BOTANIC GARDEN APPOINTMENT.

MR. QUINN'S LETTER.

In the House of Assembly on Thursday Mr. B. Nash asked the Government, having been prevented by the absence of the Premier and the Attorney-General from the House, whether the appointment of a director of the Botanic Garden had been made. Mr. G. Goode (Mr. Premier) said he believed that would be the case soon. Mr. Nash said that a despatch from the Commissioner of Crown Lands stated that the Government had not appointed Professor Osborn as Director of the Botanic Garden. Mr. C. G. Hackett, who was in the House at the time, said that the appointment had been made. Mr. Nash asked if the Government had yet formally announced the appointment. Mr. C. G. Hackett said that the appointment had been made, but the formal announcement had not yet been made.

The Minister for Agriculture and Government House, Mr. W. C. Williams, said that the Government had been informed of the appointment of Professor Osborn as Director of the Botanic Garden.

POSITION OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

The question whether the Royal Society would again be invited to the opening of the Botanic Garden was raised by Mr. A. M. Lea on Thursday night. Mr. A. M. Lea asked the Government whether the Royal Society would again be invited to the opening of the Botanic Garden.

The Premier said that the Government had been informed of the appointment of Professor Osborn as Director of the Botanic Garden.

The Minister for Agriculture and Government House, Mr. W. C. Williams, said that the Government had been informed of the appointment of Professor Osborn as Director of the Botanic Garden.
THE JOURNAL'S GARDEN.

From "A Regular Visitor to the Garden."—"I notice the better from the best chairman in South Australia, Mr. F. Bowles, foreman of Sewell's Nurseries; and, as it comes after the letter of Mr. Copas, some sound investigation should be made of the bones sustained in the Botanic Garden of the magnificent collection of plants that were there, and published in the catalogue of Dr. Schomburgk, in 1874.

This, perhaps, would lead the public to understand the condition of the Garden botanically at present. Men of been observation are things that should be spoken, who have had a life experience, should be able to judge, and to say the public ought to be thankful. My own idea is that the whole. Don't agree with Mr. Bowles that the collection of plants at the garden is not what it was, 28 years ago far from it. The board ought to request Dr. Holt to issue a catalogue of all plants at the garden at present time, the declare to be open for inspection, and then compare it with the catalogue issued by Dr. Schomburgk in 1873. The comparison will then perhaps justify the comments made and give the Government and the of the garden a proper man acquainted should be appointed.

THE PAY OF TEACHERS.

In Adelaide on Friday evening, Professor Denison Naylor referred to the standing question of the pay of teachers in South Australia. He said it was regrettable that teachers were under severe disadvantages for various reasons which tended to depress their situation. The position now was that the teachers were not receiving the full amount of their pay. In order to obtain the full amount of their pay, they were compelled to devote an inordinate amount of time and energy to private teaching. This was a serious disadvantage to the community and the teachers. Professor Naylor emphasized the importance of the teachers' position and the need for a fair and equitable system of pay.
The deadlock between the government of the Botanic Garden and the Government was further considered by the board on Friday morning. After the meeting the Chairman (Mr. T. H. Brooker) was invited to reply that, in view of the nature of the answers which had been made by the Government, he had not found it possible to bring the matter forward. The Government, he added, had determined to ask the board to consider the advisability of petitioning Parliament to take action in the matter. He had noticed, however, that on the previous day the Minister, in response to an address to the Governor-General, had appointed Professor Osborn to be the Director, and had said "Yes." That, he said, he thought, would dispose of the matter, as the Government would be able to solve the difficulty.
PROFESSOR DARNLEY NAYLOR'S VIEWS

Before a large gathering held at the Peace Hall, Adelaide High School on Friday evening under the auspices of the Women Teachers Progressive League, and preceded by the Director of Education, Mr. McCracken, Professor Darnley Naylor delivered an interesting address on "Education After the War." On the platform also were Miss O. F. Johnson (president of league), Chief Inspector Charles, Inspector Bronner, and Mr. Angus Parsonson, R.I.A.

The professor said the answer to the question, "What will education be after the war," depended upon the manner in which the war was conducted. If peace came as the result of a stalemate or armistice, the prosperity in the war would be easy, and education would otherwise be in nothing less than a state of suspension. This would mean in training-for the fitting of men to be killed and for the production of weapons of destruction. It would be also for the upbringing of women for only one purpose. The new sense of the military and the brotherhood of mankind would disappear, and the churches must close their doors. Such a possibility was a possibility, but it was one to contemplate, and they had had coincidences in the Allied victory. (Applause.) At the close of the war mankind was likely to fall into artificial groups, closed in by bitterness and passion. This could only be prevented by the encouragement of an education that would evoke sympathy between nation and nation and between race and race. They must fight against the building up of a Creed of Pan-Germanism and Pan-Anglo-Americanism. It was to be found in the utopia of the German "Universe," or the language of universal history. It was not to be merely to study British history or literature. As Mr. Verplanck was present he could say that freedom of government-known to the British, was not their invention, but the invention of the German people, which had come down through a wonderful municipal government of Rome. One subject that it would well to introduce some day instead of many unnecessary things in the broad methods of education. The ignorance of the people about other races was a regrettable. Several reforms in education were necessary, and he hoped they would come with peace. He hoped the people would be the common sense, and apply that system the measures of length and weight. Then he hoped there would be established an academy of letters on the much-needed reform of English spelling, syntax, and grammar. If these reforms were made the English language might become world-wide. After this literature and language literary-augmented should be conducted, as opposed to a merely technical education. Otherwise they would become in more and more a nation of the

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