A message from Sydney early this morning informed the University that the Council continued to make very satisfactory progress.

-Message to the University.-

At a special meeting of the council of the University of Adelaide, held on Friday, a motion of congratulation with the Chancellors (Sir Samuel Way) was passed and telegraphed to him in Sydney. On Saturday, the Vice-Chancellor (Dr. Barlow, C.M.G.), received the following reply:—“Many thanks to you and to your Members for your encouraging message. I hope to be present at next meeting.” The next ordinary meeting of the council will be held on July 23.

-City Council Sympathy.-

Members of the City Council on Monday afternoon referred to the illness of the Chief Justice. It was decided that the Mayor (Mr. A. A. Simpson) should send a telegram to, be followed by John, in expressing to Sir Samuel the council’s pleasure at his recovery.

-Kensington and Norwood Council.-

Sympathetic references were made in the Kensington and Norwood Council on Monday evening to the condition of His Honour, and members of the council were instructed to convey the sentiments of the council.

- Tribute by A.N.A.-

Mention was made at a social in connection with the Adelaide branches of the A.N.A. last night of the illness of the Chief Justice, and the hope was expressed that he would continue to make fair progress, and be long spared to continue his valuable services to the State. The Chief Justice (Sir E. E. G. Glenny) spoke, and members of the association, endeavouring to build up character. In the distinguished judiciary, Sir Samuel has a grand character which they could follow as a pattern to the end. The remarks and sentiments were greeted with hearty applause.

ELDER CONSERVATORIUM.

Intending students are notified by advertisement that the third term begins on Monday, July 20, and that entries should be made by July 16 or 17.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURES.

The third and last lecture of the course on the “Lost rivers of South Australia” will be delivered by Mr. Walter Howchin, F.G.S., at the Adelaide University this evening. It will be explained how South Australia has lost its rivers. Important earth movements have occurred within, geologically, recent times that have affected the present-day course of the rivers for the country. These movements were of three distinct kinds:—1. The creation of a series of rivers running parallel with it. 2. The raising of the central parts of the continent, some of which now flow north. The discovery of the great Rift Valley of South Australia, which converted a north and south drainage into an east and west drainage, was shown. Finally, the results of these earth movements have had on the climate of the country will also be shown. The next lecture on the subject of “Some insects and the evolution of plants” will be given by Mrs. T. G. B. Osborn, M.Sc., on July 21.
University Extension Lectures

The third and final lecture in the course on the "Lost Rivers of South Australia," to be delivered by Mr. Walter Howchin, F.R.G.S., at the Prince of Wales Theatre, Adelaide University last night. As has been the case throughout the course, the auditorium was crowded. The topic of the evening was "South Australian Rivers, and their Geological History." This was perhaps the most technical of the three lectures given. The lecturer dealt in the first place with the changes that had taken place relative to the drainage of the country. Of the one time continental Australia, only one remained. That was because, with the fact that the system of drainage had been absolutely altered by geological changes. The rivers of South Australia's present course had entirely changed their course. They no longer flowed north and south, but east and west. Some of the watersheds of the South Australian country were almost unique. Because of the curious formation of the country, many of the farmers could not tell which way the water was flowing from their farms—the country was so varied in its features. On the subject of the specially interesting peninsulas that were to be found in Australia. He said they had a fine example of the peninna formation in the Mount Lofty Ranges. This, he said, was the key to the course of dissection. Peninna was an ancient term for the Mount Lofty Ranges in their present state were of a composite nature. The lecturer then discussed the rift valley formations in South Australia. There was a river called the Murray which flowed from the Mount Lofty Ranges on the one side, and Yorke Peninsula on the other, and was joined by the Gulf of St. Vincent showing it to have been formed into this ocean of about 2000 feet in depth. The development of the rift valley in South Australia was of a very modern and lofty character. The lecturer ended his lecture with an account of the discovery of the Murray River by Colonel Light in 1842. After the lecture, a vote of thanks was given by Mr. T. G. B. Osborne, M.B., on 7th July.