

previously unknown, including the Gaspé Peninsula; the coasts of the Labrador Peninsula, including its Atlantic, Hudson Strait and Hudson and James Bay sides; most of the southern coast of the Island of Baffinland, some of the large islands of the northern end of Hudson Bay, nearly the whole coast of Hudson Bay, the great rivers flowing into James Bay, and many of the great lakes. He has written 200 reports on various scientific subjects, and has greatly extended our knowledge of vast areas of the western continent.

The Victoria research medal has been awarded to Professor W. M. Ramsay, D.C.L., LL.D. Professor Ramsay has been working at ancient geography for nearly 30 years, and is the acknowledged leader of all Europe in that branch of study. His work in Asia Minor has revolutionized the methods upon which such study is based, and has originated a whole school of students in this country and in France and Germany. What he has done for history can hardly be exaggerated. Till his advent it was impossible to understand either the campaigns which ended in the Roman occupation or those which marked stages in the long struggle of Christianity and Islam. Professor Ramsay's surveys and notes have been of invaluable service to the cartographers of Asia Minor.

The Murchison award has been given to Major H. R. Davis for his explorations in the Shan States, Kachin Hills, Yun-nan, Siam and Sechuan.

The Gill memorial has been awarded to Major A. St. Hill Gibbons for the important exploring and survey work which he has done in Barotseland on his two expeditions in 1895-96 and in 1898-1900.

The Cuthbert Peek fund has been awarded to Major H. H. Austin, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E., for his exploration in the Lake Rudolf region, the Sobat region, and his hazardous expedition from Omdurman to Mombasa *viâ* Lake Rudolf in 1900 and 1901.

The Back bequest goes to Major R. G. T. Bright, C.M.G., for his eight and one half years' exploring work in the Sudan, Uganda and east Africa. The Sobat, Akobo and Ru-

dolf regions were explored by him under Major Austin in 1899 and 1901. In 1902-4 he worked under Colonel Delmé Radcliffe on the Anglo-German boundary commission west of Victoria Nyanza. In 1904-6 he worked under Colonel Smith on the Anglo-German boundary commission east of the Lake to Kilimanjaro.

THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

March 24, 1906.—Mr. Henry, of Connecticut, from the Committee on Agriculture, to which was referred the bill of the House (House Resolution 7,019) for the protection of animals, birds, and fish in the forest reserves, and for other purposes, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2,494); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

March 26, 1906.—The bill authorizing Professor Simon Newcomb to accept a decoration conferred upon him by the Emperor of Germany, passed the House.

A bill for a public building for the United States Geological Survey at Washington, was introduced by Mr. Sherman and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

March 27, 1906.—Mr. Capron, from the Committee on the Territories, to which was referred the bill of the House (House Resolution 13,543) for the protection and regulation of the fisheries of Alaska, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2,657); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

March 29, 1906.—Mr. Lacey, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 15,335) for the protection of game animals, birds, and fishes in the Olympic Forest Reserves of the United States, in the State of Washington, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2,744); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

United States Senate: March 28, 1906.—Mr. Fulton, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (S. 4,487) granting to the State of Oregon certain

lands to be used by it for the purpose of maintaining and operating thereon a fish hatchery, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY.

THE Ohio State University has just emerged from a somewhat strenuous struggle to have the legislature of Ohio declare a policy for higher education. The necessity for such a declaration arose from the fact that there are three other educational institutions in Ohio that receive part of their income from the state. One of these is an institution for colored people and is not an important factor. The other two are venerable institutions, founded on government land grants, prior to the organization of Ohio as a state. These did not receive state aid until recently, but having once begun to receive it, became increasingly ambitious in their plans, until it became necessary for the state to decide whether it should distribute its funds among three institutions, in which event none of them could ever reach a really high position among the colleges of the land, or concentrate it upon one, which should be made a university, in fact as well as in name.

The latter course was finally adopted in a specific declaration of principle, so unequivocal that it will probably prevent the reopening of the question hereafter. It provides for one state university with an unlimited future; the two other schools are maintained as colleges of liberal arts, with moderate incomes which are not to be hereafter increased, but they are prohibited from going into the field of technical or professional instruction. The normal schools which are attached to each college are maintained, with provision that the normal work may be increased as need arises.

In addition to this declaration of policy, the legislature made more liberal appropriations to the university than ever before. For the two-year period, 1906-08, the appropriations stand as given in the table. This is an increase over the preceding two years of 18 per cent.

The university also suffered from the opposition of the private sectarian colleges for

many years, but this has gradually become less vigorous and practically ceased two years ago. In the present struggle, the sectarian colleges were either inactive or supporting the state university.

The happy settlement of these two controversies leaves the future path of the institution free from serious obstacles, and it may now be expected to make rapid progress.

A levy of .16 mill on all taxable property of the state.....	\$ 692,000.00
Part of a building for electrical and mechanical engineering	75,000.00
A woman's dormitory.....	60,000.00
Buildings and equipment for the College of Agriculture.....	90,000.00
90 acres of land for the College of Agriculture	45,000.00
Equipment for chemistry, physics, School of Mines, Civil Engineering and Architecture	54,500.00
Total appropriation	\$1,016,500.00
To which should be added the other revenues of the university.....	242,000.00
Grand total	\$1,258,500.00

THE INSTALLATION OF PRESIDENT HOUSTON.

THE public exercises attendant upon the inauguration of Dr. David Franklin Houston as president of the University of Texas will take place at the Main University, Austin, on April 18-19, 1906. Advantage has been taken of this occasion to hold three meetings for the consideration of educational questions: (1) A meeting of the affiliated schools superintendents and principals for the discussion of advanced entrance requirements, the high school curriculum, character training and similar questions. (2) A meeting of county school superintendents for the discussion of matters appertaining to rural schools. (3) A meeting of representatives of Texas colleges for an interchange of views regarding advanced entrance requirements, transfers and credits, the quality and amount of work to be required of students, and effective moral agents in colleges and universities. Formal installation exercises will be held on the morn-