

Barnsley Corporation (Water) Act, 1927.
 London County Council (General Powers) Act,
 1927.
 Southern Railway Act, 1927.
 West Bridgford Urban District Council Act,
 1927.
 Yorkshire Electric Power Act, 1927.

Whitehall, June 27, 1927.

The following Address was presented to The KING on the occasion of His Majesty's visit to University College, London, on the 23rd June, 1927, to inaugurate the centenary celebration of the College.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

May it please Your Majesties:

I offer to your Majesties on behalf of this College our most humble duty and a most respectful and loyal welcome.

Your Majesties have honoured the College by your presence on more than one occasion, but to-day we ask Your Majesties to inaugurate a celebration which is at one and the same time a thanksgiving for a hundred years of successful endeavour, an expression of pride in the present, and a prayer for continuance of usefulness in the future.

On April 30, 1827, the foundation stone of the College was laid by H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, and in the following years lectures were inaugurated in the Faculties of Arts and Laws, and of Medicine.

In 1836 a Charter was granted to the College by His Majesty King William IV.

The College was founded with the object of making advanced education accessible to all without religious tests or distinctions, and its basic principle, as adopted by its founders, was that of complete impartiality among different religious beliefs.

This principle did not pass without challenge at the time, but it is unnecessary to do more than indicate this fact, for the principle, which was novel, nay seemed almost revolutionary, in 1827, is a commonplace to-day; the controversies of a hundred years ago have passed into the limbo of forgotten things; and to-day the ancient Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and our twin sister College in the University of London, King's College, are represented at our celebrations and rejoice with us in the completion of a hundred years of fruitful existence.

Until the foundation of this College, the two ancient Universities of Oxford and Cambridge alone offered teaching of a University standard to the people of England, so we can claim this College as the pioneer of those many modern Universities which have been established during the last and present century, bringing within the reach of the people at large teaching of the highest quality and the most advanced and comprehensive of its kind.

Again, in that very important matter of Women's Education the College can claim to be the pioneer. It was here that the first steps were taken soon after the opening of the College by certain Professors and Members of

the College Council for the purpose of providing higher education for women, and in 1878 women were admitted on the same terms as men to the Faculties of Arts and Laws, and of Science. The admission of women to University education has now been accepted as a matter of course not only in London, not only in the Universities of the United Kingdom, but to a substantial extent throughout the Universities of the whole world. No doubt this would have come about in any case, but the fact remains that the impulse thereto came from University College.

And so I might go on, but it would not be fitting on an occasion such as this to draw out the long tale of the progress of the College during the century which is past, but the advance made during the last twenty-five years has been so noteworthy and can be told so concisely that I venture to bring the facts with regard to it to the notice of Your Majesties.

In 1902 there were 1,098 students, to-day there are upwards of 3,200.

In 1902 the fee income was £16,500, to-day it is upwards of £64,000.

In 1902 the total income was £29,000, to-day it is upwards of £88,000.

And so from a very small beginning a hundred years ago has developed University College, a College with five Faculties—Arts, Laws, Science, Engineering and Medical Sciences; with over 3,200 students; with an eminent teaching staff numbering over 250. And in this connection, it would ill become me to pass over in silence the names of some of those who have taught and been taught in this place and have given lustre to its Professoriate and to the roll of its Fellows. I select a few representative names from among those who are dead:

In the Faculty of Medicine: Professors—William Jenner, Robert Liston, E. A. Parkes, William Sharpey, Sydney Ringer, Ernest Starling.

And from the roll of Fellows in Medicine—Sir George Buchanan, Henry Maudsley, Sir William Roberts: in Surgery—Marcus Beck, Rickman Godlee, Victor Horsley and Joseph Lister.

In the Faculty of Arts: Professors—Thomas Hewitt Key, W. S. Jevons (who was also a Fellow), Henry Morley and W. P. Ker.

And from the roll of Fellows—Walter Bagehot, Thomas Hodgkin, and Sir Walter Raleigh.

In the Faculty of Laws: Professors—John Austin, William Alexander Hunter, H. J. Roby.

And from the roll of Fellows—Lord Cozens-Hardy, Sir George Jessel, each in his day Master of the Rolls, and Lord Justice Fry.

In the Faculty of Science: Professors—W. K. Clifford Augustus de Morgan, William Ramsay, Alexander Williamson.

And from the roll of Fellows—William Bayliss, George Carey Foster, Michael Foster.

"All these were honoured in their generation and were the glory of their times."

And now it only remains for me respectfully to thank Your Majesties for your presence here to-day and to ask Your Majesty to be graciously pleased to inaugurate our Celebrations.