In the House of Assembly on Tuesday last, Mr. J. J. Quinn (Government Horticulturist) gave notice of his intention to bring in a bill to allow the employment of workmen, and that the Government had made arrangements for the employment of workmen, and that the bill was under the consideration of the Government. The bill, if enacted, will enable the Government to appoint workmen for the purpose of building a temporary shed for the purpose of storing the fruit. The bill is now before the House of Assembly.

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THE BOTANIC GARDEN.

PROTEST BY THE BOARD.

The chairman of the Board of Governors of the Botanic Garden (Mr. T. H. Brooker) has beenibe known by the committee to be on this day of the House of Assembly on Wednesday, gave notice that a statement would be made respecting the appointment of Professor O'Shannahan to the position of Secretary of the Board. The protest is being forwarded to the Governor for the consideration of the Department of Agriculture.

The Commissioners of Crown Lands have advised the board that Professor O'Shannahan has been appointed to the position as Secretary of the Board. The appointment has been made with the understanding that he will devote himself to vegetable pathology on behalf of the Government.

The annual salary of the position has been fixed at $2,000 per annum. Professor O'Shannahan has been advised that he will be required to identify ordinary types of fungus diseases and their effects on plants. The results of his work will be recorded and available for study by the Government.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands has stated that Professor O'Shannahan will be responsible for the promotion of vegetable pathology throughout Australia for the position of Secretary of the Board.

The Commissioners of Crown Lands informed the Board that the Civil Service Regulations require that the Board of Governors shall not be recruited from persons who have been in receipt of a pension. Professor O'Shannahan has been advised that he will be required to identify the ordinary types of fungus diseases and their effects on plants. The results of his work will be recorded and available for study by the Government.

M. S. Peacock, a member of the Advisory Council, has written a letter to the Board expressing his洞理解 of the matter. He has stated that he is confident of the Government's ability to identify the ordinary types of fungus diseases and their effects on plants. The results of his work will be recorded and available for study by the Government.

ADVISORY COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Seven appointees to the Advisory Council of Education were made by an Order in Council on Thursday. The Act provides that there shall be 21 members, 12 of whom shall be elected by the local authority, 3 by the state government, and 3 by the local government of the city. The members have not yet been appointed. The appointments will be made by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Council of Education.

The persons will be as follows:

- M. M. Maughan (Director of Education)
- Dr. Gerard Thompson (Chairman)
- Miss Edith Bayley (head master of stiff music)
- Mr. B. W. Corbett (chairman of the Board of Education)
- Mr. R. H. Robertson (secretary of the Board of Education)
- Mr. E. H. Rose (secretary of the Board of Education)
- Mr. G. L. McEwin (secretary of the Board of Education)
- Mr. G. L. Mclnness (secretary of the Board of Education)
- Mr. J. H. White (secretary of the Board of Education)
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MORE QUESTIONS ABOUT BOTANIC GARDEN DIRECTOR.

No fewer than seven questions were asked down by the Assembly agenda paper for Tuesday morning. The main one, which is directed to the Botanic Garden Director, Mr. Hague will ask the Commissioner of Crown Lands, "whether the Commissioner of Crown Lands, in appointing Mr. Osborne as the Director, was enabled to have a view as to whether he was a civil servant?"

In face of this, why was the appointment of Mr. Osborne made? 4. Does the Minister of Agriculture have any personal knowledge of any salary negotiations from the directorship for the department? 5. What evidence is there of the value of the land at the time the negotiations were entered into? 6. What after all is the position? Is it to be a civil servant in which case the salary being fixed on the pension scale? 7. Is it for the personal benefit or for the Board? 8. Is the Board going to get a large sum of money from the Civil Service regulations, or does it remain with the Civil Service regulations, or does it remain with the Civil Service department?

As the minister states that Mr. Osborne is not a civil servant but a civil servant in fact, how does he justify his appointment, and what is his opinion of the salary paid?

As to the minister, he states that Mr. Osborne is not a civil servant but a civil servant in fact, and has not been a civil servant in fact.

The Minister of Agriculture has recommended Mr. R. Crawford, who has done excellent work as an ex-officio member for the Royal Horticultural Society, for the Government, being ignorant of the board's recommendation, the Government has recommended Mr. Crawford.

10. If so, did the Government consider the recommendation of Mr. Crawford before appointing Mr. Osborne? 11. When was Mr. Osborne appointed as the Director of the Botanic Garden? 12. Has the Commission of Crown Lands consulted with the minister on the appointment of the Director of the Botanic Garden? 13. If so, when did the Commission of Crown Lands consult with the minister?

The Minister of Agriculture has recommended Mr. Osborne as the Director of the Botanic Garden.

14. Is it a fact that Mr. Osborne has been recommended by the Royal Society, and the British Society of Sculptors, for the appointment of Director of the Botanic Garden?

15. If so, what is the purpose of the recommendation of the Royal Society, and the British Society of Sculptors, for the appointment of Director of the Botanic Garden? 16. Has the Commission of Crown Lands consulted with Mr. Osborne before appointing him as the Director of the Botanic Garden?

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HOW THE WAR WILL END.

Logical Prophecy.

To judge of the future there must be knowledge of the past. The truth of history is sometimes able to foretell the future with no small measure of accuracy. The insight gained from the past and the power of the past, so to speak, to reflect shadows of the future, is not always to be despised. It is not merely that familiarity with history, however, which gives Professor Betjeman his insight into the ultimate turn of events in connection with the war. It is the study of the great things which qualify him to speak with more than ordinary authority on such a subject - namely, his acquaintance with the great events of the last century, his study of the great war with all its attendant details, and his knowledge of the meaning of events on both the European and the American continents, and, last but not least, his knowledge of Greece, with its national genius. His grasp of developments, and the wisdom which he is able to bring to bear on the present state of affairs, is not altogether surprising. One interesting chat on Thursday evening in the University of Athens, when he was asked to comment on the civil war, is a remarkable illustration of his powers of reasoning. The city of Athens, with its ancient history, is a wonderful achievement in a city where the greatest object is to make the city look as old as possible.

Greece's Tremendous Loss.

"I shall refer," he said, "to the departure of war - the war which has been venged, the current of events which has been turned.

For the first time in her history, Greece has been destroyed, with the exception of the very great, but for the most part the destruction of the open land, and the trade of Greece, with the exception of the very great, but for the most part the destruction of the open sea, and Great Britain was once again in a position to send her ships into the open sea.

The Emancipation of the World.

There is a wonderful achievement in a city where the greatest object is to make the city look as old as possible.

Great Britain still holds the North Sea.

The £200,000,000 which she had spent in the war was a tremendous loss in the end. Greece's economic power was reduced by the war, and it was a tremendous loss in the end. Greece's economic power was reduced by the war, and it was a tremendous loss in the end.

The Trident of the Atlantic.

Great Britain still holds the North Sea. She is the master of the North Sea, and the only country in the world which has such a position.