

*EXTENSIONS AT UNIVERSITY COLLEGE,
LONDON.*

ON Thursday last, March 26, the Chancellor of the University of London, the Earl of Rosebery, visited University College, the occasion being the opening of the new libraries and the south wing after the changes made consequent upon the removal of the boys' school to Hampstead.

The Chancellor on his arrival was met by the Vice-Chancellor (Sir William Collins), Sir Philip Magnus, Lord Reay, Sir Edward Busk, Sir Felix Schuster, Sir Arthur Rucker, Dr. T. Gregory Foster, Dr. Bourne Benson, the deans of the college faculties, and other members of the college committee. After an inspection of the alterations, the Chancellor proceeded to the botanical theatre and gave an address, formally declaring the new libraries and south wing open.

In his address Lord Rosebery said they met on a very interesting occasion, because they met to celebrate the fact that, owing to the removal of University College School, the accommodation of University College itself had been increased by fully one-third, and that therefore it had taken one more gigantic stride onward in its progress as a great centre of university life. To achieve this result great exertions had been made. No less than 276,000*l.* had been raised by the magnificent bounty of various donors. As a result of these donations there had been found room for scientific departments hitherto inadequately housed. There had been found room for an adequate museum and class-rooms for geology; a biometrical laboratory for research, which enabled Prof. Karl Pearson to continue his experiments in much more advantageous circumstances; a laboratory had been added of national eugenics (owing to the bounty of Mr. Francis Galton) which could not but be of great advantage to that portion of the curriculum. In the school of engineering a museum had been added, and a hydraulic laboratory. In the school of electrical engineering the accommodation had been doubled. The research laboratory of experimental psychology had been lodged in entirely new quarters. The department of hygiene had been greatly enlarged and largely equipped mainly by the generosity of the Chadwick trustees. In the faculty of arts eleven new lecture-rooms had been added. But perhaps the library was the most remarkable feature of the new enlargement. The method of arrangement required notice by everyone who was interested in that subject—a large general library and a series of specialised libraries in enclosed subdivisions which served as conference rooms for teachers and pupils.

Last, but not least, Lord Rosebery alluded to the extra accommodation for the students of the union. He honestly thought that no wiser thing could have been done by the authorities than to make their students feel it not merely a class-room, but a home, and to give them accommodation where they could spend their leisure hours as their elders did in clubs. He had reason to believe that the University College Debating Society was one of the most formidable of those academic parliaments which sometimes invited their seniors to address them on the principle, he thought, on which the Spartans were wont to place a drunken helot in their midst to serve as a melancholy example of what might happen to them if they did not stop in time. He also directed attention to the new recreation grounds and the residential hall at Ealing, which will be ready next October.

This was a record of manifold activities and of splendid beneficence. It inspired certain expectations in those who were interested in the work of University College and of the University of London. There they had a college which yielded to few colleges in the world in its appliances, situated in the midst of the greatest metropolis in the world, educating and rearing hundreds and hundreds of students, the centre of one form of university life in the metropolis. What a long way they were from the old Stinkumalee, as it was derisively called by Theodore Hook. Stinkumalee, he told his young hearers, was the atrocious name that was applied to University College in the days of its youth. Did it not show what an enormous march had been made by that college since the time when it was known by such a nickname as that?

The whole of London at this moment was teeming with

university life. All this life irresistibly was drawn to the University of London. He was sometimes tempted to ask himself if the machinery of their university was adequate to the great strain that was being put upon it by the multiplications of the institutions that were under its fostering care. He sometimes doubted, if they were to undertake new tasks and burdens, whether their constitution was sufficiently elastic to undertake them. They had not all the power that tradition gave of the splendour of antiquity, but they had the advantage of the vigour, the adaptability of extreme youth. They were a new bottle into which new wine could be abundantly poured without risk. He pleaded that University College might not forget its youth, because its youth was its strength, and he thought it well that he should put this consideration before them, because the occasion was not a light one, either in the history of the University or of the College, because the visit of the symbolic head of the University to University College on that occasion emphasised and embodied the alliance between the University and a college which had so lately taken place, and from which he and they all augured such immense advantage in the future.

The thanks of the meeting to the Chancellor were accorded on the motion of the Vice-Chancellor, seconded by Lord Reay (the chairman of the college committee), and supported by the Provost, Dr. T. Gregory Foster. On leaving, Lord Rosebery shortly addressed the students in the cloisters, declaring that they had had good advice poured over them like pots of ointment, like spikenards of eloquence. He would only detain them then to point out that the University in the last resort depended upon the men it turned out. He asked them, and it was his only message for the day, to turn out ladies and gentlemen worthy of the University of London.

In addition to the outline given by Lord Rosebery, we may signalise more in detail the changes in the engineering departments. In general engineering the drawing office has been enlarged and arranged so as to provide separate junior and senior offices controllable from the same demonstrators' boxes. There is accommodation now for 100 students working at the same time. Space has been provided for an engineering museum, the equipment of which has already begun. A small engineering demonstration room has been added. In the electrical department the lecture theatre has been removed to a quieter position, and is now a more commodious room. An excellent research laboratory has been provided, where the professor and his students are continuing their researches on wireless telegraphy. These include the design and insertion of instruments for measuring electrical waves used in wireless telegraphy, dielectrics, and the photometry of electric lamps. A private room, a small demonstration room, and an adequate apparatus room have been added.

In the department of applied mathematics the extensions include a general research laboratory. At the present time an elaborate research in craniology is being carried out. There are 2500 crania in store, of which 1600 are Egyptian of about 1500 B.C. and 900 Egyptian of about 7000 B.C., sent at various times by Prof. Petrie from Egypt.

The department of experimental psychology has two new rooms with adjoining dark-room accommodation allotted to it. The experimental methods now deal with all the higher intellectual processes, including attention, memory, association of ideas, judgment, apperception, the emotions, and will.

In general, we may say that the alterations enable large portions of the work of the college to be carried out in greatly more favourable circumstances than hitherto. The rooms are provided and the workers also. Much, however, is still required in the way of equipment and of endowment of research, so as to enable this to be carried out in a thoroughly efficient manner.

*UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL
INTELLIGENCE.*

MANCHESTER.—By the death of the Duke of Devonshire the University has lost its Chancellor, and although it is only a few months ago that the late Duke was elected to this office, he had as president, first of the Owens College