOCIETY AND CLASS ORGANIZATIONS.

PHILOMATHEAN SOCIETY.—Moderator, Lawrence Lewis, Jr., '76; First Censor, Francis A. Lewis, Jr., '77; Second Censor, William K. Lowrey, '78; Secretary, Thomas Robins, Jr., '77; Treasurer, Edward G. McCollin, '78; Recorder, William L. Saunders, '76; Librarians, Walter Cox, '77, Thomas Pritchett, '78.

SCHOLASTIC SOCIETY.—President, P. Kennedy Reeves, '76; Vice President, Howard A. Kelley, '77; Rec. Secretary, W. G. Button, '76; Cor. Secretary, O. C. Wolfe, '76; Treasurer, P. G. Salom, '76.

CLASS OF '76.—President, William C. Bollitt; First Vice President, Samuel F. Prince; Second Vice President, B. Mitchell Newbold; Secretary, Walter A. Fellows; Treasurer, P. Kennedy Reeves.

CLASS OF '77.—President, Edward A. Crenshaw; First Vice President, James Bond; Second Vice President, Henry L. Geyelin; Rec. Secretary, Charles A. Farnum; Cor. Sec. J. Warner Yardley; Treasurer, Charles I. Junkin.

CLASS OF '78.—President, J. Ogden Hoffman; First Vice President, Arthur L. Church; Second Vice President, James C. Craven; Secretary, Henry S. Jefferys; Treasurer, William S. Blythe, Jr.

CLASS OF '79.—President, Lincoln Wayland; First Vice President, Thomas Leaming; Second Vice President, J. W. Dale; Rec. Secretary, Charles B. Wighton; Cor. Secretary, W. L. Nelin; Treasurer, Thomas Wylie.

CRICKET.—In a match game played on October 4th and 5th, between the classes of '78 and '79, the former (Sophomores) came off victorious, with a score of 192 runs to 90 gained by the Freshmen.

An estimate has been made of the number of persons that the great cathedrals of the world hold, with the following results: St. Peter's, 54,000; Milan, 37,000; St. Paul's, London, 25,000; St. Sophia, Constantinople, 23,000; Notre Dame, Paris, 21,000; Pisa, 13,000; St. Mark's, Venice, 7,000.
To-day we present to our readers the first number of the first volume of The University Magazine, a monthly periodical, to be devoted entirely to the interests of the University of Pennsylvania. We under-graduates have waited long enough for a magazine. We have had no opportunity to publish our views, to express our opinions before the public as we now hope to do. We have a hearty interest in our college life, and therefore we cannot but feel great pleasure in contributing our mite at least toward assisting the outside world to appreciate the thoughts and to understand the advantages and pleasures of our venerable Alma Mater. And so we wouldn't advise any one to pick up this magazine with the idea that he will find in it much deep, solemn, political, financial, or mercantile information. All these would do very well for a paper that was to be glanced at through portly gold-bowed spectacles, and then, half-unfolded, to be stowed away to moulder in the dust of some down-town office.

Such, we hope, is not to be the fate of our magazine. Rather, we aspire to have it of general interest to the college community, both graduates and under-graduates, and to contain varied information on college topics and events. If a Junior Class-day or a society biennial disturb the even tenor of the year, why now we have no reporters to coax and to fey that our doings may be properly appreciated by the newspaper reading community. If the world wonders how the University is getting on, they need not now look only among the special notices of our daily papers for their information,—where the delightful and interesting fact; and yet, wihal, dreadful to the would-be freshman, meets the inquirer's eye, "An Annual Examination for candidates," etc., etc. This will not now be the inquirer's only source of information. We hope to afford a plentiful comment on college topics, and, in addition, to insert such articles on subjects of general interest as shall come to us from time to time from members of the University. And we have no reason to hope that under-graduate pens will not alone fill up the columns of our paper. The Faculty of the University and several members of the Alumni have already promised to contribute articles occasionally, and are all heartily interested in the welfare of our undertaking.

We sincerely trust also that this magazine may serve to further the welfare of our University, not so widely known as it should be, nor so favorably. We propose to exchange with all the principal college magazines, to put ourselves in communication with them, and to assert ourselves, where we undoubtedly belong, as students of one of the first institutions of learning in the land. And yet from this you are by no means to infer that we are publishing this magazine to show what we know. The Professors get enough of that out of us at recitation times. We are publishing it rather to show what we do; so that all our friends and all the University's friends may be enabled to see a little of the ins and outs of college life; and that we ourselves may see them put in various ways, and good-naturedly blame their errors, encourage their healthful and beneficial pleasures, create kind feeling in each student to the others, and make us all still more warmly attached to our college and to its time-honored customs.

If we can succeed in doing this only so well as we shall endeavor hard to merit success, we shall be amply satisfied with the result of our labors. We entertain a firm conviction that this production will not be of that ephemeral character of which so many like attempts partake. It has been started under the auspices of the Philomathean Society—a college literary association which has lived and flourished for the past sixty-three years—and has been placed by it on a firm and reliable financial basis, so that there seems every reasonable prospect that it may succeed, and not ignominiously "depart up the conductor of unnecessary moisture from the upper portion of a habitable structure," (as the professor substituted for "going up the spout.") And so, with such reasons for our publication, and with such expectations for its future as we have mentioned, we leave it in your hands to judge our magazine candidly, impartially, and with all the careful attention which the age and reputation of the University from which it emanates demands.

We are glad to see the progressive nature so deeply characterizing the officials of our University. In no period of her past history has there been such enthusiasm, such desire for amelioration as at the present time. This is not, however, confined merely to our University itself, not in her alone is this feature of improvement noticeable, but likewise with respect to outside society we observe a growing of popular interest—a desire of Philadelphians to better and perfect that institution which is to represent her, and, perhaps, our country's, educational advantages in the coming exhibition.

One of the first, and, perhaps, the cause of this recent exhibition of popular excitement has undoubtedly been due to the munificent bequest of the late Mr. Towne to the Scientific Department. This gentleman's enormous and unconditioned donation, together with the immediate change of the name of the Scientific Department to
that of the Towne Scientific School, are facts already fresh in the minds of the community. Of course the change of name has not met with general approbation among the students of that department; who look down with feelings almost of contempt upon the dignified and past-time name of ‘School,’ especially when preceded by such a word as ‘Towne.’ Let us remember, however, that this is a matter of due respect to the memory of him who, though being the cause of this nominal depreciation, has also been the means of elevating the Scientific section of the University to a position equal if not superior to that of any similar institution throughout the land.

But let us look into the University itself. Has this excitement of public interest, this notoriety, so to speak, proven to be of material advantage to her inward condition? The vast increase of the present Freshman class over that of preceding years itself demonstrates our material gain. The chapel exercises every morning are attended by upwards of 240 students, a number exceeding by far the largest assemblage in her past history. Is not all this gain? Do not all these facts indicate that the University of Pennsylvania is ascending ad astra?

Again, our curriculum has been enlarged and improved. Astronomy, after one year's intermission, has returned to her true and only master. Civil Engineering is no longer adjunct with Mechanical, but is now a distinct department, with the active and efficient Professor Louis M. Haupt at its head. Music, that universal science, that emotion of the soul itself, that language where all nations and tongues join in one harmonious tone, is now a distinct chair in the University, filled by one whose reputation and acknowledged ability will, we hope, insure the success of the new enterprise.

But perhaps the foremost improvement which has been wrought within the past few months is the establishment of a post-graduate course of study in the Scientific Department. We quote from a circular recently published in regard to this matter:—

1. The post-graduate courses of study will extend over two years, at the conclusion of which, and upon satisfactory examination and presenting a thesis, students will receive the degree of Master of Science, with special mention of the branch of study pursued.

2. Applicants for this course will be received only at the beginning of the academic year, and if not graduates of the University of Pennsylvania, (Department of Science,) or of other institutions named in the ad eundum list, they must pass an examination for admission thereto.

3. The rules in force for under-graduates in regard to discipline, attendance, and fees will govern the post-graduate students.

4. The courses of study in any of the following named branches will begin September 15th, 1879, in case two or more students desire to pursue such branches, to wit:—I. Chemistry and Metallurgy; II. Geology; III. Civil Engineering; IV. Dynamic Engineering; V. Physics; VI. Architecture. The synopsis of instruction in each of the above branches is appended.

What is our conclusion from all this? Bear in mind, these steps towards advance, these material additions and improvements which our University has undergone are but the enactments of a few months of her history. Would you have us consider years? Would you ask what and how large has been our University's advance within the latter five years of her existence? We refer you to the School of Science with its 130 students. We refer you to that monument to humanity,—the University Hospital. We refer you, above all, to one of Philadelphia's proudest structures—the old University of Pennsylvania, rehoused in all the splendor that modern architectural genius affords, with her hallowed brow hidden beneath the maze of the sky, inviting the youth of Philadelphia, the youth of our country, to partake of her many and unsurpassed advantages. These are her late achievements; these her indications of advance. As her past is, so may her future be,—her foundation, Knowledge, her motto, Progression. Advance is the ruling element of our day; we observe it in individuals, we observe it in nations. Where there is life and mind there action should be also; and we are glad to realize that this spirit does not lie dormant within the bosom of our Alma Mater.

Every student of the University who picked up the morning paper on the 15th ultimo, must have had a feeling come over him which can be better imagined than described. All the papers contained the startling intelligence that our Provost, whom we had seen and recited to the day before, had died suddenly the evening previous. No one after reading the notice with an elaborate obituary attached lost much time in finding his way to the University to bear the particulars, and what was our surprise and delight to hear not only that our Provost was not dead, but was in the enjoyment of perfect health, and would be at his accustomed place in the chapel at ten o'clock.

Sure enough, after the students had assembled in chapel, Dr. Stille appeared as usual. The scene which followed shall never be forgotten. Cheering, shouting, clapping of hands and stamping of feet showed in what estimation we held our Provost.

At the time of going to press, we have no knowledge of how such a story was circulated, or of who started it. We can only say that if it was done by any student or students as a joke, that it was a dead failure, and the perpetrator had better not make himself known. We earnestly trust that no such story will ever be circulated again, and that our Provost may continue to live for many years to come, beloved as he is now by all students and friends of the University.

OUR SOCIETIES.

Looking around us at the opening of the college year, we find our Societies as a rule in a prosperous condition. Phiio moves along as usual. Several valuable members have left college, however, and their places are greatly missed at our weekly meetings. The business part of the meetings has of late been quite interesting, and the magazine, we venture to predict, will give impetus to what some are pleased to call "Sleepy Philo."

The Scientific Society, founded in 1872, is rapidly making a name for itself, and has lately been presented with some valuable gifts to its museum by Mr. H. A. Kelley of '77. There is much need now, and has been for some time past, of a Society to supply the want which this Scientific Society proposes doing. Students of the Towne School are striving by this means to put what knowledge
they have obtained into practical use. They have been wise, however, in not restricting membership to the School, for there are many students in the University connected with the Department of Arts who desire to acquaint themselves with some of the wonderful truths of science which this nineteenth century has revealed; to these the Scientific Society offers rare attractions.

The Secret Societies have received numerous accessions to their numbers, and are in a better condition to-day than in many previous years. Societies of all kinds are very important adjuncts to college training, but we have reason to fear that this is frequently lost sight of. Probably half of the students are not members of any Society, and among this large proportion we find material which would not only greatly benefit the societies which now exist, but would serve as a valuable nucleus for a few new societies. The college has now in its Department of Arts and Towne Scientific School some three hundred students, every one of whom should identify himself with a college society, be it secret or otherwise. Until this takes place, our University is deficient in a very important particular.

COLLEGE ATHLETICS.

Now-a-days college athletics have attained too much the position of an institution, to need any apology for treating the subject. Once the visible sum of this phase of college life was the annual aquatic contest between Yale and Harvard. But now how changed is this aspect. The watery arena is broadened, the contestants are six-fold greater in number. Then, too, land sports have been added, and have reached a place in the interest of spectators but little inferior to the grand regatta which renders Saratoga a college town for a month each summer.

The true sort of college athletes have been brought to the front in the last contest. The Cornell men have to their credit the testimony of their president that they are all good students. Herefore one of the greatest arguments against college athletics lay in the fact that the ordinary run of college athletes gave their whole time and attention to this branch of their self-cultivation to the neglect of the mental. Of the two extremes, probably the Tom Browns would get along better in this practical world than the representatives of college literary honors merely, but we can congratulate ourselves upon having at last a type of the true "happy medium."

But there is one other lesson we may learn from this summer's inter-collegiate contests. This is the fact that want of precedent is no reason for want of precedence. Probably had any far-seeing prophet hinted at the result of those eventful races, he would have met with scornful disdain on the curling lips of the too-confident men of Yale. Here was a crew formed by a captain who was acknowledged to be a connoisseur in college sporting matters, trained upon a system deemed the most refinedly scientific, backed by all the resources of one of the oldest college institutions in the country, sure of winning, already hearing the gladdening shouts of victory from the throats of exulting friends,—and all this only to come in sixth—to take a mediocre position where she expected (to all appearing rightly) first place.

The sweeping victories of Cornell were earned, well earned. With them there was no crowding the toughening labor of months into a few weeks. They worked hard and assiduously, determined that defeat should not be caused by lack of persistent zeal on their part. The great tendency now-a-days is to crowd. We are a fast people, and proud of the name. But there are some things that require time, despite all the requirements of art, and tough muscles and sinews are among these things.

But what has all this to do with us here at the University of Pennsylvania? I answer, Much. If we are to have a crew in the inter-collegiate regatta next year, (and I sincerely trust we may), we must begin work now. We can't afford to wait till January or February to begin training. We must get the men of the requisite stamina and put them to work. It is work, hard work; there is no use of glossing over the fact to draw in some indolent chap with broad shoulders. What the University needs is men who will work for her. It can be done without their standing in college. If it could not, we could barely expect any countenance from the college authorities. After the fizzle of last year, we can scarcely look for any great manifestation of interest until the authorized friends of the University see that we are in real earnest. When they see that we have the pluck to start, relying upon ourselves they will be glad to help us. I believe this, and I think it will commend itself as reasonable to any one who heard the expressions of interest expressed last year before there was a man in the gymnasium. Our failure to realize the expectations held out should be an incentive to greater activity now, not a weight to drag us back into sluggish carelessness. Indeed, the college has been set an example by Mr. Geyelin, of the Junior Class. This gentleman, even after the project for the University crew was abandoned, went to Saratoga and entered for the foot-race, not to be deterred by the extraordinary record of a man from Cornell, which record thinned woefully the contestants from other colleges. Here we have just exactly the spirit which ought to actuate us. Never mind the prestige of opponents. If you defeat them, their prestige adds glory to your victor's crown; if you are defeated, it hardly increases your sense of defeat. Defeat in itself has no disgrace; the disgrace lies in being satisfied with your mediocrity, and in not striving constantly for superiority. Let us show our friends that we had rather be honorably beaten than not strive, and then they will help us on to reach the goal of distinction.

Now as the germ of this side of college career, we have among us our Athletic Association. All that this society has done for us in the short space of its existence we who have become accustomed to it can hardly appreciate. It would require the contrasting of her Ninth street days with the enlivening scenes of daily occurrence on her West Philadelphia campus. It is the duty of every college member to do all his in power to further the extent and usefulness of this association. There is no reason why each under-graduate should not be a member. But we want a greater degree of interest than this. We want the interest manifested by active participation in the semi-annual contests. Don't hold back from inability. You don't know what you can do until you try. Let us all go in for a full representation at the the coming fall contest, and thus testify to the reality of our interest in our University by our interest in her Athletic Association.

—The new "Encyclopaedia Britannica" devotes twenty pages to "apes," and only two to "angels."
THE COMING STUDENT.

Education in its various forms and component parts has become of so great value that no one is willing to forego the benefits to be derived therefrom. That education is as necessary to our class of persons as to another, we will not endeavor to discuss, for we think it very probable that those who consider the subject carefully for a moment will discover the importance of educating every human being. The subject of education is extensive and capable of presentation in a variety of aspects, this diversity tending to make the question more inviting. But refraining from an examination of this question which advancing civilization renders more and more intricate, it shall be our province to forecast the destiny of the coming student, to divine from present indications what in the future will be his character and course of study. Before depicting this, however, let us indulge in a slight digression from the main subject under consideration, and make a cursory review of what has been a student's course of study, and thus be better prepared to prophesy. In old Chaucerian days, (if I may be permitted the term,) it was the prevalent opinion that if a student knew a "little Latin and less Greek" he had attained the "iune qua non" of an education, and was considered quite a genius and a learned man.

The curriculum of a college two or three centuries ago consisted chiefly of Latin, Greek, and Mathematics. The graduate of one of those colleges had no conception of the utility of the sciences beyond perhaps a little smattering of philosophy and medicine. Now the defects of such an education are numerous and apparent. Men were versed in ancient lore, but ignorant of the world around them. Their literature, written principally in Latin is now very little read, and being so wanting in scientific data, there is little or no motive for its translation into modern languages. Another objection to this species of education is that it has produced so few great literary men. True there were some men of note, but compared to the number of authors and writers of the present age, who have justly earned fame, they are greatly in the minority. There was Chaucer, "the father of English poetry," Spencer, that "sweetest of bards," Shakespeare, the greatest of dramatists; Wickliff, the "Morning Star of the Reformation;" Hooker, the illustrious author of "Ecclesiastical Polity," Moore, the celebrated wit of the time of Henry the Eighth; Sidney, the most courteous and learned man of his time; Raleigh, one of the most remarkable men England has ever produced, and whose name will ever be remembered in America; and Bacon, the father of "Inductive Philosophy," but taking the productions of these men away from English literature, and up to the time of the seventeenth century few of a celebrated character remain. Now, we ask, is this style of education, which produces so little talent and so few geniuses, the kind that the present needs and the future will demand? The importance of an education to every class and condition of man has been conceded, and the laborer as well as the lawyer strives with the greatest eagerness to secure its advantages. Is this the education that will best promote the interests of all classes of persons? We think not. The present century is a progressive one. It is not satisfied to remain where the preceding centuries have left it. Having its own opinions and its own ideas, it works a revolution in regard to education, and demands that less time be spent in reading the classics, and more time be given to the study of the natural sciences. Thoughtful men are changing their opinions as regards the paramount importance of the study of the dead languages, and are daily acknowledging the necessity of a scientific acquaintance with their own bodies,—physiology and hygiene. The attention of men has been turned to the world on which we live. They have been investigating its mysteries and studying its geological structure. They have theorized on its atmospheric currents and their effects, and have finally concluded that the "coming student" should be well versed in Geology, Philosophy, Astronomy, and Botany.

This revolution is coming, and ere long the student, instead of floundering about in that unknown sea of Greek and Latin verbs, will in tranquillity and peace trace the circulation of the blood through the human body, and dissect and describe with unremitting interest the finny inhabitants of our lakes and rivers. Such, we think, will be the future education of students, and surely it is needed. The ignorance some men display in the natural sciences is surprising,—men who stand at the head of their profession in regard to learning. There are innumerable cases which might be cited to illustrate and prove this fact, but we have only time to glance at a few. Leyden, Nicoll, and Murray, all distinguished as linguists, died from a deficiency in a piece of knowledge which any well cultivated mind might acquire in a day. True, they were celebrated as being well versed in the languages, but the ignorance of one of the first principles of physiology brought their careers of usefulness to an untimely end, and themselves to a premature death. I am supposed to be addressing an educated and an intelligent reader, yet I will venture the assertion that you cannot distinguish between a beast and a reptile. You will say that a beast is an animal like the cow or horse, and the snake and the lizard are reptiles, but you can go no further. You cannot define the difference between the scientific class name Mammalia and the unscientific Beasts. Now in this progressive period will such ignorance long be overlooked? Will not the coming literary men have to be better informed as to these subjects? From the multiplication and increasing importance of the natural sciences, we think the time is fast approaching when men will be forced to understand the studies of physiology, natural history, and many others, if they wish to lay any claims to scholarship. We think the importance of the natural sciences is becoming known, and a demand will be made for more enlightenment on these subjects. We heartily concur with the opinion of Mr. Huxley, who says, "Leave out the physiological studies from your curriculum, and you launch the student into the world undisciplined in that science whose subject matter would best develop his powers of observation; ignorant of facts of the deepest importance for his own and others welfare; blind to the richest sources of beauty in God's creation; and unprovided with that belief in a living law and an order manifesting itself in and through endless change and variety, which might serve to check and moderate that phase of despair through which, if he take an earnest interest in social problems, he must assuredly sooner or later pass." Taking it for granted that public opinion will ultimately determine the curriculum of our schools, we are forced to the conclusion that the coming student will be more a student of nature than of the dead languages. It is evident that
the tendency of the schools is to give to the Physiological Studies the first place in order and importance. The age is practical, and men do not care to spend their time in learning things that they cannot utilize. The “Coming Student,” then, is not the man who will crowd his brain with Greek and Latin verbs; who will overload his memory and tax his mind with some abstract mathematical problem just for the glory of saying, “Eureka” with Archimedes; who will wander about in regions of darkness, wasting his energies and destroying his faculties in trying to prove a question which in the end amounts to nothing. But he is the man who will be content to have but a limited knowledge of the languages, and who will penetrate the hidden sources of learning and beauty contained in nature, and will publish to all the world the vast and varied information contained in the Physical Sciences.

ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

President, H. W. Andrews, ’76; Vice President, C. P. Blight, ’76; Secretary, H. L. Geyelin, ’77; Corresponding Secretary, H. H. Houston, ’78; Treasurer, G. S. Philler, ’77.


The Athletic Association held its semi-annual meeting on the grounds of the North Pennsylvania B. B. C., at Oak lane Station, N. P. R. R., on Saturday, October 30th, 1875, to witness the contest for the championship of the College and the prizes offered by the Association.

A large number of spectators, mostly the students and their friends, having assembled, the events began at 11 o’clock A.M., resulting as follows:

First—100 yards dash was won by H. L. Geyelin, ’77, in the third heat, in 10 3/4 seconds. Being won at the last contest by S. T. Kerr, ’75; time, 11 1/4 seconds.

Second—Standing jump was won by H. L. Willoughby, distance, 9 feet 6 inches. Won at last contest by Mr. Willoughby, distance, 9 feet 4 inches.

Third—Throwing hammer (weight 12 1/2 lbs.), Mr. Willoughby was again victor, throwing it 77 feet 8 3/4 inches; having thrown at last contest a distance of 74 feet.

Fourth—Three-mile walk was won by E. Law, ’77; time, 27 minutes 33 seconds.

The remaining contests were postponed until Saturday, November 6th, on account of the heavy rain which set in about 12:30 P.M.

The assembled multitude returned home very much pleased with the results so far obtained, but disappointed at not being able to witness the completion of the programme.

BASE BALL AND CRICKET.

October 2d, Cricket, ’78 vs. ’79. Score, 192 to 90, favor of ’78, on Merion Cricket Grounds.

October 4th, Base Ball, Classical and Scientific vs. Medical. Score, 16 to 7, in favor of the former, on University Grounds.

October 13th, Base Ball, at Swarthmore College, ’78 vs. ’79. Score, 17 to 15, in favor of Swarthmore.

COLLEGE MUSIC.

The University Glee Club held its first meeting of this year on Thursday Evening, October 7th. The members were distributed as follows:—First Tenors, L. W. Burton, C. J. Junkin, C. A. Currie; Second Tenors, R. P. Robbins, John Neill, Jr., H. W. Sellers; First Basses, J. Bond, Thomas Robins, E. D. McCollin; Second Basses, W. P. Breed, A. H. Harris, Wm. Russell.

Mr Thomas R. Neilson was unanimously re-elected leader. The Club proposes to give us two social concerts during the winter, and it is to be hoped will succeed in their undertaking. The college has long needed a musical society, established on a firm basis, to give, not merely college songs, but good, standard four-part music. The Club, therefore, earnestly ask the interest and coöperation of the members of the faculty and of the University in their undertaking.

The two most ancient manuscripts of the Bible known are the Codex Sinaiticus of the Imperial Library at St. Petersburg, and the Codex Vaticanus of the Vatican Library at Rome, both of which are believed to have been written about the middle of the 4th century A.D. The Sinaiticus, so called because it was obtained (in 1859) from the Convent of St. Catherine, on Mount Sinai, is supposed by Tischendorf, its discoverer, to be one of the fifty copies of the Scripture which the Emperor Constantine directed to be made for Byzantium, in the year 331, under the direction of Eusebius, of Cesarea. It consists of 345 1-2 leaves of very fine vellum, made from either the skins of antelopes or of asses, each leaf being 14 3/4 inches high by 13 3/4 inches wide. The early history of the Vatican manuscript is not known, but it appears in the first catalogue of the Vatican Library, in 1745. It is a quarto volume, containing 106 leaves of fine, thin vellum, each 19 1/2 inches high and 19 broad. Both manuscripts are written in Greek uncial, or capital letters, are without spaces between the words, and have no marks of punctuation.