

saw that the College Student was left at the very threshold of his ripening powers ; that he had not reached the point where, in any province of learning, he was thoroughly capable of guiding others ; and that the man who was to be an intellectual leader needed a further preparation just as truly as the one who entered the professional school. Recognizing this he conceived the idea of a University which should devote itself primarily to the graduate work. He called to his assistance professors who had been leaders in scientific investigation. The idea of a fellowship or graduate scholarship whose workings had been so successful at some other institutions was here adopted on a large scale—twenty fellowships being established outright. By this means Johns Hopkins University opened with a faculty of strong men, and with a corps of graduate students, having twenty picked fellows as a central force, and with only *one* dozen undergraduates within her walls ! This was probably the most significant step ever taken ; the cause of education in this country. Here was established the first graduate school separately organized and equipped. Though there is now an important undergraduate department, yet when one speaks of Johns Hopkins to-day, he thinks mainly of a University of graduate students and professors.

Under the influence and competition of John Hopkins, other Universities have been compelled to give attention to the development of graduate schools of their own. The value of the graduate student and the graduate department is coming to be generally recognized. Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Cornell, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Stanford, all have these schools, of greater or less size and importance. In the year just past, Johns Hopkins had 267 students in full work in the graduate school proper, and 31 more in attendance upon single courses. Harvard had 189, besides 34 graduates of other institutions who were made to content themselves with passing first into her senior or junior class. Cornell had 133, besides 31 who passed into her senior or junior class. Yale had 76. Pennsylvania had 74 on her list, including a number of special students and some who were not college graduates. Michigan had 50, without including 37 who were non-resident students. Columbia had 50. Minnesota had 44. Wisconsin had 22 in residence and 40 "in absentia." Stanford had 37. The University of Chicago has now enrolled 160 in this department, and this is her opening year. Doubtless this is the largest number that has yet come to any University in a single year, and is only one of the many wonders in connection with the mushroom growth of that great institution.

What is the field of supply for schools of this character ? The largest colleges in the country draw their students from a wider area than the smaller ones, yet even these find the greater portion of their students in their own and the neighbouring States or