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- Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. 1885–86.
- Bulletins de la Société d'Anthropologie de Paris. 1886. Fas. 4.
- Bulletin de l'Académie Impériale des Sciences de St. Pétersbourg. T. xxxi, No. 4.
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- Bulletin de la Société Neuchateloise de Géographie. Tom. ii. Fas. 3.
- Boletim da Sociedade de Geographia de Lisboa. Nos. 7, 8.
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- Science. Nos. 215–218.
- Photographic Times. Nos. 286–291.
- Kosmos. Vol. i. No. 2.
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- L'Homme. 1886, No. 24; 1887, Nos. 1–4.
- Bullettino di Paletnologia Italiana. Tom. iii. Nos. 1, 2.

EXHIBITION of NATIVES of QUEENSLAND.

By Mr. R. A. CUNNINGHAM.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM exhibited three natives of Northern Queensland, namely a man named "Billy," a woman "Jenny," and a boy known as "Little Toby." About five years ago he brought them, with much difficulty, from Australia, accompanied by several other natives, since dead. They had been scientifically examined by the Anthropological Societies of Berlin, Paris, Brussels, and Russia; and had travelled for public exhibition through the chief cities of Australia, the United States, Canada,

and parts of Europe, including Moscow and Constantinople. Mr. Cunningham in giving a brief description of their manners and customs, called attention to the cicatrices on their bodies, which were regarded as ornamental, and resulted from wounds made by means of sharp stones or fragments of glass from broken bottles. In illustration of the method of throwing the boomerang, the natives experimented with paper models and displayed great skill in throwing these mimic weapons so as to ensure a return flight across the room. They gave illustrations of a corroboree, sang several native songs, and attempted to count a number of objects laid before them. Excellent portraits of the two adults are in the collection of photographs presented to the Institute by Prince Roland Bonaparte.

DISCUSSION.

The Rev. W. WYATT GILL said that he had more than once visited the places (Cardwell and Palm Island in Northern Queensland) from which these aboriginal Australians came. He described them as being fairly typical specimens of the race, except that they were of a much lighter colour—owing to enforced frequent ablutions—than can be met with in their own country. Despite the arguments of learned men, the speaker held to the conviction, based on personal observation, that the aborigines of Australia, and of south-western New Guinea are substantially one race. It is an ascertained fact that the coast tribes of New Guinea are immigrant; and are now much intermixed through marriage with the true aborigines of that interesting island. The similarity of their customs is most striking to one who (like himself) had seen a great deal of both Australian and South-western New Guinea natives. They, too, were nomads,—not the coast tribes, but the inland aboriginal natives of south-western New Guinea. This view is fully endorsed by the speaker's friend, the Rev. James Chalmers.

Mr. Wyatt Gill proceeded to say that in a few months he hoped again to be in Sydney, and that there were several scientific men there who took a deep interest in the proceedings of the Anthropological Institute. They hoped ere very long that a somewhat similar society of their own would be formed. Their nearness to the islands of the Pacific and New Guinea, besides the presence of an aboriginal race, are highly favourable circumstances. As many of these aboriginal races are fast dying out, no time is to be lost in gathering up all that can possibly be known of their characteristics, habits, thoughts, worship, and language.

The following paper was then read by the author:—