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We wish to thank the staff and students alike who aided us in the production of Centaur, 1949—in particular, Professors Carne and Gunn for their ready help and advice when requested, and Messrs. Bain, Gill and McKeand for their articles.

To the student contributors, who were more numerous than we had expected, we extend our gratitude.

Our task was made much lighter by our enthusiastic business manager, H. Deakin; and to the photographers, J. Ballek and A. Gibson, our thanks.

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As recently as 1945 a survey of a certain cross-section of the community of Sydney was carried out to ascertain the status of the various professions. From this, the disturbing fact that the Veterinary surgeons were nearly lowest on the list was elicited. Disturbing because this lack of respect very obviously hinders us in our duties.

It is widely known that such opinion polls can be inaccurate, but graduates and undergraduates alike will unhesitantly agree that this fairly accurately reflects public opinion.

It behoves us, as future members of the profession, to seek the reason for this attitude. The laity being unaware of all the work of which we are capable, and unaware of the high standards and difficulties of our course, may, perhaps, be excused in part. But a number of additional factors has precluded the possibility of the profession being judged on its merits. Foremost amongst these are the "unqualified veterinary surgeons," of whom there was a large number in past years. These men, with little more training than the average farmer, have partially alienated the goodwill of many members of the public by their antiquated and frequently unsatisfactory methods.

However, the Veterinary Surgeons Act of 1924, which restricted the use of the term "Veterinary Surgeon" to graduates of Australian Universities, restricts right of practice to these graduates and persons approved by the Veterinary Surgeons Board only. Since 1924 no non-graduate has been granted registration.

It is obvious that some distasteful features of our work lower the Veterinary profession in the eyes of some of the populace, and it would be hypocritical to pretend to be something which we are not. Veterinary surgeons themselves are not free from blame. Too many of them display a lack of sentiment, which must be distressing to the owners of pet animals, and which, apparently, is due to too great a desire for increased remuneration.

As a profession we are young and it is not unexpected that we are still suffering from growing pains.

In human medicine we find many fields restricted to specialists, but the Veterinarian must be able to advise on a great diversity of subjects. Many pastoralists, for example, are quite unaware that the Veterinarian is qualified and indeed capable of advising on nutritional problems.

It is surprising that the public does not realise more fully the important part played by the Veterinarian in the maintenance of animal health, both for humanitarian reasons and for the prevention of those human diseases transmissible by animals. In this respect
might be mentioned the excellent work done by Quarantine and Governmental Veterinary Officers in preventing introduction of disease into Australia, and their attempts to prevent spread of those diseases already here. A moment's reflection on the possible effects of the introduction of rabies to the country's domestic and native fauna should lead to an appreciation of this work.

The demand for Veterinary surgeons has never been greater than at present. This would seem to indicate that the public is becoming increasingly appreciative of our work. But are we to be satisfied with this alone? As a young profession we must conscientiously strive to improve our standing, but more important, we must become fully imbued with a spirit of public service.

It may well be claimed that our psychological approach to the problem could be improved. Would it be intellectual snobbery to suggest, as a long-range plan, that we follow the medical profession and press for the usage of the term "Doctor"? Could such terms as Stock Inspector be replaced by Veterinary Officer? If the adoption of such titles could be shown to give an added confidence in the Veterinarian, then we believe they would be justified. The ethics of the profession are under constant discussion by the Australian Veterinary Association and it can be confidently predicted that any need for revision will be met.

The Veterinary undergraduate has many problems with which to contend, but it is not our intention to refer to the course itself except to say that the Staff of the Faculty are doing an outstanding job. Should they be in any doubt as to the attitude of the students, let it be said here that it is one of the greatest appreciation. The need for an increased amount of time for extra curricular and cultural pursuits has been mentioned many times, and with this we are in whole-hearted agreement. Graduates have generally co-operated well with students in the matter of practical experience, but this matter could be pushed a deal further.

In the matter of press publicity the profession has not commanded its due. The press is quick to feature examples of malpractice, but so far has failed in its responsibility to keep the public informed of recent advances, and indeed, of many of the methods now available to the veterinary graduate.

In the future it is our hope that, with press and radio publicity, veterinary interests will be better represented.

The star of Veterinary Science has risen, it is brightening, and our duty as the younger generation is to increase its brilliance until it reaches its zenith.

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Miss B. Moxham, Dairy Assistant.
IT'S an ill wind that blows no good!

Anticipating a record number of students coming from the Third to the Fourth Year in Veterinary Science, the University was faced with the decision that, on account of inadequate facilities, especially for the teaching of Veterinary Surgery, it would have to refuse to admit to its Fourth Year in 1949 any students from Brisbane Veterinary School. In order to avoid this, the Dean made a successful appeal to the Commonwealth Wool, Meat and Dairy Boards for funds to expand the facilities for this year for teaching clinical subjects generally, including the construction of an extension to the Surgery and the provision of a new dog ward. As a result, an addition has been made for the first time in thirty years to the old temporary buildings, which have, for so long, constituted our very inadequate surgery.

Though our new operating theatre is, itself, only a temporary structure and has been perforce constructed along somewhat similar lines to the old building, it has been rendered as up-to-date as possible. An effort has been made to render it reasonably dust-proof and free of ledges on which dust may collect. It is easy to clean and it is painted in coloured enamels, which make it look clean! When unoccupied, it is relatively free from air currents, but when occupied by 52 students (half the class) and 3 or 4 members of the staff, the combined respiratory efforts could not fail to result in some air-borne contamination of the patients' wounds.

The furniture has been reduced to a minimum and consists of only three steel tiered stands for student spectators, a locally-evolved hydraulic operating table, which is electrically heated, a shadowless lamp of English manufacture and necessary instrument tables. The natural lighting is excellent and the superb shadowless lamp provides illumination as good as can be found in any human hospital in Australia. We are, in fact, more proud of the contents than of the theatre building!

Attached to the new theatre is a sterilising room and an instrument and dressings room.

Except for the unavoidable disadvantage of having so many spectators, a maximal effort is made to maintain the greatest possible degree of asepsis in all operations performed in the new theatre on small animals, for which only it is suitable.

We trust that this is but the forerunner of much better things to come in a department which has so obviously lacked adequate facilities for so long.
WHAT'S THE USE OF BACTERIOLOGY?

By R. V. S. BAIN, B.V.Sc.

SUBJECTS encountered other than at the end of the course tend to be regarded as something akin to the intermediate in a chemical reaction, which do not appear among the final products—necessary but evanescent. The analogy is strengthened by the operation of the "November Catalyst," the action of which is largely irreversible. The student caught up in the cycle is apt to become something of an academic coenzyme, accepting, temporarily combining with, and giving up knowledge, though fortunately he does not emerge entirely unchanged at the end of it all. However, during the reaction he is not in the best position of knowing what to use for essential synthesis. As bacteriology is one of these intermediate metabolites, it seems desirable to enter a plea for its better assimilation.

Bacteriology is not an abstruse, academic science. The simpler techniques can be applied directly in the field to give better diagnoses, and knowledge of laboratory methods enables maximum utilisation of laboratory facilities with minimum exasperation to all concerned. This last point is even more important than it might seem. Contrary to popular belief, diagnostic laboratory workers are human with only the usual quota of Job or Mandrake. They have to be helped, and helped intelligently, by the field man.

Bacteriology can be applied at three levels, in the field, in the diagnostic laboratory and in research, pure or applied. First, let us consider the field application.

There are still to be found remnants of an outmoded belief that a microscope is a dangerous appliance, only to be operated under licence by a special race of mild fanatics, with academic leanings and an inexhaustible store of excuses. Perhaps forty years ago the laboratory was the best place for the microscope, but not to-day. A microscope is as fundamental a part of every Veterinarian's equipment as a thermometer or a syringe. What should a fitter work with when he has completed his apprenticeship—a penknife or a lathe? It is admitted straight away that a microscope wrongly used might be a source of error and mortification, but so might be a scalpel or a motorcar. Microscopes are expensive, but so are B.V.Sc.'s. Robust, practical field instruments are available now which fit in an overcoat pocket, and everyone dealing directly with disease problems should have one.

When a farmer calls in a Veterinarian he likes to see someone who can do things and produce answers. Being a sort of superior cowhand it not enough; nor is a line of talk invested with some high-sounding title like "clinical experience." There are no substitutes for clinical and post-mortem examinations, but there is an invaluable supplement to these and that is microscope examination, provided, of course, that the case is suitable. A positive result will clinch your clinical assessment and allow prompt and confident action; if the result is negative or equivocal, more material can be examined or recourse can be had to the regional or central laboratory. In places like Northern Australia or New Guinea, a good portable microscope should be the "priority one" piece of equipment. Distances, time factors and poor communications decrease the usefulness of central laboratories and the onus is on the field man to make the best possible diagnosis on the spot. The protozoan diseases are good examples. As diagnosis is based mainly on examination of smear preparations, the field worker might as well look at them himself and save perhaps a fortnight's time in establishing a sure diagnosis. If he is confronted with something outside his experience he can still send the slides, etc., to the laboratory.

Nowadays there is nothing to stop the interested country practitioner, if he has the time, from doing simple culture examinations. With a few screwcapped bottles, a domestic pressure cooker, dehydrated media, a small incubator and perhaps an enthusiastic wife, he can set up a small bacteriological laboratory. Companies such as Difco (U.S.A.) put up packs of various dehydrated media to cater for the small laboratory and these are simple to prepare and most reliable. To go a step further, with the help of a girl technician, serological tests, mastitis examinations and numerous
simple tests could be done, though a little more equipment, glassware, etc., would be required.

From the individual field worker, the next step in the organisation of applied bacteriology is the regional laboratory. There is urgent need for these in all States in Australia, and the development of them is very much the concern of present-day students, who will be the users and the source of staff. Regional diagnostic laboratories should be situated in the main livestock areas—perhaps three or four in each State. They need not be very large, say one diagnostic officer, two laboratory assistants and a typist. To them would be routed all diagnostic material which was beyond the capacity of the field workers in the area. Anybody interested in these jobs of the future should undertake post-graduate training in bacteriology, pathology, parasitology and clinical biochemistry (which would take about two years, and spend at least a year in routine field work. This is so important that it should be an absolute pre-requisite and the subject of an inflexible departmental regulation.

The third way in which bacteriology is applied is in research, conducted either in a central laboratory or in the field under the control of some central authority. This does not preclude research by field workers or diagnostic lab. workers, but limitations of time and facilities would make any such work of a restricted nature. Central laboratories should be free to handle research and major problems generally. At present these are burdened with routine work which could be done at least in part by properly equipped and trained field officers and regional laboratories. If routine diagnostic work is to be done in central laboratories, special sections with separate staff should be created. To be equipped for a job in such an organisation the young Veterinarian should either “serve his time” in a regional laboratory or obtain special post-graduate training in the field of his choice. If this is to be bacteriology, an established course should be taken either overseas or in Australia. Several Australian Universities have full bacteriology courses available in Science Faculties at B.Sc. or B.Sc. (Honours) standard, with possibilities of proceeding further to an M.Sc. or Ph.D. Whether advanced courses can be established here in our own school is a matter for the future. Whatever studies are contemplated they should include chemistry, organic, physical and biological. The exciting work which is waiting to be done in bacteriology is right at the molecular level and demands chemical techniques and knowledge.

**VETERINARY EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN**

By D. A. GILL, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.H.

VETERINARY education in Great Britain has a new outlook and a brighter future. There are several reasons for this—the Loveday Committee’s recommendations for much improved teaching facilities and staff, and for the incorporation of the veterinary schools as integral parts of the Universities have been accepted; the lively and active part, which this profession is recognised as playing in the country’s animal production targets, has done much to improve its status in the community; many apply for entry into the schools but relatively few can be accepted, which means that entry, being difficult, is more highly prized, and that the students who do enter have achieved a high standard of pre-university education.

Better facilities and adequate teaching staffs cannot be achieved quickly, as we know in Sydney, but consent has been given and the necessary funds are being made available. All the existing schools—London, Liverpool, Glasgow and Edinburgh—have plans for expanding when the opportunity comes, and, step by step, good progress is being made—Glasgow, for instance, which was quite the most inadequate of the schools, though it has produced some eminent graduates, has been extensively altered and renovated within the past year.

Two new schools are being established—one within the University of Cambridge, under Professor W. I. B. Beveridge, who is a graduate of our own Veterinary Faculty,
The incorporation of the existing schools within the Universities will do something to break down the very unfortunate isolation in which veterinary students, except at Liverpool, have spent their undergraduate years. Even so, however, students in Great Britain will not have the same sort of university life that is possible in Sydney. Our University is compact—all its Faculties are grouped together and there is a corporate life in which most undergraduates join. Universities in Great Britain are, for the most part, scattered about in large cities, such as London and Edinburgh, so that students of different Faculties have far less contact with each other than they do in Sydney, and, apart from a few enthusiasts, seem to have less interest in the general life of their Universities. This does not apply at Oxford or Cambridge, but they are unique. As can be imagined, things would be very different at Sydney University if Arts were at Glebe, Chemistry and Physics at Alexandria, Veterinary Science at North Sydney, Agriculture at Kogarah, the Medical School in Woolloomooloo, Zoology at Ryde and so on.

Each of the schools is now to have its own farm. Liverpool have had one for some years and wonder, as we do, how they ever got on without it. It is interesting to see how the farm problem is being dealt with by the different schools. London has a farm, of sorts, at Streatly, near Reading — a beautiful little property near the Thames, but too small and involving a rather tedious journey from the College. They hope to obtain another and larger farm on the northern side of the city which can be reached more easily. The University of Edinburgh is acquiring a large estate, comprising some hundreds of acres of agricultural land with a large area of hill country for sheep adjacent to it, which will be used not only for veterinary science but for agriculture, dairy science, genetics, forestry and sundry other purposes. This is admirable but some difficulties are likely to arise because the veterinary people wish to keep diseased stock there, to give their students clinical experience, whereas the dairy husbandry folk and geneticists will, naturally, want all infectious diseases kept as far away as possible. Bristol seems to have a good answer to that problem. There the University already has a farm for supplying its hostels and canteens with milk, butter, eggs and meat. Practical aspects of animal husbandry can be taught there. The newly-established Veterinary Faculty is acquiring another farm for its own special purposes, which is well isolated, yet accessible, and where every animal can have a different disease, if desired, without harming anyone and to the great advantage of clinical teaching.

Both within schools and between schools the strength of the teaching staff varies considerably. Some departments are lavishly staffed by comparison with Sydney and others are meagre. For instance, one of the schools has a professor, a reader, two senior lecturers and four or five “demonstrators” (equivalent to our teaching fellows), dealing with physiology and biochemistry. At another school, one young lecturer, who had little or no teaching experience, had to cope with the teaching of pathology. Thus, teaching is rather patchy at present, but it will be much more uniform in a few years when staffs have been brought up to the strength recommended by the Loveday Committee. Then, as happens already in the well-staffed departments, the lecturers will not be overburdened with class work and can refresh themselves and their teaching by devoting a reasonable part of their time to research.

The curriculum, speaking generally, seems to aim far more definitely at turning out practitioners than is the case here. That emerges particularly in their attitude towards animal husbandry which, in some of the schools at any rate, is not considered so much from the positive viewpoint of improving production as from the negative one of preventing diseases. The course includes animal nutrition, genetics, and so on, just as ours does, but the approach and emphasis are different—they are concerned more with the adverse effects of bad feeding and how to correct them, whereas, although we are concerned with that, too, the theme of teaching in animal nutrition here is rather the benefit to be derived from optimum feeding. We think of animal husbandry in relation to production, they consider it in terms of veterinary hygiene.

There were, previously, four schools in Britain, now there will be six. This seems a
lot to us, who have been accustomed for many years to having, at most, two schools to serve not only the whole of Australia but New Zealand as well. However, the Loveday Committee, which made very exhaustive enquiries into the whole position, recommended that the additional schools be established and the annual output of graduates thus increased.

In practice, it seems unlikely that the output of graduates will increase to any great extent, because the schools have the power to limit the intake of students to that number which it is considered can be adequately instructed, and there is little doubt they will use it—as they should.

At this stage the multiplicity of schools has the disadvantage that there are not enough competent teachers to cover all subjects adequately at all schools, but this difficulty will right itself to a large extent in a few years. In time, schools will probably gain a reputation in certain fields and some selection by students may result—for example, students wishing to become research workers may find that the Cambridge School has special advantages to offer them, whereas, for the budding small-animal practitioner, London may be preferable.

The prognosis for the veterinary profession in Great Britain is excellent. It offers the prospect of a good life, of rendering good and useful service to the community and earning not too bad a living in the process, either in practice or as a salaried worker in various capacities. It is, therefore, attractive for its own sake, and there has not, as yet, been any suggestion that it be nationalised. Limitation of entry to the schools has placed admission on a highly competitive basis and provided the veterinary educationist with excellent raw material.

A FEW IMPRESSIONS OF SCOTLAND THROUGH THE MIST

By L. H. McKEAND, B.V.Sc.

Since my stay in the British Isles was restricted to six months, during which time I travelled considerably, my impressions should only be regarded as superficial.

My most enjoyable time was spent in Scotland and, since the Scots lacked the obvious superiority complex of the English, I shall restrict my article to Scotland. Of course, this does not necessarily detract from England. The country itself, from the scenic point of view, with its verdant green fields, golden corn fields in the summer, frosts and fogs in the winter, its magnificent old mansions, houses and traditions, is wonderful.

I spent the greater part of my visit to Scotland in Wigtownshire, Kirkcudbrightshire and Dumfriesshire—that is, in that part of Scotland which is known as “Bonnie Galloway”—and managed a flying visit of about three weeks up through Ayr, Dundee, Perth, Stirling, Glasgow, Edinburgh, and into the Grampian Mountains to just south of Aberdeen.

Without a car, travel in Scotland is facilitated by the network of well-surfaced, wandering, bitumen roads, which, for the most part, are comparatively narrow, and by the extensive, surprisingly cheap bus services which run to the remotest places. Although not over-comfortable on a long journey, they appeared to be very well patronised, perhaps partly due to petrol rationing and cheapness as compared to train travel.

I arrived in Port William, Wigtownshire, at about nine o’clock on an August summer evening. Twilight was fading fast. That day had been misty with drizzling rain.

As I approached a relative’s house I was greeted by a barking Border Collie, and shortly after that a rather well-dressed man dashed out and gave me a warm, hearty handshake. However, apparently I had been rather indefinite in stating my time and day of arrival, and he was more or less caught on the wrong leg. With his slippers off he had been enjoying a quiet smoke in his comfortable chair in front of his open peat fire. Consequently, in his haste to greet me,
he had dashed out on to the wet asphalt close in his socks. Of course, on being accused by his wife of being excited, he denied it in typical "dour" Scots fashion. After having been given a sumptuous meal, we talked until the early hours of the morning. I had reached my ancestral home—county and country—and was the first contact to return there in thirty-eight years. You may well imagine my reception.

The countryside at this particular time of the year was beautiful. The whole presented a patchwork of luscious green, succulent pasture, ripened golden oats or "corn" as it is called, fields of potatoes and turnips, hedges or "dry stane" dykes dividing the fields, small woods scattered here and there to break the pattern and, of course, stretches of moorland — rather swampy peat country, for variety. The rougher hill country was a mass of purple and white heather.

In Wigtownshire and Kirkcudbrightshire, I saw practice with Veterinary Surgeons, and thus combined business with pleasure as far as possible.

On my trip north, up through Ayr, I passed Loch Doon, immortalised by Robert Burns in "Ye Banks and Braes o' Bonnie Doon." The hills around Loch Doon were snow-capped, which added to its picturesque setting.

Edinburgh impressed me most of all as far as cities were concerned. It lives up to its name of City of Gardens. Maybe I saw a rather glamourised view of it, as during my stay there I struck beautiful sunny weather, although the air had a distinct nip in it. Edinburgh has much of interest with the Royal Dick Veterinary College, historical monument, places of traditional import, Holyrood, capped off by the fascinating castle and Arthur's Seat hovering above. Edinburgh Castle, I must confess, took up a whole day of my brief visit. Even when time was up I was very loth to leave. I came away with the impression that the old Scots must have been a pretty tough and formidable lot.

I travelled from Perth up into the Grampian Mountains, passing Culloden moors, Blair Atholl, the pass of Killiecrankie, Pitlochrie, Calvine and several other small highland villages, in the autumn. The Grampians were snow-capped, the hillsides presenting an amazing colour scheme, with the deep green of the fir trees and the autumn tints of the leaves of other trees, ranging from pale green to deep red.

The farm cottages are built of stone, the walls being easily a foot or more in thickness and almost every room has an open fire-place. Inside, they are exceptionally cozy. From the outside the weatherbeaten stone, lack of verandah and slate roof give the cottage a rather drab appearance. However, this is often compensated for by a climbing rose over the walls. Water for the house is not collected from the roof as in Australia, but is obtained from a spring or bore. Quite often one comes across thatched cottages with overhanging eaves — these look rather primitive but no doubt have served a useful purpose and are remarkably warm.

I should say that the average farmer is more skilful in feeding and handling his stock than the average Australian. He has sound principles of nutrition — feeding of concentrates and roughage, and takes more interest and pride in his animals. This is probably due to two factors —

1. The need for housing and stall feeding the animals in winter.
2. The comparatively high value of the animals.

I witnessed an attested Ayrshire cattle show and sale at Castle Douglas. The highest priced "quey" or springing heifer brought 530 guineas — she was placed seventh in the show. The average for the sale was about 130 guineas; the top-priced bull brought 5,000 guineas.

A very high percentage of the herds are T.B. tested. The comparative single intradermal test in the side of the neck is used. There is a premium of 4d. per gallon for milk from attested herds, which is quite considerable.

English buyers give quite high prices for some reactors which appear capable of producing a reasonable quantity of milk. I saw one reactor bring £80.

A conservative estimate would be that cattle are at least twice as expensive to buy as in our milk zone and near four times as much as in our butter areas.

The farms are highly mechanised, tractors taking the place of horses. Electricity in the home and steading is the rule rather than
the exception. Farms are all named and referred to as such. Amongst his colleagues the farmer is often named after his farm.

As regards Clydesdales I was deeply impressed. They were, on the whole, fine, large, upstanding animals, showing plenty of breeding, clean legs, square joints, flat bones and clearly defined characteristics. Our average Clydesdales compare most unfavourably.

The Scotsman has many interests. His knowledge and pride in his history and tradition are truly amazing. He is a keen church-goer and must be suitably attired for the kirk in his top hat and morning clothes. He is interested in, and if fortunately born in the suitable class, can indulge in a variety of sports—curling, bowls, badminton, tennis, golf, athletics and, of course, every Scot is "football (soccer) daft." His knowledge of cricket is negligible. Shooting is very popular, the double-barrelled 12-gauge shotgun being used. Pheasants, grouse, partridges, pigeons and hares in open season are popular game.

Dancing is indulged in with great gusto. No mooching around to a drooling Frankie Sinatra. They really go to town with their lancers, quadrilles, eightsome reels, etc., with much noise and effort.

The average Scot is a very interesting fellow—he is dour, relishes his soda, oven and tatee scones, porridge without sugar but with plenty of cream. He has an inbred distaste for his old-time southern enemy, the Englishman, and last, but not least, an inherent "weakness" for a "wee half and a pint."

THE War Memorial Fund is steadily growing and we hope to reach our goal of £100 by the end of the year. The Committee, consisting of Mr. Webb and Mr. Gordon from the Staff, and student members M. Davies, T. O'Byrne and R. Trounson, has raised the contribution from the student body to £50/9/- from collections, raffles and donations. The A.V.A. has contributed £34/2/6, which leaves us only a little over £15 to find.

It is proposed to use this fund to provide an annual prize, in a subject yet to be determined, as a permanent memorial.

The Memorial Plaque, which was prepared last year, is now erected outside the office and bears the following names of graduates and undergraduates who made the supreme sacrifice:

Cooper, R. J.  Donald, A.
Downing, J. N.  Gibson, P. L.
Prior, T. H.  Sawers, T. C.
Symonds, L. J.  Walker, B. M. J.
Gunson, A. W. N.  Terry, I.
Henderson, M. R.  Cox, V. G.
Dampier-Crossley, E.

THIS year the orientation week was held in March, one week prior to the commencement of Lent term, being attended by about 36 students. After an address of welcome in the Wallace theatre, there was an informal meeting at the Vet. School, followed by a conducted tour of the school and later the University, the guides being supplied by the Faculty.

Next day, Professor Carne addressed the freshers at the Vet. School, and on the following afternoon an informal tea was provided at the School with the aim of enabling the new members of the University to meet each other, as well as members of the Faculty.

With regard to next year's arrangements, it is felt that the matter should be taken in hand early in the third term to obviate the difficulties encountered this year by the extremely late arrival of the prospective itinerary from the central committee, thus handicapping arrangements within the Faculty.
S.R.C. REPORT

NEVER has so much been said by so few—this might well sum up one's views on the S.R.C. As a new chum to student politics, "well-oiled machines" and fanatics, I was amazed at the state of this important organisation of the University.

It is surprising to know that a number of those on Council have sought election for the express purpose of furthering their own, and that of their own particular political or sectarian group's benefit. For all the trouble caused by these pseudo-politicians, "big-time" debaters, etc., it is well to realise that an increasingly large number of the reps. have managed to cope with the more serious side of Council's activities.

A perennial thorn in the side of the organisation—Honi Soit—was running true to form in the early period of my office. On no fewer than five occasions were censure and dismissal motions levelled at Messrs. Kemp and Roden, the editors. Earlier they managed to easily "beat the rap," and although the students in a general meeting demanded their withdrawal, they managed to stay in office after Council had failed to ratify the general meeting's demands by 13 votes to 13.

These figures do, however, give an indication that sympathy on Council was rapidly diminishing. It is gratifying to note that since the inauguration of Messrs. Lazar and Banning, a state of quiescence has prevailed.

What happens to your money? This is a question you may well ask. Publication of Honi Soit accounts for £2,000, administration, postage, office requirements, etc., £750, and affiliation fees with N.U.A.U.S., £650, in this year's budget. To offset this we have revenue coming in from the students (12/- per head), Revue and Festival Week. Of this 12/- per head, 4/- per head is payable to Faculty Societies and 2/- per head to the Sports Union. The nett result is a deficit looming up for the S.R.C. The present suggestion is to raise the fees to 16/- or even £1 per head. However, I consider that if the 4/- per head to Societies was replaced with a Proportional Payment Scheme, whereby the first 3-400 in a Society received 4/- per head, the next 3-400 3/ per head and so on, the economic future of such small Faculties as our own would not suffer, the larger Faculties would not noticeably suffer and the S.R.C. would be financial without passing an extra economic burden on to the students.

Other major issues this year have been disaffiliation from the Communist(?)-dominated I.U.S., the setting up of a free x-ray scheme, which is only waiting on lifting of coal restrictions for a start, and active work by the Housing Sub-Committee, which has now commissioned an architect to provide plans for a Student Hostel on Bridge Road, Camperdown.

In conclusion, my thanks to those who elected me to this position, it has been an extra curricular training which has helped me, and to my successor—Mr. Neil Mortimer—success, with I trust, not too much ear damage.

BRUCE C. EASTICK.

Editors' Note: This year's elections (1949) were more lively than usual, there being some very active campaigning within the Faculty. The final result was N. I. Mortimer (111 votes) defeating P. T. Gilchrist (56 votes).

NEW ADDITIONS TO BUILDINGS, 1949

By means of a short-term grant made conjointly by the Commonwealth Interdepartmental Committee on Wool, the Australian Meat Board and the Australian Dairy Produce Board, it has been possible to erect three temporary buildings to provide additional accommodation. These are:

(1) Temporary additional surgery;
(2) Additional hospital accommodation for dogs; and
(3) New feed shed.

PRIZES FOR 1948.

J. D. Stewart Prize: Mr. J. G. Robertson.
William Cooper and Nephews Prize: Mr. C. F. P. Irwin.
Baker and Ridley Memorial Prize: Mr. W. E. Walmsley.
Gurner and Ebsworth Prize: Mr. B. P. Setchell.
S. T. D. Symons Prize in Clinical Subjects: Mr. A. G. Green.
36th Secretary’s Report S.U.V.S., 1948

MR. PRESIDENT, Ladies and Gentlemen.

I shall now read the Secretary’s Annual Report on the activities of our Society for the last two terms.

It gives me much pleasure to inform you that the year has been a very successful one financially, and I am sure that you will agree with me that it has been a very successful one from the social aspect, and if the evacuation of the Dissecting Room is any criterion, from the sporting aspect also.

This year has seen the growth of the Society to its greatest complement, which has in some measure contributed to the relative prosperity of the Society, the details of which will be enumerated by the Treasurer in his report.

The three important social functions, viz., Freshers’ Welcome, Ball and Dinner, were, as usual, socially successful and, owing to excellent organisation by the Dance and Dinner Committee, a profit, which has been made only on one other occasion in the history of the Society, of 40 odd pounds was returned to the Society’s funds.

In sport we won the Basketball and Soccer Competition, the latter for the third year in succession. We were fourth in the Rugby Union and second in the Rifle Shooting.

In conclusion, I should like to express thanks on behalf of the Society to the Dean and all members of the teaching and office staff for the help and guidance that they have so willingly given us.

MICHAEL ROBINSON.

Recipe for marriage:
20-30 tri-weekly.
30-40 try weekly.
40-50 try weakly.
50-60 try anything.
60-70 try stout and oysters,
70-80 try to forget.
LADIES and Gentlemen,

This is but a short note to bring to date the events which have ensued up till the end of June this year in our Society life.

The Society has had a successful year, not perhaps as much financially as psychologically and academically. There have been approximately a dozen speakers at our lunch hour meetings and these have included the Dean, Messrs. Larkin, Hungerford, Gill, Dr. Emmens. Also there have been three other general meetings, which have dealt with more mundane matters.

We have endeavoured to foster the sporting life of the Faculty, our encouragement having been shown in a very practical manner by giving some financial assistance to our Sports Club. As usual the Veterinary Faculty has lived up to its usual reputation of being a reckoning factor in any field of sport to which it turns its hand, and it is in this connection that we take pride and pleasure in congratulating members of our teams (and also those many others who cheer them on) for the manner in which they have played the game.

In the world of finance the S.U.V.S. at present stands in a healthy position, due, in part at least, to the large number of members, namely 350, now on its books. With regard to this, I would urge members of the Society to give some thought to the disposal of part of these funds, and by this I mean, to spend some portion of the money on such items as can be appreciated by the present members whilst still at the University. Suggestions have been put forward with a view to spending some part of it, but none of these have been really workable. Therefore, I repeat that careful consideration should be given to this matter in the near future.

Other events of note were the Annual Ball held under rather worrying circumstances for the members of the Dance Committee. Its success (although not financial) was due largely to the work of the Dance Committee and notably Mr. A. Pratt, who, together with myself, became perceptibly greyer and perhaps some years older in the matter of hours.

The other outstanding event (which wrongly has probably been the least noticed) was the erection of the War Memorial Plaque on the wall of the vestibule. I think it fitting that some short ceremony should be conducted in the near future, which would bring to the mind of students that the Plaque means something more than just an ornament, and that its erection was made necessary only by the members mentioned paying the supreme sacrifice. To perpetuate their memory and to bring into the foreground the price paid by those former undergraduates, a fund has been established which, when it reaches £100 (and that will be very soon), will enable a prize to be given each year of some few pounds to the outstanding student in a subject yet to be chosen.

In conclusion, I wish to thank all of those with whom I have been associated during my term of office, and this applies equally to the Staff for their guidance and tolerance and to the students and representatives of various Committees for their comradeship and understanding. I urge, however, a greater share of enthusiasm for executive positions on behalf of student members, as the success of the Society depends entirely on its smooth functioning and its usefulness as an essential factor in the life of the student.

With all the best of luck to our successors in office.

A. E. COLE,
Secretary, 1948/1949.
DANCE COMMITTEE

IN spite of the many difficulties occasioned by the present industrial crisis, the Committee is proud to report two first-class functions.

It appeared on the eve of the Ball that it would have to be cancelled, and indeed actually was, due to the electricity restrictions. However, through the ingenuity of one of our committee members, an auxiliary power plant was hired. The caterers by some means prepared a fine supper and the show was on again. The effect produced by candles and lanterns in the foyer and the subdued lighting in the hall, was quite novel.

Paddington Town Hall proved an excellent choice, contrary to the earlier beliefs of many people. One and all agreed that the floor was excellent, the seating arrangements good, and the orchestra first-class.

Financially, the ball was a success, the 420 odd people present just balancing the ledger. The only debt, an unforeseen one, was the $16 incurred by the hire of the lighting plant.

This year, in May, the Freshers’ Ball was held in the Union Hall. It was a very bright and successful evening, about 220 people being present.

Dr. and Mrs. Carne and several members of the staff were present at the official table.

FILM SOCIETY

THIS year the Society has been unable to provide as many films during lunch hour as in the past. Power cuts automatically curtail the use of the projector. Lunch hour lectures limited the times when screenings would otherwise have been possible.

The members at commencement of office were W. Zimmermann, D. Sefton and H. Dewes. The new academic year found Mr. Zimmermann and Mr. Sefton unavailable, and new members, J. T. Kelly and R. E. Tidswell, in office.

We are grateful to the Dean for making available the theatre.

To the members of N.S.W. Documentary Films, I.C.I.A.N.Z. Commonwealth National Library and C.S.I.R.O. who made the films available, our thanks.

"Any vomiting or diarrhoea?"
AN OPEN LETTER TO SOCIETY MEMBERS

This year has seen the beginning of a gradual reduction of the post-war influx of students, which has prevailed noticeably since 1946, so that it is quite within the bounds of possibility that the next few years will see this Society reduced in number to something akin to normality. With this in mind I would address my following remarks principally to the more junior members of this Faculty, for to them falls the task of reviving the “esprit-de-corps” which has been let slide during recent years.

To them I would point out that in the past this Society has ranked high in esteem within the walls of the University, and this was due to the enthusiasm and keenness displayed by all members, not only on the field of sport but in all affairs of the Society itself. Therefore, I would regard it poor return to those previous efforts if we were to let this spirit be lost. It has been said that the future of the profession lies in the hands of the Undergraduates, and if this is so, then it is even more important that we should at all times, whilst within these walls, create an atmosphere of good fellowship and conviviality, for this is not just a temporary association. We will all be working as a unit of our profession when we graduate, and no good will come if we are in discord.

It is to be hoped that the financial difficulties at present being encountered will shortly be solved, and that in this way the vexed question of a common room will be cleared. I feel sure that more opportunities would then be available to ensure the establishment of a happy atmosphere. Furthermore, speakers could be more at ease and discussions could follow their addresses. As it is, business has to be conducted along with addresses, although this has been largely due to the apathy on the part of all members towards the business affairs of the Society.

To pass now on to the activities to date, the Dance Committee is to be congratulated on the success of the Freshers’ Welcome and the Faculty Ball, particularly in view of the difficulties they had to surmount. The same difficulties have forced the Dinner Committee to postpone the Annual Dinner until early in the third term, but it is hoped that it will have the success that such an important function deserves.

It had been hoped, with the numbers available, that we would excel ourselves on the field of sport. However, it was very much again the case of the willing horse. Nevertheless, the Sports Committee, due to a substantial grant, has been and is active in procuring more facilities, and so hope, thereby, to bring forth the talent that they feel sure is there.

Early in the year, due to the efforts of the committee concerned, a fitting plaque was erected above the President’s board in memory of those members who had paid the supreme sacrifice in the recent war. The committee have almost reached their goal with regard to the War Memorial Fund.

Also established this year was the Faculty Bureau Service. Its aims are to bring closer integration between the Universities and the early part of the course, and to expand to the fullest the staff-student relationship. It is designed in all ways to assist the student and is worthy of everybody’s support.

It has been most unfortunate that industrial conditions have been so chaotic that the Film Committee have been prevented from showing the excellent programme planned. Nevertheless, they hope to be functioning again before long, as the films now being made available are of a high standard and most informative.

For the future… As the course widens in its scope, whilst at the same time becoming more integrated, due to recent additions to the buildings and to the staff, it is hoped that more time for gatherings of the student members will become available, whilst the re-institution of Wednesday afternoon free for sport would be most commendable. This in itself is not adequate without the enthusiasm and wholehearted support of every member in the promotion and the execution of the activities of this Society.

In closing, therefore, I would bid you pause awhile over a Latin motto—“Pristinae virtutis memores.”

On behalf of myself and the executive committee I wish you all every success in the coming years.

Yours sincerely,

H. A. RHODES,

THE Debating activities within the Faculty were once again of very limited scope. The blame for this must lie only on Society members and definitely not on the Debates Committee, who tried to run several debates, of which only two came into being. These were, unfortunately, limited, as they had to take place in between 1.10 and 1.55 p.m.

The Committee must, however, be complimented on getting together and entering two teams to represent Vet. Science in the inter-Faculty Debates series.

Team I in their debate met Economics I team. Our team consisted of Hugh Deakin (leader), Nev. Walden (2nd speaker) and Alan Chittick (whip), and formed the Opposition to the motion “That six o’clock is not late enough.” As there is not much in favour of six o’clock closing anyway, they attempted to draw the red herring across the field of debate. This method of treatment favoured allowing the “pubs” to open between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. and 7 p.m. and 6 a.m., maintaining that 6 p.m. is late enough to cease the day’s drinking and 7 p.m. is quite early enough to start the evening’s drinking.

Unfortunately for Vet., Mr. Cline gave his adjudication in favour of Economics, and so Vet. takes pleasure in congratulating Economics I on their meritorious win.

Team II for Vet. did grace to their Faculty and Society as they were victorious in Round I. Laurie Symons (leader), Phil Lewis (2nd speaker) and Margaret Ainsley (whip) put forward the motion “That the modern girl is too old,” and were opposed by Economics II. This debate was won in the eyes of Mr. Simon Isaacs by the very tightly-knit case presented by Vet. and its very able support, especially from Miss Ainsley, who absolutely flayed all arguments put forward by the opposition.

Round II of the inter-Faculty Debates saw Vet. II as the Government proposing “That this is America’s Century,” and meeting as opposition Law II team. It was in this debate that Vet. came up against a tough opposition, as it was evident that Law team were all practised debaters and very clear thinkers. As a matter of fact one got the impression that this debate was actually taking place in Union Hall under the name of Union Night, which feature of University life is always pleasant and very instructive. Even Vet.’s teamwork and their strong case could not fend off defeat by this excellent Law team. It would, in all fairness, be good to quote a remark of the Adjudicator, who said: “Laurie Symons (leader of the Government) was supreme in his reply.” Our congratulations go to the Law team on their meritorious win and we wish them luck in their coming debates.

This year two lads will, we anticipate, be leaving us—John Springhall and Alan Chittick—who will be missed in inter-Faculty debates. John led Vet. teams during the last three years and was unfortunately not available this year, due to his studies taking him far afield from the Vet. school. To John we would like to say “Thank you for all you have done for the Society generally and your Faculty each year in the inter-Faculty Debates, and may the future augur well for you.”

Alan Chittick has whipped for Vet. each year during his stay here with us. He has always done a good job, but he tells me “I’ve whipped for five years and get worse each year.” This is, however, only his opinion. “Thanks a lot, Alan, and may the future bring you success in ‘Trotting Gigs’ full.”

The Debates Committee would like to thank all those who participated in these debates, together with those members of the Society who helped and cheered their teams by their presence at the debates. These last-mentioned were, alas, few in number.

FLOAT COMMITTEE, 1949.

Our aim this year was to produce a float closely approximating the motto “Altiora Petimus” as possible, but quite accidentally the committee took the wrong meaning, so those who saw our effort will now understand. We had several good suggestions and it was hard to decide upon the final subject. However, with the usual Vet. enthusiasm, the job was completed satisfactorily, and we passed the police censorship with only one mishap, despite some scepticism from members of the Faculty.

We all feel that a good deal of the credit goes to Val Archer for her enthusiasm and
ability to keep the boys together and on the job. Dystokia surprised us all with his easy delivery, and, as far as is known, Don Kontze has successfully removed his tomato juice stains received during the course of the bandy with the Science III float; further, Hilary Goonewardene has managed to get the circulation into his knees again. Mick Wilson, as the Admiral, with some difficulty due to lazy seamen, did a good job in keeping the "red hot momma" alive. Thanks also to Miss Isobel Gant, who came to light at the last minute and did a very creditable job with the posters, also Peter Wise, Jack Francis, Buddy Carter and A. Bruere, whose assistance with the assembly of the float was greatly appreciated.

Arthur Eedy was very helpful in arranging the truck, generously loaned by Sugar Cartage. Finally, thanks to the Dean for his co-operation and to the Society for the monetary donation to cover costs.

NATIONAL UNION CONGRESS, 1948

In November, 1948, Mr. H. Goonewardene was appointed by the Executive of the Veterinary Society to represent the Faculty at the National Congress. In April, 1949, he was elected Director of the Veterinary Bureau; Mr. J. A. Collard was appointed Secretary. The following is Mr. Goonewardene's report on the Congress:

"The 3rd Annual Congress, sponsored by the National Union of Australian University Students, was held under the spell of a tropical summer at Tallebudgera (Q'land) from Jan. 15th to 25th this year.

"The daily timetable permitted three sessions—morning, noon and evening. Guest speakers were prominent figures in Brisbane's public affairs. When possible, excursions were arranged on free afternoons. Films and recordings were the features of the evening sessions. A couple of dances, barbecues and beach picnics did not permit the students to bed down before 2 a.m.

Faculty Bureaux:

"This N.U.A.U.S. activity was inspired by the success of similar schemes at Continental Universities, and commenced in April '48, under the directorship of the President of the Union. Briefly, Faculty Bureaux endeavour by Faculty surveys to provide the N.U. and S.R.C.'s with factual data of student opinion. Since many student problems concern the staff also, staff co-operation in Faculty Bureau matters is necessary.

"The Faculty Bureaux also hope to survey casual employment to make possible Interstate vocational student exchanges.

"The Science Bureau, whose plenary sessions I attended, adopted the following terms of reference:

"Survey of — General Accommodation, Labs., Lecture Rooms, Lecture Systems, Staff Student relations, student budgets.

"Investigation of — Library facilities, schools, prizes, endowments, etc., Graduate organisations, Graduate employment, organisation of Faculty Societies.

"I must add that the Bureaux must have the full support of the students and the maximum co-operation from the members of the staff. Student support and co-operation needs to manifest itself, theoretically, practically and materially."
Lectures:

1. Dr. E. Wyeth on Fact and Fancy in Australian Education—

"Dr. Wyeth considered the studying of classics as plain fancy. This he condemned in no uncertain terms. He said that there was no such thing as mental transfer of training. Democracy was instilled into students by totalitarian methods—students are dressed in uniforms and made to behave like soldier crabs. Very little, if any, departure is permitted from orthodoxy. All education is subordinated to the needs of 4 per cent. who reach University level. He condemns the passive respect of authority and old age. Initiative is crushed. Only £2 per head is spent on education. He said that those who pay the highest tax prefer to keep the population ignorant for personal profits.

"Youth has twice, in this century, been called up to clean up a mess even worse than usual; students are too young to hate or be stupidly nationalistic. Youth ought to meet in playing fields, debating rooms, etc., and not across the sights of the rifle. This is a Youth's World.

"Democracy in education cannot be easily achieved. He urged us to organise, to campaign through our Student Unions, to make full use of propaganda, and, as an initial step, to insist on a voice in the mighty University Councils. 'Truly a dynamic address.'"

2. Our Australian Way of Life, by Dr. F. Whitehouse—

"Evolution is continuous, and in different directions in each country, said Dr. Whitehouse. We should evolve in our own way, retaining individual characteristics and resisting coercion from other countries. Australians are developing distinctive qualities of physiognomy and speech. Australians are individualists, lax in discipline, more passive than active, and quick to improvise. The latent culture of Australians can be developed only by education and leisure. True culture is the study of perfection and it is the country, not the city, that contributes to national characteristics of the land.

"Dr. Whitehouse contends that Art to-day is giving way to Science. He pointed out also that:

(a) To get work from the country Aust. needs a bread-line class.

(b) With regard to evolution we must be bold in our actions.

"He warned to be aware of Capitalism, Bureaucrats, Trade Unions, etc. These, he said, were growing pains from which escape is possible only if experience is used wisely. Beware of your seniors who use experience to light the past and not the future. Beware of the effrontery of the press in distorting facts which choked our culture, the prerogative to unity.

3. After the Atom Bomb, by Colin Clarke—

"He commenced by saying that the world must face the fact that the uses of atomic energy were going to be entirely bad. He was of the opinion that there must be some kind of political dominance by one power. He condemned nationalism and conservatism. He contends that the most conservative are the political Left. Nationalism, he says, starts at Universities and when it is allied with Socialism is detrimental.

"Mr. Clarke said that Nationalists struggle against a world political hegemony where cartels control heavy industries and all else is subordinate to the State. This is dangerous in an atomic world with its vested interests of economists and bureaucrats. Racialism results. Urbanism develops. Mr. Clarke's panacea to all this is Rightist internationalism and decentralisation.

"After all this, discussion time was hectic, interjections were extremely frequent during the proceedings. The President spent a few anxious moments trying to call the house to order.

4. The A.B.C. as a Unifying Influence, by Mr. E. Scholl—

"Radio has a world unifying influence as there are no barriers for radio signals and no censors. The A.B.C. endeavours to spread facts on controversial topics, producing a well-informed audience. Therefore, it caters for broadcasting symphony concerts, an independent news service, etc. Talks from the A.B.C. present all facets of an argument. A.B.C. is encountering difficulties with finance, staff and arrangement of programmes with minimal commercial competition. Its greatest need is for new material and writers.
"Surveys of listeners' reactions are available to the public at a reasonable cost. Programmes are broadcast on their own merit and not necessarily on popular respond.

"5. Development of the Orchestra, by J. Farnsworth Hall—

"The Orchestra, expensive to maintain though it be, is the key to all types of music. He then gave figures for maintaining certain orchestras, e.g., the Sydney Symphony Orchestra of 75 players cost £60,000 per annum. He contends that foreign musicians do raise the standard of music in Australia. He also emphasised the dearth of rare instrument players.

I.U.S.:—

"Before I conclude, I must mention the happenings on International Day (21st Jan.). Congress decided to re-affiliate with the International Union of Students, the voting being 150 for and 30 against. Prague was considered the most suitable place for the Headquarters of the I.U.S. at the moment (voting 80 for, 72 against). Congress decided to draw up a constructive programme of I.U.S. activity and for co-operation with neighbouring countries with respect to student exchange, intellectual co-operation and relief construction.

"Thus the 3rd Annual Congress drew to a close. Everyone seemed satisfied and I vote it a great success. Congrats to Pat O'Hara and her satellites for a truly great piece of organisation."

"Of course, it's not the heat—it's the humidity."
FIRST YEAR

THE 1949 Stakes are on: The barriers are up and we're off!

Orientation Week was our introduction to each other and to the Vet. School, the scene of our future labours. Many thanks, Seniors, for those tours of inspections and for the afternoon tea. Your welcome certainly gave our race a cheery start.

The field has 43 starters, including 11 of the fair sex. Soon, however, Grant Thomson dropped out, due to a bout of sea fever; and so he left us to go down to the sea in ships. We hope you're not all at sea, Grant, but finding everything smooth sailing. Now once more we have a full field since Tony Rose joined in at the second lap of Trinity term, determined to catch up, although carrying a handicap of 13 weeks. Here's hoping you go ahead to lead the field, Tony. And we have sisters working in pair harness. Don't worry: we feel that D.E. and E.E. should pass with E's.

Our first hurdle was The Show, where half of us worked our way amongst the cows and horses and did indeed learn much. Nor did we idle down the course. We have been represented in clubs, teams and societies. We have hiked, danced and debated, and we have been guided over the precincts of Hawkesbury Agricultural College. Any spare time we spend at lectures and prac. classes.

We are Holting our own in the field of sport—good shooting, John. Five of the Women's Hockey Team are first year's and that's a fair proportion! We were there in the rowing and in the tennis, while Philip filled in for the Inter-Faculty Football Team.

Pride filled our hearts as Margaret Ainslie twice topped the marks for the best debating. Good for your, Marg; thus is the tongue as mighty as the scalpel.

Memorable was our tour to Era down the South Coast. We walked (and Stan took photos), we ate (S. took photos), we swam, we played cricket (?), and we climbed THAT hill (S.T.P.). We really are grateful for those photos, Stan and Jill. Here Elaine was taken for a ride—but not bumped off; it was later that she had the fall from her horse and our sympathy goes to her for those weeks in hospital.

May we congratulate our representatives—Isobel Gant doing a full-time job as 1st Year Women's Sport Rep., Float and Dance Committee Rep., Kevin Gardiner on Film Committee (when Bunnerong and miners permit) and Philip Knight, who has been the right-hand man of the year Rep.

Now as we approach the home turn let us hope that our staying powers will carry us on to the end, and may the judges need a photo-finish for the 43 winners.

SECOND YEAR

WORK for 1949 started off with a bang for our 72 students after a very pleasant few days for some of us, who are newcomers to this University, during Orientation Week. Unfortunately, the effect of this first explosion did not carry us very far, for we were soon to be shocked and dismayed by a common disaster—the indisposition of two important members of the staff for an unknown period. However, it was with much pleasure that we found Miss Osborne once more with us, restored to health even though some loss of condition was noticeable. We hope that Mr. Whitehouse, too, will soon be fit and able to carry out his duties, as he has done, so well, in the past.

Our thanks are due to those who have so ably stepped into the breach formed in the staff ranks, and carried us on in our studies at some great inconvenience to themselves.

We number many prominent Faculty members in our midst, the Director of the Faculty Bureau, Hilary Goonewardene, and the S.R.C. representative, Neil Mortimer, to mention only a couple.

There is scarcely a field of sport in which we are not represented, and this, too, with no little success. The life-blood of the Aerial Ping-Pong game, so prevalent in the Sunny South, flows mainly from this part of the Faculty, and enables the University to field two first-rate teams. The stalwarts of this game are Jack Neasey, Lin Spiers, Keith Curtin, Jack Arundle, etc. . . .
For the Faculty, representatives in the athletic competition, such as Gee, Goonewardene and the only likely lass from our numbers, "Streamline" Wilkinson, brought further honours.

Rugby Union claims the most followers and players, and no Faculty team can be complete without several of our members. "Big Blondie" Cuming hands a few things out among the forwards, while that tireless, ever-fresh "On-the-ball" Jacob gives such service behind the scrum that the other backs cannot keep up with him. These are only two of the many. Roger Berry and John Wilson have played excellent games when in their correct positions, and next year should see some of the others coming into their own.

Shooting, Soccer and Rowing play their part in our sporting life, and though the numbers concerned are fewer, they have the right Faculty spirit, and have as their motto, "We'll do our best." Talking about Rowing, "£-Pint" Hurst is one of Dr. Cotton's latest Guinea Pigs—and what a G.... pig.

Never let it be said that we could not supply an excellent debating team either.

There are many things which crop up during the year, which are very puzzling and answers to which are still being sought: Who of our number went to the Vet. Ball with her favourite "Unc"?

Who has laid a firm foundation for a pass in Histology?

Who kept a little girl from her mother until the police were informed?

Who was incapable of taking his partner home from the Freshers' Dance?

These notes could not be complete without a mention of that "Fount of all Wisdom," that grand old man of second year, none other than our one and only George Dandy, the Champeen of Champeens.

To one and all we wish the best of luck in the coming exams, in spite of strikes, blackouts, and what-have-you's.

P.S. Second year sports, the long and short of things—Jack and Gabrielle.

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In Best and Taylor, we find a not widely known scientific fact—that the Respiratory Quotient of the hibernating marmot is between 0.6 and 0.7.

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THIRD YEAR

1949 started off and we finally settled down to 85 starters for this year, regretfully leaving a few behind, but picking up a few more. As the middle year at the Faculty, we have everything thrown at us and are finding the work interesting, even if a little overcrowded. We are the Guinea Pigs of Dr. Emmens and his merry crew in the new Physiology course, and, incidentally, Mr. Biggers has the answer to the Australian rabbit problem in the downstairs lab.

Somehow there is still time for the lads and lasses to enter in the various sporting events. Bob Lane started the year rolling by organising practically a third year team in the swimming. We had a good night even if we didn't win anything—and he was quickly followed by other members competing in the inter-Faculty events, from rowing to debating—Yes, Lane, we agree with you, the modern girl is not old enough. We have seen Heather with a hockey stick and mustn't forget our friends who fly in that aerial southern game for the Varsity itself.

And now a word from our female correspondent:—The Vet. informal and the Vet. Ball, in spite of restrictions, were voted good shows, as evidenced by the full attendance at lectures the following morning.

We are glad to see that after three years our women, although diminishing in numbers, still retain a little of their femininity, and noted with approval Val's gracing of the social page.

Bruce Eastick set an early example to the year by arriving back securely tied for the rest of time. He was recently followed by Harry Collett. Bruce Wilson and Dawn Miner finally stopped the rumours and did the trick, only to have the job done properly over them by Dave Walker and his fourth year fiancee. Our Congrats to you all and best wishes for the future.

And, finally, Rus Moore and Blue Morris earned the congrats of the mob by winning scholarships; nice work, fellahs, but slow up a bit this year and give someone else a chance.

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We believe it was Cleopatra who pouted to an over-eloquent Anthony, "Sire, I am not prone to argue."
FOURTH YEAR

LAST year fourth year boasted 63 members. This year the staff worked overtime to figure out how they would cope with an expected 80-90 students. On our first day back we learned that there were to be no fewer than 104 hopefuls to sink or swim in fourth year. These staggering figures necessitated a rapid reorganisation of the syllabus, and the fact that things have gone along comparatively smoothly for us speaks well for that organisation.

The large numbers have cramped our style somewhat in our practical work, of course. The Bacto. lab. was enlarged, but even so we were just too many for it, so that the class was split in two and we have only one Bacto. prac. a week. Mat. Med. has been similarly affected, and as Mr. Monk valiantly tries to teach the noble art of the Pharmacist to over 100 students at once, the place at times resembles a Cairo bargain sale. Medicine, Surgery and Clinical work have also suffered, our troubles in the Clinic being intensified by shortage and often complete lack of essential equipment.

However, the staff has been most helpful and co-operative in all matters, and if Mr. Bain can prevail on his typist to come across and deliver the goods soon, and if Mr. Gordon's departure can be delayed long enough for him to finish the course (how is the cirrhosis, Mr. Gordon?), and if Mr. Steele is as helpful and lucid as Mr. Blood has been, then I don't think we will suffer any ill-effects.

Of course there is always to be considered the advice of the eminent authority, who said, "You have in your own hands the solution to the problem—you can stay here next year if you like."

To turn to less sordid stuff, we extend a welcome to our dozen Queensland friends who arrived this year to join us—incidentally, we are quite a cosmopolitan year, my tally making 53 New South Welshmen, 29 other States and 22 Pig Islanders.

Several of our members have gone down to the dread disease of matrimony since last year, among those recently ploughed in being Dusty Rhodes, Alan Pratt, Jack Heagney, Harry Dewes, Alan Swan, John May and Priscilla Bennett (now Mrs. Dave Walker). Our congratulations and best wishes to these brave people.

Our S.U.V.S. President, Dusty Rhodes, is to be congratulated on his forceful and capable handling of the affairs of the Society (What ties that man wears!). He has been ably assisted by secretary Alan Cole, and executive members—Chas. Gates (Vice-President), Julie Miles (women's rep.), Geoff Bignell (Treasurer), and John May, Reg Trounson and Bill Gee.

Bill Gee, Goff. Letts and Bill Pryor also have the unenviable task of editing Centaur.

In sport we are well represented. The Faculty XV would not be the same without those toilers, Bob Gilchrist (Capt.), Nev Egan, Chook Roberts, Blue Staunton, Curly Beasley, Bernie Doyle and George Derricott.

In soccer Fred Widdows is our star performer, other lunch-time entertainers in this field being Ted Fisher, Doug Crawshaw, Fred Evans, Jim Walker and Don Brackenridge.

Rifle team members, Chas Gates and Goff. Letts, played a large part in winning the inter-Faculty shoot for Vet. and they are to be congratulated.

Dusty Rhodes and Geoff Bignell rowed in the Faculty Eights, while Fred Evans, Ted Fisher and Owen Johnston play hockey for the Faculty, and Bill Gee, Geoff Letts, Bill McCullough and Bill Spotswood were representatives in the inter-Faculty Athletic team.

We even contribute a few "Rules" enthusiasts in Bill Spotswood, Bruce Paine, Bill Pryor, Barry Hart.

Basketball fans are Chuck Cho, Lloyd Brown, Kev Tuckey, Bill McCullough and Pete Stellingwerff, and on the tennis courts we find Doug Cumming, Chook Roberts and Fred Evans upholding the honour of the Faculty.

Incidentally, anyone want a haircut? I know a bloke who can oblige and the cuts are improving with each sufferer.

"And how is my milk-maid?" he said with a bow.
"Oh, milk is not made, sir, it comes from a cow."
IDENTICAL TWINS

We all know, of course, what they are, how they come to be, why they are identical in their early youth, and that their coefficient of relationship is 100 per cent. Even in those to whom this is clear, the question arises: "So what? What do you use them for? What do you expect to get from them, and, anyway, how do you know that a pair of twin calves has come from one fertilised ovum which has split into two halves?"

To answer the last question first. As you know, there are some characters in all living things which are strongly inherited, i.e., much of the variation of these characteristics is due to heritable factors. Indeed, sex is, under normal circumstances, influenced only by the genes; such characters, which can be recognised in young calves, are hair colour, head shape, skin pigmentation, nose print pattern and position of hair whorls, most of which are not very much changed during the course of the animal's life and provide a basis for determining relationship.

Characters which are weakly inherited, i.e., having a larger proportion of their variance due to chance and environmental factors, e.g., size at birth, teat number, shape of white patches, are naturally of less value in this respect. It must be recognised that a pair of twin calves, whether mono- or dizygotic, will be fairly similar in many characters, due to the very uniform environment in which they have developed up to the stage of birth.

After much careful analysis of the frequency of occurrence of the different variations of many characters, J. J. Hancock, of the Ruakura (N.Z.) Animal Research Station, has developed a method of spotting monozygotic twins.

If, upon very close and careful inspection of a pair of twin calves, he finds that the sex, hair colour, proportion of pigmented skin (in the ears, mouth and on the tongue and perineum and the scrotum of males), head shape, nose shape and colour, length and colour of the eyelashes, degree of eruption of the teeth and colour of the hooves is the same, and further, if the shape, size and position of the hair whorls, the nose print, colour and position of the teats is similar, he is pretty well satisfied that the calves are monozygotic in origin. There is at present no certain objective test for monozygosity, although the cross-grafting of skin offers possibilities. It appears that fraternal twins may possess similar "blood groups," so that diagnosis from a normal agglutination test is liable to error.

It has been calculated that in Jerseys (there is variation between breeds and between different countries) one pair of identical twins is born in about 2,000 calvings. This figure is arrived at by comparing the number of same sex to the number of different twins born, and also considering the normal "twinning rate." Taking the first ratio as 110/100 and the "rate" about 1 per cent., then 10 in 210 twin births, or 10 in 210 x 100 all births or 1 in 2,100 births are identical twins.

Bounier of Wiad estimates that 8.5 per cent. of twins are identical, while Johansson gives 6.0 (plus or minus 1.2 per cent) and a twinning rate of 1.88 per cent. (from nearly a million births in "dairy breeds"). Thus, using Johansson's figures, we arrive at 6.0 in 100 x 100/1.88, or about 1 pair in 890 calvings. In New Zealand, Ward has estimated the twinning rate as nearer 1 per cent.—one pair of twins in 53.2 (Johansson) seems too high for Jerseys. Hancock has pointed out, however, that the above method for calculating the frequency of birth of monozygotic twins is not reliable, since the "twinning rate" can be shown to vary with nutrition, whereas the identical twin "rate" is not apparently influenced by this factor. He supports the figure of about 1 in 2,000 given above as that which holds, in New Zealand.

It will be obvious that these monozygotic twins are 100 per cent. related (i.e., every gene is duplicated), and that any variance within a pair of twins in rate of growth, milk production, butterfat production, feed consumption, longevity and even pulse rate, temperature, basal metabolic rate, indeed, any characteristic, measurable or not, is due, wholly and solely to variation, whether:
imposed deliberately or by chance in their environment.

Here is the juice of the coconut. By altering the environment and measuring as many factors in it as possible (temperature, feed, available hours of sunlight, or inches of precipitation or what you will), it is possible to alter many of the characteristics. Quite a simple experiment to think about is to put a group of ten twins on to a high plane of nutrition and their mates on a lower level and compare the levels of, say, milk production. It may be remarked that this very simple sort of experiment (try it some time) can be done with any twenty cows. It can be and up until recently many experiments were done in this way. The obstacle was the fact that there was too much “non-experimental” variation between the groups.

When comparing two groups of animals, one is concerned not only with the average milk production (say) of each group, but also with the variance about these averages, i.e., how much overlap is there? Part of this variance is “genetic” and part “experimental,” and usually the “genetic” variance is the greater—thus weakening any experimental differences, tending to bring both groups nearer to a common mean.

To avoid this, reversal experiments have been set up using different treatments on the same animal at different times, and many beautiful and ingenious experiments have been designed. How much simpler to use different treatments on the “same” animal at the same time as you do with monozygotic twins. It has been calculated that the use of ten pairs of twins in an experiment of this kind will give results equal in accuracy and efficiency to those from a group of (conservatively) 200 cattle, simply because this non-experimental genetic variance is eliminated.

In other species of animals the ratio of like-sexed to unlike-sexed twins does not suggest any large number of monozygotic twins, (e.g., Johansson on Swedish breeds of sheep gives 0.895 : 1, suggesting fewer than none). As pointed out by W. K. Whitten and K. A. Fergussen, in the A.V.J. of June, 1948, differential conception and differential mortality may occur. In the light of the figures for cattle, however, it is safe to say that in other species, except the armadillo, which normally produces monozygotic quadruplets, this phenomenon is rare. (In man it is estimated that 50 per cent. of all twins are identical.)

This rarity is not such a sad lack in rats, mice, guinea pigs and pigs as it is in sheep since littermates with a coefficient of relationship of only 50 per cent. are available in large numbers. If inbred lines are used, this is much higher, approaching 98 per cent. after sixteen generations of brother-sister matings.

Horses, in which the twinning rate is about 1.5 per cent., would only create another problem for the already overworked punter if an occasional pair of identical twins were dropped and successfully reared, so, perhaps, in this case it is not to be regretted.

The question “Why do they occur?” can not be brushed off with the answer “God’s gift to research.” This awaits an explanation which may be forthcoming from a study of the identical quadruplets of the nine-banded armadillo, or perhaps from the experiments along the lines of Pincus, who water-cooled unfertilised ova in the uterine tube of doe rabbits, which later gave birth to, he claims, parthenogenetically developed young. It has been observed that an occasional egg from hens, which were cooled to a low body temperature (after mating) carries a “double” or partly double embryo—resembling “Siamese twins.”

N.M.W., III.

We had intended to include an adventure story on this page; the story relates to the now infamous expedition, led by those intrepid explorers, Sir Basil Metabolism, Major O’Mentum and Monsieur Popart, and that extremely curvacious young lady — Margo Plicatus, and their search for the lost Foramen of Winslow. But, in the light of the recent moral clean-ups in this city, our long submerged consciences prevailed and we desisted.

—The Editors.
THE ERYTHROTYPE

THE erythrottype or "erythrocyte," as it is sometimes correctly spelled, was recently shown by Professor U. Jenics to possess the property of binary fishing or breeding. This, he argued, was the first retrograde step by a member of our community which had, since time immemorial, been regarded as almost a symbol of virginity.

Young maiden school-mistresses have always been able to talk of erythrotypes to the purest of children without a delicate colour rising to their cheeks. (The question of a delicate colour rising to the cheeks of pure children—what hollow mockery—has never arisen: young maiden school-mistresses being in a constant state of repression occasioned by the continual presence of children associated with the continual state of childlessness, suffusion of a delicate colour becomes a most common occurrence and almost a physiological necessity.)

But we veer.

Suffice it to say that at last the revelation of the lustful nature of this hitherto unsuspected Don Juan will forever bar him from school-room talks and discussions. No more will the term "red blood cell" spring from innocent lips.

We shall remember and silently marvel at its trickery and deception.

This overnight transformation of a seemingly innocuous member of the internal environment would have perhaps never eventuated but for the patient reconstruction by the Professor.

For a long time the more progressive scientists had suspected such an unmasking. What else could explain the enormous increase in erythrotypes at the least suggestive stimulus? Nothing but the existence of a breeding rate of magnitude unequalled in a community where birth control is unhonoured and unknown.

The great Professor was examining the so-called haemopoietic tissue, which term he has abandoned in favour of the more colourful if less scientific "playground of illicit passions." Purely by chance he used a certain clearing agent (whose nature I am not at liberty to disclose) and the awful cycle of degradation was exposed.

A fundamental conception of the processes is required—these are meiosis, symbiosis and enarthrosis, combined with the usual Mundavian Genetic concepts of selection, rejection and dejection.

The exact method of observation of the processes should not interest the peruser of these exposures, but, briefly, a system of quart lenses and dark brown illumination is the basis.

The most obvious inhabitants of the playgrounds are the omegakaryotype—it has been suggested that these are no less than gigantic socialised breeding hostels. It perhaps seems strange that such an enlightened system as socialism could penetrate to these regions, but we must remember that we are dealing with a realm where the unusual is the accepted.

After a series of political metamorphoses, the mature erythrotypes appear. These can readily be differentiated into various types and, as is to be expected, two sexes.

The females are easily identified—these are what have been to date called "erythrotypes in profile." Surely a superficial examination should have convinced an observer that here were the sylph-like curves of femininity which have for countless aeons bewitched the male erythrotypes, and have made them so oblivious of their correct role that they have been known to participate in diapedesis, and even to inhabit aneurysmal varices.

The said males are the disc-shaped creatures. For decades variations in their colouration and size have been remarked upon, but the obvious explanation has been overlooked, or, if suspected, discarded as fantastic.

Hypochronic erythrotypes assume their typical appearance after a night of debauchery. The "ghosts" are completely washed out. Excluded nuclei are sometimes the only evidence of the licentiousness, which is almost a continuous feature of life in the long bones.

The process and significance of rouleaux-formation need no explanation—the very word reeks with double meaning. There are facts which cannot be mentioned, even in a scientific journal.

A number of concealing phrases have been devised to hide the nature of some cell types.
For example, the erythrotype showing punctuate basophobia is merely a polite method of describing that very old and very certain condition. The normalblast with a pink-knotted nucleus is the disguise of an expectant father.

Microtypes are small erythrotypes suffering from omegatocopherol and aspaxadrine deficiencies.

The diarthrosis of the mature erythrotypes results in the formation of retickleuotypes—rather insipid characters in the lurid underworld of these Bohemians.

POACHING

POACHING is illegal. Yet one wonders why it has succeeded for centuries against the odds of the Bench. The answer's easy. If you've poached fish you'll remember with clarity the event, the circumstances, the mildly suppressed anxiety and the taste of the fish.

For me, what should have been a whole-hearted honeymoon became a half-hearted one and a whole-hearted strife against the brownies and rainbows, with no limit on size, and kitchen utensils welded to the chase. To the dry-fly fisherman this all probably sounds sacrilegious, but having experienced sensations aroused from the strike on a fly while legally fishing and the tread of the ranger's boot whilst not, I consider the latter sensation more harrowing.

Earliest recollections date back to childhood when small, spotted mountain trout were scooped from their papa ledges in small busy snow-fed streams, just in the normal childhood exploration of such streams. Since then quite some fish have frittered by. My repertoire has been extended to explore methods such as tickling, rows on set lines, copper wire loops passed over the tails of the fish, spears made from meat-forks, eel nets, shot-guns and pitchforks. Less discriminating poachers tell me of detonators, plugs of jelly, gunpowder in lemonade bottles, derris dust and Mills bombs. Still less discriminating and more casual customers would show you how to bite the detonator on to a respectable length of fuse.

The feeling of anxiety makes you alert to see the source of and hear the evening sounds. Deer crashing through the undergrowth to water, the rasping klaxon of the opossum, the dreary, insistent mopoke, the lazy plop of feeding fish, the rustle of the water rat, the annoying hum of mosquitoes, the drowsy monotone of the waterfalls. The period before dawn is heralded by tuis and bellbirds cascading in minor thirds, noisy bush rats eating your soap, fat or fish, and, nearer, intermittent calls of the blackbirds, thrushes, tits and silver-eyes.

Oh, yes, and lastly, what a difficult stilted conversation it can be with a ranger at smoko and a pretty obvious set line not too far away.

ANON.

The results of rouleaux-formation are as yet unknown. A process of emasturation is suspected, but like all revolutionary ideas, this hypothesis is regarded with disfavour in the usual conservative circles of philately.

This fascinating, if soul-sickening, report must be brought to a close here until further developments are released; another report from the Professor is expected soon and the scientific world is—to coin a phrase—agog.

—R.W.G.

Voted the girl most likely to succeed.
him.” “Love, love, love,” he almost called the word aloud. It was thrown at you in the papers all day, and spewed out from the wireless all night.

He forced himself to think of something else, “God the Almighty—live a good life and go to heaven.” A clergyman had told him to accept the Lord and that untold pleasures would await him in the after-life. He had made a conscientious effort to understand and accept Christianity, but could not satisfy himself as to the authenticity of many of its fundamental beliefs.

How do I know that Jesus is the Son of God? Who is God? and similar questions had evoked pleas for the acquisition of faith, but had not been answered with any conviction or logic, he had thought. He was forced to agree with Julian Huxley, that the only honest position for a man was in agnosticism.

In his fourteenth year he had seen the light during a boring Chemistry lecture, but within a year of commencing University life he was not prepared to accept what others told him with so much eagerness. His long course was nearly finished, but doubts were crowding on him.

The state of international affairs depressed him. A jumbled mass of thoughts impinged on his mind. “What is Truth?” Where is happiness to be found? Is there a God? What is the use of living? No point in existing. Will end all this. Next morning his body was found on his bed. He had chosen the rather conventional way of an overdosage of sleeping tablets to end his life.

A week later the Coroner’s stentorian voice rang out “Suicide, whilst of temporarily unsound mind.”

He would have smiled if he heard this. A short while later the excitement of his friends had abated and he was soon forgotten.

NON EST.

THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINE DEGREES

MAN in his overpowering contempt for life, drunk with his own power and convinced by his own arguments, was making war against his fellows. A ridiculous, unnecessary war whose only excuse was that it was to prevent a war.

But it was a conflict of terror undreamed of in that age. For man, lord of his planet, had tamed the untameable and his most powerful but most unpredictable servant was obeying his commands. The universe was the stage, the atom was the actor and its role was death.

At first the warfare was controlled—but neither principal reckoned on his atomic arsenal being, from the first, the prime objective of the foe’s war-machines. Neither reckoned on the almost simultaneous attainment of their objectives nor dreamed of the scene that was to follow.

The day-old war and the billion-year-old ornaments of the earth’s surface were effaced.

Only in imagination can we see and hear that deafening, blinding chaos; the salvos of shattering sound, the towering spouts and fountains of flame hurled miles upward, then as the incredible explosions ceased and the clouds lifted slowly, the scarred molten face of the shuddering earth, where nothing lived and nothing moved except tortured lava and writhing coils of smoke and steam from the dying planet.

Everything was finished—molten rock was the final product of man’s ingenuity. But the rocks were kind; they cooled and buckled and were pulverised. Two lowly elements combined to form the oceans. Then the greatest miracle of all and perhaps the greatest tragedy — radioactivity breathed power into a lifeless crystal and it moved of its own volition.

From there was only a step in the marvellous progress of evolution, only a moment in the eternity of time, until the reappearance of man. Certainly a different man from the one who was extinguished two thousand million years ago. But once more a featherless biped, who was considered by himself to be the lord of creation.

No, we are not much different from these last men. We have tamed the atom, we shall make war with it, and with our inevitable end we shall complete the cycle.

RISUS SARDONICUS.
DON’T PANIC!

What to do till the Vet. comes? How often do we hear that question? Perhaps, some of you say, do nothing, he’ll come eventually. But we must be prepared to deal with emergencies. Let’s take the emergencies one at a time.

Of course, it is useless attempting to treat your pet if you cannot control him. Firstly, the dog. Approach him quietly, perhaps humming nonchalantly, or talking about the Marshall Plan. Gain his interest by gently waving a four-foot piece of cord. Cross the ends as if you were starting to tie a knot, tie a knot, and then, while your pet is still puzzled (wait for the frown), strangle him. This is the only way that dogs can be handled.

Secondly, the cat. There is no way to approach a cat unobserved other than from a great height. This is often difficult to arrange, but it is essential. Having caught your cat, hold it up by the tail. It is more than dangerous to lose courage or become sentimentlial at this stage. The cat must be held in the above manner until the Vet. has arrived.

Accidents: This does not mean accidents of birth such as kittens in the bottom left hand drawer, but true trauma. Give the dog a small dose of cochineal and if the local foliage turns pink we may assume kidney damage. This probably calls for an artificial kidney, but it is better to leave this job for the Vet. as it is outside the field of first-aid.

Shock can be due to severe mental disturbances such as are occasioned by offering your pet unchopped meat, or by his being thwarted in an affair of the heart. Give him an aspirin, promise to have him treated for worms, fondle him and buy him a new collar.

Distemper. The name explains the condition. Tread quietly while in the house and try to humour the surly wretch.

Drowning. If your pet is drowned and you have the cadaver, consult the local taxidermist; if you have not recovered the body, try to forget.

Infected bites may be due to rabid turtles or hydrophobic humans. Whatever the cause, identification of the teeth in the wound will incriminate the species involved. If you desire, you may manufacture an autogenous vaccine on the spot, but a test and slaughter treatment is probably more effective in the long run.

Blowfly strike is not common, but it is as well to be prepared. Soiled portions of your pet’s coat, where, for example, the owner has dribbled food, are the sites of predilection. A Modified Mules operation is called for, but some practice is needed to ensure confidence.

Foreign bodies. On no account should these be removed. Many a dog has died following the removal from his stomach of the owner’s hand. The main thing is to keep calm and rely on the dog’s well-developed vomiting centre.

Fish hooks. If Fido should swallow a fish hook, cut it off at the shaft and throw him overboard with a strong line and a heavy sinker.
**Fits.** These are more often of a psychological nature, due to your pet being ignored. A fit is his way of getting attention. The animal will soon become sick of such nonsense if he is further ignored. On no account fuss over him as this will start a train of events that may end in schizophrenia. Note the difference between treatment of fits and epilepsy.

**Heat stroke.** The dog or cat complains of feeling “all burned up.” Counter-irritation is the secret of treatment in this case—pour methylated spirits on the pet’s head and light it.

**Broken bones.** If your dog should come home one morning with broken bones, buy him a new pair. On no account refuse his requests as a dog is never happier than when playing dice, and when this highly-strung animal is upset the results, as we now know, are frightening.

In conclusion, remember that in all first-aid treatment, the main thing is to keep your nerve. Convince your pet that you are the master and all will be simple. “Convince” is the important word in that sentence.

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**THE MARCH OF TIME**

In the beginning God created heaven and earth. The Veterinary School followed soon after and from our point of view the world has continued to rotate about that point ever since.

Australia, though destined to be a pastoral country, did not beat the gun in any way with its veterinary education. Things were slow to move and it seems that before anyone had considered a University training for people concerned with animal health, there had come into existence a course at the Sydney Technical School and also one at Hawkesbury Agricultural College. However, Victoria, or rather, one of its inhabitants, had gone a step further and created a veterinary school all of his own at Melbourne. This was a man by the name of Kendall, who succeeded in making it a lucrative business, no doubt, being able to place his “graduates” as he was a practitioner also. In subsequent years his school was taken over by the Melbourne University.

The University commenced classes in the year 1852 or about sixty years after the first settlement in this country. There were four Faculties, namely, Arts, Medicine, Law and Science, and many people would have us believe this state still exists. It was not until 1909 that anyone had any bright ideas about a Veterinary School and then the Premier of the day, Sir Joseph Carruthers, seems to have had a brain storm, in which he envisaged both a Veterinary and an Agricultural School. In due course a grant of £2,500 was obtained from the Government and a Department of Veterinary Science, together with a Department of Agricultural Science, were established within the Sydney University. Incidentally, the site of all this activity was Grose Farm, part of which is now the University grounds. It was acquired by the Government and let out to farmers for grazing dairy cows before becoming what it is now. A milk tram may easily have been the forerunner of our present milk train.
1910 was the first year of this worthy enterprise and the show was in the hands of Professor J. R. Stewart, who was a graduate of the Royal Dick Veterinary College, Edinburgh, which you may recall is the origin of that great novelist—Bradley. The former had been engaged in private practice in this country and had also been Government Veterinary Officer for New South Wales. There were very few men of his training in Australia at the time and those who were had graduated in England.

The school was off to a flying start with sixteen pupils, but not in the buildings now existent, because the school, as it stands to-day, was not commenced until 1910 and then building progressed very slowly. It was intended to have the building tenable by March, 1911, but it was not completed until late that year. The builders may not have been completely to blame as the site was rather a treacherous one. There was much soakage from further up the hill, which resulted in the foundation being replaced with new rail and rock to the depth of fifteen feet. Even then the structure had to be placed on floating foundations.

Despite the building problems, lectures commenced one bright Monday morning in March, 1910. It appears that lecturers' determination has changed very little in the span of thirty-nine years. The said lectures were held in the building which is now the Nicholson Museum, a part of the Fisher Library block. This portion of the University's buildings was established previously in the year 1901 at the bequest of one named Fisher, a bootmaker by trade, whose only association with the place was that he used to amble through the grounds after work each evening. Dissection was not done in the Great Hall as may be expected by our high and mighty beginning. It was carried out in the downstairs preparation room near the foot of the lift well, while building was proceeding, so that students worked under difficult conditions.

About this time dust from Parramatta Road was rather troublesome. It was then laid down with wooden blocks and someone remarked at the time that it would make a great saving on books and instruments. Yes! They certainly worked with their scalpels sharp in those days.

The subjects studied by our predecessors were much the same as they are to-day. There was Anatomy, Physiology, Surgery and Pathology, but some of the theories in text books of the time are a little outdated now. It has been conclusively proved that colic is not due to a mouse internally as was at first thought, still, Anatomy seems to have been reasonably stable, as there were four legs on a dog even then. Zootechny was one subject in which time has wrought changes. In those early days it was restricted mainly to horses and little did people realise how important to the practitioner this subject was destined to be. Parasitology has had a few changes, too. It was first studied in the Zoology School under a Zoology lecturer, but has since come home, so to speak. Alchemy was also partially replaced by Biochemistry.

Up to date we have heard of things progressing merrily without much mention of money. Well, to begin the project, the Government kindly gave £4,000 for a new building and £2,500 per annum for maintenance. Then the scheme benefited from the David Berry Hospital Act, which was made possible by the money from the David Berry Estate. £100,000 of this was set aside to build a hospital at Berry on the South Coast and the rest was used for the advancement of Agricultural and Veterinary education. Still another benefactor was the Walter and Eliza Hall Trust, which endowed the Walter and Eliza Hall Veterinary Research Scholarship. This same Trust endowed a medical research laboratory in Melbourne, which has done valuable work in immunology amongst other things.

Along with their academic progress came the Veterinary Society, which came into existence in 1912. For some time after this it had as its president a member of the staff, but after awhile the students were considered able to carry on and have done so ever since. On looking back one can't help but feel sorry for the two students in 1917 trying to run a float, dance and dinner, as well as passing a course. In those gallant days differences of opinion at meetings were settled with pistols at ten paces.

For four or five years after its inception things went well, but then the first World
War intervened and was very nearly instrumental in closing the school altogether particularly interested if their stock died of disease or starvation, and extended these sentiments to the veterinary men of the day. Consequently, this acted as a deterrent, as the only avenues of employment were the Department of Agriculture and the Army, most graduates choosing the latter.

Immediately after the war, things began to improve again. There was an increase in student numbers, and then, in 1919, we were made a Faculty. This at once gave the Dean much more control over the school than he had formerly.

1926 saw another fall in the number of students, but this was only temporary as a trend towards veterinary work was taking place. This was the result of several factors, but the principal was that farmers were now making an effort to increase the efficiency of their properties during depression years. Previous to this, losses of animals, which on modern standards were quite high, were regarded as inevitable and little was done about them. However, it needed difficult times to force the farmer into action and when it did happen he turned to the veterinary surgeon for assistance. Coincidental with this the Department of Agriculture appointed three District Veterinary Officers in strategic positions in rural areas. These men, by their energy and personality, managed to stimulate interest in matters of animal health at the opportune time.

At this time the Pastoral Protection Board provided us with a grant of £1,250 a year with an additional £1,250 going to the Veterinary Research Station at Glenfield. Prior to this the Board had been paying its annual surplus into consolidated revenue, but in 1926 they decided to place it at the disposal of the Veterinary school where they considered it would do more good. Later, this money was used to finance two lectureships, one in Zootechny and the other in Veterinary Anatomy.

In the interval 1930-45 considerable changes occurred with regard to the buildings and to the board and lodgings of at least one section of the course. In 1937, because of lack of space, it was found necessary to add a new wing to the existing main building. As a result of this we have the present Anatomy dissection room upstairs and the Pathology laboratory with its preparation rooms downstairs. Contrary to general procedure the addition was constructed in the same architectural style as the original, so that to-day it is extremely difficult to distinguish any differences in the two sections.

The department which has undergone changes is Pathology. This section has wandered considerably during the school's existence. First it was situated in the main building, but later when the McMaster Laboratory was built, a move over to there was made. This resulted in the head of the department, namely, Dr. Carne, supervising the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research's Pathology problems, as well as the Faculty's. All pathology practical work was done over there. However, in later years the work of both these establishments grew and it was found necessary to construct the present temporary veterinary pathology buildings. During 1937 a great improvement came in the form of the McGarvie Smith Animal Husbandry Farm at Badgery's Creek. This was made possible by the McGarvie Smith Trust, which provided £5,000 for the buildings on this 400 acre block and then an additional £500 per year was provided for maintenance. Its main purpose was to provide a refuge for students in fifth year, but this is now impossible, due to greatly increased numbers, so that the time in exile is now restricted to six weeks.

In more recent times there has been a major stride in the development of a Department of Veterinary Physiology, which is housed in the "fibro joint" over the way. It is hoped that its present appearance will not be permanent. Provision has been made to alter the external appearance at a later date when material becomes available.

So we bring to a close the development of the Veterinary School. It can be seen that our history has never been sensational, yet development has proceeded to a point where the school and its graduates are respected the world over.

L. C. LLOYD, III.
(A Tragedy In Three Verses)

He was walking through African jungle one day,

*With his gun and tropical hat,*

*When he came to a veldt where a lion had dwelt—*

*(He knew, for the grass was pressed flat.)*

He wasn't too sure how to follow the spoor,

*And felt very uneasy in mind;*

*He was about to depart when he turned with a start,*

*For he heard a slight rustle behind.*

His menu enhanced, the lion advanced,

*The hunter went down to the ground . . .*

*His friends intimate that they searched very late,*

*But only the rifle was found.*

**THE END.**
ABOUT seven of us were sitting on the verandah of the “Commercial” at Pambula, sipping beer and exchanging reminiscences. Ted Filmer had just been telling us of the unselfish devotion of his Alsatian dog, “Red,” and we were suitably impressed, with one exception. “Old Jock” McGlinchey intimated that “that was nothing.”

“Do any of you fellows know Leo Olsen from Merimbula?” he said. “Oh well, it doesn’t matter, but he once had a cattle dog, named ‘Bluey’—strangely enough, he’d had him from a pup, and I’d say, without fear of contradiction, that he was the most intelligent dog I’ve ever seen. When the dog was about two years old, Leo got married to Mary Marshall. You might know her? No! Well, anyway, Leo was the happiest man on earth. He had a fine property, a few thousand sheep, a beautiful wife who cooked even better than she looked, and a dog who was a wizard with sheep—’Bluey.’

“You couldn’t imagine what a happy homestead that was about two years later when the Olsen’s were blessed with a baby girl. Old ‘Bluey’ had shared his affections between Leo and Mary, but he found room in his heart for another, and if anyone approached that baby without ‘the boss’s say-so, look out’.”

“Old Jock” quaffed the remainder of his pint and continued.

“One day,” he said, “Mary strolled down to the paddock where Leo was working some sheep with ‘Blue,’ and stood there chatting for a few minutes, when the dog started to whine and look towards the house. They turned casually to see what was wrong, and Mary screamed, ‘The house is on fire.’

“The couple ran towards the house, Mary crying hysterically, ‘Oh, God, my baby, she’ll be killed!’ but old Bluey soon left them standing. They saw him dash through the blazing doorway into the house, and as Leo reached the porch, Bluey came out, holding the baby between his teeth by the neck of its jumper. Luckily enough, the baby was unharmed, in fact, it was gurgling with joy. I suppose she thought it was some new game. Of course, Mary’s joy knew no bounds and she hugged first the baby and then the dog, the tears streaming down her face.”

“Wonderful,” I said, and I meant it. “Yes, but that’s not all,” said Old Jock. “The dog struggled away from Mary and Leo and bounded into the house again. Some of the roof was commencing to fall in and Leo called frantically after him to come back. The dog was inside for several minutes and by this time the doorway was just a mass of flames. They were just about to give up hope when he hurled out of the bedroom window, and again he held something in his mouth.

“Do you know what it was?” he said, as he rose to get the next round.

“No,” we chorused.

“The insurance papers, wrapped in a wet towel,” he said, disappearing into the bar.
“LUST OF NEWNESS”

Since intellectuals derogate our training,
    Our loathsome technicalities abhor,
In savoir faire and learning find us wanting,
    And ignorant of Greek and metaphor;
Since being what we would is least essential,
    And knowledge is the goal at which to aim,
Let’s revolt against our sordid inculcation
    And let culture be the order of the day.

We’ll dispense with all our mercenary practice,
    Strive no more for mere pecuniary ends,
And make tolerance the keynote of our dealings
    With our feathered, furred or slimy little friends.
So please don’t be beastly to the Helminth,
    Avoid the use of terms like parasite,
Remember though he spends his days in darkness
    That Freud could find a symbol in his life.

No more of these plebeian terms and phrasing
    Like “pulpy kidney,” “coast disease” and “bloat.”
We must insist on scientific naming
    Which is coldly, calmly, icily remote.
So do let’s have culture at the Vet. School,
    A little peace while discontent is rife,
A cloistered hearth where we can sit and ponder—
    What matter if we never save a life?

R.W.G.

“Really, I think Ermentrude carries this White Australia business too far.”
Varsity in the Athletic team and put up a very creditable performance.

Congratulations to you all.

It is encouraging to notice the interest shown in sport this year by the Faculty. This is taken as a good sign for the future. As success can only be attained by an active interest in sport, maintaining our renowned Faculty spirit on the field and on the sidelines can be a path to continued success. In short, you have to be in it to win it, unquote.

STAFF-STUDENTS’ GOLF DAY

THIS meeting—held for only the second time since before the war—at Pennant Hills took place on the last day of the Easter vac.

The staff was represented by Mr. Webb and Mr. Sapsford, and we were also very happy to have Dr. Seddon, formerly Professor of Veterinary Science at Brisbane University and no mean golfer, at our day out.

Twenty-two students turned up and, after a most enjoyable lunch, the first players hit off at about one o’clock.

Events run off were: 1. A gross Stableford competition for the McManamay Trophy, which was virtually for the Faculty championship, and was won by Dusty Rhodes, who, for a 20 marker, returned a very fine off-the-stick round.

2. A nett Stableford event run in conjunction, and this was won by Norm Judge, a most consistent player, with 34 pts.

Dr. Seddon, Mr. Sapsford and Mr. Webb were opposed in match play by Holder, Manson and May, respectively.

Results were:

Seddon and Holder—all square.

Manson d. Sapsford—4 up.

May d. Webb—1 up.

Highlights were Reg Trounson’s (call-me-one-putt) run of birdies in practice before lunch, but he soon tired when the strain was on—infant son John having kept him up all night.

Dr. Seddon’s near miss; his tee shot hit the pin and rebounded about four inches.

Jim Kelly’s magnificent hook—he had cultivated it for the Cabramatta dog-legs and it worked the wrong way here. However, he managed to kill several snakes in the rough.

Mr. Webb’s attempt to win the vital last hole on a technicality; his ball (from a bunker) hit John May’s bag, which should have cost John the hole, but he saved himself by another technicality—the bag was his fiancee’s and he had borrowed it for the afternoon.

Mr. Webb took six for the eighteenth and, when the author left, he had already taken eight for the nineteenth.

Altogether it was a most enjoyable day and it is to be hoped that following the success of this event it will be maintained in future years.

BASKETBALL

At the time of going to press only one match in the inter-Faculty competition has been played. Although the early play of the Vet. team showed the lack of team practice, in the second half co-ordination was better and we defeated Engineers 21 to 11. With all members of last year’s successful five playing, and with ample keen reserves, we can promise good prospects of success in the knock-out competition to be completed early next term. It has been rumoured that our star performer, Cho Chuck Nam, is being considered for inclusion in the State basketball team. All will agree that Chuck’s ability at the game and his sportsmanship well merit this consideration.

BASKETBALL TEAM, 1949.


Front Row.—C. N. Cho, L. R. Brown, K. W. Tuckey, C. Mullavey.
OFFICE-BEARERS, 1949:  
Patron: Prof. G. O. Stewart.
President: K. W. Tuckey.
Hon. Secretary: D. Kontze.
Hon. Treasurer: C. Mullavey.
Executive Committee: C. Smith, H. A. Rhodes, R. W. Gee.
Inter-Faculty Delegate: F. W. Evans.
Boxing: C. D. May, B. Hart, R. Killick.
Football: A. N. Egan, R. Gilchrist, K. Austin.
Soccer: F. Widdows, B. Manston, A. H. Brook.
Swimming: K. J. Austin, R. Lane.
Women's Sports Representative: Miss Ena M. Dexter.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

THIS year the Vet. Sports Club has been aided in various ways. Probably most important has been the interest displayed by all its members. Support for the various teams has been a great incentive for the players. Finance this year was one reason for a certain person waking up screaming in the night, but the Veterinary Society, realising the position, came to the rescue, firstly with a much-needed locker for sports gear, and later with a magnificent gift of £50.

At the beginning of the year, jerseys and shorts were purchased to make up the original number, and, regrettfully, some have again disappeared. A soccer ball, a basketball and hockey sticks have also been purchased. In our present healthy financial position it is intended to buy jerseys for basketball and rowing, additional football gear, a rifle and various sundries.

With only four of the inter-Faculty competitions completed or reasonably progressed, our position for the Penfold Shield is still obscure. Our achievements are: rowing, 2nd; rifle shooting, 1st; and hockey, 3rd. In table-tennis we were victorious, but a new draw has now to be played. In football, despite a rousing start, the team seems to be out of the running. As usual, we were unplaced in swimming and athletics, although several competitors were outstanding. The soccer team should come 2nd, and high hopes are held for the basketball and cricket teams.

Our prospects of hanging the Penfold Shield in the Vet. School are quite reasonable.

Since last year's report the '48 cricket team won the competition and Veterinary Science came a very close third in the 1948 award of the Penfold Shield.

Not to be forgotten are the women of the Faculty. (No — never. Eds.) Although small in number, their enthusiasm and achievements serve as inspiration to the rest of us.

At the end of last year the Vets, were again prominent in the Blues list.

Rowing. Jim Barnes received his third Blue for excellent coxing. Jim also coxed for the successful N.S.W. crew in the King's Cup.

Baseball. Marsh Edwards captained the Sydney team in the inter-Varsity competition. He was unlucky to miss the position of catcher in the State team.

Australian Rules. Jack Neasy won the Best and Fairest Trophy. He is captain of the team, whose numbers are almost solely drawn from this Faculty, and he has proved a consistent and keen player. Another high flyer, Tom O'Byrne, vice-captain of Varsity and member of the State team, is also a fine player.

Swimming. Col Petherbridge, a versatile sportsman, has gained distinction in swimming, water-polo and football. Col was captain of the Water-polo Club.

Rifle Shooting. Doug Skerman won his second Blue. He came third in the points score and put up the best shooting of the year in the inter-Collegiate match. Charlie Thompson was chosen in the combined Universities team. He was runner-up in the points score and championship. Both these boys were in the inter-Varsity team.

Shirley Carter takes the honours for the women. She managed to represent the
ATHLETICS

THE annual inter-Faculty competition was held on May 17. A small team represented the Faculty but its effort was worthy of much praise. Although we did not gain a place in the final results the Faculty was not disgraced in any event.

The outstanding results were those of the two Gees—Geoff and Bill—who won the broad jump; also Goff Letts and Geoff Gee, who were second in the high jump.

Another meritorious effort was that of the tug-o'-war team, whose rather impromptu exertion took them to the semi-finals, where they were unlucky to be beaten by Dentistry—the ultimate winners. The team consisted of Noel Courtney, Jack Hurst, Alan Jackson, Bill McCulloch, Jack Neasy, Mal Spittle, Bill Spotswood and Barry Tredinnick.

Although the above performances were outstanding, the other team members were also a credit to the Faculty. In detail, these were:

- The Gee combination in the 220 hurdles and the javelin; Hilary Goonewardene and Mal Spittle in another 220 hurdle heat; Letts, W. Gee, Len Tomlinson and Jackson in the 4 x 110 relay; Spotswood and G. Gee in the discus; Hurst and Spittle in the shot putt; W. Gee and Letts in the hop, step and jump; Jackson, Tomlinson, Goonewardene, and Spittle in the half-mile relay.

In conclusion, the Society would like to congratulate Geoff Gee on his success in the University Championships and his subsequent inclusion in the inter-Varsity team.

ATHLETIC TEAM, 1949.


Absent.—G. A. Letts.

SWIMMING

THE inter-Faculty Swimming Carnival was held at the North Sydney Olympic Pool on the night of the 8th April, 1949. The weather was perfect, the full programme of events was swum off briskly and the standard of swimming, on the whole, was satisfactorily high and gave the small, but very enthusiastic crowd in the stand a most enjoyable evening’s entertainment.

The response from our own Faculty was as last year (and they tell me as always)—very poor, but those few who did “strip for
battle" did very well, under the circumstances.

We had entries in five (only) of the 27 events listed, and in these gained one second place, one third, two fourths and one fifth, producing a total points score of six and thus placing the Vet. Faculty sixth in the competition, which was won by Medicine, with Dentistry and Engineering second and third, respectively.

The Faculty's strongest representation came from the few ladies we have working in our midst, and the efforts of Ena Dexter, Mary Bardsley and Priscilla Bennett resulted in the Faculty gaining second place once more in the Women's I.F. Relay, which contributed five of the six points gained during the Carnival. The remaining point was contributed by Jack Hurst, who was placed third in the men's 110 yds. I.F. breaststroke, which was won in the fast time of 1 min. 18.3 secs.

Hurst's previous times for this distance are better than this result would indicate, and this fact, coupled with the clear, powerful "Butterfly" style he has developed, will make him a dangerous rival to all comers in the event next season.

The Vet. team in the men's I.F. Relay, which consisted of Ted Liefman, Greg Chesher, Barry Divett and Jack Hurst, led the field until halfway down the third lap, when they began to lose the lead, finally finishing fourth in a field which was bunched. In the men's medley relay, Liefman, Hurst and Chesher were by no means disgraced in coming fifth in a close finish, for the pace was red-hot all the way.

When it is realised that there was absolutely no organised training by our team in preparation for the Carnival, with the exception of that done by Jack Hurst, it will be agreed that with the aid of a little encouragement and organisation, which we hope will be forthcoming, we can and shall put up a much better show next season.

FOR the second year in succession the Faculty finished in first place after a thrilling fight with Medicine.
season. However, the response to net practice was heartening and several potential stars were revealed.

In round 1 we met Law and finished in front after a bad start. Fred Widdows performing creditably with the ball, taking 5/19. John Shand top-scored with an excellent 28 not out.

Science was the obstacle in the semi-final, and after dismissing us for 65 looked past the post. However, once again that self-effacing Briton, Fred Widdows, came to light with the best bowling performance of the series, taking 7/19. A really magnificent effort and one which took us into the final against Medicine.

The final at the Oval provided even more thrills than last year’s epic.

Med. had first use of a wicket which became easy after the opening hour, and they occupied the crease for their two hour quota, making 136. Bowling honours were shared by Otter, 4/54, and Widdows, 3/53.

Faced with a fair total and a reputedly strong bowling side, we began well with an opening partnership of 34. Another wicket fell quickly and then J. Heagney and B. Otter took the score to 75, before the latter was dismissed after a delightful 42.

Promoted in the batting order, John Shand joined Heagney and the pair commenced the partnership which was to bring victory.

Despite Medicine’s strenuous efforts, the pair gradually overhauled the former’s score amid tense excitement, and with only an over to spare, J. Shand made the winning hit and remained unconquered with a splendid 48. Heagney’s 33 not out was an equally creditable effort.

ROWING

ROWING VIII, 1949.


Front Row.—M. A. Spittle, R. G. Coward, J. C. Hurst, H. A. Rhodes.

Absent.—J. E. Barnes, A. C. W. Juleff.

This year’s rowing came to a satisfying conclusion when the Vet. VIII was beaten by only three feet by Engineering for the inter-Faculty title.

The regatta was held on the Parramatta on Easter Saturday in the presence of good weather and a large, enthusiastic crowd. In our heat we managed to gain second place to Dentistry, thus qualifying for the final. Magnificent coxing by Jimmy
Barnes almost grounded the boat on the rocks by the finishing post for the sake of a valuable foot or two.

In the final we were fortunate to get a much better boat and the finish was one of the most exciting of the day.

Our thanks go to Arthur Eedy for his hours of coaching and also to Haberfield Rowing Club, who generously gave us the use of their shed and a boat.

The crew was:—Bow, Coward; 2, Rhodes; 3, Carter; 4, Hurst; 5, Scales; 6, Juleff; 7, Bignell; stroke, Spittle; cox, Barnes.

The women's pairs were beaten by misfortune rather than incapability, the reason (it is rumoured) being that they thought the race was to be in the opposite direction with a back paddle style. The two pairs were:—Margaret McKinney and Joan Kater, and Pat Williamson and Heather Joyce. Nevertheless, two of the girls were latter rung into the VIII and showed remarkable ability in rowing the odd four miles back to Haberfield.

Next year, with the same spirit and a little new blood, we expect a runaway victory in both sexes.

RIFLE SHOOTING

This year we were successful in regaining the shooting honours from Engineering, who were again very strongly represented. Agriculture and Architecture filled the remaining places, while other Faculties had trouble in fielding teams.

At 300 yards the standard of shooting throughout was rather low and we fell behind Engineering. However, we fought back strongly over the final range and drew level with Engineering, when Brian Saunders discarded his shot gun and used a rifle, specially trained by the Vet. Captain, Charlie Thomson. We thus managed to defeat the Greasers on a count back of range totals and regain our rightful position as the premier shooting Faculty.

Vet. was represented by University Blues, Brian Saunders and Charlie Thomson, and also John Holt, Charlie Gates and Goff Letts. Goff seems to be following in the footsteps of his father, who is one of Australia's finest shots. John Holt likewise comes from a shooting family, his brother, Neville, representing Australia at Bisley and in the Olympiad. Chas Gates gained his early shooting experience amongst the Kiwis and is the sole New Zealand representative in the Rifle Club.

Charlie Thomson and John Holt represented the Varsity at Hobart this year. John being particularly successful in winning the Club's Championship and running a close second to Rabling of Melbourne in the Grand Aggregate.

The thanks of the team are due to the Captain, Charlie Thomson, whose keen interest and experience were major factors in our win.

RIFLE TEAM, 1949 — PREMIERS.


Front Row.—C. W. Thomson, J. Holt.
FOOTBALL


THE Inter-Faculty Football Competition of 1949 was conducted by a committee appointed by the Uni. Football Club.

It was decided to divide the teams into two divisions, the two leading teams in each half to play off in the finals, the object being to decide the competition with fewer games and have it concluded within second term. Arts, Medicine, Agriculture, Architecture and Veterinary Science comprised one division.

A number of trial games were played within the Faculty. Enthusiasm and signs of Faculty spirit were not obvious. More representative selections might follow these games if members of the football committee were selected from different years.

Only three games were played in the competition:

Arts, lost—8-10.
Agriculture, won—11-6.
Medicine, lost—9-11.
Architecture withdrew. The scores in all games were close and with a little more cohesion defeats could have been victories. Throughout, the forwards played better than their opponents, but they were not fit enough. The backs handled badly and did not develop any combination. Good tackling was rare.

An intra-Faculty match between teams representing the New Zealanders and the Australians was the best game of the season. The game was enjoyed by players and spectators and well might become an annual fixture. The New Zealanders led 10-5 with one minute to play when the Australians scored, but narrowly failed to convert, the final score 10-8 being a good indication of the evenness of the play.

The premier Faculty, Science, is to be congratulated on winning the competition. It is expected that the Vets, will produce a better effort in 1950, restricted time and facilities for sport are only obstacles, or are we to deteriorate into a Faculty of barrackers?
HOCKEY TEAM, 1949.


THIS season we have tried to select a team to represent this Faculty. Owing to the very short notice of matches we were unable to have sufficient practice. Still the team has been able to hold its own in the competition, losing only one match.

Last season we finished sixth out of eight teams competing. We felt the loss of John Brown, who received a septic shin early in the comp. Our only other casualty was a broken thumb received by Neil Mortimer in our last match.

Unfortunately, after our first game this year Fred Evans had to have two stitches inserted in his shin and we lost his services in our next two matches. Bede Morris at right half and Col Hickson, a utility half forward, have starred for the team this year.

Play in matches has been patchy, showing very little combination. Slowness to take "frees" and to watch umpires also made the team a little weaker. But next year, with the enthusiasm of this year's players, we will be fielding a team with combination and ability that should keep us in the first three. Thanks to Andy Gibson for his able captaincy.

The results are:

- Med., draw—1-1.
- Eng., lost—0-5.
- Science, won—3-1.
- Ag. Sc., won—3-0.

At the time of going to press we are third, and unless Eng. beat Med. by 7 goals we will be still there at the end of the competition.

Scene: Parasitology classroom during screening of films depicting ravages of internal parasites of sheep.

Commentator, melodramatically—

"Worms have caused losses of tens of millions of bales of wool. What are YOU doing to check worm parasites?"

Quiet voice from depths of class:—"Faecal examinations."

"He said he feels like a young colt, but he looks like an old .45."

Enquiring Student: "Sir, can dogs get VD?"

Patient Lecturer: "Yes, but it doesn't bear any social stigma."
THIS was a most successful year despite thunderstorms which interrupted our annual championships. Cumming had been introduced to us by his fellow-Queenslanders as "something classy," and he duly lived up to his reputation by proving himself superior to the rest. He had the edge on Roberts all the way in the third round, Evans took a set from him in the fourth round, but most surprising was the effort of Pulver, who was only beaten 3-6, 6-3, 3-6 after a hard semifinal. On Pulver's form, he should certainly have represented the Faculty. On the bottom half of the draw, Hickson had little difficulty in reaching the final, but then he found Cumming much too experienced.

It appears that Fred Evans has a monopoly on the doubles. He has won it ever since the 1944-5 season and Fred's sporting ability does not stop at tennis. He and Mortimer did not go out favourites for the doubles final against Crawshaw and Roberts, but Mortimer played what was considered his best game to date and with Evans at his top they won closely in two straight sets.

Twenty pairs entered for the doubles and forty-four contested the singles, which shows that there are many keen tennis enthusiasts in our Faculty. The standard is reputed to be the best ever and our inter-Faculty teams have reached the semi-finals both last year and this year. Medicine fielded two of the University champions but our boys made them fight for every point in the semi-finals. This year the team was chosen from Cumming, Dun, Evans, Hickson, Morris, Mortimer, Roberts and Thomson.

As last year's Centaur went to press before the conclusion of our annual championships, we wish to print the names of the respective winners herein:

Singles: C. J. Roberts.
Doubles: Evans and Eade.

This year's champions are:

Singles: D. F. Cumming (d. R. V. Hickson 7-5, 6-1).
Doubles: Evans and Mortimer (d. Crawshaw and Roberts 9-7, 6-4).

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TENNIS TEAM, 1949.

Back Row.—D. M. Crawshaw, R. V. Hickson, B. Morris, F. W. Evans.

Student: "We'd better go to the lecture this morning. The Archbishop himself is preaching."
FOR the first time since the inception of inter-Faculty soccer three years ago, Vet. was beaten by Engineering 1-0 in this season's competition. This reversal followed a 1-1 draw with Agriculture the week before, and our stocks had certainly reached a low ebb. However, we redeemed ourselves subsequently with 3-1 victories over Arts and Science. We beat Medicine on forfeit.

This year's players have been Morris (goal), Manson, Brakenridge and Austen (fullbacks), Johnston, Brook and Crawshaw (halves), Fisher, Hodge, Widdows, Walker, Goonewardene and Evans (forwards).

Andy Brook at centre half was our star and Fred Widdows ably captained the side. Bruce Johnston was a tireless right half, and Don Brakenridge with Ken Austen a safe pair of fullbacks. Against Engineering, particularly, our forwards missed too many scoring opportunities—on the run of the play we should have won by at least three goals. Bruce Manson had the misfortune to twist his knee in the ill-fated match against Engineering. Subsequently, it was found that his cartilage had to be removed. As this goes to press we hear that the operation has been a success and we all wish Bruce a rapid recovery.

Looking back on three years of inter-Faculty soccer, we are happy to report a great increase in the interest shown in the game. With the inevitable improvement in the standard of play during the next few years, the game will undoubtedly enjoy some of the popularity which it enjoys in the "old world" Universities. Let us hope that Vet. maintains its position as the premier soccer Faculty here.

TABLE TENNIS

Vets. were represented by a fairly strong team, consisting of C. N. Cho, who plays for the University Firsts, and P. J. Claringbold and C. W. Thomson, both of whom play for the Seconds. The team did well to win all four of their matches. The semi-finals were played in dull light due to bad weather. The strong Science team caught our players on their off day and they defeated us to reach the final, which they subsequently won.
MEMBERS OF FINAL YEAR, 1949

A. R. CAMPBELL: Tony hails from North Canterbury and is our only former fighter pilot, having seen service in England and the Far East. Despite the fact that his looks belie his age, he has already sired one filly. Tony has also given much assistance to the War Memorial Fund.

H. C. BRUHL: A local boy from Sydney, Gerry has a wife and an H.D.A. He started the course in 1945 after leaving the army and has proved to be one of the bright types. Breeding dogs is a hobby of his, so is raising fowls, which were doing excellently until smitten with worms. Tut, tut, how did you get to final year? Thinks it very hard to tell the difference, by palpation, between faeces and foetuses, especially in cats.

J. M. BROWN: Since shifting to Bondi to live, John has become a keen surfer, also a hockey enthusiast. He played for the Faculty and Grade Hockey for the University. An unassuming type, John is one of the more reserved members of the year, but has weathered all storms satisfactorily. Women's angle:—This laddie is suspected of having hidden depths.

K. J. D. ASTILL: Keith interrupted a science course to go abroad with the R.A.N. On retiring from this seafaring life, he turned his thoughts to Veterinary Science and entered 2nd year at the Q'ld University in 1946. He came South last year, but hopes to be back in Q'ld in 1950 taking a well-earned place in the sun.
J. E. BARNES: An ex-Commando type, Jimmy belies his service history by being cox of the University crew for more years than we care to remember. His efforts in this field have brought him Blues and have culminated in his selection as cox of the N.S.W. crew this year. Rumour has it that some of Jimmie's extra-mural experience at Tamworth will not be tendered for professorial approval. His intimate association with Drosophila spp. seems to indicate that his future will be linked with chromosomes.

N. BUTLER: The unknown quantity. Doesn’t say much, but must think a lot, we’re sure. Home town Munindi. Considers progeny testing a very good thing in its place, which, she insists, is in Merino flocks. We hope to get to know Nancy better at the farm. On graduation hopes to go into Bacto.

J. D. CRAWFORD: Another ex-service-man. John’s keen interest in Vet. Science has been borne out by his excellent results since he commenced studies in 1945. The rapid succession with which cars pass through his hands would seem to indicate that his prosperous appearance is not an artefact. A member of the executive committee 1945, J.D. maintains that the wheel of the waggon is not broken.

J. B. COLLIER: From Dunedin, the blizzardly cold south (where life depends on stopping that cough quick), Jim joined the Faculty in 1945. A keen soccer player, he has been both President and Secretary of the Uni. Soccer Club and played a big part in organising the very successful Faculty team. Also said to wield a pretty hammer and chisel.
D. F. AUSTIN: One of our oldest and happiest members. Served with the 2nd N.Z.E.F. in the Middle East, Greece and Crete. Frank is the proud father of three children. He is a keen sportsman and coached University and Faculty Football Teams until family duties interfered. Will express an opinion without provocation and has the unique facility of arriving late for lectures, then asking questions before being seated.

R. BAXTER: Eyes hazel, hair brown, weight 132 lbs.—that's enough. Ros comes from Auckland. A lass of no mean literary and academic ability, who can also roll her own cigarettes, an asset to any Vet. Will launch into an account of the aetiology, treatment and after care of a ventral hernia at the drop of a viscus. Also has opinions on certain lecturers, but none on rhubarb or South Australians. Ros hopes to go into small animal work in Auckland.

A. J. CHITTICK: Another rather quiet character and one of the year's bright boys, Alan took the Animal Husbandry Prize in 1947. The South Coast of N.S. Wales is his home ground. A keen horseman, he is to be seen in his spare time around show rings, and other horsey places. Alan has a special interest in the light harness sport. He has been known to go as high as 2,000 gns. for a smart filly in green slacks.

C. P. CRAVEN: Col. spent some time doing Veterinary Science before donning the Khaki in 1939. In this field saw service in the Middle East and New Guinea. After 5 years’ service he started Vet. again in Q’ld in 1945. Col. hopes to be back in the tropics next year.
S. M. DENNIS: Stan spends most, but not all, of his time studying and arranging housing problems. For the rest, Stan can be seen drumming the boys on vitamins, seniority and salary in Government Departments, thumb-sucking infants, S. pullorum, post graduate futures and mucus plugs— in fact, anything at all. He is also editing a dictionary on the new pronunciation of scientific words and phrases. Stan did a very good job as treasurer of the Society last year.

W. T. DOOLE: Bill hails from Hawkes Bay in N.Z. Was a radar officer in the Navy and has been called on to do the odd job in various radios. He has taken a keen interest in Faculty affairs and played in the football XV as well as representing the Faculty in boxing. Bill has proved indispensable in the past two years as year rep. All this and a wife and a child, too.

D. W. DUNCAN: One of the quieter members of the year, Donald on several memorable occasions has been known to loosen up and speak at great length on any subject. Don. was one of the editorial committee of last year's Centaur and contributed in no small way to its success. Not much is known about Don's future plans, but one thing is certain — environmental factors should preclude him from becoming a poultry Vet.

R. J. DUN, B.Sc.: From the land of the Geysers, Rus. gained his B.Sc. in Botany in Otago and can discourse on a variety of subjects—from Pastoral Botany to Mud Packs as beauty aids. A keen footballer, he represented the Faculty in 1946-47 and 48, and also played for the Uni. 1st in 1946. Rus is a former Wesley Collegian, where his worth was appreciated, culminating in his election to the House Committee.
M. J. EDWARDS: Marsh is a local lad, living at Mosman. Has played the diamond with success, having gained a Uni. Blue and representing N.S.W. He is a keen yachtsman and part-owner of the 16ft. skiff "Zero." An appropriate name?

J. B. FORSYTH: From Christchurch, N.Z., Bas. spent a year at Lincoln College before joining the Faculty. He played Faculty football in 1947-8, and was co-editor of Centaur in '48. He have found it a little difficult to keep track of his extra-curricular activities, though foreign post-marks are prominent in his mail. Excited the heifers at the farm with his bull-like bellow. Was resident in Wesley College during his course.

R. S. ELLIOTT: Ronald originated at Motonau, North Canterbury. He infiltrated into the Faculty in 1946 and it becomes more and more evident that one day he is destined to a Chair of Pathology. A successful student and lately a partially successful golfer. It is rumoured that Bexley Club has just changed its notices to read "Please re-turf the place."

R. H. R. FALK: Joined the year on being discharged from the Army in 1946 after four years' service overseas. Since then he has served with distinction in the Faculty and his efforts were especially appreciated by the women. Academically, he is like most of us but can be relied upon to turn up trumps in matters pharmaceutical. We believe in you, anyhow, Rod. He naturally fell into the position of staff-student relations officer at the farm. His prospects are those of a N.S.W. Government cadet.
G. T. FRENCH: George has steered a steady course since his arrival from Victoria in 1946. Though quiet and unobtrusive in his ways, his dry humour often rocks the ship. He shot for the Faculty in the rifle matches in 1947-48, also shot at most of the Vet. Society functions. George returns to his home State on graduation.

T. T. GOLDFINCH: Another New Zealander, Terry comes from Hastings. His main claim to fame is his handling of a ship-load of dogs en voyage to Hongkong in the early part of 1948. Has been known to refuse what might have been a promising rickshaw ride (Centaur, 1948).

W. T. K. HALL: "Sam's" two main worries have been "this sitting about doing nothing," or "why all this work in such a hurry?" His studies were interrupted in order to have a look at Berlin from an R.A.A.F. bomber. He came back into 2nd year in 1946 at the Q'ld University. Sam played some good football for the Q'ld University XV in his earlier days, but had retired from the game before the Faculty here could use him.

J. A. HART: Another local lad. A rather quiet type who has a flair for snooker. His main claim to fame, however, is a father who can pluck and dress a fowl in under 30 seconds. We wonder if John is as slick with the chicks.
K. E. HART, B.Sc.: Another oldster who originates from Wellington, N.Z., and has seen service in the Pacific with the 2nd N.Z.E.F. Ken also has coached grade football teams and was President of the Vet. Sports Club in 1948. His greatest claim to fame, however, is his life membership at the "Richmond," for which he has consistently canvassed for new members.

C. F. P. IRWIN: Peter, Jack to us, is a South Australian. He won the William Cooper and Nephews prize for Parasitology in 1948. He served in the Navy during the war. Owns an Austin 16, which he drove from Melbourne to Sydney in 10 hours 10 minutes. The car still goes.

P. H. JOHNSTON: Phil is a resident of Kyogle. He started the course in 1945 and has not been much troubled with it since. He has been a resident of St. Andrew's College, but little is known of his nefarious activities there. He has acquired some fame as a golfer, using one club only. His other interests seem to centre around Newcastle.

S. W. JONES: Sam left his old stamping ground of Te Kohonga at the mouth of the Waikato River in 1946 to join the Faculty. In his early years he was a member of the Faculty XV until laid low by a leg injury. In 1948 Sam became acquainted with the age-old problem of the landlady's daughter. The acquaintance is progressing.
A. KYLE: Hails from Canterbury, N.Z. Her fair form (referring to colour, not quality, which is excellent) has graced our Vet. school since 1946. Alison was Women’s Rep. on S.U.V.S. in 1948. Played in the women’s hockey, tennis and basketball teams. Has very definite views on Australian Horse Husbandry (and men), certain lecturers and rhubarb, also Pomeranian dogs and telegraph poles. What A.S.K. intends to do in the future is somewhat in the nature of a Gordian knot.

D. R. LAMOND: From Nowra, Don will vehemently argue for the merits of the Friesian as a dairy cow. He has represented the Faculty at soccer and hockey and also played for the XV. Was a member of the Sports Club Committee in 1948. He is also keen on tennis and billiards. Set the Faculty back a bit in Stu — Vac., 1948, by growing a mo., and has maintained same through thick and thin.

F. MACKINTOSH: Also from Christchurch. After a year’s prac. work in N.Z. assures us that a shot gun mixture for cows is just the shot. He has been much in demand by various farm groups because of his willingness and ability to perform on the piano.

G. McGrath: “Of course I’m a Departmental man.” Without doubt, the original character in the year. While Greg’s exam results have been consistently good, his colourful social life has shown fluctuations. His immediate interests include the ballet, the theatre, Hungarian (we can’t spell Czechoslovakian) films, Russian poetry and beer; in fact, anything unassociated with Vet. Science, if you can dissociate beer from Vet. Science.
W. B. MITCHELL: The Cornell Wilde of the year. In Bruce the Vet. Society has had a willing worker, as he has held the office of assistant sec. 1947, treasurer of the Sports Club, 1946, sec. of the Sports Club, 1947, and vice-president 1948. His performances at Vet. Society dinners have won him faculty-wide acclaim and we are afraid they won't be the same without him. As far as his future is concerned, "The Bovine" intends to start private practice in the North. There should be affinity between him and his cloven-footed patients.

K. D. SKERMAN: Doug. comes from the Darling Downs in Queensland. An excellent shot, has has a Uni. Blue for shooting and represented the Faculty in that sport. A man with many clues, he has sailing, especially on large yachts fitted with a bar, as his hobby. Doug. was a worried man after exams, 1947, as he thought he had a post in Biochem and twins. Fortunately, only the twins arrived.

J. W. MOXHAM: John comes from Auckland. He represented the Faculty in the hockey field and made one appearance with the soccer team. A cheerful type. His motto:—Down with women and drink. We are not too sure that he practises all he preaches.

S. J. MILLER: Syd. is one of the five who came to join us from Queensland last year. He represented Q'ld at Intervarsity Athletic Carnivals and won his Blue in 1947. He also hopes to return soon to the land of sunshine.
P. E. NEWLING: Peter comes from the shores of the Waitemata Harbour, Auckland. Played full-back for the Faculty hockey team, but is more interested in yachting, which is understandable when one considers his habitat. As this is written he just can’t wait for the Aorangi to take him home.

A. PACKHAM: Gus. made the plunge in third year and joined the ranks of our “old married men.” Little is known of Gus’s other interests apart from Vet. Science, but only last year Gus. was instrumental in the production of another prospective veterinarian. Angus devotes some time to the breeding of a fine little strain of Scotch terriers and is considered by some authors to be an authority on streptococcal metritis in the bitch.

K. E. OTTREY: From Castlemaine in Victoria, Ken is probably the quietest member of the year. He is a keen cricketer, but, unfortunately, we had no opportunity to see him in action. Under his quiet exterior, however, he is something of a humourist. His taste turns to torrid ties, we’re told. Fortunately, he has compassion on his fellow students and never wears them to the Vet. school. Has been observed waggling a wicked hip on the dance floor.

B. PARKINSON: Boyd is another Queenslander. Although he had a successful year, his main interests are in seeing Sydney before returning to Brisbane, where he hopes to go into the Cattle Husbandry Branch in the Department.
C. T. PETHEBRIDGE: Resumed studies after naval duty in 1946 and hasn’t had a post since. An outstanding sport—his triple Blue in water polo, swimming and football speaks for itself. Reported to have as much equipment as the disposals commission would sell. Hobbies include Chinese dinners, breeding orchids (cryptic statement, what?) and just “breedin’.”

D. B. RUTLEDGE: “Jack” has been one of the most entertaining members of the year and has successfully defied all efforts to prolong his course. Although city born and bred his main interests lie in the Southwest. Barry maintains that the sheep and cattle are the main reasons for his frequent visits, but we find that very hard to believe—eh, Greg? He helped the society in the publishing of Centaur, 1948, and our thanks go to him for that.

M. ROBINSON: One of the babies of the year, Mick has consistently produced good passes from the word “Go.” From what we hear his consistency is also manifest in his social life. Odds at the moment are 7 to 2 on. Mick worked with zeal (no relation to Nielsen) in the capacity of secretary of the society 1948. Very late flash. — Mick has just announced his engagement. Congratulations from everyone in the year.

T. H. RUDLING: Yet another local lad, Tom was treasurer of the Sports Club in 1948, also played football for the Faculty XV that year. He is renowned for his late arrival at lectures—we wonder if wine and women are in any way responsible for this. Women’s Angle:—Has been looked at and thought promising.
J. D. SWINDON: A Sydneysider, John is a keen athlete, was State junior hop, step and jump champion in 1945-46 and represented Faculty in numerous events in the inter-faculty athletic meetings. He is also often late for lectures, but without any special reason. Conspicuous in surgery for a lithe brown body and dexterity in tying knots.

J. A. SPRINGHALL: John hung up his pips and Samurai sword to delve into the anatomy of the dog in 1946. Has been a great asset to the Vet. Society in the capacity of publicity officer 1947, and President 1947. “The Chin” (just call me SPIKE) may be seen any Saturday afternoon swabbing horses at Randwick, or flying over nudist colonies on Sundays. Although he lives in a select suburb, the riotous conduct of one of John’s neighbours has recently excited the interest of squad 21.

H. R. SPIRA: One of the most colourful members of the year with a facility for getting his name into the papers (Mr. Blood’s “Yellow Press”). An ex-serviceman, Harry came to the Faculty with his H.D.A., bright ties, ability at soccer and organised mind in 1945. Made his contribution to Centaur, 1948, by being a member of the editorial committee and official photographer. Wherever he goes on graduation the locals will be dazzled by the wardrobe, the library (see report by Kinsey and Spira), and the fund of knowledge at his command.

D. R. SEFTON: Daryl did an excellent job for the Vet. Society in initiating and running lunch-hour films, providing an interesting diversion for us all. Represented the Faculty in Rifle Shooting in 1947-48 and was a prominent member of the St. Andrew’s College clan.
G. V. WALLACE: Graham is another from Auckland. He boards at the same place as Ronald Elliott and it would appear from their alternate unshaven appearance that they own one razor between them. He expects to acquire a wife in June (and we hope she will love him even without his beard).

A. C. WILKINSON: Tony hails from Batlow in the apple district. He was assistant secretary of the S.U.V.S. in 1948 and ran in the half-mile for the Faculty in 1945. He also played football, soccer and hockey. A recent appendix op., we're told, was only an excuse to further his knowledge of hospital technique.

J. H. WILLGOOSE: Comes from Bombala. Gus played half-back for the Faculty XV in his earlier years, but, unfortunately for the Faculty, a knee injury put him off the field. Tennis is another of Gus’ sports and he has represented the Faculty in this in 1948. A keen dog man and golfer, he can be seen digging divots on the local course and, if he is to be believed, will soon be rivalling Von.
# FACULTY ROLL, 1949

## FIRST YEAR

Ainslie, M. L., Miss  
Borella, J. C.  
Bradney, I. W.  
Briant, G. S.  
Clout, J., Miss  
Collier, B. D., Miss  
Dalley, J. C., Miss  
Diprose, P. W.  
Divett, J. A.  
Doyle, J. P.  
Dunkley, B. M.  
Dunlop, I. C.  
Edmonstone, D. P., Miss  
Edmonstone, E., Miss  
Gallagher, J. P.  
Gant, I. E. R., Miss  
Gardiner, K. B.  
Gardener, A. J.  
Gallagher, J. P.  
Gardiner, K., Miss  
Gosbell, J. H.  
Haneman, J. H., Miss  
Hayhurst, A. E.  
Hodge, L. R.  
Holt, J.  
Hopcroft, S.  
Joyce, H. E. B., Miss  
Kearins, J., Miss  
Kelly, R. J.  
Knight, P. R.  
Lea, P. B.  
Littlejohns, I. R.  
Macpherson, G. J.  
Martyn, K. I.  
Mullins, J. C.  
Nielsen, R. A. L.  
Parsonson, I. M.  
Peck, J. R.  
Pottie, B. G.  
Proudman, A. J.  
Pulver, G. B.  
Roberts, D. S.  
Rose,  
Shand, J. W.  
Slattery, A.  
Sommer, K., Miss  
Street, P. J. L.  
Thomson, G. F.  

## SECOND YEAR

Arnott, W. J.  
Arundel, J. H.  
Bailey, B. H.  
Berry, R. W.  
Bolas, E. N.  
Bolte, B. W.  
Brett, J. E. A.  
Capel, J. W.  
Charles, D. D.  
Chesher, G. B.  
Clark, B. L.  
Collard, J. A.  
Constantine, K. R.  
Cooke, A. L.  
Courtney, N. F.  
Coward, R. G.  
Cronly, J. A.  
Cuming, R. G.  
Curtin, K. J.  
Dandy, G. A.  
Dickens, R. K.  
Dobson, K. J.  
Dun, R. B.  
Dysart, T. H.  
Frogley, J. A.  
Gee, G. R.  
Geschmay, J. G.  
Goodwin, M., Miss  
Goongwardene, H. F.  
Gordon, R. N.  
Grace, D. F.  
Hales, R. T.  
Hayes, J. J.  
Helean, N. J.  
Hicks, L.  
Hickson, R. V.  
Howard, J. J.  
Hurst, J. C.  
Jacob, R.  
Johnston, B. G.  
Kater, J. C., Miss  
Lascelles, A. K.  
McKinney, M. A., Miss  
Malone, P. H.  
Manson, M. B.  
Mathers, J. A.  
Mortimer, N. I.  
Neasey, J. T.  
O'Connor, P. F.  
Panaretto, B. A.  
Pau! N. I.  
Rocks, R. L.  
Rudling, A. W. A.  
Scales, P. J.  
Setchell, B. P.  
Shapcott, R. C.  
Smith, G. A.  
Spier, I. W.  
Stewart, J. D.  
Taylor, P. F.  
Thomas, J. H.  
Tidswell, R. E.  
Tredinnick, W. B.  
Tregurtha, D.  
Van Gyn, J. B. W. S.  
Watson, G. E.  
Whiting, R. H.  
Wilkinson, P. M., Miss  
Williams, G. M., Miss  
Wilson, J. P.  
Wilson, M. E., Miss  
Wood, C. I.  

## THIRD YEAR

Aickin, P. R.  
Anderson, J.  
Archer, V. M., Miss  
Aubrey, J. N.  
Austen, K. J.  
Barry, M. R.  
Brook, A. H.  
Bruce, A. J.  
Buckley, E. P.  
Carter, P. D.  
Clapham, E. G. W.  
Collet, H. A.  
Cunningham, P. L.  
Cunningham, P. L.  
Davies, M. T.  
Deakin, H. M.  
Divett, B. L.  
Eastick, B. C.  
Eedy, A. D.  
Faulkner, J. N.  
Fisher, A.  
Fitzpatrick, D. H.  
Fitzpatrick, M. L.  
Flower, F. J.  
Foote, O. J.  
Fulton, L. J.  
Gallagher, C. H.  
Galloway, H. J., Miss  
Giblin, A. G.  
Gibson, A. J. F.  
Gilchrist, P. T.  
Goldman, J.  
Green, P. S.  
Hargreaves, J. V.  
Heffer, B.  
Helwig, D. M.  
Holder, J. M.  
Jackson, A. R.  
Johnston, K. G.  
Jones, N. S.  
Joyce, J. M.  
Jubb, K. V.  
Lane, R. H.  
Lewis, P. F.  
Liefman, C. E.  
Lindsay, A. B.  
Lloyd, L. C.  
McClaymont, K. F.  
Manson, E. R.  
Marshall, A. N.  
Maxwell, R. R.  
Miles, H.  
Milne, J. A.  
Moore, R. E.  
Morison, M. C.  
Morris, B.  
O'Byrne, T. J. P.  
Oulaghan, K. A.  
Portway, B.  
Rayner, O. E.  
Ryan, D. E.  
St. George, C.  
Sainty, J. F.  
Saunders, B. P. A.  
Sorensen, N. N.  
Southgate, W. E.  
Spittle, M. A.  
Symons, L. E. A.  
Tait, A. R. C.  
Tammemagi, L.  
Thomas, S. H. M.  
Thomson, C. W.  
Tolminson, L. C.  
Walden, N. B.  
Walker, D. A. J.  
Wallace, J. N.  
Wallace, N. M.  
Webster, D. R.  
Wignall, W. N.  
Wijeyekoon, G. P. St. E.
Wilson, B. E.
Wilson, J. M.
Wiseman, V. E.

FOURTH YEAR
Alexander, G. I.
Ballek, J. C.
Bardsley, M. R., Miss
Barr, N. C. E.
Baynes, I. D.
Beasley, N. R.
Bennett, P. M., Miss
Bignell, J. T.
Brakenridge, D. T.
Brown, L. R.
Bray, J. H.
Bruere, A. N.
Burke, E. P.
Butterfield, R. M.
Carruthers, R. J. H.
Carter, G. C.
Cho, C. N.
Claringbold, P. J.
Cole, A. E.
Coulthard, W. A.
Crawshaw, D. M.
Cumming, D. F.
Deer, J. R.

Derricott, G.
Dewes, H. F.
Dexter, E. M., Miss
Diplock, P. T.
Downing, G. B.
Doyle, B. J.
Doyle, R. J. B.
Dwyer, P. D.
Egan, A. N.
English, P. B.
Evans, F. W.
Fisher, E. M.
Francis, J. H.
Gates, C. J.
Gee, C. D.
Gee, R. W.
Gilchrist, R.
Gordon, N. P., Miss
Hart, B.
Heagney, J. B.
Henry, D. P.
Humble, A. E.
Jeganathan, P.
Johnston, O. G.
Jones, T. E.
Judge, N. G.
Juleff, A. C. W.
Kelly, J. T.
Kershaw, R. R.
Killick, R.
Kontze, D. E.
Laskey, H. J.
Lavers, D. W.
Lettis, G. A.
Little, K. B.
McCullough, W. R.
Mackie, D. N.
Maclean, A. B.
Mahoney, D. F.
May, C. D.
Merewether, P. V.
Miles, J. V., Miss
Millen, R. C.
Mills, J. N.
Morton, H. S.
Mullavey, C.
O'Brien, J.
Olds, R. J.
Opferkuch, K. F.
Paine, B. M.
Paton, W. J.
Pitney, J. K.
Pratt, E. A.
Proctor, K.
Pryor, W. J.
Ranby, P. D.
Rhodes, H. A.
Roberts, C. J.
Robinson, P. F.
Scroope, J. B.
Shannon, C. W.
Shenman, G.
Smith, C. F.
Sommerville, G. F.
Spotswood, C. L.
Stack, R. P.
Saunton, F. R.
Stellingwerff, P. K.
Stevens, M. S.
Swan, A. G.
Tennent, D. D.
Thorpe, B. R.
Trounson, R. D.
Tuckey, K. W.
Twaddle, A. A.
Walker, J. E.
Walmsley, W. E.
Whatmore, W. L.
Widdows, F. A.
Wise, P.
Woolcock, B. A.

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