

*The Register*  
*July 14<sup>th</sup> 1914*

## THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

A message from Sydney early this morning intimated that Sir Samuel Way 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 sympathy and congratulation with the Chancellor (Sir Samuel Way) was passed and telegraphed to him in Sydney. On Monday morning the Vice-Chancellor (Dr. Barlow, C.M.G.), received the following reply:—"Many thanks to you and other members of council for your encouraging message. I hope to be present at next meeting." The next ordinary meeting of the council will be held on July 31.

—City Council Sympathy.—

Members of the City Council on Monday afternoon referred in sympathetic terms 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 a letter, expressing to Sir Samuel the council's pleasure at his recovery.

—Kensington and Norwood Corporation.—

Sympathetic references were made in the Kensington and Norwood Council on Monday evening to the condition of His Honor, and it was decided to send to him a letter conveying the sentiments of the council.

—Tribute by A.N.A.—

Mention was made at a social in connection with the Adelaide branch 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 favourable progress, and be long spared to continue his valued services to the State. The Chief President (Mr. H. R. Gelston) said they were, as members of the association, endeavouring to build up character. In the distinguished jurist that Sir Samuel was they had 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 lost its great river systems. Important earth movements have occurred within, geologically, recent times that have entirely changed the natural drainage of the country. These movements were of three distinct kinds:—1. The creation of a new watershed near to the coast and parallel with it. 2. The sagging of the central portions of the continent, some of which passed below the sea level. 3. The development of the great Rift Valley of South Australia, which converted a north and south drainage into an east and west one. The geological histories of the rivers Broughton, Light, Para, Torrens, Onkaparinga, and Murray will be described and illustrated. The profound effects which these earth movements have had on the climate of the country will also be shown. As the lecture deals with subjects of local interest it will probably prove the most interesting of the series. The first of a course of three lectures on "Some stages in the evolution of plants" will be given by Mrs. T. G. B. Osborn, M.Sc., on July 21.



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**SOUTH AUSTRALIAN RIVERS**

**SEISMOGRAPHIC ACTIVITY**

**AND THE SOLIDITY OF OUR COUNTRY.**

Mr. Walter Howchin, F.R.G.S., delivered the third of his series of lectures on "The Lost Rivers of South Australia" at the Prince of Wales Theatre, Adelaide University, last night. As has been the case throughout the course, the auditorium was crowded. The topic for the evening was "The Existing Rivers of South Australia, and their Geological Histories." 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 rivers of Australia, only one remained. That was because of the fact that the older system of drainage had been absolutely altered by geological changes. The rivers of South Australia in recent times had entirely changed their course. They no longer flowed north and south, but east and west. Some of the watersheds of the South Australian rivers 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 level. He went on to point out the specially interesting penepains that were to be found in Australia. He said they had a fine example of the penepain formation in the Mount Lofty Ranges. This, however, was a penepain in the course of dissection. That penepain was about 1500 ft. high. The Mount Lofty Ranges in their present state were of a comparatively recent formation. The lecturer then discussed the rift valley formations in South Australia. There was a very interesting formation in the Mount Lofty Ranges on the one side, and Yorke Peninsula on the other, with the Gulf of St. Vincent showing the rift. Earth had been washed into this to a depth of about 2000 ft. by the sea. The development of the rift valley in South Australia was of comparatively modern times. This was proved by the excessive seismographic activity in South Australia. This fact showed also that the country was still slipping and adjusting itself. This was the cause of the slight earth shock that was experienced some little time ago. The lecturer concluded his lecture with an account of the geological histories of the Broughton, Light, Torrens, Onkaparinga, and Murray rivers.