

ad. 21.11.19.

### THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

#### EXAMINATION RESULTS.

Examination for the Diploma of Associate in Music, November, 1919.

First Year.—Batchelor, Mavis S., singing; Blewett, Ruby E., singing; Carmichael, Doris, piano; Coombe, Reginald J., organ; Oreswell, Muriel B. L., singing; Fisher, Helena K., violin; Geyer, Clem A., piano; Grosser, Eileen M., piano; Hancock, Eileen M., singing; Knapman, Charlotte W., singing; Maclean, Alice, singing; Manuel, Mary H., piano; Prince, Jean, piano; Stimmis, Hazel C., singing; Ritson, Phyllis F., singing; Sellick, N. E., violin; Sleep, Aetha M., singing; Stoneman, Doron, violin; Tillett, Myrtle W., piano; Tonkin, Phyllis A., singing; Wadley, Nancy S., singing; Woodards, R. F., organ; Zeven, Alla, violin.

Second Year.—Blewett, Ruby E., singing; Cummins, Alice M., violoncello; Kinnmont, Rosamond, singing; Paddon, Una, M., singing; Penalarick, Lois, piano; Thomas, Sylvia C. C., singing; Yates, E. W. D., violin.

Third Year.—Cooman, Rita N., singing; Holman, Frank R., piano; Jones, L. V., violin; Rowe, Elsie M., singing; Scammell, Eihelwyn, singing; Spriggs, Harriet K., piano; Virgo, Violet M., singing.

ad. 22.11.19.

#### UNIVERSITY CHANGES.

There is a big programme of business to be brought before the Senate of the University on Wednesday next. Among the items are an alteration of the statutes increasing the professorial staff to thirteen by the creation of professorships of botany and pathology. An addition is to be made to the statutes with the object of preventing entries for examinations being deferred till the last moment, and new laws will be considered dealing with the establishment of research scholarships in botany and forestry. Regulations relating to an extension of the age limit for music scholarships will be submitted, and in connection with the senior music examination a regulation will be brought forward which provides that in order to obtain the senior public examination certificate a candidate will have to satisfy the examiners in at least four of the following subjects, as well as English literature:—Modern history or ancient history, economics, Greek, Latin, French, German, arithmetic and algebra, geometry, trigonometry, physics, inorganic chemistry, physiology, botany, physical geography and geology, drawing or theory of music. Regulations will also be presented for approval in connection with the new diploma in economics and political science.

R. 18.11.19.

#### EXAMINATIONS, TRAMWAYS, AND CONFECTIONERS.

From "A MOTHER":—The public examinations next week are to be held in the Norwood and the Unley City Halls. What arrangements can be made for the luncheons of—roughly speaking—a thousand at the former, and 900 at the latter place? Duly notified, the local confectioners might cater for unusual numbers; but it will be rather a hard thing for wearied candidates, many of them not knowing where to go, to ascertain where they may get a meal. If those who have papers in the afternoon also have no opportunity for suitable refreshment, they may be physically incapable of doing themselves justice. Some may think they have time to take the cars to town, but the ordinary service would be totally inadequate to cope with the extra hundreds of passengers. Of course, the authorities may have considered and arranged for this, in which case my letter has no value. Perhaps some caterer might provide luncheons at Norwood Town Hall itself.

ad. 18.11.19.

#### A CROWDED HOSPITAL.

#### PROTEST BY BOARD AND DOCTORS.

#### DISCLOSURES AT A DEPUTATION.

#### URGENT NEEDS STATED.

A deputation from the Board of Management and honorary staff of the Adelaide Hospital waited upon the Chief Secretary on Monday to urge the need of immediate alterations for the better accommodation of patients. A request was made that the funds of the Martin bequest should be made available for that purpose.

Mr. W. G. Coombs (chairman) said the site of the present hospital was built upon in 1857, and early in 1858 one of the wings, which provided for 84 beds, was in occupation. Later the other wing was completed, making a total of about 200 beds. In 1892 the nucleus of a new hospital was built by erecting Flinders and Light wards. In 1899 a building for infectious cases, now used as an ophthalmic department, was erected, and the bacteriological block was added soon afterwards. The operating theatre was built in 1902. The average daily number of patients for the present year was 248, as against 314 in the preceding year. The buildings,

sanitation, equipment, and general accommodation of a hospital should reflect the advanced knowledge of the day. In many directions the Adelaide Hospital was not up to date. The overcrowding had been unfair to the patients, the medical men, the nurses, and the Board of Management. The medical superintendent reported that the greatest difficulty existed on the male surgical floor. As a rule in the afternoon there was not a bed available for a surgical case, and as fresh cases arrived it was necessary to make a detour of the wards and find a case that could be moved, either to his home or into another ward. Twelve beds had been placed under the covered way to the west of Victoria ward, and were in constant use. Patients had to sleep on the floor. Frequently cases were sent down to the "terrace" (among alcoholic and venereal disease patients) that should by rights go in one of the surgical wards. Lately the superintendent had found it necessary to utilise Flinders ward in part as a surgical ward. In the throat and ear disease department many cases were refused operations because of there being no beds available in Leopold and Wyatt wards. For many years representations had been made concerning the necessity for relieving the hospital wards of the many chronic invalids who ought not to be in residence, by the establishment of an infirmary. The time had arrived when the Government should make provision for these cases at the Old People's Home or some similar institution, and so enable the board to receive patients whose complaints justified immediate admission. The board of management urged the Government favorably to consider the utilisation of the Martin bequest. The late Mr. Martin not only left the property directly to the hospital, but declared in his will that the receipt of the treasurer of the hospital for the time being should be considered satisfactory to the trustees of his estate. Never in the history of the institution was money more urgently required than to-day. It was not desired that the property should be sold, but that the income from rents, interest, &c., should be devoted to the hospital. With regard to bringing the hospital up to date, in his opinion the time was not ripe for a new building, because of the great cost. In the circumstances he thought the board would be justified in being contented with additions to the present structure. A new building would certainly have to be provided, however, for the out-patients.

Mrs. E. W. Nicholls (a member of the board) said that now the soldiers were returning more general hospital accommodation would be required. From the women's point of view, especially, some improvement at the hospital was very necessary. It was an exceptionally strenuous time for women. Never before had it been so difficult to keep a home going, and numbers of women could not afford the high fees of the private hospitals. The Adelaide Hospital was the only institution of its kind. There was not even a public hospital at Port Adelaide, where there should have been one years ago, and consequently the work of the Adelaide Hospital extended over a very large area.

Dr. H. Swift (chairman of the honorary medical and surgical staff) said that for several years the honorary staff had been very seriously concerned with the knowledge of the inadequate accommodation at the hospital, and the grave disabilities under which the work was carried on. At a meeting held on October 28 it was considered quite impossible that existing conditions should be permitted to continue, and certain recommendations were made to the board in favor of radical alterations. Owing to continual overcrowding of the wards, especially upon the surgical and gynaecological sides of the hospital, many patients were kept waiting for admission for weeks, although in pain and discomfort. Patients had frequently to be discharged sooner than was really good for them, and, again, owing to lack of sufficient operating theatres, people had to wait for operations longer than should be necessary. Two extra operating theatres were urgently required, with special wards and general equipment. There was a great need of more space to obtain the best results in medical cases. The out-patient rooms were entirely unfitted for the purpose, being unworkable and out of date, and the consulting rooms were a positive disgrace to the chief hospital of the State. Owing to inadequate theatre accommodation, the honorary surgeons were called upon to work at high pressure for several hours at a stretch, and were often completely exhausted at the end. They felt that as their services were freely given for the benefit of the poor, some appreciation should be shown by the supply of proper equipment.

Colonel R. S. Rogers (deputy chairman) considered the needs of the hospital had become so extremely urgent that the could no longer be ignored. Money was absolutely necessary. A generous donor had left a large sum of money that would have gone far to meet the requirements, but it had not been made available. In the circumstances they looked to the Government to supply the funds necessary for the improvements.

Colonel A. M. Cudmore said he had been on the surgical staff since 1901 and had noticed an enormous increase of surgical work since that time, although the number of beds allotted to surgical cases was almost the same. The number of accidents especially had greatly increased since the advent of the motor car and electric tram, and as a great number of these cases were fractures, which necessitated patients being in the hospital on an average six weeks, it was exceedingly difficult to manage with the limited number of beds. The present operating theatre was available only one day in the week, and he had had as many as 13 cases in one afternoon.

Colonel T. G. Wilson said that the accommodation in the gynaecological department was exactly the same now as when he joined the staff in 1901, and the amount of work had greatly increased. The fact that there was no women's hospital in Adelaide meant that a large number of maternity cases had to be taken. Adelaide was the only city of its size in the world where there was not a women's hospital, and the fact that there was no such institution attached to the Adelaide Hospital meant that medical students simply had to pick up their midwifery experience when they went into private practice.

Mr. J. G. Moseley, M.P., thought it would be a pity to attempt to bring the hospital up to date by means of annexes. He was in favor of building a new hospital altogether, using only the annexes that had been recently built.

The Chief Secretary in reply said no one could fail to be impressed by the unanimity with which the board and the staff had advocated for many years the necessity for much-improved accommodation at the hospital. In 1913, when the Old People's Home was being discussed, he had a scheme for utilising the funds of the Martin bequest, under certain conditions, for the building of a new hospital. He went out of office, and another Joseph arose who had very large ideas in connection with the matter. The next thing they heard of was a proposal for building a new hospital, right in the middle of the disturbances of the war. However desirable the scheme might have been in other circumstances, it could not be realised at that time. In connection with the proposal of 1913, one of the main points had been the building of an infirmary, which seemed to him a very desirable scheme. It was determined at that time that increased accommodation must be provided. He was still desirous of governing the bequest so that the great increase in value that would accrue might remain for the benefit of the institution. The suggestion discussed in 1913 or 1914 was that the Government should advance the necessary funds to provide the accommodation, and the income from the bequest should be used to pay the interest on the amount. The Government could have no concern in advancing money where the interest was secure in connection with that advance. That course still seemed to him preferable to using the whole of the funds of the bequest to rebuild the hospital. He proposed that with a view of bringing the matter to finality, and arriving at a plan which they could convince the Government was the best one, the chairman, Dr. Swift, Dr. B. H. Morris, and anyone else suggested by the board of management, should meet as soon as possible after Parliament was prorogued to arrange a set of suggestions that he could bring before Cabinet. After consultations with the Charity Commissioners as to the amount to the credit of the bequest, they could arrive at definite plans which he could convince his colleagues would be in the interests of the hospital, and conducive to meeting the board's requirements.

ad. 22.11.19.

### EDUCATION

#### TEACHERS' SALARIES RAISED.

#### FIXED RATIO ABOLISHED.

#### SMALLER CLASSES.

Several pages of the Government Gazette this week are occupied by new regulations under the Education Act, which were approved by the Governor-in-Council on Thursday. The Minister of Education (Hon. W. H. Harvey) stated on Friday that an opportunity for altering the regulations had been brought about by the fact that the Government put a sum on the Estimates increasing the vote which enabled the department to abolish the fixed ratio. Mr. McCoy, who arrived in the State at an opportune time, had framed the regulations, which provided that the

ability of teachers would be recognized, instead of depending entirely on the length of service. That was a thing the teachers had for a long time been anxiously looking for. The conditions under which teachers could qualify for promotion were much clearer than they had been, and as thought the teachers would be satisfied that a great deal had been done for them. In justice to Mr. Charlton, who was acting as Director for some time before Mr. McCoy arrived, the Minister mentioned that the salaries provided for in the new regulations were framed before Mr. McCoy came to South Australia, but the new Director had grafted on to them the conditions respecting efficiency which the teachers would have to comply with.

#### The Regulations Explained.

The Minister said the regulations were well explained in the following statement, which had been prepared by Mr. McCoy:—"The amendments affect the classification and staffing of schools, the salaries of teachers, of both primary and high schools, and the classification of teachers. The fixed ratio, which has been the subject of considerable dissatisfaction for some years past, has been abolished. The maximum average attendance and the personal classification of head teachers required for each class of school have been preserved, but in order to meet cases of efficient teachers who were classified before January 1, 1902, a provision has been made that such a teacher will be eligible for promotion to a higher class school by virtue of his marks for practical skill and service, without regard to the prescribed certificate or personal classification.

"A more liberal scheme for staffing the schools has been provided. In computing the staff in the future a certificated assistant will count for 50 pupils instead of 60, and an uncertificated assistant for 40 instead of 50. The maximum salaries of head teachers (men) of classes VI, VII, and VIII, have been raised by £5 per annum, and the salaries of head teachers of class IX, schools by £10 per annum. The maximum salaries of all women teachers in charge of schools have been raised by £10 per annum.

"The regulations make provision for the establishment of separate infant departments under the control of a classified infant mistress. The qualifications for appointment to this position are prescribed in the regulations, and the salaries to be paid range from £150 to £190 in second class schools, and from £170 to £230 in first class schools. The salaries of chief assistants (men), which were formerly from £220 to £240, have been raised from £240 to £300, and those of chief assistants (women) have been raised from £150 and £200 to £170 and £250, but the higher salaries will be paid only to chief assistants who hold the prescribed academic attainments and skill marks. The maximum salaries of certificated staff assistants (men) have been raised by £10 to £15, and the maximum salaries of certificated women staff assistants have been raised by £14. Teachers of cookery are in future to be paid according to their years of service, provided that the reports upon their work are satisfactory. The salaries range from a minimum of £120 to a maximum of £160, payable to teachers of at least eight years' service.

"The salaries of high school teachers have been entirely recast. In future high schools will be classified in four classes, according to the annual average attendance. The headmaster of a first class school (600 or over) will receive £460 to £500; of a second class school (300 or over), £370 to £420; of a third class school (150 or over), £330 to £380; of a fourth class school (50 or over), £270 to £310. The salaries of senior masters range from £260 to £370, and for senior mistresses from £220 to £270, according to the academic attainments and skill of the teacher. Additional duties have been prescribed for senior masters and mistresses which involve responsibility for the work done by the other members of the staff in their special subjects. The salaries of assistants (men) in high schools range from £200 to £260, and women £160 to £200, and the salaries of junior assistants for their first four years of service are set down at £160 to £190 for men and £120 to £150 for women. In all cases where a scale is provided, increments of £10 per annum will be paid to teachers, provided that their skill is satisfactory. Formerly these increments of salary varied in amount from £4 to £20.

"The regulations in regard to the classification of teachers do not affect teachers who were classified previous to January 1, 1902. It is specifically stated that such teachers will be eligible for promotion by virtue of their skill mark, and service mark alone. Provision is made to continue the operation of the existing regulations until December 31, 1920, and even then if it can be shown that the new conditions still operate unfairly, special consideration will be given to individual cases.

"The new regulations provide for three classes of certificates, with two divisions in each. The highest certificate to be issued will be IA, and IB, IIA, IIB, IIIA, and IIIB following in order of merit. These certificates will be determined by the practical skill of the teacher, and 100 per cent of his attainments. The practical skill of a