

debarred from taking advantage of any opportunity to make new discoveries and to clear up some of the vexed and undetermined questions in his favourite science. It is, therefore, not surprising that the Professor should have signified his desire to take part in the expedition, and the Council of Melbourne University are deserving of praise for readily consenting to allow him to absent himself from the ordinary duties of his office. Dr. Stirling, who will be one of the party since, should the Adelaide University Council grant him leave, is also an authority on biological subjects. But his specialities lie more in the sphere of physiology and anthropology than in that of comparative anatomy, or what was at one time called natural history. Believing, with Pope, that "the proper study of mankind is man," he has devoted himself to researches into the past and present structures and peculiarities of the members of the human race. The many points of resemblance between the habits of prehistoric man and those of the existing aborigines in the interior of Australia give to a study of the latter the greatest possible importance as a means of throwing light upon the science of anthropology. The specimens studied must, however, be quite free from the influence of contact with civilization if the investigation is to be of much scientific value. Over and over again have settlers, coming into contact with semi-civilized natives, cleaned by

patient enquiry a lot of statements about the ideas and the habits of the blacks; but these assertions have turned out to be absolutely valueless, and merely the product of imperfectly assimilated notions and practices acquired partly from the white man. The natives living to the north of the MacDonnell Ranges are, fortunately, as free from influences of this sort as any others in Australia. Professor Tate as the palaeontologist and botanist of the party, and Mr. Watt as the field geologist, have duties which are not less interesting from a scientific point of view than those of their associates, and which, moreover, possess the advantage of bordering upon the practical side of life. If it be true that the great triangular region now to be explored is rich in gold and other minerals a general study of its geological features will be the first step towards determining the probable extent of the mineral-bearing country. As Mr. Horn has fully recognised, there would be many difficulties in the way of any attempt to combine the active search for minerals with the pursuit of scientific knowledge on botany, palaeontology, entomology, and biology, the chief of these being that most of the likely localities for the one purpose would be unsuitable for the other. Yet, in a general way, the expedition may quickly lead to practical results in the discovery of minerals: for, if any really promising country should be seen, it will be easy to have it prospected later on. And the geographical knowledge of Mr. Winnecke, combined with the experience which Mr. Horn himself has had in mining, will render it fairly certain that the best spots will be recognised and accurately marked on the map. The constitution of the party is wisely been made international; and for this, as well as for scientific reasons, the results of its explorations will be awaited with the greatest interest throughout Australia.

EXPLORING THE INTERIOR.

MR. W. A. HORN'S SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION.

The arrangements for the fitting out and equipment of the scientific expedition which Mr. A. W. Horn is sending to the MacDonnell Ranges are almost complete. Subject to their obtaining leave from their duties at the University of Adelaide, Professor Ralph Tate and Dr. E. C. Stirling, C.M.G., will be members of the expedition, and there is very little doubt that leave will be granted. Professor Tate will have charge of the palaeontological and botanical researches of the expedition, and Dr. Stirling will look after the ethnological department. Professor Spencer, of the University of Melbourne, will conduct the studies in biology. The names of the other gentlemen in the expedition with their respective posts are—Mr. Charles Winnecke, Surveyor and

Explorer; Mr. Watt, of the Sydney Geological Survey Department, Field Geologist; and Mr. F. W. Bell, of Adelaide, and Mr. G. A. Keatsland, of the 4th staff, Melbourne, ornithologists and general collectors. There will also be four camel-drivers. It is Mr. Horn's present intention to leave with the expedition about the 30th of this month. Mr. Horn will, of course, have charge of the party while he is with them, and with Professor Spencer he will undertake the work of photographing. The expedition will proceed by rail to Oodnadatta, and thence probably follow the Finko River to its junction with the Palmer. The route will then most likely be to Petermann Creek, where fossils have already been found, and thence to Giles's Range, Glen Edith, and Glen Helen, to Hermannsburg, the Lutheran Mission Station at the head of their way to the Glen of Palms and on to the Alice, and return to the railway terminus somewhere near the Overland Telegraph line. This route would make a sort of triangle, with Oodnadatta as the apex. It is expected that the expedition will spend about three months in the far interior.

THE EVENING JOURNAL, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1894.



MR. H. M. W. KENNEDY.

The Elder Scholar of Music

We give the portrait of Mr. H. M. Wallace Kennedy, the new Elder Scholar of Music, who is leaving for England shortly. Mr. Kennedy, who is twenty years of age, was born at Port Adelaide—also the birthplace of his mother, who was a Miss Middleton—and he is the elder son of Mr. F. W. Kennedy, ex-Mayor of the Semaphore, a native of Sydney, and son of the late Captain Kennedy, of the 36th Regiment. The new scholar was educated at the Port Adelaide Model and the Semaphore Collegiate Schools, after which he went into commercial life. As regards his voice, a rich pure tenor, he started cultivating it about two years ago under Mr. J. Williams, of the Semaphore, and sang for St. Peter's Choir. Later he trained under Herr Nessel at the College of Music. Although of a studious disposition he has not overlooked athletics. He won the Mayor's gold medal for his bowling for the Semaphore Junior Cricket Club during the season 1891, when he took 36 wickets for 108 runs; and a gold medal and two or three smaller prizes for running at the Semaphore Amateur Sports in 1892. He also served a year as a cadet in C Company of the 2d Regiment.