THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

Following what has become a custom in the Supreme Court sittings of the progress of the Chief Justice (Sir J. W. Way) were announced in the civil and criminal branches yesterday morning. The message received that morning stated that the wound was practically healed, and both Sir Samuel and Sir John were to pay visits to the hospital. 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 close this Sunday at 10 o'clock, were: Dr. Helen Mayo and Mr. Thomas Ryan. The election will be held on the University on Wednesday, July 22, at 4.30.

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 Council, held on Thursday evening, it was resolved, on the motion of C. Clarke, "That a letter of sympathy be tendered the Chief Justice in his illness, and expressing hopes for his speedy recovery."

UNIVERSITY COUNCIL.

Nominations closed to-day in connection with the vacancy in connection with the University Council, caused by the retirement of Professor Lovie. His successor was not nominated, and 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 candidates of Mr. Thomas Ryan are an answer. 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 enjoined 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 schools and secondary schools of the Commonwealth. The election will take place on Wednesday, July 22, as 4.30 and 6.
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 address on "Dead Rivers" which was continued at the University on Tuesday evening last. The occurrence of the floods in the Murray River, depending upon certain well-defined physical conditions, but if those conditions changed then the waters had been called into existence consequent upon such conditions must disappear also. In the present state of the river, all the water from the main tributaries was descending to the sea. What was known as the Great Divide Range was at one time a chain of active volcanoes extending from the North-western borders to the South Australian border. They poured out streams of lava, which filled the valleys and provided an outlet for the rivers. In the early days the Victoria 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 Murray basin it was clear that our dead rivers were not haired, but could be traced for hundreds of miles, and the explanation was that the river system had been a series of valleys of being called a river. Going west of the meridian of Adelaide there were no rivers to separate the continental areas, and through all the vast stretch there was little or nothing in the way of being called a river. This country had not always been in such a condition. There was reason to believe that Australia had not in the past been an independent area but in association with other countries, but had enjoyed an extensive river system flowing from a great central watershed. While the mountains of the MacDonnell Ranges were not specially notable, they still served the useful purpose of collecting and distributing water over a considerable parts of the country. The MacDonnell Ranges, however, were not in an advanced state of decay, although at one period they represented the primary watershed of Australia. All the surrounding characteristics of the country indicated that there was more rainfall than at present in operation. It had in the first instance been a meandering stream, and had cut through great stones, and in doing so disclosed geographical conditions of very ample. In following his address, Mr. Howchin stated that the South Australian section was a well watered country. Unfortunately there was little hope that such state of things would be preserved, the study of the subject was promptly interesting and opened up a wide field for research. During the course of the address Mr. Howchin illustrated his points with slides. Pictures of the ancient and present river systems of Australia, deposits, and rock rivers were shown. The concluding lecture of this highly interesting series was given at the University on next Tuesday evening.