has been extended, and have been examples of execution through scrupulous good faith and consideration of all parties. Since November the Commission for the relief of Belgium has been dependent upon the Commission for France, and many other necessary. As the result of the industrial paralyzing 2,500,000 people needs 1,000,000 tons of food and another 750,000 would have been 300,000 tons of food sold. The food supplies had been available, but for the financial operations of the organization.

Three departments of the Commission were created: the first, provisionally, the financial relief and exchange, and the beneficent departments. The first is charged with the duty of reestablishing the financial operations of the country; the second, with the necessity for help and above all, through a system of reparation and the third, with the effort devoted to 287,000 to June 30—thus to the support of the destitute. Through the operations of the financial and exchange agencies, an amount of 9,000,000 is rehabilitated in income, and saved from sinking in the fields of poverty. Remittances and loans to June 30 aggregated about 8,000,000.

In the character of an international charity of the world and of the Belgian people themselves, is mobilized for the support of the necessities. The expenditure in this direction up to June 30 was 1,000,000. The response of the American people to the plan on behalf of the Belgians has been "without parallel in international philanthropy. Without exception, in the prevention of starvation, in the feeding of the poor, it must continue, because local reserves and local resources are on the wane. The growing and gloomy problem is that of unemployment, for each month a larger proportion of the industrial workers are thrown out of employment from other sections of France. The inadequacy of local production, with the destruction resulting from military operations, caused a shortage of food for the Belgians, and the population with famine. The most acute food shortage at the weekly cargo steamer services are maintained from North America, River Plate, India, and British ports, and the trains and railroads from attack. At Rotterdam the sacks of flour are transhipped into a large fleet of lighters, and these are towed down the canal to warehouses and sealed centres.

Belgium and Northern France. The work of the Commission is performed with increasing efficiency and careful attention to detail. The wonderful success of the organization is a monument to the efforts of thousands of voluntary workers in both sections around the world.
A paragraph appeared in "The Advertiser" last Saturday in which the author, in discussing the scheme of the British Government for applying science in the State, stated that in extending it to the Dominion Professor D. Orme Mason, of Melbourne, required organizing it here. The publication reproduced the statement that, according to Mr. Mason, the scheme provided an opportunity for the development of science in South Australia, and that it was necessary to consider the question of establishing a research institute in the State.

"There is nothing,” the author said, "which I would more welcome than the idea of organizing the administration of science in South Australia. The scheme provided by the British Government, I believe, would mean the development of science in South Australia, and I think the State would be well advised to adopt it."

On Wednesday, the author wrote that with national efficiency and progress the need for an administration of science in South Australia would be recognized, and that the scheme provided by the British Government would be adopted. He added that the State would not quarrel with the social and economic reformer who claims priority of interest, provided only that these receive equal consideration.

The article went on to state that the author was fully aware of the importance of science to the State, and that the scheme would be adopted. It is the practice for such countries to adopt the principles of the scheme, and in South Australia it has been adopted by the Boden Amnile Company of New South Wales.

"Long ago, when the Boden Amnile Company was established, it was decided that the scheme should be adopted. It is the practice for such countries to adopt the principles of the scheme, and in South Australia it has been adopted by the Boden Amnile Company of New South Wales."

The article concluded that the scheme would be adopted, and that the State would not quarrel with the social and economic reformer who claims priority of interest, provided only that these receive equal consideration. The author also pointed out that the scheme would be adopted in South Australia, and that the State would not quarrel with the social and economic reformer who claims priority of interest, provided only that these receive equal consideration.

On Wednesday, the author wrote that with national efficiency and progress the need for an administration of science in South Australia would be recognized, and that the scheme provided by the British Government would be adopted. He added that the State would not quarrel with the social and economic reformer who claims priority of interest, provided only that these receive equal consideration.
might be assigned, under direction, to the best brains among the graduate students. This is the solution of the biggest of all commercial problems—to utilise to the fullest advantage the brain-power of the community. Applied to any other purpose than the creation or application of new knowledge, such brain-power—I do not here include the genius of the artist—is, from an economic point of view, utterly wasted. A Faraday or an Edison condemned to the routine of an office! Who can calculate the loss?"

How would you proceed with the scheme?

"Let us suppose that Mr. Peter Waite's splendid gift of land to the University be made the basis of an agricultural research institute, endowed with a wise liberality, to permit of extended experiments by an expert staff on the problems of wheat breeding. Let us suppose that these experiments result finally in the product of a wheat that will yield a single bushel per acre more than the varieties present cultivated. This is no extravagant supposition. Taking 2,000,000 acres as an average area under crop, we see that the single result of scientific research would suffice to lift from our shoulders for ever the whole financial burden of the war."