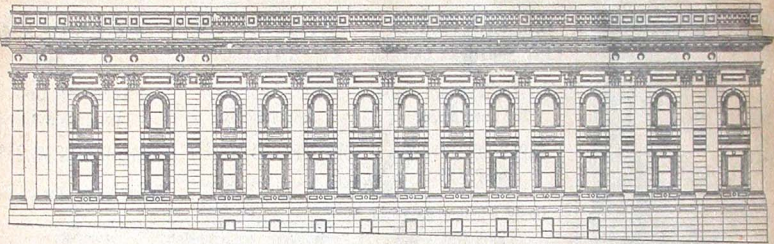


THE NORTH TERRACE FRONT of Parliament House as it will appear when completed, as a Centenary project. To harmonise with the present design of the House of Assembly. The small section comprising the existing Assembly is on the extreme left of the plan. The new building, which will accommodate both Houses, will extend along the whole front to the corner of North terrace and King William street.



THE EASTERN ELEVATION of the completed Parliament House facing King William road, opposite to Government House. The Government Printing Office will be immediately to the north of the new building.



THE PRESENT House of Assembly on North Terrace. The additions will harmonise with the chaste and dignified design of this marble structure.

association with the School of Mines. Later came his associations with the Royal Geographical Society, the Technical Educational Board, the Council of the University of Adelaide, and the Advisory Council of Education. He owed his knighthood in 1896 to "services in the cause of public education." The honor of C.M.G. granted 10 years later, was followed, in 1919, by his elevation to the order of Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George for "services rendered to the Commonwealth of Australia," the interests of which he had advanced, not only through his newspaper, but for some years as a member of its Legislature. Sir Langdon is thus by far the earliest created of the living knights of Australia, and there are few in the Empire whose record transcends his.

His deep interest in Federation led to his entering the latter sphere, and after having been elected a member of the first House of Representatives in 1901, he was re-elected for Barker three years later, retiring from political life at the end of that term. After a long lapse he again undertook Federal duties, being one of the seven commissioners appointed by the Commonwealth in 1918 to administer the Commonwealth Reparation Act, and chairman of the Commonwealth Literary Fund.

"Sir Langdon Bonython, in response to my representation, expressed his willingness to contribute the munificent sum of £100,000 towards the completion of Parliament House as a Centenary Memorial, and true to his promise, I have today received his cheque for £100,000. This donation, as I think, the largest single public benefaction ever made in South Australia, and one that is worthy and typical of the donor.

"I cannot let the opportunity pass without paying a very sincere and deserving tribute to Sir Langdon Bonython, not only for this handsome gift, but also for his great generosity in the past. Educational institutions, religious and social, and charitable institutions and individuals have all reason to be grateful for his great help.

"On behalf of this Parliament, the Government, and the people of South Australia, I desire sincerely to thank Sir Langdon Bonython for his munificent gift. We are indeed fortunate in having such a generous public-spirited citizen in our midst."

Much Needed Employment.
The Premier said that there never was a more opportune time than the present to put in hand the very necessary work which had so long been delayed, and he felt that he could confidently ask Parliament to sanction the completion of the House of Parliament, and so make it worthy of the system of Parliamentary Government

of which they were so proud. After tracing the history of the construction of successive Houses of Parliament (which is dealt with in another column), the Premier said that the total cost of the present building was £165,396, including all fittings, furnishings, and the installation of services generally. The building was formally opened on July 5, 1889, by him at home, and appeared to meet requirements for about 20 years.

Four Considerations.
The Premier said that when the suggestion was made that the completion of Parliament House should be one of the undertakings in connection with the Centenary celebrations, he had the whole question investigated.

"It was found," he said, "that it was very necessary that the present accommodation for the Houses of Parliament should be considerably enlarged and modernized. The present accommodation is inadequate and unsatisfactory, and militates against the reasonably convenient discharge of public business and the comfort of members of Parliament and Parliamentary officials. The present Legislative Council building is approximately 25 years old, and is entirely unsuited for the purpose for which it is now being used. It would be extremely difficult to remodel the present Legislative Council building in such a way as would supply the necessary accommodation and conveniences for this Chamber.

"On the other hand, the vacant block on the eastern side of the present House of Assembly building, reserved purposely for the completion of a block of Parliamentary buildings in keeping with the importance of the capital of the State, could be utilized for the purpose for which it was intended, and provide a composite building with accommodation for both Houses of the Legislature.

"The Premier was expressed that if it was intended to undertake the cost of providing fitting accommodation for Parliament, then there was no question but that the present Legislative Council buildings should be abandoned and additions made to the present Assembly building, and thus provide complete accommodation for both Chambers.

"Sketch plans which have been prepared by the Architect-in-Chief show that a modern building for Parliamentary purposes could be completed at a total cost of approximately £250,000. The question of providing adequate accommodation for Parliament will have to be considered in any case in the near future because of the increasing disrepair of the present Legislative Council buildings and the inadequacy of the accommodation in both present buildings.