

*The Daily Herald.*  
13-7-14.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

Following what has become a custom in the Supreme Court tidings of the progress of the Chief Justice (Sir S. J. Way) were announced in the civil and criminal branches yesterday morning. The message received that morning stated that the wound was practically healed, and that Sir Samuel would be up on Monday. Sir Alexander MacCormick, the physician in attendance, was delighted with the progress made by his patient in the four days which had elapsed since the operation.

UNIVERSITY SENATE NOMINATIONS.

The nominations for the senate of the Adelaide University, which closed on Saturday at 1 o'clock, were:—Dr. Helen Mayo and Mr. Thomas Ryan. The election will be held at the University on Wednesday, July 22, at 4.30.

*The Register*  
*July 13<sup>th</sup> 1914.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

Sunday's bulletin concerning the Chief Justice (Sir Samuel Way), who underwent an operation in Sydney for amputation of the left arm, was of a satisfactory character. Last night he was reported to be doing very well. At a meeting of the Unley City Parliament, held on Thursday evening, it was resolved, on the motion of Cr. Clarke:—"That a letter of sympathy be tendered the Chief Justice in his illness, and expressing hopes for his speedy recovery."

*The Mail.*  
*July 13<sup>th</sup> 1914.*

UNIVERSITY COUNCIL.

Nominations closed to-day in connection with the vacancy in connection with the University Council, caused by the retirement of Professor Lowrie. His successor was not nominated. The only nominations received were those of Dr. Helen Mayo and Mr. T. Ryan. The election will take place on Wednesday, July 22. The constituency is restricted to graduates who have taken their degree three years prior to the election.

UNIVERSITY COUNCIL  
VACANCY.

NEW BLOOD.

For the vacancy caused by the retirement of one of the old members the candidature of Mr. Thomas Ryan is announced. When in Parliament for the District of Torrens, it was Mr. Ryan who first raised the question of the appointment of the commission which closely enquired into and recommended the money to meet the needs of the University, and as the further recommendations of the commission are to be introduced this session, Mr. Ryan places at the service of the members of the Senate the experience he gained when visiting the various universities, medical, technical, agricultural, and secondary schools of the Commonwealth. The election will take place on Wednesday, July 22, at 4.30 p.m.

The Mail.  
July 17<sup>th</sup>. 1914.

## UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURE.

### DEAD RIVERS OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

There was no diminution either in the attendance or in the interest shown in Mr. Walter Howchin's discourse on the "dead rivers," which was continued at the University on Tuesday evening last. The existence of rivers, remarked Mr. Howchin, depended upon certain well-defined physical conditions, but if those conditions changed then the rivers that had been called into existence consequent upon such conditions must disappear also. They had been called fossil rivers. There were dead rivers in most countries, and Australia was no exception to the rule. What was known as the Great Dividing Range was at one time a chain of active volcanoes extending from Melbourne to the South Australian border. They poured out streams of lava, which filled up the valleys and buried the rivers, and today the Victorian gold miner exploited the localities with some measure of success. South Australia had its dead rivers, but arising from very different sources from those in the sister State. It happened that our dead rivers were not buried, but could be traced for hundreds of miles, and there were in association with them some most remarkable geological features. Even from a cursory glance it was obvious that something of a very extraordinary character had transpired in connection with the river drainage system of the country. With the exception of the River Murray there was not a single stream within the limits of our State worthy of being called a river. Going west of the meridian of Adelaide there was no running water that reached the sea between this city and the Western Australian border. We had a long stretch of 600 miles of coastline backed by a great continental area, and through all the vast stretch there was little or nothing of what could be called permanent or running water.

This country had not always been in that condition. There was reason to believe that Australia had not in the past been an exception to the principle in other countries, but had enjoyed an extensive river system issuing from a great central watershed.

While the mountains of the MacDonnell Ranges were not specially notable either for their elevation or extent, they still served the useful purpose of collecting and distributing water over a considerable area of country. These ranges, however, were in an advanced state of decay, although at one period they had been the great primary watershed of Australia. All the surrounding characteristics of the country indicated that these ranges had acted in that hydrographical capacity. They had been in a condition of waste from a period scarcely calculable. Mr. Howchin directed attention to the River Finke, which was of extraordinary interest to geologists. The evolution of the range had induced a meandering gorge, and its course was directed by conditions antecedent to those at present in operation. It had in the first instance been a meandering stream, and had cut its way through rock and stones, and in doing so disclosed geographical conditions of two ages. In concluding his recondite address, Mr. Howchin stated that the evidence went to show that in former times South Australia was a well watered country. Unfortunately there was little hope that such a state of affairs will be restored, but the study of the subject was profoundly interesting and opened up a wide field of research.

During the course of the address Mr. Howchin illustrated various points of interest with lantern slides. Pictures of the ancient and present river systems of Australia, deposits, and rock formation were shown.

The concluding lecture of this highly educative series will be given at the University on next Tuesday evening.