AN appeal on behalf of the University of Manchester for greatly increased funds was launched in the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 10th of March, at a meeting presided over by the Lord Mayor (Alderman Joseph Toole), and supported by the Chancellor of the University (the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres), the Earl of Derby (Chancellor of the University of Liverpool), the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Manchester (Dr. J. S. B. Stopford), the Chairman of the Council (Sir Christopher T. Needham), the Treasurer (Sir E. D. Simon), the Deputy Treasurer (Mr. Robert McDougall), the Joint Honorary Treasurers of the Appeal Fund (Sir Thomas Higham and Mr. Colin M. Skinner), and the Bishop of Manchester (Dr. Guy Warman). It was attended by many distinguished citizens, by civic heads representative of a wide area, including some forty mayors, many former and present members of the staff of the University, and a host of friends of the University from far and near.

The appeal for £300,000 for capital expenditure, and £10,000 in annual subscriptions, which the Council of the University is making, has for its object not only the maintenance of the work that the University is doing, but the development of that which it ought to do.

This appeal marks an important epoch in the history of our University, which is justly regarded as pre-eminent among English provincial universities, and it will not be out of place briefly to review the early and successive stages of its eventful history.
In the days when the Manchester Guardian was published only twice a week, there appeared in the issue of Saturday, the 8th February, 1851, a modest advertisement headed "Owens College," in which it was announced that an institution of that name would open at an early date, having for its object "providing or aiding the means of instructing and improving young persons of the male sex, and being of an age not less than fourteen years, in such branches of learning and science as are now, and may be hereafter, usually taught in the English universities, subject to the conditions that no religious tests should be demanded and that no religious instruction should be given which was reasonably offensive to the conscience of any student".

Such had been the wording of the will of John Owens, by which he bequeathed a sum of over £96,000 for the foundation of a college.

John Owens had died five years earlier, leaving behind him the memory of an upright merchant, liberal in nature but reserved in manner. His religious opinions had been founded on a broad basis, and he had regarded compulsory subscription to any prescribed creed with stern disfavour, having been particularly opposed to the religious tests enforced at the older universities.

When his friend, George Faulkner, who had refused to become his heir, encouraged him to leave his wealth for the advancement of learning in his native town, his foremost thought was a college in which perfect liberty of religious opinions should be enjoyed by both teachers and students.

The generous execution of these stipulations by George Faulkner, who appointed as his co-trustees men of strict integrity and of varied views, gave the institution a good start.

The five years following the death of John Owen were spent by his trustees in collecting information from men of experience in all parts of England and Scotland, to enable them to fulfil their trust worthily and well.

With the possible exception of University College, London, there was not a single college in England, at that time, which could have served them as a model, and every plan they made could only be regarded in the nature of an experiment.
Against almost insuperable difficulties their dogged perseverance at length prevailed, and five weeks after the preliminary announcement in the *Manchester Guardian* there was published in the same paper an account of the formal opening of the Owens College, at a public meeting in the Town Hall, on 12 March, 1851.

This day marked a most important event in the history of higher education in England. Owens College was the pioneer, and the model of twelve other university colleges since established in centres of industry and commerce, where they serve to leaven their surroundings with scholarly influence, and, in turn, derive material support from them.

It was on the day following the opening ceremony that the first session began in Quay Street, in a house which had been the residence of Richard Cobden, and was later bought by George Faulkner and presented to the College. Though the staff was small at the outset, consisting of only five professors and two teachers, the former were leading men in the subjects they taught, and most of them had charge of several branches of learning. Principal A. J. Scott was Professor of Philosophy and of English Language and Literature; Dr. Greenwood lectured both in Classics and in Ancient and Modern History; and Professor W. C. Williamson was in charge of the teaching of Zoology, Botany, and Geology.

The inaugural lecture was delivered by Professor Greenwood, in the absence of Principal Scott, who was ill at the time. The subject of the lecture was "On the languages and literatures of Greece and Rome," in which the lecturer dealt with the ideals of academic life, and concluded with the words:

> Those who aim at the true end of education—the discipline of the mind and the strengthening of its faculties for after use in the noblest way—they, too, will gain their end, for the very effort, if honestly made, implies success.

Professor Sandeman, who gave the second lecture, spoke of the mental discipline of mathematics, and of their inestimable value in generating habits of accuracy and thoroughness in reasoning. In this way, two broad divisions of learning, Arts and Science, were inaugurated.
During the first session twenty-six students were enrolled, but this promise was not realised, for there was a decline in numbers and a falling off in interest. In 1858 one local paper definitely branded the College as "a mortifying failure".

In those early days many difficulties had to be faced, students were few and ill-prepared, the resources were inadequate, and the building was located in a squalid noisy slum. Yet, in the darkest days ever experienced by the College, those of 1857-1858, there were men who never despaired; they saw great possibilities in the future, and were ready to render personal service in the cause which they had at heart: to give to the College its place as an educating and elevating agency.

When, in the early 'sixties, the tide turned, these men had their reward, and in the twenty succeeding years Owens College established its reputation by the prominent position taken by its teachers in the realm of learning and research, and by the success of its students.

John Owens had desired that the money left should be devoted to securing efficiency in teaching rather than sufficiency of accommodation. He laid more stress on the intellectual than the architectural feature of his college, realising that the latter would always take care of itself.

Meanwhile, the old building in Quay Street, which already had been enlarged by the erection of a chemical laboratory in which Dr. Edward Frankland, and later Sir Henry Roscoe, worked and taught, was proving less and less adequate for the growing College, and a public meeting was held to promote an extension scheme.

After much discussion the major part of the present site in Oxford Road was fixed upon. The authorities were without funds to erect the necessary building, but the energy of the committee upon whom was laid the burden of raising money, resulted in the acquisition of £80,000, and it was decided to embark upon the new scheme at once.

At the time, this site seemed to be sufficient for any future needs of Owens College, but it has long since ceased to be adequate, and further land has had to be acquired in adjoining streets for additional buildings.
Mr. Alfred Waterhouse drew plans for the new buildings, and in the three years during which the work of construction was in progress, events of the utmost importance took place. Two Acts of Parliament of 1870 and 1871 modified the constitution of the College, and defined its government, and in 1872 a Royal Charter was granted. Among the changes of the original plan, sex restrictions were set aside, and the age of entrance was raised from fourteen to sixteen years. The supreme control of the College was vested in the Court of Governors, and the general and financial administration was entrusted to the Council, as its Executive Committee. The Senate, to be composed of the Principal and Professors, managed the educational affairs of the College. The offices of President, Treasurer, and Principal were also provided for, and the associates became an organised body, with certain well-defined privileges and obligations.

Henceforth, the College, for the first time, felt the solid rock of a legal constitution beneath its feet, and was enabled, not merely to progress on the old lines but to carry out the wishes of John Owens in a more practical and methodical way than had been possible heretofore.

Early in 1872, the year in which the College attained its majority, the Manchester Royal School of Medicine was incorporated, and became the Medical Department of Owens College. It had been the first school of medicine outside London, both in time and in efficiency, and after incorporation pursued its way with increasing prestige and power, and as regards laboratories and general equipment, is one of the finest in the kingdom.

In the same year the nucleus of the Manchester Museum was acquired. The collections of the Manchester Natural History Society were transferred to the College, and sixteen years later were provided with a home in what is now known as the "Manchester Museum".

In 1873 the new buildings were opened by the late Duke of Devonshire, the first President, who said that with however much satisfaction the new buildings might be contemplated, they only opened the way to still further progress and development. And, as we look back, we realise that such has been the
case. Owens College has ever used its achievements as stepping stones, not as resting-places.

After the inspiring speech of the Duke, Principal Greenwood, in his lecture, held up lofty and inspiring ideals to the students, and spoke with deep solemnity of the "end of learning," concluding with a direct and memorable plea for the true honour due to John Owens. The address was the noble expression of a mind whose influence on the College has been beneficial and lasting.

Mr. Thomas Ashton, to whose untiring zeal it was largely owing that the new buildings were erected, formally handed them over to the College authorities, and prophesied that before thirty years had elapsed there would be within the walls of Owens College from 1500 to 2000 students, a prediction more nearly fulfilled than usually befalls human prophecy. Other speakers included Professor Roscoe, Mr. Alfred Neild, and Bishop Fraser. The Bishop referred to the character ascribed to Manchester as being a place addicted to the pursuit of money, and that the acquisition of wealth had for long been far more rapid than the acquisition of knowledge and culture.

The lofty and serious note struck in many of the addresses on that occasion has proved the true key-note of college life and work, and the ideals expounded then are still inspiring both staff and students to-day.

Under the new conditions it became possible to erect laboratories for the study of the natural sciences, with an equipment hitherto unknown in this country.

This steady growth resulted in a new movement for a Manchester University, and a demand was formulated by a group of professors in 1875, with the support of the Manchester Corporation and local institutions throughout the county.

The formation of the "Victoria University" by Act of Parliament in 1880, with its seat in Manchester, marked a new stage in the growth of Owens College. Yorkshire College, Leeds, became a constituent college of the new university, which was named the "Victoria University, Manchester," after Her Majesty Queen Victoria. The first College was to be the Owens College, with arrangements for the admission of other
colleges, satisfactorily equipped, each of which should have a share in the government of the University proportionate to their magnitude and efficiency. Under this provision the University College, Liverpool, became associated in a Federal University. Though the three colleges worked harmoniously, it was found, in the end, that the disadvantages of the federal system far outweighed the advantages. The freedom from constraint, a matter so important and so characteristic of universities, did not exist. The most important development was that degrees should be conferred upon students prepared by an academic training in the colleges of the University, which should have a share in determining the curricula of study.

The charter also admitted women to the degrees of the new University, and the formation of a college for women was speedily achieved and carried on by means of the staff of Owens College, though it was not actually incorporated with the College until three years later.

It was not long before women were admitted to the same classes as those "young persons of the male sex," for whom the College was founded.

In 1889 Dr. (afterwards Sir) Adolphus Ward was appointed Principal of the College, and in the same year the first Government grant was received, and was followed by grants from various other public bodies. The Manchester Corporation founded some scholarships tenable at Owens, and a few years later the Lancashire County Council granted a sum of money.

In 1890 a Day Training Department for Men was formed, and was so successful that two years later a Department for Women Day Training Students was formed. The success of the Training Department led to the organisation of a special Department of Education, and the foundation of a Chair of Education.

In 1897 Dr. Ward retired from the Principalship of the College, which he had held from 1889 to 1897, and from the Vice-Chancellorship of the Federal Victoria University. No one loved Owens College better, and by the stimulus of his teaching, by his distinction as a historian, and by his administrative ability, he helped to raise the status of the College to such eminence
that the refusal to grant a degree conferring charter became impossible. His promotion to the Mastership of Peterhouse did not lessen his interest in the University he had helped to found, and he had many opportunities of assisting it with wise counsel.

Dr. Ward was succeeded by Mr. (now Sir) Alfred Hopkinson, K.C., M.P., who had occupied the Chair of Law from 1875 to 1890, and did yeoman service in the drafting of the new charter. After the charter was granted he became its first Vice-Chancellor, and in a very real way helped forward the continuous development of the University.

Meanwhile, Mr. Christie, better known as Chancellor Copley Christie, offered to present the College with a new building for its library, which had been begun fifty years earlier by a donation of 1,200 volumes from Mr. James Heywood, and had been increased year by year both by gifts and purchases.

This building, known as the "Christie Library," was opened in 1898 by the late Duke of Devonshire, on the same day that he laid the foundation stone of the new "Whitworth Hall," another of Mr. Christie's magnificent gifts, this time as legatee of Sir Joseph Whitworth.

The Jubilee of Owens College was marked in 1901 by the opening of the Whitworth Hall by the late King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra, who were then the Prince and Princess of Wales. It was a great occasion when representatives of science and literature from many universities and learned societies, assembled to join in the commemoration of what had been achieved by the founder, and those who had done so much to carry out his aims.

A few years earlier (in 1895) the extensive Chemical Laboratories had been enlarged in memory of Carl Schorlemmer (who had held from 1874 to 1892 the first Chair of Organic Chemistry to be established in this country), by the addition of the "Schorlemmer Laboratory for Organic Chemistry". New Physical Laboratories, which were unique in the United Kingdom, were opened in 1900. In 1899 the "John Hopkinson Memorial Wing" was founded, in which is installed the electrochemical laboratory and the dynamo house.

In the early days of Owens College its students were drawn
either from Manchester or its immediate surroundings, but as the reputation of the College became more established students were attracted from greater distances to study in Manchester, and the number of students living in lodgings increased to such an extent as to warrant the establishment of halls of residence. Dalton Hall, Hulme Hall, and Ashburne House for Women were opened to meet the need, and supplied a real deficiency, serving also to improve the conditions of academic life in Manchester.

The Federal University of Manchester lasted from 1880 to 1903, and did useful work in stimulating interest, in raising standards, and in widening curricula, but it could not be a real university. Its professors and lecturers deliberated as examiners, not as teachers. It excited no corporate feeling.

In 1903 a new charter was issued, which continued the Victoria University with a revised constitution, and the title, "The Victoria University of Manchester".

This marked a new epoch, and the life of the reconstituted University has amply justified the claims of its founders, for within a few years it was larger, more progressive in education, and more active in research, than the whole Federal University had been.

The new charter provided for the election of the Chancellor of the University by Convocation (the body of graduates), and it has been singularly fortunate in obtaining for this supreme position persons of rare distinction in public life and in letters. After the death of the first Chancellor, the seventh Duke of Devonshire, who only held this position for one year, Lord Morley of Blackburn, of whom all Lancashire is justly proud as one of her most distinguished sons, was elected to the Chancellorship. He retained it all through the difficult years of the Great War, and until his death in 1923. The University was equally fortunate in obtaining its present Chancellor, the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres. No one is more fitted by his literary gifts, his love of the Arts, and his enthusiasm for the diffusion of culture, to be the head of a great and growing University. Nor does he spare himself to promote its well-being, and is ever ready to preside at its functions and to advocate its claims in the county to which he and the University belong.
The University has been equally fortunate in the succession of scholars who have filled the office of Vice-Chancellor. In 1915 Sir Alfred Hopkinson was succeeded by Sir Henry Miers, who held office until 1926, and left a permanent mark on the University by the establishment of a Department of Crystallography, of which subject he is a recognised authority. Dr. (afterwards Sir) Walter Moberley wisely guided the upward movement of the University for eight years (1926-35), until his appointment to the Chairmanship of the University Grants Committee caused his removal to London. The present holder of the office, Dr. John S. B. Stopford, M.D., F.R.S., who had occupied the Chair of Anatomy since 1919, was appointed in 1935 to succeed Sir Walter. Dr. Stopford is not only a Lancastrian, but it is surely unique that as an old boy of the Manchester Grammar School he entered the University, and has in unbroken succession passed through the various stages of graduation, membership of the assistant staff, appointment to a University Chair, and later to the Vice-Chancellorship, which is the administrative headship of the University.

The new charter also subdivided the University into faculties: Arts, Science, Law, Medicine, and Music. From the first beginnings of the Owens College, the traditional education in the humanities has been strongly upheld, but it was reproached for laying unpractical stress on ancient learning. Its original students were too young and too unprepared to make specialisation of any sort either practical or desirable. Real progress began with the honours schools in arts. At first the enormous development in science overshadowed the growth of arts, but ten years later the two faculties attained substantial equality in numbers, and post-graduate study was systematically pursued by considerable numbers of students.

Under these conditions the accommodation of the Arts Faculty became quite inadequate for its needs, and the buildings for the Faculty of Arts in Lime Grove was opened in 1919. The aim was to provide every department with a home of its own, like the laboratories of natural science, in which the studies of the Faculty would be pursued under favourable conditions. Within a comparatively short time it was found that the Arts
Building was far from adequate for housing the rapidly growing Faculty of Arts, and it became necessary to requisition several houses in Lime Grove to accommodate some of the overflowing departments.

One of the outstanding departments of this Faculty, and indeed of the University, is the "School of History," which has gained a deservedly high position, and has attracted many research students from other universities. This is due in a large measure to Sir Adolphus Ward, and the indefatigable exertions of the late Professor T. F. Tout, who for thirty-five years was the active head of the Department. By his own researches, as well as those of his students, he built up one of the strongest departments of the University, and one of which the University is justly proud.

Other departments in this Faculty which have added lustre to the University are the Department of English Language and Literature, and that of French and Romance Languages and Literatures, each of which has established a great reputation. Professorships or Lectureships in German, Italian, Spanish and Russian have also been set up.

The Department of Classics has made substantial contributions to classical studies, and has grown considerably in recent years.

With the development of these, and such other departments as that of Semitic Languages and Literatures, and Chinese, it causes no surprise to learn that even the new Arts Building was soon found to be totally inadequate to house the Faculty.

The origins of the Faculty of Medicine, to which reference has already been made, go back to the founding of the Manchester Infirmary in 1752. It was not until 1872 that the Manchester School of Medicine was incorporated with Owens College, but the School flourished so much that it was found necessary some ten years later to add largely to the building assigned to it, and in 1909 the opening of the new Infirmary, on a site closely adjacent to the University, enormously improved the hospital facilities available, the more so as the Infirmary became the centre of a large group of neighbouring clinical institutions, with the Schools of Dentistry and Pharmacy and the important Public Health Laboratory.
From the earliest days of the Owens College the Department of Science has played a leading part, and often a pioneer part, in the erection of laboratories, the training of specialists, the organisation and conduct of research, and the setting up of academic schools of Chemistry, Engineering, Physics, and Natural History. In this respect it has shown the way to other universities, old and new, which have followed in its footsteps.

The result of all this activity and the good fortune of the University in attracting professors of great eminence to direct the studies was, that for many years the Manchester School of Chemistry and Engineering enjoyed something like a monopoly. This monopoly may have passed away, but the schools hold their own with undiminished prestige and increased numbers, and still play their part, not only in the study of pure science, but also in the technical application of science to industry.

The work of the Physics Department has been long recognised as of exceptional importance to the whole academic world.

The "Faculty of Technology" has had assigned to it most of the technical applications of science, of which before its establishment the Faculty of Science had had sole cognisance.

Another department which has fully justified itself is the "Manchester School of Architecture," which is assisted by a joint-committee representative of the University, the City, and the Architectural Profession, working alike in the Schools of Art and Technology, and in the old university buildings, without any overlapping.

Two other faculties were constituted in 1904, soon after the reconstitution of the University. Of these, the "Faculty of Theology," (which was made possible by a generous gift of money from the late Mrs. Rylands) rigidly refuses to impose any test or ask any questions as to religious belief, and is therefore undenominational in character. It differs from the undenominational faculties of Wales and London, which limit themselves to examinations, and hand over the teaching to denominational colleges. The Manchester faculty has provided a staff of theological professors and lecturers, and insists that half the instruction shall be given on the University premises. It has, however, associated itself with the seven Manchester Theological Colleges, representing as
many Christian denominations, and has assigned to them the
sole teaching of dogmatics, as well as a portion of the general
instruction in less burning subjects.

The "Faculty of Commerce and Administration" is based
upon the belief that the theory of business and the conditions
underlying it are as capable of academic treatment as any other
subject. This view has been abundantly verified since its
establishment.

Another department which has won an international reputa-
tion is the "Department of Education of the Deaf". From the
first it has done pioneer work, and there is no other centre to
compare with it. It is the main source of teachers for the
education of the deaf. It has done invaluable research work on
hearing-aids. On problems relating to deaf education the help
of the staff is being constantly sought by organisations and
individuals in this country and abroad. It is only right that the
department should have accommodation worthy of its important
work, and this is one of the many provisions covered by the
appeal.

The Department of Geography of late years has seen con-
siderable developments, as should be the case in a city of such
wide commercial ramifications as Manchester. Within recent
years it has been raised to the dignity of a Chair.

Philosophy, one of the most abstract of studies, has always
flourished in Manchester, due to the eminence of the professors
of the subject, and to the interest which Professor Alexander has
awakened in philosophical subjects over a long period of years.

At this point it may be said that although some of the newer
faculties are concerned in giving students a definitely professional
training to become doctors, teachers, lawyers, technicians, and
business men, the University has never lost sight of the im-
portance of developing learning and pure science, with which
the Owens College commenced its career.

Any sketch of university activities, faculty by faculty, leaves
out important points in which faculties overlap or supplement
each other. There are many matters outside the purview of a
faculty and many others which relate to all alike. The
"University Library," for example, is essential to all faculties.
The recently completed building, designed in accordance with the latest ideals in library planning, has opened out new possibilities for the development of the library's resources for investigation and research. The student now has not merely the appliances essential to his studies, but an atmosphere with a real sense of inspiration which will assist him to carry them on in the loftiest spirit.

Yet another department, which is under the control of the Publications Committee of the Council of the University, and is fraught with great possibilities of usefulness, is the "Manchester University Press". It has produced a considerable number of works of learning, research and education, and affords a special literary outlet for its teachers and students.

In other ways the University has sought to cater for the educational needs of those who cannot, like the ordinary students, enter its walls. It maintains a flourishing "Extra-Mural Department" which arranges for single lectures or definite courses in various parts of the Manchester area, and it is particularly active in supplying the constantly increasing demand for tutorial classes made by the Workers' Educational Association.

It speaks volumes for the character of the youth of Manchester and the surrounding districts that year after year from five to six thousand evening students fill and much more than fill, the classrooms and laboratories of the College of Technology.

We have already exceeded the number of pages we allotted to ourselves for the purpose of this brief survey of the history of the University, and yet we have done little more than touch the fringe of the subject.

What we have endeavoured to do is to show that the University has enjoyed a vigorous youth, and that, proud as it is of its past history, and of the achievements of its youthful days, it looks forward with equal confidence to further success and usefulness in the years to come.

Hitherto, much of the work has been carried on with resources
barely sufficient for the purpose, and which are now quite inadequate. If the University is to maintain its position of pre-eminence it is essential that the accommodation should be extended not only to meet the present needs of teaching and research, but to provide for future expansion.

The University is a living thing; it is either progressing or retrogressing. As soon as it ceases to grow it begins to decay!

It has been pointed out that many of the newer universities in this country and in the United States have been transferred to beautiful sites, away from the hum and bustle of industry and commerce, but that the site of our University is both smoky and noisy.

That cannot be denied, but it is Manchester’s boast that her University is situated within a mile of the centre of the city, and is easy of access to the people who live in the town, as well as to those who come from the neighbouring towns; and what is also of great moment is, that it is easy for the staff of the University to make those contacts with the city which are so important for a civic university.

What needs to be done is to improve our site and buildings, so as to make both the site and the buildings a credit to the area by giving to them spaciousness and dignity, and that is the problem that faces the University authorities.

The appeal which the Council of the University is making is for £300,000 for capital expenditure, and £10,000 in annual subscriptions, which has for its object not only the maintenance of the work that the University is doing, but the development of that which it ought to do.

The various purposes for which the capital sum is needed are estimated as follows:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical Chemistry Building</td>
<td>£50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extension of Zoology Department</td>
<td>£8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation for Department of Architecture</td>
<td>£30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arts Building Extension</td>
<td>£75,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Accommodation for Social Sciences</td>
<td>£35,000</td>
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<td>New Medical Library</td>
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<tr>
<td>Accommodation for Faculty of Music</td>
<td>£6,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Extension of Laboratory for Surgical Research</td>
<td>£5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation for Department of Education of the Deaf</td>
<td>£15,000</td>
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In opening the appeal it was stated that, including the munificent gift of Mr. Samuel Turner of Rochdale, of a new Dental School and Hospital, subscriptions had been promised amounting to almost £150,000, so that half the figure of the capital sum is assured.

Three years ago the Treasurer (Sir E. D. Simon) outlined the urgent needs which were then estimated to cost £200,000. These needs included the rehousing of certain departments and improvement in facilities for the social amenities for students and staff; a new arts library, the extension of the buildings for the men's and women's unions, the extension of the refectory, the provision of facilities for physical exercise, and a new staff house.

With the exception of the provision for physical training, the whole programme had been carried out at a cost of £100,000.

In making his appeal for further funds, Sir Ernest Simon has allowed imagination to be stimulated by a comparison of Manchester with other of the modern universities. We serve a much wider area than any of them, with a population of four million people, and we are naturally anxious to see our University correspondingly bigger and better. In the matter of staff Manchester fears no comparison, but we have fallen behind in the matter of buildings.

The first intention is to devote some of the money for which appeal is being made to the improvement of the conditions of the staff, so that the best people can be attracted; and to render the buildings worthy of the district, and worthy of the people it is hoped to attract to the University.

Now that the new Arts Library has been completed, the contrast with the surrounding slum property reveals the need for a clearance of the remaining part of the site whereon to erect buildings to form a harmonious whole: to make of the Lime Grove area a noble quadrangle in keeping with the dignity of the University.
It has been suggested that a Friends of the University Movement might well be organised on the lines of what is being done by some of the American universities through the organisation of their alumni. This would provide an excellent foundation to the appeal in general, and we commend the idea to the numbers of graduates of Manchester who are to be found in every quarter of the globe.

We reproduce the terms of the printed appeal, which we commend to our readers.

Accordingly, the University appeals with confidence for generous help, both for capital sums and for annual subscriptions, in the belief that every section of the community will wish to make some contribution. While the more urgent need is capital for building and equipment, annual subscriptions for maintenance will be equally welcome. The order in which the University must meet its several needs must depend on their relative urgency and other circumstances; and it will be most helpful if contributions given in response to this appeal are not ear-marked for special purposes, but a discretion left to the University to apply them as a comprehensive policy requires. The figures quoted above will give some idea of the approximate expenditure involved.

Contributions may be paid either in a single sum or spread over a number of years. Where a donor makes a contribution by way of an annual subscription for a period of not less than seven years, the University may recover from the Inland Revenue Authorities the Income Tax paid by the donor on the annual subscription.

Contributions and promises may be sent to the Vice-Chancellor, The University, Manchester 13.