TO-DAY, we owe much to the men and women of those days whose fortitude and faith provided the solid foundation for the future. We at Wilcox Mofflin are proud of the fact that this Company can trace its history of service to the man-on-the-land back to those days. Working side by side with generations of landowners has given Wilcox Mofflin an intimate knowledge and keen understanding of the problems besetting them. Through constant research and skilful manufacturing, Wilcox Mofflin to-day, offer a range of efficient and economical Veterinary and Agricultural Products. Wilcox Mofflin, with a reputation for quality and service dating back almost a century, guard that reputation zealously... your assurance that you can depend upon Wilcox Mofflin labelled products.

Wool...
22d. per lb.!
That was the year 1861. The sheep population of Australia was 20,980,123; the wheat season yielded 10,245,469 bushels.

RHINE CASTLE WINES PTY. LTD.
54B PITT STREET, SYDNEY - - - - - - - - - Phone: BU 3094
For dry Red and White Vintage Table Wines of Quality

Special Suggestions...
Rhine Castle Bin 26A Claret
Rhine Castle Private Bin Claret
Rhine Castle Mozelle
Rhine Castle Tallawanta Riesling

Ask for Rhine Castle at your favourite Restaurant, Hotel, or Spirit Merchant or Ring Rhine Castle, BU 3094, for your Home Supplies
All over Australia and in New Guinea. From Port Moresby to Perth, from Cooma to Cairns, the name of TUTT BRYANT is known and respected.

For TUTT BRYANT manufacture and distribute equipment which is developing the potential of our wide-spread lands.

Where there are roads and railways — Dams and Drains — Farms — Industrial development and housing projects, there you will find the TUTT BRYANT equipment at work.

Tutt Bryant
SOUTH STREET, RYDALMERE

SERVICE CENTRES ALL OVER AUSTRALIA
"THE LAND"

contains valuable technical information for the stockowner and the veterinary surgeon.

Among "The Land's" staff of experts is Dr. H. G. Belschner, formerly Chief Veterinary Surgeon of the Department of Agriculture.

For the professional man as well as for the stockowner, "The Land" is a must.

The latest certificate of the Audit Bureau of Circulations reveals that not less than 32,000 copies of "The Land" are sold every week. This is the largest audited sale of any N.S.W. paper directly serving the grazing and farming industries.

Ask for "The Land" from your local newsagent, price 9d. per copy, or send 32/6 for an annual subscription (which includes "The Land" Annual), and have the paper mailed post free each week to your home address.

THE LAND NEWSPAPER LIMITED
Land Building, 57-59 Regent Street, Sydney
Postal Address: G.P.O. Box 1558, Sydney
Telephones: MX 5131 (9 lines) Telegrams: Landpress, Sydney

McGARVIE SMITH
VACCINES
For the utmost protection of stock against disease

The McGarvie Smith Institute, founded to carry on the work of the late John McGarvie Smith, is dedicated to the promotion of veterinary research.

Over the past 20 years, £85,000 from the profits of the sale of vaccines has been donated to Glenfield Veterinary Research Station, the Sydney University, Veterinary School, the Shannon Vale Nutrition Section and other organisations of a similar nature.

Obtainable from your nearest Grazcos Agent or

GRAZCOS CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED
46 Young Street, Sydney

BRANCHES AT: ARMIDALE — BOURKE — DUBBO — MOREE — QUEANBEYAN — YOUNG
A NEW APPROACH TO CORTISONE MANUFACTURE

Cortisone, one of the most complicated organic compounds yet introduced into medicine is now synthesised by Glaxo Laboratories, using a new process devised jointly with the National Institute of Medical Research. This development utilises, as starting material, hecogenin, derived from East African sisal waste.

The new method of manufacture is now in production, and from start to finish, Glaxo Cortisone, Hydrocortisone, Prednisone and Prednisolone are being made from materials produced in sterling areas.

Literature on the Glaxo range of veterinary products is available on request

GLAXO LABORATORIES (AUST.) PTY. LTD.
Reg. Office: 29-47 Villiers Street, North Melbourne
And at: Adelaide, Brisbane, Perth and Sydney

VAL ANGLIM'S DOG SHOP
EVERYTHING FOR THE DOG

Full range of reliable Dog Remedies, Dog Foods, etc.
Duplex Dressers, Trimming Combs, Trimming Charts, Steel Hair and Flea Combs, Nail Clippers

Get Your DOG REQUISITES at VAL ANGLIM'S

31 Campbell Street, Sydney - - - Phone: MA 3637
N.S.W. BRANCHES:

SYDNEY
BATHURST
BRENNABRINA
COOMA
COWRA
DENILIQUIN
GARAH
GUNDAGAI

HAY
HENTY
KEMPSEY
LEETON
MAITLAND
MOREE
MOSS VALE
NARRANDERA

NEWCASTLE
ORANGE
SCONE
TENTERFIELD
WAGGA
WAGGETT
WEE WAA
YOUNG

A.M.L. & F.

Special Representative:
MICK McCULLOUGH, Coonamble

Local Representatives:
B. M. HEFFERNAN, Bourke; V. F. WALLEN, Collarenebri; V. T. O'BRYAN Gloucester; C. R. WILKINSON, Gunnedah; J. McLACHLAN, Taree

STUD STOCK EXPERTS
STOCK AND PROPERTY SALESMEN
WOOL SELLING BROKERS
MERCHANDISE
STOCK MEDICINES
WINES AND SPIRITS

Australian, Mercantile, Land & Finance Co. Ltd.
(INC. IN ENGLAND, 1863)

4 BLIGH STREET, SYDNEY

Branches and Representatives throughout N.S.W., Victoria and Queensland

The Pharmacy Press Pty. Ltd.

121 DAY STREET, SYDNEY

Phone: MA 5490

Half a century of service to Veterinary Surgeons, Doctors and Pharmacists for all their printing requirements.

Labels, Prescription Forms, Envelopes, Stationery, etc.

PHILIP H. BROCKLEHURST ASSOCIATES PTY. LTD.

PROVENDER MILLING SPECIALISTS

Engineering Division All Plant for Stock Feed Manufacture


282 SUSSEX STREET, SYDNEY

Phone: MA 2981
For High Quality Veterinary and Surgical Instruments
Veterinary and Medical Books and Journals
and General Medical Supplies
let
W. RAMSAY SURGICAL (N.S.W.) PTY. LTD.
serve your needs from our central position at
134 CASTLEREAGH STREET

For quick, efficient service
RING MA 5836 or BM 2679

MUNGADAL STUD

Typical Breeding Ewes at Mungadal

MUNGADAL BLOOD WILL HELP YOU INCREASE YOUR FLOCK PRODUCTION
More wool per sheep means more profit to you

ANTHONY HORDERN, Mungadal, HAY

Enquiries to: The Manager, Mungadal, Hay. Phone: Hay 74
K. N. PHILLIS

22 BRITANNIA ST.
PENNANT HILLS

Live Stock Transport.
Local and country work undertaken with trailer units.

Phone: WJ 1085

Robert Lundie

CUSTOMS, SHIPPING AND INSURANCE AGENT

COSTING EXPERTS — Specialists in Heavy Transport Anywhere

26 BRIDGE STREET, SYDNEY

BU 1019 BU 6114

Board your Pet Dog or Cat happily and safely at the new, modern and beautiful Kennels at —

BLUE CROSS BOARDING KENNELS

MONA VALE ROAD, ST. IVES — JJ 2631

We are also the Agents for the famous A.B.C. DOG AND CAT REMEDIES. We have a remedy for every ailment. Country inquiries are welcomed. Just write or phone.

A.B.C. DOG AND CAT REMEDIES, ST. IVES — JJ 2631
VETSERA
VETERINARY BIOLOGICALS

EGG-ADAPTED, MODIFIED CANINE DISTEMPER VACCINE (Living)

CANINE ANTI-DISTEMPER SERUM
For the treatment of Canine Distemper in the early stages of infection.

CANINE DISTEMPER IMMUNIZATION OUTFITS
For the active immunization of dogs against Distemper by the Laidlaw-Dunkin living virus-serum method.

NORMAL CANINE SERUM
For the treatment of Haemorrhage, pre- and post-operative debility, toxaemia, dehydration, hypoproteinaemia, etc.

"Vetsera" Biologicals are available to the Veterinary Profession only

Rail and postage to our account

Further particulars obtainable from

VETSERA PRODUCTS
49 ANDERSON AVENUE
MT. PRITCHARD - - - - N.S.W.

Two of a kind...
the most reliable pumps for their job

THE "MASTER" PUMP — THE HEART
No machine made by man can compare in efficiency with the heart.

THE VICTOR AUTOMATIC DRENCHING GUN
The most suitable instrument ever made for all water-based drenches such as Phenothiazine, Nicotine / Bluestone, Bluestone/Arsenic.

DESIGNED TO FUNCTION LIKE THE MASTER PUMP

NO SPRINGS
NO WEAR
NO SLIDING PARTS
NO CORROSION
NO FRICTION
NO TOOLS REQUIRED

Available from your local supplier

Manufactured by:
C. VICTOR ROBERTS PTY. LTD.
40 Chard Rd., Brookvale, N.S.W.

Sole Distributors:
WILCOX MOFFLIN LIMITED
15 PHILLIP ST., SYDNEY
A short term investment with Bank Guaranteed Security

RURAL BANK
Interest Bearing Deposit
3½% p.a. for 24 months
HEAD OFFICE: MARTIN PLACE, SYDNEY

to induce muscle relaxation in the horse

‘ANECTINE’

Injection of
SUXAMETHONIUM CHLORIDE
Ampoules of 100 mg. in 2 ml., boxes of 6
* Literature available on request

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO. (AUSTRALIA) LTD.
G.P.O. Box 1485, Sydney, N.S.W.

Notable contributions to Chemotherapy have been made during recent years by scientists working in the Research Laboratories of Imperial Chemical Industries Limited. Their activities have brought to light a number of new drugs which today are of outstanding importance in medical and veterinary science. A few of them which have found world-wide application are mentioned here, but a list of the full range of ICI products for use in veterinary practice will be gladys forwarded on request.

ICI VETERINARY SPECIALTIES

"ANAVENOL" — Intravenous anaesthetic.
"AVLINOX" — For frothy bloat in ruminants.
"CETAVLON" — Detergent and bacteriostatic.
"CETAVLON" UDDER CREAM — To assist in the control of mastitis.
"HIBITANE" — Pessaries and Intramammary Cream.

"LOREXANE" — Gamma B.H.C. Dusting Powder, Antiseptic Cream and Ear Lotion.
"MYSOLINE" — Anticonvulsant.
"SULPHAMEZATHINE" — The Sulphonamide of choice — Powders and Solutions.
"TETMOSOL" — Sarcopticide solution and soap.

Marketed in Australia by
IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES OF AUSTRALIA & N.Z. LTD.
All Capital Cities and Wellington, New Zealand.

Products of Imperial Chemical Industries, Pharmaceuticals Division, England.
STAINLESS STEEL

VETERINARY SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS

ALLEN & HANBURYS (Australasia) LTD.

41 HUNTER STREET, SYDNEY — — — — — — — BW 3640

Carry a FULL RANGE of Stainless Steel Surgical Instruments used in Veterinary Surgery, manufactured by ALLEN & HANBURYS LTD., London, and we cordially invite you to inspect our stock.

All Mail Orders will be promptly attended to, and a current Price List will be forwarded on application.

SPONSORED BY . . .

A. J. BUSH & SONS

* 

38 PARRAMATTA ROAD
HOMEBUSH

A. and C. E. ARTHUR-SMITH

DOG BOARDING KENNELS

BOBBIN HEAD ROAD — — — TURRAMURRA NORTH
JJ 3034
ANDRE'S RESTAURANT CLUB

- Sydney's Brightest Night Spot
- Large Parties Specially Catered For.
- 2 Floor Shows Nightly
- Absolutely NO Cover Charge

151a Castlereagh Street, Sydney
Phones: BM 2554 — MA 4219

Sponsored through Courtesy of . . .

THE EAST ASIATIC CO. AUST. PTY. LTD.
33 MACQUARIE PLACE, SYDNEY

JOHN T. HINKLEY
PTY. LTD.

- Trophy Cups of great variety.
- Diamond Rings and Eternity Rings.
- Reliable Watches and Jewellery.
- Presentation Chiming and Striking Clocks.
- Finest Crystal, Glassware and Silverware.
- Overnight and Travelling Bags.
- Special Discount to members of the Faculty.

114-120 Castlereagh St., Sydney
Phone: MA 3780

LEONARDS
PTY. LTD.

- Everything for my Lady Fair!
- Materials for all Occasions.
- So delightfully feminine and available for you: BRIDAL, COCKTAIL, EVENING WEAR, DEBS.
- Special concessions to ladies of the Faculty.

5th FLOOR
Culwulla Chambers,
67 Castlereagh Street, Sydney
(Right next to the Mayfair Theatre)
Phone: BW 6676
Good Animal Husbandry and Good Cultivation
go together—

Healthy fodder helps make healthy animals. Healthy fodder is a result of scientific cultivation and scientific cultivation is the result of proper planning—the result of getting a lot of jobs done in a limited time. This objective can be achieved with the Ferguson System of Complete Farm Mechanisation.

FERGUSON SEED DRILL (12 row): Designed especially for Australian conditions. Automatic cut-off saves grain and fertilizer on turns. Sows pasture mixtures, too.

FERGUSON TILLER (7 ft.): A stump-jump implement that is ideal for pasture renovation, for stumpy and stony ground and for row crop cultivation.

FERGUSON HEAVY DUTY SPIKE HARROW (12 ft. 9 in.): A really flexible harrow for working rough and uneven ground. Easily raised on hydraulics to clear trash.

BRITISH FARM EQUIPMENT PTY. LTD., 602-612 Botany Road, Alexandria, Sydney. MU 3901

"COUNTRY LIFE"

CHAMPION OF THE LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY
AND ITS ALLIES

Official Organ of the Institute of Inspectors of Stock.

Recorder of all events of interest to Veterinarians and Stock Owners.

Annual Post Free Subscription, 30/- . Order from your Newsagent or

COUNTRY LIFE NEWSPAPER CO. LTD.

60A PITT STREET :: :: :: SYDNEY
For the **SPEEDY** elimination of tape-worms...

**give 'NEMURAL'** Trade Mark
Brand of Pyrasin
acts as a tonic and condition improver as well!

**BAVER PHARMA PTY. LTD.**
56 YOUNG STREET, SYDNEY

---

**ORGANON HORMONES**
For VETERINARY USE

"SUSTANON" — For TESTOSTERONE THERAPY
Available in two strengths. 100 mg. and 250 mg. Packed in boxes of one and three amps.

CONSISTENT TESTOSTERONE ACTIVITY FROM 4 TO 8 WEEKS

"CORTROPHIN Z.N." — For ADRENAL STIMULATION THERAPY
Available in two strengths. 20 iu. and 40 iu. per c.c. Packed in 5 c.c. Multi-dose Vials.

DURATION OF ACTIVITY UP TO 72 HOURS

For further information, literature and samples, write to the sole Aust. Agents:

**BRITISH PHARMACEUTICALS PTY. LTD.**
8-12 BATHURST STREET, SYDNEY, N.S.W.
FACULTY MEMBERS!

Sydney’s Leading Publisher

KEVIN BOWDEN

wishes to announce that he is prepared to supply

any of the UNIVERSITY FACULTIES

ABSOLUTELY FREE OF COST!

with their YEAR BOOK or any similar publication.

KEVIN BOWDEN

18 ELIZABETH STREET, ASHFIELD

150 ANNANDALE STREET, ANNANDALE

Phone: MW 4203
ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Very many changes have taken place in the circumstances surrounding the production of “Centaur” since the publication of the 1956 edition. This issue would not have been possible without the help and co-operation of many people.

To the executive for its confidence in the editor during the difficult negotiations he extends his thanks. Judith Magnus and David Gallo­way were particularly helpful in an hour of stress. Thanks are also extended to Ian McWatters and again to Judy Magnus for their assistance in collecting material during the editor’s enforced sojourn in the sick bed. Ian McWatters was responsible for many of the excellent photographs in the journal.

We are deeply indebted to Burroughs Welcome & Co. and Elliots Rural Laboratories for their very generous donations.

The wholehearted co-operation of Mr. Bowden and his staff, and Messrs. McClintock Bros., the printers, made the job very much easier, and the editor wishes to thank them cordially.
## CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Editorial</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obituary: David Brewis</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Final Year and the new Field Station</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>President’s Letter</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centaur Free</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterinary Science Common Rooms</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War Memorial Essay Prize</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Northern Territory (with special reference to Livestock Problems):</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. L. Rose</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Report S.U.V.S.</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Dinner</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dance Notes</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Float Committee</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Book Scheme</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Film Committee</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbagrog</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committee of Enquiry into Australian Universities</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Impressions from Abroad</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K. G. Johnston</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff Lists</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. Wells</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sports Club Report</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Football</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hockey</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cricket</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basketball</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rowing</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sociological Variations in Male Veterinary Students</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joyce Kinsey</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How to become a Squatter Boy</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Year Notes</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Year Notes</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Year Notes</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth Year Notes</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifth Year Notes</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
At a meeting of the Faculty on the 9th August, it was decided to make the change over to complete residence for the final year of the course at Cobbity, a gradual process. Various factors which Professor Gunn mentions in his article have necessitated this move, but the ultimate ambition of the Faculty remains unchanged. It is not now known when the process will be completed.

No doubt the plans announced for next year will dull the keenness of the Society's executive in clarifying the position regarding the coverage by scholarships and bursaries of the accommodation charges for the students residing at the University Farms. The breathing space afforded by the new plans gives the present executive and those succeeding it a far greater augury of success in the evolution of a satisfactory plan than would otherwise have been the case.

The problem, when simply stated, is this. The by-laws provide that students in the Faculty of Veterinary Science must spend a specified time at the University Farms; they do not attend them because of love of the outdoor life but because the time spent there is part of the course. Why then should not the accommodation charges be treated as part of the University fees and not as a separate item?

Tentative enquiries from the Commonwealth Scholarship administration indicate that the act and regulations under which the scheme is administered do not provide for such charges. The State Departments of Agriculture adopt the same attitude. Yet regulations provide that (in both cases as far as can be ascertained) all compulsory fees are payable by the scholarships. What then, is the position if the University included accommodation as a compulsory fee?

It cannot be denied that except for overseas students the man in final year who is paying his own fees is a rarity. Commonwealth scholarships and those from the Commonwealth Department of Territories, the State Departments of Agriculture, and the New Zealand Government provide assistance for the great majority of students. All compulsory fees are paid in each case.

Many students receiving living allowances still find it impossible to survive without parental assistance and goodwill. The great majority of parents are making financial sacrifices to keep their children at the University. To pay even the reasonable charges the University will make, places added strain upon them. Yet the scholarships are provided to allow education independent of this aid; what then can be a serious objection to the payment by these scholarships of all the fees made in effect compulsory by the by-laws of our course.

We urge the Executive and its successors to take every step possible towards the inclusion of accommodation charges in the compulsory fees. Since it is only Veterinary students and specialist Agriculture students who are required to reside at these farms, the Society is entitled to expect co-operation and sympathy from the University authorities.

The advantages of declaring accommodation an integral part of the compulsory fees are numerous and obvious. Those bodies granting scholarships would not have to alter existing Acts of Parliament and Regulations under these acts to enable them the pay the increases. The matter would then be completely free of the danger of ending as a political football. The University would benefit since it would be receiving the money in advance and in a lump sum. The benefit to scholarship students is too obvious to merit comment. Those people who are not having their scholarships paid by an outside authority would not be seriously inconvenienced if the usual three weeks' grace for the payment of fees was extended.

A threefold approach from the staff, the Society and through the S.R.C. and student senator would, if organised correctly, have a very good chance of succeeding. It is up to the Society to make the staff realise that they should, if they consider the cause justified, help the students. We should be grateful that the staff in this Faculty are always sympathetic towards a good cause, more than can be said for many of those in other Faculties. A word, however soft, from the right quarter will be heard even by a deaf administration.

With the support of the S.R.C. (a Senate creation) the Society could approach the authorities directly and it could have its case heard on the Senate through the student senator. It would be advisable to seek the support of the S.R.C. without asking it to intervene on behalf of the Society since that body adopts at times the very methods most likely to antagonise its cause.

Let us start now and clarify this position one way or the other for all time.

* * *

Though there is a formal column of acknowledgment, I would like to thank Professors Gunn and Carne for their very warm co-operation in the production of this journal.
When a person comes up to the University he has to face two sets of problems, both very real and both perhaps more evident to the man living in College than to the man living at home. The more obvious and the more immediate is the passing of his exams; the more important and probably the more difficult is the making of friends, the choosing of a way of life. I think there is a greater significance in both of these for the student who comes to Australia from overseas, who represents more than his own individual progress.

David Brewis was only twenty-one when he was killed, in a motor accident in Sydney, and he had been with us for only one year. He came from New Zealand, where his parents own a farm and where he had been schooled at Kings College in Auckland and, afterwards, for two years at Auckland University College. His problems of settling down here were the same as ours, and it is true to say that, while David was still in the process of passing his exams, he had made his friends and found his way of life. He had established himself in his year at the Vet. faculty, and he had established himself in College. People knew him, liked him, and trusted him; we, his friends, knew him a little better.

We had lived with him and done things with him, had seen more intimately his qualities and his faults, had known him as a companion and learnt not only to be thankful for his conduct and his actions, but to expect them. If others liked him, we knew why they liked him. It is difficult to say anything adequate as a conclusion. Words are a poor tribute and the testimony to his character must be with us. We knew him. We shall not forget him; our sympathies are with those who loved him.

G.C.H.
THE FINAL YEAR AND THE NEW FIELD STATION

By Professor R. M. C. GUNN

Dean of the Faculty

It is now some twenty years since the University Farm at Badgery's Creek was purchased from funds donated to the University by the McGarvie Smith Institute for the purpose of providing supervised practical training in animal management. As such, the McGarvie Smith Animal Husbandry Farm was the first Field station possessed by any veterinary school in the British Empire. Soon afterwards the farm became our main centre for teaching not only animal management but also advanced animal husbandry and clinical veterinary medicine, surgery and obstetrics.

Later, however, it became apparent that the site was not the most suitable for a clinical centre nor the land for agricultural production and several efforts were made to obtain a better site. In March, 1954, the Vice Chancellor announced the acceptance by the Senate of two farms at Cobbity — Corstorphine and May Farms — covering a total area of 770 acres as the School's new Field Station. The two farms were donated to the University by the three Commonwealth Boards—The Inter-Departmental Committee of Wool Research, The Australian Meat Board and the Australian Dairy Produce Board. When making the announcement, Professor Roberts said that "the chief credit must go to Professor H. R. Carne, Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology, who had made this his main interest for the past seven years." The total funds donated by the Commonwealth Boards and other bodies amounted to £220,000 and from this has come the purchase of the farms and the provision of certain of the buildings.

In February, 1955, the Senate approved the appointment of Stafford, Moore and Farrington as architects in connection with the proposed buildings; this was the first occasion on which private architects had been commissioned by the University for the construction of its buildings for many years. The firm has proved to be very satisfactory in preparing plans and in supervising the work under construction. It was first asked to prepare long range overall plans.
for buildings for student and staff accommodation, for teaching and for general farm purposes. The part of the plan which is at present being put into effect and is now nearing completion is the dining and recreation rooms, the library, the students quarters and staff cottages. The whole should be completed by the end of the year. It is hoped that students will occupy the quarters for the first time early in 1958.

The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation some time ago offered to locate the William McIlrath Fellow and his staff at the University Farms, provided the University could give him reasonable facilities. At the present time Professor T. J. Robinson and Dr. M. C. Franklin are attempting to raise funds for this purpose. It is hoped that Dr. Franklin will transfer to the farms within the next year or so and he is expected to do most of his experimental work on beef cattle nutrition at May Farm.

At the time of accepting the new farms the Senate decided to retain the McGarvie Smith Animal Husbandry Farm at Badgery's Creek until the current experiments on water harvesting and irrigation are completed. It may even be retained permanently for sheep husbandry.

More recently, in order to avoid the possible contamination of the new University Farms by sick patients brought into hospital, it was decided to purchase for the future veterinary hospital an additional thirty acre block on the opposite side of Werombi Road, fronting Corstorphine Farm. This land drains away from the farm and directly into the Nepean River. Our architects are at present busily occupied in drawing up plans for the proposed new hospital and it is anticipated that these buildings also will be completed towards the end of the year or early in 1958.

The transfer of all teaching activities from Badgery's Creek to the new site will not be an easy one and it has been decided that this should be done gradually. As a result the Faculty of Veterinary Science decided on the 9th August that it would continue during next year, the system it has adopted for a number of years past of giving all lectures to the fifth year in Lent Term at the Veterinary School. The final year students will attend the Cobbity Farms in two groups — in Trinity and Michaelmas Terms. In all probability the group attending during Michaelmas Term will be accompanied by those students in the Faculty of Agriculture who are specialising in animal husbandry. Second year students will go to the new farms during vacations as soon as riding school and stabling facilities are available.

The new quarters are expected to be much more comfortable and convenient than the old and the facilities for teaching both animal husbandry and clinical medicine, surgery and obstetrics much improved. However, the expense of the maintenance of students and the cost of instruction is likely to increase. If there is sufficient demand, it is likely that a previously existing bus service from Corstorphine Farm to Camden will be recommenced; this would be a great convenience to both students and staff.

Considering the very much increased facilities which will be available for teaching and research in both animal husbandry and clinical subjects, one cannot but feel how much more fortunate future students will be than those of the past.
A view of the new accommodation block at Cobbity where eventually final year will be spent in residence. The building under construction is of an L-shaped design.

Another view of the new Living Quarters under construction.
SYDNEY UNIVERSITY VETERINARY SOCIETY
OFFICE BEARERS, 1957

Patrons:
Professor R. M. C. Gunn, Professor H. R. Carne, Professor C. W. Emmens,
Sir Ian Clunies-Ross, Dr. Seddon, Dr. Findlay.

President: J. D. Bryden.


Executive: R. G. Steel, G. J. Trevena.

Hon. Secretary: D. B. Galloway.

Assistant Hon. Secretary: W. A. Geering.


Honorary Graduate Secretary: Miss V. E. Osborne, B.V.Sc.

Dinner Committee:

Float Committee:
J. Barker, F. Wyndham, F. Dougherty, Miss H. Jervie, R. Kibble, V. Mancer.

Debating Committee:
T. J. Heath, R. Wells.

Film Committee:
N. Harbison, F. Dougherty, G. D. Coleman.

Book Purchasing Officers: W. A. Geering, T. J. Heath.

Instrument Purchasing Officers: J. Poland, K. A. Twaddle.

Publicity Officer: P. Ahrens.

EXECUTIVE, 1957

My first and most humble duty is to thank the Society for my election to the office of president — both for the honour of the bestowal and for the pleasure such office has given me.

No less thanks should be extended to the Executive and other committees who have given me so much support and made my task so much easier. Especially might I mention David Galloway (Hon. Secretary) and Judith Magnus (Women’s Rep. and Dance Committee).

Thirdly, I should like to thank staff members for their help and guidance and the assistance I have received from so many.

The year 1957 has seen a continuance of the “transition” period following the installation of the Chair of Animal Husbandry. The next
few years will maintain this change. 1958 should see the present fourth year installed at Cobbity Farms, for some period at least.

Many of you will say, and have been saying, "this has nothing to do with me" or "it is too far ahead for me to worry about!" Such statements are erroneous and what is needed is a more vital interest in the course by student members.

This transition calls for the utmost cooperation by all concerned. We, the students, have a hand in these affairs and considered criticism is wanted by the people guiding this curriculum. Many of you probably feel, as I do, that the wrench has been too great and the swap over too hurried and because of this other courses have suffered. Some feel we have been lured into Veterinary Science under false pretences in that too much emphasis is laid on Animal Husbandry. Still others think that Animal Husbandry has no place in the Veterinary Science course. All have arguments for and against.

The point is: that as undergraduates our criticism is guarded—guarded because we haven't graduated. The truth is that only as a graduate, as a professional Veterinary Surgeon, can we look back and place our fingers on deficiencies in this course.

What does this mean? I think it supposes that if we had a greater love as undergraduates for this Society, for this Veterinary School and even for this University, we would be more willing to return on graduation to discuss facets of the course with those who formulate it. That, in effect, means that this University is, for far too many, a degree shop, no more, no less.

An S.U.V.S. Executive meeting in session.

I would ask Society members to ask themselves — "Will I graduate from this University, holder of a degree of Veterinary Science but knowing little about the Faculty or the Society? Will I at the same time know nothing about this University or an even wider world which exists beyond the University and into which I must make my way?"

Too many will answer in the affirmative, too many are unready to carry the responsibility of an ever widening and great profession. Too many carry the burden of disinterest and fail to realise that besides training in Veterinary Science, this Society, this Faculty, this University can help supply training for the game of life.

"For when the one great scorer comes to write against your name, it matters not whether you won or lost but how you played the game." This game has to be played — how are you playing it?

JOHN BRYDEN, President.

"CENTAUR" FREE

"Centaur" is now published free for members of the society. This is the result of a new publishing agreement between the society and Mr. Kevin Bowden, an Ashfield publisher.

The previous agreement with the Edinburgh Publishing Company, provided that in return for the advertising rights to the journal, the company would produce "Centaur" free of all charges except those for blockmaking. The blockmaker's bill was of the order of ninety pounds (£90) per issue, and after receipts from sales were deducted the society faced an annual loss of thirty pounds (£30).

It was established during the course of negotiations that the gross value of the advertising space in the journal was regularly in excess of four hundred pounds (£400). The society was therefore happy to enter into a new agreement with Mr. Bowden which is a considerable improvement on the previous contract. The agreement is between the Editor for and on behalf of the society and Mr. Bowden, and is to be renewed annually. The society has given Mr. Bowden a verbal undertaking to renew the agreement for the next two years should the publication be satisfactory. The two new provisions of the agreement which will most interest members are clauses two and eleven. These are quoted below:—

"2. The publisher shall bear the entire cost of the said setting up and printing and publishing (inclusive of incidental costs of delivery and otherwise) but shall be entitled to sell advertising space in the said magazine as hereinafter provided."

"11. The publisher agrees to pay the editor for and on behalf of the Society the sum of fifty pounds (£50), in consideration for its consent to this agreement."

This constitutes a very considerable improvement in the financial state of the publication. It does, in fact, represent an improvement of one hundred and forty pounds (£140) since the magazine is itself now issued gratis.
The last stages of the negotiations were far from pleasant. The editor wishes to extend his thanks to Mr. David Gallaway and particularly to Miss Judith Magnus, whose level headed advice saved the day during an outburst of Gaelic indignation which threatened to prejudice the entire negotiations.

A full report of the proceedings, detailed information about advertising rights and values, and a copy of the legal agreement have been lodged with the Secretary of the Society for the information and guidance of future editors.

VETERINARY SCHOOL COMMON ROOMS

A building project in a university involves a considerable number of steps, including approval of outside bodies, such as city building authorities. Unfortunately, the process has been especially prolonged in connection with the proposed Veterinary School Common Rooms.

In 1956, the University asked a private firm of architects, Messrs. Moore, Walker & Croaker, to prepare plans for the Common Rooms, to be erected as a wing extending from the main Veterinary School building towards Parramatta Road. Arrangements had to be made to remove the wired-in enclosure used by the Faculty of Agriculture for experimental crop plants to provide an alternative area nearby.

After a number of modifications of the plans had been made to comply with fire safety precautions, etc., tenders were called in May this year. The successful tenderers are James Wallace & Co., who are building the new Chemistry School in the University.

It is expected that work will start within the next few weeks and, the weather permitting, the building should be completed before the end of the year.

The Faculty has appointed a committee consisting of Professor Gunn, Professor Carne, Miss Osborne and Mr. Keep to be responsible for the development and management of the Common Rooms, and the Veterinary Society has been invited to nominate one of its members to assist the committee.

Furnishing, lighting and decoration are now under consideration. It is hoped that these may make the Common Rooms attractive, not only for normal use during the day time, but also for occasional evening functions. One of the major problems is to provide adequate seating accommodation for the numbers that will wish to use the Common Rooms while preserving a high standard of comfort and aesthetic attractiveness. It is hoped that a satisfactory solution may be found by having a general foundation of lounge type furnishing which can be expanded by a suitable form of lighter chairs that can be stacked, as well as outdoor chairs and tables that can be used in the paved courtyard between the Common Room wing and the new wing of the McMaster Laboratory.

The committee has also been giving considerable thought to the best means of organising and running the serveries. Approval has been given to the inclusion of these serveries on the clear understanding that these must be self-supporting. The wise plan would seem to be to start on a modest scale with the hope that efficient management and strong support will enable the scope of the service to be greatly expanded.

It is hoped that every member of the Veterinary School will take a personal interest in all aspects of the Common Rooms so that their success may encourage the development of others throughout the University.

[In 1954, Professor Carne secured the allocation of £8,000 (from a gift to the School by an anonymous donor) for the erection of a Veterinary Science Common Room, the first scheme of its type in the University. A guarantee of excellence in the construction and furnishing of these rooms was secured by the announcement by Professor Carne, in 1956, of a further grant from the same donor. Professor Carne has devoted himself wholeheartedly towards assuring the fruition of this long cherished dream. To him and to the anonymous donor the present members of the Faculty and their successors will be forever grateful.—Ed.]
THE WAR MEMORIAL ESSAY PRIZE

SOUTH AFRICA — A Study of Animal Husbandry Practices
by HAROLD CHAPMAN

Much as one would like to sum up the differences in animal husbandry methods in South Africa and Australia in a short, sweet phrase, this is impossible. An important difference, of course, is the much greater availability of manpower in South Africa but the results of this are often surprising and sometimes contradictory.

First we must fill in the sociological background. The Bantu (natives or aboriginies) in South Africa live in the reserves for the most part and farm at a subsistence level. They are, therefore, not as important to the country’s economy as the white farmers, whom I shall consider below. Labour in South Africa is generally cheap — but not uniformly so. Near the towns there is more competition for labour and wages are higher (of the order of thirty shillings a week) but in the remoter parts they are astonishingly low — ten shillings per month with complete provision of food and clothing for the labourer and his dependents.

When the Europeans first came in contact with them the Bantu were cattle herders and not unnaturally the country-reared African has all the skills associated with the herdsman. Thus he is a proficient milker and handler of cattle, recognises individuals by name in large herds (and the cattle will answer to their names) and has a commonsense and observational knowledge of the normal physiology of the cow — including calving.

Horses, however, are a recent introduction to the southern portion of the continent and, indeed, disease barriers are preventing them even now from being introduced to the whole of the continent so that only one African tribe has made extensive use of horses. The ordinary farm labourer, though these days familiar with the horse, is not adept at handling it especially under stabled conditions and stable hands have a scarcity value not only on farms but also in racing teaching and private stables.

The Western Cape is an intensive agricultural area with wheat, wine, and dairying, sheep and deciduous fruit as the main types of farming. Here the coloured people who are of mixed descent (Bantu, Hottentot, Bushmen, European and Asian) provide the labour. They have more of Western civilisation, with its vices, so that most of them get drunk on Saturdays and spend Sunday sobering up. It is thus usual for farmers, even in this area to use Bantu dairymen because of their greater reliability.

In South Africa it is only the smallholding that is run singlehanded — and even then there is often an all-purpose servant to do the harder jobs. Even a small farm will have four or five adult hands and women and children help with seasonal jobs such as harvesting and hoeing. The children especially are useful for such light jobs as cattle and sheep herding and leading horses or oxen in harness.

South African farms are relatively little mechanised — probably as much because of the lack of skilled, reliable labour as because of the cheapness of unskilled labour. However, this picture is changing and some sections have already responded. Thus wheat farming and large-scale dairying are already mainly mechanised but shearing is still done by gangs of coloured men skilled with the blade and it will be a long time before the maize and sugar industries are affected.

In their breeding programmes South African dairy farmers depend a great deal upon imported stock. Jerseys and Friesians are the main breeds used and the bigger breeders make annual visits to the Island or to Holland to buy stock. The most important influence in the dairying industry is artificial insemination which is enabling the smaller farmer to grade up his stock. A.I. Cooperatives have been established in all the intensive farming areas and a co-operative near Capetown has reached the stage where it has stopped its own production and is using semen flown from Johannesburg (900 miles away) where there is a large centre. Insemination is done by employees of the co-operative who hold a diploma obtained either in Europe or at Pretoria where there is a nine-month course.

Neither the beef nor the mutton industries are very progressive. The meat available in the cities is of extremely poor quality and there is usually a scarcity of either beef or mutton. The main beef breed is the Afrikander — an indigenous Zebu type once bred for draught purposes and still docile in temperament. Though ideally adapted to the environment it is not a very good beef type and other breeds are being gradually introduced.

Mutton and wool depend in the main on the Merino though the type used is very poor compared with that seen in Australia. The main reason for this is that until recently sheep farming was not very prosperous and did not attract the better type of farmer. Most of the farms were family ones and their owners probably enjoyed the lowest standard of living in the white population.

In South-West Africa, which the government has illegally annexed is the biggest act of land
thief since the war with the exception of the na-
nexation of Tibet, there is a thriving Karakul or
Persian lamb industry. This is a bloody business
as the furs are obtained by slaughtering the new
born lambs and a specialised one for the Karakul
requires a rather special environment.

One of the few exports to be produced by
Bantu industry as well as Bantu labour is mohair.
This is obtained by shearing the Angora goat
which is kept in large numbers by the Africans in
the reserves.

Poultry farming in South Africa is a far health-
ier industry than it is in Australia—eggs are ex-
ported and sold on the local market at world
prices, probably due to the relatively lower
prices of milled feeds. The main breeds used
are the Leghorn, the Rhode Island Red and,
strange to say, the Australorp. The first cross
between the Leghorn and the Australorp has a
(probably unwarranted) great popularity among
egg producers. Production at present is mainly
on semi-intensive or intensive lines but there is
a trend towards batteries and deep-litter systems.

Pig production is a rather uncertain business
in South Africa. Pork is much cheaper there and
farmers are always being advised by the Depart-
ment of Agriculture as to the economic doubt-
fulness of pork or bacon production.

Nevertheless, the industry keeps going and has
recently received a great fillip from the importa-
tion from America by the Department of Agri-
culture of the Minnesota No. 1 pig. This breed
was produced by crossing from the Landrace and
other breeds and has the great advantage that,
although winning the factories' approval as fair-
skinned, it does not suffer from sunburn.

Using the Minnesota No. 1 the Stellenbosch-
Elsenburg College in the winter rainfall area
near Capetown has introduced a rotation of
wheat which is undersown with lucerne. The
lucerne is cut and later used as grazing for the
pigs — the paddocks are well fenced and port-
able sties are used. The pigs eliminate the
lucerne and the paddocks are then sown with
wheat again. In this way the fertility is raised
and an important plant scourge, red spider,
controlled.

The great difference between South African
and Australian farming is partly due to a single
plant — maize. Although maize is supposed to
be indigenous to South America it was already
being cultivated by the Bantu when the Europe-
as came into extensive contact with them in
1790. It has remained the staple feeding stuff
in South Africa. Parts of the country are ideally
suited for growing maize and in the rest of the
country it is grown anyway. Maize is one of
South Africa's largest agricultural exports even
in seasons when the Bantu in the reserves are
starving to death for the want of it.

It is the cheapest grain and is fed milled to
cattle, sheep, poultry, pigs, dogs and humans,
and whole or broken to horses, poultry and
cattle. The staple diet of farm horses is maize
and chaffed good quality straw; dogs and humans
eat their maize in the form of porridge while in
the diet of the other animals it takes the place
of wheat.

South Africa is in approximately the same
phase of development as is Australia, agricultur-
ally, but there is not the same urgency in the
need for progress as she does not depend as
much as Australia does on agricultural products
for her prosperity. In any event, South Africa's
chief problem is political rather than economic.
**THE NORTHERN TERRITORY**

*With Special Reference to Livestock Problems*

by A. L. ROSE, Director of Animal Husbandry

**Constitution and Composition**

The Northern Territory comprises a little over half a million square miles of country. It is rectangular in shape, measuring about 1,000 miles from north to south and 550 miles from east to west. It is bounded by the Timor and Arafura Seas to the north; by Western Australia to the west; by Queensland to the east, and by South Australia to the south. Very early in the last century, expeditions were sent from the Crown Colony of New South Wales to endeavour to establish a settlement in the area now known as Darwin. These early attempts failed and, finally, settlement and development of this huge area was undertaken by South Australia, and the Northern Territory became an integral part of that colony until it was taken over by the Commonwealth in 1911.

Since 1911, the Northern Territory has been administered by a Commonwealth Government Department through the medium of an Administrator and an Administration, based on Darwin. The present Administrator is Mr. J. C. Archer and he is responsible to the Minister for Territories in Canberra. The Department of Territories also administers Papua, New Guinea, Norfolk Island and Nauru.

Within the Northern Territory Administration, the organisation has a pattern somewhat similar to that of a State of the Commonwealth. The Administration itself is divided into a number of branches, the more important of which are the Welfare Branch, which functions for the protection and preservation of aboriginals, etc.; the Lands Branch, which has similar functions to Lands Departments in the States; the Mines Branch, the Police Branch, and the Animal Industry Branch. Medical and nursing staffs are provided by the Commonwealth Health Department, and the hospitals and facilities required by them are furnished by the Administration. All teachers and staffs necessary for the conduct of education, up to Leaving Certificate standard, are provided by the South Australian Department of Education, and they function in schools and buildings built for them by the Northern Territory Administration. The Commonwealth Works Department constructs all works, roads and buildings in accordance with the demands of the Administration, which furnishes the necessary finance. Other Commonwealth Government Departments function within the Northern Territory, as they do in the States, an example being the Department of Civil Aviation, which constructs aerodromes and regulates the use of aircraft.

**Early Development**

From 1824, and for several years following, expeditions were despatched from Sydney in an endeavour to inaugurate a settlement on the northern tip of Australia. These efforts were directed at Melville Island, at Raffles Bay and at Port Essington, but all of them failed because of the climate and the inhospitable nature of the country. A settlement was again established at Port Essington in 1838, only to be abandoned in 1849. Further attempts at settlement commenced in 1855 and these eventually terminated in the establishment of a reasonably stable community at Darwin, which has remained the capital of the Northern Territory ever since.

Darwin is unique in being the only Australian town to be heavily attacked by Japanese aircraft. The first attack occurred on February 19th, 1942 and was followed by 62 subsequent raids, which resulted in the devastation of much of the old town and the evacuation of the seat of Administration from Darwin to Alice Springs, where it functioned until after the war, before returning again to Darwin. Thanks largely to the discovery of uranium and the development of agriculture, including rice, Darwin has progressed considerably since 1945, and its population is now approaching 9,000. This could well be vastly increased when cattle production in the far North is put on a better basis and Darwin becomes an outlet for Northern cattle, either on the hoof or in the processed state. Mining and agriculture are still only in their infancy and big expansion in these two directions may be expected.

Through the years, other towns have sprung up to serve different interests. Alice Springs, the terminus of the Adelaide railway line, has increased in population from something like 600 souls before the last war to a figure approximating 4,000 at present. It depends for its prosperity mainly on the rapidly developing beef cattle industry, together with the fact that it is the terminus of an important railway line, and big road transports move to all parts of the Northern Territory from there. The tourist traffic today is also of importance and, because of the natural beauty of the whole district, it is certain to increase to a very great extent. Next in population comes Tennant Creek, which lies 320 miles north of Alice Springs and near the junction of the bitumen road connecting it with Mt. Isa in Queensland. The fortunes of Tennant Creek have fluctuated in accordance with mining vagaries and water supply. At present it has a population of a little over 1,200 but, because the big mining interests are taking over the winning of gold and other minerals from the "gougers," the future of Tennant Creek seems to be assured.
The only other towns in the Territory are Katherine, on the pretty Katherine River, Batchelor, because of Rum Jungle, and the nucleus of Finke, near the South Australian border.

The Overland Telegraph Line

Interest was early aroused in the potentialities of the hinterland, with the result that McDouall Stuart, after three attempts, finally traversed the continent of Australia from Adelaide to Darwin in 1862. This magnificent effort of Stuart’s crystallised interest in connecting Australia with the Motherland by cable communication for, up to that time, the only contact with Europe was by sailing ship. An arrangement was made with the Dutch authorities that, if the cable was carried from Batavia to Darwin, the South Australian colony would construct an overland telegraph line over the 2,000 miles of country separating Darwin from Adelaide.

This project was probably one of the most romantic in Australia’s history because the Northern Territory was then virtually unoccupied by white men and most of the aboriginal population resented any interference of their normal habitats. Construction of the line was entrusted to Charles Todd, then Postmaster General of the South Australian Colony, and who was subsequently knighted for the outstanding effort of bridging the gap between Darwin and Adelaide in less than two years. In 1872, Australia was connected to England and Europe by cable for the first time. The original poles for the Overland Telegraph were cut from timber on the line to be followed, but these were promptly consumed by white ants and were replaced in the following year by telescopic metal poles which carry the telegraph line to this day. Consignments of these poles were brought up the Roper and McArthur Rivers, for onward transport by camel or bullock transport, to the construction line, and a cattle station in the locality still bears the name “O.T.” (Overland Telegraph).

Early Livestock Introductions

The construction of the Overland Telegraph line included the establishment of telegraph repeater or booster stations located about 150 miles apart throughout its length. These were built out of stone, with rifle slits in their walls for defensive purposes, and were surrounded by stone barricades. They served as a base for the telegraph operators, and for the linesmen who had to set out on hazardous journeys to maintain the single line. The population of each of these stations comprised several families, who received supplies once or twice yearly only and, for their sustenance, maintained a herd of cattle and some goats. These were probably some of the earliest livestock introductions into the Northern Territory, and the more enterprising men on the payroll used the natural increase in these nucleus herds to move out on to the good pastoral land and establish themselves on country suitable for beef cattle production.

400 cattle, including breeders, were droved by Darcy Wentworth from Queensland to reach the Roper River on September 18, 1872. These cattle were intended for the use of the telegraph construction labour, but the line had been completed by then and the cattle were moved on to Darwin and consumed by the residents there. Ralph and John Milner were first to bring livestock from South Australia into the Territory. They left Mt. Hope in 1870 with 3,000 sheep and reached the Red Lily Lagoon, on the Roper River, with the remnants of their flock, about two years later. Under such early conditions, they were best with difficulties, such as losing 900 sheep in one night at The Marbles, just north of Wauchope, from the poison plant Gastrolobium grandiflorum. John Milner was killed by blacks and his brother reached the Roper River with 1,000 sheep. Giles followed this exploit in 1872 with 5,000 sheep and some cattle for delivery to telegraph stations along the line. His delivery numbers are not known but he returned from Darwin to lift another 5,000 sheep in 1874 and had the misfortune to loose 600 of these at The Marbles in the same place as the Milne brothers sustained their heavy loss. About this, Giles wrote in his diary as follows:

“...We found that the bush causing this disaster was a tall and handsome bush growing some six feet high with beautiful bunches of red flowers, something like a wallflower... During the day, I collected a number of plants along the road and carefully dried and preserved them, with any flowers they bore, and, later on, sent them to Baron Von Mueller of Melbourne, who wrote back and informed me that the Wallflower bush was a deadly poison and was common in Western Australia, and was known to botanists as the Gastrolobium grandiflorum. Graph showing the gradual increase in cattle population and exports since 1884.
Another one I sent him he described as a poison bush, but not so virulent, which he said was *Euphorbia Drummondii*.

This plant is well illustrated, in colour, in Animal Industry Branch Extension Article No. 2 Part 1, "Poisonous Plants of the Northern Territory."

Another historical droving exploit was that of 100 bullocks which were driven by Tim Nelson from Alice Springs to Darwin in 1872, these being the first cattle to be driven from South Australia right through to Darwin.

![Heifers bred on Bond Springs, near Alice Springs, and of the type being trucked for topping off in Southern States.](image)

In succeeding years, a number of other enterprising men brought sheep and cattle from both Queensland and South Australia with the idea of settling in those parts of the Northern Territory which appeared most attractive for the purpose. This then was the nucleus of the beef cattle industry as it exists today, which will be referred to in subsequent paragraphs.

Within twelve years from the earliest introductions, the cattle numbers had increased to 100,000 head (1884), with an export figure of 20,000. Amid many and varied setbacks, both figures have slowly increased until, at the present day, the cattle population stands at about 1,000,000 head and the animal production figure at about 150,000 head, these being valued last year at £3,500,000.

Sheep have never been popular in the Northern Territory, not because the country is unsuitable for them, but because of the vast areas, the remoteness from developmental requirements, and the depredations of dingoes. The sheep population has sunk to an all-time low of about 30,000, running on five stations, all in the Alice Springs district.

**Pastoral Districts and Leases**

There is no freehold land under pastoral settlement in the Northern Territory and, up to the present day, leases having a tenancy of 50 years have been allotted at rentals varying between 2/- and 7/- per square mile. The terms and conditions of leases, and also the rental for them, is at present undergoing substantial changes. Under the old conditions there was no incentive for a man to stabilise his country by putting in costly improvements, even though these would be paid for in the event of the land being resumed. Under the new conditions, the leases will be more restrictive in size and, when desired by the owner, will be in perpetuity.

Only about half the Territory is occupied by pastoral holdings, the remainder being so-called "desert." This "desert" country consists of red sandy plains thickly covered with coarse growing spinifex (*Triodia* species), most of which is unattractive to cattle. We are at present carrying out experiments to discover whether these vast tracts of so-called desert can be put into pastoral production. Our experimental block of 48 square miles is securely fenced and furnished with one bore in the centre and, for 10 months, we have successfully maintained 200 head of cattle on it (4 to the mile). Up to the present, the cattle have made no impression whatever on the growth. The Northern Territory is divided into four pastoral districts, each of which is distinctive in regard to its problems of livestock production, and the districts are separated from each other by tracts of "desert" country.

The Alice Springs district, carrying 300,000 head of cattle, is the best developed, and is now exporting 70,000 head of cattle annually to southern States. Its development is due to several factors, such as an outlet to the south via the railway line connecting Alice Springs with Adelaide, relatively smaller holdings averaging about 800 square miles, and resident owners who live on and work their stations themselves. More will be said about the district when the
A group of Shorthorn steers bred on Napperby Station, 140 miles North-west of Alice Springs, and topped off on A.M.P. country in South Australia in five months.

Central Australia Protected Area is discussed. The Barkly Tableland district lies further to the north, and its logical outlet is to Queensland. This district is largely grassed with Mitchell grass growing on black soil plains. The pastoral holdings here are much larger and include Brunette Downs, of 5,000 square miles, and Alexandria, of 11,000 square miles, this latter being regarded as the largest cattle station in the world.

The Victoria River district lies towards the Western Australian border and consists of much excellent pastoral land; which is relatively underdeveloped because of its remoteness and its complete lack of transport. The holdings are also large, two of them, Wave Hill and Victoria River Downs, being over 5,000 square miles each.

The remaining district, known as the Darwin and Gulf District, lies right to the north and, although it enjoys the highest rainfall, the country is relatively poor and livestock production is at a low level. About 10,000 head of fat cattle travel via bad stock routes to the Wyndham (W.A.) meat works annually.

The relatively better production in the more favoured Alice Springs district is reflected in annual cattle turn-offs. As already stated, Alice Springs sends about 70,000 head of cattle south annually, while the exports of all the other districts combined are not much in excess of this, say 70,000 to Queensland, 10,000 to Western Australia and about another 10,000 consumed in northern towns.

Cattle Management Methods

A picture of cattle populations on holdings and cattle management methods is of interest because they differ greatly from what is normal in the more populous areas of Australia. Many stations are still unfenced, which means that cattle stray from one station to another and each year at the beginning of the season, mustering includes the sorting out of neighbours’ cattle and returning them to their rightful owners.

The rainfall is generally monsoonal and occurs during the summer months, when stock handling is at a standstill. Surface waterholes are filled and cattle stray far from the man-made waters (bores and dams). As the country dries (in about April), the cattle are forced back on the bores for water and remain in their vicinity until the season breaks towards the end of the year. Bores therefore serve as a means of controlling cattle, to a degree, without fencing. They are usually located not less than 10 miles apart and there is therefore little tendency for cattle to move from one bore to another.

The actual carrying capacity of the various stations and districts varies within wide limits, but the better developed stations carry up to 20 head of cattle to the square mile, while some of the lower class and under-developed places carry less than 5 to the mile. The greatest number of cattle carried on single stations are at places like Brunette Downs and Wave Hill, each of which carry something between 40,000 and 50,000 head, at a stocking rate of from 8 to 10 head to the mile.

Mustering and branding commences in March and April and is done with horse plants. One or more white stockmen, supported by a variable
number of aboriginals, move over country mustering cattle and bringing them to a yard where they are branded, ear-marked and castrated by the broncho system. The animals are lassoed round the neck and dragged up to a specially constructed rail where black boys pounce on them and secure them for the branding, etc. Most stations have a bullock paddock and the manager turns into it the cattle he will turn off during the year. A few stations are now going in for weaning, which is very necessary so as to ensure that the breeding cows do not have successive generations of calves to support. Moreover, the tendency of the present day is for younger beef, and the cattle must be got in hand at a younger age for turning off, to suit existing demands.

The livestock in southern and south-eastern States now seem to be largely worked with the agency of utilities, jeeps or landrovers, but this will never be the case in northern Australia and horses must always play an essential role in cattle management. The larger stations, such as Brunette Downs, Wave Hill and Victoria River Downs, have a horse population approaching 1,000 head, mainly bred on the place. These large numbers are necessary because the horses are fed solely off the land and get no supplement of chaff, grain or hay when in work. This means that from 6 to 10 paddock-fed horses are required able to reduce the numbers of horses by at least two-thirds.

The Animal Industry Organisation

Assistance and control of the pastoral industry was negligible prior to the last war, the staff consisting of a Chief Veterinary Officer supported by the Police Force. The present Animal Industry Branch was inaugurated in 1947 with a nucleus of two Veterinary Officers and two Meat Inspectors. This staff has been slowly expanded to meet all the requirements of the industry and now it comprises a well balanced organisation consisting of nine Veterinary Officers, including a Pathologist and a Beef Cattle Expert, a Bacteriologist, fourteen Stock Inspectors, two Chemists, a Botanist, a Field Biologist and a considerable number of technical laboratory workers, clerical staff, etc.; the total now numbering about sixty. The field staff is well dispersed in districts, and in touch with producers. There is a District Veterinary Officer at Darwin, in charge of the northern half of the Territory, and one at Alice Springs, in charge of the southern half, each controlling six District Stock Inspectors. Branch Headquarters and the main laboratories are at Alice Springs; the latter cover pathology, bacteriology, chemistry and ancillary services. The laboratories are furnished with the most modern equipment obtainable, and there are few problems of investigation and disease related to the pastoral industry that cannot receive detailed study with our own resources.

The Animal Industry Organisation is responsible for everything related to the pastoral industry, except Lands Administration. This includes the investigation and control of livestock diseases, the development and maintenance of the Stock Routes, and the control of cattle moving over them; meat inspection, the registration of brands, the destruction of noxious animals, the
protection of fauna, and sundry other items of lesser importance.

Stock Route Development and Control
Previous to the inauguration of this Branch, the development and management of Stock Routes was a haphazard business with no particular authority having any responsibility. During

is therefore to provide good water about every 16 miles. During the last few years, a number of long dry stages of up to 60 miles have been changed to suit this pattern and, in addition, many entirely new Stock Routes have been built to serve stations which previously had no reliable outlet.

the last decade, the usefulness of the Stock Routes has been doubled, by the construction of bores, dams, reserves and other refinements. Cattle travel mainly during the cooler months and require a drink only every second day. The rate of travel is laid down as 56 miles per week, or 8 miles per day, and the design of Stock Routes

Senior officers of the Branch design the Stock Routes by studying mosaic aerial photographs, by flying over the selected general route, by then driving the line in a Landrover and, finally, by indicating to the Works authorities where the bores are to be sunk. The cost of construction is estimated and the Works Department is pro-
vided with the finance to carry out the work. The Northern Territory Stock Routes measure about 2,000 miles and are equipped with 180 man-made waters and, in some districts, some excellent permanent waterholes. All of this equipment needs constant maintenance, which is carried out by the Works Department at a cost of about £20,000 per annum. At strategic points along the Routes, fenced and watered Stock Reserves have been constructed. These vary in size from 1 square mile to 100 square miles and serve as a useful adjunct for the spelling of tired cattle, and for holding mobs quarantined on account of disease. Other movement facilities designed and furnished by the Branch include the provision of four sets of Railway Trucking Yards, sited to save unnecessary long walks, and Transporter Loading Points to encourage the movement of cattle by road vehicle. All of this work has cost nearly one million pounds during the post-war period.

The control of stock movement is carried out by the Field Staff of the Branch and, like the Stock Routes and the movement of cattle, is regulated by legislation brought into force for the first time in 1955. All movement, by any means, is subject to the issue of a permit and, when the Stock Routes are used, the charge works out at 1d. per drink per head for the whole journey. The annual movement of cattle over Stock Routes is about 160,000 head, in mobs of from 1,200 to 1,500, with the exception that the Alice Springs district mobs comprise about 300 head, to suit train loads.

**Livestock Diseases**

The major problems of control are Pleuro-

---

This map shows some important features of cattle movement through Australia, associated with which is the spread of Pleuro-pneumonia. The dotted lines indicate how the disease spread from Melbourne commencing in 1858 to almost all parts of Australia. It is considered that this spread of disease was carried out through the medium of bullock teams, which were then the principal means of long distance transportation. The black lines show the build-up of store cattle from the Kimberly Division of Western Australia and the Northern Territory, and their final destinations in Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia. It is along these lines that the "carrier" "pleuro" bullock travels, to periodically create serious outbreaks of the disease in Southern States. The heavily etched areas are those in which Pleuro-pneumonia smoulders in an endemic form and, in these localities, it will always be difficult to eradicate because of the constant movement of potentially infected cattle through them. The lightly etched area is the Central Australia Protected Area of 408,000 square miles, about half of which is in the Northern Territory and half in South Australia. This huge area is now free from Pleuro-pneumonia and, at the beginning of next year, it is hoped that cattle will be removed from it to any part of Australia without any restrictions whatever, and with confidence that they will not carry disease with them. The white areas are normally free from Pleuro-pneumonia, excepting when the disease is introduced into them by the movement shown by the black lines.
This picture was taken by the writer in the Gundagai district of New South Wales in 1927, since when the symptoms of Pleuro-pneumonia have obviously not changed. The tail is "bunged" — evidence that the animal has been inoculated. The bullock is suffering from a severe and acute attack of the disease and the symptoms show the harsh coat, the extended head and the crouched position in an attempt to relieve the chest cavity contents of unnecessary pain.

pneumonia, the Cattle Tick and the Tick Fevers, and much progress has been made with the control of "pleuro." A Veterinary Officer who graduated in 1955 has been appointed to the Barkly Tableland district, with the major tasks of studying the epidemiology of Pleuro-pneumonia, the Cattle Tick and Tick Fevers under the conditions which pertain there. A glance at the map shows the national picture throughout Australia, and how the Northern Territory is related to it. The object is to export cattle with a minimum disease risk to the importing States. To this end, the staff now inoculates all cattle exported into Queensland, work previously carried out by station employees, generally in an imperfect manner. The map shows the Central Australia Protected Area, devised in conjunction with a similar area in South Australia, the two combined comprising 408,000 square miles of "pleuro"-free country. It is expected that, in the near future, importing States will be able to accept cattle from this huge area with confidence that they will be of good quality and free from major diseases. In the long term, the Protected Area
One of the six Stock Route 20,000 cubic yard Catchment Dams. These are constructed where drilling for water has failed. They consist of the dam and a mill which lifts the water into storage tanks on the bank of the dam, from which it is reticulated into the troughs. When the storage tanks are full, they overflow back into the dam. These dams are now equipped with the device for spreading cetvl alcohol over the water to prevent evaporation. The saving from this practice averages about 45 per cent.

will be expanded by admitting such marginal stations as can qualify, and this could well be the first big step in eradicating Pleuro-pneumonia from Australia.

The Tick problem in northern areas is dealt with mainly on the Stock Routes and few stations carry out routine dipping. After travelling mobs join the Stock Routes, they are dipped by our staff, with various medicaments, at intervals of 100 miles or so (12 to 14 days). The five Dips on the Barkly Stock Route serve to maintain the huge travelling mobs in a state of relative freedom from ticks, and they finally cross into Queensland in a tick-free condition.

There are several other diseases which have made serious inroads on livestock populations: Horses are vital to the working of the big cattle stations, and a disease known as “Walkabout” has sometimes devastated horse populations in certain districts. Since 1946, “Walkabout” has been recognised as two separate disease entities—one in the far north called “Kimberly Horse Disease,” and the other in Central Australia now named “Birdsville Disease.” Kimberly Horse Disease has been proved to be caused by a plant known as *Crotalaria retusa*, and Birdsville Disease by the Birdsville Indigo (*Indigofera enneaphylla*). Kimberly Horse Disease has been brought under complete control in a spectacular manner, by avoiding the restricted plant infested area, and no losses have been suffered since 1952. Unfortunately, this has not been possible with Birdsville Disease because of the ubiquitous habits of the plant, and control has presented difficulties which can only be surmounted by keeping the horses in hand when the plant is dangerous, and by feeding them on home-grown fodder.

Other major problems at present under study are Georgina Poisoning of cattle caused by the Gidyea tree (*Acacia georginana*), which has caused crippling losses to a limited number of stations on the eastern sector of the Territory near the Queensland border, and Phosphorous Deficiency, associated also with Botulism, which is fairly widespread in most districts. For the latter disease, control measures recommended by us include the provision of a soluble Phosphate admitted into the cattle troughs by means of a special device developed in our laboratory. Herd vaccination against Botulism is being carried out this year, for the first time.

LEGISLATION

The Northern Territory Legislation is initiated in the Legislative Council, a body presided over by the Administrator, and whose members comprise seven Senior Officers of the Northern Territory Administration, including the Director of Animal Industry and five elected members. Legislation passed by the Council is referred to the Minister for Territories, and final assent to it is given by the Governor-General-in-Council. During the last few years, all legislation affecting the pastoral industry has been overhauled to bring it into line with modern practices. An entirely new Stock Diseases Ordinance and Regulations was brought into force in 1955 and, at the same time, a Stock Routes and Travelling Stock Ordinance was passed for the first time. The Brands Ordinance has been substantially revised and the Abattoirs and Slaughtering Ordinance has been completely re-cast. Other
legislation now being drafted includes Fauna Protection and Noxious Animals Destruction.

**CONCLUSION**

In conclusion, it could be said that the livestock industry of the Northern Territory is now on the verge of a very considerable expansion. This will result from better station development, effective control of disease, and better cattle management methods. It is confidently expected that the cattle numbers will be doubled during the next decade, and that the turn-off will at least be trebled. Already the export of 100,000 young, disease-free cattle annually from the Alice Springs district is in sight. Sharp increases in production in the more Northern areas will be slower in coming because of their remoteness from markets, and because of disease factors which do not exist in the Centre.

**Advice to Students**

A word of advice to budding graduates is that they should not think of coming to the Northern Territory unless the life and work, under northern Australian conditions, has a special appeal to them. Officers of this Branch will quickly fail unless they are flexible in character and able to adapt themselves to the conditions of living, and of livestock management, and are acceptable to the people without losing their own identity and personality. Possibly due to the success achieved by the Branch in recent years, it is at present fully recruited, and there is a waiting list for all professional and field appointments.

**FURTHER READING**


"A METHOD OF SUPPLYING A PHOSPHATE SUPPLEMENT TO CATTLE IN MINERAL DEFICIENT AREAS"—B. R. Jephcott, B.Sc., Brian Davenport, J. E. Barnes, Extension Leaflet No. 1, Animal Industry Branch.

"THE TYPE OF BEEF AT PRESENT IN DEMAND IN THE UNITED KINGDOM"—A. L. Rose, Extension Leaflet No. 2.


"LUCERNE GROWING AT ALICE SPRINGS"—Project at Animal Industry Research Institute (reprint).

"LEGISLATION ADMINISTERED BY THE ANIMAL INDUSTRY BRANCH" — Extension Article No. 1.


"WATERS OF THE NORTHERN TERRITORY — with special reference to their chemical content and suitability for pastoral and agricultural purposes," Extension Article No. 3.

**Note:** Reprints of all of the above published articles and copies of all Animal Industry Branch Extension Articles and Leaflets, mentioned above, can be obtained from the Director of Animal Industry, Box 87, Alice Springs, on application.

---

**THE LAMENT OF THE REPEATING STUDENT**

I'd cheerfully pass a stomach tube Down a wild giraffe; Or feel a camel's molar's For aberrant bits of chaff.

Don't mind auscultating A dozen lions' hearts; Examining for soundness A panther's private parts.

To blister any zebra's hock My face breaks out in smiles. Laughing I will ligate A boar's internal piles.

I'd sing a song while suturing A torn hyena's teat. A P.V. on an elephant? O.K.! (Just hold my feet.)

Oral penicillin On a tiger I will force. I'll inseminate a hippo, (Artificially, of course.)

I'd lecture on hermaphrodite, For half an hour, on sex, Or skin-scrape a rhinoceros With preputial demodex. Without apprehension Of reaching Final Year, I'd act as co-respondent To a Syngamus trachea.

I'd rather all these things, And think them rather fun, Than wield a shaking scalpel Watched by Dr. Gunn.

(Reprinted by popular demand from "Centaur," 1953.—Ed.)

Liberty, too, must be limited in order to be possessed.—**Edmund Burke.**

When a man reaches middle age it isn't the age that matters so much as the middle. —**Carol Ohmart.**
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with pleasure that I present the forty-fifth annual report of the Sydney University Veterinary Society.

174 students are enrolled and once again we have 100 per cent. membership.

SOCIAL FUNCTIONS

The Informal Dance held at the Union went with its usual swing with a good attendance of 206.

The Formal, was also held at the Union. Only about 140 students attended but many of the staff and two parties of graduates, brought the numbers up to 200. Several innovations this year set a new high standard for this function and several notes of thanks from the official guests and comments from others indicate they were well worthwhile.

The executive offers its sincere thanks to Miss Magnus and the dance committee for their sterling efforts.

Congratulations and thanks also go to the dinner committee who were responsible for a very enjoyable evening at Cahills. Mr. D. C. Blood, who left for Canada soon after the dinner, was farewelld and presented with a silver tray from the society.

The Barbecue at the University Farm, noted in 1956 "Centaur" as "an innovation which proved to be the highlight in the social functions," maintained this position and really became installed as an annual event, with a highly successful evening this year. Our thanks to fifth year for their work in organising it.

The End of Term Party, in the Anatomy Theatre was generally voted an excellent way to finish Trinity Term. It bids fair to follow the barbecue into a permanent place in Vet. features. Many thanks to Dr., Gunn, Mr., Webb and Sgt. Rames for their assistance and co-operation and to Mr. Dixon for organising it.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS

Although attendance on Wednesday afternoons has not been as good as it might have been, I feel that this year a definite step forward has been made in that there appears to be a nucleus within the Faculty of people showing a genuine interest in, and willingness to come and enjoy lectures, trips, etc., put on by the society. Five excellent addresses, a trip to a drug manufacturing firm, a car trip to the new University Farms and sporting fixtures made up the programme. After some of the functions, afternoon tea was provided. Following Mr. Rithfield's interesting talk on hypnotism, many members retired to the Union and were able to continue discussion over a cup of coffee. Such an afternoon as this exemplifies this new nucleus of interest. With an energetic and enthusiastic committee to work on, this hour in the coming year I feel the progress for this part of the society's life is very favourable. The executive's thanks go to the Wednesday afternoon committee who were responsible for this step forward.

THE BOOK SCHEME

A very successful year of service to society members has been made possible by the interest and work of the directors.

THE INSTRUMENT SCHEME

Mr. Poland and Mr. Twaddle have been responsible for developing this scheme during the year into a very valuable student service.

The FILM COMMITTEE has continued the high standard of weekly programmes set in 1956 and is to be congratulated.

SPORT: COMMEM. DAY, DEBATING; are dealt with elsewhere so I will simply extend the thanks of the executive to those members whose efforts have made these aspects of society's life a success in 1957.

Mr. R. G. Steel was elected to the Board of Directors of the Union in July.

A University Farm Committee was formed to assist in problems relating to the new programme in fifth year. As soon as arrangements are finalised for 1958 the committee will become active in making suggestions and co-operating with the authorities to the advantage of society members.

Dystokia has been an unfortunate feature of the arrival of "Centaur" this year. Nevertheless, congratulations and thanks from the executive are due to Mr. Coleman, not only for producing an excellent magazine but also for spending much time and energy in very capably handling difficult situations during the change of publishers.

The Common Room is at last a reality as this year draws to a close and thanks to Professor Carne the society in 1958 will be provided with a very valuable asset.

Finally, I would on behalf of the society thank the Dean of the Faculty for his interest and assistance in our functions and activities. Professor Gunn's interest has been a real inspiration to the society's work in 1957. In fact, the attendance of many staff members at our functions and the enjoyment of an excellent staff-student relationship has been a noteworthy feature of the year.

I would also like to thank Miss McGowan, Mrs. Lewis, Miss Warren and Miss Blakely very sincerely for their assistance in typing.

D. B. GALLOWAY, Hon. Secretary.
The Society's Annual Dinner was this year held once again at Cahill's Restaurant and later, of course, at the Roundhouse.

One hundred and fifteen guests were present. At the head table were seventeen official guests of whom eight were members of staff.

After a preliminary bout with the sherry, all present sat down to the dinner of four courses. Both service and cuisine were excellent and much enjoyed by all. After feeding the inner man and his Helminths, the president, Mr. John Bryden, proposed a toast to the Queen. He was followed by Dr. D. R. Stewart who proposed a toast to the University, to which the Chancellor, Sir Charles Bickerton Blackburn, responded. John Bryden then replied to a toast to the Society proposed by Mr. Douglas Blood. Mike Cartridge then proposed a toast to the guests. Dr. Seddon responded. The Dean, Professor R. M. C. Gunn, expressed the sentiments of all in wishing success and happiness in their chosen profession to final year before proposing a toast to them. Paul Pemberton, encouraged by cheers and witticisms from the final year table, replied with a scintillating speech.

During the dinner a presentation of a silver tray was made to Mr. Doug. Blood who is leaving us for North America where, rumour has it, he is to take up a position as an Indian Fighter.

Following the speeches which were enjoyed by all present, Ivan Ward at the piano gave an excellent rendition of the Ritual Fire Dance. Associations between fire, heat, dancing and thirst, produced symptoms compatible with dehydration in many guests. Clinicians present prescribed massive hop extract therapy and but for the foresight of the committee in providing two nine gallon kegs of the mendicament, the consequences may well have been disastrous. The syndrome responded to treatment, but in many cases a condition resembling mild diabetes insipidus appeared following therapy.

At this juncture, we wish to try and impress upon members of the society, particularly those in the junior years, the importance of the Annual Dinner. The student-staff relationship in our Faculty is the warmest and most cordial in the whole University and the dinner plays no small part in maintaining it at such a high level. It is one of the cheapest functions of its kind for the society always budgets for a loss (we lost £24 this year) in order to make the price well within reach of every student. We would like to point out that non-alcoholics can enjoy it as much as those who are. Ample supplies of soft drinks are always available. The attendances from first and second year were very disappointing, but we hope that they will come to their senses and realise what they are missing. It is to be hoped that they will turn up in full force next year.

At 11.30, after the supply of tonic water had been exhausted, about sixty of the guests, fearing a return of the symptoms so lately relieved, made haste to the Roundhouse where another two nines were awaiting demolition. Unfortunately, owing to a misunderstanding there were only three dozen glasses but this was quickly remedied by the raiding of a certain building nearby and the production of a number of glass containers with an astonishing variety of shapes and sizes. At 2.30 the kegs had finally been drained dry and to the strains of: "Day-o, Day-ay-ay-o, daylight come and me want to go home"

another memorable Annual Dinner ended.

I.McW., G.A.S.

DEBATING NOTES

This year, after a lapse of several years, we again entered a team in the Inter-Faculty Debates competition.

After winning the two minor round debates (by a forfeit in each case), we were narrowly defeated by a very experienced and skilful Arts team, in the semi-final. The subject, "That ignorance is bliss," affirmed by the Vet. team (Messrs. Pemberton, Wells and Astbury), yielded some very abstract arguments, especially on the part of the opposition, who, by drawing examples from Tibetan lamas to Hottentots, attempted to prove that, in fact, ignorance was not bliss. Brilliant summing-up by Inter-Varsity debater Paul Pemberton, shortened our odds considerably, but we were narrowly defeated; the panel of adjudicators awarding the debate to Arts, by 2 votes to 1.

A disappointing feature of the debate was the almost complete lack of Faculty support, in spite of the fact that it was well advertised.

T.J.H.
DANCE NOTES, 1957

Socially, the faculty dances were most successful, but unfortunately, the same cannot be said for the financial side. The informal was held on April 20th, and with a roll-up of 206, in spite of the uninspired playing of E1wood, there was no doubt of its success. The old title of "Freshers Welcome" of necessity has to be abandoned for this function, as the distinct lack of freshers was, as usual, a very obvious feature. We welcomed Mr. Gordon and his party, and fifth year, though not strong in numbers, were certainly not lacking in voice.

The Ball was held on Friday, July 19th. We welcomed Mrs. Roberts, wife of the Vice Chancellor, Dr. and Mrs. Gunn, Dr. and Mrs. Carne, Dr. and Mrs. Wyndham, Mr. and Mrs. Maze, Dr. and Mrs. Finlay, Mr. and Mrs. Webb, and Mr. and Mrs. Gordon as our official guests, who were received by the members of the executive in the McLaurin Room. Norm and Bob Barnard piped the official party to their table in the Refectory, and are to be congratulated on their playing, both for this, and for the Highland dancing which we had later in the evening. Other parties included those of Mr. Lascelles, Mr. Gordon, Vet. Physiology staff, and a party of graduates.

Our president welcomed the guests following which Mr. Gordon and Mr. Lascelles chose the Champion female, Miss Joy Palesy, from Vet. Physiology staff, who was presented with a sash by Mrs. Gordon and perfume by Mrs. Lascelles, and passed under the traditional archway of bones.

The Refectory was considerably brightened with streamers and balloons which were severed from their anchorage towards the end of the evening, and our rejuvenated cartwheels looked most handsome. A change in bands, with Barry Litterton's group together with a distinct change from the usual wild nature of a Vet. Ball (we hope, due to the lack of necessity for additional stimulation being required for enjoyment), the presence of an official party, and the quite social nature of the dance — the formal for the first time in many years did not belie its name and was still voted an outstanding success.

But it is a great pity that, although these functions are provided for the students, at the most reasonable cost we can manage, with no effort on the Society's part to make any substantial profit, the students on the whole show such a lack of interest in the dances, exemplified by the fact that at neither function were fifty per cent. of the students present.

The success of the dances, in particular, of the Ball, was largely due to the willing help of the staff, executive and the same reliable band of students, to whom we offer many thanks.

J.M.; H.J.; M.R.J.; M.M.; R.S.; G.T.; D.M.

WOMEN'S NOTES, 1957

This year we have the grand total of seventeen of the fair sex, and our little common room fairly bulges when all are present there.

We welcomed Marilyn from America, and Dian, Loma, Alison and Denise as freshers. In second term Denise left — but Donna forsok the ranks of the Medical students to take her place. Mary Rose, May and Heather were old faces we were glad to see coming back to first year for another try at it.

In second year Marjorie arrived from New Zealand, complete with motor-bike, and Diana came to us from Tasmania to join forces with Robin, Judy and Margot.

Helen and Judy from third year complete the numbers at the Vet. school, and to our two missing fifth years, Betty and Laurie, we wish all the best for their finals and for their future in the profession.

FLOAT COMMITTEE REPORT

The Vet. Society float this year was an unfortunate individual, being apparently predisposed to several horrible pathological manifestations. Right from its conception, the embryo suffered undue strains of the inevitable student apathy, and in fact at no time was a premature birth likely, although the eminent surgeons appointed to the task were actually heard discussing plans to "have everything ready — none of the usual last minute rush!"

The ultimate result was a painful and laboured parturition, the cause being the difficulty to obtain a suitable labour ward. Sugar Cartage Ltd., on whom the surgeons depended, were in the throes of a strike and were only sure at the last minute that they could not oblige. The ensuing panic was only heightened by the failure of a furtive attempt to "borrow" a stray ward, but the situation was saved with the arrival of an ancient but hardy model from Lay's Transport Co.

The birth process yielded a Jersey cow crosses with Black Pole (?) the cow being suitably attired in football jersey, and her mammary glands, two all told, consisting of inflated rubber gloves kindly donated by a prominent member of the Anatomy department. (The erroneous Animal Husbandry here was apparently considered sufficiently trivial as to be ignored.) The cow was tended by an assortment of hayseeds, of whom one milked her continuously throughout the procession, producing little evidence of his skill in this field, and another mixed Kikapoo Joy Juice of a constitution which showed interest in the Faculty's nutrition experts. Souvenirs of Redcraze — in the form of bovine excreta — were available for purchase, and later proved valuable material in a battle between floats which followed in the procession.

However, during the careful presentation of the brainchild for public presentation the re-
mainder of the procession moved off, and it was left to the obstetrical staff (clad in chaff bag) to exert her claim on an unfriendly police officer. Once past the University gates, and the major obstacles then overcome, the brainchild positively sent the downtown public. The procession was overtaken on its homeward run, and during this, the short life of the cow was completed by constant blows from the opponents, but the surgeons agreed that no autopsy was necessary, diagnosing the cause of death as acute cardiac and respiratory failure.

An adjournment was announced, and the surgeons retired to the local hostelry to celebrate a highly successful, if somewhat messy, morning's work.

The Float Committee wishes to thank Day's Transport Co. for the truck, and particularly the driver for his indulgence, Sergeant Rames for his infinite patience, and all others who had a hand in it.

---

**BOOK-SCHHEME REPORT**

The book scheme is now in a fairly healthy position. About £900 worth of text books have been sold so far this year at a saving of about £260 to students.

This means that the average discount on text books has been 221%, which is quite considerable.

We have found that the "cash on receipt of books" system which was introduced last year is the only efficient way to run the scheme and this will continue in the future.

There is now a notice giving details of books available and their prices on the notice board outside the Dean's office.

W.A.G.
T.J.H.

---

**INSTRUMENT SCHEME**

The instrument scheme came into being in 1956 due to the suggestions of H. M. Williamson and the push of J. R. Poland.

To function efficiently, the scheme must be heavily patronised by the members of the Society and for this reason there must be increased publicity of our activities. The work done by this scheme in this, its second year of existence, shows that it has gone a long way to satisfy the objects of its existence, which are, officially, "to maintain liaison between the Society and the city instrument houses, with a view to obtaining instruments of good quality at reduced prices by means of bulk purchasing."

By ordering instruments (of pattern and type recommended by men on the staff, who have had extensive experience in the surgical field), through the scheme individual members have avoided the temptation to buy instruments which will just be regarded as junk in later years.

The range of material handled has been wide, including specific surgical instruments stomach tubes, hoof searchers, obstetrical chains and similar equipment, and mouth gags.

Orders have been placed for the supply of shoulder rubber gloves and obstetric gowns.

As a money-saving scheme we follow a general pattern of allowing 15% discount less than most prevailing city prices, while retaining 24% for the use of the society.

In some cases some lines of equipment are sold to students at the cost price.

To date there has been a turnover of about £750; the saving to the society members being in the region of £110. It must be emphasised that the bigger our bulk orders placed, the bigger the discounts allowed, and so two points must be brought out; firstly, students' orders must be as complete as possible, and secondly, they must all be received together. As some instruments are difficult to obtain, and some must be ordered from overseas, orders should be lodged within three weeks of the beginning of each year. Next year, to simplify ordering, we will issue students with a cyclostyled order form.

Those connected with the scheme wish to acknowledge the patience of members whose instruments were late in arriving and also the expressions of approval often voiced, concerning the quality of the gear supplied. We have had pleasure in conveying the latter to the firms concerned.

Finally, we wish to convey our own thanks to the city instrument houses who have supplied items during the year, especially the suppliers of our stainless steel instruments, who have made very real efforts to obtain the types of instruments we required and who have not shown the disinterest in veterinary instruments such as been so often encountered in the city in the past.

K.A.T.

[The society wishes to thank Mrs. J. Poland for her clerical assistance which made the operation of the scheme so much easier.—Ed.]

---

**WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON COMMITTEE**

This year the Wednesday afternoon events have covered a wide range of topics.

Early in the year, Mr. J. Steel gave an interesting talk on that rather controversial subject (as far as 4th years are concerned) of electrocardiography, to one of the biggest turn-ups we have had on Wednesday afternoon. The next week saw us listening to Professor Emmens giving us the technique of artificial insemination, and again, those who attended enjoyed a very interesting afternoon.

Mr. K. Johnson spent a couple of hours showing us some of his collection of very fine and interesting Koda Chromes taken on his travels abroad. Before seeing these slides, many of us had no idea of the colour and beauty to be seen
in cities and towns in England and Scotland. His photos also made us rather envious of the buildings possessed by the Veterinary Faculties in the universities overseas.

In second term, the staff were very kind in driving fourth year out to Cobbity to view the new farms and buildings. I rather think that many of the staff were as surprised as we were by the progress that had been made at the farms. Fourth year thanks these members of the staff for the transport they provided.

Wednesday afternoons were also spent in football matches and tennis tournaments.

The committee finally wishes to thank all those members of the staff who assisted, and the large number of members of the society who attended the afternoon functions.

**THE MEN'S UNION**

This year is of particular note for this Faculty in that a member was elected a Director of the Union Board at the July by-election. He was Russell Steel. It might be wise for Faculty members to remember this and even if it is virtually impossible for a Veterinary student to be elected in November we may often rake up numbers which are sufficient in by-elections.

The increase in Union fees has enabled considerable alterations to be carried out in the Union, mainly to the catering facilities. However, plans for the New Union Theatre have continued to forge ahead.

It would pay faculty members to keep in touch with Union affairs as the Union can add considerably to our comforts at places such as Cobbity or Badgery's Creek.

JOHN BRYDEN.

_Veterinary Science Representative,
Union House Committee._

**FILM COMMITTEE**

The resurrection of a functional committee last year provided the society with its first regular screenings in at least the last four years. The problems faced at that time were considerable and unfortunately the vociferousness of the many critics was matched only by their ignorance of the work involved.

This year's committee drew very heavily upon the experience of last year and was able consequently to avoid many of the past errors. Programmes were chosen from the catalogues of the United States Information Service, the Canadian Government Foreign Trade Service Library, the United Kingdom Information Office and the Rural Bank of New South Wales. Selected programmes were then booked at each office; only in most cases to be rearranged and substituted by the office because of unavailability, damage, or prior bookings. Programmes were selected from all possible topics, including politics, comedy, popular science, scenic, music, and general interest films. Nature study and veterinary topics were avoided in all but exceptional cases.

Screenings took place on Friday afternoons at lunch time in the Veterinary Physiology lecture theatre. The committee wishes to record its appreciation of the help and co-operation of Professor C. W. Emmeas. Attendances were good, ranging from twenty to fifty, depending on the weather and football. On the whole, the programmes were very well received.

The work involved in presenting these shows is quite considerable.

The programmes must be selected and booked for the entire year, a long, tedious process. Publicity must be arranged. The film projector must be booked for the year ahead. It must be picked up each week and returned. Each week the films must be rewound after the show and returned to the downtown office by 5 p.m.

We commend these facts to anyone who may wish to join the committee next year.

For the information of future committees a file of bookings has been kept for the last two years and an account of the procedure followed. This will be placed in the care of the society's secretary at the end of the year. Subsequent committees are urged to consult and maintain it.

Finally, we would like to express our thanks and appreciation to Tim McManus who taught us everything from the organisation of the shows to the operation of the projector, and who enabled us to benefit from his experience of last year. All the best to you, Tim.

NEIL HARBISON.

FRANK DOUGHERTY.

GREG COLEMAN.

There are not many things cheaper than supposing and laughing.—Jonathan Swift.
COMMONWEALTH COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY INTO AUSTRALIAN UNIVERSITIES

Probably the most significant event in the post-war history of the Australian Universities passed almost completely unnoticed among Veterinary students during Trinity Term. This was the formation and functioning of the Commonwealth Committee of Enquiry into Australian Universities which sat at the University of Sydney in July.

This committee was set up by the Commonwealth Government to investigate the problems of the Australian Universities and to recommend means of improving the prevailing unsatisfactory conditions. The enquiry is to include all aspects of university problems; finance, student numbers, academic standards, post graduate study, and improved methods of admission, as well as matters of equipment and staff employment conditions. Sporting facilities, and student hostel accommodation are also being investigated.

Sir Keith Murray, the chairman of the English Universities Grants Commission has been appointed chairman of this enquiry. Another member of the committee was Sir Ian Clunies-Ross, a former Dean of this Faculty.

Numerous reports have been received by the committee from such interested bodies as the University Authorities, The Sydney Association of University Teachers, the Professorial Board, the Deans of the Faculties, and the Student’s Representative Council.

The report covering the problems of Veterinary Science teaching and administration was jointly composed by the Deans of the Faculties in Sydney and Brisbane. Many of the matters it deals with are of great interest to students explaining as they do many of the policy decisions of the Faculty, the circumstances surrounding which are not generally known to students.

The high rate of failure in the junior years leads the Deans to believe that a more rigorous selection scheme among students seeking admission to the course would be advantageous. They do not indicate in what way this could be accomplished.

Thirty students in final year seem to be the ideal number for a Veterinary School and since sixty graduates annually (thirty from Sydney and thirty from Brisbane) is totally inadequate for the needs of the country there is some ground for the establishment of a third Veterinary School in the near future.

The Deans stress the importance of obtaining as many students with a background of farm experience as possible; and emphasise the need for adequate scholarship provision, particularly satisfactory living allowances and travelling concessions.

No specialisation should be introduced into the course. They recommend that the undergraduate course should produce a graduate with a sound knowledge of general veterinary science including animal husbandry. Specialisation should be confined to post graduate work. The inadequacy of satisfactory buildings and scientific equipment is making teaching and research...
Since Veterinary schools must be located in universities where the facilities of the cognate sciences, including pure science, medicine, and agriculture, are available, and since these universities are located in cities, the clinical material available is mainly small animals. The recognition of this problem has been the basis for the efforts of veterinary schools to establish university farms with large animal clinical practices, as well as facilities for the teaching of animal husbandry. The Deans conclude by going on to speak of their desire to establish regional subsidiary teaching areas in the major agricultural regions. They envisage centers staffed by an animal husbandry officer, and a clinical officer with a surrounding district practice. These would be located in areas representing major types of animal production (e.g., coastal dairying, western merino sheep and fat lambs on the slopes). The lack of these facilities explains the present practice of sending final year students to private practitioners and stock inspectors in these regions.

The report submitted by the S.R.C. showed every sign of hurried preparation but was well received by the committee despite its shortcomings. It was compounded on a faculty basis with general sections dealing with book schemes and student affairs accommodation. The Veterinary Science section written by Harold Chapman was conspicuous because of its brevity, accuracy, and grammatical correctness, none of which terms could be applied with truth to any other Faculty report.

The most interesting feature of the report was our comparative good fortune in teaching facilities and laboratory equipment, inadequate as these may be. For instance, the Department of English has over seven hundred students, with a staff of three, surely something to complain about.

A select committee of eleven from the S.R.C. (as representing the students) was invited to appear before the committee. Mr. G. D. Coleman, the representative from Veterinary Science was included among those invited.

The delegation discussed the inadequacy of staff, the unsatisfactory teaching, the shortage of all types of buildings, the tight lecture schedules preventing many students from participating in sport, and the shortage of hostel and residential college accommodation. Great interest was shown by the committee in the lack of time for sporting activities. The free Wednesday afternoon apparently exclusive to Veterinary Science was warmly applauded by the members of the committee.

Just what the committee will accomplish is a question that depends not only on the report it submits but on the vagaries of the ruling political hierarchy and the Treasury. It is hoped that an addition to recommending immediate financial assistance, a body independent of the government will be appointed to allot funds to the Australian Universities free of normal treasury channels. Instead of their present 30th June existence the universities, knowing the finance available for some years to come, would be able to plan in advance.

The scope of the inquiry is so wide and its investigations so thorough that in all probability the implementation of its recommendations will mould the destiny of the Australian Universities for many future generations of students. All with any interest in the future of tertiary education in this country are awaiting the publication of its report with impatience.

---

**PRIZES, 1956**

**John Gurner and Frederick Ebsworth Prize** — John Arthur Curnow.

**Baker and Ridley Memorial Prize** — Max William Simpson-Morgan.


**William Cooper and Nephews’ Prize** — William Peter Clifford Richards, B.Sc.

**S. T. D. Symons Prize for Clinical Subjects** — John Gordon Digby.

**J. D. Stewart Essay Prize** — Francis Barrymore Ryan.

**Farr Memorial Prize for Equitation** — Peter Thomas McCormick.

Make yourself an honest man and you may be sure there is one less rascal in the world.

—Thomas Carlyle

Between the great things that we cannot do and the small things that we will not do, the danger is that we shall do nothing.

—Adolphe Monod.
SOME IMPRESSIONS FROM ABROAD

by K. G. JOHNSTON, B.V.Sc., Dip. Bact. (Lond.)
Department of Veterinary Pathology and Bacteriology

Recently I returned from abroad after having been on leave from the Department for a period of eighteen months. During that time I completed a post-graduate course in Bacteriology in the University of London, visited all but two of the Veterinary Schools in the British Isles, travelled some 8,000 miles in Western Europe and then proceeded to North America, first to Canada. Once there I joined the staff of the Ontario Veterinary College as a visiting lecturer for a period of three months and then journeyed through the United States and returned to Australia by way of Honolulu and Suva. The journey to Britain was uneventful. The Middle East was quiet at the time and our passage through the Suez Canal uninterrupted. On a dull, grey morning, S.S. Otranto moved up the Solent to berth at Southampton and disembarked many others like myself who were arriving in Britain for the commencement of the academic year 1955-56. The boat train was soon speeding us across the English countryside to London, a city which rather appalled me at first by its size, and its congestion. But the first reaction to the largest city in the world fades away as one begins to realise the wisdom of Samuel Johnson's words when he said, "the man who is tired of London is tired of life." For here in this vast metropolis with the greatest port in the world, it mother of parliaments, wherein dwell more people than Australia and New Zealand combined, there is all the fascination of 2,000 years of history and tradition, with beginnings before the coming of the Romans.

I had been extremely fortunate in being able to arrange accommodation in London House, one of the two halls of residence maintained in London by the Dominion Students' Hall Trust for the benefit of post-graduate students from the British Commonwealth and the United States. London House, a large modern, centrally heated building with 264 men in residence, and conducted on the lines of a University college, proved an excellent roof over my head.

It was late summer — early autumn at the time. The weather was perfect and I was able to explore some of the counties neighbouring to London before being caught up again with microbes. The respite proved all too brief as once enrolled in the University of London work began in earnest again at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine where I followed the course in microbiology leading to the Academic Diploma in Bacteriology.

The University of London is a tremendous educational institution. Its schools and colleges are not concentrated on to one campus as we have them here, but are spread through the City, although they tend to be in two particular areas, viz., Bloomsbury, near the British Museum and out beyond Buckingham Palace in Kensington.

L.S.H.T.M. is one of the best known post-graduate schools of the University of London. From its many departments post-graduate courses are available in such subjects as public health, tropical medicine, industrial hygiene, parasitology and bacteriology.

In the Department of Bacteriology and Immunology a small group of us taking the bacteriology course laboured under Professor E. T. C. Spooner, the late Professor J. C. Cruickshank and their able and ever helpful staff. Briefly the field covered bacteriology, systematic and as applied to medicine and hygiene, immunology and
serology, bacterial chemistry, virology and fungi. For the most part the day began at 10 a.m. with a lecture; the rest of the day was spent at the bench in the laboratory. In the third term many famous laboratories and research institutes in and around London were visited.

From the point of view of those of you who will take some of your microbiology course from me in fourth year, I must say that I found it a most salutary experience to be on the "receiving end" once again!

Looking down on the great square in the centre of Copenhagen from the top of the City Hall.

With the course satisfactorily completed I was able to squeeze in a two months' road tour of some 8,000 miles through the Lowlands, Scandinavia, Western Germany, east as far as Vienna, south as far as Rome and Naples, and then back through the Rivieras to Barcelona and Madrid in Spain. The trip ended with a three-day stay in Paris. Surely the most charming city in the world.

It would take more of "Centaur" than your editor would allow me to tell you in detail of the countries visited.

On the Continent one is struck by the density of population in many of these countries, Holland especially, where there are 790 persons to the square mile whereas Canada and Australia have 3.0 and 2.9 respectively. The Dutch have worked with tremendous energy since the war to restore their picturesque and highly productive little country. The city of Rotterdam for example, which suffered great destruction during early demonstrations of the blitzkrieg technique has been entirely rebuilt. Nearby Denmark prospers as do the other two Scandinavian countries of Norway and Sweden. Denmark was probably the one I liked most of all. Danish farmers are perhaps the best in the world. Their Veterinary Services are of a very high standard. Bovine tuberculosis has been eradicated as has bovine brucellosis and I understand that mastitis eradication on a national basis is being contemplated.

It is an experience to visit Western Germany today. The skyline of what were a few years ago cities in ruins, are dominated by the great cranes of the construction engineers. Much remains to be done but the task of rebuilding Germany is being tackled with the utmost zest and deter-
with its great industrial centres and huge irrigated areas of great productivity, provides a far higher standard of living.

Spain has been asleep for decades but shows every indication of awakening from its slumbers. Much of the countryside that I saw reminded me of parts of Australia. The poverty in many rural areas was in marked contrast to the city of Madrid, well planned, rapidly expanding with fine buildings, and an university in the making of which they may well be proud. During the civil war the university was the scene of heavy fighting. It is only in recent years that the tempo of reconstruction has been speeded up.

Once back in Britain I was able to resume making visits to veterinary schools and laboratories.

Britain has six schools, London (founded in 1791), Liverpool, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Cambridge and Bristol, the latter two having commenced in 1949. With the exception of Cambridge all of these are urban schools, situated in cities as is our own school. Like us, these urban schools are all forced to operate field stations. Both London and Edinburgh are at this moment faced with considerable expenditure to create these facilities, just as we are ourselves.

British influence has been so strong in the Sydney school that it is not surprising to find many points of similarity and yet we seem to have evolved in such a way as to produce a certain individuality of our own.

The finest school in Britain from the point of view of buildings, is undoubtedly Cambridge where a clean start was made on a site on the outskirts of this ancient university city. As yet however, Cambridge has not succeeded in attracting students on the scale anticipated. The six year course may be a deterrent but it is not the only one.

From small beginnings the new school at Bristol is gradually building its strength. Basic sciences are taken in the city and the clinical years spent at the field station, Longford House, some miles out. A fine old manor house and its farm buildings have been converted to the school’s purposes, laboratories added and a block of flats erected to house senior students in residence.

Adjacent to Langford House there is a large artificial insemination centre and one of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries regional diagnostic laboratories, one of a chain of fifteen such centres established in England and Wales, centred on the main laboratory at Weybridge which I subsequently visited.

In addition to Weybridge I visited the Foot and Mouth disease laboratory at Pirbright in Surrey, one of the finest virus research centres in the world. A feature of this station is the splendid barns available for handling cattle experimentally infected with this highly contagious virus. The precautions taken to see that no infection spreads round the premises are elaborate. It is the full time responsibility of one senior veterinarian to see that this does not occur.

At Compton, in Berkshire, the Agriculture Research Council maintains its Compton Field Station. This institute has a compound for handling animals infected with infectious diseases in
strict isolation. Within the compound barns are available to house 500 head of cattle at the one time. A recent experiment over a five year period utilised this space to the maximum.

Early in October, 1956, saw me shipboard once again sailing from Liverpool. After six cold days at sea in the North Atlantic we rounded the northern tip of Newfoundland and entered that great waterway leading to the heart of North America, the St. Lawrence river. After disembarkation at Montreal I travelled by train to Toronto and spent my first weekend in Canada there as the guest of Dr. D. A. Sprott of the University of Toronto. From Toronto I moved on to the city of Guelph in southern Ontario where I spent three months as visiting lecturer in the Department of Pathology and Bacteriology of the Ontario Veterinary College (O.V.C.). In North America there are some nineteen schools of veterinary medicine, seventeen in the United States and two in Canada, viz., O.V.C. and the French speaking school at St. Hyacinthe in Que-
In contradistinction to Britain none of these nineteen schools, with the exception of Pennsylvania in the States, are of urban situation. They are attached to university campuses in rural areas.

O.V.C. was moved to Guelph (pop. 34,000) some 60 miles out of Toronto as long ago as 1922. Three colleges of Guelph make up the university campus, viz., Ontario Agricultural College, Ontario Veterinary College and MacDonald Institute, the latter being a home economics faculty for women. These three institutions are very pleasantly situated on the outskirts of the city. This sort of location pertains at many of the other schools in North America.

To me it has advantages which far outweigh any disadvantages there may be. Because of their very nature schools of veterinary medicine and agriculture must best be located rurally. It matters little where the basic sciences such as biology, anatomy and physiology are taught, but once one considers subjects such as pathology and clinics the position is entirely different. Any first class pathology course should be built around a postmortem room which has a readily available and varied supply of farm animal cadavers. These are just not available in sufficient numbers to urban schools. The needs for clinics to be correctly situated is obvious enough. When an urban school adopts the development of a field station to overcome its difficulties, it is, I believe, compromising with second best. Buildings, equipment, library facilities and staff have to be unnecessarily duplicated.

The situation of the North American schools on rural campuses then, is one of the major reasons why many of them provide a better opportunity for undergraduates than do the British schools. Again, in North America clinical teaching and facilities are superior. This is largely due to the way the teaching is organised, and the fact that the British schools suffer from restrictive legislation. Our own position in this regard is somewhat intermediate but we err on the side of being too much enamoured of the least desirable of the two alternatives.

The course leading to the degree D.V.M. is of five years’ duration at O.V.C. Classes average 55 and are well taught by a keen staff. Facilities and equipment are good and the college well endowed. O.V.C. is under the jurisdiction of the Ontario Department of Agriculture and is affiliated with the University of Toronto for academic purposes. The college is also the provincial diagnostic laboratory. This dual function of teaching and providing services has tremendous advantages. It means that the department of pathology, poultry pathology, toxicology, bacteriology and virology never lack an adequate supply of suitable teaching material. Any day of the week for example, you would expect to see six or seven farm animals submitted to autopsy examination. A month or two of that and you really learn a lot. There are no particular disadvantages to having diagnostic responsibilities of such magnitude in a teaching institution. All that is necessary is the staff to cope and efficient organisation. In this context there are one or two points I would like to make with regard to our own position.

At the present time we are skating on dangerously thin ice as far as the supply of necropsy material is concerned for the teaching of pathology. The problem arises out of our urban situation. Within recent years the large animal ambulatory clinic has grown to satisfactory stature due to a sustained effort on the part of our large animal clinicians, who do not always get the praise which is their due. With this growth has come an increasing number of farm animals for autopsy examination. Their material has just got to be exploited to the maximum. At the present time it is not. With the advent of the new clinic buildings at University Farms, Camden, along with a new clinical pathology laboratory and modern large animal post mortem room, the facilities will be available. The University will need to adequately staff this unit if something is to be done to correct the above-mentioned situation which I believe is one of the most serious faults of our undergraduate training at the present time.

By the middle of January of this year I had completed my very pleasant stay at Guelph and commenced the journey home by way of the United States. My first port of call was the Angell Memorial Hospital, Boston, Mass. This small animal institution is unique in the world. The hospital wards will take 400 cases. After brief visits to the departments of microbiology at Harvard and Yale I spent three or four days in the concrete canyons of New York City. The highlight of my visit to New York was, I think, a tour through the United Nations Building, a thrilling experience in modern architecture.

Then followed a visit to New York State Veterinary College, Cornell University. Ithaca, N.Y. Ithaca itself is a small town. Cornell campus must be one of the most beautiful in the world, situated on a hilltop overlooking the town. There I met Dean Hagan and members of the department of bacteriology and pathology and James A. Baker’s group in the Snyder Hill virus laboratory. With Dr. Peter Olafson as guide, I was able to explore their magnificent new school built at the cost of something like 5,000,000 dollars.

After Cornell a brief visit to Ohio State College preceded a three day stop at Lexington, Kentucky, where I was very well looked after by members of the staff of the Department of Animal Pathology, University of Kentucky. Lexington is in the heart of the famed Blue Grass Country, the centre of American thoroughbred raising. My time was taken up with visits to many of these studs and learning of recent advances of the Kentucky workers with equine viral diseases, especially rhinopneumonitis and viral arteritis.
Before leaving Chicago for San Francisco I was able to call at Purdue University, Indiana, where I found the work of Dr. L. M. Hutchings' excellent Department of Veterinary Science of particular interest, especially that related to virus diseases of cattle and haemorrhagic disease of poultry. At Midway Airport, Chicago, I joined a Super Constellation for the non-stop, seven-hour flight to San Francisco. I suppose one of the most impressive things I saw on the whole trip was from that plane. Once aloft we cruised at 14,000 feet, and below us the great checkerboard of farmlands of the Mid West spread out in all directions as far as the eye could see. To see that sight was to get some idea of the tremendous productivity of this great agricultural region.

San Francisco did not disappoint. It was, I thought, a lovely city, situated on San Francisco Bay, spanned at its entrance by the Golden Gate Bridge. Eucalypts abound in California. Much of the countryside I saw on the 700 mile journey north to the School of Veterinary Medicine at Davis, in the Sacramento Valley, reminded me of that is best in this world is in North America. In Europe today one can see for example, the very best of tasteful modern architecture, highway engineering as good as any in the world, housing development and town planning unbettered anywhere and Europe will always have its scenic attractions and heritage from the past. We in this country can learn much from both these worlds.

Acknowledgments: My journey was made possible by my chief, Professor H. R. Carne, to whom I am greatly indebted.

So many people were of assistance to me in so many ways that it would be impossible to mention everyone, but I would like to thank them all at this opportunity and especially Professor E. T. C. Spooner, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine; Professor G. F. Bodie and Miss Susan T. Clark, Royal (Dick) College, Edinburgh; Mr. J. D. Rankin, A. R. C. Compton; Mr. A. D. Osborne, Bristol Veterinary School; Dr. T. Lloyd Jones, Principal, Dr. D. L. T. Smith, Head of the Department of Pathology and Bacteriology and Dr. D. A. Barnum, Head of Division of Bacteriology, Ontario Veterinary College; Dr. Peter Olafson, N.Y. State Veterinary College, Dr. Svend Neilsen, Ohio State College; Dr. E. R. Doll and Dr. J. T. Brayans, Department of Animal Pathology, University of Kentucky; Dr. George Christie and Dr. W. R. Pritchard, Department of Veterinary Science, Purdue University, Indiana and Dr. Peter Kennedy, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of California.

Main entrance of the School of Veterinary Medicine, University of California, Davis, California.
MEMBERS OF THE STAFF OF THE FACULTY OF VETERINARY
SCIENCE
UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY
1957

DEPARTMENT OF VETERINARY SCIENCE
Academic
Professor R. M. C. Gunn, D.V.Sc, B.Sc., F.R.C.V.S., B.Sc. (Edin.), (Dean
of the Faculty).
Mr. R. M. Webb, B.V.Sc., Senior Lecturer in Veterinary Anatomy.
Mr. L. H. Larsen, B.V.Sc., M.S. (Colorado), Senior Lecturer in Veterinary
Surgery, Obstetrics and Gynaecology.
Miss V. E. Osborne, B.V.Sc., Lecturer in Veterinary Anatomy.
Mr. C. S. Sapsford, B.V.Sc., Lecturer in Veterinary Anatomy.
Mr. A. K. Lascelles, B.V.Sc., Lecturer in Veterinary Surgery.
Dr. J. Andrews, Ph.D. (Cambridge), B.A., Part-time Lecturer in Livestock
Geography.
Mr. V. E. H. Davis, B.V.Sc., Part-time Demonstrator in Clinical Methods.
Mr. E. N. Larkin, B.V.Sc., Part-time Demonstrator in Clinical Methods.

Secretarial
Miss R. McGown. Mrs. R. F. Lewis.

Technical and Attendant
Mr. C. Rames. Mr. S. T. James.
Mr. J. R. Hadden. Mr. K. Hodge.
Mr. V. Slavin. Mrs. C. Mason.
Mr. A. Webb. Mrs. E. Jones.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERINARY PATHOLOGY
AND BACTERIOLOGY
Academic
Professor H. R. Carne, D.V.Sc.
Mr. R. V. S. Bain, B.V.Sc., M.Sc., Senior Lecturer in Veterinary Pathology and
Bacteriology.
Mr. J. H. Whittem, B.V.Sc., Senior Lecturer in Veterinary Pathology and
Bacteriology.
Mr. K. G. Johnston, B.V.Sc, Dip. Bact. (Lond.), Lecturer in Veterinary Pathology
and Bacteriology.
Mr. S. M. Dennis, B.V.Sc., Teaching Fellow in Veterinary Pathology and
Bacteriology.
Mr. L. C. Lloyd, B.V.Sc., Teaching Fellow in Veterinary Pathology and
Bacteriology.
Mr. H. McL. Gordon, B.V.Sc., Part-time Lecturer in Veterinary Parasitology.
Mr. J. Drabble, B.V.Sc., Part-time Lecturer in Meat Inspection.
Mr. M. A. Gemmell, B.V.Sc., George Aitken Pastoral Research Fellow in Para-
sitology and Part-time Demonstrator in Veterinary Parasitology.
Miss P. Burt, B.A., Faculty Librarian.

Secretarial
Miss C. White.

Technical and Attendant
Mr. L. E. Whitlock. Mr. R. Carter. Mrs. E. A. McMahon.
Mr. R. F. Jones. Mr. K. Bowlay. Mrs. H. Ryde.
Mr. N. F. Jones. Mr. H. Brittain.
Mr. Leperhd. Mr. A. Murdoch.
DEPARTMENT OF VETERINARY PHYSIOLOGY

Academic
Dr. I. G. White, B.Sc., Ph.D., Senior Lecturer in Veterinary Physiology.
Dr. P. J. Claringbold, B.V.Sc., Ph.D., Senior Lecturer in Veterinary Physiology.
Dr. R. I. Cox, B.Sc., Ph.D., Senior Research Fellow.
Mr. L. Martin, B.Sc., Research Assistant, N.S.W. State Cancer Council.
Mr. D. R. Lammond, B.V.Sc., M.Agr.Sc., Research Student.
Mr. R. G. Wales, B.V.Sc., Research Student, Nuffield Foundation Grant.
Mr. A. Blackshaw, B.V.Sc., Research Fellow.
Mr. I. C. A. Martin, B.V.Sc., Field Research Officer, N.S.W. Milk Board.

Secretarial
Miss E. Dyer.

Technical and Attendant
Mr. A. A. Audet.
Mr. R. M. Penn.
Mr. D. P. McDonald.
Mr. H. Sinclair.
Mr. J. Tye.
Miss L. Kerr.
Miss A. Tamblyn.
Miss J. Palesy.
Mrs. L. Carmody.
Miss H. D'Arcy.
Mrs. J. Stalker.
Miss F. Baverstock.
Mrs. F. Van Bossum.
Miss N. Yaldwyn.
Miss W. Hodgkinson.
Mrs. M. Forster.

DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Academic
Professor T. J. Robinson, Ph.D., M.Sc.(Agric.), Professor of Animal Husbandry.
Mr. H. J. Geddes, M.Sc. (Agric.), Director of Animal Husbandry Farms and
Garland Senior Lecturer in Animal Husbandry.
Dr. H. G. Belschner, D.V.Sc., Senior Lecturer in Animal Management.
Mr. R. K. Ryan, B.V.Sc. (Hons.), Lecturer in Animal Management.
Mr. J. S. F. Barker, B.Agr.Sc. (Hons.), Lecturer in Animal Genetics.
Mr. T. F. Reardon, B.Sc.Agr., Research Assistant.
Miss D. H. Allingham, B.Sc.Agr., Research Assistant.
Dr. M. C. Franklin, Ph.D., M.Sc., Part-time Lecturer in Animal Nutrition.
Dr. R. L. Reid, Ph.D., B.Sc.Agr., Part-time Lecturer in Animal Nutrition.

Secretarial
Miss E. Morton.

SUB-DEPARTMENT OF VETERINARY MEDICINE

Mr. J. D. Steel, B.V.Sc., Senior Lecturer in Veterinary Medicine.
Mr. T. G. Hungerford, B.V.Sc. Part-time Lecturer in Diseases of Poultry.
Dr. H. G. Belschner, D.V.Sc., Part-time Lecturer in Diseases of Sheep.
Mr. N. K. Golding, B.V.Sc., Part-time Lecturer in Veterinary Jurisprudence.
Dr. H. R. Seddon, D.V.Sc., Part-time Lecturer in Epidemiology.

Technical
Mr. R. Paris.

UNIVERSITY VETERINARY HOSPITAL AND CLINIC

Professional
Mr. J. M. Keep, B.V.Sc., Superintendent.
Miss A. Bogdanovic, B.V.Sc., Junior House Surgeon.
Mr. H. P. Manusu, B.V.Sc., Junior House Surgeon.

Attendant
Mr. G. Hannan.
Mr. K. M. Griggs.

UNIVERSITY FARM HOSPITAL AND PRACTICE

Professional
Mr. D. R. Hutchins, B.V.Sc., Clinical Officer.
Mr. R. H. J. Hyne, B.V.Sc., Temporary Clinical Officer.
Mr. R. N. Weaver, B.V.Sc., Junior House Surgeon.

Secretarial
Miss M. James.

Technical
Mr. K. Kerr, Laboratory Assistant.
Miss E. Nobbs, Junior Technician.
McGARVIE SMITH ANIMAL HUSBANDRY FARM
Mr. H. J. Geddes, M.Sc. Agr. (N.Z.), Senior Lecturer in Animal Husbandry and Director of University Farms.

Secretarial
Miss V. Taylor.

Technical
Mrs. Richards (Housekeeper).

Attendant
Mr. T. M. Black, Overseer.
Mr. F. Fishwick, Dairy Hand.
Mr. P. Nixon, Dairy Hand.
Mr. G. Kuhn, Dairy Hand.
Mr. A. Harris, Dairy Hand.
Mr. G. Richards, Dairy Hand.
Mrs. M. Peers, Dairy Hand.
Mr. V. Milne, Animal Attendant.

"Corstorphine"
Mr. J. M. Hunt, Leading Hand.
Mr. C. Cuhn, Dairy Hand.
Mr. Corbet, Dairy Hand.

"May Farm"
Mr. M. R. Roberson, Leading Hand.
Mrs. Mumberson, Dairy Hand.
Mr. Mumberson, Dairy Hand.

CHANGES TO STAFF, 1957

Resignations

Mr. D. C. Blood: At the end of last term Mr. Blood resigned from his Senior Lecturership in Veterinary Medicine. He is now Associate Professor in the Division of Medicine, Department of Medicine and Surgery, Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph, Ont., Canada. Mr. Blood has been placed in charge of the College Ambulatory Clinic. In his new position we wish him every success.

Mr. A. D. Donald has resigned as Teaching Fellow in Veterinary Pathology and Bacteriology. He is now stationed at Konomivia in the Fiji Islands attached to the Department of Agriculture, Fiji. Mr. Donald has been placed in charge of the newly established Animal Pathology Laboratory to serve the Fijian Islands.

Mr. R. D. Barry has resigned as Teaching Fellow in Veterinary Pathology and Bacteriology. He is now continuing his studies at the Department of Microbiology, John Curtin School of Medical Research, Australian National University, Canberra. Mr. Barry is studying for his Ph.D.

Miss D. Edmonstone resigned as Junior House Surgeon to be married to Mr. R. L. Willson who graduated last year.

Miss P. McGarritty resigned as Secretary to the Dean, to be married to Mr. A. Henchman in April this year.

Miss P. Warren resigned as Secretary to Professor Carne. After a holiday in New Zealand she will make her home in Melbourne.

Mrs. A. Robertson resigned as Librarian to accompany her husband on a trip to Canada.

Miss N. Jagleman resigned as Secretary at the McGarvie Smith Animal Husbandry Farm to be married in November, 1956.

Appointments

Dr. R. I. Cox has been appointed as Senior Research Fellow in the Department of Veterinary Physiology.

Mr. R. H. J. Hyne, who was Junior House Surgeon at the Farm last year, has been appointed as Temporary Clinical Officer at the University Farm Practice.

Mr. R. Weaver has been appointed Junior House Surgeon at the University Farm Practice.

Mr. S. Dennis has been appointed Junior Fellow in Veterinary Pathology and Bacteriology.

Mr. S. Dennis has been appointed Teaching Fellow in Veterinary Pathology and Bacteriology.

Mr. R. G. Wales has been appointed as a Research Student in the Department of Veterinary Physiology.

Mr. H. P. Manusu, who graduated in January, 1957, has been appointed as Junior House Surgeon at the Sydney University Veterinary Hospital.

Mr. T. F. Reardon has been appointed as a Research Assistant in the Department of Animal Husbandry.

Miss D. Allingham has been appointed as a Research Assistant in the Department of Animal Husbandry.

Miss R. McGown has been appointed Secretary to the Dean, Professor R. M. C. Gunn.
Miss C. White has been appointed Secretary to the Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology, Professor H. R. Carne.

Miss P. Burt has been appointed Faculty Librarian.

Mr. C. S. Sapsford will be returning in August after having spent 12 months studying in the Department of Physiology, at the Royal Veterinary College, London, elsewhere in Great Britain and on the European continent.

Mr. K. G. Johnston has returned to the Department of Veterinary Pathology and Bacteriology after 18 months abroad. He spent 12 months in the Department of Bacteriology and Immunology, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, University of London, where he took a post graduate course in Bacteriology. On the way home across North America he was for 3 months visiting lecturer in the Department of Bacteriology and Pathology, Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph, Ontario, under Drs. D. L. T. Smith and D. A. Barn.

**INDONESIA**

Indonesia? Yes. I was fortunate enough to visit Indonesia last summer as a member of a team representing the National Union of Australian University Students. There were six of us — four men and two women. We had been invited by the Indonesian Ministry of Education who covered all our expenses in Indonesia.

We flew to Djakarta on December 16th and spent two months touring Java and Bali. We were to visit Sumatra but this had to be changed at the last minute due to political disturbances in this island at the time.

The tour was arranged and conducted by the National Union of Indonesian University Students. We travelled with students, stayed at their hostels or homes or on odd occasions in hotels and spent most of our time learning about student life in Indonesia.

The aims of the tour were to familiarise the team with Indonesia, its students, their activities and conditions, the Indonesian people and their way of life, thought, and so on. Admittedly this was a lot to expect in two months but still quite a lot of it was achieved. It was hoped, both by the Indonesian government and students and the students of Australia that these touring members would learn, would return to Australia and pass on some of their knowledge to fellow students and thus eventually to the community at large.

This spread of knowledge is now imperative because of the contact Australians are making with students from other Asian countries now studying in Australia. Australians are now becoming aware of the peoples around them — no longer do we live in an isolated world in the Pacific cut off from the rest of our fellow men. We must learn about them to learn to live with them. The tour was one effort towards achieving this goal.

For two months we were taken on a conducted tour — everything was arranged beforehand; our every need was satisfied. All we had to do was follow our host’s plans. We visited universities, colleges, high schools, primary schools, schools for incapacitated children, hostels, student clubs and organisations, teachers’ colleges, government leaders, manufacturing centres and industries, farming centres, hospitals and many types of tourist attractions.

There are so many things I would like to say about Indonesia and its people that I will have to condense my thoughts. Even so, it is impossible to give anything approaching even an accurate picture of any country in such a short article. For clarity I propose to deal with subject headings.

**INTRODUCTION**

Indonesia consists of a group of some three thousand islands stretching along the equator for a distance of three thousand miles from the eastern end of the Asian mainland to just northwest of Australia. Many of these islands are very small but the main six together form a considerable land mass and are: Sumatra, Borneo (Kalimantan), Java, Celebes (Sulawesi), Bali and Timor. Legally the disputed territory of West New Guinea is still part of the Dutch Empire.

The land area of Indonesia is about one-fifth that of Australia. Population is eighty million: fifty-two million in Java, the third smallest of the main islands, two million in Bali and the rest very sparsely spread over the other islands.

Indonesia is a tropical country of volcanic origin (some volcanoes still active) with high rainfall, high humidity, rich soil, and incredibly thick and fast-growing vegetation. It is the third richest country in the world in natural resources.

**HISTORY**

The recorded history of this country can be traced for three thousand years. From the first century A.D. Hindu and Chinese traders began to visit and settle in the islands, mainly in Sumatra, Java and Borneo. From the fifth to the thirteenth century the Hindu culture predominated. After this, traders from Arabia, Persia and Asia Minor began to introduce the Islamic religion and today this is the dominant religion of Indonesia. With the coming of the
Dutch in 1596 Christianity came to the islands. Today, Bali remains Hindu — Celebes predominantly Christian.

Until 1949 these islands formed the Dutch East Indies. In 1942 when the Japanese overran the Pacific the Dutch were forced to evacuate and the new rulers governed with a rod of iron. However, they trained an Indonesian army and with the capitulation of the Japanese in 1945, Dr. Soekarno and Dr. Hatta, with the backing of his army, proclaimed Indonesian sovereignty. In 1949, after four years of armed conflict this sovereignty was granted by the Dutch.

At this time tremendous problems faced the new country: finance, administration, education (only 1% of the population were literate), medicine, housing, balance of trade, food, expansion, and so on. Unlike the British in India, the Dutch had not left behind them a trained administration.

A caretaker government under Dr. Soekano and Dr. Hatta was set up to guide the country until the first free elections were possible in December, 1955, thus Indonesia became a Republic — a democracy with a potentially bright future but with problems and hard work ahead.

**ECONOMICS**

This is an agricultural country. Over 80% of the people are occupied in producing food. (Australian figure about 6%.) Overseas currency comes from rubber and to a lesser extent oil. There are other export commodities but practically all of these are primary products.

Secondary industry is practically non-existent and so the import requirements are high and only stringent import restrictions and a 300% luxury goods import duty maintains a balance of trade. This latter also provides a substantial amount of internal revenue. It must be realised that personal taxation is not a large factor in the economy as in Australia. Even essential goods bear a 100% import duty.

At present some food items are still imported, e.g., rice, but the position is improving each year as domestic production increases.

**PROBLEMS**

1. Over-population in Java and Bali.
2. Under-population in the other islands.
3. No secondary industry.
4. Insufficient primary production.
5. Need for vast developmental programme for public works.
6. Tendency for natural rubber to be replaced on world markets by synthetics.
7. Islands producing the bulk of the export income are not getting sufficient of this money back for development in their own areas — instead, much of the money is being used to maintain Java, the heavily populated area.

**EDUCATION**

In 1949 there existed one medical school, one veterinary school, one technical institute and a small number of schools.

Today it is claimed that something like 40% of the population have received some schooling and it is hoped that by 1956 compulsory education will be introduced. There are now four universities in Java and one in Sumatra. Teachers' colleges have been established in Sumatra, Java and Celebes. At present there are some twenty thousand teachers graduating each year.

New buildings and facilities of high quality
appear to be springing up overnight. Of course, professional staff is the big problem and a large but insufficient number of lecturers from foreign countries are to be found working with Indonesians in this young country.

But one of our most pleasing experiences was to see the adult education programme being carried on in factories and villages. Another wise policy point is that of sending students abroad to study in countries with high standards in particular fields — thus there are students studying in technical faculties in universities in England, Germany, America, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Switzerland and Japan to mention a few.

STUDENTS

Most universities and college students in Indonesia have to leave home to undertake their courses. Their problems are money and housing. The only solution is for the government to provide both. Thus practically all students are government trainees. They have their fees, board and books paid for and get an allowance to cover other expenses. They live in government hostels or, where possible, privately. On completion of their course they must work for the government, on full salary rates, for a number of years equal to the length of their course. I think their conditions are good — equal to those in Australia.

There is a terrific incentive to be a student in this country where the students of today are, in a very real sense, the leaders of tomorrow.

RELIGION

The population is: 90% Moslem, 7% Christian and 3% Hindu.

Religion is stronger in the villages than in the cities. However, from my own observations, at least in Java, I would say that religion has a very strong influence in the daily life of the average Indonesian.

PEOPLE

Two situations exist: city and village life.

In the cities one meets the typical contradictions of the East: extreme wealth and poverty; luxury and squalor; happiness and misery; bright future and struggle to stay alive.

I saw a new satellite suburb in Djakarta which would equal or surpass any suburb in Sydney. At the same time I saw people sleeping in parks, in doorways, and in large drain-pipes waiting to be placed in the ground.

Much of the housing problem in the great cities is due to village people flocking to these areas expecting to raise their standard of living but in actual fact, due to overcrowding, accomplishing just the opposite.

The portrayal of Eastern cities in movie films appears to be springing up overnight. Of course, professional staff is the big problem and a large but insufficient number of lecturers from foreign countries are to be found working with Indonesians in this young country.

But the market places! The streets are narrow and on each side are small shops or stalls; in front of these are sellers with their goods spread out on the footpath and walking up and down the street in many cases are more sellers carrying their goods. It is here that you can buy anything — absolutely anything.

One of our funniest experiences was in a market. As soon as we entered we were picked for tourists (the price went up ten or twenty fold). Someone would sidle up to us and say, “Change pounds? Change dollars?” Currency blackmarket is rife because of the stringent import and currency restrictions. Once we pulled up quickly in a car to greet a friend and a fellow raced down the street after us calling out, “Change pounds, change pounds.”

On the other hand, village life is very different. Here one can see the true Javanese or Balinese or Sumatranese.

The villages are small an contain perhaps a couple of hundred people. The houses are close together — often each one has its own fish-raisining pond — and close by the village the animals graze. A few fowls run round the village. Each family may own one or two oxen and a goat or two. Further afield are the farming areas surrounding the village — these are owned and farmed by the family but the rice harvest is communal. The main production in Java and Bali is rice.

Two to three crops of rice can be grown each year on the one block of land by planting first in the seed bed and then into the field — all by hand. Ploughing is with a wooden plough and oxen. Women weed the crop and the men go off to work on the large plantations producing rubber, sugar, tea, etc.

Indonesian food is simple. It is also inadequate. Very little meat is available (about one-third of the daily requirements) and a large part of the diet is vegetarian. Fifty per cent. of the children die before the age of five and the average number of children in a family is six.

The most impressive thing about Javanese and Balinese people is their extreme politeness, kindness and humility. Australians could learn much from them in this respect.

But as Indonesia is a mixture of islands, so it is a mixture of peoples and cultures — thus the national motto: “Unity in diversity.” Likewise, there are many district dialects or languages. But regardless of these differences and although we would consider many of these people uncultured from the Western viewpoint, all of these peoples have a tremendous heritage of their own culture. It made the members of our team see in its true perspective our own national culture and its immaturity.

SPORT

In the cities the Western sports are being adopted by those people who can afford such activities. However, there is one national sport
CENTAUR

43

— soccer. In the villages, in the cities, wherever you go you can see soccer being played.

**VETERINARY SCIENCE**

Really there is little to say. There are two vet. schools — one established by the Dutch, one by the Indonesians. (There are also two Faculties of Agriculture.) There are about one hundred and fifty graduate vets in the whole country. The native animals are primitive, just as they were in Europe two or three centuries ago. There is an enormous amount of breeding work to be done. There is practically no private veterinary practice carried out as the village people are too poor to keep pets. Indeed, a good plump dog makes a tasty meal.

Likewise, animal husbandry, outside the veterinary and agricultural schools is unknown.

**POLITICS**

Will Indonesia turn communist?
I do not think so. The Islamic religion is too strong and this I feel will be the deciding factor.

At present, democracy is having trouble gaining its feet but this is to be expected in any newly established state where rule is not by dictatorship. Indonesia urgently needs strong and capable men to help its present leaders. It needs a wise guiding hand in the economic field and many more men in the political parties who will sacrifice self-power and progress in the interests of the nation.

In summary, I would say that Indonesia is as yet a land untouched. It is rich in soil, in oil, minerals, forests and climate. The claim that it could, with future development, support twice its present population of eighty million people is, I feel, quite justified. It is not a land with teeming millions of people looking hungrily at Australia. Emigration would not solve its problems. It is a land requiring development, foreign assistance and friendship.

RON WELLS.

**SPORTS CLUB REPORT**

In the Sports Club Report last year you read of the inactivity of some of the sub-committees and the resultant failure of Vet. teams in these particular inter-faculty competitions. This year there has been remarkable improvements. The boat crew, which did not function at all last year, actually trained for a number of weeks. The hockey team rose from wooden-spooners to finalists.

Interest in the sporting teams by the Faculty generally, was extremely high. Those who have taken part know what a help it is to have support on the side lines—whether it be screams of encouragement to the Vet. team, abuse to the ref. or just noise to drown the opposition supporters.

On the whole, the standard in most sports was well up to last year's. As mentioned above, the hockey team came second, athletics dropped a place to third and the football team put up a fine performance to be narrowly beaten in the final. The basketball team did not have the best of luck but still just missed out on the semi-finals (on the count back). With shooting and cricket still to take place it seems likely that Vet. will finish in the first three in the Penfold Shield, which is a quite pleasing result.

**VET. SCIENCE TENNIS REPORT**

This year, the tennis competition has been favoured by good weather, by the keen spirit of the faculty members with large numbers of entries in the tournaments held, and the freedom of Wednesday afternoons providing opportunity for tournament play.

A first team doubles competition was won by Steve King and Peter McCormick (of third year), defeating a good first year combination in the final. In the second term doubles competition the final winners were Ken Kissling and Arthur Hardcastle who beat Philip Ahrens and Jeff. Butterworth in a close match. The draw has been made for the Brellingham-Moore Shield faculty singles championship with last year's winner, Neville Japp, again a competitor. This competition will be completed in third term.

Congratulations are extended to the winners of Faculty competitions and to those players selected to represent Vet. Science inter-faculty tennis in third term. We wish the success of this sport to be continued in the faculty.

**SWIMMING**

The faculty did not feature very impressively in this year's swimming except as the strongest barracking group in an otherwise uninspiring carnival.
FOOTBALL, 1957

P. T. McCormick; I. A. Shaw; C. Burleigh; A. P. Stevens; N. J. Harbison.
J. D. Bryden; R. G. Steel; T. L. W. Rothwell; W. E. Jonas; G. C Hard.
N. H. Mancer; J. Garland; S. J. Barron; R. Kibble; K. J. Kissling; S. J. King.

The Veterinary Science team completed a most successful and enjoyable year with a loss to Agriculture in the finals — 15-12 after 10 minutes extra each way was played — the score at full time being 12-all. This was the team’s only loss in the competition.

This year’s football was most entertaining and a young team comprised largely of first, second and third years, truly upheld the Rugby tradition of the Faculty which this year played its third consecutive final.

When the year started it seemed we would sorely miss the stalwarts of previous years, many of whom were in last year’s Premiership side — Harvey, Van Shaik, Hotson, Williamson, Hayward, Goulden, Mathews, Hopkirk and Phillis.

It thus became necessary to look to the junior years for our players. Surprisingly the team chosen from first, second, third and fourth years, called “The Rest,” defeated fifth year 6-3. In defence of fifth year it should be stated that many of them were feeling the effects of prolonged dissipation (5 years).

The players in this year’s team whose names appear beneath the photograph of the team comprise 3 first years’, 5 second years’, 5 third years’ and 4 fourth years’, so that a good nucleus remains for future years.

Perhaps the most pleasing part of this is the participation of first year in our faculty sport. It is desirable that first year should be encouraged to take part in faculty affairs until later years.

John Bryden could be cited as an example of a person who has shown interest from his earliest days in the Faculty, in that the finals this year saw him playing his 50th game for the Faculty. Most of his games have been at three-quarter or full-back, and all who have played in the team know what confidence they felt with John in the full-back position.

Our scoring machine was Terry Rothwell who scored at least one try in every match he played, some of them which could be described as brilliant. His quickness off the mark and fast pace well justified his nick-name of “Speed,” though some would say this does not apply off the field.

Burleigh, Harbison and Kibble, all of first year, gave excellent service. Kibble at hooker gave the team much more than its share of the ball.

The captain of the team, Peter McCormick, and vice-captain Selwyn Barron ably led the team in its wins.

Peter’s kicking in the final was a feature of the match, while Selwyn stirred the football pack on to great heights when often the forwards were considerably outweighed by their opponents —especially in the match against Medicine which was won 10-6.

Mention should be made of the great interest which has been shown by staff and students.
in the team's games. There is always present a large percentage of our faculty. No other faculty receives such undivided support and loyalty and in this respect we are envied by other teams.

While this keenness and support remains, while younger years are encouraged, Vet. Science will continue to rank high as a faculty football team.

R. G. STEEL.

[Mention should be made that Russell Steel this year played his third consecutive final for Vet. He has been a stalwart of the back line for 3 years—Ed.]

HOCKEY NOTES

Despite the lack of experienced players in its ranks, the Vet. team, this year, has been the most successful hockey team fielded by the faculty for several seasons. The enthusiasm displayed by the team was remarkable. It even extended to the unheard of procedure of having practises! The team was comprised mainly of second and third year boys, and several of these served in the double capacity of playing for the rugby as well as the hockey team.

The season started badly with a loss to fifth year in a rather unskilled skirmish. A feature of this game was the absence of any effective bent iron pipe wielded by certain members of the fifth year team in last year's match.

Inter-faculty matches operated well with a win for Vet. against Science (4-0) and in the succeeding match against Ag we pulled it off again this time to the tune of 2-0. At this stage the team began to see visions of getting into the final, and enthusiastic practises were held on the sacred precinct of No. 2 football oval in "spartan" lecture hours. These efforts were rewarded in the next faculty match in which the team defeated a strong Engineering team, 2-1. After this triumph the team found itself matched in the final against Architecture. However, qualifying for the final, and actually playing the match appeared rather remotely connected to the architecture boys, and they cunningly stalled the match off until half our players were ill with "flu", and consequently we lost the match 1-0. The game was very hard fought and the Vet. team was a little unlucky not to score; but enthusiasm was fired and the team is determined to win the inter-faculty hockey competition next year.

A social match (very!) was played against a Vet. women's team as a conclusion to the season's activity. The final score of 3-1 proved satisfactory to everyone. (Any score can be suitably arranged if the umpire is consulted first.)

The team wishes to thank those loyal Vet. supporters who made the long trek to Paul's oval to offer stimulating advice from the sideline, especially in the final, and they also wish to express their most profound, and heartfelt sorrow for any inconvenience they may have caused the Dept. of Vet. Physiology for arriving late at practical classes.
CRICKET, 1956

For the second year in succession, Veterinary Science were runners-up in the 1/F cricket competition.

The team was: S. King (Capt.), J. Bryden (V.C.), I. McWatters, B. Gilbo, J. O’Grady, W. Geering, T. McMannus, T. Rothwell, R. J. S. S.eel, G. Watt, C. Roberts.

The team was ably led by Steve King who was also the star bowler, collecting six wickets against Law in the semi-final.

Ian McWatters was the outstanding batsman. He has developed into a very sound opener. He scored well in all matches and his second wicket partnership of over 50 with Barry Gilbo in the final against Engineering put us in a very strong position. Unfortunately, later batsmen could not capitalise on this great start.

This year was unique in that the team practised very keenly. During third term the newly instituted free Wednesday afternoons were used for practice on Paul’s oval. It is pleasing to report that fielding was not neglected at practice and the team became most proficient in this aspect of the game.

In conclusion, I think we ought to congratulate the cricketers on their performances and wish them luck in 1957, when we hope they will be able to win that final.

CHAS.

BASKETBALL

Prospects were favourable for ’57 with 5 of the ’56 team back. Though we notched only two wins we fought many closely contested battles.

The first against Architecture, was calamitous, but the rust had worn off when we returned to beat Science. Med. beat us in a game in which we were heavily penalised for “football tactics” — a Science referee. The highlight came against Engineering, who with some A grade players looked the better team, but we had them beaten until the last second of the game. Pharmacy were no match for our solid team play. Then Agriculture stood between us and the semi-finals. The game was fought with such savagery that only two baskets were scored. Even the referee could not prevent the scramble as the players fought for the ball following shouts of “get the rebound” from our antagonists. Two fouls netted against us gave Ag. the win.

As a team we played well, with speed being solid on defence; Ash Stevens at centre was good all round, and Ken Kissling and Dave Cuthbertson made attacks that always looked dangerous.

Scores were:

v. Architecture ... lost ... 28—10
v. Science ... won ... 21—12
v. Medicine ... lost ... 18—9
v. Engineering ... lost ... 12—11
v. Pharmacy ... won ... 9—6
v. Agriculture ... lost ... 2—4

To sum it up — perhaps next year though we will be hard put to replace such solid players as Terry Rothwell, Norm Anderson and Chas. Watson.

ROWING

“The Veterinary Faculty expects every man to do his duty on the day.”

—“Lord” Pearce (30.3.57).

These words were spoken by the coach an cox as the Veterinary Science VIII left the Newington College pontoon for the start of the Inter-Faculty Eights.

Descriptions of the race will follow and as the tale of that race unfolds readers will want to know more of this crew which had never before plied “ye olde oar.” Here is simple picture:

Cox: H. G. Pearce. Acted as coach. Yelled, screamed, swore and cajoled to no avail. He had one constant worry — to try and yell in time with the bladework of the crew. At other times too interested in ladies’ underwear to worry about the crew.

Stroke: M. B. Harvey. Someone told him he was captain of this boat and he took them literally. Despite every effort, was unable at all times to keep in time with the crew. Keen on sight-seeing tours of the harbour. “What the b— hell are you doing No. 1?”

No. 7: I. K. Hotson. Brilliantly led the bow side and certain stroke side was out of time. Guilty of mutiny in that he was heard to mutter that he would rather travel by motor launch.

No. 6: J. Phillis. Dobroyd Point resounded to his own doubts about his manliness. Led the “power house” and consequently broke an oar.

No. 5: J. D. Bryden. Only 4th year member of crew. Absolutely certain his Viking ancestors commanded and did not row across. Used to mould in with the crew until the cox’s “well rowed, No. 5!” completely upset him.

No. 4: T. O’Shea. Not always bosom pals with the cox and stroke. Spent fortunes on Band-aids and said blisters restricted his rowing. Thoroughly enjoyed Sunday’s picnic.

No. 3: B. Macey. Valiantly turned out with the crew for Sunday rowing practice but stated
he would have felt better if he'd been away from the bangs and clashings of the engine room and yells of the "cap'n."

No. 2: M. J. Studdart. Received constant attention from the cox. The race was nearly over with Seaman Studdart still waiting for the order to row from the cox.

No. 1: W. R. Hayward. Never really recovered from being called No. 1 — which he thought made him 1st Lieutenant. Nothing could have been further from the truth, or far that matter, from the cox.

Now what of the race. We came fourth.

Dear Son,

Your Paw has a new job, the first in forty-eight years. We are a little better off now — eighteen dollars every Friday, so we thought we'd do a little fixin' up.

We sent for one of them there bathrooms you hear so much about, and it took a plumber to put it into shape.

On one side of the room is a great big long thing, like the pigs drink out of, only you get in it and wash all over. Over on the other side is a little white thing called a sink. This is for light washing, like face and hands. But over in the other corner we really got something! There you put one foot in, wash it clean, pull a chain, and get fresh water for the other foot. Two lids came with the darn thing, and we ain't had any use for them in the Bathroom, so I'm using one for a bread-board, and the other we framed Granmaw's picture in.

They are awful nice people to deal with, and they sent us a roll of writing paper with it.

Take care of yourself, Son,

Your Maw.

Had it been a quarter of a mile less, we would have come 5th. Badly left at the start we were tardy getting steam up, but once we got going, we went.

Our congratulations to Economics who won; our thanks to Haberfield who lent us their boat.

To Harry Pearce, for the work he put into the crew — it wasn't Harry's fault we lost. If keenness could win rowing races we would have won by miles. Harry transformed us from a side-splashing, unco-ordinated floating monstrosity to something resembling a rowing crew.

Finally, the main thing is, we enjoyed it.
SOCIIOLOGICAL VARIATIONS IN MALE VETERINARY STUDENTS
by JOYCE KINSEY, B.U., L.L.

This article began as a biometrical analysis of the recreational activities of veterinary students and to determine if there was any correlation between recreational activities and pass rate. The group under study were the single males of second year 1956. However, as my knowledge of biometrics and its application is incomplete, the article has undergone considerable degeneration which, however, may make it slightly more readable.

Naturally, my first move was to determine the methods of relaxation chosen by the average student. In this respect he was remarkably normal and when tired of studies would engage in such mundane activities as playing sport, reading books, going to the races, listening to the radio, watching T.V., etc. As was to be expected, most of the students did not have the spare time to devote themselves to any one hobby or club activity to any great extent, but rather preferred recreations which were readily available at any time. The two activities that fulfilled this last requirement best seemed to be drinking and dating girls, simple pleasures which the greater majority of the class enjoyed. This phenomenon is not abnormal as any group of virile young men, no matter where they were placed in time or space, would pursue these universal activities. One member of the class assured me with the utmost gravity that if we forsook these pursuits, then the human race would die out due to Vitamin E deficiency and degenerative atrophy of certain organs.

Thus I came to study the two methods of relaxation, no doubt influenced by personal interest. In order to obtain details of each individual in the class I devised a method of graphically displaying the amount of recreational activity of each individual in respect to grog and girls.

As recreation is worth nothing unless one obtains pleasure and satisfaction from it, this graph was designed to show the degree of satisfaction the subject achieved at any time during the three terms last year. Naturally, the graphs are not accurate enough to show days or even hours, but are rather designed to compare relative values over the three terms. I shall use a simple example to explain the system.

From the graph it appears that he only associated with girls once during terms, last year and the satisfaction derived on that occasion was normal. The graph for grog showed some correlation with the above but I must stress that this degree of satisfaction is entirely dependent upon the individual's own standards and therefore different people will register different values for the same set of conditions.

For the sake of abbreviation these graphs will be called G-G graphs (girl-grog) and the graphs will not be marked in future. Though the system may sound fairly logical, there are a large number of inaccuracies.

1. Firstly, one has to accept the subject's word as to the truth. This makes little difference to the grog graphs as most drinking was done in company of members of the class. However, in the case of girl graphs, I suspect but cannot prove, that the graphs are in many cases, far from accurate presentations of the truth.
2. Secondly, a number of students used the graphs to portray actions of feats (e.g., the number of glasses of beer consumed) rather than the amount of satisfaction achieved. These subjects automatically link the two together and this gives rise to such sayings as—"it was a terrific party though I can't remember anything after eleven o'clock."

3. The collection of data was hampered as most of the students couldn't remember last year's activities very accurately. Whether or not the second year course had some effect, I cannot really say. However, for a proper experiment one would find it extremely difficult to collect accurate data from such a group.

Upon studying the graphs no great deductions were made although the material was interesting enough. It was considered that excessive pursuit of these pleasures could possibly lead to failure in the exams but this is not yet definitely proven and some members of the group are now doing experimental trials to dispute this argument. All the graphs showed was that the veterinary student is very individualistic in his methods of recreation. Individuals varied immensely in methods and amounts of recreation required. It has been suggested that the differences are personal, which would be a reasonable assumption in the case of girl graphs, anyway. It must be remembered, however, that a subject doesn't always have direct control over his G-G graphs and that they are influenced by other factors such as the company he keeps and the amount of funds he has available. It is impossible to include all the graphs and there are too many difficulties in making a composite one, so I have selected some representative samples to show variations.

Examples from students who passed:

**Girl graphs**

**Grog graphs**

Subject.—T.H.

Subject.—R.C.

Subject.—B.C.

Subject.—G.C.
Now some examples from those that sat the gentleman's exams in February.

- **Subject Score**
  - [Graph for Subject Score]

- **Subject AS**
  - [Graph for Subject AS]

- **Subject G.S.**
  - [Graph for Subject G.S.]

- **Subject H.G.F.**
  - [Graph for Subject H.G.F.]
Thus, having come to no conclusions so far, I refilled my glass and began to look deeper into the matter. The obvious question came to my mind — why do people drink? The natural answer is because they like it, but there is more to it than that. One finds that a drinker is basically an extrovert (a person who drinks by himself, I consider an alcoholic) and in the presence of congenial company with a gradual accumulation of bulldust the drinker is found at his best. Drinkers claim several advantages for their hobby in that it may be taken up at a moment's notice, it completely removes nervous tension, is followed by deep, restful slumber and they claim that there is nothing quite like remorse to drive one to study. Also, drinking provides a topic for conversation, the tales becoming taller and longer each time they are recounted. As an example, I remember the twenty-first birthday party of one muncher, an event having a profound influence on many G-G graphs; one is likely to hear tales in places as far distant as Northern Queensland and New Zealand, of a sexy male striptease, pig shooting by a lanky Victorian cowboy armed with a vacuum cleaner and an excellent imitation of Tony Moynahan having a shower fully clothed (so typically English). Pondering over this I wondered why don't people drink?

One may ask the same question as to why fellows take out girls. I received many answers to this poser. Why not? something b—— queer if you don't, its purely hormonal and many other unprintable suggestions were given. I was able, however, to deduce two main factors for this behaviour. The first is merely a civilised form of the old primitive mating urge that brought praemaeval man to chase the ugly female from its lair. The second factor, however, is the result of the inroads of civilisation on the primitive social pattern. This has precipitated the development of numerous Freudian complexes and fellows often use girls as an ego-builder in order to satisfy these inner disturbances. Precisely in what proportions these two factors act I haven't
yet been able to determine, but varying degrees of each may be readily observed at any time, night or day around the borders of No. 1 oval. The article is now finished but for the benefit of male members of the class I am enclosing the graphs of our two female colleagues from which you are at liberty to make whatever deduction you may.

**MAN GRAPHS OF FEMALE MEMBERS OF THE CLASS**

![Graphs of Miss X and Miss Y]

**THE END**

"Alcohol relaxes and produces sound restful dream-free slumber."

*Munch Royal Easter Show 1957.*
That Party! Hurstville 1956 (Showering fully clothed—so typically English)

wow
HOW TO BECOME A SQUATTER BOY

The Old'un's Advice to the Young'un

You'd love to be a squatter,
And you hunger for advice,
But should you be unlucky, boy:
A lengthy term in "jug's" the price.
Still if progressive and resourceful
With discretion clothed in care,
You may yet become like Tyson,
A multi-millionaire.

You must at first live frugal,
If a squatter you would be,
Bake your damper in the ashes,
Take no sugar in your tea.
Forget your sport an' pleasure,
Such as cricket, cards, an' beer.
Sit tight on your selection, boy,
And clinch your life's career.

Go take yourself into the ranges,
There, select a block of ground
In some wild and woolly portion,
Where there's squatters all around.
First ringbark all the patches,
'Twill sweeten up the feed,
Then buy a mob of "Crackers",
Of every type and breed.

Slap up your weaning paddock,
Stock-yards and boundary fence.
Cut adrift your conscience, boy,
Mount Moonlight, and commence.

Be out before the jackass:
And whilst the squatters snore in bed,
Go poking through their paddocks,
Look around an' use your head.
And never let a cleanskin,
Off its mother pass you by,
'B'fore you're sure the mother's dry.

Eye off their annual leases,
Virgin country, warm an' green:
There could be "bucks" an' "nuggets" there,
That the squatters haven't seen.

I'm sure "Daisy" wouldn't mind it,
If, when going on the halves,
You present her with a score or more,
Of well-bred beefy calves.

I 'spose you've heard the gag, my boy,
That stolen fruit is sweet.
Well I'm sure the term's applicable,
To a cask of stolen meat.
Then ride off! select your "killer",
From a distant squatter's run,
And see that the shadows deepen,
'Ere the bullet leaves your gun.
Then up spake "plain clothes Pats",
"Say, boys I've got a notion,
That the "rustlers" cut the cattle's throats
An' dumped them in the ocean.

That's the stuff to give 'em,
Make it strong an' hot,
Convince him that his neighbours,
Are a lowdown thieving lot.
And when you find your neighbours slippin',
Thro' thieves, cards, drink, an' drought.
Then with your hard won earnings, boy,
Get under! root 'em out.

And when you're dead, the papers,
Will extol the good you did,
Ha! If you could see, you'd swell with glee,
'Till you smashed the coffin lid.
And you may ask if I'm a squatter,
Well, I've got myself to thank;
I'm a poor hard working, honest, slave,
A-boundary riding for the bank!

N. O. WENDOC.

ROUND THE BACK

Clinic

Surgery

Clinic

P.M. Room
The first year class of 1957 seems to have left behind some of its exuberance. Not a great amount of interest has been shown towards any of our social affairs. This, however, could be due to the new and more rapid pace of University life and we'll gradually have to work our way into the social groove.

We have one interstate visitor. He is Howard Mortimer from South Australia. England is represented by Pat Harvey, and America by Marilyn Moir.

Staunch support was given to the Vet. football team. Bob Kibble, Neal Harbisson and Clinton Burleigh represented first year. The hockey game between the girls and boys of Vet. Science was a thriller! Supporting the women were Allison Britton, Dian Johnston, Mai Kirkwood and Heather Templeton. The first year boys just didn't show up for this game, but maybe they can be excused since they did a great job in football.

With the accent on sports this year, here's hoping we'll concentrate a little more on the social affairs next year.

Some circumstantial evidence is very strong — as when you find a trout in the milk.  
—Henry Thoreau.

**THEME SONG OF THE VET. FRESHRETTE**

They told me I wouldn't pass first year,  
They laughed when I said I'd get through,  
They repeated I'd never pass first year,  
At last I believe it that it's true;  
I'd thought that I'd swot, and all that kind of rot,  
But I played hard and couldn't work, too.

They told me that Vet. was a hard course,  
The hardest course that you can get.  
I told them that they couldn't find me,  
A course that was better than Vet.,  
But Vet. means hard work, and I've learnt to shirk,  
An a course where you work is just Vet.

They told me a girl couldn't do it,  
They said that before I left home.  
But I didn't believe what they told me,  
And firmly protested I'd show 'em;  
But why should I quail, because, though I fail,  
I damn well won't do it alone!

Difference between modern girls and their grandmothers is that old-fashioned girls stayed indoors when they had nothing to wear  
—Eddie Fisher.
SECOND YEAR, 1957

BACK ROW (left to right): P. E. Davis; R. Malton; J. Garland; G. C. Hayes; Miss M. A. Archer; D. Keenan; W. Riches; D. O'Brien; K. Humphrey; D. C. Moore; Miss M. Carter.
SECOND ROW: G. D. Podgewaite; P. Brown; R. Everett; Miss D. Swann; M. G. Smeal; Miss R. Harbut; J. Amoore; R. Dunnit; I. Anderson; J. Digty.
SEATED: C. Holmes; L. I. Ayalew; B. Ring; N. Teague; Miss J. Todd; J. Wilcockson; G. Stratham.
ABSENT: K. J. Kissling; S. J. Barron; K. Dash; J. Carnow; J. Wise; M. G. McKeller; C. Roberts; N. H. Mancer; J. D. Butterworth; J. Fitzsimmons; C. H. Chong; Kassim Ismail.

A hearty welcome is extended to our interstate and New Zealand friends, not forgetting Burton who hails from New Jersey and so brings the American population of second year to two. We were not allowed to forget this on 4th July when a small Stars and Stripes was prominently displayed at each lecture.

I think most of us are agreed that the work this year is stimulating and of great interest. Veterinary Physiology I replaces the old Physiology I course as from this year.

It would seem that we are the last lot of second year students to grace the precincts of Badgery's Creek. This venerable institution will doubtless hold an esteemed place in the recollections of us all. Among the highlights of our “life on the farm” were the hide and seek rides; a trip to a goat stud; night training sessions in the dam in preparation for the swimming carnival (of little practical value); a surprise in the form of a small pig; and finally, proving that the performance of any harness horse can be vastly improved by suitable drenching — half a bottle of beer.

We commenced the year with 47 students. This was reduced to the present number of 46 when one of the Victorians returned home.

A special welcome is extended to Margery, the first female En Zedder bursar to enrol here, and also to Dianna who hails from Tasmania.

In the sporting field second year seems to have supplied more barrackers than participants. In the rugby team were Selwyn, Neil and Digby until he met with an unfortunate accident necessitating a spell in P.A.; Kassim and Selwyn were to the fore in hockey; Choong proved a valuable addition to the swimming team, while Margot and Margery put up sterling performances in the relay.

Ken Kissling and George Podgewaite joined the basketball team and Ken deserves special mention for again being in the winning doubles pair in tennis.

Vet. Society social functions provide an excellent opportunity for us to meet our fellows in other years and also members of the staff. The second year roll-up to the Informal was quite healthy, but we would like to see more support for the Dinner, Formal and Barbagrog. The Wednesday afternoon talks are very welcome and much appreciated by those of us who have been able to drag ourselves away from Histology.

In conclusion, we extend to final year students our very best wishes for the future, our earnest hope being that we may follow in their footsteps.

Our good wishes go to everyone for the coming exams.
Here we are, having covered half the course, and wending our way through the ins and outs of Anatomy, the ups and downs of Physiology, and the glumes and juncaceae of Pastoral Botany. But on the whole, our graphs indicate that life is not treating us too badly, and with the stimulating effects of a twenty-first birthday here, a Path. exam there, an informal dinner or formal evey now and again, we manage quite well.

Our numbers have dwindled to thirty-three, and it was with deepest regret that we heard of the death of Dave Brewis who was killed in a car accident early in the year. Thirteen stayed behind to welcome the incoming second years, and remedy any “early dislikes” for Anatomy, and Bob, Herman, Steve and Greg stayed back to help us. Others decided it was better to leave, and Ray took to Pharmacy, Phil to Medicine, Rory to teaching, Harry to thin air, and Barry to taxi-driving.

Ron and Judy are on the Vet. Society, Mike on the Instrument Scheme, and Trevor on the Book Scheme. Ron, Trevor, Dave and Harry are the debating members from the year, and Greg. is S.R.C. Rep., on the Film Committee, and a hard working editor.

In sport — Vet. football has been captained by Pete McCormick, whose nerve regenerated in time for the big matches, and our footballers included Ash, Warren, Steve, Ron, Russ and Ian, until he settled for P.A. nurses’ attention instead.

Brian captained the faculty hockey and played for Uni. firsts — and with Mike, Graeme, Glenn, Graham, Arthur, Neil, Abe and sundry sideline players — the hockey team is doing very well.

Phil was swimming captain and swimmer for the year, and Ash and Dave Cuthbertson played basketball for the faculty. It is regretted that the unrivalled hockey play of the two women of the year will not be seen again until their next annual match.
Early specialisation being the modern trend, the year has a number of specialists, experts on such topics as:

(a) Three Days in College—(Pat).
(b) Jaguars and T. Model Fords —(Grahm).
(c) Anatomy Exams—(Helen).
(d) Hospital treatment for a dislocated shoulder (or preferably two)—(Ian).
(e) Pastoral Botany (nee Obstetrics) —(Justin).
(f) How to be punctual for lectures—(Judy).
(g) Application of Faradic shocks to the tongue—(Pete).
(h) To Ski or not to Ski—(Mike).
(i) To sesamoid in Connection with the origin of Abductor Pollicis Brevis et Opponins Pollicis—(Trevor).

Any information required on these subjects would be willingly given by those concerned.

In conclusion, our wishes of good luck to all other years, and for a successful future to final year.

THE VET'S LAMENT

We're four and forty students, members of Fifth Year.
We'll skite, and fight, and drink all night—
If you'll supply the beer!
Singing, "We'll do it this year,
We'll do it yet!
With a bit of luck, and a lot of pluck,
We will all be Vets."

Now udder palpitating's quite an art,
But always have a try.
Now I tried it out the other night
And got a beaut black eye!
Singing, "Who'll try it this time?
The feeling is quite grand;
But before you start to practise the art,
You need the,lay of the land!"

A student down behind a cow
The rear gives a hiss.
For natural thrills and unknown spills,
There is no course like this!
Singing, "Who'll do it this time,
Who'll have a shower?
To try to control the safety valve
Is quite beyond our power!"

The Admiral is a little bloke;
But really, he's a demon.
You wonder how he got his name?
Well, he controls the semen.
Singing, "Turn on the current,
Watch the wrigglers flow!
This ram may be a father—
But he will never know!"

(Reprinted by popular demand from "Centaur," 1953.—Ed.)

The reasonable man adapts himself to the world; the unreasonable man persists in trying to adapt the world to himself. Therefore, all progress depends on the unreasonable man.

—G. Bernard Shaw.

Maturity is when a girl stops looking for her ideal man and starts looking for a husband.

—Rock Hudson.

Never trust a girl who says she loves you more than anybody else in the world. It proves that she has been experimenting.

Those women clerks who can't add up can often distract.—Robert Mitchum.

Definition: A hermaphrodite is a bisexual built for two.
FOURTH YEAR, 1957

This year’s fourth year is an unusual group in several ways. There are only 27 and they do not contain any who are repeating, or any women. The last fact gives certain lecturers a very good opportunity to express themselves adequately, thereby making their lectures all the more memorable.

In the field of sport quite a number featured. Russel Steel, Terry Rothwell, Grahame Powell, John Bryden, Gordon Hard and Barry Gilbo, played football this year and in basketball Terry Rothwell, Norman Anderson and Charlie Watson were prominent.

Congratulations are due to Terry Rothwell for winning the State Decathlon Championship, and to Max Simpson-Morgan for his success in winning this year’s A.V.A. prize for the best undergraduate in pathology.

As usual, many of the executive members and office bearers of the Vet. Society were drawn from the ranks of fourth year. Executive members are John Bryden (president), Dave Gallo­way, Bill Geering, Dick Dixon, Max Simpson-Morgan, Tony Priestley and Graham Trevena, Terry Rothwell, Russel Steel and Michael Cartridge.

The executive has looked after the society’s interests well and a vote of thanks is due to them. Bill Geering and Dick Dixon deserve special praise for their able handling of the book scheme. They have been making money we are told, but we are wondering what they are doing with it.

Inset. Mr. Ian McWatters who took the photographs insisted we include his photograph.

Keith Twaddle has had a big job on his hands looking after the instrument scheme. He spent a lot of time on it and did a magnificent job of procuring instruments for students at a good discount. Perhaps next year his successor will be able to share the work with a second “Instrument Scheme” man.

Last year our members felt a vague dissatisfaction over changes in the course. This year happily, things are much more satisfactory but many of us have rather mixed feelings about next year when we will again be the guinea pigs of a changing curriculum. Ours will be the first group to reside on the newly established property at Cobbity. For a while some were apprehensive but now we look forward to a promised interesting period on the farm.

Work in fourth year has many a humorous side. There was the morning early in the year when a rather green student in the clinic ventured
the guess that a certain dog was a pomeranian
cross, to receive the frosty retort from the owner
that it was a pedigree and had won numerous
prizes.

Then there was the bitch admitted for speying,
but it was found out in time that it had been
brought in for an operation for hernia. It will
be some time though before we forget about
the tom-cat that was speyed!

In the past twelve months there have been
two marriages. Best wishes to David Broadbent
and Tony Priestley. Two others are considering
the plunge and have announced their engage­
ments recently. Congratulations, Terry Rothwell
and John Bryden. One wonders just how many
of our small group will successfully graduate
still unattached.

E. R. ALLEN: Dick arrived in Australia in 1954
from somewhere north of Auckland. His sweet school­
girl innocence of second year was shattered by his
two boarding companions, Gouldie and Haywood. With
the marriage of one and imminent marriage of the
other, he has now been forced to take an interest in
girls. The finesse of his touch and delicacy of his
surgical technique has thereby been greatly increased.

Dick is a great gambler but bets in a currency far
too precious and has lost so many times that one
begins to wonder just what the score is.

One of Dick's main interests is old motor cars, for
which he provides homes. Lucy and Olds, died at
Windsor on the way to play Hawkesbury College
in 1956. The Standard, despite all his attempts to
wreck it, still chugs on but is in a fairly moribund
state.

V. J. BAXTER: Since descending upon the University
in 1951. Vic has been studying Vet, while nearly every­
one has been learning about Vic. A keen golfer, and a
starter at many a Vet. function where grog was a
feature, his fame as a hurler is known by all. Of
quiet, cynical demeanor, he is remembered by his
incessant grin, bad spelling and often poor diplomacy.

Believing that motoring is better than walking, Vic
can be seen in a red Vauxhall Tourer, which provides
ample practice for his taxi-driving. However, the lifts
offered to fellow residing students have been few.

Vic confounds and perplexes us by his ability to
receive mail at his front and back gates simultaneously.
A N.S.W. department trainee, Vic can doubtless look
forward to incessant hours of red tape at head office,
or even Veterinary Inspectorship, preferably in Moree.
R. B. BONNER: The quiet man of the year, Ralph is known to have an aversion to torn cats. A conscientious worker, he even turns up to meat inspection. He has led a quiet academic life, specialising in fourth year. We have it on good authority that Ralph is quite musical, frequently giving performances on the organ at church. Future: Tied up with N.S.W. Dept. of Agriculture.

R. BORLAND: A very popular member of final year, Bob has proved himself a true Scotman during the time we have known him. He has always been a keen faculty supporter, having represented Veterinary Science on both the football and hockey fields as well as carrying out his duties as treasurer of the society in 1956 very capably. Until this year, Bob was frequently seen to visit the Oval around lunch time for a bite and a bit. A silent worker, he agreeably surprised everyone by announcing his engagement at this year's dinner. We understand that in the near future, the "drop o' Scotch" intends furthering the influence of the Scottish brogue on the moors of the Apple Isle. We wish Anne and Bob every success.

MISS BETTY GLANDVILLE: Betty tried out nursing and a career on the land before tackling the Vet. course in 1951. A determined effort to discourage her was made by the Anatomy department during second year. Bet. retaliated by a series of credits in third and fourth years and is certain to add to the list this year. Others may possess more accurate lecture notes but certainly not one has them in technicolour. Most convenient of all Betty's traits is a recurrent and intermittent deafness during Hopkirk's exclamations. A keen equestrian, she defeated a field of notable male riders to win the Farr Memorial Prize in 1953. Faculty activities have been well supported and Betty has assisted at women's sports, float and dance committees. A future among either horses or small animals is likely. In the knowledge that your success is assured, Betty, we all wish you well.

B. E. GOULDEN: Brian arrived from Wellington in 1954. His first year in Australia was quiet, except for some "lost weekends" and a pulled muscle with alcoholic ataxia after a formal. In 1955 Gouldie ("I said Hammerhead") got moving. Various impersonations went over big while his golden tongue was ever beguiling, whether in leading little singsongs or in hypnotising the bouncer at the Rex. Parties are Gouldie's forte, whether he is invited or not. His marriage to Jean (lucky fellow) saw a drastic change. Now he only drinks twice as much as others. Jean and Brian put on some fine do's. Last year Gouldie was on the executive and other committees. Being on the Wednesday Afternoon committee must have taken literally minutes of his time. Football (watching or playing for Vet.) and racehorses are favourites of Brian's. Exams are no hurdle to him.

Future: N.Z. and laughs.
V. J. D. GREEN: “I’m going to have my fun before I marry” — (personal communication, 1952). An ex-Hawkesbury lad, Vic Green (alias Victor Moan) began his rather notorious career with us in 1952. A conscientious member of the society, he played a major role in elevating the book scheme from the depths of financial difficulty to a sound position. Until last year we had believed that Vic’s leadership in the art of lecture sleeping was due to long hours of study, but now we are much wiser. His special interests include stock inspection in particular, poultry work in general, Bronte, small motor cars, landladies and New Zealanders. A good starter at any party, his merry voice and laughter can always be heard, but his motoring escapades afterwards are best avoided.

Vic’s future, although at present uncertain, is sure to be successful.

M. B. HARVEY: A scholar, gentleman and a judge of fine ales, Butch found that schoolteaching was quiet and depressing before venturing from N.Z. in 1954. Acquired schoolmasterly traits have stood him in good stead. His leadership, organising ability and enthusiasm greatly assisted the 1956 Vet. XV to victory. As 1956 Sports Club president he set a fine example. Stroke of the 1957 Vet. VIII, his power despite style was amazing.

A walking Webster, his knowledge and desire to discuss any topic except women is outstanding. A confirmed mysogenist, it is not known for how long it will last. An attack of hepatitis in fourth year hampered the frequency and regularity of his visits to various ale houses and marred his academic record.

Butch possesses the typical gait of a Taranaki bull, which is a delight and mystery to us all. Immediate future N.Z. Club practice, preferably not in the home town, then who knows, schoolteaching may once again hold a fascination.

B. P. HEALY: Brian has been one of the quiet members of the year. A Cowra reject, he infiltrated into the Vet. school via Campbelltown in 1953. A keen poultry fancier, he provided the major surprise of the year by obtaining some free phenothreazine tablets from Hungry Tom. Unfortunately his standing with the Surgeons may be somewhat impaired by his associations with the Animal Husbandry Department. Rumours have it that he once removed his hat to take a shower. But few believe it. Seen making the pilgrimage to P.A. at least twice a day, he is now engaged.

Future: Not even Brian knows. However, we feel sure that hard work, especially in Parasites, will bring his future wife and himself every success.

W. K. HAYWARD: The Belsen horror, in spite of Mrs. D’s excellent cooking has failed to make any bodyweight gains.

Bill and friend Hammerhead had a hectic time in 1954-55 trying to outdo one another at being forcibly ejected from hotels. Their diplomacy with the Rex Bruiser paid very good dividends.

Histology lectures held a special fascination for Bill, the reason for this rather peculiar interest is known only to Will. Elsie (his fiancee) has a definite tranquilizing effect on Bill, perhaps she has succeeded in taming the Taranaki terror.

The monotony of three hour exams frustrated Will, he usually found 1½ hours sufficient to score a credit.

A versatile, tireless breakaway, he represented the faculty in 1954-56; his play was inspiring, he only once stopped in his tracks, when he lost his tweeds during a specially energetic burst.
BJORN HYLLSETH: Arrived from Norway via N.Z. with an extensive knowledge of how to pass long winter nights. He demonstrated his ability at ski-ing by being Inter-varsity champ 1955-56, winning a University Blue in the latter year. Has also shown ability at "she-ing" as witnessed by his recent engagement. Played hockey and soccer for the University and Faculty. During the course Bjorn has shown intense interest in snakes, surgical asepsis and electrocardiography.

After graduation intends to return to Norway to get married.

Future: Club practice in N.Z. (If he doesn’t forget.)

R. G. HOPKIRK: From New Zealand, Dick has surprised many a girl in more ways than one. A Paul's resident in 1955-56, he sometimes arrived for the 11 o'clock lecture. Only in second year did he honestly work, but examinations have proved no hurdle to him.

Being somewhat mechanically minded, Dick knows of many ways to fill a radiator. Motor bikes have always been of special fascination to Dick, however, they seem to be pushed more than ridden.

Dick surprised everyone by becoming engaged in February this year, and married at Easter. The end of his stag party will not be remembered by many, but least of all by Dick. Surely not many males are left at the altar for two hours while the bride is held up in a traffic snarl, but indeed the wedding was still a great success.

A powerful forward, Dick was a permanent member of the faculty XV and in the University 1st XV 1957. Incidentally, it is rumoured that Dick drinks.

I. K. HOTSON: “Local boy makes good” (despite a Scots College education). Despite the peroxide curls, Ian's popularity is evidenced by part presidency of S.U.V.S., and a pleasant but powerful singing voice has been attractive to policemen on at least two known occasions. A durable centre, he has played in the Faculty football team for three years, the tactics he learnt in the time however, being of little value in his local Strathfield club for which he rang in many faculty members. Ian so far has apparently avoided entanglements with the fairer sex, probably because of a platonic approach with ladies whose interests lie elsewhere. It is reported, however, that a certain balding New Zealander has offered his services in an attempt to alter the status quo. A staunch faculty supporter, Ian is always available for any social occasion, his fluid capacity being similar to that of his Dodge motor car (7 galls., any octane).

Future: Government service and a millionaire’s daughter.

YA YA BIN ISMAIL: A cheerful character from Malaya, spent the first 3 years in St. Andrew's College. As well liked there as in the Faculty. Ya Ya has always been in the centre of Vet. life. Served well on the hockey field. was President of the Malayan Students' Association and was a very active member throughout his course. Blessed with a good voice, Ya Ya has been known to sing Malayan songs of unknown quality — at one past informal party was still singing when the police arrived.

Previous to his acquisition of an Austin car has also been known to work.

Ya Ya will spend another year in Australia gaining experience in large animal practice or at an approved institution, after which — back to Malaya, and our good wishes go with him.
N. G. JAPP: The heat of Hay, Hell and Booligal has failed to stunt the growth of this rotund lad. An ardent Andrew’s man, his gaily attired figure and raucous voice was a feature at all intercol. fixtures.

With his cutting repartee, he has carved for himself a niche in at least one female’s heart. However, his bulk belies his agility, since he has excelled in cricket and tennis, having played for the University in the latter.

Future: Unsure but seems to favour private practice.

MISS LORETTA LEEDHAM: Educated at Fort Street Girls’ High, and a resident of Maroubra district, Lorretta has kept the male members of the year up to date on women’s fashions. Together with Betty, she warmed the hearts of dog lovers at Campbelltown early this year. Of pleasant, cheerful manner, Laurie finds much time in the summer months to indulge in surfing and sunbaking. A member of several committees, and Women’s Representative 1956, her enthusiasm and ingenuity have been inspirations to all female members of the faculty. She has acquitted herself very well in the hockey and basketball teams. The art of unarmed combat has always fascinated Laurie, although not in the Black Belt class, she has devoted her Tuesday nights to the art of Ju-Jitsu. Quite often at demonstrations she found herself in difficult situations, but was able to maintain her composure admirably, or perhaps turn a deaf ear. For this circumstance we apologise; for her tolerance and good nature she is to be admired.

Future: As yet uncertain, but horses and dogs have an especial fascination. Whatever and wherever it may be, her charm, forthought, attractiveness and sincerity will be admirable attributes.

K. P. McMANUS: Kevin quietly wandered into the Faculty in 1952. Never one to steal the limelight, he has nevertheless featured in his share of involuntary novelty acts down the back of the Vet. school. Last year his enthusiasm for handling horses nearly lost him an arm in surgery viva. Perhaps it is his industrious application to studying that causes Kev to reveal no interest in women. In the hockey game between fifth year and the rest he surprised us all by a display of athletic powers. A product of N.S.W., Tasmania does not appear to have the same fascination for him as for his cousin, but wherever he goes he is assured with success.

T. J. McMANUS: The Tasmanian Devil, streamed into Sydney on a red hot bye, only to be cooled off in the Badgery’s Creek dam. Despite an unfortunate accident in second year, Tim still dates the women. To aid his failing eyesight, Tim became an excellent society film projectionist. (Is he still feeling his way in the dark.) It was not his interest in Genetics, or its fascinating odour which caused his frequent visits to the C.S.I.R.O. mousehouse. Despite his short sight and stature, Tim’s high flying and ball work are a feature of Australian Rules play.

Future: Directorship of Tasmanian Dept. and a golf handicap of 27.
MACEY: “Mo” arrived from Auckland with a lean and hungry look, and no bursary. After getting one in third year, he began laying on condition rapidly, a process that still continues. At the end of 1956, Brian cut off his hitherto unrecognised moustache, which, he assured us, he had been cultivating since the beginning of the year. Mo lent his weight to the faculty 2nd XV, and gained notoriety in the final year match by securing the initial penalty kick for the “Rest.” He conscientiously pulled his weight in the faculty shell. Brian is not averse to quaffing his share of malt. A prominent figure in the Sydney dog world, he is an expert with cockers, and has proved himself a first class showman. His future lies with the N.Z. Veterinary clubs, and perhaps, Camille.

R. B. MARSHALL: A typical college man, Rodger has passed his exams, despite his wide extra mural curriculum. His formula for success appears to be grog, skirts, rorts, women, ski-ing on virgin snow, photographing five models without strings attached, and staying in very expensive hotels (with cheap babes?). He is always financially embarrassed. Rodger has rowed for Andrews and the Vet. faculty and regards this as the ultimate cure for hangovers.

Future: Beer drinking, Club practice after 6 p.m.

R. G. MATTHEWS: Alias “Sudden Death” Ritchie arrived in Sydney from the uncivilised wilds of Marlborough, New Zealand, after attending finishing school in Lincoln. His ability to rapidly assess a situation and make snap decisions, is demonstrated by his four-year whirlwind courtship. His sweetheart from Kangaroo Island is now in the bag. This no doubt explains his reluctance to revisit New Zealand and his frequent bounding off to South Australia. A rugged college and faculty forward, it is expected that the proceeds of the sale of his pile of padded football gear will finance Ritchie’s honeymoon.

Future: Marriage in December and club practice in New Zealand — good luck, Mary.

T. O’SHEA: “The Poi Poi Kid.” Arrived with an M.Sc. from Auckland University and subsequently progressed confidently through the Vet. course. Has always been a starter in football games when required and plays a mean game at front row. On the lighter side, Tim has entertained other members of the year with games of “Chicken” outside the Unicorn Hotel, dual upheavals outside the Astoria Cafe, Newtown, draped over a pillar box and pecks at other people’s posterior at a Petersham party. Last August he slid surreptitiously into marriage — fortunately the New Zealand Navy gave Peggy a strong sense of humour. At the moment Tim is fighting a losing battle with a receding hairline but he claims this is indicative of heightened virility.

H. G. PEARCE: Harry has been noted for hypersomnolence both at home and during lectures. Once aroused, however, he shows considerable activity — the sky the limit. He first distinguished himself at the beginning of third year when he returned from N.Z. with a bride and later became the first proven sire of the year. Not pacific in nature, Harry (“The Horse”) has indulged in many spirited verbal encounters with lecturers and class mates. A keen organiser, he has been president of the N.Z. Vet. Students’ Association and vice-president of the S.U.V.S. On the sports field Harry has been a regular member of the University hockey team. He has coached the faculty hockey team and also represented the faculty at football. This year he coached the Vet. crew for the inter-faculty rowing during which time he graphically described his crews’ actions on numerous occasions.

J. W. PHILLIS: A Paul’s man, one of those rarities of this year — a conscientious worker. His exertions and his exam results have shown a significant correlation. John prefers a blonde, being a gentleman; in fact, among his acquaintances he has acquired a title of Sir Phillis. On the sporting field John has represented the faculty at rugby for three years as well as turning out for St. Pauls. In the faculty eight this year he splashed the No. 6 oar and was once heard to loudly acclaim the near loss of vital organs.

P. L. PEMBERTON: A true Australian, Paul can debate at length on any subject. He organised the faculty debating team in 1956, but marriage caused a re-shuffling of his calendar and the team failed to appear on the correct date. Paul impressed everybody with an excellent speech at the Vet. Dinner this year, and succeeded in waking the majority of those present. Being a practical man, he revolutionised the restraint at dogs by taking a firm grip between their teeth. A former resident of St. Pauls, he retired following his marriage and has since entered the register of proven sires.

In the realm of sport, Paul has hooked for the faculty team and his college seconds. If the coefficient of repeatability of earlier exam results is high, Paul’s future in the Veterinary profession is bright.

J. R. POLAND: John “10%” Poland. English and proud of it, says that he comes from Kent. His forward store condition cannot be attributed to hops. A tenacious student of the Science, John has provided a valuable service for fellow Vet. students by imitating the S.U.V.S. Instrument Scheme, with the practical motto of “I can get it for less.” After considerable exertions John has succeeded in making his services available to the N.Z. farming community.
W. P. C. RICHARDS: William Peter Clifford Richards, B.Sc., or Louie to the boys, has consistently led the rest of the class in exam results. During the years he has diligently filled many books with copious notes; many of the class have expressed the opinion that these could have been better written on suitably perforated paper. Never a beer drinker, he is a confirmed whiskey man. A keen horseman and former polocrosse player, he would rather ride his pony than anything else. Though declining nomination as class representative for three years, he has been unanimously elected.

B. P. A. SAUNDERS: The "old fellow," one of the two surviving ex-servicemen, he has received low blows from fate, during his passage through the Faculty. Originally hailing from Yetholm, where he still farms the family acres between academic years, Brian first battled with the three "R's" at S.C.E.G.S. Fresh back from the Navy, he took up Veterinary Science and rifle shooting, scoring with considerable success in the latter to gain a Blue. In fourth year family affairs necessitated his return to the country for a couple of years.

We first met Brian in "56" when with an inevitable grin, a sex starved dog and a temperamental Rolls Royce, he took up residence at Pauls — where he featured prominently in the Rifle team. He also captained the victorious Faculty marksmen.

Future: Private practice and research on contraception amongst Yetis.

H. VAN SCHAIK: Hank's varied career included studies in Holland, the Dutch army, the fire brigade in Wellington, N.Z. and Argentine ant extermination in Sydney. A keen sportsman, he has played Gaelic football and ably represented the faculty in rugby and hockey. He showed considerable executive prowess in his organisation of roundhouse festivities. An enthusiastic supporter of Vet. functions, he gained more from our dinners than good meals. A confirmed bachelor till he met Tini, he married early this year. Next December he will anxiously await more than exam results. He writes good English, and has consistently passed all exams.

M. J. STUDDART: Mike, the boy from Maitland, is still floundering after the floods; but managed to keep his head above water. A hard worker, Michael has popped up after the exams each year with monotonous regularity. Being a quiet type, little is known of his social life and excursions into the realms of L'amour. Has shown complete unconcern for gunfire as was illustrated when he remained undisturbed during the start of the 1957 interfac rowing. Mike made his football debut in the faculty by playing for final year, but his strong arm practice did not succeed, as evidenced by the plaster cast he subsequently carried.
C. E. L. WATT: A Mudgee man, he made his impact in first year as a university boxing champion. Resided at Wesley from whence he made numerous nocturnal excursions to P.A. Graeme has now chosen a filly from Epping for the Matrimonial Stakes. Special equipment includes a pipe and fur on the chest. Has represented the faculty at cricket, seldom partakes of the amber fluid and has passed the annual examinations with commendable persistency. He distinguished himself during the third year exams by undergoing an appendectomy, noteworthy for the fact that it was the first time a lawn mower was used to shave the operation site.

B. WHITE: One of Barry's distinguishing characteristics is his porcupinian hair style which not only provides warmth for his brain (?) but also turns the weather. His most distinctive contribution to the social life of the faculty was to be seen on the floor of Cahill's Restaurant during the 1955 Vet. dinner. Apart from women, Barry's main sporting interest is tennis. His future is with the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture.

H. M. WILLIAMSON: Merv, often seen and always heard, descended on the Vet. School and Australian racehorses in 1953. Hailing from Temuka (main city of the South Island) he will return there this year. Merv and Norma's flats have been the scene of many parties — where, if the gendarmes don't throw you out, Norma is certain to. A really sincere chap, he isn't reticent in pressing his opinions — especially on football and nags (sorry, Rugby and Standard breeds). A "Jack" Aussie Bodgie slighted Mer's fighting career in 1955. Friendships with the academic staff came easily from year to year. Football is Merv's favourite game. However, his enthusiasm has at times (oft-times) been overwhelming and he has the referees to thank for being able to take plenty of time over his shower. Despite this, he has retained his position as 15th best goal kicker. Though a keen student of form, he has always maintained that he "has better at home." Future: After fulfilling N.Z. Club's requirements — small animal practice in Sydney.
EMPIRE Aristocrat

The world's greatest value in typewriters.

BRITISH MADE

STANDARD KEYBOARD

You CAN take it with you!
It's Britain's Most Portable Type-

writer. Complete in carry-

ing case. 12 mths' guarantee

Send for Free Brochure

Factory Representatives:

MACDOUGALLS PTY. LTD.
58 Clarence Street, Sydney - Tel.: BX 1151

Also available from Stationers, Stores and Dealers

The well-known turf personality,

ARTHUR BROWNING

★

wishes

STUDENTS OF THE 1957 FACULTY

OF VETERINARY SCIENCE

EVERY SUCCESS

PHTHALOXYNE TABLETS

FOR THE SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF

WHIPWORMS IN DOGS

Jars of 25 tablets

PARNELL LABORATORIES

325 Princes Highway

Carlton, N.S.W.
TROTTING
(At Harold Park and Menangle)

BY COURTESY OF . . .

The New South Wales Trotting Club
Limited

1957

SEPTEMBER

Friday ....... .... 6th
Friday ....... .... 13th
Friday ....... .... 20th
Saturday ....... .... 28th

OCTOBER

*Friday ....... .... 4th
*Saturday ....... .... 12th
*Saturday ....... .... 19th
Friday ....... .... 26th
Tuesday ....... .... 30th

*Spring Carnival

NOVEMBER

Friday ....... .... 1st
Saturday ....... .... 9th
Friday ....... .... 15th
Wednesday ....... .... 27th
Saturday ....... .... 30th

DECEMBER

Friday ....... .... 6th
Tuesday ....... .... 10th
Friday ....... .... 13th
Tuesday ....... .... 17th
Saturday ....... .... 21st

Menangle Park Fixtures shown underlined

Consult . . .

FRAPPPELL AND SHEARY
PTY. LTD.

41 GRAHAM ROAD
BEVERLY HILLS
*
LF 8493

FOR ALL YOUR

1. Road Construction
2. Earthworks
3. Civil Engineering Structures
4. Drainage
5. Soil and Sub-grade Analysis

The following equipment available for hire:

(a) D7 Dozers
(b) Model D Allis-Chalmers Graders
(c) Compressors
(d) Dragline
(e) Back-trencher
(f) Rollers
(g) End Loader
(h) Trucks
"We are pleased to offer the co-operation of our laboratory and facilities to bonafide workers in the field of animal nutrition."

"Farm-Tested" Stockfeeds

CRAGO STOCKFEEDS PTY. LTD.

P.O. Box 19, Newtown  'Phone LA 2864

STOCK FOOD MIXING MACHINES

For Cattle, Pigs, Sheep and Poultry.
Capacities: 300 lb. to 1,000 lb. With direct coupled electric motor or belt drive.

Motorised models can be fitted with Feed Grinders for Oats, Wheat, Corn, etc. The mixers can also be used for concrete block making.

Particulars:
Bonser Engineering Co.
Merrylands, N.S.W.

YU 2513

CITY TATTERSALL'S CLUB

SPRING RACE MEETING
RANDWICK RACECOURSE

SATURDAY, 19th OCTOBER

Principal Event:
CITY TATTERSALL'S GOLD CUP

Whitaker's Pty. Ltd.
Pittwater Road, Dee Why
Phone: XW 8101-2-3

Timber — Joinery — Hardware — Fibrolite — Timbrock

For all your Building Requirements
FROM year to year, N.S.W. Woolgrowers and Stockowners sell more through the "F & G" than any other stock and station agents. During the 1956/57 season, "F & G" again topped all stock selling agents at Homebush, by selling 215,992 sheep and established an all-time record by selling 273,680 bales of wool.

It pays dividends . . .
when you co-operate with the Great Country Organisation.

THE FARMERS & GRAZIERS CO-OPERATIVE GRAIN INSURANCE AND AGENCY CO. LTD.

Sirius House, Macquarie Place, Sydney.  Telephone: BU 3311

HOLDENSON & NIELSON VET-SUPPLIES LTD.

THE VETERINARIANS' WAREHOUSE

Branches at:
52 Spencer Street, Melbourne, Victoria
77 Belmore Road, Randwick, New South Wales
256 Stanley Street, South Brisbane, Queensland

Students desiring to inspect stock are always welcome at any of these Branches
DAVID JONES' for service

A fit for every figure!
a new era in ready-made clothes

David Jones' own
St. James suits are
in a fit for every figure—
made from the very
finest materials, in
many designs and patterns.

MEN'S STORE, MARKET STREET

Small Carcases and all organs completely destroyed
with a PATENT DESTRUCTOR

Solve the problem of disposing of small carcases and body organs with a patent GARBAGE DESTRUCTOR. Hearts, livers, bones, etc., are speedily reduced to a fine white ash, and the unit is self-emptying.

ALSO GARBAGE—WET OR DRY. Sodden scraps, freshly-cut grass, wet leaves, etc., all are destroyed in the DESTRUCTOR. E15/19/6 F.O.R. Sydney.

Write, phone or call to-day for full particulars —

MERCHANDISE DIVISION
N.S.W. Produce Co. Pty. Ltd.
66 Pitt Street, Sydney. BX 5931
Showrooms at 21 Phillip Street,
Parramatta — YL 6436

Under New Management

THE MARLBOROUGH HOTEL
(A. J. Hutchins)

For your supplies of bottled beer

Deliveries Made Promptly

AVAIL YOURSELF OF THE COMFORTABLE BEER LOUNGE

Courtesy Always Assured

Cnr. Missenden Rd. and King St., Newtown
Phone: LA 1348
LEDERLE VETERINARY ETHICALS

PHONE WB 1921

Aureomycin Oblets
500 Mg. soluble tablets for the control and treatment of Metritis in cattle and calf scours.

Aureomycin Powder, 2%
Packed in plastic puffer bottles for the treatment of Pink Eye and superficial cuts and wounds in livestock.

Aureomycin Soluble Tinted
For the treatment of chronic respiratory disease (poultry), Sinusitis (turkeys), and scours in calves.

Aureomycin Causules, 250 mgs.
Antibiotic Crystalline Capsules for calf scours, Pneumonia in cattle and strangles in horses. May be administered orally.

Aureomycin Intravenous
For calf scours, Pneumonia in cattle and strangles in horses.

Aureomycin Intramuscular Injection.
For the treatment of calf scours, Pneumonia in cattle and strangles in horses.

Caricide Tablets
For the treatment of large round worms in dogs and cats.

TERRY STREET, ROZELLE, SYDNEY.

PHONE: WB 1921

ELLIOTTS RURAL LABORATORIES
A DIVISION OF DHA (CHEMICALS) PTY LIMITED
For Simplified, Antibiotic Therapy . . .

CHLOROMYCETIN INTRAMUSCULAR

Chloromycetin Intramuscular, a notable addition to the range of Chloromycetin products, is specially prepared in a microcrystalline form for use as an aqueous suspension by deep intramuscular injection. With this new preparation, not only is treatment simplified, but the whole scope of large animal Chloromycetin therapy is considerably extended.

Dosage may be calculated on the basis of one to two mg. per pound body weight for large animal patients. The recommended dosage for small animals is 5 mg. per pound body weight daily.

The Department of Veterinary Medicine

PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY, LIMITED

G.P.O. Box 4198, Sydney

Leading Breeders prove the value of RIVERINA STOCK FEEDS

- SHEEP
  We recommend R.S.F. fully balanced and graded meals in 3 strengths; STARTER Meal to accustom sheep to concentrated feeding, STANDARD Meal to be fed during preparation period and FINISHER Meal for "topping off" prior to show or sales.

- CATTLE
  Riverina makes 2 mixtures for Stud Cattle. No. 1, a high protein meal; No. 2, a balanced mixture containing energy producing grain as recommended by C.S.I.R.O., and leading cattle breeders. Special meals can be prepared to breeder's own formula.

- HORSES, PIGS, DAIRY CATTLE and POULTRY
  Other stock foods manufactured include balanced fodders for pigs and dairy cattle; mash and pellets rich in essential vitamins with high protein and mineral content for the poultry farmer.

Write for full particulars to the Manufacturer:

RIVERINA STOCK FEEDS PTY. LTD.

Sydney: 10 Martin Place, BL3178. Narrandera 29 and 129. Wallangarra, Qld.: Riverina Stock Feeds (Qld.) Ltd. Phone Wallangarra 2.
FOR ECONOMY and QUALITY . . .

M. MALONEY

★

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS

★

185 SUSSEX STREET, SYDNEY

Phones: BX 6448-9

With the Compliments of —

W. CALNAN PTY. LTD.

★

LIVESTOCK SHIPPING
AND
FORWARDING AGENTS

Horse and Cattle Float Proprietors

★

SYDNEY
Phone: BA 4201
Private: FJ 2759

By Courtesy of . . .

The LALLAH ROOKH HOTEL

(Mrs. Elsie Armstrong)

★

CITY ROAD
DARLINGTON - - - - MX 2922
MEAT

has been the Leading Food of Man since earliest times.
It is the centre of a balanced meal.
Supplies energy for work and play.
It is always available and always in season.

Sponsored by . . .

SHELLEY & SONSCORDIAL FACTORYPTY. LTD.

Specialising in the Manufacture of:
Aerated Water — Cordials
Orange Delite — Lemon Delite
Grapefruit Delite — Lemonade — Koala
Lime and Soda — Ginger Ale, etc.

MURRAY STREET, MARRICKVILLE
Phones:
LA 5461 (4 lines)

For all classes of Insurance
You'll be on good terms with

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
(Incorporated in England)

Specialists in Livestock Insurance
Communications to Box 2612, G.P.O., Sydney

CONGRATULATIONS . . .
for a job well done

★

INGHAM'S
THE LARGEST CHICK BREEDER IN THE STATE
Renowned for Quality over the past 34 years.

★

KURRAJONG ROAD, CASULA
P.O. Box 4, Liverpool — — UB 8067
BLUE RIBBON TESTED SEEDS

You will always be sure of agricultural seeds of the highest test and best strains from Wright Stephenson & Co. Limited. Their world-wide purchasing — from branches throughout New Zealand and in London — brings you the highest quality available, especially in New Zealand seeds, including lawn grasses and garden peas.

WRIGHT STEPHENSON & CO. LIMITED
(Inc. in New Zealand)
WHOLESALE SEED MERCHANTS

34 QUEEN STREET, MELBOURNE  MB 3281
Sydney Branch: 580 BOTANY ROAD, ALEXANDRIA. MU 3905

N.S.W. NATIONAL COURSING ASSOCIATION
GREYHOUND RACING

WENTWORTH PARK

FIXTURES 1957

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JULY</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>OCTOBER</th>
<th>7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JULY</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>OCTOBER</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUGUST</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>NOVEMBER</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUGUST</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>NOVEMBER</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEPTEMBER</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>DECEMBER</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEPTEMBER</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>DECEMBER</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"WHERE THE STARS RACE UNDER THE STARS"
GLENAVON LABORATORIES
PTY. LTD.

Specialists in...

STOCK FOOD SUPPLEMENTS, VETERINARY MEDICINES
AND AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS

MULGOA ROAD - - - - - - - LIVERPOOL
Telephone UB 8568

GLYCERINE DISTILLERY
COMPANY
PTY. LIMITED

Glycerine Refiners, Coconut Oil
Copra Meal, Candle, Stearine and
Oleine Manufacturers

100-2 O'RIORDAN STREET
(Near Gardeners Road)
ALEXANDRIA - - - - N.S.W.
Telephone: MU 3021 (3 lines)

With the Compliments of

Bill Doab
at the
FOREST LODGE HOTEL

117 ARUNDEL STREET
FOREST LODGE
MW 1872
When in Sydney make sure you visit . . .

**THE AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB'S**
Up-to-Date and Comfortable Racecourses

**RANDWICK**
5th OCTOBER, 1957 - - - - DERBY and EPSOM
7th OCTOBER, 1957 - - - - METROPOLITAN
9th OCTOBER, 1957 - - - - GEORGE MAIN STAKES
12th OCTOBER, 1957 - - - - CRAVEN PLATE

**WARWICK FARM**
23rd NOVEMBER, 1957
30th NOVEMBER, 1957

W. N. PARRY-OKEDEN, Secretary, A.J.C. 6 Blight Street, Sydney

---

**JACK LARGE**
Leading Paddock
Bookmaker

WISHES THE FACULTY OF VETERINARY
SCIENCE EVERY SUCCESS
FOR 1957

With Compliments of . . .

**ALAN G. POTTER**

**BIRT AND COMPANY (PTY.) LIMITED**
★

4 BRIDGE STREET, SYDNEY
A NEW OUTSTANDING METHOD
which increases the growth rate of
SHEEP AND BEEF CATTLE

TYPICAL TRIAL RESULT is Sensational PROOF

WITH GROMAX, Australian Graziers now have the same scientific means of achieving maximum animal weight increases as in America and England.

Research and trials carried out by BOOTS in Australia and Overseas demonstrate that with GROMAX, graziers now have available a finishing process for beef cattle and sheep which is simple and economical. It produces more meat, leaner meat, making it possible to get stock for slaughter to the correct weight at an earlier age.

BOOTS PURE DRUG CO. (AUST.) PTY. LTD.
N.S.W.: 376 EASTERN VALLEY WAY, ROSEVILLE
VICTORIA: 29 STEWART STREET, RICHMOND, E.1.

WRITE FOR FREE BOOKLET ON GROMAX TREATMENT

Boots Pure Drug Co. (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.,
376 Eastern Valley Way, Roseville,
N.S.W.

Please let me have by return mail free GROMAX literature.
NAME
ADDRESS
STATE
Postage 9½d
— but nothing is left to chance with M&B Brand Veterinary Products

An extensive range of clinically proved therapeutic agents, embodying the results of extensive research, and prepared to the most rigid specifications.

MANUFACTURED BY

MAY & BAKER LTD

DISTRIBUTORS

MAY & BAKER (AUSTRALIA) PTY LTD - P.O. BOX 41
FOOTSCRAY - W11 - VICTORIA - TEL: MM 9131 (4 LINES)
5 PHILLIP STREET - SYDNEY - TEL: BU 3621 (3 LINES)