WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA'S LOST RIVERS.

A GEOLOGIST'S PEEP INTO THE PAST.

HOW THE FACE OF THE EARTH WAS CHANGED.

SEA BED THAT BECAME DRY LAND.

A curious picture of dead Australia was drawn by Mr. W. Howchin, F.G.S., who is a geologist, at the University of Adelaide, in his presidential address to the geological section of the South Australian Institute. He said, however, that the present state of the continent was not to be regarded as a final one, for there were still great changes taking place.

Some mountain ranges, previously regarded as very high, are now known to be comparatively recent formations. South Australia was second in size to the Australian State, and its geology was closely related to that of the northern parts of Australia. The present state of the continent is not final, as there are still great changes taking place.

The Mount Lofty range, which is one of the most prominent features of the southern part of South Australia, was formed by the forces of nature since the close of the Cretaceous period. The ranges were formerly much higher than they are now, and they had a more rugged appearance.

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