HAVE YOUR BOOKBINDING DONE BY

WAGNER BROS.

BOOKBINDERS

Bookbinders to the University of Sydney

196 KING STREET, NEWTOWN
Phone: L2962

Established 1905.

RAY & WEBSTER

Biological Products

F. RAY
Carrington Road, Randwick

ARTHUR WEBSTER
Anthony Road, West Ryde
Your Animals —
Save them from Pain and Infection

THE KINDEST AND SAFEST ANTISEPTIC
FOR LIVESTOCK AND PETS IS “DETTOL.”

1. “Dettol” is non-poisonous, and so can be used at far higher germicidal strength than the older types of disinfectant.
2. Solutions of “Dettol” are gentle on raw wounds: animals usually remain quiet during treatment.
3. “Dettol” has considerable cleansing action.
4. It has an agreeable odour and is effective in preventing smells.
5. It does not stain either your own skin or the animal’s.

A FREE BOOKLET “Dettol in Veterinary Practice,” will tell you of this new antiseptic and how to use it for the safe relief of many distressing conditions. Write to Reckitts (Over Sea) Ltd. (Pharmaceutical Dept.), 145 Bourke Street, Redfern, Sydney.

Buy “Dettol” from your chemist now — and be ready. 2/- and 6/-, and in 1-gallon tins.

DETTOL
TRADE MARK
THE MODERN ANTISEPTIC

Reckitts (Over Sea) Ltd. (Pharmaceutical Dept.), Sydney.

G.661.S
G. Teesdale Smith Scientific Utilities Pty. Ltd.

All approved Veterinary Vaccines and Automatic Innoculating Instruments.

SAYERS ALLPORT PTY. LTD.
53-55 MACQUARIE STREET, SYDNEY

Manufacturers of—
GREEN SEAL Carbon Tetrachloride Drench
BLU-NIK Nicotine Copper Sulphate Drench
S.A.P. Rabbit and Crow Poison

Instruments for administering all Drenches and all Makes of Serum and Vaccines

Further particulars and literature supplied with pleasure.
CLEMENTS
Suction & Blowing Units
Silence, Long Life, and High Efficiency are obtained by the design of our blowers. The blowers are of the “Hypress” type, unlike any other used in anaesthesia apparatus on this market. The rotor is fitted with a solid vane. This solid vane is pushed mechanically back and forth through its rotor during each revolution, no matter how slowly it is rotated, as its movement is not dependent on centrifugal force. As the movement of vane through its rotor, and its contact with the bore are positive, no matter how slow the speed, the efficiency as an air pump is of a very high order, and although it runs at the slow r.p.m. of 350, the output of free air in the smaller unit is 40 litres per min. and that of the larger one 100 litres per min., the vacuum for suction purposes is 28 in. H.G. Guaranteed against any defects in workmanship or material for five years.

H. I CLEMENTS
Engineer, 79 McLachlan Av., Rushcutters Bay, Sydney.

WILLIAM’S WORM CAPSULES
FOR DOGS
The biggest selling Capsule in N.S.W. Expels most kinds of worms and removes all eggs in an hour.

No starving—no after effects.

9d. each
Made in sizes to suit all breeds.

William’s Strengthening Tonic
The great stamina producer; also excellent for convalescence after distemper.

2/6 and 4/6
These are two of Williams' canine remedies, not designed to replace your veterinary surgeon, but to provide a safe, dependable medicine for treatment of ordinary ailments.
CONTENTS.

Office Bearers .................................................. 2
Editorial .......................................................... 3
Professor J. D. Stewart ......................................... 5
"The Dean" ....................................................... 7
"To A Student Awaiting a Viva" ................................ 8
Expectations of The Veterinary Profession .................... 9
Gleanings From The Past ......................................... 10
Observations On Chloral Narcosis in Pigs ....................... 12
Co-operative Veterinary Services ................................ 14
"Plaint" ................................................................ 15
Zebu Hybridisation .................................................. 16
The Perfect Tour ..................................................... 18
Practical Experience in Vacations ................................. 20
Final Year Photograph .............................................. 22
"Purple Patches" ..................................................... 23
S.U.V.S. Notes ....................................................... 25
Military Notes ........................................................ 27
Year Notes ............................................................ 29
Wagga Wanderings .................................................... 31
The Sports Club ...................................................... 32
Patrons: The Hon. The Minister for Agriculture; Professor J. D. Stewart, Dean of the Faculty; the Staff of the Faculty of Veterinary Science.

President: H. G. Sundstrom.

Vice-Presidents: I. J. Cunningham, Ph.D., B.V.Sc., (ex officio), K. V. L. Kesteven.

Hon. Graduate Secretary: J. W. Newcomb, B.V.Sc.

Hon. Secretary: J. E. Cantello.

Assistant Hon. Secretary: G. E. H. Shepherd.

Treasurer: R. C. Taylor.

Editor: G. D. Rudduck.

Assistant Editor: D. S. Wishart.


Publicity Officer: I. G. Watt.


Dance Committee: Miss V. Osborne, Miss A. Rogers, I. G. Watt, I. W. Kelton, D. W. Newman.

George Robey's "I wasn't surprised, I was amazed," described the reaction of some of us when work was commenced on the additions to the Veterinary School. The extension has been talked about for so long that many of us despaired of anything ever being done about it.

This attitude is easily understood when the proposed Veterinary Hospital is considered. We have seen an architect's drawing of the "Approved Plan of the Veterinary Hospital," published in 1912. Yet up to the present, nothing definite has been done concerning the construction of this much-needed hospital.

In the same publication, a photograph of the buildings between the surgery and the sand yard was reproduced, and described in those early days as "Temporary Stables."

It is to be hoped that you appreciate the new building in a proper manner. But do not, in your triumph, lessen your efforts for the Veterinary Hospital. For, unless some improvement is made in the temporary quarters, unchanged despite the years, and our numerical increase, it is there you will receive your instruction and do your practical work in such important subjects as Veterinary Surgery, Clinical Examination and Hospital Technique.
Professor J. D. Stewart.
PROFESSOR JAMES DOUGLAS STEWART.

An Appreciation.

Born at Windsor, the younger son of a member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, Professor J. Douglas Stewart was bred in the atmosphere of the veterinary art. His childhood days were spent in close associations with rural life as it was in those days in New South Wales, and he still delights to tell how he used to jump his pony over fences and ride over the district lying between Windsor and Liverpool. His familiarity with all the well-tried methods of animal husbandry dates back to these early days.

While attending the Sydney Grammar School, which was then under the wise guidance of that grand old man, Mr. A. B. Weigall, he resided at Randwick and there first became familiar with thoroughbreds and racing, a true love of which he has ever since cherished.

Since it was the intention for his elder brother to succeed his father in the practice, Professor Stewart for a while devoted himself to accountancy and doubtless this period of his training stimulated the development of that methodical system which has characterised his administration in his subsequent appointments.

However, his love for the care of animals eventually claimed him, and he proceeded to Edinburgh where he studied at the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College for the membership diploma of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons. Here he distinguished himself by gaining third place for the Fitzwigram Prize in 1893 and other distinctions at the final examinations.

Returning to his home State he set himself the task of organising the State Veterinary Services, eventually being appointed Chief Inspector of Stock for New South Wales. In this capacity he gave untiring energy and invaluable service; he raised the standard and scope of the work being done by the Stock Branch and tackled such difficult problems as the eradication of the cattle tick and Red Water. As the advisor to the various Governments he was instrumental in introducing much valuable legislation including finally the establishment of a Veterinary School at the University. In 1909 the School was founded and he was appointed first Professor of Veterinary Science.

Again he went to work with the energy which characterises him to build up a School of which the State should be proud. With what success is indicated by the graduates which have been since turned out. Not that the task was an easy one. Troubles beset him, particularly in the years of the Great War when the School was reduced to one or two students, and when there was a likelihood of his cherished institution closing.
During this period, he found time for service with the military forces at Head Quarters in Melbourne, for which on his return to duty at the Veterinary School, official appreciation was expressed both to him and to the University.

After the war was over, the numbers in what had now become the Faculty of Veterinary Science began to grow.

Professor Stewart, as the first Dean of the Faculty was still the most energetic of its staff both within and without the University. After repeated attempts, and with the loyal support of the veterinary profession which was now a rapidly increasing body in the State, he was instrumental in having passed through the State legislature the Veterinary Surgeons Act.

In the students of the Faculty he always had a keen interest, even a fatherly interest. He was often as much or even more upset at their failures than they, and equally jubilant at their successes. In their sporting activities he was the same, and much of the fame of the School in Inter-Faculty and other sport must be ascribed to his encouragement.

Early in his career as a veterinarian, Professor Stewart had seen the necessity for a professional organisation, such as the Veterinary Association of New South Wales. For several years after it was founded, he acted as its Honorary Secretary, and later, on its being revived after the war, he was elected President of the Association for several years in succession. He was also a keen advocate for the establishment of the Australian Veterinary Association of which he was for a time Honorary Treasurer, and also later became President.

At the Jubilee of the Veterinary School, and on the occasion of the 25th Anniversary of his tenure of the Chair of Veterinary Science his appreciation by his graduates was shown by the celebrations then held, and by the presentations made to him, some more personal in nature and one, his portrait painted by Norman Carter, which he has placed in the Veterinary School. On this occasion also the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons of Great Britain honoured him by making him an honorary fellow of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, a distinction he shares with but few others.

Professor of Veterinary Science in the University of Sydney for over thirty years, and Dean of the Faculty since its inception. Such is the record of Professor J. Douglas Stewart—and much more.

During his long period of service to the University he has but seldom been able to absent himself from Australia—once in 1909 and again in 1929. Now on his retirement he hopes again to tour the world, this time at greater leisure.

We hope, in fact we know, that, though he is relinquishing his official connection with the School which he has built, he will still lend it his valuable aid in directing its future destinies.

It is with regret that every student in the Faculty will say farewell to his Dean.

R.M.C.G.
THE DEAN OF THE FACULTY.

Educated at Hayfield Preparatory School and Sydney Grammar, R. M. C. Gunn entered the Faculty of Agriculture at the Sydney University, graduating with first-class honours at the outbreak of the Great War, after a brilliant undergraduate career. Enlisting with the A.I.F., he saw four and a half years' service, including two and a quarter years in France. With the cessation of hostilities, he attended the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College and Edinburgh University, graduating B.Sc., gaining the M.R.C.V.S. diploma and the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland's Medal for Veterinary Surgery. After undertaking post graduate courses at Copenhagen and Stockholm he returned to Australia.

The University of Sydney in 1929 conferred on him the degree of Bachelor of Veterinary Science ad eundam gradum and in 1935 the Doctorate in Veterinary Science for his outstanding Thesis, "Fertility in Sheep."

Dr. Gunn was appointed Lecturer in Veterinary Anatomy and Surgery at the Sydney University in 1922 and has continued in these departments as well as maintaining an active control of the Veterinary Hospital and the Clinic.
During recent years much of his time has been taken up with research into sheep fertility problems. This has helped to bring the sheep breeder into closer contact with Veterinary Science.

Not sparing himself in any effort to aid students and further their training he has always endeavoured to help them in every way. This is evidenced by the way in which graduates return to him for advice and guidance in their problems.

Elected President of the New South Wales Veterinary Association in 1926, Dr. Gunn has since been an active member of that body. Since 1933 he has been Honorary Treasurer of the Australian Veterinary Association and Honorary Business Manager of the Australian Veterinary Journal since 1937. In December, 1938, Dr. Gunn was elected President of the Medical Science Club, being the first person outside the Medical Profession to hold that office. In 1939 he was appointed a member of the Veterinary Surgeon's Board of New South Wales.

Serving continuously in the Commonwealth Militia Forces since 1923, Major Gunn is now D.A.D.V.S. First Division.

All those who have had the privilege of working under Dr. Gunn, or who know him will look forward to the Faculty continuing the progress under his direction which was so well maintained while Professor Stewart was Dean.

J.W.N.

"To a Student Awaiting a Viva."

(With Apologies to Sir J. Suckling.)

Why so pale and wan, poor student?
Prythee, why so pale?
Will when looking well can't move him,
Looking ill prevail?
Prythee, who so pale?

Why so dull and mute, young sinner?
Prythee, why so mute?
Will, when speaking well can't bend him,
Saying nothing do't?
Prythee, why so mute?

Quit, quit, for shame! This will not do,
This cannot move him;
If of himself he will not pass you,
Nothing can make him:
The devil take him!

ELBERTUS.
EXPECTATIONS OF THE VETERINARY PROFESSION.

By Professor J. Douglas Stewart.

The gratification experienced on passing the matriculation examination and thus becoming entitled to proceed to the University for advanced education, is in many cases, but the prelude to consideration by candidates of the first major problem of their lives in the choice of their future profession.

In considering this problem, many factors have to be taken into account, important among which are inclination, aptitude and expectation. As both inclination and aptitude are personal qualities, judgment concerning them rests with the intending student. Appraisement of expectation, however, is best arrived at by enquiring as to the prospects of the profession under review and particularly the field of occupation offered by it. So it comes about that the question most commonly asked of me by parents during the past thirty years is "What are the prospects of the Veterinary Profession in Australia?" During the immediate post war years a satisfactory answer to this question called for confidence in the future of the profession, confidence borne of knowledge of the work to be done. Often much difficulty was experienced in convincing the enquirer that the horse was not the only animal that benefited by the application of veterinary knowledge and that the chief functions of Veterinary Science were the protection of animal health and the improvement of animal production in order to safeguard and develop a valuable source of our national revenue. It took some years for the important relationship of veterinary science to our national prosperity to become recognised, but as our graduates proved their worth, public appreciation grew, existing veterinary services expanded, and many new fields for employment opened up. The graduates of the Sydney Veterinary School are now located not only in the different States of the Commonwealth, but also in the Dominion of New Zealand and in Fiji, and the following summary of their activities clearly indicates the many fields for employment available to veterinarians.

Veterinary Officers in Departments of Agriculture .... 49
Research Officers .......................... 28
Private Practitioners .......................... 28
Inspectors of Stock .......................... 18
Lecturers and Demonstrators .................... 16
Inspectors of Meat .......................... 10
Managers of Pastoral Properties .................. 10
Veterinary Officers to Stockowners' Clubs ........ 4
Advisors to Stock Food Companies ............ 3
Medical Practitioners .......................... 2
Livestock Journalist ......................... 1
Superintendent Zoological Gardens .................. 1
The positions mentioned by no means limit the list available in future years, as the various Municipal Councils of the larger country towns have yet to appoint their veterinary officers to supervise Meat and Milk supplies, and it is only a matter of time for Banks and Companies having large pastoral interests to appoint their own veterinary officers to advise in animal management to increase production and to control disease. Further, there are many rural centres yet to be supplied with adequate veterinary service under the scheme of subsidized appointments which is under consideration.

From the above it is evident that the future prospects for employment of fully qualified veterinarians can only be regarded as bright. Exactly how bright depends upon the integrity and zeal of graduates themselves.

GLEANINGS FROM THE PAST.

"At present veterinary practitioners, as a body, are far from being able to render such services to their country, although all, no doubt, are anxious to do so. But in order to fulfil efficaciously the important functions of agents and promoters of agricultural ameliorations, they must be prepared by an appropriate education, which the existing schools are inadequate to give. The means of instruction given by the three veterinary schools are so limited as to be nugatory in this respect. These establishments require completely remodelling. A sufficiently large extent of land should be added to them to admit of the rearing of cattle, and of illustrating the various improvements introduced into agriculture; they should, therefore, contain a model farm, a stud of horses, flocks of sheep and of other cattle. The pupils should follow theoretical and practical courses of agriculture and of rural economy and particularly courses treating of the hygiene and rearing of animals.

Thus, formed by five years of practical and theoretical studies, those who obtained the diploma of veterinary practitioners ought to be protected by public authority from the quacks who now prey on the rural populations, and the exercise of the veterinary art ought to be exclusively entrusted to them."

This quotation from a report on veterinary education, you no doubt will say, must have been written just before the establishment of the McGarvie Smith Farm and the adoption of the five-year course at the Sydney University Veterinary School. It is, however, taken from the Veterinary Record, Volume 2 (1846), and is a translation from a report submitted by the Veterinary Section of the Parisian Medical Congress of that year. "Time marches on" at a fast pace along the
road of international hatred which winds ever closer to the brink of world catastrophe, but only slowly along the straight but narrow paths of education which lead to the promised land of enlightenment and material prosperity for the human race.

From a discourse entitled "Philosophic Sketch of Aristotle and His Writings" by Alfred Tulk, Esq., M.R.C.S.E. and published in the same journal one learns that the veterinarian of a century ago might possess a common interest with the professor of Greek of his time. Moreover, the author points out in an interesting manner that Aristotle dealt with the different methods to be adopted in domesticating animals, and rendering them as useful as possible to the human species. One reads: "He has alluded to castration as a means of taming and fattening the males; and in the eighth book of his History of Animals, enters into the disease of the horse and ass, the dog, elephant, and pig, and the means to be employed in their cure." A later contribution by Mr. Tulk gives a translation from Aristotle from which one learns that "the pregnant mare aborts from the smell of a candle when put out, which happens also to some pregnant women . . . . Asses labour principally under one disease, which they call glanders. It begins about the head, and a thick purulent matter flows down the nostrils, which, if it descends into the lungs, causes death, but when confined to the head is not fatal . . . . Elephants suffer from flatulent disorders, whence it happens that they can neither expel the moist excrement or urine, nor that of the belly; and if they have eaten earth, they become diseased, unless they have been constantly in the habit of doing this, in which case they are not injured . . . . Some elephants do not drink oil, but others do, and such, it is said, have the power of ejecting any iron weapon that has been plunged into the body; but to those who do not drink it they give roots cooked in oil."

Finally an address delivered by Professor Sewell of the Royal Veterinary College on November 10th, 1845 suggests that either a professor at a veterinary college of that time might not be very discriminating in choosing evidence to support his own arguments or else (happy man!) he was able to trust fully in every word uttered by a diplomat. He states: "Many of the operations in surgery may be learned by observing the instinctive habits of some animals. I am assured by a gentleman who resided several years in Persia in a diplomatic capacity, that occasionally their horses, when in a plethoric state, will lacerate and open with their teeth the superficial cutaneous veins about their shoulders and forearms. Does this not teach us the necessity of bleeding, scarifying, and cupping?"

T.S.G.
AN OBSERVATION ON CHLORAL HYDRATE NARCOSIS IN PIGS.

Introduction.

Two students were allowed by a farmer to practice chloral narcosis on four boars, one which was to be examined post-mortem and three which were to be castrated.

The narcosis was entirely unsuccessful as far as the original intention was concerned, but it has been possible to make an interesting observation.

Dr. Carr Fraser has done some work on this subject and the results of his experiments were made use of.

Materials Used.

Four pigs were used, the first three of which were estimated to weigh respectively 100, 115 and 115 Kilos. The fourth was weighed after death and found to be 80 Kilos.

The apparatus used consisted essentially of a needle, rubber tube, funnel and disinfecting apparatus.

The chloral solution contained one Gramme in four millilitres as used in the previous experiments. This solution was diluted with an equal volume of sterile normal saline before use.

Methods.

The solution of chloral hydrate was injected intra-peritoneally under the force of gravity as explained in the reference.

The pigs were restrained by tying the back legs to a post so that they were lying on their backs with their rumps just off the ground. The front legs were controlled by ropes held by assistants as the needle was being inserted and during the injection.

Detailed Account of Experiments.

It was intended to narcotise Pig No. 1 using a dose rate of 4 Grammes per 20 Kilos body weight. The original estimate of the weight was well out and the pig only received 2.8 Grammes per 20 Kilos.

The effect was to make the pig appear sleepy but when a practice castration was attempted it struggled violently and squealed, although not as vigorously as pigs of this size usually do.

Pig No. 2 was given an original dose of 20 Grammes, but as this had only a slightly dulling effect an additional 12.5 Grammes was given 20 minutes later. Altogether the pig had a dose rate of 5.7 Grammes per 20 Kilos.

The pig was castrated but it struggled and squealed when it was hurt but did not complain continuously as the normal pig does.
Pig No. 3, the same weight as No. 2 was given a dose rate of 6.5 Grammes per 20 Kilos but did not seem to be any deeper under narcosis than No. 2.

No. 4 was given chloral at the rate of 7.5 Grammes per 20 Kilos and was found to be profoundly narcotised at the completion of the injection, about five minutes after the commencement.

This pig was castrated and did not even show a reflex movement. It was then given three minimis of Liq. strych. subcutaneously.

It was narcotised at 1 p.m. and died about 8.30 p.m. The afternoon was cool but sunny and the night was cold. The p.g had a bag over it and another under it and after the sun went down it was put in a shed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pig</th>
<th>Weight (Kilos)</th>
<th>Amount of soln injected (mls)</th>
<th>Dose rate chloral (G/20Kg)</th>
<th>Dose of hydrate</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 1</td>
<td>100 (estimated)</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>14.0G</td>
<td>Dulling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 2</td>
<td>115 (ditto)</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>32.5G</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 3</td>
<td>115 (ditto)</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>37.5G</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 4</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>30.0G</td>
<td>Narcosis and death after 7½hrs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Discussion.

The dose rate recommended by Dr. Carr Fraser is 3.45 to 5.0 Grammes per 20 Kilos.

The failure to narcotise No. 1 can be explained by the fact that it only received 2.8 Grammes per 20 Kilos.

Nos. 2 and 3 received well above the recommended dose rate but were only very lightly narcotised.

No. 4 received a still larger dose rate and was so heavily narcotised that it died, probably from loss of body heat, during the night.

When again available the original article was consulted and it was found that the trouble probably arose from the difference in weights of the pigs in the two sets of experiments.

Dr. Carr Fraser’s pigs weighed between 14.5 and 73.0 Kilos while our pigs weighed from 80 to 115 Kilos.

Pig No. 4 was just a little heavier than the heaviest pig in the other experiments but received nearly twice the dose. The period of narcosis in the former experiments was up to 90 minutes, whereas Pig No. 4 was narcotised for about 7½ hours before he died.
Summary.

Four pigs were given chloral hydrate to bring about narcosis. Two pigs heavier than those in a former experiment were only dulled by a larger dose rate, whereas a pig about the same weight as the original subjects was far too deeply narcotised by an overdose.

Conclusion.

The dose rate recommended apparently only applies to pigs of about the weight of those in the former experiment. For heavier pigs apparently a much higher dose rate is required.

Reference.


N.A.N.

CO-OPERATIVE VETERINARY SERVICES IN NEW ZEALAND.

It may be of interest to some students if a rough outline is given of a scheme of co-operation between stockowners and veterinary surgeons in New Zealand. Possibly similar schemes are in operation in Australia but of these the writer has no knowledge.

Many years ago, when veterinarians other than Government officers were few, the farmers of one district co-operated in obtaining a veterinary surgeon from Great Britain. He was guaranteed a certain income until able to work independently. The result was highly satisfactory for the veterinary surgeon, but less so for his sponsors who found that the demands of a large practice precluded his attention when required. It is very doubtful whether such a scheme could be operated to-day, as the lack of veterinary services is not so great and better transport enables a surgeon to travel larger distances to important cases.

A different scheme was started in another district in 1929 when a "Veterinary Association" was formed. The plan was to obtain the services of a fully qualified veterinary surgeon for the district, which is about 30 miles in radius. The results of this plan, financially, and from the point of view of service rendered, have been most gratifying. Prospective members of the Association must join for at least two years to ensure the continuity of the services of the surgeon. Annual subscriptions are at the rate of 1/- in £100 capital value of the land, as assessed in the rate books of the county in which the farm is situated; provided that the subscription is not less than 10/- nor more than 40/- per annum. Members' fees for visits by the Veterinary Surgeon are: 15/- for the first visit to any case, and 7/6 for each subsequent visit to the same case. The
fee includes car expenses but medicines, etc., are extra. Inoculations and special operations are charged at special rates.

The fees for non-members are: 40/- for the first visit and 20/- for each subsequent visit to the same case. Drugs used and mileage are extra.

The operations of the Association are controlled by a salaried secretary under the direction of a committee elected by members of the Association. A Veterinary Surgeon was engaged at a fixed salary, with an additional car allowance and prospects of a good bonus at the end of the financial year. The scheme has been very successful in this district not only for the stock-owners, but also the Veterinary Surgeon.

It may be argued, that under the above conditions the Veterinary Surgeon is always at the beck and call of members of the Association. However, in practice, little difficulty has been experienced; certainly no more than would be met with in private practice. It is considered that such a scheme should be most helpful to an impecunious young graduate who wishes to practice in a district where stock-owners are unaccustomed to the services of a Veterinary Surgeon, and where scope for building up a practice exists.

G.A.T.

Plaint.

Even when I was very young,
I couldn't get names off the tip of my tongue,
So you can guess I was all at sea
When I first began anatomy.

I still want to call a suture a stitch,
A sulcus a groove, and a fossa a ditch,
If a muscle is fish-like, then call it a fish;
I'd change every name if I had my wish.

Just fancy calling a knob a tubercle,
Enarthrosis a joint that goes round in a circle.
And as for symphysis, trochanter and femur,
They sound like the mumblings of a fantastic dreamer.

And the idea of calling a joint an arthrosis,
Shows he took alcohol in rather large doses.
I know we should keep our anatomy pure,
But here's to a new nomenclature.

ANON.
ZEBU HYBRIDISATION.

With the submission of Dr. Kelly's third progress report on Zebu hybridisation experiments in Queensland comes much valuable evidence in favour of the introduction of Brahman blood into our existing cattle herds, which should ultimately confer many benefits on the Queensland Meat Export Trade. At the present time our Territory and Queensland herds appear to be of the Shorthorn-Hereford type or crosses of these with Red Polls, but actually their distant ancestry indicates an extremely heterogeneous mixture of Indian, British and South African blood. These mongrel-bred crosses were spread rapidly with the country's expansion north and west, gradually being brought to a more uniform type with British breeds. To some, therefore, it may seem a radical step to introduce Zebu blood into our herds at this stage, but if our export trade is to compare with the Argentine and other rivals, the results achieved from Dr. Kelly's experiments must be utilised to their fullest extent.

It is 20 years since Christmas Creek station imported Zebu bulls into its breeding herd and it is significant that in the intervening period Smithfield reported a preference for handling their cross-bred carcass to any other existing class of Australian beef. It is favoured on the bright attractive flesh colour as compared with the dull lead colour of ordinary beef after defrosting and the fact that it finishes dripping twenty-four hours before other frozen carcasses. It is significant also, that prices would be almost equal to Argentine, instead of being on the average, 2d. per lb. less at present. One must also remember that an importation embargo prevents Zebu cattle from entering the Argentine.

The four experimental stations are situated in areas of low to moderately low rainfalls, but since the adaptation experiments commenced in 1933, many important features have been noticed. Firstly, weights of up to 1 ton in bulls and 1200 lbs. in cows have been maintained, even during arid seasons. On hot dry days, Zebus graze and lie contentedly in the sun whilst the weakly constituted Britisher pants in the shade. Up to 50 per cent. more ticks are carried by the British breed, whilst the Zebu is not adversely affected. Contrary to the slight reaction to Piroplasma bigeminum inoculation there is a marked reaction to pleuro vaccinaton in the pure breeds, due possibly to the not yet acquired resistance.

In the half-bred the hump is reduced, the ear length shortened and that most desirable point in beef cattle, the back, is levelled.

The early maturity of the half-bred is simply outstanding since carcasses on the average dress out at 100 lbs. heavier at
2 years of age than do the ordinary type. This emphasizes the
greater possibilities of competing more favourably with the
Argentine.

It is interesting to note that on one property a half-bred
hand fed heifer after 5 months’ lactation yielded 50 per cent.
more milk than the average of eleven other Shorthorn type
cows, being indicative of the excellent rearing capabilities
which is of primary importance in early maturity. Seeing
that it is only 5 years since Zebus were liberated, a 25 per cent.
dilution has been all that is so far possible. Stockmen agree
that this dilution is not up to the half-bred standard in hardi­
hood and tick resistance. They also find that the half-bred’s
intractability renders it unsuitable for the large cattle run.
Hence the intermediate type, namely the \( \frac{3}{4} \) blood, is being
aimed at, which should, if genetics is correct, give us a mod­
erately docile well-built beef animal.

As mentioned above, the British crosses have undergone
a fixation towards Shorthorn and Hereford type and colour,
but eventually such Northern European cattle must deterior­
ate in a sub-tropical country such as Queensland. To prevent
this, an infusion of tropical characteristics is essential. Zebu
hybridisation is a distinct step in this direction but we must
take care for another careful fixation of cross-bred type is
necessary before a wholesale liberation among breeders is
possible.

D.J.

Will Rogers on Veterinarians.

(From the "Saturday Evening Post.")

"This is a day of specialising, especially with the doctors.
Say, for instance, there is something the matter with your
right eye. You go to a man and he tells you: "I am sorry,
but I am a left eye doctor. I make a speciality of left eyes."
Take the throat business, for instance: a doctor who doctors
on the upper part of your throat doesn’t even know where
the lower part goes to. And the highest priced one of
them all is another bird that just tells you which doctor to
go to. He can’t even cure corns or open a boil himself. He
is a diagnostician, but he is nothing but a traffic cop to direct
ailing people. The old-fashioned doctor didn’t pick out a
big toe or a left ear to make his life’s living on. He picked
the whole living frame. No matter what end of you was
wrong, he would try to cure it single-handed. Personally, I
have always felt that the best doctor in the world is the
veterinarian. He can’t ask his patient what is the matter—
he’s just got to know!"
THE PERFECT TOUR.

There are many ways of seeing the country. You can whizz over it in a 'plane, or shoot through it in a train—but you won't learn much that way. Or you can go by car, but even then you'll miss a lot. You can walk, but that's going to the other extreme. Riding is nearly perfect, but costly if you have to buy the horse as well as feed him.

No, if you really want to see the country—to cover the distance and yet see everything on the way, to get yarning with bushmen and swaggies, and to find out how farms are being run—the way to travel is by push-bike. You set your own pace, doing anything from ten to a hundred miles a day as the mood takes you. You turn off the road to see a farm that looks interesting. You pull up to have a yarn with a farmer, or to watch men at work in a paddock. And at night, if you want it, there will always be a meal and a bed at a friendly homestead.

But if you want to get the best part of the day along the road, if you want to see the workers in the efficient early morning run of work, if you want to make the most of every minute, then lead the spartan life. Sleep under the stars, or if it's wet, in a hayshed. Light your fire in the dusk, and as the billy boils take a dip in that cool stream, or perhaps it's a muddy tank, but none the worse for that.

You won't have any difficulty in starting a conversation with the farmers; the country is a big place, and they don't see so many strangers that they scorn a yarn with you. The real trouble is to stop them. If you ask one man why he planted a certain crop, he'll tell you, and then show you all his cultivations, perhaps pausing on the way to point out a new catch on a gate.

Or you may inquire about some Jersies you've spotted in a paddock. The farmer will answer your question, and go on to a well-informed discourse on the butter market, then take you to see his prize bull, and maybe a new method of working the bail bar on the way.

You ask another farmer why he feeds his calves on whey alone. He discusses with you the financial side of feeding and shows you his improved pastures, and possibly, in passing, a new type of home renovator. Or you stop at a shed where a farmer is cutting chaff. "Why do you cut it that length?" you ask. He shows you all the good points of a chaff, and how he endeavours to make it. Then he takes you off to show you his pit silos, perhaps pointing out on the way, a cheap type of hayshed.
Yes, drovers, tramps, factory hands, farmers, managers, station owners, trappers—they will all talk to you. The summer day is long, and if you camp by the drover or the tramp at night you will hear many interesting tales of the country and its peoples.

Here is one that was told to me. I had picked a spot for my camp on a spit of land running out into a creek. I had gone up to the old stone house on the hill, and got permission from the old lady who answered my knock. Long dry grass stood thickly on the slopes, so I placed my fire carefully. After a dip in the creek and tea, I was sitting peacefully enjoying a cigarette, when a voice issued from the dark, shattering the silence.

"Who the———gave you permission to camp here and light a fire?" with a lot more beside.

"How long have you been in the country?" I asked when I could get a word in.

"All my———life."

"Well, what about the fire?"

He looked at it.

"So you've been in the country all your life too," he commented.

Not quite true, but the fire was safe. It was then 7 o'clock. At 9 he went home to get his dinner, and at 9.30 he was back with a possum skin rug.

He was a most interesting old chap. His grandfather had been the ship's carpenter on the "Bounty", and had gone in the open boat with Bligh, for which he was rewarded with a captaincy of a cargo boat. He made the trip to Australia three times, and then deserted his ship in Sydney to go gold mining, but found that not to his liking, so squatted on a cool 20,000 acres of what is now very valuable land.

There was a lot of talk about pastures, sheep, carrying capacity, markets, parasites, neighbours and their farming methods, even world affairs. It was 2 a.m. when I was left to curl up in the rug. Yet he was out at 5.30 setting a water wheel going so that he could do some irrigating . . .

A remarkable old man, unique in his way. And yet—you meet others, just as interesting, on a push-bike tour.

K.V.L.K.
PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE IN VACATIONS.

Any University course is constantly being changed, to keep abreast of modern developments and to increase its efficiency. Thus, through the years subjects have been added to the Veterinary Course and finally it has been extended to cover a period of five years. Despite the progress that has been made there are many subjects that have a direct bearing on a Veterinarian's work that are not included in the curriculum. It is left for the wise student to make up these deficiencies himself. The most important are in the practical application of Veterinary Science; these subjects can only be appreciated by the student when he studies them at first hand.

Some scheme of practical work to be carried out during vacations is therefore, necessary. For some of us this is undoubtedly a handicap to our less serious activities. We are prone, particularly in the dark month of November, to look forward with considerable pleasure, to the prospect of having time to waste during the long vacation. However, the system of organising tours of certain districts during holidays provides a sugar coating to the pill, in addition to other advantages. All budding Vets. worth their oats will greet these opportunities of extending their knowledge with enthusiasm. How much enthusiasm is well indicated by an article on the trip to Wagga, which appears elsewhere in this issue.

Of the three trips organised during the recent vacation, the one to Armidale was undoubtedly the most important. Firstly, arrangements were made for students not only to see farm work being done, but actually to do such things as: Castrating foals and calves; Branding foals and calves; Spaying cows; Dehorning; Drenching; Collection of blood samples in the field. Secondly, because the students were all in final year they were able to appreciate what they saw and did better than the majority of students in other years would. Thirdly, the demonstrations were planned by members of the staff or graduates collaborating with the stock-owners.

Twenty-five students were able to attend the course. The cost of all transport and accommodation was £6/0/0; the average minimum expenditure on the trip about £7/10/0 for fourteen days. Students went into residence at the New England University College; this in itself was a very interesting and pleasant experience.

The course was planned by Dr. Gunn, Mr. Newcomb, Mr. Blumer and Mr. Montgomery. The genial "Monty" is a C.S. and I.R. research officer, stationed at Armidale, thus he was able to discuss with our many hosts just what would be required in the demonstrations. This ensured that no time was wasted and that all the important things that could be seen and done at the time of the year would be included.
Students obtained experience in mapping the snail infestation in flukey country; also in the handling of groups of sheep in experimental trials; and in the clinical examination of horses and cattle, also the clinical examination of rams for sterility. Demonstrations were given in methods of pasture improvement; the preparation of seed beds for crops; the fine points of beef cattle; also the selection of in-lamb ewes.

Lectures given at night were: "Fertility in Sheep," by Dr. Gunn; "Handling of Notifiable Diseases in the Field," by Mr. Blumer; and "Station Bookkeeping and Returns," by Mr. Smith.

It was almost impossible to criticise the course. Students soon became aware of their ignorance of such important subjects as the geological classification of soils, and tree botany. Some complained that they did not see any piggeries, or demonstrations in dairy hygiene; the remedy to this seems to be a subsequent trip to a different district. Indeed, this criticism is only a further compliment to the organisers, in that it would seem that they created the impression of attempting to demonstrate all branches of rural activity in one district, that these were the only ones omitted, speaks well for the completeness of the programme.

Our thanks are due to the gentlemen who arranged our trip and particularly to our hosts, who allowed us to work on their stock. One gentleman will always be remembered. We operated on his horse; unfortunately the animal died under the anaesthetic. "That does not matter," he said, "the important thing is, have you learnt anything that will be of use to you next time?" With such hosts as we had, it is no wonder the time spent in the Armidale district was so profitable and so much enjoyed by all.

The two other trips, one to the South Coast and the other to Wagga were intended more for students in animal husbandry in second and third years. Students visited several farms in the districts and were thus able to gain a sound knowledge of the type of farming carried out. The instruction consisted of a series of demonstrations arranged by the stock-owners. Students were also able to discuss problems of animal management with their hosts. Our thanks are again due to our hosts for making such profitable and instructive tours possible.

G.D.R.

The veterinary obstetrician
Must be astute as a technician
To bring to mundane termination
Giraffes in vertex presentation.

Charing Cross Hospital Gazette.


PURPLE PATCHES.

"'Tis not meat but cheerfulness makes the feast."

G.A.L.G. Always bright and cheerful. May there be more like her. A dream in "breeks," but she "can took it." Said to be in favour of "buffer" States.

E.H. Keener than mustard. A bird fancier. Believes the old story about crusts and dental growth; nevertheless, is very friendly.

A.W.B. Synonym: "Ming." Very human since coming out of ambush. Astonished the "children" at Armidale. Sus­pect he is rather versatile.

E.H.G.B. South Australian importation. A very solid professional man. Strong and silent—very silent.

H.V.C. Also from the South. Dark and romantic. Theoretically, should appeal to the fair sex, but has his mind on higher things.

D.F.D. Queenslander. Tall, dark, usually silent, except when activated by "Reggie." A very useful back until Final Year got him down.

J.O.G. Noted raconteur. Theme song: "Goody, Goody." Been lying low, but has got that look in his eye: "Oh, Princess, what I could do!"

E.J.G. Origin: "The Speck." Very quiet most of the time, but is a good College Man. Can be relied upon to do the right thing.


A.W.H. Origin: W.A. A noted oarsman. Has been known to take a night off. Tendency to sherry.

D.R.J. The only man who knows what sort of a noise annoys an oyster; should be of assistance in cultivating a bed­side manner. Blue eyes, fair hair—ladies, we warned yer!

I.W.K. The wee Scot. Dead-heat with "Reggie" for Politest Man of the year. Artistic, but has a natty action with the gloves.

K.V.L.K. "The Grand Old Man." A toiler, for the Faculty, too! Famous saying: "Anyone coming?"

W.A.S.K. Pole vaulter; attains great heights on the hop. Other recreations not described, but suspected.


N.A.N. Origin: "School," of course; but it did not spoil his nature. Rides an infernal machine over the Hinterland, and by the Grace of God gets places. No known past, no probable future: a brave man.
D.W.N. Synonyms: “Marcus” and “The Prairie Flower,” St. Bernard type. Has successfully battered all comers, but is Most Good-Natured Man of the year most of the time.

M.F.P. Synonym: “The Count.” In the old days was addicted to sticking-plaster. Now drives too fast and wears a top-hat: a dangerous type.

D.R. Synonyms: “Wimpy” or “Porky.” A wrestling fan. Happy-Go-Lucky except for the look in his eye on Friday.


J.B.S. Synonyms: “Jockus” and “The Commissar.” A noted Gourmet. The only Comrade with a tartan tie.

H.G.S. “A very model of a modern Major-General.” Carries out his duties as First Man of the Faculty with dignity. Unfortunately, addicted to crooning. Much worse since contamination by Wesley.

D.N.S. Origin obscure; some think he was reincarnated from a cat. Always in with the boys. Famous saying: “Gee, he was rotten.”

N.S. Another “Skeet.” Good-natured and needs to be. His performance at the Smoke Concert caused a sensation. Is a very good swimmer.

R.I.T. “The Glamour Boy.” But is always after inside information. Has certain resemblances to his namesake, but displays a “Garbo” complex at the mention of Adelaide.

G.A.T. The virgin with the twinkle in his eye. “Personality plus” with the ladies. Although quiet, is a sleeping volcano.

F.E.T. No known Wild Oats since the Meat Fight in second year. But must conceal something behind that smile.

R.S.T. Keeps us in touch with the past. Darkly handsome, but not after gracing the grid at 9 a.m.

F.H.W. The Adonis of Final Year. Original Heart Throb Number One. “A good wine needs no bush.”

G.W.W. Army type, but a rare sense of humour saves him. Used to be very quiet, but expect him to break out any time now.

I.G.W. New Zealand Infiltration, was given a tour of the City by prominent officials on his arrival. Since has been victim of the Press and Canon Hammond. Nevertheless, takes life seriously; another worker.


W.K.W. The lad who put the “O!” in Ovariectomy.” Awful combination of footballer and statistician. Has hidden depths, but is very frank about them.

F.L.W. Said to resemble Minerva, in that he sprang fully-grown from his father’s headache; the process extended over a month or even more. Gay but fickle; very fickle.
Meetings of the Society held during this year:

March 24th, 4 p.m.

Annual General Meeting.

The Honorary Secretary and the Honorary Treasurer read their reports for the year 1938-1939, which had been a very successful one. Many innovations had been carried out and various recommendations had been made for the year 1939-40.

Professor Stewart welcomed new student members to the Society and wished them every success. He spoke of the aims and activities of the Society and hoped they would carry on the fine co-operative spirit and work which was a feature of the Faculty and the Profession.

The Chairman (Professor Stewart) then welcomed the incoming President and the Honorary Secretary. Election for these two offices was held by secret ballot previous to the meeting.

Election of further officers and committees then proceeded.

April 14th, 4 p.m.

Two films were shown by the courtesy of Mr. H. F. Ryan, M.P.S., for Bayer Pharma Pty. Ltd.—one on "Blood" and the other on "The Scourge of Humanity."

April 21st, 8 p.m.

A night meeting of the Society was held at the Veterinary School and the feature attraction of the Evening was a very fine address by Lieut.-Colonel Farr, Secretary of the A.J.C. on "Horsemanship and Horsemastership."

May 5th, 4 p.m.

Mr. J. W. Newcomb, B.V.Sc., Senior House Surgeon, gave a valuable address on "Clinical Methods."

He took as main subjects the Pulse, Temperature and Respiration and stressed their importance in Clinical Diagnosis—especially in Veterinary work, where objective symptoms were often the only guide.

To illustrate his talk, Mr. Newcomb referred to various clinical cases from the Veterinary School and explained graphic representations of the course of disease as shown by the fluctuations in the pulse rate, the temperature and the respiratory rate.

May 12th, 4 p.m.

Professor H. K. Ward (Medical Bacteriology) delivered a very interesting address on "The American Scene."

He treated his subject from the aspect of an Australian adjusting himself to American life.

Professor Ward had recently returned from America, where he had been staying for some time. It was evident that he had made a close study of everyday life and its associations in an American town.
Regarding sport, education, politics and law, Professor Ward had many little anecdotes and stories to tell, and his audience appreciated fully his ability to present humorous sidelights on such subjects.

June 9th, 4 p.m.
Mr. G. F. Shirley gave a short address on "The Origin and Development of Australian Illawarra Cattle" and presented some very fine technicolour films on the Illawarra studs of the South Coast. The scenes of various beauty spots on the South Coast shown in the films were also very much appreciated.

June 16th, 4 p.m.
Mr. D. S. R. Abbott, B.V.Sc., former President of the Society (1933) delivered an address on "Sheep Station Management."

This proved a very practical and interesting talk. Mr. Abbott spoke from personal experience since he had been managing his own station in Queensland for some time.

June 30th.
Mr. T. Gregory, B.V.Sc., gave an address on "Foot-rot in Sheep."

Having recently returned from the Riverina after an extensive programme of field work in connection with outbreaks of foot-rot, Mr. Gregory had most valuable and instructive information to divulge.

One must not forget the inimitable rich flavouring of humour with which Mr. Gregory delights his audience. We must also pay tribute to his very fine work, not only in regard to foot-rot, but in other fields of scientific research.

July 7th, 8 p.m.
At this evening meeting there were 130 people present—this constituted a record attendance.

The Society was treated to an interesting address by Major R. A. Patten, B.V.Sc., Superintendent of the Zoological Gardens, Taronga Park, Sydney.

Being a veterinarian, Major Patten knew how to present the essential facts. He gave details of animal husbandry—breeding, dietetics, housing, etc., and discussed many scientific applications that had been made in prevention, control and treatment of disease.

The star feature of the evening was the showing of two specially prepared technicolour films of Taronga Park. They were really beautiful. No one will easily forget the penguins—they were real Walt Disney.

July 21st.
Mr. E. N. Larkin, B.V.Sc., delivered an excellent address on "Management in a Thoroughbred Stud." He dealt in some detail with the selection of sires and dams and breeding tech-
nique. Concerning the romantic side of the thoroughbred, Mr. Larkin had many interesting sidelights and altogether, his talk proved a very popular one.

August 4th.

An address was given by Dr. Belschner, Senior Veterinary Surgeon, Dept. Agriculture, Sydney, N.S.W., on "The organisation of the work of the Veterinary Services of N.S.W."

This proved a very concise and informative talk. Dr. Belschner described the various units in the Stock Branch. He went into greater detail concerning the duties of a Stock Inspector and a Veterinary officer and compared conditions with those in other States.

At the present time there were fifty-four Stock Inspectors in the Department of whom only nineteen were qualified. Under the new Act all retiring lay inspectors would be replaced by graduates. For the next ten years at least, he said, the Stock Branch could absorb all the graduates available from the Sydney University Veterinary School.

September 22nd.

Mr. E. A. Lucas, Stock Inspector, Maitland, gave a short talk on "Fences and Fencing under the Pastures Protection Act."

He emphasised the importance of a knowledge of this aspect of work under the P.P. Act and gave many illustrations as to correct procedure.

SECOND VETERINARY EVACUATING STATION.

Major H. S. Lucas, B.V.Sc., Commanding Officer.
H. G. Sundstrom, Staff Sergeant.
G. W. Ward, Quartermaster Sergeant.
F. H. Ward, Troop Sergeant.

This unit established a precedent when on the 28th January it marched into camp at Berry for twenty-one days’ continuous training under canvas. The first twelve days were voluntary; members of the unit contributed to the messing fund themselves. This spirit showed the keenness of the troop and headquarters expressed its appreciation of the interest taken by the unit in its work. This bivouac period was spent in equitation, saddlery, horsemanship and all aspects of military training. The surrounding country was reconnoitred in preparation for manoeuvres in conjunction with the Seventh Light Horse Regiment.

On the 13th February, the 7th Light Horse marched into camp. There were 500 horses; all hospital cases were handed over by the veterinary officer in charge, Captain Mackay, to this unit; as there were about thirty horses daily under treatment, valuable experience was obtained from this work.

The Seventh Regiment carried out extensive battle manoeuvres, and this unit worked with them, transporting
sick horses back to the base at Berry. The unit marched out of camp on the 20th February, having gained much valuable experience, particularly that in trucking and untrucking horses and in participating in manoeuvres under service conditions.

Dating from the 1st March, this unit changed its establishment from Second Mobile Veterinary Section to Second Veterinary Evacuating Station. The numbers have been increased to thirty, including a staff sergeant, a quartermaster sergeant, four corporals, two lance-corporals, and a farrier. This enables the unit to be entirely self-contained.

On the 12th August the "2 V.E.S." again marched into camp, this time at Albion Park. Thirty horses were available and a most instructive camp was held. Special attention was given to training the new recruits.

Finally the Annual Dance of the "V.E.S." and the "2M.V.S." was held at the Union Refectory. It was a great success financially and socially. There was a record attendance, including guests from other units.

SECOND MOBILE VETERINARY SECTION.
Captain F. Whitehouse, B.V.Sc., Commanding Officer.
Captain C. Smith, B.V.Sc., Attached.
R. D. Boon, Staff Sergeant.
A. W. Banks, Sergeant.

After twelve months we have to report that some old identities have gone; but they have been replaced and we’re as good as ever.

We’ve had two camps in the interim, our first at Holdsworthy in March; while our recent one was from 12th to 18th August, at Liverpool.

The Holdsworthy Camp was for twelve days. The night ride to Liverpool is deserving of mention. Reveille was at 0220 hrs. and without light of any description we rode out of camp at 0300 hrs. We untrucked horses at 0430 hrs. and were back for early-morning stables. The quiet efficiency of personnel was very commendable.

For once—if never again—we stabled our horses. Continued rain made this step necessary, and it proved a valuable experience. Regular exercise was, of course, given the horses. The opportunity was taken to have lecturettes on many subjects connected with this and other phases of the work: e.g., grooming, shoeing, feeding, map-reading, etc.

Of a less official nature was our swimming parade: we got wet on the way home. The mess was very good and appetites were always keen. Likewise, we are indebted to the R.A.A. Canteen for relieving us of many well-worn coins. Pay Parade and March Out were carried out with full ceremony, and so ended an enjoyable and very valuable camp.
On 12th June, at the King's Birthday Review, Military Headquarters paid a fine tribute to the Combined A.A.V.C. when they said that of all the militia units, the only to march were the "Scotties" and the "Vets."

At our recent camp at Liverpool manoeuvres were somewhat inhibited by the lack of mounted units which with to co-operate. The opportunity was thus taken to acquaint personnel with the workings of the Veterinary Hospital, and to give a wide range of drilling exercises. In this last respect a high standard was reached.

The Shooting Parade was most satisfactory. The average for the unit was above that required for a first-class shot, while three men obtained their Crossed Rifles.

In view of the present situation, the 2M.V.S. has reason to be proud of its efficiency. A further camp will come probably early in December, when more sinister training will begin.

YEAR NOTES, 1939.

FIRST YEAR.

This year, our numbers are up to forty-six, including a few "old hands." Tracey Sawers is back again, after a rather long absence towards the end of last year; Ted Officer also, more or less recovered from his accident.

We have quite a sprinkling of New Zealanders this year: Ted Dampier-Crossley, Alan Turnbull, J. Gould, C. Fowler and our old friend the "Dutchman."

First year has answered well the call to the colours, and is well represented in both the "2 M.V.S." and the "2 V.E.S."

An innovation this year has been the weekly visit to the Tech. for wool-classing, which is proving most popular with both sexes. It helped us a great deal to better appreciate the exhibits at the Sheep Show, and should prove most useful later in our careers.

During this year, we have paid a number of visits to the Farm, though of course not all at one time. The usual activities were engaged in—making silage, drenching and crutching sheep, milking, riding and—popular job—cleaning the pig-sties; ping pong, draughts and chess claimed our attention in the evenings.

In the sports line, we have been represented by Johnny Veech, Max Nichols, Danny Barrett and Don Farmer in football, while Don also played in the Faculty tennis team. J. Dark won the bantam-weight division of the Inter-Faculty boxing, and Ted Dampier-Crossley has been chosen for the Rifle Team. Congratulations to these men, and we look forward to hearing more of their achievements in the future.
SECOND YEAR.

Among ye tribes of ye Vets. there be one that ranketh more high than all the others. These be the Seconds.

From ye far corners and all ye intermediate places of ye earth they are gathered together, bringing Brains, Brawn, and much Beauty (12.5 per cent.: vide Dr. C.) though the Joy of our first year hath departed from amongst us.

In sport we did send forth many champions for our cause. The deeds of these mighty ones is set out in the words of ye scribe of sport.

Although many of the Year visited the Borough of Hawkes (72.5 per cent.: Again Dr. C.) our numbers were but few against the natives, yet we did battle with them at the football and did hold them on their own ground. Final score, nil all. Glory be to Vets.

Some amongst us do commend Will Shakespeare's knowledge of the Wives (and others) of Windsor.

At the Vet. Ball we did gather in grand array (70 per cent.: Blame Dr. C.) and though we were sold a pup, all doth agree that our night of Grace did go exceeding well.

Daily we trudge through this peaceful place, from the realms of the joyous Garde to the Hall of Bones, where the Webb of our fate awaitheth us, hoping that we may continue to do so in company during the coming year, and wishing much luck to all good "Vets." and their preceptors.

THIRD YEAR.

Lights! Cameras! Action!!

The cast this year includes 2 women and 27 men, but the effective ratio is only 1:26, which is not enough for even a maintenance ration.

On the production, however, shooting is going ahead in the hands of Cameraman James A. Fitzwhitechurch, whose Traveltalk of the South Coast is billed for early release, bulleive it or not.

Jack Cantello is seen as the Society Secretary, and organiser of a successful Ball; Robert "Sandy" Taylor holds the Society bank book, and is also Veterinary Adviser to the S.R.C., while Dave Wishart as Year Rep. is always collecting . . .

Highlights in the sporting scenes are Jack Johnston fighting his way to a Championship in Melbourne; Eric Shepherd and Dick Biddle winning the Faculty's tennis shield; Tim Jude golfing in Adelaide; and the winning Faculty crew with five of our number on board. Other shots show R.C. taking his blood transfusion; C.S. performing on a revolving stage;
and that prominent wrestler Little Chief Big Cannibal, demonstrating a step-over toe-hold as he passes his friends in front of the Vet. School—a very pretty picture!

Emotion and relief are registered when the leading lady announces the arrival of her foal, Good Time, by Chaperon out of Sight. Off-stage an Assistant-Director records another new arrival.

Censored scenes include our float, and the female digestive tract, though we got a rough idea; also that memorable lecture on gaseous alkoholosis—or was it girth control?

Burfield plays the part of a regular man, and helps to set the ball rolling, while Miss Jeffie Physha gives a magnificent display of footwork as leader of the dissecting-room ballet, and defies all attempts to meat her.

The finale for this year will be shot in a few weeks when the entire company will dance past the Directors for their approval.

WAGGA WANDERINGS.

With a rip and a snort and a battle-cry of "Look out Wagga! Here we come," second year students inundated this peaceful country town. (The Murrumbidgee flooded it later in the week).

Torrential rain dampened us, but not our spirits. The extensive repertoire of songs (?) that was disclosed to public view was a constant annoyance to the bus driver. He nearly made himself ill trying to drive and laugh at the same time.

The exodus of candid camera fiends and acceptable young men in brown coats and feathered hats and with accents reeking of the 'Varsity, must have proved a strain for an essentially female town. At the dance the boys gave, the social strata weren't exactly there, but some very profitable deposits were explored.

Someone offered to run a book on whether we would get out of the town before Burrinjuck burst, but this was vetoed for fear of inducing sabotage. The dam was only 160 miles away.

The local paper became quite enthusiastic about us and gave us a column on our doings each day, deleting our little idiosyncrasies and unfamiliar habits.

The hotels were good, the bridge parties were quite enjoyable, the picture show even provided some amusement and the dance was the highspot of the week.

The trips to the various farms and estales were also excellent.
SPORTS CLUB, 1939.

At the Annual General Meeting, the following Office-Bearers were elected:—

President: Professor J. D. Stewart.
Vice Presidents: Dr. R. M. C. Gunn, Dr. H. R. Carne, Messrs. R. M. Webb, N. E. Creswick-Jackson, F. Whitehouse.
Hon. Treasurer: D. S. Wishart.
Hon. Secretary and Delegate to the Inter-Faculty Committee: R. C. Taylor.

Swimming.
Committee: W. Whitten, H. Beattie, B. Hagelthorn.

The Inter-Faculty Swimming Carnival was held at the Olympic Pool on the same evening as our Cocktail Party. Although we did not have a strong representation in the events, our barrackers showed plenty of spirit. Wes. Whitten came third in the Inter-Faculty diving, and won the Varsity Championship.
While our men did not actually win any events, they tested their opponents' stamina to the limit. "Skeeter" is reported to have been carried away with enthusiasm.

Football.

Two teams were fielded this year, and competition for the various positions was rivalled only by the spirit of the supporters, several of whom are now busy on the problem of breeding larger umbrellas for next season.
Both teams succeeded in reaching the semi-finals, and we were unfortunate in not being represented in the final, in which Dentistry fought tooth and wail to defeat Medicine. Congratulations, Dentistry!
The teams were both lighter than last year's team, and the enforced absence of Joe Ryan and Dave Newman was unfortunate, to say the least of it, though Joe did make his presence felt in the later matches.
The teams were:—


Discrimination between members of the teams is not possible when each and every one did his best.
Ian Watt, as our captain, earned special mention from the team, and from the whole Faculty, for his inspiring leadership.

It was very encouraging to note the enthusiasm of the younger members of the Faculty, which, to some extent, lessens our regrets at the departure of many of our stalwarts at the end of the year.

We add our congratulations to Whitten, Watt, Newman, Mills, Neiderer, R. I. Taylor, and Pile, who represented the University; also Bruce Walker, who is making a name for himself with Parramatta.

Athletics.

Committee: R. Biddle, F. Clarke, R. C. Denyer.

Training was taken more seriously this year, and the effort was justified by the results, as we were placed third in the Fishman Cup Competition with the amazing total (for us) of 11½ points.

The team selected was:

100 Yards: R. I. Taylor.
200 Yards: R. I. Taylor.
880 Yards: F. Clarke, D. Wishart.
Mile: D. Rees, D. Christie.
High Jump: R. Biddle, V. Dawson.
360 Hurdle Relay: R. Coughlan, R. Biddle, C. Mulhearn, W. Killingworth.

We congratulate the team on its performances, noteworthy among them being that of R. I. Taylor, who gained a place in each of four major events; also that of Clarke in winning a hard-fought 880.

Tug-o'-War.

This event proved to be the highlight of the sports. The Vets (challengers) set out to show the Engineers (holders of the Dean's Cup) the trick of the disappearing rope.

Grim determination won the day, and the twinkle in the Dean's eye as the team won the final pull was a treat to see. We note with pride and pleasure that his Cup has come home, in this his last year as our Dean.

Boxing.


Again we have to congratulate the Boxing team on retaining the Cup, in spite of strong opposition.

The Team was: Bantam, J. Dark; Feather, H. Beattie; Light, J. Chalmers; Welter, J. Johnston, Middle, W. Mills.

Dark won his division, also the Novice Championship, and was narrowly defeated in the University title bout. He was a reserve in the Inter-Varsity team.

"Herb" Beattie put up a great fight in the second round, and though he lost, he upheld the Faculty traditions.

Chalmers fought well to win his way to the final, and was unfortunate in meeting such an experienced man as Cadell, to whom he lost after a splendid fight.

Johnston also won the elimination round, and provided the best fight of the final day, when he opposed Tansey, a previous "Blue." He was unfortunate to lose by such a narrow margin, after having Tansey down in the first round.

He represented the Varsity in Melbourne, and after winning his first bout with a k.o. in the second round, went on to win a closely-contested final, thus gaining the Inter-Varsity Welterweight Championship, and a Sydney "Blue." Congratulations, Jack!

Mills fought gamely, but the experience of his opponent, Scott-Young, proved too much for him.

In the Novice Championships, the Faculty was also represented in the Heavyweight division, by Lakeman and McClymont, Lakeman winning from McClymont on points.

Last, but by no means least, we pay tribute to an old hand, Dave Newman. Dave won Varsity and Inter-Varsity Light-Heavyweight titles this year, and we are all proud of his achievements in this and other spheres. Our reputation as the sporting Faculty is due in no small measure to men such as Dave; men whose place in the Faculty will be hard to fill.

Rowing.

Committee: W. Hudleston, E. Shepherd, H. Beattie.

At an enthusiastic meeting early in the year, the crowd of intending rowers present decided that he couldn’t spare the time, so the Committee were obliged to fall back on the six available members of last year’s crew.

The remaining two seats were quickly filled, and with the benefit of a year’s experience, we were able to start our training at a more advanced stage than that of last year. Our old friend and coach, Charlie Rowe, came down again this year, and only the crew know how much time and vocal effort he has given us. Charlie, if you don’t know him, is a patient voice which floats across the water, saying: "A little brighter with those legs, crew!"

On the big day we won our heat comfortably, but our hopes for the final started to slip away when we drew for
the race a boat which came in at that moment with a gash in the bow, and the bow canvas full of water.

A temporary dressing was placed over the wound, and we went to the start prepared to sink and/or swim. This proved to be unnecessary, for though the water flew in all directions, we were able to pull our battered bow over the line a canvas ahead of our rivals of last year, Engineering.

The cox duly took his plunge and with it a gargle to ease his throat.

The crew was seated: Bow, H. Beattie; 2, P. Prewett; 3, D. Wishart; 4, B. Hagelthorn; 5, E. Shepherd; 6, L. Freeman; 7, G. Thomson; stroke, W. Hudleston; cox., C. Sapsford.

Tennis.

Committee: R. Biddle, E. Shepherd, H. Pile.

The Competition for the Brettingham-Moore Tennis Shield attracted a number of entries this year, and congratulations go to Eric Shepherd and Dick Biddle, whose play was outstanding.

The losers of the final, George Nicol and Brian Hagelthorn, are also to be congratulated on their fine form, which gained them the trophy for the sealed handicap held in conjunction with the Shield Competition.

In the Inter-Faculty Tennis, the first round was played on a cold and very windy afternoon, and both our teams lost to stronger teams from Engineering.

The A Team: R. Biddle and E. Shepherd; G. Farmer and A. Farleigh.

The B Team: C. Mulhearn and K. Ferguson; R. Boon and H. Pile.

Rifle Shooting.

Committee: A. Harris, H. Beattie, N. Needham.

Though circumstances combined to limit our practice to only one afternoon, consistent shooting by all members of the team enabled us to win the Inter-Faculty match by 11 points.

The match was held on the Anzac Rifle Range on Saturday, October 14th, over 300, 500 and 600 yards. Aggregates over the three ranges were:

E. Dampier-Crossley, 99; H. Beattie, 98; A. Harris, 94;
G. McClymont, 91—total, 382 points.

Places were filled by Engineering, 371 points, and Medicine, 368 points.

Congratulations to the team on a splendid performance.

Golf.

Committee: R. Biddle, D. Johns, P. Jude.

The McManannmy Golf Trophy attracted a field of only seven competitors this year, but enthusiasm was high and the competition keen.
The Competition was held on the Moore Park course, on 20th September, and Tim Jude scored a popular win with a very nice card of 80 off the stick. Congratulations, Tim, and may the Faculty produce more golfers of your calibre.

The second scene was staged in the "Lalla Rookh," where the usual side-wagers were claimed, and spirits were again high. We are unanimous in our opinion that a "nice time was had by all."

Cricket.

Committee: D. Dowling, H. Pile, B. Walker.

Once again our matches are too late in the year to be included in "Centaur," the one result to date being a walk-over from Pharmacy.


Women's Sport.

An innovation this year was the commencement of Inter-Faculty sport. We entered a team for Basket Ball, but Arts proved too strong for us. In Hockey we combined with Agriculture and Architecture, and after defeating Science in the opening round, lost to Arts by two goals in the second round.

In the Commem. Week Sports we were represented in all events, but in spite of our efforts, only gained one point—by tying for second in the Overhead Ball.

The proposed Basket Ball match against a men's team, which was to have been held at the end of Trinity term... unfortunately had to be postponed owing to rain.

In University Hockey we were quite well represented. Jean Scott and Leila Donaldson played in the Firsts, and both were chosen for the Inter-Varsity team. Leila Donaldson was Vice-Captain of both these teams, and Jean Scott was chosen to play in the First Combined Universities' team. Jean has since been recommended for both Sydney and Australian "Blues." Peggy Christian played consistently in the University Second team.

As these notes go to press, the result of the Competition for the Penfold Shield of 1939 is still in doubt. Our calculations show that we lead at the moment with 8 points, followed by Medicine, 7 points, and Dentistry, 5 1/4 points. With only cricket results to come, our hopes are running high, and we wish the cricketers the best of luck.

In conclusion, we take this opportunity of expressing our regrets at the departure of our President, Professor Stewart, whose active interest in our sport has been a source of great pride and pleasure to the "Vets."
LI YAK
THE BEST ALL-ROUND FOOD DIET
YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT THESE BISCUITS—WRITE TO-DAY FOR A FREE TRIAL!

- Contains LIVER (66% Protein, 17% Fat), WHOLE WHEAT, WHEAT GERM, COD LIVER OIL, CALCIUM, BONE MEAL, MALT, YEAST and CHARCOAL.
- The food that is sufficient and is fit for human consumption.
- Here you have the essential Fats, Carbohydrates, Proteins and Vitamins.
- Wards off a tendency towards Gastritis, Hysteria and Eczema.

Obtainable from: ANTHONY HORDERN & SONS LTD., MICK SIMMONS LTD., VAL ANGLIM'S DOG SHOP, leading Country Storekeepers and local Produce Merchants.

ABBCCO BAKERY
681 BALMAIN ROAD, LEICHHARDT, SYDNEY
PHONES: W 1223 and W 1588

TRIPLE CHANGE STETHOSCOPE
This style of Stethoscope is efficient for all auscultatory purposes. Complete in Suede Cloth Pouch . . . . . . . 30/-

ELLIOTTS & AUSTRALIAN DRUG PTY. LTD.
The best House for Veterinary Equipment. Special discount allowed on purchases by Veterinary Students. Veterinary and Surgical Instrumental Catalogues on application.

VETERINARY INSTRUMENT DEPT.
33 BLIGH STREET, SYDNEY.
NUTRITIONAL NEEDS OF STOCK is a subject of national importance and should be of particular interest to every graduate in Veterinary Science.

BETTER FED STOCK IS AUSTRALIA'S GREATEST NEED.

THORPES LTD.

Stock Feed Manufacturers, have pioneered in Australia a great Feed Manufacturing Industry to provide the supplementary feeds so necessary to use with farm grown feeds to secure the best results from livestock.

Special feeds are available for Sheep, Dairy Cattle, Beef Cattle, Horses, Pigs, Poultry and Dogs.

THORPES' FEEDS can be guaranteed for purity and suitability.

THORPES LTD.

STOCK FEED MANUFACTURERS,
313-317 SUSSEX STREET :: SYDNEY

ROW'S EMBROcation

BEST BY OVER 100 YEARS TEST

FOR VETERINARY USE.

Obtainable from all Chemists and Stores.
Revolutionary in its Germicidal Power

"TE-SOLVA"
(The Safe Germicidal Antiseptic)

Te-Solva is a powerful antiseptic containing "AMBOL," the genuine Tea-Tree Oil, botanically known as "Melaleuca Alternifolia. It has exhibited marvellous penetrating and healing powers in the treatment of Septic and Pus Conditions. Te-Solva has numerous proven uses and possesses many excellent qualities. It is Non-Irritant and Non-Toxic and will not injure skin tissues. For Veterinary work, Te-Solva is invaluable for the treatment of Skin Diseases of Parasitical Origin and for the treatment of Canker, etc.

Te-Solva is obtainable at all leading Chemists.

"VETRISOL"
SKIN LOTION

"Vetrisol" Skin Lotion contains "AMBOL" and is prepared for the treatment of all Skin Diseases of Parasitical Origin including MANGE, RING-WORM, CANKER, ECZEMA, SORES, and all septic and pus conditions.

Excellent reports have been received regarding remarkable cures effected with "Vetrisol" Skin Lotion.

Recommended and Sold by all leading Veterinary Suppliers.

TE-SOLVA and VETRISOL
Are prepared in the Laboratories of Australian Medical Products Limited, Sydney
The "COOPER" Trade Mark

It indicates

Service and

Performance

When you buy a sheep dip you get best value if you get the best results against—

**TICKS**  **LICE**  **FLIES**

and the best

**WOOL IMPROVEMENT**

For these purposes there is one Dip which excels all others—

**COOPER'S**

**Powder Sheep Dip**

Each year increases the popularity of COOPER'S DIP. It is used more extensively than all other dips. Sheep-owners try other dips, but they come back to COOPER'S.

Proprietors and Manufacturers:

William Cooper & Nephews (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.

4 O'Connell Street, Sydney