

Adv. 11-11-32

### Dentists Bill In Assembly

The Commissioner of Crown Lands (Mr. Richards), in the Assembly last night, moved the second reading of the Dentists Bill as amended in the Legislative Council. The measure provides for the registration of operative assistants who served as assistants for six years, and who have passed a practical examination with at least 40 per cent. of the marks.

Adv. 12-11-32 cont.

geology at the Adelaide University, claims that once South Australia from north to south was watered abundantly by great rivers, which flowed down from the centre of the continent to the coast.

At the last meeting of the Royal Society for this year he gave the second part of his research in the form of a paper. The paper will be published in the proceedings of the society.

The paper is the result of 30 years' lone work by the professor. He is nearly 90 years old and is one of the most distinguished geologists in the Southern Hemisphere.

Prof. Howchin has studied sediments, which he says were left by the old rivers. The rivers flowed down from the interior to the southern coast.

"When the Mount Lofty Ranges were raised the rivers were stopped, and the very desirable presence of an abundant river system through the State was lost," said the professor.

#### LEFT BEHIND BY RIVER

At Rowland's Hill, the professor said, there was a mound of sand 150 ft. high. Hundreds of tons had been taken from it for road making, but even this had made no impression on the hill.

"This great hill of sand was left behind by one of the mighty rivers," said Prof. Howchin.

The Barossa goldfields were once a great lake, which filled up and then emptied again.

"At Stockport there is a great scarp which is being quarried for road making," he said.

Near Port Gawler, the professor said, there was once a great delta where one river emptied itself into the sea.

#### NEXT OLDEST RIVER

The river Onkaparinga, he said, was of extreme scientific interest. The old channel was probably the oldest Australian river except for the Murray.

At Anstey's Hill he had found quartz stones rolled round like pebbles. He claimed that only a mighty river flowing for a great distance could cause rocks of such material to be worn round.

One river he had traced from near Yongala, down past Jamestown, Spalding, Clare, and Auburn. At Riverton it met another river which flowed down from the direction of Peterborough, passing through Booborowie and Farrell's Flat.

These two made one mighty river, which flowed through where Stockport now stands, past Two Wells, and emptied itself near Port Gawler.

Prof. Howchin said another river, which came from the direction of Eudunda, past Nuriootpa, Sandy Creek, Hope Valley, Blackwood, and Morphet Vale, was joined by a smaller one from the direction of Mount Beld, and flowed into the sea this side of Sellick's Hill.

"But, alas, good times of plenty of water have gone for ever as far as South Australia is concerned," said the professor.

News 10-11-32

### BIRD RARE TO S.A. FOUND

#### Professor Takes it to Museum

#### HAS QUEER FEET

A VERY rare bird, the fleshy-footed shearwater, of which the Adelaide Museum has only one specimen for many years, has been found by Prof. J. B. Cleland, of the Adelaide University, near the mouth of the Patawalonga Creek, Glenelg.

Usually found off the south-western coast of Australia, the bird is believed to have been blown in by gales. Prof. Cleland took it to the Museum.

The shearwater is about a foot high, and its plumage is dull. It is sometimes called a petrel. It gets its name "fleshy foot" from its peculiarly fleshy feet.

During our winter the bird journeys tirelessly and at great speed across the seas to the northern hemisphere.

It has been seen off Japan and California. It has habits similar to the extraordinary mutton bird, which stays at sea for months on end, and then returns each year to a certain spot to nest. There the female lays her one egg.

#### RETURNS EACH YEAR

With amazing regularity it times its return almost to a day each year. For years and years its forebears have been returning to the same place. The egg is laid in a burrow, the identical burrow being used year after year.

As soon as the young one hatches and

News 10-11-32 cont.

is grown to look almost like a little ball of fat, the parents go on their travels again and leave the young one to fare for itself.

#### GIANT PETREL

The gales also brought to South Australia a giant petrel measuring more than 6 ft. from wing tip to wing tip, which was found alive at Sellick's Beach by Mr. H. A. Behrens, of Queen street, Norwood.

The giant petrel is very rarely found on the South Australian coast at this time of the year. It is a savage bird and is known to sailors as the "bone-breaker."

Mr. Behrens kept the bird in captivity until yesterday, when it died.

The giant petrel is always very awkward on land. It is one of the largest sea birds.

News 12-11-32 G

### Rare Bird Found



THE FLESHY FOOTED SHEARWATER which Prof. J. B. Cleland, of the Adelaide University, found near the Patawalonga Creek, Glenelg. It is very rarely found in South Australia. Prof. Cleland has presented it to the Museum, which for years has had only one specimen of it.

Adv. 15-11-32

#### WOMEN GRADUATES

The annual meeting of the Adelaide University Women Graduates' Association will be held on Friday next at 8 p.m., at the Lady Symon building at the University. Women graduates of universities other than Adelaide are eligible for membership in the association, which is a branch of the International Federation of University Women. All desiring to join would be welcomed.

News 15-11-32

DR. A. Grenfell Price, master of St. Mark's College, Adelaide, is in New York studying tropical settlements and economics, says our New York correspondent. He will confer with experts of Yale and Harvard Universities, and will visit New Orleans, Texas, the Bahamas, and the Virgin Islands.

Adv. 15-11-32

### POSSIBLE METEORIC SHOWER

#### MEMORY OF DISPLAY IN 1866

To the Editor

Sir—We are indebted to Professor Kerr Grant for being reminded, in his special article in "The Advertiser" of last Saturday, that this is the year and week in which we may hope to witness an important meteoric display. On several occasions this has happened, at intervals of 33 years, and it is due to occur again in the early hours of Thursday next. The last display of this kind was witnessed in 1866, and was well seen in Britain. Astronomers had foretold the occasion and fixed the probable time of its occurrence at a late hour of a certain day, the time being determined by the position of the constellation Leo, from which point in the heavens this cluster of meteors is seen to radiate.

I was a young man of 22 at the time, living in Hartlepool, in the County of Durham. About 10 p.m., on the day calculated, I looked through the window into the darkness and was impressed by the sight of several large

Adv. 15-11-32 53

meteors crossing the heavens. Under considerable excitement, I prepared to spend the night out by putting on extra clothing, and went to the top of a high mound, from which a complete view of the heavens could be obtained. The display came from a point in the eastern sky, a few degrees above the horizon. The meteors seemed to be issuing from a funnel-shaped aperture which, of course, was the point in the heavens towards which the earth was proceeding at the time. The meteors were of all sizes, a goodly number being equal to the size of a skyrocket. As the earth was meeting the meteors on their own plane, they appeared to radiate, some passing over our heads in an easterly direction; and some going in an opposite direction, westerly, away from the observer, and as viewed in perspective, along the line of vision, appeared to wobble in an almost fixed position. The display lasted for several hours, reaching a maximum, and then gradually lessening in intensity. There were seldom less than half a dozen meteors visible at the same time. For a night or two afterwards stragglers still appeared on the same track. It was a very fine and awe-inspiring sight. In a dead silence the earth was pelted with balls of fire.

The expectation of a similar display in 1899 was a disappointment. For some reason that year, the respective orbits of the earth and the Leonides did not intersect each other. In Australia, the sky presented its normal appearance. In a few places, especially in North America, a few bright meteors were observed at the time calculated, but no shower. The failure at the last occurrence of the 33 years cycle somewhat damps our expectation concerning the present return of the period.—I am, Sir, &c., WALTER HOWCHIN.

Adv. 16-11-32

### RHODES SCHOLAR FOR 1932

#### Appointment To Be Made On November 28

Although the Queensland Rhodes Scholar for 1932 has already been appointed, the South Australian appointment will not be made until November 28.

The scholarship is tenable at the University of Oxford, and is normally held for a period of three years, subject to the continued approval of the college, of which the scholar is a member, and of the Rhodes Trustees.

A new system was adopted in 1930 whereby Rhodes Scholars were permitted under certain conditions, either to postpone the third year of their Oxford course, or to spend that year forthwith in postgraduate work at any university in Great Britain, or in special cases in other parts of the world (excluding the country of their origin).

The value of the scholarship is £400 a year, but in most cases this sum has been found to be inadequate to meet the scholars' necessary expenses in term time and vacations, and many have been obliged to supplement the sum from their own resources. The cost of the voyage to and from England must be borne by the scholar.

No restriction is placed on the scholar in the choice of studies. He may read for the Oxford B.A. in any of the Final Honor Schools, may enter for one of the diploma courses in special subjects or, if qualified by previous training, may be admitted to read for advanced degrees, such as the B.C.L., B.Sc., B.Litt., or D.Phil.

#### Examination Results Soon

Results of most of the University examinations will be published during the next fortnight, but the fifth and sixth year medical clinical tests will continue for a week, and the results will be announced later.

Public examinations will begin next Tuesday and will not be concluded for a fortnight. Oral examinations in French and German will be held in the first week in December.

Adv. 12-11-32

### GALSWORTHY, NOBEL PRIZEMAN

#### Noted Creator Of The Forsytes

#### NOVELIST AND PLAYWRIGHT

STOCKHOLM, November 10.

The Nobel Prize for literature has been awarded to Mr. John Galsworthy, and for chemistry to the American Dr. Irving Langmuir. The prizes in 1930 were worth £9,580 each.

Mail 12-11-32

### PROFESSOR ON OLD S.A. RIVERS

#### "Once Mighty Streams"

#### LEAVE TRACKS

PROF. Walter Howchin, formerly professor of