

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-