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PROCEEDINGS

ON LAYING

THE MEMORIAL STONE

OF THE

WILSON HALL

OF THE

University of Melbourne

BY

THE HONOURABLE

SIR SAMUEL WILSON, KNT., M.L.C.

OCTOBER 2nd, 1879



MELBOURNE

STILLWELL AND CO., COLLINS STREET EAST

MDCCCLXXIX

P R E F A C E .

THE University of Melbourne is a Corporation, consisting of a Council and a Senate, established by Act of Parliament* in the year 1853, and endowed with an income of nine thousand pounds a year, payable out of the general revenue. .

By a proclamation dated 11th April 1853, the Council was appointed. Its functions were for many years legislative and executive. It was the sole governing body.

On the 3rd July 1854, the foundation stone of the buildings—consisting of four dwelling houses for the Professors and lecture rooms for the Students—was laid by His Excellency Sir Charles Hotham, Governor of Victoria; and on the 13th of April 1855, the University was formally opened by him. The first Matriculation of 16 Students—admitted without examination—took place on that day in the Exhibition Building, William Street, and the lectures were delivered there for several months.

* 16 Victoria, No. 34.

Sir Charles Hotham opened the Buildings of the University on the 3rd of October in the same year.

The selection of Professors for the several Chairs was entrusted to a committee of gentlemen in England. Their selection was confirmed, and the following Professors were appointed:—

HENRY ERSKINE ROWE, M.A., Professor of the Greek and Latin Classics, with Ancient History.

WILLIAM PARKINSON WILSON, M.A., Professor of Mathematics, Pure and Mixed.

FREDERICK MCCOY, Professor of Natural Science.

WILLIAM EDWARD HEARN, LL.D., Professor of Modern History, Modern Literature, Political Economy, and Logic.

These gentlemen arrived in Victoria in December 1854, and January 1855. Professor Rowe died on the 5th February following.

A Professorial Board was established for the consideration of all questions of study and discipline; it consisted of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and the Professors. The first meeting of this Board was held on the 21st of February 1855.

Professor Irving was selected to fill the place of Professor Rowe. He arrived in Melbourne in July 1856.

In 1867 the Council having reported to the Governor that the number of Graduates admitted by the University to the Degrees of Master of Arts, Doctor of Medicine, Doctor of Laws, and Doctor of Music, was not less than one hundred, the Senate became constituted by a proclamation, dated June 1867. After that date, vacancies in the Council were filled up by election in the Senate of persons admitted to Full Degrees in the University, and the legislative duties of the Senate commenced.

The first Matriculation Examination was held in the month of February 1856, when 7 Candidates presented themselves. The number who presented themselves for that Examination during the year 1879 was 803.

The total number of Students who have matriculated since April 1855, up to the present time is 1324.

In 1855 the number who attended lectures was 17, in 1879 the number was 263.

The number who presented themselves for the Examination for Degrees in 1855-56, was 10; in 1878-79 the number was 275.

Professor Irving resigned in January 1871, and Professor Strong was appointed to fill his place in June 1872.

Professor Wilson died in December 1874, and Professor Nanson was appointed his successor in June 1875.

The total number of Degrees conferred is 595, as will be seen by the following table:—

	B.A.	M.A.	LL.B.	LL.D.	M.B.	M.D.	Ch.B.	Ch.M.	Mus. Doc.	TOTAL.
Direct ...	83	146	58	3	51	13	21	0	0	375
Ad eundem	76	55	5	13	8	61	0	1	1	220
Total ...	159	201	63	16	59	74	21	1	1	595

The Law School was established in 1856. In 1873 the Faculty of Law was created. Professor Hearn resigned his Professorship, and was made Dean.

The Medical School was established in March 1862. George Britton Halford, M.D., F.R.C.P., London, was elected Professor of Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology. In 1876 the Faculty of Medicine was created, when the Professor was made Dean.

In the year 1860 the School of Civil Engineering and Architecture, and in 1875 the School of Mines, were respectively opened, and Certificates were issued to those Students who passed therein.

Previous to the year 1870, Candidates for the Civil Service were examined by Boards composed of different individuals sitting at uncertain times. In that year the examinations were transferred to the University, and Candidates were obliged to qualify by answering the same questions put to Candidates for Matriculation, in four subjects out of nine, of which subjects English and Arithmetic must be two. Since the adoption of this system, the number of candidates for examination for Matriculation and the Civil Service has largely increased, so much so that the number of Candidates who presented themselves during the year 1879 alone amounted to 803.

The Library contains 18,000 volumes, including many important donations received from Crowned Heads, Universities, Literary and Scientific Societies and individuals. A classification of the books according to the division of subjects taught in the Schools renders them easy of access.

Apparatus, diagrams, and specimens, for the illustration in the Schools of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Natural Science, and Medicine, have accumulated during several years.

An appropriation to another gentleman of

the labours formerly undertaken by Professor Hearn has rendered necessary the recent appointment of John Simeon Elkington, M.A., Professor of History and Political Economy; accordingly, the Teaching Staff consists of—

5 Professors, 1 being Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.

1 Dean of the Faculty of Law, no longer a Professor.

And 15 Lecturers.

1 in Logic and Natural Philosophy

4 in Law

8 in Medicine

1 in Mining

1 in Engineering

In all 21 Members.

From the accompanying lists may be learned the names of all persons connected with the Institution since its foundation, and it will be observed that the University, which has already supplied many members for the various learned professions, has established itself firmly as the head of the system of education in Victoria.

Lands adjoining the grounds have been set apart for Denominational Colleges affiliated to the University. One—of the Church of England,

already built,—has been opened, and has a Principal, Vice-Principal, with 2 Assistants, and 25 Resident Students. The buildings of another—the Presbyterian—have been commenced. It is expected that they will be ready for occupation before many months elapse.

These, when all in active operation, will relieve the Professors of the University in a great measure from the tutorial duties now performed by them.

Hitherto, the Examinations have been held in separate chambers. The various Lecture Rooms, the temporary Library, and the Students' Apartment, have been employed for that purpose. Such a distribution of candidates has entailed multiplied supervision, and caused increased expense. Degrees have been conferred with "maimed rites" in temporary structures prepared for the occasion.

These inconveniences will be obviated on the completion of the WILSON HALL, and the generous Founder will have the satisfaction of knowing that through his munificent benefaction, Examinations and the other functions may be conducted in future with a dignity and solemnity worthy of and becoming the University of Melbourne.

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The University of Melbourne.

1880.

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16	BRIDE, THOMAS FRANCIS	1879
10	GIBTON, ROBERT	1873

3	HEARN, WILLIAM EDWARD	1867
14	HODGSON, RICHARD	..	..	..	..	..	1878
6	HOWE, MICHAEL CALLANAN	..	..	..	..	..	1868
2	MACKAY, GEORGE	..	..	..	..	..	1860
9	MADDEN, JOHN (WARDEN)	..	..	..	..	..	1869
13	MORRISON, ALEXANDER	1877
7	SLADEN, SIR CHARLES	1868
11	STAWELL, SIR WILLIAM FOSTER	1875

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65	ADDISON, GEORGE	1872
71	ALLEN, HARRY BROOKES	1878
68	ANNAND, GEORGE	1875
21	ATKINSON, HARRY LEIGH	1863
22	BARKER, EDWARD	..	..	..	..	..	1863
74	BEANEY, JAMES GEORGE	..	..	..	..	..	1879
19	BIRD, SAMUEL DOUGAN	..	..	..	..	..	1862
1	BROWNLESS, ANTHONY COLLING (VICE-CHANCELLOR)	..	..	..	..	..	1856
24	CARO, JACOB SELIG	..	..	..	..	..	1863
25	CRAMBE, WILLIAM	..	..	..	..	..	1863
26	CROSLAND, GEORGE	..	..	..	..	..	1863
60	CURDIE, DANIEL	..	..	..	..	..	1870
12	CUTTS, WILLIAM HENRY	..	..	..	..	..	1859
59	DAY, JOHN	..	..	..	..	..	1869
31	DICK, THOMAS THOMSON	..	..	..	..	..	1864
29	FETHERSTON, GERALD HENRY	..	..	..	..	..	1864
57	FULTON, JOHN	..	..	..	..	..	1869
73	GALBRAITH, JAMES	..	..	..	..	..	1879
16	GRAHAM, GEORGE	..	..	..	..	..	1862
52	HADDEN, JOHN WILLIAM	..	..	..	..	..	1867
27	HALFORD, GEORGE BRITTON	..	..	..	..	..	1863
45	HARDY, CHARLES HENRY	..	..	..	..	..	1867
69	HEADLEY, WALTER BALLS	..	..	..	..	..	1876
64	HINCHCLIFF, EDWIN	..	..	..	..	..	1872
15	HUDSON, ROBERT FAWELL	..	..	..	..	..	1860
46	HUNT, EDWARD	..	..	..	..	..	1867
56	JACKSON, JAMES	..	..	..	..	..	1868
72	JAMIESON, JAMES	..	..	..	..	..	1878
33	JONASSON, HERMANN	..	..	..	..	..	1864
61	LAWRENCE, OCTAVIUS VERNON	..	..	..	..	..	1871
34	LILIENFELD, BERNHARD	..	..	..	..	..	1864
10	LIVINGSTON, ANDREW CAIRNCROSS	..	..	..	..	..	1858

3	MACFARLANE, JOHN	..	..	..	..	..	1857
35	MACKENZIE, JOSEPH	..	..	..	..	..	1864
47	MARTIN, JAMES ALEXANDER..	..	..	..	..	..	1867
17	McCARTHY, CHARLES	..	..	..	..	..	1862
5	MOTHERWELL, JAMES BRIDGEHAM	..	..	..	..	..	1857
51	MOUSSÉ, ANTOINE	..	..	..	..	..	1867
30	NEILD, JAMES EDWARD	..	..	..	..	..	1864
39	PATERSON, ALEXANDER STUART	..	..	..	..	..	1865
43	PLUMMER, ANDREW	..	..	..	..	..	1867
41	RICHARDSON, WALTER LINDESAY	..	..	..	..	..	1866
44	ROBERTSON, ALEXANDER	..	..	..	..	..	1867
53	SEMPLE, WILLIAM HENRY	..	..	..	..	..	1867
54	SINGLETON, JOHN	..	..	..	..	..	1868
62	SMITH, CHARLES	..	..	..	..	..	1871
55	STURT, THOMAS JAMES	..	..	..	..	..	1868
37	TALBOT, ROBERT	..	..	..	..	..	1864
67	TASSELL, ROBERT	..	..	..	..	..	1873
38	TURNER, WILLIAM	..	..	..	..	..	1865
42	WILKIE, DAVID ELLIOTT	..	..	..	..	..	1866
70	WILLIAMS, JOHN	..	..	..	..	..	1876
58	WUTH, ERNEST MAGNUS	1869

DOCTOR OF MUSIC.

1	TORRANCE, GEORGE WILLIAM	1879
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44	Adams, Walter Marsham	1866	105	Brown, Andrew	..	1873	
19	Anderson, Robert Stirling	1862	121	Burke, Richard George	..	1875	
47	Andrew, Henry Martyn	1867	97	Butler, George William	..	1872	
144	Baekhouse, Edward	..	..	Gillam	..	1872
	Littlejohn	117	Cameron, Donald	..	1874
96	Barry, Sir Redmond	31	Carmichael, John	..	1865
	(Chancellor)	25	Chase, Septimus Lloyd	..	1864
151	Benjamin, Raphael	..	1879	4	Childers, Hugh Culling	..	1856
110	Bennie, Peter Bruce	..	1874		Eardley	..	1872
9	Billing, Richard Annesley	1858	98	Clezy, James	..	1861	
90	Bindon, Samuel Henry	1870	18	Colles, Richard	..	1870	
116	Bowen, Sir George Ferguson	91	Collie, Joseph	..	1878
		1874	147	Craig, John Thomas	..	1865	
59	Brodribb, Thomas	..	1867	36	Craig, Robert	..	1867
104	Bromby, Edward Hippius	1873	58	Crawford, Archibald	..	1867	
8	Bromby, John Edward	1858	46	Cresswell, Arthur William	..	1867	

153	Crowther, George Henry	1879	27	Leonard, Patrick Marcel-	
2	Cruikshank, Charles ..	1856		linus George ..	1864
89	Curdie, Daniel	1870	28	Macartney, Hussey Burgh	1864
73	Curlewis, Alfred Claribeux	1868	52	Macdermott, Townsend	1867
35	Davis, Peter Stevenson	1865	40	Macdonald, Donald ..	1866
99	Dickinson, Rivers		61	Macgillivray, Paul	
	Beachcroft	1872		Howard	1867
48	Dobson, Frank Stanley	1867	60	Mackenzie, Duncan ..	1867
10	Douglas, William		34	Macpherson, Peter ..	1865
	Archibald	1858	67	Macrae, John	1867
122	Dwyer, Jeremiah ..	1875	158	Madden, Wyndham	
111	Elkington, John Simeon	1874		Monson	1879
79	Evans, Gowen Edward	1868	69	Manners Sutton, Henry	
138	Fellows, Walter ..	1877		Charles	1867
108	Finn, Peter Thomas ..	1874	118	Masters, Joseph ..	1874
119	Fleetwood, Thomas		94	Maunsell, Charles Friend	1871
	Falkner	1875	16	McFarland, John ..	1860
7	Fletcher, William Roby	1857	150	Middlewood, Matthew ..	1878
55	Francis, Henry Ralph ..	1867	141	Moorhouse, James, Bishop	
83	Francis, John Patterson			of Melbourne ..	1877
	Emillius	1869	125	Morris, Edward Ellis ..	1875
63	Fraser, Thomas Mackenzie	1867	41	Morrison, Alexander ..	1866
139	Garbutt, John	1877	154	Morrison, Alexander	
115	Goldstraw, Frank ..	1874		Fraser	1879
143	Goodman, George ..	1877	42	Morrison, George ..	1866
70	Guinness, William Newton	1867	78	Morrison, Robert ..	1868
133	Hackett, John Winthrop	1876	152	Moses, Moses	1879
54	Hall, William	1867	134	Nanson, Edward John ..	1876
17	Hallett, John Revans ..	1865	72	Newry and Morne, Viscount	1868
145	Harper, Andrew ..	1878	88	Neighbour, George Henry	1870
12	Helm, Charles Orlando	1858	159	O'Loghlen, Sir Bryan ..	1879
126	Henderson, William Philp	1876	101	Paterson, Douglas ..	1872
26	Higinbotham, George ..	1864	112	Pearson, Charles Henry	1874
127	Higgins, Henry Bournes	1876	87	Perry, Charles, the Right	
129	Hodgson, Richard ..	1876		Revd.	1869
123	Holland, James	1875	77	Petrie, Donald	1868
140	Holmes, William Tope	1877	106	Pirani, Frederick Joy ..	1873
109	Hood, Joseph Henry ..	1874	66	Purell, George Charles	1867
74	Hutchison, William Brown	1868	22	Robertson, James ..	1863
81	Ick, Thomas Edwin ..	1869	24	Robinson, Arthur ..	1863
71	Irving, Martin Howy ..	1867	107	Robin, James de	
100	Johnston, Thomas ..	1872		Quetteville	1873
148	Johnston, William Edward	1878	53	Rogers, John Warrington	1867
84	Johnstone, John ..	1869	43	Scott, Robert	1866
38	Kernot, William Charles	1866	120	Shew, Frank	1875
32	Langtree, Henry ..	1865	14	Skene, Alexander John	1859
136	Leeper, Alexander ..	1876	124	Skinner, Charles Bruce	1874

149	Smith, Alexander Campbell	1878	146	Tait, George	1878
45	Smith, Patrick	1866	37	Thompson, John Henning	1866
82	Smyth, Frederick Leopold	1869	142	Thorntou, Samuel, Bishop of Ballarat	1877
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155	Springthorpe, John William	1879	5	Vance, George Oakley ..	1856
76	Stawell, Sir William Foster	1868	86	Wall, Henry Beresford de la Poer	1869
56	Stephen, James Wilberforce	1867	62	Wallace, William Campbell	1867
135	Stobbs, John Garrow ..	1876	114	Walsh, Robert	1874
131	Stretch, Theodore Carlos Benoni	1876	93	Watson, George Rolleston	1871
113	Strong, Herbert Augustus	1874	21	Wheeler, Robert	1862
95	Summons, Samuel	1871	92	Whyte, Patrick	1871
128	Sutherland, Alexander ..	1876	137	Wilson, John	1877
157	Sutherland, George	1879	50	Wilson, John Bracebridge	1867
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25	Butler, George William		63	Macartney, William	
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37	Callan, John Bartholomew	1875	40	McArthur, Alexander ..	1875
51	Campbell, Archibald Henry	1878	13	McCoy, Frederick Henry	1868
54	Campbell, Colin Hamilton	1878	56	McInerney, Thomas	
15	Campbell, James Maitland	1866		Patrick	1878
55	Coffey, William Henry ..	1878	58	Morrison, Alexander Fraser	1879
10	Cook, Charles Henry		59	Moule, William Henry ..	1879
	Herbert	1868	20	Neighbour, George Henry	1871
47	Corbett, Thomas Francis	1877	41	Pennefather, Richard	
3	Craig, Robert	1865		William	1875
53	Crowther, George Henry	1878	1	Prendergast, Michael ..	1861
34	Curnow, John	1874	49	Quick, John	1877
44	Davidson, Raleigh Gilbert	1876	60	Searll, Charles Thomas ..	1879
62	Dillon, Edward Emmett	1879	61	Serjeant, Percy Pye ..	1879
2	Duerdin, James	1862	16	Shaw, John Henry ..	1869
46	Ferguson, Daniel ..	1877	27	Shiels, William	1873
24	Fink, Wolfe	1873	8	Singleton, Marshall ..	1867
52	Forlonge, William Percival	1878	45	Skinner, Alan	1876
7	Gregory, John Burslem ..	1866	5	Smith, John Thomas ..	1865
22	Grice, John	1871	19	Summons, Samuel ..	1871
38	Gullett, Philip Alexander	1875	18	Thomas, Howell Jones ..	1870
30	Henderson, William Philip	1873	14	Topp, Charles Alfred ..	1869
31	Hepburn, Thomas Robert	1874	48	Topp, Samuel St. John ..	1877
32	Higgins, Henry Bournes	1874	23	Tynan, Charles	1872
36	Holmes, William Tope ..	1875	42	Wall, William Joseph	
12	Hood, Joseph Henry ..	1868		Macmahon	1875
50	Johnston, William Edward	1877	9	Westby, Edmund Wright	1867
33	Leon, Samuel	1874			

MEDICINE.

54	Armstrong, William ..	1879	35	Haley, George	1876
34	Barker, Edward Hamilton		36	Hearn, William Edward	
	Blair	1876		le Fanu	1876
49	Bennie, Peter Bruce ..	1878	31	Heffernan, Edward Bona-	
9	Bull, George	1865		venture	1875
43	Browning, John Henry ..	1877	26	Johansen, John	1873
39	Cox, James	1875	12	Kelly, Edmund	1867
58	Fitzgerald, John Patrick	1876	40	Kennison, John Alexander	1876
39	Garlick, Thomas Augustine	1876	22	Kirkland, John Drum-	
42	Haley, Frank	1877		mond	1873

48	LeFevre, George	..	1878	19	Smith, William John	..	1871
21	Lewellin, Augustus John			32	Snowball, William	..	1875
	Richard	..	1873	55	Springthorpe, John		
28	Macfarlane, William Holk-				William	..	1879
	worth	..	1874	47	Stirling, Robert Andrew		1877
24	Magarey, Sylvanus James		1873	25	Teague, George Thomas		1873
14	Mannsell, Henry Widenham		1868	56	Thomas, John David	..	1879
16	McCrea, William	..	1863	50	Thomson, John Rae Menzies		1878
11	Moloney, Patrick	..	1867	59	Trood, Charles John	..	1879
41	Munro, Angus	..	1876	57	Welchman, John Arthur		
44	Murray, Alexander	..	1877		Cromwell	..	1879
23	Phillips, John Walter	..	1873	27	Wilkie, David William		
29	Poulton, Benjamin	..	1874		Balfour	..	1873
37	Rowan, Thomas	..	1876	58	Woinarski, Stanislaus		
53	Ryan, Charles Snodgrass		1879		Emil Antony Zichy		1879
45	Scott, Charles Henry	..	1877	51	Wood, Henry Simpson	..	1878
46	Sides, Richard	..	1877				

ARTS.

178	Andrews, Thomas			45	Crooke, Robert	..	1864
	Richards	..	1878	122	Curnow, John	..	1873
174	Angwin, Thomas Britton		1877	117	Davis, Alfred	..	1872
46	Bardin, Charles Peter			118	Duffy, Francis Gavin	..	1872
	Macan	..	1865	188	Dutton, William Henry		1879
47	Becher, Michael Henry		1865	189	Eddy, Frederick	..	1879
94	Brodribb, William			160	Fitchett, William Henry		1876
	Kennedy	..	1869	182	Forlong, Robert Rochfort		1878
28	Bromby, Christopher	..	1862	35	Gibton, Robert	..	1863
147	Buckland, John Van-			199	Gladman, Frederick John		1879
	sittart	..	1875	200	Green, Arthur Vincent		1879
171	Buley, Arthur Alfred	..	1877	30	Greene, Charles Phillip		1862
159	Burton, Joseph Grindy		1876	11	Greene, George Henry		1858
123	Butchers, Barnard	..	1873	39	Gregory, John Burslem		1864
156	Callan, John Bartholomew		1876	58	Grice, John	..	1866
186	Campbell, Archibald			119	Grice, John	..	1872
	Henry	..	1879	27	Griffith James	..	1861
6	Campbell, Colin	..	1857	190	Hackett, James Thompson		1879
65	Carter, Francis John			183	Hayes, Robert Edward		1878
	Charsley	..	1867	176	Hepburn, Thomas Robert		1878
141	Chater, Richard Britten		1875	193	Hodges, Henry Edward		
158	Coffey, William Henry		1876		Agincourt	..	1870
51	Cook, Charles Henry			191	Howard, Douglas	..	1879
	Herbert	..	1866	201	Jamieson, James	..	1879
63	Copland, Samuel	..	1867	185	Kelly, John Nicholas		
187	Corr, John Redford	..	1879		Joseph	..	1878
124	Crawford, Edward Arthur		1873	128	Kelly, William Trench		
92	Crompton, William	..	1869		Clifford	..	1874

164	Kemmis, Arthur	..	1876	19	Phillips, Thomas Myd-		
180	King, John Riddoch	..	1878		leton Biddulph	..	1860
192	Laing, James Edgar	..	1879	175	Robertson, John	..	1877
21	Lee, Richard	..	1860	80	Robertson, William	..	1868
77	Liseignol, Eugène Adolphe		1868	179	Rennick, Francis Henry		1878
126	Loughrey, Andrew	..	1873	110	Roche, Alfred Frederick		
150	Loughrey, Bernard	..	1875		William	..	1871
170	Macdonald, James			168	Russell, Robert Frederick		1877
	Middleton	..	1877	59	Sasse, Harry Augustus		1866
136	Macdonald, Middleton			79	Scott, James	..	1868
	Balbirnie	..	1874	44	Seddon, John Sumner	..	1864
104	Macfarlane, John Horton		1871	143	Shelton, Henry	..	1875
115	Macnamara, Melbourne			54	Singleton, Marshall	..	1866
	John	..	1871	137	Smyth, John Thomas	..	1874
133	Macneil, John	..	1874	129	Stretch, John Francis	..	1874
41	Madden, John	..	1864	196	Sutherland, William	..	1879
193	Maguire, James Richard		1879	120	Tait, Lithgow	..	1872
53	Mann, Thomas	..	1866	109	Taylor, Charles Frederick		1871
194	Marshall, John Horn	..	1879	161	Thomas, Thomas Eggle-		
162	McArthur, Alexander	..	1876		stone	..	1876
155	McDonnell, John Louis		1876	10	Thynne, Robert	..	1858
197	McIntyre, Alexander			177	Topp, Samuel St. John		1878
	Grant	..	1879	148	Towers, Arthur		
139	McKinley, Henry	..	1875		Wellesley	..	1875
61	Meeson, John Thomas		1867	140	Turner, Sydney	..	1875
55	Metcalf, George	..	1866	99	Tynan, Charles	..	1870
18	Miller, John	..	1860	184	Ulbrick, John Charles		
81	Millie, Alexander	..	1868		Frederick	..	1878
198	Mitchell, Henry St. John		1879	36	Venables, Henry Pares		1863
31	Molesworth, Hickman	..	1862	163	Wall, William Joseph		
73	Moussé, Antoine	..	1867		MaeMahon	..	1876
43	Nicholson, John	..	1864	172	Ware, Samuel	..	1877
195	Pennefather, Richard			67	Webb, Thomas Prout	..	1867
	William	..	1879	107	West, John Dobbyn	..	1871
48	Permezel, Zéphérin Pierre			100	West, William Henry	..	1870
	Edouard	..	1865	181	Wilson, James	..	1878
84	Perry, Charles Lindley		1868	138	Wood, Charles	..	1874

SURGERY.

1	Allen, Harry Brookes	..	1879	14	Haley, George	..	1879
2	Annand, George	..	1879	7	Heffernan, Edward Bona-		
3	Bennie, Peter Bruce	..	1879		venture	..	1879
4	Browning, John Henry	..	1879	15	Kirkland, John		
5	Fitzgerald, John				Drummond	..	1879
	Patrick	..	1879	19	Lewellin, Augustus John		
6	Haley, Frank	..	1879		Richard	..	1879

16 Macfarlane, William		10 Stirling, Robert Andrew	1879
Holdsworth	1879	11 Teague, George Thomas	1879
20 Murray, Alexander ..	1879	12 Thomson, John Rae	
8 Neild, James Edward ..	1879	Menzies	1879
21 Poulton, Benjamin ..	1879	17 Welchman, John Arthur	
9 Scott, Charles Henry ..	1879	Cromwell	1879
18 Springthorpe, John		13 Wood, Henry Simpson ..	1879
William	1879		

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

Barker, William	1873	Kernot, William Charles ..	1861
Bennie, John	1874	Loughrey, Bernard	1878
Booth, John	1878	McEachern, Hugh	1878
Buchanan, John	1877	Newman, Walter	1876
Campbell, Frederick Alexander	1879	Oliver, Calder Edkins ..	1877
Cornish, Alfred	1877	Paul, Arthur William Leake ..	1879
Harker, William	1874	Pirani, Frederick Joy ..	1870
Henderson, Anketell Matthew	1872	Tait, William Finlayson ..	1872
Hutchinson, Jeremiah ..	1873	Thwaites, William	1872
Johnstone, James	1873		

UNDERGRADUATES.

306 Abbott, David	1869	946 Anderson, James	
895 Adam, Alexander	1875	Sandhurst	1876
1252 Adams, Harry	1879	883 Anderson, James	
259 Adams, Robert Hopkins	1868	William	1875
843 Adamson, Samuel	1875	361 Anderson, John	
1124 Agg, Alfred John	1878	Fortescue Cockburn	1870
1026 Aitchison, Alexander		308 Anderson, Stephen Robert	1866
Smith	1877	237 Andrew, Charles	1867
1027 Aitchison, Roderick ..	1877	1245 Andrews, Charles	
869 Alexander, Samuel	1875	Leonard	1879
891 Alexander, William		885 Appleton, Frederick	
Murdoch Mackay	1875	Charles	1875
667 Allen, Alfred Samuel ..	1873	975 Armstrong, John Faloon	1876
220 Allen, George	1867	823 Armstrong, Thomas	
260 Allen, George Thomas	1868	Henry	1874
407 Allen, William	1870	816 Armstrong, William ..	1874
159 Allman, William Dowden	1865	1107 Askew, David Christo-	
1073 Allpress, Charles Rivers	1877	pher	1878
1248 Altmann, Charles August	1879	1025 Aspinall, Charles ..	1877
307 Amess, Samuel	1869	408 Attwood, William	
598 Anderson, Adam	1872	Barratt	1870
444 Anderson, Andrew	1871	773 Austin, Austin Albert	1874
443 Anderson, Charles	1871	229 Austin, Henry Selwood	1867
1049 Anderson, Eugene		541 Bacchus, George	1872
William	1877	662 Backhouse, John Burder	1873

703	Commins, Charles		198	Curtain, Robert John	1866
	Arthur	1873	1040	Curtayne, Frank Lcc ..	1877
1106	Connell, Andrew Gurney	1878	963	Curtayne, Herbert Max-	
730	Connelly, Thomas			well	1876
	Jefferson	1874	969	Cussen, Leo Finn Ber-	
1279	Conroy, Alfred Hugh			nard	1876
	Claudius Beresford ..	1879	1038	Cutts, William Henry	1877
660	Conway, Michael George	1873	669	Dalrymple, John George	
505	Cook, Walter Edmund	1871		Wemyss	1873
806	Coote, Frederick Eaden	1874	414	Daly, Arthur Disney	
1115	Coote, William Edmund	1878		Joseph	1870
827	Cormick, Thomas Ber-		1304	Darroch, John ..	1879
	nard	1874	372	Davies, Edwin ..	1870
452	Cornish, Robert ..	1871	1308	Davies, John George ..	1879
1044	Coutie, John Thomas		315	Davies, Joseph ..	1869
	Copeland	1877	670	Davies, Joseph Henry	1873
731	Coutie, William Henry	1874	373	Davies, Matthew Henry	1870
542	Cowan, George ..	1872	1198	Davies, Richard ..	1878
560	Cowperthwaite, John ..	1872	821	Davies, Walter ..	1874
209	Cox, Henry John		233	Davis, Alfred	1867
	William	1866	1191	Davison, Henry Ernest	1878
312	Cox, Percy Algernon ..	1869	777	Day, Alexander Stuart	1874
35	Cox, William	1859	374	Day, George Griswolde	1870
239	Cox, William Mason ..	1867	577	Deakin, Alfred ..	1872
506	Cozens, Thomas ..	1871	454	Dease, William Nicholas	1870
637	Craig, John George ..	1873	1183	De Gille, Joseph ..	1878
704	Craig, Stuart Douglas	1873	80	De lahey, Henry ..	1862
649	Craven, Albert William	1873	601	Demaine, Robert Alfred	1872
1247	Crawcour, Henry Hyam	1879	453	Dennant, John ..	1871
646	Crawford, Archibald ..	1873	1045	Dennis, Richard Herbert	1877
536	Creswick, Alexander		984	Deravin, John Adolphus	1876
	Thomson	1872	786	Derham, Thomas	
873	Crisp, Thomas James	1875		Plumley	1874
369	Croker, Patrick Alfred	1870	543	Devine, Peter John ..	1872
370	Croker, William Henry	1870	1128	Dickson, Frederick	
371	Crooke, William Tasman	1870		William	1878
663	Crooke, Warren Robert	1873	561	Dickson, George Logue	1872
1090	Crosbie, Thomas James	1877	166	Dickson, Raynes Waite	1865
903	Crosbie, William Barry	1875	266	Dilany, William ..	1868
253	Culcheth, Jabez James	1868	837	Dillon, David Tone ..	1875
165	Cumming, Donald ..	1865	375	Dimclow, Alfred Bear-	
1160	Cumming, Francis Miller	1878		park	1870
313	Cumming, John ..	1869	804	Ditchburn, John ..	1874
865	Cumming, Thomas ..	1875	955	Dixon, Joseph William	1876
642	Curdie, James Purves		1196	Donaldson, James Blair	1878
	Cook	1873	581	Donovan, William	
1286	Curdie, John William	1879		Richard	1872

602	Doogan, James Louis	1872	415	Evans, Henry Smith	
624	Doolan, Joseph Aloy-			Midford	1807
	siaus	1873	771	Evans, John Henry ..	1874
1080	Douglass, Henry Percival	1877	672	Evans, Woodford	
1292	Dowden, Michael Francis	1879		Augustus	1873
1278	Downes, Henry Joseph	1879	707	Farr, Robert Elisha ..	1873
507	Doyle, James	1871	999	Farrell, Henry Ince ..	1877
603	Drake, Edwin Tiptree	1872	920	Farrell, Samuel ..	1875
854	Drysdale, Henry		5	Farrelly, Michael ..	1855
	Henderson	1875	456	Fearon, Patrick Sarsfield	1871
1033	Duerdin, George ..	1877	1265	Feehan, Martin Joseph	1879
11	Duff, Robert George		544	Fender, Thomas ..	1872
	Campbell	1855	951	Fenton, Herbert ..	1876
671	Duffy, Charles Cashel		919	Fenton, William ..	1875
	Gavan	1873	1143	Fergie, Alfred William	1878
435	Duffy, John Gavan ..	1871	1001	Fergie, William Seymour	1877
932	Duigan, Charles Beamish	1876	835	Field, William Graham	1875
30	Dumaresq, Henry Row-		1004	Figg, James Carnegie..	1877
	land	1857	545	Fink, Theodore ..	1872
267	Dumas, Alexander George	1868	218	Finn, Edmund ..	1869
972	Dumergue, Charles ..	1876	317	Finn, Hugh Joseph ..	1869
199	Duncan, James Campbell	1866	7	Finn, William	1855
99	Dunn, Alexander Forbes	1863	1192	Fischer, Thomas ..	1878
582	Dunn, William Edward	1872	200	Fishley, Edmond Peter	1866
1315	Dutton, Edward Samuel	1879	508	Fitchett, Frederick ..	1871
696	Dwyer, Peter Burke ..	1873	734	Fitzgerald, Joseph Henry	1874
1020	Dyring, Carl Peter		1132	Fitzherbert, Edward ..	1878
	Wilhelm	1877	981	Fletcher, Arthur Augustus	1876
1151	Eadie, James	1878	1148	Florance, James William	1878
1013	Eales, Thomas	1877	53	Flower, Joseph Nicholas	1860
664	Earl, Frederick Jones..	1873	832	Fookes, William John	1875
784	Eastwood, Francis		269	Forbes, Charles ..	1868
	Hudson	1874	1078	Forbes, Charles ..	1877
812	Edgar, Walter Birming-		201	Forbes, James	1866
	ham	1874	673	Ford, Charles Powlett..	1873
1273	Edmondson, Francis		817	Ford, Frank Beresford	
	William	1879		Campbell	1871
316	Edwards, Frederick Henry	1869	509	Forster, Henry Blackett	1871
941	Egan, Michael Francis	1876	604	Fowler, John Robert	
167	Eggleston, John Water-			Sedgwick	1872
	house.. ..	1865	1070	Fowler, Thomas Walker	1877
993	Embling, Herbert		1002	Fox, William Robert ..	1877
	Augustus	1876	762	Francis, James Ogilvio	1874
234	Emmerton, Harry ..	1867	1042	Fraser, James Hamilton	1877
455	England, Arthur Andrew		1112	Fraser, Richard Henry	
	Pearce	1871		Wallace	7
1064	Eudey, Walter.. ..	1877	978	Fredman, Joel	

1009	French, Benjamin Mat- thew	1877	555	Gretton, George Le Mesurier	1872
674	Friedman, Henry ..	1873	676	Griffin, Joseph Walter	1873
529	Fry, Herbert Arnold ..	1872	863	Guerin, Marco	1875
240	Fulford, Edward John	1867	1283	Gummo, Frank Moor- house.. .. .	1879
510	Fulford, John	1871	996	Günst, Charles Werner	1877
942	Fullarton, James Innes	1876	967	Hadley, Arthur Capel..	1876
772	Galletly, Charles Armytage	1874	717	Hall, William	1874
377	Gardner, William ..	1870	1311	Hall, Thomas Serjeant	1879
876	Garlick, Edward Charles	1875	629	Hamilton, David Thomas	1873
168	Garlick, John	1865	589	Hamilton, John Ferrier	1872
675	Gatchouse, Samuel ..	1873	82	Hamilton, William ..	1862
848	Gillespie, James McGregor	1875	1178	Hamilton, William ..	1878
457	Gillespie, Robert Kerr ..	1871	986	Hancock, John	1876
947	Glass, Samuel Stephen	1876	1246	Hancock, Theodore William	1879
605	Gleeson, Denis Cornelius	1872	634	Hanson, Alfred	1873
416	Glennon, James Francis	1870	929	Harbison, James Alex- ander.. .. .	1876
571	Glennon, John Patrick	1872	1146	Harbison, John Wesley	1878
186	Goldsmith, Benjamin..	1866	1169	Hardy, Charles Henry William	1878
202	Goldsmith, Emanuel ..	1866	132	Harper, John	1864
203	Goldsmith, Louis ..	1866	645	Harris, Henry Louis ..	1873
537	Goodman, Herbert John	1872	1117	Harrison, Samuel ..	1878
1322	Goodwin, Thomas George	1879	606	Hart, Edward	1872
724	Gordon, William Matheson	1874	379	Hart, Richard Henry ..	1870
210	Goulding, Richard ..	1866	1092	Hartmann, Ernest William Frederick ..	1878
776	Goulding, William Randall	1874	936	Harvey, Richard Richards	1876
710	Goyen, Peter	1873	677	Hastie, Thomas	1873
1250	Graham, George Robert Moore	1879	62	Hausmann, John Gottfried	1861
768	Graham, James Joseph	1874	945	Haydon, John Harry ..	1876
770	Graham, John Francis Patrick	1874	829	Haygarth, Joseph ..	1874
944	Grano, Theodore George	1876	1302	Hayward, Charles Henry	1879
583	Grant, Lachlan	1872	179	Healy, James Ultan ..	1865
1082	Gray, Charles Hugh ..	1877	665	Healy, William	1873
1084	Gray, Thomas	1877	1136	Hedley, Charles	1878
417	Green, William Went- worth	1870	778	Heimecke, Frederick William	1874
270	Greenwood, Arthur ..	1868	992	Henderson, Andrew ..	1876
805	Gregson, William Har- dinge	1874	1127	Henderson, Arthur Vincent	1878
1165	Grenfell, Sydney ..	1878	241	Henderson, Victor Edwin	1867

909	Henderson, William	755	Hutchinson, William ..	1874
	Arthur	1063	Hutehison, Henry Kerr	1877
546	Herald, David Houston	437	Huxtable, Charles Henry	1871
884	Heriot, Robert Maitland	715	Hyde, Robert Henry ..	1874
880	Higgins, George ..	1214	Hyett, Eleazar Barkley	1878
961	Higgins, Samuel Ormsby	767	Iek, George	1874
733	Higgins, William ..	322	Inglis, Andrew Russell	1869
741	Highett, Anglesea ..	654	Innes, William ..	1873
513	Highett, William Edward	418	Ireland, James Davies	1870
1047	Hill, Charles Herbert ..	564	Ireland, Thomas Carr	1872
991	Hill, Ernest Ormerod ..	615	Irving, Edward Hamilton	1873
1181	Hill, Henry Ashworth ..	1312	Irwin, William ..	1879
380	Hill, John Henry ..	828	Isaacs, Isaac Alfred ..	1874
921	Hobart, Richard Newstead	960	Jaekson, Ernest Sand-	
578	Hobkirk, Horace Wake-		ford	1876
	man	1197	Jaekson, John Charles	1878
272	Hockin, John	461	Jacobs, Samuel Joshua	1871
563	Hodgson, Alfred Dean ..	462	Jacomb, Robert Kerr ..	1871
575	Hodgson, Charles Wil-	1244	James, John	1879
	liam Cavendish ..	968	James, John Frederie	
1284	Hodgson, Thomas ..		Chase	1876
657	Hogan, James	242	Jennings, Henry ..	1867
460	Holden, David	1184	Jennings, John Charles	1878
727	Holding, Thomas ..	679	Jenvey, Horace John	1873
678	Holmes, Charles George	1032	Johnson, Millard ..	1877
754	Hood, William	463	Johnson, William ..	1871
775	Hope, James Hassall ..	926	Jones, Albert	1876
133	Hope, Robert	547	Jones, Frederie Douglas	1872
211	Hope, Thomas Culbertson	257	Jones, Henry	1868
1295	Hopkins, Arthur ..	1243	Jones, Leifchild Stratten	1879
965	Hopkins, Henry ..	738	Joske, Ernest Ouzer ..	1874
780	Hopkins, Walter ..	1153	Keenan, Alfred James	
764	Horan, Denis		William	1878
54	Horan, Frederick Edward	1316	Kellaway, Alfred	
1103	Horsley, Reginald Ernest		Charles	1879
822	Horwitz, Louis ..	274	Kelleher, Robert John	
974	Hosken, Harry ..		Winter	1868
1058	Hossack, Alexander	898	Kelly, Edward Joseph	1875
	George Douglas ..	1272	Kelly, Henry	1879
907	Howard, George Thomas	1162	Keogh, Arthur George	1878
1207	Howison, William Arehi-	384	Keogh, Claudio Osmond	
	bald		Harrison	1870
134	Howitt, Charles Ernest	275	Kernot, Maurice Edwin	1868
824	Hughes, Frederiek ..	1220	Kerrigan, Edward Francis	1879
55	Hunt, James Francis ..	1202	Kerrigan, William James	1878
1086	Huntsman, Thomas ..	530	Kiddle, John	1872
1294	Huteheson, David George	464	Kiernan, John Joseph	1871

1164	King, Herbert Alexander	1878	565	Longden, Herbert Duncan	1872
83	King, William Cobb Last	1862	973	Loughrey, Thomas ..	1876
385	Kirby, Edward Wilmer	1870	753	Lowe, Alfred	1874
808	Klingender, Edward William	1874	556	Lupson, John	1872
594	Kneen, William Howard	1872	584	Lush, Joseph Walter ..	1872
1062	Knight, Herbert Manning	1877	1133	Lynch, Arthur Alfred	1878
933	Knipe, John	1876	515	Lynch, Michael	1871
655	Knowles, Francis Edward	1873	1154	Lynch, Peter	1878
748	Lacey, William Nicholas	1874	468	Lynn, Charles John Townsend	1871
273	Laidlaw, William ..	1868	632	Lyons, Harry Sydenham	1873
323	Lambert, Charles Alexander	1869	681	Lyons, Lyon	1873
607	Lambert, Thomas ..	1872	388	Lyons, Samuel	1870
1291	Lamrock, Samuel Cuthbert	1879	1152	McCarthy, Charles Louis	1878
324	Landon, Arthur	1869	1043	MacDermott, Alfred Charles	1877
420	Landon, Edward	1870	278	Macdonald, Daniel ..	1868
1071	Lane, Charles Timon	1877	608	Macfarlane, Archibald Martin	1872
548	Lang, John	1872	809	Macgibbon, Walter ..	1874
752	Langford, William ..	1874	1281	MacIntyre, William Aloysius Menzies ..	1879
925	Lazarus, Joseph	1876	1158	Mackay, Francis Hugh	1878
911	Leach, Henry Bassett	1875	84	Mackie, Alexander ..	1862
648	Learmonth, Edward Bruce	1873	718	Mackie, Frederick ..	1874
1083	Learmonth, James Allan	1877	802	Mackie, John Gordon	1874
1240	Lelean, William Rowland	1879	1028	Mackinnon, Donald ..	1877
386	Leonard, William Howard	1870	825	Macleod, Hugh Wilson	1874
466	Le Page, William Peter	1871	878	Macmeikan, John ..	1875
1061	Levinson, Nahum	1877	470	Macoboy, Frank James	1871
1251	Levy, Henry Philip ..	1879	1094	Madden, Henry	1871
1060	Levy, Nathaniel Lewis	1877	661	Madden, William Henry Francis	1873
783	Lewers, Thomas Ross	1874	899	Maddock, John Henry	1875
250	Lewis, James	1867	1157	Mailer, Melrose ..	1878
1104	Lewis, Walter Henry	1878	328	Major, Albert George	1869
421	Liddle, Edwin Alfred	1870	906	Major, Gilbert Franklin	1875
1095	Lilly, John Arnold ..	1877	795	Manchester, Francis George	1874
1193	Lind, Edmund Frank	1878	281	Manifold, Walter Synnot	1868
465	Lind, Henry Martyn	1871	1323	Marden, John	1879
438	Lind, William Alexander Teas	1871	282	Martin, Arthur Patchett	1868
680	Little, Richard	1873	1186	Martin, Frederick Ernest	1878
387	Little, William	1870	641	Martin, Herbert Sumner	1873
1109	Little, William Parker	1878	516	Martin, James Alexander	1871
			990	Martin, Sidney George	1876

1289	Martin, Thomas	..	1879	952	McLean, Charles	..	1876
1156	Matthew, John	..	1878	1274	McMeekin, Samuel	..	1879
471	Mattingley, Montem Edward	..	1871	326	McNab, Louis Kossuth		1869
723	McAllister, James Archi- bald	..	1874	63	McPherson, James	..	1861
586	McAnulty, Paul Anthony		1872	1174	Mellor, Frederick William		1878
1030	McArthur, John Niel		1877	1239	Melville, William Henry		1879
1317	McArthur, William Gilbert Stewart	..	1879	868	Menzies, James Kerr		1875
390	McCarthy, Daniel Thomas		1870	1253	Merrillees, John Stuart		1879
855	McCoach, Robert	..	1875	1300	Merrin, Henry Smythe		1879
725	McCormick, John	..	1874	935	Meyer, Felix Henry	..	1876
549	McCracken, Alexander		1872	905	Michie, Archibald Don- nelly	..	1875
277	McCracken, Collier	..	1868	682	Mickle, John	..	1873
1314	McCrae, John Arthur		1879	13	Middleton, Alexander Gordon	..	1855
1142	McCrimmon, Hector	..	1878	595	Miles, Charles William		1872
474	McDonald, Hector	..	1871	953	Millar, Frank	..	1876
736	McDonald, Robert Col- quhoun	..	1874	609	Miller, Arthur	..	1872
1225	McDonald, Thomas Paul Alipius	..	1879	782	Miller, John Walker	..	1874
38	McDonnell, Edward James	..	1859	831	Miller, Peter	..	1875
101	McDougal, Thomas Duncan	..	1863	1134	Miller, William Francis		1878
475	McFarland, Charles James	..	1871	329	Mills, Benjamin Strat- ford De Rinzi	..	1869
1215	McFarlane, Colin Campbell	..	1879	982	Mitchell, Alfred William		1876
279	McGauran, Duncan James	..	1868	1258	Mitchell, David	..	1879
280	McGregor, John	..	1868	756	Mitchell, Edward Fan- court	..	1874
1167	McGuigan, Thomas Henry	..	1878	596	Mogg, William James	..	1872
1015	McGwire, William Walter		1877	432	Moloney, James	..	1870
422	McIntosh, James Augus- tus	..	1870	136	Moltano, Frederick James		1864
1228	McIntyre, James Eadie		1879	1051	Montgomery, John Park		1877
517	McKail, Hugo	..	1871	618	Montgomery, Robert Cay		1873
1036	McKay, John	..	1877	73	Moore, Lorenzo	..	1861
709	McKay, Robert	..	1873	1123	Moore, William	..	1878
1268	McKenzie, George	..	1879	1008	Moors, Elphinstone Mac- Mahon	..	1877
1293	McKenzie, Murdoch	..	1879	51	Moors, Henry	..	1860
916	McKie, James George		1875	743	Moors, Henry Erskine		1874
1296	McLaren, James	..	1879	20	Moran, Terence	..	1856
818	McLaughlin, James	..	1874	937	Morey, Alexander James Edward	..	1876
				722	Morgan, Robert Clarke Thomas	..	1874
				726	Mornane, Michael	..	1874
				1313	Morrison, George Ernest		1879
				1201	Morrison, James	..	1878
				988	Morriss, William	..	1876

959	Mortimer, John Thomas	1876	284	O'Halloran, Charles Denis	1868
796	Morton, Francis William		574	O'Hara, Henry Michael	1872
	Watson	1874	425	O'Hea, George	1870
1056	Morton, Thomas Rich-		426	Oldham, George	1870
	ards Burrowes ..	1877	424	Oldham, James	1870
531	Moss, George Andrew		1113	O'Leary, Cornelius Jerome	1878
	McClure	1871	610	Oliver, Calder Edkins..	1872
472	Moule, Frederick Arthur	1871	1024	O'Meara, Morgan John	1877
859	Mullen, John Nelson ..	1875	427	O'Reilly, Francis Philip	1870
740	Murdoch, James	1874	285	Orr, Orlando Thomas ..	1868
705	Murray, James	1873	1276	Osborn, George Henry	
1232	Murray, Thomas	1879		Robert	1879
1172	Murray, Walter Galbraith	1878	1249	Overend, Ernest Knight	1879
1039	Murray, Walter Scott..	1877	1155	Owen, Frederick James	1878
1035	Muskett, Philip Edward	1877	590	Page, William Stewart	1872
1091	Must, Philip William ..	1877	1149	Palmer, George	1878
751	Myers, Isadore	1874	1088	Palmer, John	1877
212	Nagle, Valentine Flood	1866	1087	Palmer, Thomas	1877
57	Nagle, William	1860	794	Pardey, Charles William	1874
1261	Nance, John	1879	1217	Parry, Edward William	1879
1111	Napier, Theodore	1878	1077	Pasco, Montague Gordon	
356	Nathan, Samuel	1870		Charles	1877
1305	Newbury, Samuel	1879	713	Patterson, John James	1874
623	Newcomen, Arthur	1873	1209	Patterson, Robert	
1121	Newing, Thomas Henry	1878		Sturrock	1878
874	Newman, Fossey James	1875	572	Pattison, Robert Charles	1872
532	Newman, Walter	1872	1096	Paul, Arthur	1877
904	Nichols, Alfred Canova	1875	58	Pears, Edwin	1860
423	Nicholls, William Henry	1870	997	Pearson, Albert Edward	1877
1150	Nish, John Henderson		1189	Petherick, Harold Ed-	
	Young	1878		mond	1878
297	Noble, John Augustus..	1868	1053	Perry, Harry William..	1877
650	Noel, Arthur	1873	287	Phillips, Lewis Samuel	1868
213	Nye, Edward Wason ..	1866	1179	Pigott, Louis James	
870	Oakley, George Frederick	1875		Fitzgerald	1878
1188	Oakley, Henry Warburton	1878	519	Pike, Henry Morris	
518	O'Brien, Thomas Cuthbert	1871		Liebgeber	1871
900	Ochiltree, Edward Graham	1875	1182	Pinkerton, Frank	1878
550	Ochiltree, William		288	Pinnock, Robert Denham	
	Bertram	1872		St.	1868
6	O'Connell, John	1855	439	Pirani, Samuel Gabriel	1871
1166	O'Connor, Nicholas		620	Pitfield, Edward	1873
	Lawrence	1878	289	Pitman, Clarence	1868
537	Odgers, Harold Fielding	1872	647	Pitman, Edward Fisher	1873
1233	O'Donnell, Nicholas		892	Poolman, Frederick	
	Michael	1879		William	1875
1048	Officer, William	1877	1226	Porter, James	1879

844	Powell, Arthur Worsley	1875	922	Robinson, Frederic		
716	Prendergast, James			Gordon	1875	
	Joseph	1874	429	Robinson, George ..	1870	
611	Prévôt, Edward Henry		1031	Robinson, Thomas		
	Joseph	1872		Kerslako	1877	
995	Price, Charles Samuel ..	1876	189	Robinson, James Leman	1866	
18	Price, John Frederick ..	1856	987	Roche, David Michael ..	1876	
1267	Pritchard, William Charles	1879	1222	Rodda, Richard Henry	1879	
358	Purves, George Hurdis	1870	392	Rogers, Robert Samuel	1870	
1161	Pye, Hugh	1878	174	Rogers, William John ..	1865	
683	Quarterman, Reginald	1873	1303	Rogers, William		
977	Quirk, Thomas Augustus			Warrington	1879	
	Frederick	1876	813	Rose, James Alfred ..	1874	
140	Quirk, William Thomas		893	Ross, John George ..	1875	
	Francis	1864	227	Ross, Thomas	1867	
612	Radcliffe, John Leslie ..	1872	1163	Ross, William Chisholm	1873	
428	Ramsay, James Douglas	1870	588	Rourke, Alexander Henry	1872	
958	Rannard, David Alfred	1876	304	Row, Samuel	1863	
1000	Raphael, Emannel Sydney	1877	1067	Roy, Charles Campbell	1877	
994	Ratten, Arthur	1876	1210	Royce, James Hamilton	1878	
551	Ray, Henry	1872	245	Russell, Edward	1867	
1171	Ray, William Robert ..	1878	393	Russell, James	1870	
527	Rayner, James Blastock	1872	1224	Ryan, John James ..	1879	
113	Rees, David Curtis ..	1863	871	Ryan, Martin Joseph ..	1875	
989	Relph, Arthur John ..	1876	940	Ryan, Timothy Bernard	1876	
635	Reeve, Henry	1873	653	Sabeston, Robert ..	1873	
1130	Rennick, William Robert	1878	838	Sage, Arthur James ..	1875	
552	Rice, Thomas John ..	1872	1257	Salmon, Harry Robert	1879	
702	Ricketts, George ..	1873	956	Salter, Arthur Edward	1876	
684	Riddell, Thomas William	1873	719	Samson, Henry Augustus	1874	
1279	Riddell, Walter John		520	Sandford, Edward George		
	Carre	1879		Gregory	1871	
1014	Rimmington, Robert		1137	Sandford, Herbert Russell	1878	
	Richard	1877	792	Sandilands, William		
1285	Rinder, Alfred William	1879		Alfred	1874	
290	Ritchie, Frederick Henry	1868	686	Savage, Francis Michael	1873	
391	Rix, Henry Finch ..	1870	1116	Sawyer, Osbert ..	1878	
685	Roberts, Edward ..	1873	235	Scalcs, Alfred	1867	
1022	Roberts, Walter Henry		1199	Scantlebury, George		
	Loyd	1877		James	1878	
262	Robertson, Home James	1879	77	Schutt, John	1862	
1298	Robertson, James Gordon	1879	712	Scott, Andrew ..	1874	
1264	Robertson, James Home		1260	Scott, Henry James		
	Hogarth	1879		Herbert	1879	
846	Robertson, James Lang	1875	1263	Scott, Robert	1870	
1297	Robertson, Thomas ..	1879	886	Scott, William Henry	1875	
1034	Robertson, William ..	1877	131	Seddon, Frederick Paul	1864	

1168	Serjeant, Henry Bruee	1878	1069	Smith, Robert William	1877
1019	Serjeant, Thomas Wilson	1877	881	Smith, Thomas ..	1875
477	Serrell, Thomas ..	1871	745	Smith, Thomas Jollie	1874
224	Sexton, John	1867	1093	Smith, William Carter	1877
526	Shannahan, William		175	Smyth, Percgrine Fer-	
	O'Connell	1871		andez	1865
619	Shcrard, Charles Allen	1873	1187	Snowball, Oswald	
879	Sherrard, Egerton James	1875		Robinson	
1200	Shields, Charles James	1878	698	Somerville, Philip	
332	Shiels, Francis Martin	1869		Horatio Townsend ..	1873
708	Shiels, William ..	1873	689	Somerville, Riehard	
1282	Short, Arthur Montague	1879		Neville	1873
396	Shortt, Henry Charles	1870	966	Spalding, John James	1876
1287	Shrigley, Joseph Parker	1879	918	Speed, Arthur ..	1875
810	Silvester, Eugene ..	1874	1144	Sprigg, James Gordon	1878
1299	Simpson, Henry Walter		1050	Stacpoole, Adam Richard	1877
	Courtenay	1879	334	Staples, George Walter	1869
687	Sims, George Littlefield	1873	1301	Steane, Samuel Albert	1879
888	Simson, Huntly Stuart	1875	1221	Stephen, Francis Sidney	1879
1194	Simson, Robert James		656	Stephen, George Alex-	
	Philip	1878		ander	1873
1089	Sincock, Francis Jen-		928	Stephen, Harry Par-	
	kyns	1877		land	1876
853	Singleton, Frederiek		1108	Stephen, Reginald ..	1878
	George	1875	1324	Stephen, Sidney James	
292	Singleton, Thomas Lewis	1868		Henry	1879
14	Sircom, John	1855	397	Stephens, Walter James	1870
480	Skinner, George Lindsay	1871	1131	Stephens, William	
479	Skinner, William Henry			McGillyeuddy ..	1878
	Stoek	1871	17	Stevens, Charles Cecil	1856
1319	Slade, Arthur Scroggan	1879	398	Stevens, Frederick	
688	Smellie, Charles			Stephens	1870
	Clement	1873	912	Stewart, Charles ..	1875
333	Smith, Adam	1869	1021	Stewart, Arehibald	
105	Smith, Alexander ..	1863		Galbraith	1877
651	Smith, Arthur Bruce ..	1873	141	Stewart, Robert ..	1864
834	Smith, Charles Lort ..	1875	962	Stewart, Robert ..	1876
1075	Smith, Francis Grey ..	1877	1180	Stirling, James ..	1878
1288	Smith, Frank Ellis ..	1879	1079	Stobo, James Robert ..	1877
1126	Smith, Frederick ..	1878	1097	Story, Henry Clark ..	1877
1176	Smith, George Herbert		484	Strahan, Edward ..	1871
	Harvard	1878	521	Strahan, Richard ..	1871
644	Smith, George Vietor	1873	486	Strongman, Alfred Martin	1871
1147	Smith, Henry Edgar ..	1878	129	Stuart, George	
1309	Smith, James Kennedy			Ballingall	1864
	Ogilvie	1879	799	Stuart, James Fyfe ..	1874
729	Smith, Riehard Hartley	1874	950	Sturt, Clifton	1876

939	Sturt, Robert	1876	1052	Thurgood, Charles	
1037	Sunter, Joseph			William Lloyd ..	1877
	Tregilgas	1877	488	Thwaites, Robert ..	1871
833	Sutherland, Alexander	1875	87	Timms, Harry Alexander	1862
359	Sutherland, Alexander		1007	Tovell, Charles Edward	1877
	John	1870	236	Trevan, John Henry	
1223	Sutherland, John ..	1879		Carew	1867
1236	Sutton, William Henry	1879	983	Trollope, William John	1876
728	Swan, Ernest Harrison	1874	793	Tucker, Horace Finn ..	1874
399	Swan, Henry	1870	815	Turner, George ..	1874
568	Swan, Thomas	1872	1054	Turner, Herbert ..	1877
1065	Swan, William Joseph	1877	613	Turner, James ..	1872
246	Swindley, Samuel		1211	Turner, John William	1878
	James	1867	690	Twigg, Alexander James	1873
215	Sykes, John Alexander	1866	1230	Tyers, Alexander	
1280	Syme, Francis George	1879		McKenzie	1879
1011	Syme, George Adlington	1877	553	Upton, Henry	1872
1290	Syme, Herbert John ..	1879	489	Upton, Thomas ..	1871
917	Syme, Joseph Cowen ..	1875	402	Uren, William Henry	1870
522	Symonds, James Mel-		1100	Vail, Edward Luke ..	1878
	ville	1871	1006	Valentine, Andrew	
643	Tait, James Budge ..	1873		McCluro	1877
1170	Talbot, John Pathfield	1878	1237	Vanee, Noel Crawford	
711	Talbot, Robert John			Atterbury	1879
	De Courcy	1873	1227	Van-Damme, William	
746	Taylor, Arthur Bertram	1874		Charles Edward ..	1879
335	Taylor, Benjamin ..	1869	1005	Vasey, George Brinsden	1877
913	Taylor, George Jeremy	1875	1231	Vaughan, Alfred Purdue	1879
1173	Taylor, Harry Stapylton	1878	15	Venables, George ..	1855
430	Taylor, Herbert Edward	1870	627	Vieusseux, Edward	
894	Templeton, Thomas ..	1875		Antonio Lloyd ..	1873
1229	Thomas, David John ..	1879	569	Vivian, Herbert Richard	1872
1208	Thomas, John Oliver ..	1878	142	Wade, Harrington Evans	1864
193	Thomas, Walter ..	1866	490	Waite, Edward Benham	1871
1110	Thomas, William Henry		1085	Walker, Alfred Curwen	1877
	James	1878	1190	Walker, Arthur ..	1878
1219	Thompson, Henry		1041	Walker, John	1877
	Lonsdale	1879	1120	Walker, William ..	1878
116	Thompson, John Edward	1863	441	Wallace, Henry John	1871
666	Thompson, Reginald ..	1873	403	Ware, James	1870
901	Thomson, George		1320	Warren, Arthur Joseph	1879
	Alexander	1875	524	Waterfield, James Henry	1871
864	Thomson, Matthew		204	Waterfield, William	
	Barclay	1875		Purves	1866
1259	Thomson, Peter ..	1879	882	Watson, Anwyll ..	1875
841	Thomson, Robert James	1875	188	Watson, Charles Marriott	1866
697	Thomson, William ..	1873	1203	Watson, George Darnton	1878

337	Watson, John Edward	1859	176	Wilmoth, Joseph Alfred	1865
525	Watson, Wentworth Marriott	1871	343	Wilson, Arthur Chesney	1869
492	Watts, Thomas Salter	1871	494	Wilson, Charles Vernon	1871
24	Webb, Robert Bennett	1857	1141	Wilson, Daniel ..	1878
927	Weigall, Theyre a'Bee- kett	1876	943	Wilson, David Moffat	1876
338	Welsh, John Allen ..	1869	1256	Wilson, Francis Rawdon	1879
293	Wheatland, Charles Henry	1868	1241	Wilson, George ..	1879
856	Whelan, William Henry	1875	206	Wilson, Hector Alexander	1866
339	White, Thomas Edward	1869	570	Wilson, Robert ..	1872
658	Whitney, Frederic Middleton	1873	495	Wilson, Samuel ..	1871
340	Whittington, Richard Henry	1869	1076	Wilson, William ..	1877
493	Whyte, Louis Australia	1871	761	Wilson, Wolstenholme Murray Owen ..	1874
216	Whyte, Thomas Napier	1866	1068	Wilton, Wyndham John Edwards	1877
760	Wickens, George Frederic	1874	1271	Winning, Alexander ..	1879
1175	Wight, Gerard ..	1878	344	Wise, George Henry ..	1869
839	Wight, John Cam ..	1875	781	Wisewould, Frank ..	1874
1057	Wighton, James ..	1877	866	Woinarski, Gustave Henry Stephen Zichy	1875
71	Wilkie, Daniel ..	1861	800	Wollaston, Harry Newton Phillips	1874
341	Wilkie, George Henry McKellar	1869	1139	Woodward, Frederick William Morris ..	1878
294	Wilkinson, William John	1868	144	Wooldridge, Charles Buck- land	1864
405	Wilkinson, William Tomline	1870	1023	Wolf, Joseph ..	1877
342	Willan, Charles Parker	1869	554	Wolf, Louis Sydney ..	1872
143	Willan, Robert Henry	1864	177	Woolley, Edward Alfred	1865
1277	Willdridge, Ernest ..	1879	40	Woolley, Henry Kirby ..	1859
539	Williams, Alfred Henry	1873	700	Wright, Algernon Arthur	1873
691	Williams, Arthur Morrice	1872	692	Wright, Louis Garner ..	1873
1255	Williams, Ernest Thurston	1879	442	Wright, Wesley ..	1871
404	Williams, John Henry	1870	1118	Wrigley, William ..	1878
914	Williams, Seton, Gordon	1875	3	Wrixon, Arthur Nicholas	1855
872	Willis, Thomas Rupert Henry	1875	1012	Wyburn, Frank Herbert	1877
			406	Wynne, Agar	1870
			1218	Wynne, Edwin Percy ..	1879
			931	Wynne, Walter Palmer	1876

MATRICULATED UNDER THE SPECIAL REGULATIONS IN
MEDICINE.

147	Birney, George	1864	121	Howitt, William Godfrey	1863
146	Blair, John	1864	91	James, Edwin Matthews	1862
148	Dermott, Fitzherbert ..	1864	150	McGrath, Thomas ..	1864
119	Harris, George Smith Deravel	1863	120	Molloy, Thomas William	1863

ADMITTED AD EUNDEM STATUM.

123	Austin, Richard	..	1863	693a	Huntsman, Thomas	..	1873
573	Baldwin, Joseph	..	1872	1197	Jackson, John Charles		1878
296	Bolam, Thomas	..	1868	248	Leggett, Joseph	..	1867
251	Coates, Joseph	..	1868	802	Mackie, John Gordon..		1875
830	Countts, John	..	1875	576	Maclean, Charles William		1872
152	Farmer, Thomas	..	1864	1015	McGwire, William Walter		1877
351	Figg, Edward Garland		1869	496	Morrison, Alexander	..	1871
693	Fitzgerald, Robert	..	1873	1172	Murray, Walter Galbraith		1878
298	Gilchrist, Daniel	..	1869	153	Ross, Charles Stuart	..	1865
96	Gilchrist, William John		1868	47	Walker, Percy	..	1859
48	Hamilton, William Camp-			766	Walshe, John	..	1874
	bell	..	1853	155	Wigmore, John	..	1865



THE WILSON HALL

OF THE

University of Melbourne.

THE Memorial Stone of the Wilson Hall of the University of Melbourne was laid on the 2nd of October, 1879, by the Honourable Sir Samuel Wilson, M.L.C., in the presence of His Excellency the Governor and a large and brilliant assemblage. The ceremony was, of course, of a purely formal character, but for all that there was attached to it a considerable amount of interest, preparations being made to render the occasion a memorable one, and to surround it with as much éclat as possible.

Guests to the number of about five hundred were present by invitations issued by the Council, and for these accommodation was afforded in such a manner that the usual inconvenience of a crush generally attached to similar ceremonies was entirely avoided, whilst at the same time every one was enabled to obtain an unobstructed view of the proceedings, and to hear distinctly all that was said.

The scaffolding in connection with the building was profusely decorated with flags, which imparted

to the scene an enlivening aspect, the general effect being also heightened by the cheerful strains of the "Cerberus" band, the members of which did their best to discourse excellent music during the several intervals of waiting throughout the afternoon.

As a detailed description of the Wilson Hall and some information regarding its first inception will be of interest, we will here give a few particulars concerning it.

The work of erecting this splendid addition to the architecture and accommodation of the University of Melbourne was commenced about fifteen months ago, and the building has now risen many feet above the ground. Much further progress would have been already made by the contractors, but that it was decided to use Sydney and New Zealand stone in the superstructure, and there have been several delays in procuring sufficient stone to continue the work. From arrangements which have been recently perfected, however, it is anticipated that no further difficulties of the kind will occur, and the erection of the Hall will proceed uninterruptedly until its completion.

In giving a brief description of the appearance which the Wilson Hall is designed to present when completed, it will not be out of place to recall shortly the origin of the building. In December, 1874, the Chancellor of the University,

Sir Redmond Barry, received from Mr. Samuel Wilson, of Ercildoune, the following letter:—

“ Ercildoune, near Ballarat,
“ December, 1874.

“ Sir,—It is my desire to apply a sum of money to a purpose of a public nature, which will testify in a permanent manner the interest which I feel in the welfare of Victoria.

“ It is now about twenty-three years since I first placed my foot on Australian soil, and during that time my exertions have been successful, far beyond my expectations. Under these circumstances, I feel that to Australia, the land of my adoption, and the birthplace of my wife and children, I owe a debt of gratitude which I now desire in some small degree to repay.

“ In fully considering the subject of what would be the most suitable way of giving expression to the feeling to which I have referred, many ideas suggested themselves, which were, one after another, for various reasons abandoned. Our benevolent and charitable institutions are already cared for by the State and by the exercise of individual charity, the cultivation of which feeling it would be unwise to discourage. Our several churches are prosperous, and on the whole well supported. My inclinations were at one time in favour of establishing a permanent fund for the purpose of adding to the art treasures of our

national collection—already very creditable to this community—the works of some of our rising artists, both Australian and European. But as the true greatness of every country consists chiefly in the right use of the cultivated intellects of its most gifted sons, it is to the highest seat of learning that we must look for the great men of our future history; and I finally decided that the head of the system of secular education in Victoria, the University of Melbourne, is the institution most worthy of my aid. By the high educational standard which it maintains, it enables men of talent and industry, without distinction of station in life, or of religious belief, to fit themselves for any position to which they may attain, whether as merchants, professional men, resident landowners, or statesmen, whose duty it will be to guide the destinies of this young but growing country, the future greatness of which no one can doubt.

“Having come to this conclusion, I made inquiries as to the best mode in which a benefit could be conferred upon the University. In the first instance, I felt inclined towards the endowment of a professorship, or of fellowships, or of scholarships, but it appeared that the colonial Parliament has made provision for the educational requirements of the institution, and that the most urgent want at present is a Hall in which to hold the matriculation examinations, which have now,

in the absence of sufficient accommodation at the University, to be held in the Town-hall, and also the periodical assemblies for the granting of degrees, and other academical ceremonies. I therefore, through you, as Chancellor, place a sum of thirty thousand pounds (£30,000) at the disposal of the authorities of the University for the erection of a Hall in keeping with the design of the present buildings, this donation to be free from any conditions whatever. My hope is that this sum, judiciously expended, will build a Hall sufficient for the requirements of the University, which will at the same time be an ornament to the city of Melbourne.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL WILSON."

The Hon. Sir Redmond Barry,

Chancellor of the University of Melbourne, &c.

Sir Redmond Barry forwarded the letter to "The Argus," for publication with the following note :—

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE ARGUS."

"Sir,—I send you a letter addressed to me by Samuel Wilson, Esq., of Ercildoune.

"You will oblige me by publishing it in 'The Argus.'

"It will inform you that this gentleman has placed in my hands the sum of £30,000, to be

expended in building a Hall at the University. This munificent donation given spontaneously, and without any condition annexed, deserves the earliest recognition by me; and the generous mode in which the presentation has been made demands that the fact should receive the widest publicity.

“An instance of this large-hearted bounty is well worthy of imitation, and there are in our community many men whose enterprise and energy have been rewarded by the acquisition of great wealth who may well follow his noble example, rendering by similar liberality material assistance to the institutions established in this country, with the laudable intention of improving the intellectual development of both sexes of the rising generation, and fitting them for the work, which will devolve on them in due time.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

REDMOND BARRY,
Chancellor.”

The University of Melbourne,
15th December, 1874.”

It is needless to say that the munificent gift was accepted by the Council with the warmest expression of their thanks, and although the donation was expressly “free from any conditions

whatever," it was unanimously resolved that the Hall should be called after its generous founder.

The work of erecting the Hall was, however, not set about immediately on the receipt of the gift, great deliberation being exercised in selecting the exact site, and deciding on the architectural style of the building. Interest, of course, in the meantime was swelling the original donation, and the amount at the disposal of the University authorities from £30,000 became £37,000 in 1878, and before the building is completed it will exceed £40,000.

At length in 1877 a design for the building, in accordance with general instructions given by the Council, was prepared by the University architects (Messrs. Reed and Barnes), and approved. Tenders for the erection of the Hall were called for, and in February 1878, one at £35,910 was accepted. The tenderer, however, declining to sign the contract, the next lowest tender, that of Messrs. Nation and Co., the energetic contractors for the Eastern Market, at £36,707 was accepted, and from the manner in which they have so far done their work, there can be no doubt of their completing the undertaking to the entire satisfaction of the authorities. Their contract was entered into on the 8th July, 1878, the period allowed for the completion of all the works being three years, so that in a little less than two years from the present

time the Wilson Hall may be expected to be available for use.

The most prominent feature in the work in its present stage is the enormous scaffolding, which is observable from a great distance, and as this is only 50 ft. high at present, and the gables of the roof of the new Hall will reach a height of 96 ft., the commanding aspect of the building when finished can be realised. As regards the work actually done, the massive bluestone foundations have all been built, and upon them the bluestone plinth, which is of Malmsbury bluestone, has been erected. The handsome appearance which the superstructure with all its fine workmanship will present when completed can also be now gathered, as in most portions of the building the walls have been built up to a height of about 15 ft. It was at first intended to form the exterior of Tasmanian freestone, but subsequently the splendid stone obtainable from Sydney was preferred, and the result has fully justified the choice made.

A short description of the building as it will appear when completed may now be given.

The new Hall is placed so as to form an extension of the east wing of the present University building, with which it will be eventually connected by a block of buildings containing an entrance vestibule, corridors, reception and other rooms, the whole forming the east side of a noble open

quadrangle, with the open side towards the south. The west side of the quadrangle is designed to receive a new Library and Museum as a balance for the Wilson Hall, but these buildings are altogether in futuro, requiring for their inception the gift of some other generous patron like Sir Samuel Wilson.

The style of architecture adopted in the Wilson Hall was decided on by the Council of the University after very careful and prolonged inquiry, and the designs were prepared by the University architects according to the Council's instructions. The style is known as that of the best period of the perpendicular Gothic, this order being considered most in keeping with the present buildings, and with the traditions of similar institutions in the mother country. The internal dimensions of the Hall will give some idea of its magnificent amplitude when completed. The length of the hall will be 140 ft. by a width of 50 ft., while the height from the floor to the top of the walls will be 45 ft., and from the floor to the apex of the roof 82 ft. The external dimensions, taking in the thickness of the walls, and architectural features, will be as follows:—Length, 152 ft.; width, 62 ft.; height from the ground to the top of the gable, 96 ft.

The walls are being built of freestone, the exterior being of a hard durable sandstone obtained from Sydney, and the interior of soft New Zealand

limestone. Between the outer and inner walls there is a "backing" of brick. Longitudinally the building is divided into five bays of 20 ft. each, with a large bay of double that size destined to receive the two bay windows at the south or dais end. Externally, the bays are formed by boldly projecting buttresses, and the angles are emphasised by octagonal turrets. In each of the ordinary bays there is a three-light traceried window, and in the south end is placed a very large and richly traceried window. On either side of the dais there are handsome bay windows of noble dimensions, that on the east side being semi-octagonal, and the western window rectangular. The main entrance—which will be at the north end, next the present University buildings—will be by a highly decorated triple doorway, opening into the future vestibule. The whole of the interior will be surrounded by a richly panelled oak wainscoting, and the doors will also be of massive oak, beautifully panelled. The roof of the hall will be an open one, elaborately framed, and highly decorated in the interior with tracery and carving—the hammer-beams being terminated with winged angels holding shields.

Over the group of entrance doorways a large arch is formed in the design, which can be opened into the future organ-loft, which is to be placed over the main entrance lobby. Externally the roof is surmounted by a high lantern or flèche, and all

the buttresses and principal angles are topped by pinnacles—the turrets having high pointed stone crocketed roofs, and the walls being finished with a richly-panelled and embattled parapet. The floor of the hall is to be formed of wood, to be decorated with ornamental parquetry work.

Notwithstanding the stage of progress which the erection of the building has reached, the foundation or rather Memorial Stone has not been formally laid till now, the delay having been caused by various circumstances. The Council of the University, however, invited Sir Samuel Wilson to lay the stone on his return from England, and he consented to perform the ceremony at the time fixed by them.

At three o'clock His Excellency the Marquis of Normanby, accompanied by his Aide-de-camp, Lord Hervey Phipps; Captain Le Patourel, his Private Secretary; Colonel Anderson and the Officers of the Commandant's Staff, entered the University Reserve, and were met by a Guard of Honour from the Garrison Artillery Corps. Sir Redmond Barry and the Members of the Council of the University then conducted His Excellency and party to a position near the Memorial Stone, the band playing the National Anthem. The seat provided for His Excellency was placed facing the stone, where he then sat, having Lady Wilson and the Hon. Mrs. Bright

on his right hand, and the Chief Justice, Sir W. Stawell, on his left, and near him were accommodated his personal staff, and the three members of the Ministry who were present, viz., the Honorables J. M. Grant, Major Smith, and John Woods. To the right of that again, and situated at right angles to the vice-regal party, were seated the Vice-Chancellor and Members of the Council, who, in their turn, were faced by the Lecturers and Professors of the University. The Undergraduates were placed in the background, and conducted themselves pretty well on the occasion.

At the conclusion of the National Anthem, Sir Redmond Barry, accompanied by Sir Samuel Wilson, ascended to a slightly elevated position, where the Ceremony was to take place.

The Memorial Stone will form part of the front elevation just over the southern entrance to the edifice. It bears the coat of arms and crest of Sir Samuel Wilson, with the motto *Semper vigilans*, and the inscription in letters of gold.

The ceremony commenced at three o'clock. A temporary platform was provided for the accommodation of Members of the University and invited Visitors, and the quaint old chairs belonging to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and members of the Council were arranged on the front of the platform in the open air, for the first time since the foundation of the University. There was a large muster

of the Members of the Council and Senate, including Sir Redmond Barry, Chancellor; Dr. Brownless, Vice-Chancellor; His Honor Sir Wm. Stawell, Chief Justice; Dr. Morrison; Mr. J. W. Rogers, Q.C.; Mr. H. M. Andrew, M.A.; and the following Professors and Lecturers:—Dr. Hearn, Dean of the Faculty of Law; Dr. Halford, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine; Professor Nanson, M.A., Chairman of the Professorial Board; Professor Strong, M.A.; Professor M'Coy, Professor Elkington, M.A.; Mr. Pirani, M.A.; Dr. Barker; Mr. Kernot, M.A.; and numerous other Graduates and Undergraduates. The Members of the Ministry present were:—Mr. W. Collard Smith, Minister of Education; Mr. Grant, Minister of Justice; and Mr. J. Woods, Commissioner of Railways.

Sir Redmond Barry and Sir Samuel Wilson having ascended the steps leading to the position of the Memorial Stone, the CHANCELLOR said:—

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen, Sir Samuel Wilson,—The Council of the University of Melbourne are desirous that you should lay the Memorial Stone of the New Hall, now in course of being built, and have invited you to do so here to-day. On me devolves the duty of conveying to you their thanks for the bounteous liberality which has actuated you in presenting to them funds to erect the building. (Loud cheers.)

The performance of this duty affords me unmixed satisfaction. No event connected with our transactions which has occurred since the auspicious day on which the passing of our Act of Incorporation was announced has rejoiced me more truly. Nothing has confirmed so completely my conviction that what was then regarded by many as an ambitious and premature step, a doubtful and costly experiment, was in fact wisely designed by prudent men, who looked hopefully in advance, made a sagacious provision for the training of generations yet to come, and, amidst the bewildering excitement of the times, prevailed upon the Legislature to found the University and create an endowment for its support. (Applause.)

In the presence of His Excellency the Governor of Victoria, Visitor of the Institution, of the Governing Body, the Senate, and collective Members of the University, and also of this concourse of persons of the greatest distinction in the country assembled to do honour to you on this occasion, I tender to you their sincere acknowledgment of this act of yours, which affects so materially our interests and future prospects, which demonstrates so admirably your discriminating judgment in selecting a suitable object for the exercise of your generosity, which makes manifest to all the large-hearted bounty and the free and open hand with which you have supplied the means

of carrying out your purpose thoroughly and well. In recognition of this, and in order to perpetuate your deed of noble munificence, they have resolved that the building shall be called and known as "The Wilson Hall." (Cheers.)

We cannot boast of the hallowed traditions of former times, to which older institutions can refer; in that respect the past is not for us. We may indulge, however, buoyantly in brilliant anticipations of the future.

Postera crescam laude is the motto chosen by us in the moment of our early confidence, accordingly it has been determined that your name shall be connected indissolubly with the history, the fortunes, and the "late born" renown of the University of Melbourne.

At the outset, I may be permitted to inform Your Excellency and those present that the building is to be in the perpendicular Gothic style of architecture. It is in length 140 ft.; breadth, 47 ft.; height of the walls, 45 ft.; and to the apex of the roof, 84 ft. That it is florid, but pure in taste, maintaining the elegance of character by which the style was distinguished before degeneration took place. The moneys to be devoted to the erection will exceed £40,000, and there is every reason to induce the expectation that you, Sir Samuel, will be satisfied with the care taken and efforts made to render it in every respect worthy

of the lofty ideas you had in view, and that it will, when finished, compare creditably with any hall of ancient or of modern times. (Cheers.)

It may be asserted safely that of the numerous forms which the bounty of the rich assumes, none is deserving of higher commendation than this. Many opulent men have retained through life, the possession rather than the enjoyment of, vast fortunes, and when no longer able to retain them in their grasp, have not unfrequently—to the severe disappointment of expectant and neglected relatives—dedicated portions to the foundation or maintenance of charitable, literary, or scientific institutions. They sought to have their names rendered memorable through the medium of a posthumous testamentary bequest.

It is obviously unseemly and ungrateful in the extreme to accept any donation of that nature and to slight or speak disparagingly of the donor or his motives.

A diffident reserve, an extreme sensibility, commendable in themselves, a wish to shrink from the plaudits which are always accorded to the authors of such kindness, have actuated some to postpone, until withdrawn from the scene, the operation of those acts of benignity.

But how often have we beheld instances in which such mistaken notions of humility have thwarted, if not absolutely frustrated, the inten-

tions of the testator? How often have we seen large sums of money laid out in the expenses necessarily incurred to establish the validity of wills? How often have bequests of that nature been rendered only partially available or wholly lost by reason of the inexpert or ignorant penning of a will, through an error which might never have arisen had the thought been worked out by the benefactor himself, or rectified by him in his lifetime under competent legal advice? While some men have lived who have been considered more lavish of their wealth in the direction of good deeds, after the power of use or abuse of it has eluded their hold upon it, than when it was actually within their dominion; when the fruits of the donation, that is, the gratitude of the recipients, might have been culled by them—a recompense no well-regulated mind would disregard.

The demands upon those charitably disposed have in this country been marked invariably by a genial and ready response; whether the object be domestic or local, or affecting the welfare or misfortunes of those in remote lands. We have but to look around us and see the structures reared for the relief of those afflicted with the maladies which assail the vital forces, or those which satisfy the wants or alleviate the sufferings of the destitute, the aged, the infirm. Creditable to them is the pure spirit which has animated

the contributors, and they have earned from the public the respect and esteem due to them for their meritorious conduct. But when we reflect that the waves of time rolling continuously over their names cause the letters in which they are written to become more faint, and the biographical characteristics to grow indistinct, we are forcibly reminded that with respect to a monument such as this the effect is wholly different. This gift of yours soars above a compliance with duties of perfect and imperative obligation, and is superior to those the offspring of a halting and procrastinating benevolence, which gives tardily, perhaps defectively, what you entrust to us completely and at once. (Applause.)

Princely in its amount, it forms part of the ample means honourably acquired by you, through the successful efforts of your strong and active mind directing your indefatigable activity and skill. It is spontaneously bestowed while you are in the prime of manhood, exercising in addition the charities and benefactions becoming your position, taking your full share in the work of serving your country in the various relations of public life, ardent in the prosecution of other useful undertakings to promote the material prosperity of the community, and dispensing the hospitalities which lend society a grace and charm. (Cheers.)

There is much also to render this gift and the purpose to which it is your wish it should be applied especially deserving, not only of the thanks of the Council of the University, but of the community at large.

In the early days of our struggling existence there were many oppressive burthens on the State, and numerous calls upon its rulers. The country was to be rescued from the wildness of nature, forests were to be penetrated by roads, rivers spanned by bridges, departments to be instituted and organised, buildings of all kinds provided, and the wants of a population, augmented by the arrival of more than 300,000 in one year, promptly supplied.

The fabric of the social communion was not allowed as elsewhere to be set up by gradual expansion and development, but created as it were by the wand of a magician. Amidst such distractions and such serious pressure on the revenue, it was incumbent on the Council to exercise due caution. They felt that the ultimate prosperity of the institution must depend—not on the magnitude or splendour of their buildings, their spacious halls, and a mimic pageantry disproportionate to their condition, but as they were invested with a serious responsibility to carry out fully, and as a primary duty, the spirit which breathed in the preamble of their

act of incorporation—"Whereas it is expedient to promote sound learning in Victoria"—they saw their course was plain. Accordingly their first step was to introduce from the universities and colleges of the mother country gentlemen of the highest attainments, selected by men of the fullest competency to judge of their abilities. Immediately on their arrival the professors commenced their teaching on a basis which would raise the standard of education to its proper level, and ensure the end proposed. The Council declined to weary the Government with solicitations to build a hall, and contented themselves by procuring at intervals funds sufficient to enable them to erect the modest group of chambers, lecture rooms and museums, and the small but admirably-arranged medical school which surround this spot.

They were not altogether without hope that at perhaps a not remote future, some friend to the Institution, a cordial supporter of the principles on which it was established, might arise, who from the abundance of his resources might ennoble the Institution and enrich the country by means of a deed like this. Nevertheless, the most exaggerated expectations of the most sanguine, did not allow them to indulge a hope that their necessities would be so soon and so amply relieved.

During several years, the increased number of students in the schools, and of the books and scientific apparatus in the library and lecture rooms have caused much inconvenience by reason of the limited space, and the want of a suitable apartment in which to confer degrees and perform the high offices of the University. This has divested the ceremonies of much of the accustomed and acknowledged solemnity with which they should justly have been celebrated.

Few are now to be found who will underestimate the value of such exertions in the cause of paying a due reverence to sound learning, its preceptors, and their pupils.

In all ages we have instances of the homage paid to those who advanced, and those who cultivated learning under instruction and guidance, and of illustrious men who made their memories imperishable by acts of generosity in furtherance of its advancement, as well as in promoting the enjoyment of the people by giving them the means of recreation and healthful exercise.

The name of *ACADEMUS*—incorporated into our language as expressing a seat of learning, or body of learned men—was revered by his countrymen, as much by reason of his having dedicated his groves in the suburbs of Athens to their use, as by the fact that in them, beautified by Cymon, desolated by Sylla, the Peripatetics

disclosed their precepts. While the biographies of the great teachers, and their successors, who laboured to instruct the youth of Greece, and also the principles they inculcated, are but little known to the majority of persons—the meaning of Academy is familiar to all.

The school of Zeno and his disciples is remembered better in consequence of their having pursued their studies under the painted colonnade at Athens, than from the dogmas propounded by them.

For centuries in its ranks were enrolled philosophers of eminence, and the “Stoa” gave to them the distinctive title of Stoics—their creed has been superseded, their names have passed into oblivion, but the title connected with the Porch remains.

Again, the most effective passage in the speech of the accomplished rhetorician, Antony, reminds us of this. Over the bleeding corse of Cæsar, when inflaming the passions of the Roman citizens, previously aroused by the skilful orator Brutus, is that in which he cites from the will of Cæsar with some amplitude :—

“ Moreover, he hath left you all his walks,
His private arbours, and new planted orchards
On that side Tiber ; he hath left them you
And to your heirs for ever—common pleasures
To walk abroad and recreate yourselves.”

How immeasurably superior that donation to the other bequest,

“ To every Roman citizen he gives
To every several man seventy-five drachmas.”

One dissipated probably on the instant by the legatees, the other prized by the descendants of the original recipients who esteemed aright the privileges they inherited, though mayhap ignorant of the military and political history of the great Julius.

Influences of this nature have existed throughout all ages, and the greatest names have been perpetuated when associated with a noble example of the art of architecture in some one of its numerous imposing forms. Fortunate, indeed, has it been that at this stage, when the University has but lately reached the period of emancipation, a man has been found whose breadth of view has enabled him to include within his scope of vision the wide field which is open to the intelligent inquirer. One anxious to benefit his fellow-men, one who has had the sagacity to appreciate the full value of the moral as well as the material significance of the mode in which he proposed to appropriate his wealth, and of the effect socially of the result which he hoped would be attained. (Loud cheers.)

Here, then, is a new impulse given to every individual connected in any manner with this

crowning head of the edifice of literature, whether he may have been linked with the early days of its infancy, or with its present stage of more matured growth, or to be united with its future fuller ripeness.

Those who have gone before may lament that it has not been their high prerogative to have graduated within this Hall. Those who in the future come up may feel their honours sit with accumulated lustre on their brows.

The youth of ingenuous mind and manly sensitiveness, he who can frame in his mind

“The high ideal of a noble life,”

will understand the motives of those who make sacrifices, in order that he may be received in a stately Hall, instilling elevating thoughts, and banishing all those connected with the mean and lowly ideas forced on him by the associations superinduced in consequence of the compulsory recourse to expedients, to enable the Council to confer on him, in a temporary structure as hitherto, the rewards of his proficiency and the honours to which he has become entitled.

He will be impressed with a sense of what is required of him in conduct and demeanour, what he owes to his own immediate associates, to his seniors, to those who are put in authority over him, and those who attend to witness his triumphs, sympathise with his defeats, and

encourage him to renewed and sustained exertion. (Applause.) He will remember what he owes to the founder and to the University, and will not forget what he owes to himself. He will not forget the vows he has pledged, the hostages he has given—"to maintain in all places and on all occasions the credit, the dignity, and the honor of the University."

There is also a lesson of deeper interest conveyed by the ceremony at which we assist to-day. It is an illustration of the great progress of human thought, the triumphant march of intellectual expansion, which marks the present epoch. We, inhabitants of a part of Her Majesty's wide dominions far remote from the seat of government, occupied by the British race only as of yesterday, may here behold the approval with hearty fervency, of those principles which direct and influence those engaged in matters relating to education. All who have given attention to the subject know that it is only within the present century that university education has widened the base of its operations, timidly at first, owing to the exclusiveness of the old corporations (may I be pardoned for daring to say, the bigoted adherence to ancient rule and precedent), but latterly with freer and more elastic step. There is no unseasonable presumption in asserting, that in every direction within which the

boundaries of university teaching were, as we conceived, unduly circumscribed, and beyond which they required enlargement, the barriers have been withdrawn by us, and the circle of instruction enlarged.

The study of the ancient classics is anxiously encouraged. Without them an intelligent understanding of the richness and beauty of our own language is impossible. New fields for the acquisition of learning, of various kinds not yet imparted in the universities of Great Britain, have been thrown open. Schools have been established, in which the scientific foundation for discipline in many practical pursuits and occupations in which our young men will engage themselves have already produced good results. The ranks of the different professions are being filled with them, and many of them, through the considerate co-operation of several members of successive Ministries, having passed with credit through the course of study assigned to them, have found ready occupation in the departments of education, mining, engineering, surveying, and all branches of the public service for which their training here has rendered them competent. (Cheers).

By the addition of these branches of practical study, collateral, but at the same time closely allied to those taught in the universities of older communities, preparation for scientific and practical

professions is given, the number of our students is considerably augmented, a greater amount of sympathy with you, Sir, for your active generosity is secured, and the gravity of the obligation we are under to you is largely enhanced.

Again, there has been of late years much healthy growth of the ideas which inculcate the principles of how to enjoy the expenditure of the surplus of accumulated wealth. You, Sir, have displayed here, how thoroughly you have imbued and saturated yourself with these principles. Your enthusiasm has inspired others, who as our neighbours in New South Wales, in South Australia, nearer home in the instances of our own affiliated colleges, have distinguished themselves in like manner. (Applause).

We may point, indeed, to Great Britain and to other countries of Europe where the wealthy and the great have, out of their superfluity, promoted literature, science, and the arts; to the Great Republic, the United States of America, whose people sustain with an admiring emulation, a friendly contest with other peoples in all things pertaining to matters such as these.

However, admitting all due in other quarters, we may, in the meantime, claim the merit to be righteously ascribed to a fellow-citizen, one of our own soil, and with excusable exultation point to the Wilson Hall. (Loud cheers).

Thus regarded, this is not a transitory and evanescent ceremonial—a vain and empty rite. We join in the exercise of a solemn function, believing that in endeavouring to do you justice we but imperfectly express our sense of the obligation. On this commanding site, dominating the city and the country around, will rise the Wilson Hall, conspicuous by its position and proportions, the solidity and durability of its materials, the style of the architecture, but eminently prominent in this, that it is dedicated to the uses of education of the highest order.

You are now requested, Sir Samuel, to lay the Memorial Stone. (Cheers).

SIR SAMUEL WILSON, who was loudly cheered, said:—

My Lord, Sir Redmond Barry, ladies and gentlemen,—I feel that anything I could say would fall far short of conveying to you my feelings on this occasion, which to me is one of no ordinary interest and importance; and I will ask your indulgence for the few remarks which I have to make.

In the first place, I have to express my grateful appreciation of the kindness of the Most Honourable the Marquis of Normanby, in favouring us by his presence, and thereby lending *éclat* to the ceremony of laying the Memorial Stone

of this building, which we have met to-day to celebrate.

It would have given me still greater pleasure if it had been arranged that His Excellency should have also laid the Memorial Stone of this building, but the authorities of the University were opposed to my strongly expressed opinions on this point, and desired that I, as the actual founder of the building which is to be called by my name, should officiate at the placing of the Memorial Stone in the ceremony of to-day.

I would take this opportunity of acknowledging the honour done me by the Council of the University in this matter, and in following the examples of Oxford and Cambridge, in naming this building the "Wilson Hall," after its founder; and I would tender my most grateful thanks to them, and also to the Honourable Sir Redmond Barry, Chancellor of the University, for the very kind consideration they have shown to me at all times in this matter.

It is indeed very gratifying to me to have these tokens of their kind feelings towards me, and I am deeply sensible of the high honour they have conferred upon me in associating my name with the Melbourne University, which is one of the oldest institutions of its kind in Australia, and which, unless it belies its early promise, bids fair to make Melbourne the great seat of learning of

the South, the Athens of Australia, and the Oxford of the Southern Hemisphere. (Cheers.)

The talented and highly-respected Governor of the neighbouring colony of New Zealand, in one of his public utterances, made the remark that he never rose to make a speech unless he found that he had really something which he felt called upon to say; but on this occasion I cannot find words to express my sense of gratification in seeing round me such a brilliant assemblage, containing so many ladies, who have come here to lend the grace and charm of their presence, and to witness the ceremony of laying the Memorial Stone of this addition to the Melbourne University.

I am pleased to think that in giving the donation for this building, I may be of some public service to the country in which my efforts have been blessed by a kind Providence, and in following in a humble way the example of the illustrious founders of the great seats of learning in the old world, I anticipated that others would likewise give a portion of their means for works of this kind, and in this expectation I was not disappointed. (Applause.)

In the early history of Australia, with most men who have been successful, that success has been earned by arduous exertion extended over a period of years. In such instances the means

gained by long and sustained efforts are valued by the owner beyond their real worth, and it is only by learning the lesson that wealth can be put to its best use, and enjoyed to the best advantage when a portion of it is spent in promoting the happiness, welfare, or enlightenment of others, that it is possible to devote a large amount to a public object of this kind.

I do not desire to claim any undue credit for anything that I have done in this or other matters, in the endeavour which I have made to benefit the country; and the reception which these efforts have had from the public, when all due allowance is made for political feeling, has amply repaid me for any services which I have rendered to the colony. (Cheers.)

There are undoubtedly no truer or purer pleasures than those arising from actions such as those to which I refer; but on this side of the world there is a very strong temptation to men of means to go to other lands, where they can find, in a refined and cultivated society, everything that can gratify the intellect or charm the senses, and where all the treasures of art, literature, and science, are within their reach—where any climate they may consider preferable can be reached in a journey of a few hours, and where they are not looked upon by a political party, and a section of the public press, as the natural enemies of the

people, to be abused and misrepresented if they have, by energy and industry, acquired a greater amount of wealth than their less industrious or less fortunate neighbours. (Cheers.) It may be a natural law that this feeling should exist here, and if so it must be, like all other natural laws, useful to the race; but it is worth considering whether it be not carried to an excess, and as time which tries all things, passes onward, and knowledge increases, the true effects of this feeling will be more clearly seen—if, indeed, they are not already evident—and a changed tone may possibly be the result. (Hear, hear.)

If prosperity be set up as the aim of life, recognising nothing higher, nothing nobler, no other use in labour, no grander outlook for the soul, then is life shorn of its crowning grace. Life to be truly of value to the world must have aims beyond that of self. If success be considered as a means to higher ends, labour has a power to develop the yet unascertained capabilities that nature has placed within our reach, as well as for the immediate gain, in the endeavour to produce valuable results in the future, rather than to be enjoyed in the present, life will then be felt to be valuable to the world; and the real happiness arising from honest and successful endeavour after a good object, outside of self, will be the true and rightful result.

There is a temptation after a certain amount of success has been attained to give up work because it is irksome, and to seek pleasure alone, spending time and means in the pursuit, which, if followed, brings in only disappointment, and the real and solid satisfaction which comes from worthy achievement is never reached. (Cheers.) Though success crown endeavour in each fresh pursuit of selfish enjoyment, it has no significance in the world, and leaves no trace behind.

This building, the plans of which have appeared in the illustrated papers, and which have no doubt been seen by most of those present, is, I think, of good proportions. The counsel of Socrates, that philosophy should sacrifice to the graces, has not been forgotten by the architect who planned the building and the Council who selected this design, which, indeed, is a very handsome one; and I found that it was much admired in England, where the grandest works of some of the most celebrated architects in the world are to be seen. We may reasonably hope that this Hall may, in the not distant future, have within these walls men of Australian birth who will equal, if they cannot hope to surpass, the great and learned men of the dear old fatherland we all revere.

There is, said an English writer, a philosophy which never reposes; the word progress is its

motto; its ending of to-day is the starting-point of to-morrow; it advances without ceasing, and each day registers another step onward. Let this philosophy be the study and aim of the youth of Victoria, and with energy and industry to aid them, let them not rest satisfied until the laurel crown of victory be won. Who can tell whether the English race under our sunny Australian skies may not develop bodily and mental powers hitherto unequalled? as indeed seems indicated, so far as physical powers are concerned, by the recent successes of an Australian oarsman, and of an Australian team of cricketers. The indications are still far to seek of our energetic and progressive population producing a Shakespeare, a Milton, or a Byron, in literature; or a Pitt, a Palmerston, or a Beaconsfield in politics. In this latter pursuit let us hope for better things as the mental darkness arising from ignorance of the fundamental truths of political science is dispelled before the light of education. (Applause.)

Knowledge is not only power, but it is pleasant in itself, and valuable in its after-results. Its votaries are raised above their fellows, but, as Montaigne says, "Wisdom should not be set upon a rocky and inaccessible mountain, as a phantom to astonish the world, but lodged in a beautiful park which may be reached by shady avenues

bordered with sweet flowers. It is wrong to give her a frowning and uninviting aspect, instead of a lively and pleasant disposition, with a look of contentment and happiness."

A great French savant has well said that the tree of science loses nothing of its majesty, if, while plunging its roots into the mysterious depths of the earth, and raising its summit as far as the celestial regions, it places at the door of every one the flowers and the fruits with which its branches are laden. Science is a powerful sovereign of a kingdom without a frontier. No barrier can stop her advance, and its limits are beyond the verge of the horizon. Her empire extends over all nature. She avails herself of their strength after having conquered them, and bent them to her will, and puts within the reach of man for his use, time, space, and the natural elements. Water, air, light, heat, and electricity become in her hands powerful and docile instruments to be used as precious aids to her labours. This sovereign power, which is wielded by science, is principally due to the practical nature of her researches, which tend so largely in our time to increase and develop the cultivation of industries, which contribute to the comfort and welfare of mankind, by the manufacture of textile fabrics, the cultivation of trees and plants, ornamental or valuable for the production of timber, or of alimentary

substances, and other useful products, and by the care and selection of improved races of animals to increase the food supply of the people, and provide a superior covering for their bodies. In following these pursuits an enlightened self-interest is the ruling motive ; for what is useful to each one individually is so to the general community.

Socrates prayed Minerva to descend to the earth that she might converse with simple mortals. In the same spirit, a temple is here raised to that deity, and in no blind pagan idolatry, but in a true Christian spirit, we desire to see in the coming years crowds of votaries worshipping at her shrine.

Before I close these remarks, I would like to say one word about the practice of the English Universities in the college course prescribed for students, which practice is, I believe, the same as that which is followed here. It may seem presumptuous in me to criticise unfavourably what so many wise men have looked upon as being so nearly perfect, but this I will say, that in my humble opinion a little less Greek and Latin, with a little more study of the arts and sciences and a better knowledge of modern languages, would make the educational course of the Universities of more practical use in the after life of nine-tenths of the number of University students

than it is at the present time. (Cheers and counter-cheers.)

It is not a very edifying spectacle to see a B.A. or an M.A. of Oxford or Cambridge, or it may be even a learned professor whose knowledge of Hebrew, Greek, and Latin is most profound, who, from want of acquaintance with modern languages spoken almost at his door, fails to make himself understood in his travels through countries within twenty-four hours' journey of his Alma Mater. (Cheers.)

What is required is not to bury the student's brains under the weight of ponderous tomes of the ancient classics, but to infuse the practical aims of everyday life into the course of instruction. If the higher educational course is to meet the requirements of the age, and be what is really wanted by the community, all musty and antiquated notions should be cast to the winds, and the education given should be such as will be of real value to our sons when they leave the University, and begin the practical work of life.

In conclusion, if I could find words to express what I feel, I would reply to the very complimentary remarks of the Chancellor of the University towards myself. However, as others have yet to address you, I feel that I should not detain you longer; but I hope you will give me credit for desiring to express my warmest

thanks, in suitable terms, to him and to you all, for the great kindness which I have received this day at your hands, and which I shall never forget.

The Governor and his Staff, accompanied by the members of the Council, then ascended the steps to the site of the Memorial Stone, and

SIR REDMOND BARRY on behalf of the Council of the University, presented to Sir Samuel Wilson the tools required to lay the stone. They consisted of a trowel, mallet, and mortar board, and were of more than ordinary beauty of design and workmanship. The trowel was of solid silver, ornamented with Australian flowers and foliage, and bore the following inscription :

Presented

TO THE

HONOURABLE SIR SAMUEL WILSON,

ON THE OCCASION OF LAYING

THE MEMORIAL STONE

OF

THE WILSON HALL,

IN THE

UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE,

2nd DAY OF OCTOBER, 1879.

The mallet was a splendid specimen of wood carved, and enriched with several mountings of chased silver. The wooden mortar board was also handsomely carved, and elaborately mounted with silver. All the wood used was of the native

blackwood, specially chosen for the beauty of the grain. The set of tools was enclosed in a very handsome polished blackwood case, with a silver shield on the top bearing the arms of Sir Samuel Wilson. The manufacture of these articles was entrusted to Messrs. Walsh Brothers of Collins-street, and they have added to their reputation by this specimen of their skill.

Sir Samuel accepted the very handsome present, and thanked the Chancellor as representative of the Council for these very beautiful tools. He then spread a little mortar on the place where the stone was to be laid. The stone was lowered into position, properly adjusted, and after a few blows with the mallet was then declared well and truly laid. It bore the following inscription :

This Memorial Stone

WAS LAID

ON THE 2ND DAY OF OCTOBER, 1879,

BY THE

HONOURABLE SIR SAMUEL WILSON, KNIGHT,

TO

INAUGURATE THE BUILDING

OF

THE WILSON HALL,

ERECTED WITH

FUNDS MUNIFICENTLY PRESENTED

BY HIM TO

THE UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE.

REDMOND BARRY,
CHANCELLOR.

His Excellency the Marquis of NORMANBY, before leaving the platform, said:—"Sir Redmond Barry, Sir Samuel Wilson, Ladies and Gentlemen, —I feel on this occasion my duty here is more that of a spectator than a performer. All that is necessary to be said has already been uttered, but I think I may be allowed to add a few words, with a view of expressing my very great gratification and satisfaction at being present on this auspicious occasion. (Hear, hear.) I am sure that you will all co-operate with me, as her Majesty's representative in the colony of Victoria, to do honour and credit to one who has so munificently provided the funds for the erection of this Hall (cheers), and who has thereby exhibited his desire to procure the advancement and completeness of the University of Melbourne. (Renewed cheers.)

It is unnecessary for me, especially in the colony of Victoria, to utter any observation upon the necessity of a good sound education. The colony, from one end to the other, has abundantly admitted that necessity, and has made large strides in the fulfilment of its duty in that direction.

In a colony like this, endowed with free and liberal institutions, and where the highest positions are open to every person, it is peculiarly necessary that an education of the best possible

character should be given to the young of the country. The Legislature has wisely enacted that a primary education shall be offered to all children in the colony, but great and valuable as the education they receive is, it is not sufficient to fit them for fulfilling all duties which may fall to their lot. I therefore rejoice to see that a great and good beginning has been made in the institution of a University, and I trust the example set by Sir Samuel Wilson will be followed by many of the sons of the country, not only in this, but in other directions. (Cheers.)

We know that it is a very common thing for men to leave in their wills large sums of money towards charitable and learned institutions, and, for so doing, we honour them. But if we honour those who so dispose of their money when it can no longer be of any use to them, how much more should we honour him who gives the money during his lifetime. (Loud cheering.)

In conclusion, I can only wish prosperity to the University of Melbourne; and I trust, in future years and ages to come, when the colony shall have doubled, trebled, quadrupled (and even more than that) its population, that young and old, on seeing this noble building, will look back to this day, and give all honour and credit to the founder of Wilson Hall. (Loud cheering.)

Sir REDMOND BARRY called for three cheers for the Queen, which was enthusiastically responded to. The National Anthem was played.

Three cheers were also given for the Governor.

His EXCELLENCY called for three cheers for Sir Samuel Wilson.

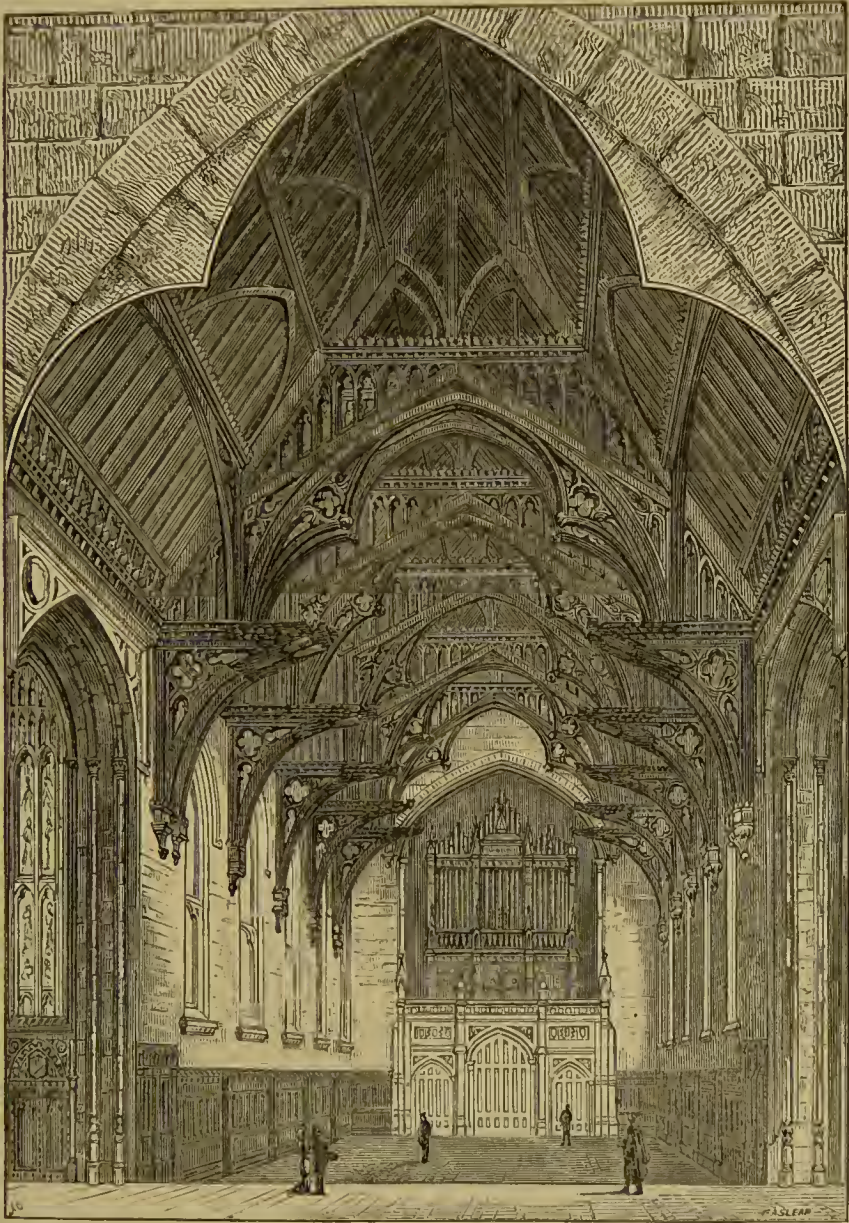
Sir SAMUEL WILSON called for three cheers for the Chancellor, Sir Redmond Barry.

Long and continued cheering was indulged in, and the proceedings terminated with selections of music played by the band.





THE WILSON HALL, UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE.



INTERIOR OF THE WILSON HALL, UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE.

