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Of the important events of the educational world in the year 1901-02 may be noted --

1.—The recognition of the importance of research work. The conspictuous illustration of this recognition is to be found in the establishment of the Carnegie Institution by Mr. Carnegie, with an endowment of \$10,000,000 and a constitution so flexible as to admit of an almost indefinite degree of adaptation to unforeseen conditions. A number of fellowships have been established for a similar purpose in other Universities, among them the new Harrison Research Fellowship in Assyriology at the University of Pennsylvania, which was established February 1, 1902, the terms of tenure being in general analogous to the five Senior Fellowships which were established in June, 1896. In nearly all Universities the same tendency is marked by the increased prominence given to the results of research conducted by members of the teaching staff and fellows.

2.--In the second place, perhaps, should be put a group of events illustrating the fact that our American professional schools are rapidly developing into University faculties in the German sense of that word. The first important step was taken by the establishment of the Medical School of Johns Hopkins University, some years ago, requiring an academic degree for admission. The same requirement was partially enforced at the Harvard Medical School at the opening of the year 1901-02. In the course of the same year the University of California announced that at the beginning of the year 1905-06 applicants for admission to the Medical School will be required to show that they

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have spent two years in the undergraduate courses of some approved college.

A step towards the same end is the amalgamation of the last year or two years of the college course with the first year or two years of the Medical School.

This step had already been taken by Columbia, Cornell, Harvard and Pennsylvania, and has been taken in the course of the year 1901-02 by Yale. Harvard's acquisition of gifts approximating \$5,000,000 for her Medical School should probably be regarded as an event of the same group, inasmuch as the entering class of the year 1901-02,—the first year in which the new regulation went into effect,—numbered but 87, the second year class numbers 181, the third year, 113, and the fourth year, 115. The necessity of large gifts in view of so considerable a reduction in numbers is evident.

The erection of new buildings for the Medical School, reported by Pennsylvania, Columbian, Michigan and Johns Hopkins, is undoubtedly a mark again of the same tendency: new buildings being required to afford facilities for improved methods of laboratory instruction, and to give opportunities for research work.

The year 1901-02 has also witnessed an enormous outpouring of wealth into educational channels. It is evident to anyone who has followed the news of the day that the sums of money which are annually being devoted to education in the United States are increasing very rapidly. Gifts of between \$100,000 and \$500,000 are reported frequently; gifts of under \$100,000 are reported more often; while the innumerable smaller contributions, as a rule, no mention is made. Furthermore, many States of the Union have made ample financial provision for the Universities which bear their names, and have so connected it with the

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with the increase of population and wealth. But inasmuch as the greater part of these funds will be devoted to enlarging the facilities of the Institutions which have received them along lines already well recognized, in the erection of buildings and the creation of new departments and professorships analogous to those existing elsewhere, endowment of scholarships, fellowships, &c., I have not thought it necessary to refer to them as illustrations in and of themselves alone of educational progress.

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