

BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

Sir Douglas Mawson.

Federal Ministerial Distinctions.

LONDON, June 21.

The postponed honours list in connection with the birthday of His Majesty the King has now been announced. It includes four new peerages, four Privy Councillorships, eight baronetcies, and 28 knight-hoods.

Among those who are recipients of honours are Field Viscount Kitchener, who has been created an earl.

The Lord Mayor of London (Sir T. Vansittart Bowater) has been raised to a baronetcy.

The Earl of Liverpool (Governor of New Zealand), the Prime Minister of Canada (Hon. Mr. Frederick William Borden), the Governor and Commander-in-Chief in



ADMIRAL SIR DAY BOSANQUET, G.C.M.G.

Malta (Gen. Sir Leslie Rundle, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.), and Admiral Sir Day Hort Bosanquet, K.C.B., G.C.V.O. (late Governor of South Australia), have been created Knights Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

The Attorney-General of Australia (Hon. William Hill Irvine, LL.D., K.C.) and Mjr.-Gen. Alexander Godley, C.B. (officer commanding the forces in New Zealand) are now Knights Commanders of St. Michael and St. George.

Dr. William Barlow (Vice-Chancellor of the Adelaide University), Col. John William Parnell (of the Australian Military forces), and Mr. Parr (Mayor of Auckland) have been created Companions of St. Michael and St. George.

Dr. Douglas Mawson, of Adelaide, the well-known antarctic explorer, and Dr. Thomas Peter Anderson Stuart (Professor of Physiology in the University of Sydney) are among the new Knights Bachelors.

LONDON, June 22.

The new peers include Mr. Justice Cozens-Hardy (Master of the Rolls), and Sir Edgar Vincent (Chairman of the Dominions Trades Commission).

The Hon. Joseph Cook (Prime Minister of Australia), Mr. Harold John Tennant (British Under Secretary for War), and Mr. Ellis Griffith, K.C. (Under Secretary for Home Affairs), are announced as Privy Councillors.

Mr. Robert Nivison, the well-known Australian financial agent, is among those who have been raised to the baronetage. Admiral Sir Reginald Henderson, who visited Australia in 1910 to advise on naval affairs, has been made a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath; Earl Beauchamp (formerly Governor of New South Wales) a Knight of the Garter, and Lord Kinnaird a Knight of the Order of the Thistle.

Lord Gladstone (the retiring Governor-General of South Africa), Lieut.-Gen. Sir Francis Reginald Wingate, G.C.V.O. (Sirdar of the Egyptian Army and Governor-General of the Soudan since 1899) have been created Knights Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. Brig.-Gen. D. Henderson, C.B., D.S.O. (Director-General of Aeronautics at the War Office), has been made Knight Commander of the Bath.

The Hon. George Eulas Foster (Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce) has been created Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George.

Sir Joseph Beecham, the manufacturer and philanthropist, who was knighted in 1911, and Sir John Williams Benn, Kt., formerly Liberal M.P. for Devonport, have been created Baronets.

Mr. James George Frazer, Professor of Social Anthropology in the University of Liverpool since 1907, and author of "The Golden Bough" and many other works; Dr. George Henschel, the well-known composer, singer and conductor; and Mr. Albert Henry Stanley, managing director of the metropolitan underground railways, have been made Knights Bachelor.

The Companionship of the Imperial Service Order has been conferred on Mr. Alexander M. Campbell, of Papua; Mr. George C. Morrison, Public Service Commissioner of Victoria; Mr. Thomas Ronayne, Railway Commissioner of New Zealand; and Mr. William Sutherland, late of Fiji.

DISTINCTIONS FOR ROYALTY.

Her Majesty the Queen has been gazetted Colonel-in-Chief of 18th (Queen Mary's Own) Hussars; Her Majesty Queen Alexandra Colonel-in-Chief of the 19th (Queen Alexandra's Own Royal) Hussars, and also of Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment); H.R.H. the Princess Royal, Colonel-in-Chief of the 7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards; and the Duchess of Argyll, Colonel-in-Chief of the Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders).

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.

His Excellency the Governor (Sir Henry Galway) has been officially notified of the decorations bestowed by the King upon Sir Day Bosanquet and Dr. Barlow.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

SIR DOUGLAS MAWSON.

Sir Douglas Mawson, the now world-famous antarctic explorer, was born at Bradford, Yorkshire, in 1882. He was educated at Sydney University, and graduated as Bachelor of Mining Engineering in 1901. He was demonstrator of chemistry at the Sydney University in 1902, and in the following year undertook geological exploration in the New Hebrides Islands. In 1904 he gained the degree of Bachelor of Science, and in 1905 became a lecturer on the staff of the University of Adelaide. He made a number of geological researches in the Broken Hill mining area, and investigated the reported discov-



SIR DOUGLAS MAWSON.

very of radio-active deposits at Olary, South Australia. He was chosen out of 470 applicants to become a member of the Shackleton Antarctic Expedition. The degree of Doctor of Science was awarded to him in 1909. Sir Douglas, who was lecturer on mineralogy and petrology at the Adelaide University, accompanied Sir Ernest Shackleton on the English explorer's visit to the antarctic in 1908-9. He did magnificent work—he was practically the discover of the south magnetic pole—and was highly eulogized by his leader. Early in 1910 it was decided that, all going well, an Australian expedition would start for the south during the next year. The leader was, if possible, to be Sir Ernest Shackleton, but if he were unable to go (which proved actually the case), the chief posi-

tion was to be taken by Dr. Mawson. Sir Douglas Mawson, speaking at that time, said it was believed that the scientific material that would be collected by the expedition would outclass any previous undertaking of the kind. Ever since he had been connected with the antarctic he had recognised that the part which it was scientifically most important to explore was the great unknown coastline directly south of Australia. It covered a length of 2,400 miles between Cape Adare at one end and Gaussberg at the other. Only once in the whole of history had that coast been touched, and then but during one isolated call of a few hours. It was no less than 70 years ago, that Dourmont and D'Urville, sailing south in charge of the famous old French expedition which called at Sydney and Hobart, just touched a point on that long coast. No part of the antarctic contained such potentialities for research as did that shore. It was the nearest part to Australia, and it should be Australia's special duty and her obligation to contribute to the world at large whatever store of secrets that land held. It is now common knowledge that the scientific work done by Sir Douglas Mawson and his party on that expedition is among the best ever achieved by any explorers of the polar regions. During his sojourn there with the party, and after he was left at Adele Land by the Aurora for an extra year, the leader showed the mettle of which he is made. Describing the leader's experiences after the death of Lieut. Ninnis, Mr. Eitel (Secretary to the expedition) said:—"Dr. Mawson and Dr. Mertz turned homeward with the likelihood of starvation before them. After three weeks, during which they were terribly delayed by blizzards, and had made only slight progress, Dr. Mertz said he could not go any further. His strength gave out, and he died from malnutrition. Try to imagine Dr. Mawson's condition during this period of terrible anxiety! For three weeks afterwards the leader of the expedition plugged along on his weary way—alone. Day after day he struggled on, with very little food, without a soul to speak to, and haunted by the terrible tragedy behind him. Only the mind of an iron man could survive the strain. But then Dr. Mawson is an iron man in the full sense of the word." On his return home Sir Douglas Mawson was married to Miss Paquita Delprat, and then left, with several members of his Antarctic Expedition, for England, to complete the records of his trip. His honour at the hands of His Majesty the King will be hailed with delight by Australians in general in view of his triumphs "down south."

DR. BARLOW, C.M.G.

Dr. Barlow—whose elevation to the distinction of a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George will be highly approved by his large circle of friends—was born in Dublin in 1834, and was a son of Mr. Peter Barlow, a learned Queen's Counsellor of the Irish Bar. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and at that University had a brilliant career. In November, 1854, he took a senior moderatorship in ethics and logic, and qualified for the B.A. degree, which was conferred on Shrove



DR. BARLOW, C.M.G.

Tuesday, 1855. He gained the LL.D. degree in 1884. While at the University Dr. Barlow was associated with the Trinity College Historical Society, and in 1856 became its auditor, or chief executive officer, and obtained the gold medal for oratory. He was called to the Irish Bar in Hilary Term, 1858, and for some years practised his profession in the Emerald Isle. In 1870 he chose South Australia as a suitable field for his energy and learning. He was admitted to the South Australian Bar in that year, and practised alone until 1873, when he joined Sir Richard Baker in partnership. Dr. Barlow has not confined himself wholly to law, although he was one