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The Regents' Report.

The fourteenth biennial report of the regents of our University develop some interesting facts. In 1898 the total number of students registered was 1,915. 872 of these are women. The graduate school has 312 enrolled against 169 students for the preceding biennium.

There are scholars present from seventy-five counties out of a possible ninety and more. The average age of students is given as 22.4 years.

1,915 students, it would appear, have registered for work at the University. There has been a good registration in the school of Mechanic Arts and for this we are very thankful. Every man who does work in this University will be benefitted thereby. No preparatory students are included in the numbers given. A glance at the records of that school showing the numbers that have completed work there leaves no room to doubt that the Two Thousand Mark will soon be reached in this University—2,000 students doing honest work here.

Eight hundred and seventy-two of our students are women, over 45 per cent. Nebraska University is recognized as one of the great co-educational institutions of the United States. In the east, the efforts to put women on the same footing with men educationally have met with a very decided resistance. The deep-rooted conservatism, prevalent in the older institutions there has made progress along the line in colleges almost impossible. It is only in the west which men and women alike have been instrumental in building up, that the truest sort of equality exists between the sexes. What other western college of standing can boast of a greater percentage of women students?

What have we done for these women who are doing half the work of making this University? Well, one thing that the regents did was to create the office "Dean of Women." The position is an honorable one and ably filled by Mrs. Emma Parkes Wilson. It is proper and creditable that the report on this office occupied so prominent a place in the report of the regents. A new school of "Domestic Science" has been added to our college system. This goes hand in hand with the School of Mechanic Arts. But is this all that the University authorities intend to do for our women? Are they going to invite the people of this state to send their daughters to school and then refuse to employ women instructors to meet them? Do they intend to encourage the real co-educational spirit here as the people of this state have a right to expect? or do

they propose to call this a co-education institution and offer to women inferior positions on our faculty, or pay for their work in the class-room the meagre salary of a shop clerk.

The report shows that the average age of students is 22.4 years, and that there are more students of 20 years than there are of any other age. Two years ago there were more students of 19 than any other age. No doubt the quality of work done and the present standard of requirement accounts for this. And it is well.

The University of Ohio.

A report of the Board of Trustees of the Ohio University has lately been received and shows a flourishing state of affairs in that institution. The number of students in the University is not so great as in ours, there being but 1,052 to our 1,915. Still the gain has been large, 16 per cent over the preceding year, and 25 per cent in two years. Chancellor Canfield says:

"The changes in the faculty have been few and not such as to seriously cripple the work of the University." In judging of the merits of persons for filling vacancies and in appointing to new chairs, worth and character is a consideration prior to scholarship. The defense is the words of Arnold, "I prefer activity of mind and interest in his work to high scholarship; for one may be acquired far more easily than the other.

"The men and the *women*—and of the latter there ought to be more than we at present number—brought into our faculty, ought to be measured by these standards."

Chancellor Canfield further says:

"It is noteworthy that the theory of co-education has been so generally accepted as settled and practically beyond dispute that the index of current literature for ten years contains not more than a dozen references to this question; and an examination of these shows but three or four articles of special length or value. No educator of high standing, well read in psychology or pedagogy longer questions the fundamental propositions that women desire, deserve, appreciate and are strengthened by higher education; that it is unquestionably to the advantage of the whole race, and to their half of it that women have the best education obtainable; that there is less nervous strain upon women under co-education, and therefore better health and wiser and more natural physical conditions; that the great mass of those who have been co-educated believe in co-education and prefer it for their own children; that as men and women are intended for mutual service, the best and most natural training is that in which they