

### UNIVERSITY SPORT.

NEW OVAL AND BOATHOUSE.

OPENED BY THE GOVERNOR.

For many years the students of the Adelaide University were at a disadvantage on the field and water owing to the few facilities they possessed to do their training. During the past 12 months, however, there have been drastic changes. The University Boat Club is now in possession of a handsome house on the northern bank of the river, and to commemorate the first season of its possession the Adelaide eight this year beat Sydney and Melbourne in the inter-university race—the first time for many years. The house was built for £750, which was presented by Mr. R. Barr Smith. The site was provided by the City Council. Adjacent to the boathouse is a splendid recreation ground overlooked by a fine stone pavilion, which, besides being capable of accommodating several hundred spectators, has dressing rooms and lavatory apartments for both male and female players—two rooms for men and one for ladies. On the oval football, lacrosse, and hockey may be played in the winter, and cricket in the summer. There are also four tennis courts. The City Council leased the ground to the University Sports Association on the understanding that £500 should be spent on it. Already £2,470 (including the £750 for the boathouse) has been expended, and further improvements are in progress. The boathouse and pavilion are lighted electrically. There are a stable and a house in which to keep the rollers and tools, and a gracefully curved road to the ground has been made from Avenue road. The whole ground has been hedged with Kaffir apple bushes.

On Monday afternoon a large and representative gathering was present on the ground on the occasion of the official opening by His Excellency the Governor (Sir Day Bosanquet). His Excellency, who was accompanied by Lady Bosanquet and Capt. Wright, A.D.C., was met by Mr. S. J. Jacobs (Chairman of the Sports Ground Committee) and members of the University Council and Sports Association. The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Sir Samuel Way) and Lady Way were also among those present.

Mr. Jacobs, in inviting His Excellency to open the grounds and boathouse, said they owed their existence to the generosity of certain gentlemen—generosity which shed a lustre on the reputation which Adelaide people already possessed for culture. The boathouse had been erected solely at the expense of Mr. R. Barr Smith, and history would be incomplete if it did not record his benefactions to the State. For the grounds they were largely indebted to the forethought of the Adelaide Council. The pavilion had been erected out of money subscribed by 13 friends of the University, who had each given £100. So that their names should live in the hearts of the students they had been placed on a bronze plate fixed to the back of the stand. Mr. G. K. Soward had generously given his services gratuitously as architect. The cost of preparing the grounds had been met by funds subscribed by a large number of friends, who had given £500 or £600. All this money, however, would have been of little avail but for the enthusiastic work of Professors Henderson and Naylor. Many of the students, as the result of the encouragement of these gentlemen, had been incited to materially assist in the preparation of the ground.

His Excellency said it was with great pleasure he had come there to open the sports ground, because he knew its importance to the welfare of the University. Grateful thanks were due to those who so liberally and generously subscribed and helped to make the movement a success. He congratulated the athletic students who had already distinguished themselves in the field and on the water. He declared the oval, pavilion, and boathouse open, with hearty wishes for the continued success of the students, both on the field and the river. (Cheers.)

Cheers were given for His Excellency, Lady Bosanquet, and the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and sports committee. Afternoon tea was provided in the boathouse. The Tramways Band provided the following programme:—Marches, "Strauss," "Marine Artillery" and "Chapstow Castle;" selections, "Telle of New York" and "Waltz dream;" waltzes, "Over the waves" and "Sefton;" cornet solo, "Thora;" euphonium solo, "Asleep in the deep."

### INTER-VARSITY LACROSSE.

ADELAIDE BEAT MELBOURNE.

Following upon the opening ceremony at the sports ground a lacrosse match was played between teams representing the Adelaide and Melbourne Universities. Since 1905 the fixture has been played annually. The Melbourne students have been successful on two occasions, and Adelaide, by scoring well on Monday, established its fourth win of the series. The teams were:—Melbourne—Goal, Dr. Robertson; point, E. Tyrie; cover-point, J. Gray; third man, N. Lorimer; defences, H. Donaldson and F. Moran; centre, A. Cato; attacks, J. Downing and W. Hamilton; third home, C. W. Davies; second home, G. Read; home, A. L. Clark (captain). Adelaide—Goal, C. C. Campbell; point, W. W. E. Gray; cover-point, H. C. Rennie; third man, P. M. Bunday; defences, H. Powell and W. G. Clarke; centre, D. M. Steele (captain); attacks, C. Yeatman and E. A. H. Russell; third home, H. C. Nott; second home, K. J. B. Healey; home, A. L. Pinch. Melbourne had interstate lacrosseurs in Tyrie, Clark, and Lorimer, and Adelaide in Campbell and Steele.

The Adelaide men found their feet first, and Russell got an easy goal. Then Davies retaliated for Melbourne, but the local players had not much difficulty in keeping their score always in advance of the visitors, and the quarter ended with Adelaide 3 goals to 2. Although Davies found the net with a capital shot in the second term, no other advantage was forthcoming for a considerable time for the Victorians, while their opponents drew further away to the extent of 4 additional goals, accounted for evenly by Pinch and Yeatman. The Melbourne students were generally outplayed from that stage onwards, although several of the men achieved individual distinction. Tyrie gave a most attractive exhibition, and worked particularly hard to avert defeat. He got forward with the ball in the third quarter, and gave his side a lift in the scoring sheet. Hamilton also managed to get a shot past Campbell, but it was obvious when the third term began with Adelaide 10 goals to 4 that the visitors were out of it. Yeatman and Pinch did most of the execution for their side. When the final bell rang the board showed:—

Adelaide—12 goals.  
Melbourne—5 goals.

Witnessed after the play of the carnival teams last week, the form on neither side was of high standard. Bad passing militated considerably against the chances of the Melbourne representatives, and another fault was loose checking. Generally the South Australian defence was too strong for the visiting forwards. Adelaide University was best represented by Campbell and Bunday in defence, and by Steele, Yeatman, Russell, Healey, and Pinch in attack. Pinch accounted for 6 goals, Yeatman 5, and Russell 1. For Melbourne the best fight was put up by Tyrie, Donaldson, Cato, Downing, Davies, and Clark. Davies threw 3 goals, and Tyrie and Hamilton each 1. Mr. J. Larner was referee.

—Matches for Challenge Shield.—

Year.	Won by	Scores.	Where played.
1905	Melbourne	4-1	Melbourne
1906	Adelaide	17-2	Adelaide
1907	Adelaide	11-2	Melbourne
1908	Adelaide	8-1	Adelaide
1909	Melbourne	11-1	Melbourne
1910	Adelaide	12-5	Adelaide

### COMMONWEALTH CLUB

"CHAT ON ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION."

A largely attended luncheon meeting of the Commonwealth Club of Adelaide was held at Bricknell's Cafe, Rundle street, on Friday. The usual cold collation having been partaken of, mental pabulum was supplied by Dr. Douglas Mawson, who gave a chat on antarctic exploration.

Sir John Gordon, who presided, introduced the South Australian, who accompanied Shackleton on his polar expedition. Dr. Mawson had won distinction for himself and Australia. If he tried to praise Dr. Mawson, and the latter had a snowball or a chunk of ice handy, he knew what would happen. As there were some projectiles handy he would not take any risks. (Laughter.)

—The Address.—

Dr. Mawson, standing before a huge map of the pole, started straight away to explain the projected antarctic expedition. At the present time considerable enthusiasm was being evinced by people in all parts of the world in the matter of polar exploration. That was partly owing to the success the Shackleton expedition met with in health and life. If a few of them had been killed there would have been less enthusiasm. He thought at first of going with Capt. Scott, who already had funds for his expedition. The object was to follow Shackleton's route and achieve the distinction of reaching the pole for the British Empire. Scientific people in Europe were not in favour of that expedition. They did not agree with so much money being spent over the old route to see a repetition of scientific results. They could not blame those men for in some way not being enthusiastic over Capt. Scott's proposed expedition. The Americans for a time proposed to reach the south pole by a new route. It was proposed to land at Coats Land—there was an uncertainty of any expedition landing safely on those shores—and to cross the pole. Owing to the unpopularity of Peary, now a Rear-Admiral, they could not raise the funds in America. The Germans had taken up the same idea. They intended to cross the pole and proceed to the old quarters of the Shackleton expedition. He hoped they would succeed. The speaker, referring to the ground covered by Lieut. Shackleton in his expedition of 1907, said it was the best, and offered the greatest facilities for antarctic work, and in that area were hidden the biggest secrets yet to be solved. Along the coast of Ross Sea some years ago an expedition secured some interesting rocks, the history of which, when known, would elucidate much. There was no geologist with that expedition, however, and the results of it were therefore almost worthless. The objects of exploration in the antarctic continent were:—Firstly, scientific; secondly, economic. For scientific considerations no other place in the world was so deserving or presented so much data in the interpretation of natural phenomena as the antarctic. Study of the animal and plant life of Australia and those in southern lands provided evidence that the fauna and flora of the former country originally came from the south. Considering the marsupial mammalia, it would be found that such occurred at the present day in the Australian region, and in Central and South America, and there was further evidence absolutely in favour of a continuity between South America and Australia. On the other hand, there was no line of argument, founded on fact, which could be urged to support the view of animal immigration by way of Asia. There was evidence that in the not very long past there existed a habitable Antarctica. It seemed, in regard to the original connection between the southern lands by way of Antarctica, that South Africa broke away first, then New Zealand—before the marsupials arrived in Australia—then Australia, and afterwards South America. Tasmania was left connected with Australia when it broke away from the great southern continent, reaching to the south pole. It was not until after its separation from Australia that some of Tasmania's animals and plants reached the island. Referring to the establishment of a southern observation station in regard to studying the climate of Australia, Dr. Mawson expressed the opinion that there was no other position on the globe—except the equatorial region—which influenced so greatly the climate of the southern hemisphere as Antarctica. He agreed with Mr. Atlee Hunt (Commonwealth Meteorologist) that the ideal place for a permanent observing station would be on an island about halfway between Antarctica and Australia. It was useless, however, to discuss such a station when no island existed there. The results of previous expeditions and scientific work showed how little was known of a vast area of the earth's surface. (Cheers.)