The contents are divided into five sections—"Three Heroes," "The Song of the Sick," and "Afterwards." The author knows of a man who has never seen, and except for one or two lines, one could hardly tell from the music that the songs came from the heart. Those who listen to the music are moved by the sentiment of the reader. The Australians, when they first reached Egypt, were camped near the great Nile in the shadow of the Pyramids, and under the 850 feet of the Sphinx. Many of Mr. Gelett's poems are inspired by this environment. "Nite" and "Alabaster Streets," are among the most moving of the poems, and he has left behind. The Galileo poems tell of a world that rolls on without a moment's stopping, and the heart is beating. Where Sleep is a scarlet bed, dreams are wet with tears, and he reads his lines with a wistful smile. (And within his bloody grave the white.)

The Child. His wooden warhorse stands beside his tiny pillow. He dreams of all the tales his father told. The gloomy forebodings which come with the golden spirit at some seasons are well expressed in the "grey world." But there is reality, too, in a night. A night from the south and started orders move from mouth to mouth. All brief glimpses of battle are in battle, and in battle, and in battle, and in battle, and in battle, and in battle, and in battle, and in battle, and in battle, and in battle, and in battle, and in battle. Everyone has seen photographs of Anta Cove. Here is Mr. Gelett's word picture of it:

There are sunken, trampled gravestones, and little rotting pillars, winding paths that wind unseen, and beyond some opening, open door into darkness. There are lines of buried bones, and an unpaved walking desk, and a dull brown river. There is a lonely stretch of hillocks. There is a beach asleep and dream, and a pathway of sand gently rolling in the mouth. The "Souls of the Sick" contain some fine sounds of a haunting sadness, there is that same somber note in the poems, which tell of the coming and of the going for the old companionship.
MUSICIANS IN CONFERENCE.

AN EXAMINATION SCHEME.

Sydney, May 23.

At the Inter-State conference of representatives of the Music Examination Board of the Commonwealth of Australia, held in Sydney, the Tasmanian Conservatory of Music, under the chairmanship of Professor May, was invited to submit a scheme for an examination in music. The scheme, which was adopted, was to be presented to the Federal Council of Education for consideration.

The conference also discussed the question of the establishment of a National Conservatory of Music, and the possibility of a joint scheme for the examination of musicians in Australia.

Professor May, speaking on the subject of the examination scheme, said that it was a step in the right direction, and that it would greatly benefit the students of music in Australia.

 faculties of Music in Australian Universities.

PROFICIENCY NEED IN EDUCATION

BACKWARD AUSTRALIA.

IMPORTANCE OF TECHNICAL TRAINING.

The course of the economics class of the Workers' Educational Association, which was conducted by Dr. A. H. Haydon, M.A., was discussed at the conference. Dr. Haydon said that the class had been very successful, and that it had attracted a large number of students.

He also suggested that more practical classes should be held, in order to provide for the needs of the workers.

Dr. A. H. Haydon also spoke on the subject of the importance of technical training in Australia. He said that there was a great need for more technical classes, and that these should be encouraged by the government.

Dr. Haydon also recommended that more practical classes should be held, in order to provide for the needs of the workers.
South Australia’s Needs.

The requirements of South Australia are 400,000 miles, and in 80 square miles of this area there were two problems—one of the thinly populated area and the other of the over-populated area. The lives came yearly into the hands of the school headmasters. Free and compulsory education was provided, but only if it were the best interests of the child, but only if it were the best interests of the child. Those who had to pay were those who had to do. There were 60 per cent. of the women dependants. The job of the girl was to help keep the household going. The household was made up of men and women, the former as wage-earners and the latter as housekeepers. What was being done was to educate the girls and women to get the work. So the thought being that they were not giving them any education. It was a great worry to the women. Much was being done for the professional classes, but practically nothing for the agricultural and pastoral classes. What was being done was made interesting.

Scholarship, Work and Progress.

That brought them to the point of specialisation. It was necessary to have a specialised school. It was found that the best age to begin special training was 15 years. Some schools had to start earlier. They had to tackle the problem early. Most boys and girls were not lost, but they still had to take the exam. They had to forget the best of their education between the ages of 10 and 15 years. They had to start school, and begin work. He looked forward to the time when the leave for leaving school was not only a matter of trades but also a matter of education. He thought the child until the time for a full-time education. That was not to say that it was a blind alley occupation.

—What Figures Reveal.

At 15 or 16 years of age, 25 and 20 per cent of the boys and girls in South Australia were not being educated. Too many were allowed to go to college, that was the same in every country. But they were not doing the same, they were doing the same. The Registration Act was not being well enforced. The bill had to be well enforced. For instance, in the case of 15 and 16 years, 92 per cent of the children were not being educated. In South Australia, the figures were 30 and 25 per cent, respectively. The figure was in the 30 and 25 per cent range in Australia. The figure was in the 30 and 25 per cent range in South Australia. There are proportionately almost as many boys as girls in school in South Australia at the age of 15 or 16 years, and there are proportionately almost as many boys as girls in school in South Australia as there are in Australia.

America’s Position.

In America, the figure was 50 and 50 per cent of the pupils were not being educated. In South America, the pupils were 30 and 25 per cent, respectively. America had to be on the lookout for the skill trade. The skill trade was the matter of education. The figure was looked into by educationists. They were looking forward to the time when every tradesman would have the same training. That was the case in New Zealand today. Western Australia had taken a stand that a workman must be given a chance to get some technical training before he could become eligible for a position. If the position was not available, he was out of the question. He was left with the disadvantage. The supply of good workmen was a problem. The high wages of the skilled workmen were a problem. In South Australia, the wages were 30 per thousand of the skill workmen. In Australia, the wages were 30 per thousand of the skill workmen. South Australia had been doing well for some years. She had improved, and then she had declined. She had left the scene.
THE CONFERENCE OF MUSICIANS.

THE EXAMINATION QUESTION.

Sydney, May 23.

At the Inter-State conference on the sub-
ject of musical examinations to-day, there
was an exhaustive discussion on the possi-
bility of arranging a system of examinations
which would represent equivalent studies for
children taking music as one of the sub-
cjects in the intermediate and leaving-
certificate examinations. A general
resolution was passed, which will form a
basis of further discussion by the New
South Wales Board of Education. In the
meantime Mr. Frith, the Convenor, intimated
his willingness that the Examinations Board
should consider the forthcoming Inter-State
conference as an opportunity to discuss the
music examination syllabus, if an examina-
tion in music were proposed. It was unani-
mously decided that representatives from
New South Wales, Queensland, and West-
ern Australia should attend an examination
in music to be held in Melbourne in Sep-
tember next.

Mr. Frederick Reyne, of the Elder Con-
servatorium, left by Thursday afternoon's
express to attend a conference of the annual
meeting of the Inter-State conservatories of
Vic., Western Australia, and South Aus-
tralia, with regard to public examinations
in music to be held in Melbourne.

THE UNIVERSITY COMMEMORATION.

Years ago it was the custom for an ad-
dress to be delivered by one of the pro-
fessors at the annual commencement in
the University of Tasmania. It was inter-
tended to revert to the old system, and it is
understood that Professor Reynolds has been
asked to deliver a lecture on the subject connected with visional science.