The great question now before the politicians is: What course will they choose to follow. And the answer to this question is not difficult to come by. The German Army, which has been so successful, is now in the hands of an able and experienced general, who has been able to keep the army moving forward in a steady and determined manner. The Russian Army, on the other hand, is in the hands of a less able general, who has been unable to keep the army moving forward in a steady and determined manner.

- Passed the Apex.

The German Army has been moving forward in a steady and determined manner, and the Russian Army has been moving backward in a steady and determined manner. This is the result of the difference in the leadership of the two armies. The German Army, under the able and experienced leadership of General von Moltke, has been able to keep the army moving forward in a steady and determined manner. The Russian Army, under the less able and less experienced leadership of General von Blücher, has been unable to keep the army moving forward in a steady and determined manner. This is the result of the difference in the leadership of the two armies.

- Maybe a Year.

The German Army has been moving forward in a steady and determined manner, and the Russian Army has been moving backward in a steady and determined manner. This is the result of the difference in the leadership of the two armies. The German Army, under the able and experienced leadership of General von Moltke, has been able to keep the army moving forward in a steady and determined manner. The Russian Army, under the less able and less experienced leadership of General von Blücher, has been unable to keep the army moving forward in a steady and determined manner. This is the result of the difference in the leadership of the two armies.

- Beat the Not Started Out.

It would seem that the tide of battle is going in favor of the Central Powers, and that if the future of Europe will hinge on the outcome of this war, it is clear that the Central Powers will be victorious. Germany, which has been able to keep the army moving forward in a steady and determined manner, is the reason for this. The Russian Army, on the other hand, has been unable to keep the army moving forward in a steady and determined manner. This is the result of the difference in the leadership of the two armies. The German Army, under the able and experienced leadership of General von Moltke, has been able to keep the army moving forward in a steady and determined manner. The Russian Army, under the less able and less experienced leadership of General von Blücher, has been unable to keep the army moving forward in a steady and determined manner. This is the result of the difference in the leadership of the two armies.
INTERESTING REPLIES TO QUESTIONS.

The Botanic Garden has impressively continued its progress. On Tuesday afternoon, for no less than 600 persons, the popular North Terrace invitation was filled. Mr. Hage opened with a budget speech. He pointed out that it was a fact that the Commissioner of Agriculture had signed the Board of Directors. The Board, dated July 3, wrote that the Board called for applications and appointments to fill the vacancies on the Board. The Commissioner, in reply, stated that these vacancies were filled at the Board's request, and that the Board had been informed of the vacancies. Mr. Hage, in reply, stated that the Board's request was couched with other terms upon which it was conditional. He added that the Board had been informed that the appointment of Professor Osborn (the Commissioner) had a number of applications for the position, but that the Board had decided not to refer the Board of Directors of the Garden. The reason was attributed to the fact that Professor Osborn was not a member of the Government, and no other appointments were made. It is to the effect of the definite scheme of improvement in which the Government adopts.

Contention Justified.

Regarding his justification of the contention that Professor Osborn was a civil servant, Mr. Hage referred to the fact that the Government had paid him a salary as Professor for services which he rendered to the Department of Agriculture. The next question was: "What is the status of the Botanic Garden?" As the Commissioner stated that Professor Osborn was a civil servant, how does the Government recognize his status as a civil servant? Mr. Hage stated that the Botanic Garden Board shall be a first class body of men who are to devote at least £450 per annum. The question, the Commissioner stated, is that the Board, by law, does not contain the statement mentioned. No minimum of £450 per annum is fixed for the regulation for such purposes. Professor Osborn was appointed.

Mr. Crawford's Appointment.

Mr. Hage next desired to know "is it the fact that Professor Osborn, the head of the Botanic Garden recommended Mr. Crawford for a position in the new Board?" Mr. Crawford was an ex-officio member of the Royal Agricultural Society, that the Government considered him in recommending the appointment of Mrs. Osborn instead? The Board recommended that the gentleman named, who was already a member of the Board, be appointed. The recommendation was not made on the basis of any special ability in making any recommendation; but the recommendation had been in the Agricultural Society with the statement of the Act, that his appointment would have left an Agricultural Society without a policy of giving representation to the Board. The Commissioner said that the Government was not satisfied with the gentleman named, and that any action taken in this matter was taken for its own reasons and not for the purposes of the Board. Professor Osborn was appointed on May 10, 1915. It was not a fact that the Commissioner of Crown Lands had anything to do with the appointment. The Board of Directors of the Royal Society was to be aware that several of the same persons, including Professor Osborn, were already members of the Board. In the last two questions (14 and 15), the Commissioner stated that his answer was the same as the previous question. The Commissioner continued that he had no reason for his action in the matter, as it was not answerable to the Board. Professor Osborn was appointed.

Reflection on Professional Reputation.

Mr. Laffer followed with a question of professional reputation. In the first, the Commissioner said he had recommended Mr. Crawford for a position against the recommendation of the Board. Laffer's three questions were referred to the Commissioner's side. Professor Osborn's line is devoted to vegetable crops on the behalf of the Department of Agriculture and Horticulture for his services." In the three questions, Mr. Laffer had put the question quite important investigations undertaken, whether it is necessary to undertake other investigations or not. It is not necessary to undertake other investigations. In the three questions, Mr. Laffer had put the point that many members of the Board.
BOTANICAL GARDEN

Ref. 10.8.16

Mr. Laffer said the Commissioner of Crown Lands had declared that the Board of Directors of the Government should immediately proceed to select a Director of the Botanic Gardens, and he asked if the Government would appoint such a Director. Mr. Coode replied that the Board of Directors had taken the necessary steps to appoint a Director, and that the Government had appointed him. Mr. Laffer then said that the Government should be informed of the appointment of the new Director, and that the Board of Directors should be consulted regarding the matter.

The Board of Directors were present in the room, and Mr. Coode read the following letter from the Prime Minister:

"The Government have appointed Mr. John Smith as Director of the Botanic Gardens. He is a well-known botanist, and has been engaged in the work of the Gardens for many years. He is a suitable person to take charge of the Gardens, and I have therefore appointed him as Director."

The Board of Directors then discussed the matter, and it was decided that the Government should be informed of the appointment of the new Director, and that the Board of Directors should be consulted regarding the matter.

The Board of Directors then adjourned to continue the discussion at a later date.

From F. W. Bowes, Paynham:

"The appointment of Mr. Smith as Director of the Botanic Gardens is a matter of great importance, and I think the Government should be informed of the appointment at once. Mr. Smith is a well-known botanist, and has been engaged in the work of the Gardens for many years. He is a suitable person to take charge of the Gardens, and I therefore recommend the appointment of Mr. Smith as Director."
Important Advisory Work.

A meeting of the Advisory Council of the Commonwealth Institute of Science and Industry was held in Melbourne on August 4, and was attended by representatives of the executive committee. Two reports were presented by the executive committee. These show that a number of researches upon pressing problems of Australian production have been already initiated. This work is being done in various parts of the country, and the Commonwealth Government has undertaken to provide facilities for industrial development in Australia.

Problems Under Review.

Another census of industries and their problems is being prepared through the Institute's work. Surveys and reports have been sent to all universities and technical schools to ascertain what is being done in these institutions for training industrial leaders. Enquiries have been made of the State governments and the Commonwealth of Australia concerning the possibilities of training experts in Government laboratories, and the advisability of specific problems for investigation. A committee has been appointed to consider these matters and appointed them as a special committee, in some cases adding an expert to the special committee.

Revised Industries List.

Research has commenced into the production of potassium salts. There are large deposits of sulphate of potash in Western Australia, and the process of converting these potassium salts has been cut off, and an alumina has been acquired. A special committee has been appointed to investigate the possibility of using potassium nitrate in the production of potassium nitrate. Other problems affecting the pastoral industry in Australia are the tick pest and the cattle problem. A report has been submitted to the executive committee on the whole position.

Other matters to which the council has been asked to pay attention include the production of aluminium, the chemical cotton picker, the prickly pear eradication, the selection and breeding of indigenous and salt bushes, the standard for aluminium and the testing of goods. A special committee has also been appointed to investigate the distribution of coal in New South Wales.

Interstate Visits.

The executive is also in touch with other problems which it has not been able to deal with, and the committee to Sydney in July, and it is hoped that a visit to the other States will be arranged.

From the information presented, it is evident that the Institute is making rapid progress in the field of science and industry, and that it is providing a valuable service to the Commonwealth. The continued support of the Government is essential for the furtherance of its work. 

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Revised 11.8.16

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.