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**MANY SEEK CHIEF HOSPITAL POST**

**Successor To Dr. Morris To Be Appointed Soon**

Applications closed yesterday for the position of Inspector-General of Hospitals, from which Dr. B. H. Morris will retire at the end of this year. The position carries salaries amounting to about £1,500 a year.

A large number of applications have been received, both from persons in this State and in other States. They will be considered by the Public Service Commissioner (Mr. Hunkin), who will make a recommendation on the appointment to the Chief Secretary (Sir George Ritchie), who is the Minister in charge of the department. Sir George Ritchie said yesterday that the Government was anxious to obtain the services of a sound administrator as well as a medical expert. The department was one of the largest in the State, and its administrator required special qualifications. In this connection, it might be necessary to interview some of the applicants. An appointment would not be made for a few weeks.

**Flying Ticket As Certificate For Matriculation**

SYDNEY, November 5.

Dr. A. Mackenzie Meldrum, a leading anthropologist, and the Church of Christ minister in charge of the Ermore Tabernacle, who returned from a world tour by the Lurline today, said that in Germany the usual matriculation examinations had been replaced by tests for ability to fly an aeroplane.

The subtle encouragement offered to young men in Germany to qualify as airmen by the acceptance of a flying ticket as a matriculation certificate at the universities, he added, was typical of the general thoroughness of Hitler's rule.

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**B.M.A. Scholarships And Grants**

Scholarships and grants in aid of scientific research are now being offered by the British Medical Association, which is prepared to receive applications for research scholarships as follows:—An Ernest Hart Memorial scholarship, of the value of £200 per annum; a Walter Dixon scholarship, of the value of £200 per annum; and three research scholarships, each of the value of £150 per annum. These scholarships are given to candidates whom the science committee of the association recommends as qualified to undertake in any subject (including State medicine) relating to the cause, prevention or treatment of disease. Each scholarship is tenable for one year, beginning on October 1, 1936.

The council is also prepared to receive applications for grants for the assistance of research into the cause, treatment, or prevention of disease. Preference will be given, other things being equal, to members of the medical profession and to applicants who propose as subjects of investigation, problems directly related to practical medicine. Applicants are required to furnish the names of three persons who are competent to speak as to their capacity for the research contemplated, to whom reference may be made. Further particulars may be obtained at the University of Adelaide.

Yesterday afternoon his Excellency the Deputy Governor, the Acting Chief Justice (Mr. Justice Angus Parsons) inspected the Bonython Hall on North terrace.

He was conducted over the building by the architect, Mr. W. H. Bagot, with whom was the clerk of works (Mr. Henderson). There were also present the Vice-Chancellor of the University (Sir William Mitchell), Sir Langdon Bonython, Professor Chapman, Sir Lavington Bonython, and Mr. W. Steele.

Dr. Bertram Thomas, the Arabian explorer, will reach the Outer Harbor today by the Moldavia from the eastern States. Dr. Thomas will give a public lecture at the Adelaide University on Wednesday night on "The First Crossing of the Great South Arabian Desert." Arrangements for the lecture have been made by the University and the Royal Geographical Society.

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**BONYTHON HALL NEARS COMPLETION**

**Outstanding Architectural Features**

**BEAUTY COMBINED WITH UTILITY**

By Our Architectural Correspondent

Work at the Bonython Hall has now gone far enough to permit of something in the nature of a critical appraisal. The ceiling scaffolding has been removed, the floor is being laid and the oak wainscoting is being fixed in large sections.

The dominant characteristic of the interior is the great variety of interest it presents, as is proper in a Gothic building. In the matter of proportion it is realised immediately that the all-important question of acoustics has been the deciding factor. The hall is 45 feet wide, 150 feet long, but only 50 feet high to the crown of the ceiling vault, the architect's aim being to get the ceiling as low as possible consistent with appearance. The aim has also been to have the volume of the building low in comparison with its seating accommodation, and the interior surface as large as possible. These, combined with the extensive use of modern sound-absorbing materials, have been relied upon to reduce to a minimum the resonance and echo that are the chief drawbacks of so many Gothic halls.

The most interesting and distinctive architectural feature is the use of the arcading to frame the windows, both on the interior and the exterior. In a building of this style, perpendicular Gothic, there is always far more glass than is necessary for lighting purposes. This style was evolved as a frame for the painted windows that are the glory of the late Tudor ecclesiastical buildings of England.

In a climate such as ours the sun would pour through the large windows and literally bake the audience in an afternoon gathering. In the Bonython Hall, however, not until the afternoon is well advanced can any direct sunlight fall upon the floor, and what little can readily be cut off by means of blinds which can be operated from the ambulatories above without disturbing the audience. These ambulatories, too, are a feature, being in the nature of an aisle on an upper level. Besides the functions already mentioned, they serve to connect the main southern gallery with the transept galleries in the north, and could be used to accommodate more spectators in an emergency.

**Interior Plan**

The interior arcading definitely adds interest, for to a spectator in any one part of the hall each window, seen through the arcading, has a different aspect, instead of the flat expanse of wall with huge windows flush with it, as is so often seen on buildings of this architectural period.

The length of the hall, 150 feet, is admittedly a long throw for the average human voice, but, as there will be no back echo, it should be satisfactory; but to assist, if necessary, electric amplifiers, installed primarily for the relaying of music from the Elder Hall, can be brought into use.

In the Bonython Hall there will be no elevated platform for those "above the salt," and no approach thereto by means of a steep flight of steps. Actually, the dais is on the same level as the entrance porch, but an illusion of a higher level is given by sloping the main floor downwards. The dais is then approached by steps which extend the full width of the hall, and is thus brought into much more intimate relationship with the body of the hall than is usual, which, again, is in the best English tradition.

The side aisles are hidden behind the wainscoting. They serve the definite purpose of permitting graduates and others to traverse the building from front to rear without having to pass through the audience. In these aisles, too, will be displayed the portrait busts and some of the University portraits. The main portraits, however, will be displayed on the wainscoting of the main hall, and, for the display of portraiture in oils, there is no better background than oak wainscoting, especially when it has been mellowed by the years.

The ceiling is a replica of an open timbered Gothic roof. Few would know that the medium was plaster, if the fact had not already been made public. The reason for the choice of material was partly the cost, and partly the uncertain behavior through the years of such timbers as are available. The

ceiling, instead of supporting the roof covering, as in the traditional style, is instead itself supported by a steel-framed principle roof. Against any criticism, should it be forthcoming, must be weighed the very practical considerations of durability without heavy maintenance costs.

**Exterior Aspect**

The front elevation and the main doorway are still incomplete, and, in any case, partially masked still by the unavoidable building debris. The frontal towers are functional, acting both as buttresses and as staircases. Were it not for the latter, one might have expected to see them in slimmer proportions. The effect of thick walls, necessary for success in Gothic buildings, has been obtained by the use of external arcading, and this has at the same time provided the necessary buttressing to take the thrust of the roof. The use of "random sneaked rubble," in which small "sneak stones" are largely employed, has resulted in a wall surface of pleasing texture, accentuated by the contrast of the smoothly dressed ornamental detail. With the exception of decorated finials to the turrets, and a few other noteworthy exceptions, gingerbread ornamentation without functional use has been eliminated.

One aspect of the building that will be the choice of artists is the northern or rear elevation seen either near, from the Conservatorium side steps, or from afar, from Victoria Drive, when it rises most satisfactorily from a screen of foliage. The turrets on this elevation, not being staircases, are slimmer, but still massive enough to assist in buttressing the lofty gable, and holding it together in appearance as well as in fact. When the picket fence in the immediate rear has been removed, as it will be later, one can expect to see camera artists from all over Australia taking advantage of the picture it presents. There will be, indeed, many noteworthy pictorial aspects, both within and without, and its pictorial merit is no mean measure of the architectural merit of a building.

**Work For University Women Noted Educationist Here**

SOMETHING of the work that is being done to secure employment for women in the Old Country was explained by Miss Lena Leveson at the Lyceum Club yesterday afternoon. Miss Leveson was the guest of honor at a small tea party given by Miss Mabel Baker, of Walford House to enable the visitor to meet some of Adelaide's college headmistresses and women educationalists. Just recently the Women's Employment Federation was founded at Westminster, said Miss Leveson. It was endeavoring to co-ordinate all institutions connected with employment of women. The members of the board, by consultation aimed to help individuals, although it was definitely not an employment agency. Its work was merely to discover the vocation of the individual woman or girl, and try to find work that was suitable for her.

Five years ago an Appointments Board for women graduates was started in Cambridge, on the same lines as that which had been in existence for finding work for young men who were leaving the university, said Miss Leveson. An old Girtonian, Miss Sybil Campbell, was appointed by the board to interview employers with a view to finding posts available for university women. At the week-ends Miss Campbell returns to Girton and Newland, where she interviews students and earns their particular aptitude for certain work, and what they are best fitted to do. Commercial houses were only too glad to have university women on their staffs, said Miss Leveson, and the board was a great help in solving the problem for women graduates. Another branch interested in the endeavor to solve the employment difficulty includes the work of headmistresses of girls' schools. Miss Leveson cited the instance of a headmistress who was doing it for one of the Wimbledon

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schools. Many girls had to earn their own living without having the opportunity of going on to a university, and their parents invariably do not know what to do with them, so that the scheme was proving very useful.

Miss Leveson, who has retired from active service in education, still retains her interest in women students. She was a former junior bursary winner at Girton, and before her retirement was principal at Southampton University Women's College. She is tall, grey-haired and distinguished looking, and a forceful and fluent speaker. This is her first visit to Australia, and while in Adelaide she is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Hugh Gregory (whom she has not seen for many years), and planned her visit so that she could be present at the marriage of her god-daughter, Miss Madeline Gregory. Miss Leveson's brother, Admiral Sir Arthur Leveson, was in command of the Australian fleet during the war.

Among those invited to meet the distinguished educationist were Mrs. Guy Pentreath (a former Girtonian), Lady Newland, Mesdames G. V. Portus, A. K. Macbeth, Charles Duguid, J. C. McKell, Misses D. Gillam (Woodlands), E. Bishop (Girton), J. Harris (M.L.C.), Brown (Wilderness), L. Shaw (P.G.C.), Burgess, and King (Kindergarten Training College), and Miss A. Baker.

News 6-11-35  
**Four Acres Of Knowledge Or Lack of It!**

(BY A JAUNDICED CANDIDATE)  
BUDDING doctors, lawyers, engineers, scientists, dentists, musicians, and men-of-letters will sit for the first of their degree and diploma examinations for this year at the University tomorrow.

For several days the caretakers have been busy setting up desks and putting out pens, nibs, blotting paper, clips, ink-wells, foolscap, and instruction sheets, (but not the sort that tell you how to do the exam.).

Nearly 600 desks have been set up, 24 pints of ink poured into 600 pots, and approximately a quarter of a million sheets of foolscap provided to carry the thousand-and-one different ways that students manage to answer the questions set them, in an equal number of hand-writings—some good, some bad—some almost undecipherable, and the bane of the examiners.

**CONTINUE 10 DAYS**

Two batches of 300 candidates will sit each day, and nearly 100 commerce students each night.

The overseer at the University said today that candidates used on an average of 30 sheets each during a three-hour examination.

The examinations will continue for about 10 days, so a rough estimate shows that students will cover a quarter of a million sheets with knowledge (or lack of it).

Each sheet of foolscap measures approximately one square foot, so that at the completion of the tests the examiners will be faced with four acres of erudition to decipher and mark.