In the Assembly on Wednesday Mr. Angus continued the adjourned debate on the question of Education. He said it was desirable that a sum should be set apart for the establishment of new schools, and that the Government should provide not less than 20 per cent. of the capital cost of any new school. He proposed a scheme of education based on the English pattern, at a cost of approximately £5000 per school. He and Mr. Long had been speaking from the same information. He stated that a report by the Government Buildings had stated that schools should be provided for children of both sexes, constructed of wood, cost 1500 pounds each. The Government must be in accord with this proposal. The cost of education was a matter of consideration, but the fact that the Minister had called for a report on the subject was a matter of interest. The Government must be prepared to carry out its promises. The Government must be prepared to carry out its promises. The Government must be prepared to carry out its promises. The Government must be prepared to carry out its promises.
ORDER OF BRITISH EMPIRE.

South Australians Honoured.

MELBOURNE, October 4.

The Governor-General has been informed that His Majesty the King has approved of the following appointments to the Order of the British Empire:

Commander—John Henry Gilbert, Captain Commandant.


FEDERAL POLITICS.

Some Homing Chickens.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

MELBOURNE, October 8.

It is the intention to send the strong effort being made to found the Institute of Science and Industry. One might imagine that the institute aimed to provide merely comfortable billets for certain professors, and that they were not persuaded of this by the promise of a salary for the appointment in Queensland of a detective to follow up the case of Mr. J. A. Roberts, member for the grounds. The opponents of the bill, which has been through the Senate, seem to have only one argument, that there is an unnecessary increase of taxation. This is not a serious argument for national economy. The view of course is premature; that the institute is designed as a means of increasing the amount of money spent on education. The German newspapers quoted years as the world's greatest blessing, and also that the expenditure on education has been found possible for the same reason. However, whether the institute can be established or not, it is certain that a new era has been opened for education in Australia.
OILS FROM THE ANTARCTIC.

The Imperial Institute (London) has been in communication with Sir Douglas Mawson, leader of the Australian Antarctic Expedition, on the prospects of obtaining commercial supplies of seal and penguin oils from the Antarctic. These oils have been submitted by Sir Douglas Mawson to the Imperial Institute for analysis, and it is considered that the process for their production has been rapidly developed in the United Kingdom during the war, there is some evidence that the cost of producing seal oil is approximately the same as that of wood oil, and there is a certain amount of raw material for marine manufacture in the future. Sir Douglas Mawson has stated that the cost of production in the Antarctic is feasible, though it will require several years’ preparation, and the supply of oil will be sufficient for the needs of the Australian and New Zealand markets, should a surplus be available for export. The supply of oil from the Antarctic is being approached in the matter of Tasmania, and has placed the interested parties in a position to obtain oil from the Antarctic.

CHAMBER MUSIC LECTURE CONCERT.

The fourth of an interesting series of lectures on chamber music will be given by the Director of the Conservatorium (Dr. Ennis) on the Bookman Hall at 8 p.m. on Monday evening, 3rd February. The lecture will be on the character and design of the music of Antonin Dvořák. A description of the themes is given, illustrating the form of the works, and an explanation is given of the structure of the composition. The second part of the lecture will be on the quartet and quartet symphony Op. 1 No. 3, by Dvořák. The rapid development of the great composer’s works is well illustrated, and his life and career are traced from his early days as a young composer to his later works. The lecture was well received, and a large number of friends were present. The music of Dvořák is well known, and his music is well loved by all who know it.
At the Beechwood Half past nine, a recent concert of the Eider Conservatory featuring The Director of the Eider Conservatory, Mr. John Smith, as soloist, was held. The two works presented, preceding the performance of different works, were: The first, a stirring and musical composition, with its second movement, depicting a landscape, and the third, a serenade, was introduced by a clarinet solo in the first movement.

In the second movement, the clarinet was joined by a harp, which added a soothing and tranquil effect. The third movement featured a brilliant and virtuosic display of the soloist's skills, with a fast-paced and energetic tempo. The finale was marked by a powerful and resonant sound, ending the concert on a high note.

After the concert, Mr. Smith and the audience enjoyed a reception in the conservatory's main hall, where refreshments were served, and conversations continued into the evening.