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CENTAUR

1958.

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ASSISTANT EDITOR:
SELWYN BARRON.

NUMBER TWENTY
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(Offstage — Heralds sound a fanfare).

**Voice Offstage:**

This is Centaur, 1958—the magazine of the Veterinary Students at Sydney University. Why repeat that? you ask. It says as much on the cover and, anyway, we all know that this is our magazine.

But do you? Do you know or care that this should be your magazine? From my experience in collecting material over the last six months, I don't think so.

Everyone tends to think that his own pursuits are more important and more interesting than any other. This is the main explanation for my feeling that everyone ought to be able to write—more, that everyone ought to find it easy to write.

But, I think, there is more than just *ego-centricism* in this idea. After all, speech is the major item of distinction between man and animals, and writing is little more than a record of, and alternative to, speech. Writing is, without doubt, the most important technique in our science and aid to our arts—yet most students in this university are a lot more at home with a microscope or a micrometer than with a pen.

In an article in this issue the new Cambridge School is discussed. There the principle of a broad education is carried to the graduate level before the student is allowed to commence specialised training. This is also the case (though no Cambridge man will forgive me for making the reference in the same breath) in the U.S.A. to some extent.

Here we tend to specialise as soon as we leave school—the unfortunate fresher being so impressed by the number of lectures and the failure rate that he doesn't consider giving himself any extra work. He even wishes that he had specialised before matriculating and taken the subjects he was going to study at the university at school. All this is part of the explanation of the poor quantity and quality of our writing—even in Arts, where we expect the best.

But here I go expanding what is clearly titled "Prologue" into an editorial—something I wished to avoid, as one editorial in any magazine is about one too many (note that I've written one, anyway). Editorials also seem to encourage stilted language and ex-Olympian, almost sacred, statements about what ought or ought not to be.

To tell the truth, I often find it a little difficult to believe that "ought" has any meaning. Thus, it takes quite a lot of winding up for me to get moved by the fact that few Vet. Students can write anything other than lecture-notes and exam. answers. For most of us, this doesn't matter two hoots, as all we are going to write are cheques and applications for jobs. But I do wish that those few who feel that they might afterwards want to write reports, articles and so on, would do a bit of practising now, and give their results to Centaur's editors.

This is perhaps the best place to thank all those who made Centaur possible: Mrs. L. Dunn, our publisher, who has done a magnificent job, carrying on after the tragic death of Mr. W. E. Bowden, and who is again providing us with the magazine free and making a payment of £50 to the Society; Mr. J. E. O'Grady, of David Phillip & Co., the printers; all the contributors, some of whom have remained anonymous: Evan Lepherd and the Pathology Department; Ian McWatters, George Mayne, Trevor Heath and Bryan Moore for the photographs; Trev. and Judy for moral (?) support when the ceiling seemed to have collapsed round our ears; Selwyn Barron for a wonderful job as co-editor; and all those who helped with their advice and in other ways.
In this uncertain age of ours the only thing that seems sure is that democracy is dying. We are entering the age of the oligarchy and of the bureaucrat.

More than at any previous time in history it is possible for a central government to effectively rule even the most remote of its subjects. And for the first time in history the health and happiness of the whole race depends on the whims and fancies of a couple of governments or, perhaps, of a half-dozen men in those governments.

This rather frightening but undeniable state of affairs depends on modern science and technology for its existence. We as veterinarians, though we can't alter the overall structure, can determine its finer detail—and as a group of scientists in close contact with a large non-scientific public we can give valuable advice and help to them.

Both of these aspects are especially important, as Veterinary Public Medicine is a field in which bureaucrats have moved far and fast. As a result of their work it is now possible for the State to order the destruction of a man's livelihood and his life's work merely because (through no fault of his own) his flock or herd has been struck by some disease deemed to be of national importance.

It is of little use to offer a man monetary compensation when he is forced to stand by and see stud cattle into which he and his family have put love and sweat over several generations destroyed because they have foot-and-mouth disease. No doubt this is one of the cases where an invasion of the individual's rights is necessary to protect the rest of the community. But the farmer has only the vet's word for this—he has no personal experience to convince him that it would be a tragedy if foot-and-mouth disease were loosed in the country.

This is where we, as veterinarians, become involved. Obviously, there are some diseases for which the strictest slaughter and quarantine regulations can easily be justified. But once the notion of the arbitrary disposal of an individual's rights has become established, it becomes easy to extend it—the principle of the thin end of the wedge.

In our field we are past the thin end of the wedge stage. Bureaucracy has established itself and is now multiplying its staff and its functions in a logarithmic fashion.

A current example would perhaps not be amiss here. Blue-tongue is a disease that could decimate our flocks and for this reason there has long been a strict embargo on the import of cattle and sheep from areas where it is endemic. Recently, however, this has been extended to a complete ban on all imports of cattle and sheep.

Geneticists will show that importing breeding stock is unnecessary, and economists will praise the saving of overseas exchange, but no one seems to have taken into account the effect on those people engaged in the trade—especially the breeders in Britain, who point out irately that Blue-tongue has never been established there. It is significant that no special legislation was necessary for this step, and that no one was given a chance to discuss it until after it was taken.

Much though one may deplore the fact, this is a well-established trend. Perhaps it is no use butting one's head against a brick wall, and perhaps one ought to get a comfortable job with the bureaucrats and take up butterfly collecting or photography and forget all about one's adolescent idealism.

But one has only to compare our democratic bureaucracies with the totalitarian States to realise that there is something worth fighting for. The future pattern of development (if we avoid a nuclear holocaust) will, I think, be for life in the democracies to be increasingly restricted by official controls.

Many of these controls will be imposed in the name of technical, scientific or economic competition with the totalitarian bloc. In the end, the bureaucrats will establish a structure which could be taken over by a small group of political "strong arms" with frightening ease. France is an example of how simply this could happen in even a traditionally democratic country.

Our liberty to eat, build, travel, read, work, dress or spend as we like is under continual attack by public servants who want to protect us from our irresponsible neighbours or ourselves (it amounts to the same thing). Nevertheless, we are still free to think as we will and to take political action.

The vigour with which we defend our freedom to think will depend on the value we place on it and the use we make of it. If we value it we must defend it in two ways—we must oppose the imposition of mass thought on us by the various media of mass communication and we must fight the nibbling away at our freedom by the bureaucrats.

"Brave New World" and "1984" are only round the corner. Neither the state of graded morons of the one nor the complete dictatorship of the other is very appealing—and it is by remembering our dual obligation to humanity and to science that we can delay, if not prevent, the complete dictatorship of the bureaucrats.
Ladies and Gentlemen,—

I thank you very much for the opportunity to serve your Society as President. I have received considerable pleasure from the position, due very largely to the enthusiasm and interest which you have shown in Society functions and activities.

In particular, I thank Judy Magnus, who has done an excellent job as Secretary, and the other members of the Executive who, by regular attendance and free discussion at meetings, have served the Society well.

To "Sarge" Rames, Professor Gunn and Professor Carne, who have all helped very materially in the execution of Society affairs, I extend sincere thanks.

Our Retiring Dean

Dr. Gunn has served as a member of the teaching staff since his graduation from the Edinburgh College some 35 years ago.

He has taken a considerable interest in student activities; is always ready to help with individual students' problems (academic or otherwise); and has been our very valuable adviser and a source of encouragement to the Society's officers.

I know that I express the sentiments of you all when I extend to Doctor and Mrs. Gunn the very best wishes for their later lives.

On the Development of Veterinary Education

Though the treatment of animal disease must date from the time of man's first association with his domesticated quadrupeds, formal veterinary education did not begin until the mid-eighteenth century, when schools appeared in Europe.

In 1791 the first Veterinary College in Britain was established at London, due to the efforts of a committee of the Odiham Agricultural Society, and particularly of its chairman, Rev. Dr. Thomas Burgess.

The aim of the college was "to promote the study of farriery upon rational scientific principles"; following Dr. Burgess's observations, "that farriery, as it is continually practised, is conducted without principle or service, and greatly to the injury of the noblest and most useful of our animals."

"That the improvement of farriery established on a study of the anatomy, diseases and cure of cattle, particularly horses, cows and sheep, will greatly improve some of the most important branches of our national commerce, such as wool and leather."

Veterinary education in Australia commenced in 1882 with the establishment of the Melbourne Veterinary College by Dr. Kendall—(quoting Dr. Kendall), "to overcome the ignorance of stockowners and the general public as to the aim and scope of veterinary science, and to educate men for the veterinary profession who had been reared in the country and were already acquainted with its conditions."

Teaching at Melbourne was transferred to the University in 1909, but was discontinued in 1929. Meanwhile, the Sydney School had been established (1910), and the teaching of veterinary science was commenced at Brisbane in 1936.

Now the art of the bowler-hat and walking-stick veterinarian of a century or two ago has largely given way to a science based on unbiased observation and experimentation, rather than on inherited, unproven theories of disease implicating God, the Devil, a Vital Force, or just plain chance.

We—the Students

During our Senior School and University training we are taught to be critical, yet not dogmatic or dammatory, and to accept or reject theories on the basis of experimental data for and against them.

We are trained in a way of thought, then presented with a multitude of facts to be accepted or rejected, to be retained or forgotten; to be regurgitated to an examiner, to a client, or not at all.

We gain some knowledge of numerous aspects of animal endeavour from the physics of the soil they walk on, and the microscopic structure of their fodder plants (and autogenetic phylogenetic relatives of these plants) to an all-too-short consideration of the causes, treatment and prevention of their diseases.

The provision of a short two-term course in Bacteriology, with barely sufficient time devoted to other important subjects, forces the fourth year student to spend a disproportionate amount of time reading and summarising text books (which are often inadequate), or to remain in perpetual ignorance of many facts which may have been of importance at a later date.

However, in the earlier years of the course, considerable time is devoted to subjects (in particular, Botany—first year), and much of Soil Science, and Rural Economics, with smaller parts of other subjects which must contribute but little to the appreciation of Veterinary
Science. Some re-organisation with replacement of much of the superfluous detail of the first and second years by Pastoral Botany (including such Soil Science as may be useful), Genetics, and even nutrition, would have time for a more adequate study of the causes and treatment of animal disease — of Veterinary Science itself.

Why are We Here?

At a time when changes in staff, subjects and general organisation are rampant, it may be profitable to reflect on our reasons for embarking on the course in Veterinary Science.

I think you will agree that our reasons for entering the course can be considered under three main headings:

ECONOMICS: It is natural that an occupation will be selected which will provide opportunities for such remuneration as will provide a reasonable standard of bodily comfort. It is a deplorable state when students, trying unsuccessfully to live on the meagre allowances of some scholarships, are forced to work in their spare time to earn money.

INTELLECTUAL: Knowing that you will enjoy the work, calling as it does for exercise of all your particular intellectual capacities.

MORAL: The feeling that the work done is really worthwhile. Most prospective vets, have had fairly considerable contact with animals before entering the course, and do so in the knowledge that if accident and financial difficulties do not deter them, they will be able to improve the lot of many of our animals, and to very materially assist the stockowner, who, after all, is the back-stop of our national economy.

Examinations—What Else?

Though the passing of examinations must remain a necessary part of our university education, surely we must expect more than this proficiency as professional examinees, from five or more years' university training?

Surely the acquisition of a power of critical appraisal (allowing intelligent appreciation of situations other than those covered during the course), and appreciation of our obligation to those engaged in management of economically useful and other animals is similarly important.

In the 1956-57 report of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, John W. Gardner states:

"Intelligence untempered by wisdom, competence unguided by a sense of values—these could be our downfall as surely as ignorance and incompetence."

What will we be—skilled opportunists and educated fools, or true Veterinarians, able and willing to use professional training to the benefit of the stockowner?

TREVOR J. HEATH.

S.U.V.S. REPORT.

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Editor of Centaur: Mr. H. W. Chapman.

Co-Editor: Mr. S. Barron.

Publicity Officer: Mr. P. Ahrens.

Asst. Publicity Officer: Mr. J. Wilcockson.

Book Scheme Officers: Mr. W. Geering and Mr. R. Everett.

Instrument Scheme: Mr. M. Jones, and Mr. I. Anderson.
Ladies and Gentlemen,—

It is with pleasure that I present the forty-sixth Annual Report of the Sydney University Veterinary Society.

The Society is proud of the fact that it has one hundred per cent. membership in the Faculty of 200 students.

Our Informal Dance, held at the Union, was well attended, 220 being present, mainly comprising student parties. A pleasing number of staff attended the Formal, also held at the Union, in second term, at which, with official guests, staff and student parties, 243 were present. The practice of having an official reception, and a larger number of official guests was continued, and the thanks received from those concerned was indicative of their appreciation of this higher standard for the formal.

The Executive extends congratulations and thanks to the Dance Committee, headed by Miss Jervie, for the organisation of their successful functions.

The dinner was another occasion for which thanks go to the committee concerned; 120 attended this highly successful function, which was once again held at Cahill’s Restaurant.

In second term a barbecue and horse-breaking demonstration was held at Badgery’s Creek, organised by Final Year students. There was a surprisingly good attendance of Vet. and Agriculture students and their friends. The profit made on the afternoon is being used to start an Amenities Fund for Cobbity; grateful thanks go to Mr. Geddes for the excellent demonstration which he gave, and for his interest and cooperation. It is to be hoped that a similar type of function can be organised in third term by the Final Year students at Cobbity.

A bottle and plate party was held, to celebrate the end of second term, and thanks go to Dr. Gunn and Mr. Webb for their permission to use the Anatomy Theatre; to Mr. Bob Kibble and other Second Year students for the organisation, and to Sergeant Rames.

This year has been marked by the advent of the Common Room, for which we are indebted to Professor Carne, and to Miss Dykes for her capable management.

Some of our Wednesday afternoon talks have been held in the Common Room, which has provided a very pleasant setting on these occasions—Professor Carne and Miss Dykes kindly making this possible.

The Wednesday afternoon functions have still only attracted a particular group in the Faculty, and attendances, other than for sporting activities, have not been good. It is gratifying to see the interest that many of the staff show in these functions.

The Book Scheme: Dealsings have been finalised with the Book Company with whom orders have previously been placed. The Book Scheme officers, Mr. Geering and Mr. Everett, capably handled these arrangements, and are working on further ideas, for a more successful means of procuring books. The Executive extends many thanks to these officers for the time and work they have put into the Scheme.

The Instrument Scheme: This has been of benefit to the small proportion of students who make use of it, and Mr. Jones and Mr. Anderson are to be thanked for the work which they have done.

The Film Committee: A good selection of films has been shown almost every Friday, but attendance has been poor throughout the year. It seems that the Common Room seats are too comfortable. However, an excellent programme of topical interest, skiing films, shown at the end of second term, was an indication of the interest that can be shown. The Executive extends its thanks to the Committee, led by Mr. Pullan.

The Debating, Sport, Commem. Day: These will be dealt with elsewhere, but the Committees concerned are to be thanked for their work, which has added to the success of 1958 activities.

The Centaur: It was with regret that the Society learned of the death of Mr. Kevin Bowden, who had done so much for the Faculty in regard to the publication of Centaur. To Mr. Chapman, 1958 Editor, and Mrs. Dunn, the Executive extends thanks for the excellent work which has been done in carrying on with this year’s publication.

Cobbity: Arrangements have been made to use the 1957 Grant from the Union to purchase a radiogram, a selection of records, and an electric fan for Cobbity, and to have the piano re...
conditioned after it has been moved from Badgers Creek. Thanks to Mr. John O'Grady and his father, who have been of great assistance in regard to the purchase of electrical equipment.

Many students, including Publicity Officers, Common Room Representatives, Union House Committee Representative, S.R.C. Representative, and other willing helpers, are to be thanked for the work they have done during the year.

Finally, on behalf of the Society, sincere thanks to Dr. Gunn, for assistance and advice so readily given, and for the interest he has always shown in the Society. Thanks are also extended to Dr. Carne for his help throughout the year, and to all members of the staff for their interest in student affairs, and their participation in so many of the Society functions.

JUDITH W. MAGNUS,

THE VETERINARY SCHOOL COMMON ROOMS

During a visit to England in 1951, Professor Carne had the pleasure of a conversation with one of those rare folk who are prepared to donate money to a cause other than those promising direct or indirect objective gains. This lady, a grazier, who prefers to remain anonymous, donated £25,000, in three separate gifts, to be used for the establishment of Veterinary School Common Rooms along the lines suggested by Professor Carne.

Impressed by the Common Rooms of Oxford and Cambridge, with their atmosphere of friendly and relaxed discussions between staff, students and their friends, Professor Carne obtained approval of the University for the erection of a building for this purpose on the northern side of the Veterinary School.

Mr. John Moore, and his son, Mr. Tony Moore, were asked to design a building, retaining the traditional Common Room atmosphere, but yet in a modern design. Miss E. Dykes, then at the Women's College, placed her many years of experience in University catering (both at Manning House and the Women's College) at the disposal of the architects, and gave great assistance in the planning of the catering facilities.

During the developmental phase, Prof. Carne was assisted by a developmental committee, consisting of Mr. Keep, Miss Osborne and one student representative.

Though the building should have been completed many months earlier, difficulties in obtaining certain materials delayed its completion until April of this year.

A substantial contribution to the furnishings of the Junior Common Room was made by the Frank Whitehouse Memorial Fund, and a bronze plaque on the western wall now commemorates the former Senior Lecturer in Zootechny, who was liked and esteemed by all who knew him.

The Common Rooms, which were informally opened by an afternoon tea on the last afternoon of Lent Term, began full scale service at the beginning of Trinity Term, and since then has proved extremely popular, over 50 per cent. of students now using the catering facilities at lunch time.

We were very fortunate that Miss Dykes offered her valuable services as manageress for this early running-in period. Before, and since, her appointment, she has devoted a very considerable amount of her own time to the project, and deserves the most sincere thanks.

The management of the Common Rooms is now the responsibility of a Management Committee, consisting of Prof. Gunn (Chairman), Prof. Carne (Secretary and Treasurer), two Senior Common Room Representatives (Messrs. Bain and Keep), and two Junior Common Room Representatives (Messrs. Taylor and Heath). The Management Committee welcomes any suggestions regarding any aspect of the organisation, and a suggestion box has been placed in the downstairs passageway.

As the Common Rooms receive no financial support from any source outside the Veterinary School, it appears certain that some small contribution to the running expenses (which are not fully covered by trading profits) will be required from staff and students alike. This will be discussed further by the Management Committee before being referred to a meeting of Senior Common Room members, and to a general meeting of the Society.

The very pleasing design of the building, the excellent furnishings, and the meticulous attention to detail throughout, is a great tribute to Professor Carne, without whom the Common Rooms would have remained for ever a dream, and to all those who helped him in converting the dream to reality. In particular, we should thank Messrs. Moore, Miss Dykes and the Development Committee, and Mr. Maze (Assistant Principal), and Mr. C. A. McClanahan (Assistant Accountant) for their very great help.

—T.D.H.
UNION HOUSE COMMITTEE

Again this year, as in past years, the Union House Committee has functioned smoothly in the administrative control of the Union.

There is very little to report in these administrative affairs of the House Committee that would be of real interest to the reader; administration is never very interesting, but nevertheless essential.

Rather, I would point out to members of the Faculty that the Union is one of the central points in the life of University men, and its aim is to provide every service it can in this regard. I feel there may be some junior members of our Faculty who are not fully aware of all the facilities that the Union offers them.

I know the Union is somewhat removed from the Faculty, and often, students have not the time to make the necessary journey there and return. Nevertheless, because the Union is ours, and is there only for one reason, namely, to serve us, I would implore all men of the Faculty to think first of the Union and then of facilities outside the University.

For those who are not cognisant with all the facilities provided by the Union, I would point out that there is a list of such services in the notice case just inside the main entrance.

The Union House Committee welcomes all suggestions concerning improvements to the Union, and considers each suggestion at the following meeting. The Committee meets at least twice each term.

Finally, in view of the most welcome and essential facilities recently added to the Vet. School, and, although I do not wish to act as publicity agent for the Union, I would point out that the primary purpose of the Union's existence is to provide a place where all University men, regardless of rank, may meet on an equal footing. As members of the University, it is our privilege and responsibility to accept this offer, both for our own sake, and that the University may continue to be a place of learning and inspiration, academically, culturally, socially, and in the field of sport.

DEBATES REPORT.

Since its resurrection last year from the depths of non-existence, the Faculty debating society has continued to grow in strength and activity. This year, probably for the first time, two teams were entered in the Inter-faculty Debating Competition, and, prior to this, competed against teams outside the Faculty in trial debates.

Unfortunately, both teams were defeated in the second round of the competition. Nevertheless, the Faculty is now established as one of the regular competitors in this competition, and is rightly taking its place in another facet of university life.

Valuable experience was gained this year, which, it is hoped, will help the teams in future years. Also, we made some new friends, and, I am sure, each of us enjoyed the debating year.

One notable and pleasing point was the number of younger members of the Faculty who took an interest, and it is hoped that they will lead the way for many more in the future.

Thanks are due to all those who were interested in and helped the Faculty Debating.

The teams were: Graham Calley, Mike Spanner and Ron Wells (leader), and Tom Astbury, Tony McKinley and Tony Loquet (leader)

Dance Notes, 1958.

Both the informal and formal were held in the Union Refectory, the informal being on Friday, 11th April. Although attendance was good (220 were present), a slight financial loss was sustained. However, the social success more than made up for this. Happy hep cats jived to the crazy American-type rhythm music of the North Shore Jazz Group, but the squarer members of the party requested that a new and different band be found for the formal. So be it.

The Society President, Mr. Heath, welcomed official guests, Dr. and Mrs. Gunn, Professor and Mrs. Emmens, Dr. and Mrs. Finlay, Professor and Mrs. Robinson. The official party was the largest at an informal for some years, and is in keeping with the increasing interest shown by the staff and patrons in society functions over the past few years.

The formal, held on Friday, 11th July, was, like the informal, a success socially if not financially. Again attendance was good, and the organisers were glad to welcome a number of staff and graduates.

Official guests included Dr. Gunn, Dr. and Mrs. Maze, Dr. and Mrs. Stewart, Dr. and Mrs. Seddon, Dr. and Mrs. Finlay, Mrs. and Mrs. Webb, Dr. and Mrs. Dymhilam, Bruce Warren and partner from the Med. Society, and Bob Kerrigan and partner from the Agricultural Society. Executive members received the official guests in the McLaurin Room before they proceeded to their tables in the Refectory. This was decorated with camellias and white horses, kindly donated by Dalgetys.

Decorations in the Refectory were along general lines of a race meeting, with beach umbrellas, streamers, and the odd poster adding to the gay atmosphere. Balloons were used in large numbers, these being the only conventional form of decoration now allowed by the Union. They were suspended in long strings from either end of the Refectory, as well as being grouped on fixtures around the walls.
John Hallgren's band was satisfactory in providing dance music to suit the occasion.

During a Pride of Erin, Dr. Gunn and Mr. Gordon selected finalists for the "belle of the ball" prize. The winner, Helen Jervie, was presented with a sash and prize by Mrs. Webb, in the absence of both Mrs. Gunn and Mrs. Gordon.

At both dances, two inevitables provided an informal floor show—inaudible, unintelligible, but apparently enjoyed by the multitudes. The general lack of interest shown in providing a floor show at the formal is regrettable. Floor shows have become traditions at Faculty formals, and some Faculties, notably Medicine and Dentistry, annually produce an effort which is discussed and laughed over for some time after. It is to be hoped that the position will be rectified by an energetic dance committee in 1959.

The success of the dances depended on a number of things—on support from students, on the excellent pattern set in 1957 for future committees to follow, and on the assistance of staff, executive and a handful of willing students. The Dance Committee wishes to express its thanks to all these.

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H.J.

### ANNUAL DINNER

The Society's annual dinner was held on the 14th of May, at 7 p.m., at Cahill's, as usual. Present were 137 guests, consisting of 112 students, 17 members of the staff, and eight official guests. This was the largest gathering at a dinner for some years, and it was especially pleasing to see so many staff members present.

The official guests were: the Dean, the Deputy Chancellor, Major-General Doughtery, the Senior Trade Commissioner for N.Z., Mr. R. V. Jackson, Dr. Stewart, Dr. Finlay, Professor MacMillan, Professor Robinson, and Mr. C. Rames (Sarge to you), who declined to sit at the official table. Apologies were received from Professors Carne and Emmens, Mr. Larsen, and the Chancellor, Sir Charles Bickerton-Blackburn.

Sherry was served before dinner and, as usual, copious quantities were consumed. A change in menu from the usual porterhouse steak to baked Virginian ham steak was generally, though not unanimously, approved. The official proceedings began when the President proposed the toast to the Queen. During the short silence which followed, a pertinent question was heard issuing from the lips of a nameless Fifth Year student. The President then informed those present that they may then smoke. This had little effect, as most students were already smoking, anyway.

The toast to the University was proposed by Dr. D. F. Stewart, who prefaced his remarks by saying that if anyone had heard him propose that toast more than five times, then it was their own fault. The Deputy Chancellor replied, and wished all members of our section of the University success and good luck.

Professor MacMillan proposed the toast to the Society, and said, amongst other things, that the Faculty of Veterinary Science was looked down on by other sections of the University. This was not well received by those present, but Prof. MacMillan was grudgingly forgiven when he explained that this was merely due to our topographical position, not to our professional standing. The toast to the Guests was proposed by the Vice-President, Graeme Cole. It wasn't a bad effort (if I say so myself), considering it was his (my) first attempt at after-dinner speaking.

This toast was replied to on behalf of the guests by Mr. Jackson, who assured all N.Z. students that they deserved everything that they got as a result of their recent application for an increased bursary. This was rather ambiguous, but all agreed that Mr. Jackson meant well, anyway.

The toast to Final Year was proposed by Prof. Gunn, who admitted he was rather sad, when he thought that this would be his last toast at a dinner as Dean of the Faculty. Max Simpson-Morgan replied on behalf of Fifth Year in a very humorous speech, most of the time being taken up in the telling of two jokes, each of which had a "moral" at the end.

It was good to see so many of the staff present at the roundhouse, and we were even honoured (?) by several female members of the Faculty.

After all liquid refreshments had been disposed of, several dozen glasses had been broken, one gentleman talked out of being convinced he could fly and another fished out of a pool on the floor, the official business of the evening came to an end.

At this point I would like to congratulate First and Second Years for turning up in such force, commiserate with Third Year for having an exam, the following day, and congratulate those hardy members of Third Year who did manage to come along. I should also like to thank McCarron Stewart and Co. for printing the tickets and menus on such short notice, Abe Smiths, who did such a lot of good work at the roundhouse, and Dave Richards, for his work there, and for the time he spent driving me round on dinner business. Also, I must thank Mr. Bain for providing the wines for us at such a good price.

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GRAEME COLE,
For the Dinner Committee.
FARR MEMORIAL PRIZE FOR EQUITATION

In 1942 Miss Cathaline Farr, B.V.Sc., instituted the Farr Memorial Prize in memory of her parents, Col. and Mrs. W. P. Farr. The prize, which at present stands at two guineas, is awarded annually to the Second Year student in Veterinary Science, who shows the greatest proficiency in Equitation.

It was first awarded in 1953, when the winner was Miss B. Glandville, and it has been competed for annually since. In 1954, Serg. C. Rames offered to donate annually First, Second and Third Ribands, for which he has the sincere thanks of the University and the Faculty.

Prize winners have been: 1953, Miss Betty Glandville; 1954, Mr. H. M. G. Williamson; 1955, Mr. D. B. Galloway; 1956, Mr. P. T. McCormick; 1957, Mr. N. W. J. Teague.

THE WAR MEMORIAL ESSAY PRIZE

This prize was established with a capital of £100 and consists of a book of veterinary interest. It is awarded to a student member of the Society for the best original contribution to "Centaur." The judges are the Dean, the President of the Society, and the Editor of "Centaur," and their decision shall be known by the Editor before the publication of "Centaur." Intending contributors to next year's issue are advised that their contributions should reach the Editor before the end of June, 1959.

Float Committee's Report, 1958

"LOVE'S LABOUR LOST."
By Brucella Abortus.
(A farce, written, produced, directed and acted by Vets. Anonymous.)

The scene was set on the table-top of a truck kindly lent by Sugar Cartage Ltd., the occasion being Commem. Day, 1958. A public appeal was being made by students for money to build a new labour ward at the Women's Hospital, Paddington, and Vet. Students used this as a theme for their float.

The spotlight was shining on the patient—a buxom young— with the head of a bovine. The remainder of her anatomy was concealed beneath a white drape, but the outline revealed an abdomen suggestive of Mt. Solitary. To the drape was affixed an "L," indicating that her experience in this field was limited.

Assisting the patient to ease her love's labour was a collection of white-coated students, all occupied in a variety of tasks. Some wielded gruesome instruments—meat-choppers, king-size hypodermics, etc.—while others, be-masked and be-gloved (aseptic technique's the thing), produced at intervals from under the drapes an assortment of offspring, including small dogs and sausages! No doubt, they were spurred on by posters on the side of the truck reading: "WE DELIVER ALL SUBURBS—MUMMY BACK GUARANTEE," or perhaps, "MARY HAD A LITTLE LAMB..."

Other students endeavoured to "Keep the Party Clean" by mopping and sprinkling of Johnson's Baby Powder.
(We use it every day.
For scones and cakes that mother bakes...)

During the procession the truck was followed by a scooter ridden by a youth bearing a banner with this strange device—"Afterbirth!"
The truck carried a south pole, liberally surrounded by post humus. This versatile material was used, together with toilet paper, to roll "cigarettes," and later, when inside University gates again, gave the vets a distinct advantage in the Battle of the Floats.

The scene ended in total chaos—very little survived the onslaught of rabble from other floats during the battle. The curtain fell as the last students were sweeping the remains of straw and post humus from the truck into the garbage tin. In conclusion, the Float Committee wishes to thank, once again, Sugar Cartage for lending us their truck and their good-natured driver, and offers this advice to up and coming students: “Don’t let this happen to you!”

—H.J.
By way of introduction, let me explain that the northern end of the Northern Territory is somewhat ill-favoured as cattle country. Access is by the Commonwealth Railway, running less than 300 miles south from Darwin and the Stuart Highway, running from Darwin to Alice Springs. Off the highway, roads are practically out of commission during the wet months of summer, and cattle movement is only very limited. In the “dry,” movement is complicated by the rapid disappearance of surface water, leaving the infrequent government bores the only source of water for cattle on the move.

A combination of poor access, lack of markets, difficult seasons, relatively poor soils and disease problems are making development of the region a slow and difficult business. Thus, when a market appeared that can be reached through the one available port, Darwin, and may accept the poor quality beef produced, it was, indeed, good news for the local industry.

Such a market appeared in the meat requirements of the metropolitan area of Manila, and a trial shipment of cattle was taken there from Darwin in October last year. Since I was fortunate enough to sail with the shipment, I propose to briefly tell the story and give some impressions of the trip.

Firstly, it must be noted that, although the Manila cattle trade with Australia had been in progress for more than a year, and the shipboard routine was well established and known, Darwin had not before shipped cattle in such large numbers or by this method. The shipment was an experimental one to discover the potential of the Upper Northern Territory as a cattle source and of Darwin as a port. Naturally, no great expenditure or installation was deemed wise, and so a deal of makeshift and disorganisation was manifest in the cattle handling on this first venture.

The cattle were collected from seven stations and driven in to the railway (a single track line runs from Darwin to Mataranka). The existing cattle trucks on this line were only sufficient for about 250 head at a time and, as there were a thousand head going abroad, there was major delay in loading, whilst the train plied busily back and forth.

The first load came up before the ship berthed and were held in the Darwin yards. It was here that I saw the very poor state of the cattle. I gathered, from the stockmen who came with them, that they would not be considered very poor in the Territory, but to anyone used to fat and stud cattle down south, they certainly presented a woeful picture. Most were Short-horns, although that name was belied by their long and vicious-looking horns, with some Herefords or part-Herefords. All were great rangy beasts with heavy limbs, big, bare and in lean to really thin condition. Many had come several days’ journey to the rail-head, with infrequent watering and often scanty food since being rounded up, so empty rumens no doubt contributed to the poor look. They were mostly older beasts and the majority were steers. However, there were many cows, spayed or entire, and several at least were imperfectly castrated bulls, old, thick-necked, battle-scarred veterans.

They were all very wild and very active, and the stockmen, black and white, had a very healthy respect for their uncertain temper and large horns. When they told me to be careful of them, I was quite happy to obey. Their ferocity was complicated in some cases by blindness, since many were showing “pink eye” in one or both eyes. That many of these beasts were quite blind became apparent during loading when they would only move along the loading ramps with their nose on the beast in front. If a break occurred, and a blind beast was left, no amount of prodding or cursing would persuade it to move again until the animal in front was brought back to it. Such beasts were one of the greatest causes of delay during loading.

As each train-load came in, the wagons were weighed (loaded), the net weight of the cattle derived, and ultimately their individual average weight. This turned out at about 950 lbs., which was, of course, very low, considering the age of the beasts. The weighing was watched very closely by the Phillipino buying representatives, and they expressed dismay that the weights were not up around eleven and twelve hundred pounds, although not much upset, apparently, by the poor appearance.

The cattle had already been dipped for tick, and examined by the administration vet. for pleuropneumonia, so, when the ship berthed, loading began at once. The railway tracks run into the wharf, and loading was done by a wooden ramp direct from train to ship. The great rise and fall of tide in Darwin (20 ft.) meant that the ramp was at times very steep, but sawdust, liberally spread underfoot, and cross batons gave good grip, and the cattle did not object.
It would be wise at this stage, perhaps, to describe the layout of the ship.

The "San Miguel" is about 3,000 tons, a very old vessel built in Holland for inter-island trade in the Dutch East Indies. Her life as a passenger-cargo ship ended, she was entirely stripped and re-modelled. She has four decks—shade deck, main deck, 'tween deck and lower hold—and every available space is laid out in permanent cattle pens. The central feature is the "well" of the engine-room, and pens are arranged round it on each deck. At main and shade deck levels there is room for pens on either side of it, but at 'tween deck and lower hold levels, it occupies the full width of the vessel, so these decks are divided into fore and aft sections, not communicating, and approachable by two companionways from the main deck above.

The pens, where possible, were about ten feet square, but many were odd shapes to conform with the contours and fixtures of the vessel. They were constructed of two rails of 3-inch iron pipe, with the uprights welded to the vessel superstructure. The gates were slung on pins, allowing them to be hinged either end or removed altogether. The pens along each side of the main and shade decks were divided by large removable gates to facilitate loading. The entire decking was crossed by batons 2 inches by 3 inches in a pattern of 18-inch squares to provide a footing for the cattle.

Hay racks were long V-shaped structures at the back of, or in between, pens and somewhat difficult of access. This provided much trouble in the first few days out, since the cattle boys, unused to the wild cattle of the Territory, were unwilling to brave the long horns to fill the racks.

Water was provided in troughs, holding about 8 to 10 gallons, which were hinged to the lower rail and hooked on the top one. They could be unhooked at the top and swung down for emptying or could be lifted off the rails entirely during loading. They were filled by hose, two cattle boys being employed constantly on this job. It would be hard to devise a better method without great cost, but they had three important disadvantages. Firstly, they were set at about the height of the perineum and were constantly being fouled with dung as the cattle stood with their rumps against them. Secondly, although made of strong galvanised flat-iron, they were easily collapsed at the margin by animals backing into them. This was remedied later by having iron re-inforcing welded round the top edge. Lastly, it was a repeated occurrence for beasts to work their heads in between a trough and a fence upright and be unable, because of the big horns, to pull it back. Releasing them entailed either the tricky and dangerous task of wrestling the head round and back the way it had come or letting the trough down with resultant flood.
and waste of fresh water.

In the two upper decks waste water escaped through the scuppers, but on the two lower ones it was trapped and merely washed around inside the pens. Despite this, these decks were never really awash and, due to a slight permanent list in the vessel, there was a dry side to the pens. (It was impossible to clean the pens during the eight-day trip. Cleaning was normally commenced once the cattle left in Manila and was completed by the time the ship reached Townsville. However, on this trip, since she was going to Hong Kong for overhaul, the job was left and later carried out by a large team of women (Chinese), who carried the manure and wet straw up from the holds in baskets on their heads, to be emptied overside into a lighter). After cleaning, the whole interior, decks, bulkheads, and fittings, were washed down with lime and water.

The pens were divided by narrow alleyways for accessibility in feeding, watering, and the frequent inspection. Down these paths the cattle were driven from the train, with much trouble, much cursing, and much good advice from the assembled populace of Darwin—come down to the wharf to watch the fun. The loading took, on and off, two and a half days, and was attended throughout by an air of excitement and festivity, as the people of Darwin made the most of an unusual spectacle. Just before lunch, on Sunday, 6th October, we churned down the long bay of Port Darwin, headed for Manila.

I rapidly made acquaintance of the very heterogenous crew (captain and first officer were Norwegian; second mate, Chinese; chief engineer, Dutch; second engineer, Italian; crew and cattle boys, Chinese; Bill, the head cattle man, and I were the only Australians). There were eight cattle boys, of whom two were permanent feeders, two waterers, and four watchmen. The feeders and waterers worked during the day only, but the watchmen maintained a 24-hour vigil of two on two off. These boys, with the notable exception of one, were only good if watched constantly, and told what to do in all things. The exception, Hoi Wo, deserves special mention. About 5ft 2in., in appearance and agility rather like a monkey, he was the most daring and at times most gentle and patient of cattle handlers. Working in the cramped and crowded conditions of shipboard called for difficult and dangerous tasks, and watching Hoi Wo swing across the backs in a packed pen, right round the neck of a beast with his legs and slip a rope over its head or steer it with his heels into the rails, had me
admiring but sweating on many occasions. The rest, however, were very wary of these Territorial steers, which were wilder than the ones they had been used to from Townsville.

Despite dire warnings from the mate and the captain that many beasts would sickness after a few days at sea, we continued to steam north, in the heat without any sign of serious illness appearing. The fact was that the two main causes of deaths in the early shipments from Townsville, namely, bad ventilation and tick fever, did not appear on this trip. The lessons learnt from earlier heavy losses had been applied, and the ship was very well ventilated. Air was directed down to the lower holds and tween decks by powerful blowers, which were positioned to direct a strong blast into the remote corners of the decks. Without doubt, sitting in front of one of these blowers was the most comfortable place in the ship as we moved nearer the equator. The two decks below water line assumed ocean temperature, which meant they were rather below that of the upper decks where the sun’s heat on the metal hull was exacerbated by heat from the engine-room. I maintained wet and dry bulb hygrometers in various places over the vessel for 24 or 48 hourly periods, and found that the seemingly least tolerable part of the vessel, a spot in the forward tween decks, had a humidity the same as my cabin, and a temperature some 4 degrees Fahrenheit lower!

The second factor, tick fever, which always claimed victims on the Townsville run, was happily not present. The cattle had all come from tick country and were no doubt solidly immune. All animals had been dipped shortly before coming on board.

In the absence of these two major problems I had nothing to do specifically other than keep a careful eye on the animals. I went round the ship, the complete tour taking about three-quarters to one hour, at least five times each day. Since the Chief also made a round and the watchmen were moving amongst them constantly, there was little chance of an illness going undetected. The ones that needed attention were mostly either wounds or small beasts that were crowded and walked on by others. Many sustained small wounds during loading or subsequently from horning, but surprisingly few showed signs of infection. Those needing attention were roped and dragged to the rails of the pen by the cattle boys, and I treated them through or over the low fence. Cleaning wounds, applying antiseptics, giving penicillin, etc. Obviously, long-term treatment of chronic conditions was not indicated, since the cattle had only a matter of days to live, anyway. I established a hospital pen in a favourable area of the shade deck, and here beasts we... under more constant observation and were not crowded, and there was better light for treating them than in the dimly-lit holds and ‘tween decks.

Those that were down and being walked on or those suffering unfair competition from larger pen mates, were shifted to better pens, either on the same deck or on the shade deck as their condition indicated. When the cattle had settled down, after two days out, I rearranged the community to relieve pressure and fully utilise space. Many pens could be easily united or divided by manipulation of movable gates to give maximum access and comfort.

The one death that occurred was from a beast going down and being stepped on. It was found down, but got up readily and was moved to the hospital pen, where it appeared not seriously ill. It collapsed and died very suddenly about three hours later, and on P.M. I found gross abdominal haemorrhage without any external sign of trauma. A humorous sequel was provided when the Chief, with much shouting and threatening, refused to allow the crew to cut the beast up for their galley (and, no doubt, indirectly for ours).

The other major event was the birth of a calf on the forward ‘tween deck. I was waited on about 10 o’clock one morning by an excited deputation of cattle boys who conducted a pantomime about “cow” and “little cow.” Since “cow” to these boys gave no indication of sex, I was imbued with a spirit of dire urgency.

Half in overalls, I followed a babbling army down to the ‘tween decks to find a tottering, unhappy little calf. By some miracle, it had looked better in Manila than they had in Darwin. We sailed with seventy tons of fodder, and due to the relative shortness of the trip (8½ days, whereas it takes 14 days from Townsville), we had a surplus of supplies in Manila. Some of it was rice straw taken on in Manila on the previous trip and possessing little more than entertainment value, and the rest was a mixture of Townsville lucerne and peanut hay which was, I should say, of good value. The racks had settled down, after two days out, I rearranged the community to relieve pressure and fully utilise space. Many pens could be easily united or divided by manipulation of movable gates to give maximum access and comfort.

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Most of them had settled down to eating after only a day or two in the new surroundings, and as far as I could observe, only two were not eating after three days. These both started after a drench with molasses. Due, also, to the shorter trip, we had sufficient fresh water (although water for washing was rationed), and did not have to call in at Western New Guinea or Zamboanga, in Southern Mindaroo, as happens on the large run. The ship carries about 250 tons of water, but the engine takes a large proportion and, of course, the cattle must have water available all the time.

The sea all the way up was quite calm, the only visible waves were over our wake. Indeed, were this not a feature of these seas, the shipping of cattle in this way would be impossible, as any rough weather would inevitably lead to heavy mortality from injury. The route skirts somewhat south of the typhoon area of the East Pacific Ocean, but the captain, nevertheless, kept a wary eye on the radio typhoon reports.

In Manila, a tug and pilot took infinite time and trouble to dock the "San Miguel" after two unsuccessful attempts, the first ending hilariously with the tug trapped between ourselves and the wharf. However, unloading started very smoothly into road trailers carrying 17-20 beasts. It was conducted throughout with quietness and efficiency, and although I heard afterwards that the Filipino cattle-men used cruel methods, I saw none of them. The unloading took about twelve hours.

I did not have time to see the abattoirs or holding yards, as these were some distance out of the city. I did, however, see the finished product on sale. It was in a huge semi-closed market, where everything for day to day household use was for sale in a manner as in the Sydney Markets. Most space, however, was devoted to the sale of food under conditions of hygiene or unhygiene that would make Sydney Health Officers pale with horror. On a long, continuous counter on trestles was laid out a variety of meat forms. The method of presenting the meat was different from ours, in that there were no "cuts" as we know them, like steaks or rolled rib. Rather, the principle was to separate muscle, sinew, fat and bone into masses apart, and sell them as such. The entire carcass was utilised. One could buy a small parcel of fat, a washed hoof or a small bundle of sinews in short lengths; tied with a strip of bamboo fibre. The gut was for sale in lengths. I even saw a testicle on display. No attempt was made at refrigeration or protection from flies. Even worse, the passing shoppers would often feel or pat the meat as they decided on their purchase. I was tempted to discover the price of these specimens, since I know that a beast was worth over £100 landed in Manila. A piece of meat about the size of a big steak in Sydney was worth the equivalent of A.35/-; a small bundle of sinews about 2/- or 3/-.

I did not have call to dine ashore in Manila, so I can't say to what extent these high prices were passed on in the cafes.

In conclusion, I should say that this opening in Manila could be very valuable to the Far North Australian cattlemen. However, there have in recent trips been some difficulties with the Philippines importers over quarantine and financial problems, and it seems that the scheme is still suffering somewhat from teething troubles. Darwin as a port has good possibilities, and with a bit of trouble, facilities for holding and loading could be greatly improved. The cattle that I saw, however, were not good enough for the standard required, and unless better can be found, I think it is unlikely that buyers will remain satisfied.

As far as work aboard a ship is concerned, I can fully recommend it to anyone seeking an interesting variation from the usual theme of veterinary existence.

* * * * *

Girls who eat their carrots and spinach have legs like this ! !
Girls who ride horses have legs like this ( )
Girls who get drunk have legs this this ) ()
Girls who use good judgment have legs like this X.
MEMBERS OF THE STAFF OF THE VETERINARY SCHOOL
UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY, 1958

DEPARTMENT OF VETERINARY SCIENCE

Academic

Professor R. M. C. Gunn, D.V.Sc., B.Sc.Agr., B.Sc. (Edin.), F.R.C.V.S. (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 D. A. Milne, Mrs. R. F. Lewis.

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

DEPARTMENT OF VETERINARY PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY

Professor H. R. Carne, D.V.Sc.
Mr. R. V. S. Bain, B.V.Sc., M.Sc., Senior Lecturer in Veterinary Pathology and Bacteriology.
Dr. L. N. Loomis, D.V.M., M.S. (Michigan State University), 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. J. D. Dunsmore, B.V.Sc., George Aitken Pastoral Research Fellow in Parasitology.
Miss P. Burt, B.A., Faculty Librarian.

Secretarial
Miss C. White.

Technical and Attendant
Mr. L. E. Whitlock, Mr. R. F. Jones, Mr. A. R. Thorne, Mr. N. F. Jones, Mr. E. Lepherd, Mr. R. Carter, Mr. K. Bowlay, Miss R. Orr, Mr. H. Brittain, Mr. A. Murdoch, Mrs. E. A. McMahon, Mrs. H. Ryde, Mrs. B. Ferris.
Department of Veterinary Physiology

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 Student.
Mr. R. G. Wales, B.V.Sc., Research Student, Nuffield Foundation Grant.
Mr. A. W. Blackshaw, B.V.Sc., Research Fellow.
Mr. I. C. A. Martin, B.V.Sc., Research Officer, N.S.W. Milk Board.
Dr. A. W. Braden, M.Agr.Sc., Ph.D., Visiting Worker from C.S.I.R.O.

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 J. Bird, Miss J. Palesy, Mrs. W. Trypolski, Miss G. Mitchell, Miss M. Van Wijk, Miss M. Wright, Mrs. F. Van Bossum, Miss M. Hill, Miss J. Thompson, Miss A. Boyarsky, Mrs. M. Forster, Mrs. L. Carmody.

Department of Animal Husbandry

Academic
Professor T. J. Robinson, Ph.D. (Cambridge), M.Sc. (Agric.), (W.A.), Professor of Animal Husbandry.
Dr. H. G. Belschner, D.V.Sc., Senior Lecturer in Animal Management.
Mr. R. K. Ryan, B.V.Sc., Lecturer in Animal Management.
Mr. J. S. F. Barker, B.Agr.Sc. (Queensland), 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. (Cambridge), M.Sc. (N.Z.), Part-time Lecturer in Animal Nutrition.
Dr. R. L. Reid, Ph.D., B.Sc.Agr., Part-time Lecturer in Animal Nutrition.
Mr. D. R. Lindsay, B.Sc.Agr., Research Student.
Dr. W. G. Whittlestone, D.Sc. (N.Z.), A.R.I.C., Reader in Dairy Husbandry.
Dr. S. Salamon, B.Sc.Agr. (Budapest), M.Sc. (Moscow), Ph.D. (Budapest), Technical Officer.

Secretarial
Miss E. Morton
Attendant
Miss T. Duncan

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.
Mr. R. Weaver, B.V.Sc., Temporary Lecturer in Veterinary Medicine.
Mr. E. J. McBarron, B.V.Sc., Temporary Lecturer in Veterinary Medicine.

Technical
Mr. R. Paris
UNIVERSITY VETERINARY HOSPITAL AND CLINIC

Professional
Mr. J. M. Keep, B.V.Sc., Superintendent.
Mrs. A. Aiztrauts, B.V.Sc., Junior House Surgeon.
Miss L. N. Leedham, 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., Superintendent. Mr. R. H. J. Hyne, B.V.Sc., Clinical Officer.
Mr. M. J. Studdert, B.V.Sc., Junior House Surgeon.

Secretarial
Miss V. E. Wright

Technical
Mr. K. Kerr, Laboratory Assistant; Miss E. Nobbs, Junior Technician; Mr. V. Milne, Animal Attendant.

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 and Attendant
Mr. T. M. Black, Overseer.
Mr. F. Fishwick, Dairy Hand.
Mr. P. Nixon, Dairy Hand.
Mr. G. Kuhn, Dairy Hand.
Mr. A. Wright, Maintenance Engineer.

“Corstorphine”
Mr. J. M. Hunt, Leading Hand.
Mr. S. Evans, Dairy Hand.

“Mayfarm”
Mr. M. R. Robertson, Leading Hand.
Mrs. Mumberson, Dairy Hand.

CHANGES TO STAFF — 1958

Resignations
Mr. M. A. Gemmell has resigned as George Aitken Pastoral Research Fellow in Parasitology and Part-time Demonstrator in Veterinary Parasitology, and has been appointed Director of the Hydatid Research Unit, University of Otago, New Zealand.
Mr. H. P. Manusu resigned as Junior House Surgeon to take up the position of Veterinary Adviser at Wilcox Mofflin Ltd.
Mr. J. H. Whittem resigned as Senior Lecturer in Veterinary Pathology and Bacteriology, and has been appointed Assistant Director in the Division of Animal Health, Northern Territory.

Appointments
Dr. L. N. Loomis has been appointed as Senior Lecturer in Veterinary Pathology and Bacteriology.
Mr. M. J. Studdert has been appointed Junior House Surgeon at the University Farm Practice.
Mr. R. Weaver, who was Junior House Surgeon at the farm last year, has been appointed Temporary Lecturer in Veterinary Medicine.
Dr. W. G. Whittlestone, who has been doing research into the problems of milk ejection at the Animal Research Station, Ruakura, New Zealand, has been appointed Reader in Dairy Husbandry.
CENTAUR

RETIREMENT OF
PROFESSOR GUNN

Professor Gunn reaches the retiring age during next term, and so will be relinquishing his Chair at the end of the year.

The change of occupant of a Chair in any Faculty is a major academic event, but is of special importance in the smaller Faculties with few professors. In this case, Professor Gunn's retirement is not only an important milestone in the history of the Veterinary School, but also in a distinguished academic and professorial career.

Professor Gunn was born in Sydney in 1893. He was educated at Hayfield Preparatory and Sydney Grammar Schools and entered the University of Sydney in 1912 as an undergraduate in Agricultural Science. He graduated B.Sc.Agr. with first-class honours in 1915. He served with the First A.I.F. from 1915 to 1919, including over two years in France on the Western Front. At the end of the war he studied at the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College and at Edinburgh University, where he took the B.Sc. degree in Veterinary Science, and the associated M.R.C.V.S. diploma, and was awarded the medal for Veterinary Surgery of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland. He was appointed Lecturer in Veterinary Anatomy and Surgery in the University of Sydney in 1922. In 1929 he was admitted ad eundem gradum to the degree of B.V.Sc. of the University of Sydney, and in 1935 graduated D.V.Sc. of this University on his thesis, "Fertility in Sheep." He was appointed Reader in Veterinary Science in 1935, and Professor of Veterinary Science in 1946. Professor Gunn has also been Dean of the Faculty in 1939 and 1940, and again from 1951 till the present time.

A glance through Professor Gunn's publications will indicate the breadth of his interests. His best known and widely acknowledged original work is that concerned with fertility in sheep, more especially of the ram.

Professor Gunn's extramural interests included the Australian Army Veterinary Corps, in which he saw continuous service from 1923 to 1941, first as O.C., second, C.M.V.S., and later as D.A.D.V.S. 1st Division, and he was decorated E.D. Professor Gunn has also taken a leading part in the development of the Australian Veterinary Association, and in the management of its affairs. He was President of the Veterinary Association of N.S.W. in 1926, honorary treasurer of the Australian Veterinary Association from 1933 to 1943, and honorary business manager and editorial representative of N.S.W. of the Australian Veterinary Journal from 1937 to 1943. He was elected President of the Australian Veterinary Association for two successive terms, 1941-42 and 1942-43. He was one of the early members of the Association to be honoured by election as a Fellow of the Association. In 1954 the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons of the United Kingdom awarded him an Honorary Fellowship in recognition of his contributions to veterinary education and research. He was also President of the Medical Science Club from 1938-39, and holds that position again this year.

Professor Gunn was appointed a member of the Board of Veterinary Surgeons of N.S.W., in 1939, and President from 1942 to 1946. He has also been honorary veterinary surgeon to the Royal Agricultural Society of N.S.W. since 1927, and has acted as a consultant to various official bodies.

A large proportion of the members of the veterinary profession in Australia and New Zealand have been students under Professor Gunn and can testify to his ability and keenness as a teacher. When he first joined the Veterinary School, the staff was very small, and facilities limited. His special interest in anatomy, which was stimulated by Professor Charnock Bradley, in Edinburgh, was directed to building up and completely re-planning the teaching of veterinary anatomy, whilst at the same time integrating it more closely with his teaching in surgery.

All those who know him have become aware of the high standards that he sets himself in any task that he undertakes, and there are not a few who can speak with some feeling of his ability to recognise and criticise slovenly work.

Professor Gunn is a man who has always taken the long view and who has great powers of application. His interest and those qualities have been focused on the Veterinary School except for a week-end attraction to farming and orcharding since he left the turmoil of the city for the rural delights of Penrith.

His departure will leave a great gap in the life of the Veterinary School. He will take with him the best wishes of all members of the School.
THE DEAN

PROFESSOR R.M.C.GUNN
"To establish in Cambridge a central institute of comparative pathology, which must include professorial units for the diseases of plants and animals and the means of blending these departments with neighbouring departments of the diseases of man, will, no doubt, cost much money, but a sum which, when compared only with the waste and destruction of stock and crops, would prove to be small indeed. Such is the utilitarian promise, but far beyond this we cannot tell how bright will be the cross-lights which, in a system of comparative medicine, will be thrown reciprocally upon the fields of the several pathologies of all kinds of life."

So said Sir Clifford Allbut, Regius Professor of Physics in the University of Cambridge in 1919. This statement was to foreshadow the further establishment of facilities for the study of animal diseases which had already been initiated in 1909 by Professor G. Sims Woodhead, the Professor of Pathology in the University, who had purchased land and erected buildings for the purpose of observations on certain diseases of larger animals. This land was situated at Milton Road, a road carrying a name famous throughout the civilised world; the laboratories which came into existence there and which were established in 1927 as the Institute of Animal Pathology were, in the years to come, also known and loved by many research workers in animal diseases. Veterinarians from many countries visited this Institute, and many famous names were at one time associated with it.

Though the Institute of Animal Pathology provided facilities for training research students, there was no provision for the training of undergraduates up to the stage of acquiring a veterinary degree in the University. Some progress was made in 1935 when the University, in consultation with the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, proposed a scheme whereby certain courses would be given by the University which would allow exemption from several of the examinations for membership of the Royal College, the final two years necessary for the final diploma of membership (M.R.C.V.S.) were to be spent at one of the then Veterinary Colleges in Great Britain. This system is comparable to that at one time in operation in the Brisbane Veterinary School, and at the present time with New Zealand Veterinary students who came to Sydney or Brisbane to complete their veterinary courses after having taken a basic course.

The decision to establish within the University of Cambridge a School of Veterinary Medicine arose from the deliberations of the Interdepartmental Committee on Veterinary Education in Great Britain. This committee, commonly referred to as the Loveday Committee, first reported on Veterinary Education in 1938, but was reconstituted during the war to further investigate the country's needs for veterinary services. Its second report in 1944 recommended that existing Veterinary Colleges, such as the Royal Veterinary College in London and the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College in Edinburgh, should become integral parts of the Universities, and further, that two new schools should be created. The sites chosen for these new schools were the Universities of Bristol and Cambridge. Both were to provide the complete training, pre-clinical and clinical, which would lead to a degree in Veterinary Science granted by the University.

In 1948, the University of Cambridge approved proposals for the institution of a School of Veterinary Medicine, and in 1949, the old Institute of Animal Pathology was converted into the Department of Animal Pathology, a new department of Veterinary Clinical Studies was established and in the same year the first veterinary students entered the University. It was fortunate for the veterinary profession that the Loveday Committee recommended Cambridge as one of these new centres since it thus allowed the profession to be represented, in its own right, at one of the oldest centres of learning in the world.

Since Cambridge has been a seat of learning for almost a thousand years, many traditions and customs exist, which, at first sight, appear strange and unnecessary. Traditions which are good are worth preserving, but it may be that in the process of preserving these, a few, unnecessary in modern life, have also been preserved and should be discarded. But evidence that the University is aware of changing conditions is given by the annual list of amendments to the Statutes and Ordinances of the University.

The tradition which has been maintained throughout the years and which has been recommended as an ideal for a university by many bodies is the collegiate system. This system dates from the early days of the University. In the twelfth century a teaching school for ecclesiastical purposes existed in Cambridge, but it was not until the late thirteenth century
that it took on the character of a University such as that in Paris. Early in this century it had a chancellor recognised by the King and the Pope, and had already attracted a number of students from the other place, Oxford. The need for halls of residence became apparent since the undergraduates, even though they were to take Holy Orders, lived a life of wildness and near debauchery when free from lectures. Numerous so-called “hostels” existed, but the colleges being better endowed and equipped to deal with such students have persisted and grown. The first college to be founded was Peter house in 1284, and between this date and 1588 no less than fifteen colleges were founded. The present number stands at 22, this including three colleges for women. A new college, Churchill College, will be founded in the near future.

The University is a corporate body which includes the colleges, but each college is, in itself, a corporation having its own statutes and system of administration. The head of the college is usually referred to as the Master (except in King’s and Queen’s, where he is designated Provost and President respectively). Each college includes a number of fellows, scholars and members in statu papillari, which are the undergraduates. The affairs of the college, financial and otherwise, are managed by the college council, consisting of the Master and Fellows. All undergraduates in the college are supervised by a director of studies for a particular subject, and further attend tutorial periods given by some member of the University in the appropriate subject. This is additional to the normal lecture courses which are comparable to those given in any other University. The present-day undergraduate population in Cambridge is too large to be accommodated in the colleges, and the undergraduate spends usually two years of his basic three-year course in lodgings which are licensed by and under the control of the college authorities.

Admission to the University and all matters relating to it are dealt with entirely by the colleges so that a prospective veterinary student must, therefore, send his application for admission, not to the Veterinary School or to the Vice-Chancellor, but to the Senior Tutor of the college in which he desires to obtain a place. Without being admitted to a college, no person can undertake a course of study at the University. Every candidate must, before he comes into residence, be qualified to matriculate and must so qualify by completing the “Previous Examination” or obtaining exemption from it. Exemption from the previous examination can be obtained by a person who holds a good General Certificate of Education (this being comparable to the old English School Certificate) which must include either Latin or Classical Greek. In addition to this, every veterinary student must, before presenting himself for the Veterinary Qualifying Examination, which allows entry to the clinical years of the Veterinary Course, pass what is called the First M.B.
Examination, consisting of General Chemistry, Physics, Biology and Organic Chemistry, and the majority of colleges require a veterinary student to complete this before coming into college. It will be seen, therefore, that a substantial amount of preparation is necessary before entrance can be gained to a college. Even with all the necessary qualifications, there is no guarantee that a person will be admitted to the college he chooses, since he competes for a place with others who may wish to read anything from estate management to oriental languages.

But, having secured a place in the college of his choice, what lies ahead of the veterinary undergraduate at Cambridge? Six years of study. For the first three years he reads for Part I of the Natural Sciences Tripos and a qualifying examination in Veterinary Anatomy and Veterinary Physiology. Though it is possible to take Part I of the tripos at the end of the student's second year of residence, three years' residence are necessary before the B.A. degree is awarded and before entrance to the last three clinical years is allowed. If the Part I is passed at the end of the second year, it is generally the custom to pursue in the third year a more advanced course in one of the subjects taken in the previous two years. This will lead to the acquisition of Part II of the tripos, and frequently suitably equip the undergraduate for future research and certainly help him to gain admission as a research student if he so wishes. There are, of course, some unfortunate who take three years and more to complete the minimum requirements. Cambridge, or elsewhere, has its quota of stragglers. However, some undergraduates prefer to widen their education by attending lectures in subjects unrelated to Veterinary Science, whilst others may spend part of their time improving their proficiency at sport.

The final three years of the course consist of a first part of four terms devoted to Pathology, Bacteriology, Parasitology, and Animal Health. And a second part of five terms dealing with Medicine, Surgery, Reproduction, and State Medicine. The course is thus long, a year longer than any courses given on Veterinary Science in other Universities in Britain.

Though the universities conduct their own courses of study, examinations, and award their own degrees, persons with such qualifications are not allowed to practise the "Art and Science of Veterinary Surgery" until they have been registered with the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, which is the disciplinary body of the British veterinary profession. All existing veterinary degrees from British Universities are registrable with the Royal College, but in order that it may satisfy itself that courses and examinations are adequate, the Royal College is empowered by Act of Parliament to periodically visit and examine the facilities available for the instruction and examination of students.

What, might we ask, are the advantages of taking a veterinary degree at Cambridge? First of all, there is the prestige of having been to such a place. There are some, of course, who would not ascribe to this view. There can be no doubt, however, that Cambridge itself is a delightful place in which to study, to mix with people from all walks of life, to live, and talk with other undergraduates whose fields of study are totally different to one's own. To partake of all the pleasures which are associated with life at Cambridge. Who could not be impressed in the springtime with the "Backs," with the gently moving river Cam winding its way through the town? The profusion of spring flowers, daffodils, tulips, snowdrops, crocuses, all in their freshly-fashioned colours, lining the numerous walks about the colleges. The glorious lawns which have been lovingly tended for hundreds of years, and on which none but a fellow of the college may walk. Walk up the path under the elm trees towards King's College in the springtime with a host of flowers on either side and linger on the bridge and see the college in all its splendour. Carry on, to gaze at the magnificent chapel of the College, begun in 1446, and a noted example of perpendicular style of architecture. Or be present in the chapel on Christmas Eve when the festival of lessons and carols is being sung. The notes of the choir boys are heard far across many lands, since this festival is broadcast every year to many hungry ears, the owners of which remember the dim candlelight, the multitude of surplices and the architecture of this glorious place.

Of, if you are lazy, take a punt and lie on cushions in the bows while some energetic persons push the boat through the willows of Trinity, under the Bridge of Sighs of John's and ultimately reaches "The Mill," where beer and Merrydown cider are to be obtained. Go further on up the Cam to Granta, where the church clock may be at ten to three, and there will be honey for tea.

Whatever your desires, you are almost sure to find them in Cambridge. For the sportsman, if he is good, the top of the tree awaits him. Though the veterinary course has been running only ten years, veterinary students have been well represented in all sports. Cambridge veterinary graduates can boast of a member of the boat crew in the annual boat race, an international rugger cap, an international amateur soccer cap, and a West Indian test cricketer. In addition to this, veterinary students have cap-
tained university ski teams and rifle teams and many have been members of other university sport teams and college teams. It is, indeed, fortunate for the British veterinary profession that some future veterinarians can partake of the pleasures of this ancient University.

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THE FARR MEMORIAL PRIZE
PRIZE WINNERS... 1957

Mr. N. Teague, Miss P.R. Harbutt, Miss D. Swan,
ROWING

"I must go down to the sea again——"

The "Captain's" order — "Splice the main-brace." And very nicely spliced it was, too!

To any interested party which had gathered near Haberfield Rowing Club on any afternoon of the three weeks preceding Easter, some mighty queer phenomena would have been visible.

For the first seven days there descended on to the pontoon a galaxy of rowers who lamented the fact that they were rowing tub pairs by imitating the Callistis bird in that, in many cases, their motion was in ever decreasing circles. However, there was no bang, nor at any stage was there a puff of blue smoke, and at the end of this first week—Oh! day of days!—an argosy of eager men entered the eight—most definitely a maiden eight! Joined on this ocean cruise by a masterly coach and cox in Mr. Stuart Barker, who took over from week-day cox, John Menall, this mob of mighty oarsmen disturbed the serene waters of Iron Cove with deliberate splashes—and many splashes even less deliberate.

So, for the whole of the remaining fortnight, the strict discipline of naval life was forced upon these eight stalwarts of the final year—six of whom were feeling the beautiful rim of the shell, the strength and power of the catch, for the first time—or would feel it before the fortnight was over.

Gradually the splashes became synchronised at times, then for longer periods, until later that third week an experienced member of the crew was heard to say, "That's not bad—but it's not good, either!"—a sentence of absolutely unstinted praise.

About this time, also, Stuart Barker ceased taking apoplectic fits in the coxswain's position, and final practice on Easter Thursday confirmed the belief that Vet. Science were fit and ready.

Complete rest was ordered for the crew. Mike Cartridge retired to study Sydney Cup-Doncaster form; Charlie Watson, ever and again confident, paid the entry fee for the race, while Max Simpson-Morgan wondered if the prize would endanger his amateur status. Jan Friedknahs and David Galloway went out (complete rest?). Bob Steel began to think about Saturday night, and Graeme Powell even stopped pushing his car about to conserve energy.

The sun rose quietly on Hen and Chicken Bay, and early indications of rowing on Easter Saturday—Women's Tub Pair heats—were not a criterion of the bladework to follow, later in this day, from the Vet. Eight. The crew quietly ate their lunch, while all eyes gazed longingly at the bar of Sydney Rowing Club. Acting Manager, Russell Steel, early took up residence at this bar and was immediately dismissed from his position—the day's only marring incident.

Heartened by the bevy of supporters, the Vet. crew took to the water; clean, spic and span—a well-oiled machine—outwardly, at any rate! Five crews lined up for the start. Vet. in number one lane, and Agriculture, Engineering, Law, and Science in that order.

Bang! The Vet. boat leaped away to lead by half a length after 10 good strokes. Adrenaline being pumped in, reserved lung alveoli being called upon, O2-CO2 transfer greatly enhanced, hearts pounding with terrific contraction of biceps femoris, iliopsoas, semimembranosus and semi-ten. At the half-way mark, responding to the abuse, encouragement and shouts of Stuart Barker, the Vet. boat remained ever in the race. Agriculture closed the lead slightly as a couple of our crew splashed about, but in went the power again. Twenty strokes to go—quarter length in front, 12 strokes to go, half length in front, 3 strokes to go, a tuned machine now, rowlocks growling at the weight put on them, oars bending and the sea answering with a clear bell note—down again, hands, arms, body, slide—power! Bang!—went the gun, and Veterinary Science had won the Inter-faculty Eights by three-quarters of a length. The Vet. supporters went wild. Russell Steel, in his position as Immediate Past Acting Manager, gulped two beers, cheered, gulped two beers and cheered again.

The bouquets—to Haberfield for lending their boat; to Stuart Barker for time, patience, skill and reward; to John Merrall, for the time he put in and for transport during the week; to that ever-present, ever-ready to give advice and wonderfully-equipped vocal maestro—the Vet. supporter—thank you all!

The "Captain's" order — "Splice the main-brace!" Oh! This is where we finish!

Crew: Bow, C. R. Watson; 2, J. Priedkahns; 3, M. E. A. Cartridge; 4, M. W. Simpson-Morgan; 5, R. J. S. Steel; 6, D. B. Galloway; 7, G. M. Powell; Stroke, J. D. Bryden; Cox, Mr. S. Barker.

—J.D.B.
ATHLETICS

This year, again mainly due to the efforts of Terry Rothwell, we managed third place in the inter-faculty athletics, Medicine and Engineering taking first and second places respectively.

In former years the inter-faculty competition has been run in conjunction with the Uni. championships, but now there is a separate inter-faculty competition in which a faculty must have entries in at least half the events (20 in all) to become eligible for points. We managed to goad about half-a-dozen athletic types into entering various events, and surprisingly enough, they added quite a few points from placings to Terry's score to give us an aggregate, which gained us third place.

This is Terry Rothwell's last year with us, and we take this opportunity of thanking him for all his stalwart efforts in the past few years, keeping Vet. in the top three places in the athletics. We also wish him and his wife all the best in New Guinea next year.

To keep our position in the top three places next year, we'll have to enter as a team, so select yourself an event (or events) and keep it in mind!

TENNIS

Interest in this sport waned somewhat this year. The weather in 2nd term was unseasonable, causing many games to be postponed or cancelled. As this goes to press, there is still the final of the singles competition to play. This event began with quite some enthusiasm in April, there being 44 entries.

Both last year's runner-up, Jeff. Butterworth, and winner, Ken Kissling, have fallen to the consistent good form of Roger Moulton. Colin Carrig, after narrowly defeating Peter McCormick, plays Roger in the final. Congratulations to the winner, and best of luck to the team to represent Vet. Science in the inter-faculty tennis in 3rd term.

BASKETBALL

The standard of this inter-faculty sport improves each year. The team was not very successful, but the matches were all enjoyable. The team was as follows: G. D. Leeming (captain), K. J. Kissling, D. Cuthbertson, P. Davis, J. Hayhoe, R. J. Ratcliffe, L. Hart.

A revised draw gave us only four matches; results were:

v. Pharmacy—won by default.
v. Arts—won, 24 to 18.
v. Economics—lost, 28 to 24.
v. Medicine—lost, 33 to 23.

The team was very capably captained and coached by Graeme Leeming. Our thanks to him for his enthusiasm and example.

MENS' HOCKEY TEAM REPORT

The Faculty hockey team this year comprised almost the same personnel as last season, but the results achieved were considerably different. The team played three matches in the inter-faculty competition, losing two and drawing in one.

The first match of the season was a “social” one against the Vet. women's team, and, as usual, it proved very entertaining for both players and spectators. After a titanic struggle, the men's team "just" managed to defeat the eleven girls and the umpire, 4-1. This was the only match of the season in which the men's team really "scored."

Despite the fact that the team contained very few experienced hockey players, it showed good combination in the match against the women, and theoretically should have done much better than last year's team in the inter-faculty matches.

Against Economics, the superior fitness and greater experience of the Ecs. boys gave them a win, with two quick goals in the last few minutes of extra time, after Selwyn Barron had netted a magnificent goal for Vet.

A much higher standard of play was seen against Agriculture, and Vet. was rather unlucky not to score, after holding the territorial advantage for most of the match. The final result was a nil-all draw, and the main reason for Vet. failure to win was a lack of co-ordination in the forwards.

Architecture were last year's inter-faculty premiers, and they fielded a strong team again this year. The lack of combination in the forwards showed up again, and we were defeated in the fairly even match. The Vet. backs played extremely well in this game, and Architecture were lucky to score off a flukey penalty corner hit, and won 2-1.

The standard of inter-faculty hockey was generally higher this season, and despite its lack of success, the inexperienced Vet. team played enthusiastically, if not entirely skilfully.

Ismail and Hardcastle played very sound games as the full-backs, and Murray played hard and showed a good sense of positional play at centre-half. In the forwards, Barron was outstanding as right-wing, and made many penetrating runs through opposition defence, while Neil Pullan played strong, attacking hockey at inside-right. "Luigi" played his usual entertaining game as left-half.

Our thanks go to the Vet. Sports Society for their co-operation in the purchase of new hockey gear, and also the members of the Faculty who made the long trek up to Paul's oval and gave us enthusiastic support.

"Nothing succeeds like success" is an old saying that can be well applied to football and its following in this faculty. The faculty football team in recent years has been the most consistent in the Uni., being a participant in the last four finals.

This record has had the result of making football the main extra-curricular activity of the faculty as a whole, both from the player and spectator angles. Thus it has been pleasing to see this season, as in the past, the presence of great numbers of staff and students at the games the team has played. Any player will vouch for the fact that active vocal encouragement from the sideline can be a great boost in hard-fought moments. And one also has no doubt that a common interest such as football can do a great deal towards bringing a closer personal contact between staff and students.

An embarrassing result of our success is the number of players it has encouraged to try for the team. In fact, it was considered at one stage, early in the season, that we might enter two teams in the competition. During the season, at least 25 players have represented the faculty, and more could have been drawn on. Thus the selectors have been fortunate in having such talent available, but often have had mixed feelings when they have had to leave out players who more than met the standard.

This season has been an excellent one, not only because of good results, but also in the type of football played. The aim was to win, but by the most attractive route possible.

The games themselves have always been interesting, and often were epic struggles. Following the usual practice, several trial games were held in the first term.

The N.Z. v. Aust. game was won by N.Z.—11 to nil. The N.Z. team proved too strong in the forwards, especially in the wet conditions prevailing.

The Final Year v. "The Rest" again produced its unique blend of comedy, pathos, and heat. The "Old Men" eventually ran out of steam and succumbed in accordance with Darwin's theory of "survival of the fittest." The score has long since been forgotten.

The game against Hawkesbury Agricultural College 2nd XV resulted in a sound thrashing for us—26 to 9. Unfortunately, the game was held on a Saturday morning, and many of our
regular players could not turn up; this resulted in players having to be conscripted to fill up the team. Even so, we were one man short, and this gap was admirably filled by the captain of Hawkesbury's 1st XV—a very sporting gesture, and typical of their fine attitude towards the game. It is hoped that in future this game can be so arranged that the true strength of the faculty team may provide worthy opposition.

The first competition game was against Arts. A slightly over-confident Vet. team slightly underestimated the strength of the opposition, and consequently had a very hard struggle. The game did not produce good football, and we won by virtue of a fine opportunist's try. Final score was 6-3.

Next we played Science, and in a very good game won 11 to nil. The play of the team was much improved, and restored the confidence of its followers.

Engineering were our opponents in the following game, and were a difficult hurdle. The forwards played their usual sterling game, but our backs were still a little unsettled. We won the game by a penalty goal.

Dentistry provided weak opposition in the next game, and Vet. had little trouble winning, 42-0.

Medicine forfeited their game, and in their place we met a team containing nearly the entire Uni. 1st XV. We lost, 10-6, but our lighter pack once again proved their mettle, and more than held their own.

The next game produced the best football of the series. It was the semi-final against Law. The team played as a team, and the linkage of forwards and backs in passing movements was excellent. We won by a converted try. Law scored a good try late in the second half, but failed to convert. This was the first try scored against us in the competition matches.

FINAL.—Well, we did it again, i.e., narrowly lost the final—this time to Engineering, 5-0.

In contrast to the semi-final, we were unable to "get motivated," especially in the backs, who, except for the wingers and full-back, let the team down badly by not getting up on their men and allowing them too much room in which to move; this is dangerous at any time, and proved our downfall against the fast Engineering backs. Even the forwards, during the first half didn't play like Vet. forwards, but they at least showed spirit in the second half, and several times almost pulled the game out of the fire. They kept play in Engineering's half for most of this period, during which two penalties were awarded right in front of the posts—but both kicks missed. This game made our third loss in four consecutive finals.

The forwards throughout the season were the best pack in the inter-faculty competition, and it would be unfair to single out any particular player, which emphasises the fact that they played as a pack.

The backs generally lacked co-ordination, and never really worked smoothly, although there were several fine individual efforts—but individuals can't win matches (finals in particular).

As after losing the final last year, we feel that next year will be our year, and the fact that the team will only lose about three players we hope will bear this out.

Well, here's hoping we pass this extra Vet. Science subject with honours next year by winning the final.

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NANCY.

After months of hungry battle,
With a mob of Queensland cattle,
We have shipped them off to rattle
Down to meet the coastal tide;
But our idle hopes frustratin',
Comes a wire simply statin'
That a thousand more are waitin'
On the Cunamulla side.

Droving jobs are hard to sorrow,
So we saddle up to-morrow
For another month of sorrow
With the dust and flies and sun;

While with cruel mosquitoes nipping,
The idle hours are slipping,
And I fondly dream of tripping
Down where Sydney beaches run.

In my wide erratic fancy,
Visions come to me of Nancy
Gone a-bathing oh the beaches
Where the other bathers go;
She was surfin' when I met her,
And I know I'll ne'er forget 'er,
That's the reason why I dubbed 'er
Nancy of the undertow.

—BLUE.
Feeding Practices in Australian Beef Studs

By P.R. Harbutt.

Over many years the importance of feeding has been a bone of contention between breeders and feeders, of beef cattle especially. However, most breeders now realise that it is useless to feed a poorly-bred animal and that poor feeding will ruin even the best beast.

The stud breeder who does not show his stock is in a unique position. It is said that "shows, especially the larger ones, give tremendous emphasis to the champions and first prize winners, but the main thing is to exalt before the public the most nearly ideal combination of visible characteristics which can be found, and give the breeders a clearer picture of the more perfect animal to guide them in their selections." (Lush).

The difference between show and breeding herds is in the amount of condition carried—as show cattle are presumed to be as nearly perfect as they can be made to appear—that is, they are expected to show the thickness and wealth of fleshing associated with early maturity and easy fattening qualities.

Most Australian beef studs follow a general pattern for the preparation of beasts for showing. The calves are selected when they are from one to four weeks of age, and are fostered from then to the time of showing. Stall feeding commences at four months of age, the proportions of roughage and concentrates being increased as the animal's capacity for dry feeds increases.

Fostering.

Foster-mothering, combined with high concentrate rations, may disguise the ability of an animal to do well under natural conditions. In fact, some animals fostered show their ability to lay on flesh when given an unlimited supply of highly nutritious feed, but are, on the whole, uneconomical from which to breed. There is also a danger in that it may be years or even generations before the true value of a sire, as far as efficiency of feed conversion is concerned, is seen.

Against this, however, the judicious use of fostering will produce a bloom and softness of skin which no substance, other than milk, can give.

Studmasters differ widely in their handling of foster-mothering—mainly in the breed of cows used as foster-mothers and in the number of cows allowed to each calf. On the majority of studs, fostering is done in conjunction with morning and evening feeding, and selected animals are also fostered at mid-day. There are very few studs which do not foster their calves as a routine practice. Some breeders use Jersey cows, but the richness of their milk often causes digestive upsets, and Jersey-cross, Guernsey or A.I.S. cows are more commonly used.

As the amount of grain in the feed is increased, the amount of milk should be correspondingly decreased. Weaning generally takes place a week to a fortnight before showing, depending on the overall condition of the individual. The condition is carried on by the addition of small amounts of powdered milk to the feed. Fostering is more often than not continued until the beast is over twelve months, but it is questionable whether fostering animals over ten months old is worth the time expended. Some studmasters prefer to wean relatively early, and then introduce more boiled barley into the feed.

Stall Feeding.

Stall feeding gives full control of the beast's nutrition, but it introduces hazards which may culminate in the animal's withdrawal from the show team. Digestive upsets, founder, bloat, effects of mineral and vitamin deficiencies or imbalance are quite common in stall-fed cattle, and consequently one or more animals are prepared in addition to the number entered in the show. The risk of ruining the breeding potential of animals by holding them in an over-fat condition for shows is entailed. Depending on the number and relative importance of the various shows entered during the season, many studmasters make a practice of turning the
show team out to grass and bringing them back on to stall feeding six to eight weeks before the next show.

The keys to successful feeding are the feeding of each animal as an individual, regularity and conscientiousness in the preparation of feed, and the making of gradual changes in the diet for any animal.

On most studs, feeding is commenced from one to six months, depending on the show and class in which the animals will be judged. When given in conjunction with milk, the ration should contain small amounts of crushed oats, cracked barley and wheaten bran. Good quality protein meal should also be fed, and good lucerne hay is essential. The proportion of concentrates is gradually increased, depending on the live-weight gain and general condition of the beast. Studmasters aim to bring their animals to peak condition just before the show and then hold that condition over the show period, but some condition is usually lost in transit. Feeding after weaning should produce the same rate of gain as before weaning.

The general practice on the majority of studs is to feed twice daily on the main ration and give a third meal to those animals which need more forcing than others. Occasionally, the Sunday evening feed is missed or lucerne hay only is given to stimulate the appetite. Daily grooming and exercise also stimulate the appetite, and depending on the prevailing weather, heifers are quite often turned out at night to improve their appetites and the condition of their coats.

**RATIONS.**

To be efficient, rations must contain:

1. A source of high quality protein.
2. Readily available carbohydrates.
3. Adequate minerals.
4. Vitamins A/D.
5. A source of unidentified growth factor found in dehydrated lucerne meal.

Feeding should also be economical, and the interchangeable qualities of maize, grain sorghum, wheat and barley, are often made use of, although heavy wheat or barley feeding is detrimental. Particular animals, usually those which are incapable of masticating their food, tend to bloat easily on dry feed, and lucerne hay fed after the evening feed helps to prevent this occurring. Grain poisoning is a risk where there is too much emphasis laid on the feeding of wheat, corn or barley.

In the eastern States, most of the studs grow their own roughages and some of their own grains, supplementing them with factory by-products or proprietary concentrate mixtures, such as "Codliven" and Meggit's Meal.

Pasture alone does not give the firm fleshing required in a show animal, but good results are produced by the simultaneous feeding of
Ready for showing

equal parts by weight of ground grain and lucerne hay and good quality pasture. Yearlings fed on this system do well on eight to ten pounds of grain with the same amount of hay. Older animals need approximately ten pounds of grain and hay.

For the young cattle, best results are obtained in complete stall feeding when the ration contains the equivalent of 16% protein, but the equivalent of 13% protein is sufficient for older animals. A good ration should also contain a minimum of 68 food units per 100 lbs. of feed, and the rations used on various studs vary in the number of food units from 65 to 75 per 100 lbs. of feed.

The following mixtures contain the necessary amounts of protein and approximately 70 food units per 100 lbs. of feed. The actual rations used on studs are the results of experience or are based on the relative costs of handling of the various constituents, but, on the whole, most of the rations used are much the same as the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constituent</th>
<th>lbs. Mixture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cracked Barley or Corn</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crushed Oats</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheaten Bran</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linseed Meal</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A variation on the above mixtures is one using a lucerne chaff/“Codlivene” mixture as a “carrier.” “Codlivene” is a proprietary concentrate compound containing linseed, coconut and meat meals; codliver oil, and ground limestone, in powder form. The powder is mixed with the lucerne hay during chaffing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constituent</th>
<th>lbs. Mixture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Codlivene/Chaff Mixture</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crushed Oats</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheaten Bran</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cracked Barley</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“Codlivene” (neat) varied

This basic ration is fed twice daily in conjunction with fostering, but the amounts of grain and neat “Codlivene” are varied to the animal’s taste. In addition, a midday meal, consisting of 1 part crushed oats, 2 parts cracked
The Carcase—the final Criterion

Following weaning, the food intake (excluding hay) should be:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>lbs./Day</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12 to 15 months</td>
<td>20-21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 to 18 months</td>
<td>22-28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 18 months</td>
<td>25-30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Old bulls up to 35 lbs. per day, and bulls over that age should gain 2 to 2.5 lbs. per day. Heifers should gain roughly 2 lbs. per day. The condition of the animal when feeding commences, the duration of feeding, and the genetic differences between animals affect the rate of gain.

It has been suggested (Kreuger, McDonald, and Bogart) that the characteristic sex and breed differences in blood chemicals may have some bearing on the fact that Hereford animals are the fastest and most efficient gainers, and Aberdeen Angus females have the slowest average rates of gain. This has yet to be proved.

The regular weighing of beef cattle is now a routine practice on most of the large studs and is carried out either weekly or fortnightly. The most accurate recordings are those taken after exercise each time. Although the weigh bridge type of scales is commonly used, the weighband is gaining popularity. The weighband distributed by the Daken Corporation gives the weight of cattle to within ten pounds.
VITAMIN SUPPLEMENTS.

The only vitamins found essential for ruminants when green feed is lacking and when the animals are housed continually, are A and D. Some studs, though very few, find it necessary to drench their stock with oils containing vitamin A. Vitamin D deficiencies are not common in Australia, even though the stock are housed for many months of the year. Carotene deficiencies are occasionally found with hormonal disturbances, ruining the breeding potential of both bulls and cows.

SUPPLEMENTS STILL IN THE EXPERIMENTAL STAGE.

Antibiotics such as "Terramycin" (oxytetracycline) and Aureomycin are used extensively in commercial feed lots in America, but they are not widely used in any section of the Australian beef industry.

Tranquillising drugs, although of use in commercial beef production, have little or no application to stud cattle, due to the risk of destroying the "sire's outlook" in bulls and the character of both males and females. In America the combination of Terramycin and "Tran-Q" as "Terra-Q" is being investigated with the idea of increasing gains and increasing the efficiency of food conversion in mind. Results are promising so far, but Australian breeders are not likely to use these substances in any quantity.

The introduction of Progesterone-Oestriadiol and Stilboestrol into the body tissues or feed is now recognised for the finishing of steers entered in fat stock carcass competitions, but is not used in stud stock for obvious reasons.

However, experiments with Urea have shown that it may be a better source of nitrogen for ruminants than plant protein. If this is so, the inclusion of Urea in rations for stud cattle is foreseeable.

The efficient feeding of a show team is an art which can only be acquired through experience. A love of cattle is as essential as a good knowledge of feeding and the correlation between feeding and breeding determines the true value of the animal, not as it determines the number of ribbons won or the sale prices, but as it is measured by the standard of its progeny.

It is truly said that "good feeding won't make a poorly-bred beast into a good show animal, but bad feeding will ruin the best."

NO FROG HAS TWO TALES

The soldier, being kind-hearted, thought that here was an opportunity to do some good, so he suggested to the fairy princess that she come back and spend the night in his hut at Ingleburn, which the princess was not loath to do, since it would break the wicked spell.

The soldier arrived safely back at the camp with the frog tucked snugly in his pocket—no detection by the sentries or by the M.P.s.; no trouble at all, and he was doing a really charitable thing. Before going to sleep that night, he tucked the frog safely under his pillow and said, "Wake me if there is anything that you want." The princess said that she would, and settled down for the night.

Next morning, when the miracle had been worked, the spell broken and there, on his bed, lay the fairy princess as beautiful and charming as any one of legend... "and that," said the lawyer, "concludes the defendant's evidence."
CENTAUR

THE CALL OF BADGERY'S CREEK.

Old Hec Geddes had a farm, Chorus
Ee-i, ee-i-o; Lines
And on that farm he water harvested,
Ee-i, ee-i-o.
With “irrigate” here, and “irrigate” there,
Here a pipe, there a pipe,
Everywhere are earth dams . . .
Old Hec Geddes had a farm, Chorus
Ee-i, ee-i-o;
And on that farm Rod used to ride,
Ee-i, ee-i-o;
With a “walk him” here, and a “walk him” there,
Here a walk, there a walk,
Everywhere a “BOTH HANDS!” . . .
And on that farm lives Mrs. Peers, Lines
Ee-i, ee-i-o;
With a long yarn here, and a short talk there;
Here a word, there a word,
 Usually a cow’s life . . .
And on that farm there are three vets., Lines
Ee-i, ee-i-o;
With 70 miles an hour here, and 80 miles an hour there;
Here a whoosh, there a corner,
Everywhere on two wheels . . .
And on that farm George had a cat,
Ee-i, ee-i-o;
Put a cup of milk here, and the cat here, too;
Dip a paw, lick a paw,
That’s how it drinks it . . .
And on that farm were second year students,
Ee-i, ee-i-o;
With five hundred here, and euchre there;
Here a school, there a game,
Get to bed at midnight . . .
And on that farm was early rising,
Ee-i, ee-i-o;
With a “dairy!” call here, and a “dairy!” call there;
Here a yell, there a knock,
“Get back to bed! It’s two o’clock!” . . .
And on that farm we did prac. work,
Ee-i, ee-i-o;
With laughter here, and another joke there,
Here we learn, there we learn,
Everyone would go again . . .

But on that farm we’ll no more stay,
Ee-i, ee-i-o;
With pigs fed here, and horses “rid” there:
Here the dairy, there the Csiro,
Hector’s got another farm!
Old Hec Geddes has THREE farms,
Ee-i, ee-i-o.

June, 1958.

GEOFF E. FORD,
Second Year.

MANNING HOUSE.

The meeting place of those who seek
companionship, warmth, coffee and have time to spare
(or so they think)
from lecture, prac. and Fisher.
And talk is of last week’s ball
and this week’s party—
and don’t forget the concerts, films and plays.
Seek not the intellectual centre here
(“Union pictures—coming, mate?”)
nor earnest talk.
It’s only idle teacup chatter,
with proud display of girl friends or, by girls,
of clothes and make-up art.
The above poem was, of course, written on
an envelope found lying on the floor of Man*
ning House restaurant. It is traditional that young and unknown poets should write their poems on scraps of paper, bills and the like. It is, unfortunately, also a tradition that these scraps should be zealously hoarded by the poet’s friends. This is why poets like to have friends.

It would be a good idea to start a school of poets who wrote on used bus-tickets. This would have the double effect of providing a use for these tickets which threaten to overwhelm the street-sweepers and of reducing the volume of poems produced. Who knows but that by some mysterious process of distillation the quality of the poetry might not also be improved?

WAKEN SHAW.
WOMEN'S NOTES.

This year our numbers came to fourteen, but, unfortunately, especially for final year, there are no girls in Fifth Year, and only one girl was brave enough to join the fresher ranks. Second Year is extremely fortunate in having six girls to keep them in touch with the latest fashions, while Margot does her best to parade not only the greatest range of colours in long socks, but the very latest in hair-styles as well, to Third Year.

Marilyn Moir returned to America at the end of the last year, and just before second term got under way. Alison left us—perhaps to prove that Medicine is not as hard as some people make out. We hope she succeeds in proving it.

Last year Robin and Diana entered the Farr Memorial Riding Competition, and also attempted to appear polished horsewomen at the Camden Show this year, but, needless to say, without much success.

Judy Magnus is very capably handling the position of Secretary of the S.U.V.S. this year, and Helen's enthusiasm made the “formal” an outstanding event. Mention must be made that Judy Todd, Jane and Mary Rose were in the finals for the belle of the ball, the sash for which was awarded to Helen.

Next year . . . ??

SPORTS NOTES, 1958

This year our greatest combined effort has been in Inter-faculty Sport. This we went for in a big way—even to the extent of consuming unformalised meat and cutting down our cigarette allowance to 20 per day (packets, of course).

As proof of the effectiveness of this rigorous programme, Marjory starred in Athletics—winning the Women's Championship in javelin throwing, and subsequently representing Sydney at Inter-varsity in Brisbane. Incidentally, our athletics team gained third place in Inter-faculty Athletics. Donna's swimming gained her a place in the Sydney team, which went to Melbourne. Helen played cricket on home grounds.

The rest of us have conscientiously (?) played in basketball, softball and hockey with varying success. After an exciting match, we had to admit that Physiotherapy were better than us at basketball, but later we proved our superiority in softball. Against the Arts team we didn't do nearly so well, although we played a better game.

Our hockey match against the men's team was as hilarious as usual, but we learnt a few of the “finer points” of the game. Forarmed with these, we played Arts—drew blood—and retired, defeated by a narrow margin. However, our team is known for its clean play, faculty spirit and limitless imagination as to what constitutes uniform.

Finally, our photographer, Loma; Social Secretary, Judy Magnus; and Marilyn, whose yells spurred us on to further battle.

—P.R.H.

No report would be complete without a few comments on the team members:

Diabolical Donna: (Captain). “Sportsmanship and no rough stuff, please!”
Cart 'er-off: (Goalie). Afterwards retired to the Common Room and frothed with fury and water—alarming the potential Vets.
Swiping Swan: Seeks Allah's aid when the position becomes too “sticky.”
Murderous Margot: “Blood hath been shed ere now . . .”
Ruthless Robin: “But the frightfuller they are —lawk! She loves them all the better.”

Killer Kirkwood: “What! Will these hands ne'er be clean? Here's the smell of blood still!"
Terrible Templeton: “Confound such knavish tricks—(yet know I five or six!).”
Dangerous Dian: “She's a good doer and will do anything she can lay her teeth on!”
Tornado Todd: “What needest thou run so many miles around?”
Jinx: “When the hurley hurley's done; when the battle's lost and won.”
Jiving Jervie: Prefers her shoes well camouflaged . . .
Now here's to the school at the foot of the hill,  
Hers be our love through good or through ill,  
The school where we all must be ground through the mill;  
Oh, we'll drink to her health till the morning.  

Chorus:  
Then sing, for the salt of the earth are we,  
Then sing for the dear old Varsity,  
For no more loyal sons has she  
Than the Vets, who will sing till the morning.
And here's to the bolus, the blister and drench,  
To vaccines and Calmette's T.B. (that's French),  
Which, with sarcoptes and toxoids now cause us to blench,  
And drive us to drink in the morning.

And last to the tools of our grisly trade,  
To trochar and cannula and scalpel's blade,  
May we wield them cleanly though poorly we're paid,  
So let's drink to ourselves till the morning.  

The Editors of Centaur are offering a valuable prize for an additional verse referring to the new Dean. No prize will be awarded for extra verses bringing the song up-to-date (with say, allusions to Animal Husbandry).

I think that a few songs are just what we need at the annual dinner to brighten things up a bit. I am sure that none of us (least of all, the speakers) would complain if the time for the singing was cut out of the speech time. No one hears much of the speeches, anyway, and if any of the would-be speakers feel thwarted, the pages of "Centaur" are open to them.

—H.W.C.
The practice of veterinary medicine on large or small animals is a clear-cut discipline in Science and is comparable to internal medicine or pediatrics in the human medical field. On this basis, these two disciplines, one concerned with animals, the other with humans, are quite separate. However, even these are only two specialties within the general field of Medical Sciences, which in turn is grouped within the much larger Biological Sciences.

Individual enthusiasts separate these various subjects into specialities; this eventually leads to better comprehension of each particular branch, but tends to separate medically trained people from each other as well as from those who are veterinary-medically trained.

These distinctions diminish greatly when a mutual field of interest such as medical research is considered. In research all scientific knowledge of every type is used without hesitation over its source. This is true in the rather new field of public health. Probably the best immediate use of research gains can be found in their application in the field of preventive medicine. The major function of public health veterinarians is applying preventive medicine against zoonoses.

Zoonoses is the term used for the eighty or more diseases of animals transmissible to man. This is a huge subject with a world-wide importance and is under attack by a variety of public health disciplines such as sanitary engineering, parasitology, entomology, biology, statistics, etc.
(1) One method is by giving additional training to recent graduates in their own veterinary research centres or sending them to veterinary schools for post-graduate studies. (2) Some are sent to medical schools for training in a special series of subjects leading to a Master of Public Health degree (M.P.H.). (3) Others are stationed in large medical research centres. (4) Many veterinarians can best contribute on a local city or state level. (5) A few are stationed at regional laboratories on special regional medical problems.

(6) Many are concerned with veterinary public health on a national basis. This can be in research, or as regulatory or advisory experts. Meat and milk sanitation regulations written by veterinarians who understand the problems (both political and technical) are a valuable contribution to the health of a nation. These veterinarians are again either local or in a national advisory capacity. (7) Under-graduate training in veterinary public health measures is receiving increasing attention in the more advanced veterinary schools in the U.S.

The U.S. Public Health Service (U.S.P.H.S.) has a Commissioned Officer Veterinary Corps of about 50 regular officers and about 100 reserve officers. This group of qualified veterinarians is responsible for the Federal portion of veterinary public health. Each State has State veterinarians and there are many city veterinarians all co-ordinated within the general public health framework. Some States have Federal (U.S.P.H.S.) veterinarians assigned to them for special reasons of local State importance. The U.S.P.H.S. Corps has been instrumental in improving public health by its leadership and planning and by assigning its officers for the additional training and assignments listed above.

One of the most important duties of U.S.P.H.S. veterinarians is the rapid dissemination of gains in U.S. veterinary knowledge to the World Health Organisation (W.H.O.), to the Pan American Sanitary Bureau and to F.A.O. They are equally concerned with the assimilation of new advances in other countries.

This is done by practical demonstrations and seminars and by the training of foreign veterinarians at U.S. centres. Attendance at national and international conferences, conventions and congresses or W.H.O. experts-panels is an important method of learning and instructing.

The maintenance of large experimental animal colonies and advice as to their use in research has become another speciality. Disease-free and lately germ-free animals are in increasing demand. Regulation of the production and the humane use of these animals is a heavy responsibility, frequently of public interest and occasionally of public health importance.

Finally, foreign study fellowships, the allocation of research grant moneys and the publication of technical and research information all require supervision by public health veterinarians. Large sums of money are allocated to their own facilities or to veterinary schools and regional laboratories or to foreign veterinary medical centres.

Future problems of veterinarians engaged in public health are continually under consideration. These are the education of their own profession (and the general public) on public health values. Food hygiene, principally of milk and meat, will have to be appreciated. The control of zoonoses such as rabies, T.B., brucellosis, leptospirosis, trichinosis, psittacosis and others will receive major attention.

Advice on the control of disease vectors, on animal sanitation and on rural health will all be important. A much more complete understanding of the role of wild animal and bird reservoirs will be needed. Foreign quarantine measures and the production and use of biologicals are other fields requiring constant review by public health veterinarians.

Radiation and radio-active fall-out, soil contamination, and the dangers of exposed food animals and their products will receive increasing attention. The protection of national livestock health in the face of natural disease outbreaks or biological warfare outbreaks is a reminder of the responsibilities of “general-practitioner” as well as “public-health” veterinarians in this field.

It is clear that information gained in the past will have to be used and expanded to meet the demands of the future. Co-operation with other medically trained personnel and the help of the general public is on the increase, and this will greatly assist the public health veterinarians of the future.
THE EXECUTIVE S.U.V.S. 1957


THE JUNIOR COMMON ROOM
"THE STUDENTS FILL THEMSELVES WITH BEER,
THE COPS THEY FILL WITH FEAR"

YEAR NOTES.

FIRST YEAR NOTES

Among the problems facing first year vet. students is the one of finding one's way round the faculty and meeting its members. This problem has been very largely overcome by the opening of the new Common Room. Its success is evident from the large proportion of us that have made use of it.

This year we have been well represented on the football field by Denis Watt, Sefton Erasito and Dave O'Dea. Denis and Sefton played in the backs, and Dave as hooker. Sefton, who came to us from Fiji half-way through first term, ended the football season playing for the University First XV. Mention must also be made of Jim Dibben's tireless barracking—if the referee had accepted his valuable advice we might well have won the final.

America must have lost one of its most powerful advertising agents in Allan Hart. Often seen in a red waistcoat, he is always ready to expound the advantages of married life.

We can always be found in the Union on Thursday mornings, soaking coffee and reading the correspondence in "Honi" about our S.R.C. representatives and Carol Lennan. Those of us who attended the formal, informal and dinner agreed that they were great successes. Those who didn't—well, they couldn't have known what they were missing.

The course of introductory lectures has given (some of) us quite a good idea of the field of Veterinary Science. One of the most entertaining of the lectures was that given by Mr. Webb on "The History of Veterinary Science"—some thought that "The Principles and Practice of Castration" would have been a more justifiable title.

Many new faces swelled our ranks this year—from New Zealand, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and even one from Hungary. The few old hands who decided to stay behind very soon showed us the ropes. Our membership is now 53, including six girls to keep us in order.
SECOND YEAR NOTES

Our activities have been varied, but due to a good year spirit, we have clearly demonstrated our sporting, academic (?) and social "capacities" (some people take a lot of convincing).

The Faculty football team has been well supported by players as well as spectators. Jerry Cruickshank, Gerry Stone, Jim Mortimer, Col Carrig, Graham Leeming, "Munch" Mancer, Alexander Hamilton, Bob Kibble, Jim Haisman, Kev Doyle, Pete Cloxton, and Barry Larkin, have all played during the year.

Our Amazons provided an interesting spectacle in the hockey and softball—all six (Donna, Heather, Judy, Loma, Mary-Rose and May) were responsible. Tennis stars, Col Carrig and Arthur Young, proved their ability again this year, while Bob Ratcliffe, John Hayhoe and Graham Leeming lent a hand in the basketball team.

All in all, with the weight-lifters (one schooner equals 1 lb.), we had quite an outstanding sporting year. Social functions have been well attended and thoroughly enjoyed.

Memorable occasions: Badgery's Creek—fast Holdens, 21st (?) birthdays, 1 miles to Wallacia, pony rides and . . .; Hawkesbury College—interesting nocturnal activities; a visit to Callan Park—now we're not sure who's who.

With another hurdle coming up—good luck to everyone and our very best wishes to Final Year for a successful future.

"Commem. Day comes but once a year . . . (The Honi Soit Songbook).

A crazy gang of Second Year students got together a horse, a dray and assorted bones, posters and bales of hay and were in business—in competition with the "official" float. Unfortunately, the gendarmes (inspired by a jealous float committee?) disbarred it from the procession on the grounds that it was too slow. However, the organisers did not admit defeat, but attempted to take the float out of the grounds in their own procession after the official one.
Vigilance on the part of the cops prevented them from leaving until they had partly dismantled the float, so they had to reconstruct it in Wentworth Park. Then they moved at top speed (an easy walk) to the new Caltex Building by way of Pyrmont Bridge, collecting money on the way. The dray was parked outside the building and the party amused themselves by teasing the electronic doors and plundering the citizenry. One irresponsible member of the party outraged several sweet young things—by asking them if they were interested in maternity.

The float then disrupted traffic by moving at snail’s pace across the bridge, surrounded by a number of lunatics who completely ignored the sign prohibiting pedestrian traffic. The party lunched in North Sydney, then returned without further incident through the centre of the city to the University. On disbandment, the driver was heard to remark—"Never again." "... thank God."
Well, all I can say is, "What a year!" Of the 46 starters, 33 made it to third year. The Yanks are back to 1 with "Big Bart" now in a Victorian brewery, and the one remaining has had quite a year, learning that most experiments done in the U.S. are useless, and that the majority of the citizens are psychopaths.

One or two incidents marked the year as being slightly unusual. Such incidents included Wednesday afternoon lectures during first term, an attempted cancellation of one pathology exam., and our attempt at originating a final exam. in July instead of November. The last two remained at the attempt stage only.

The participation of the third years in the sporting field was equalled only by their participation in social activities. However, they were always prominent barrackers, and amongst the sporting accomplishments, J. Garland, S. Barron and D. O'Brien were prominent in the football, while R. Moulton won the tennis singles. Socially, it was mainly the New Zealanders who saved the reputation of the third years, and it seems there will be plenty of room for improvement next year.

To conclude, I thought I would put in a little story I heard last week about a friend who went to the doctor and . . . censored—see George Mayne for further details.—(Editor).
Prior to Operation fourth year, the two female and thirty-one male patients had normal temperatures, normal pulse rates, and were alert and bright. Ken Austin and Graham Calley joined us after a break, and Ivan, John and Bill stayed to undergo the operation a second time.

The induction period, interrupted by Easter, could hardly be called uneventful, but the operating staff were tolerant of the lack of awareness, and idiosyncrasies of the patients.

The excitement stages encountered at informal, dinner, formal, barbagrog, and sundry other occasions were unavoidable, and sometimes followed by depression, verging on coma, and anxiety was held for some, but there were no losses:

We have been proud of our hard-working Society President, Trevor the Beast, and he has been well supported by fourth year executive members, including Tightwad O'Grady, Old King Cole, Jiving Jervie, Spore Shaw, and Book Scheme Bill.

Paddy McCormick has been an excellent football captain, with Glenn and Jack doing able work on the field, and Spore working hard on the sideline with a pleat in his shoulder.

The Common Room has proved to be the fourth year rendezvous from 11 a.m. onwards, to some rather indefinite time when the party finally breaks up—and Mike-when-I-was-at-Lincoln-College can be heard quite well at this time on most mornings.

Others who have made their mark on the year up to this stage of the operation have been Justin (see front row, Stewart Theatre); Harold, who has worked hard on the production of Centaur, 1958; Bryan, with his hockey, and for playing for Sydney at Inter-varsity, Perth; the Smits-Jonas Guthega bullfighting combination; Herman, for arriving at Clinic at 11 a.m.; Luigi for his P.Ms., and his deeply anaesthetised state in a particular lecture; Luders, for being on his feet at the end of a barbagrog; the horses, for having their birthday on August 1st, and Farmer Miles Chettle, the strong man of the year.

So, following the second, we now enter the third stage, and Steve can start a book on how the patients will progress—whether to collapse into stage four, or recovery from the operation. But, we hope that resistance is high, and that all patients will do satisfactorily.

This hope is extended to all other years, and particularly to final year patients, to whom we wish the best of luck.

JUDITH MAGNUS,
4th Year Rep.
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.

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.

This Jekyll and Hyde character came to us from Point Cook R.A.A.F. College, and he’s since flown away with all the H.I.s and D.s.

B. and G. upholster and roundhouse reveller of the finest quality. His 1957 effort showed that he firmly believes in the story that David slew Goliath.

A fashionable fellow, he recently joined the Ivy League and now his creeping is legitimate.

A Bondi beachcomber by day and night, he is attracted to sun-tanned babes and particularly unsunnied parts (soles of feet).

His analytical brain is a pleasure to all those who know him, except certain lecturers who, by sleight of tongue, get their facts mixed.

Recent discomfort in sitting down indicates that Max goes spear fishing on hot days.


Bob came to us in 1st year a sweet young freshener—time cures all! Used to have very strong views against drinking. One day in second year he started with a vengeance, and is still catching up now reached a maximum capacity of two pots.

Has been offered the price of a haircut on numerous occasions. Although no one will agree with him, he thinks he missed his vocation by not becoming an opera singer. Argues for the love of it.

Fished from No. 5 position in the Vet. crew! "I'm saving my super effort for the last 20 yards."

Joined the Department in third year and will always be remembered for his exploits at Coolangatta and Terrigal (just why was the wardrobe against the door?).

Exams. no difficulty, and whatever the Inline holds for Bob (besides drinking coffee) will be interesting.


Keith, another Kiwi, in fact, a sandy-headed mainlander, came to Sydney town from Otago University. His activities in society were not limited to only Vet. Soc. or Instrument Scheme, but included many Vet. Do's.

His previous flying ability has recently been converted to flying into fellow transgressing motorists (whilst truck driving), particularly in an upward direction.

Experience in the central west suggests the man-size maggies out there are not overcome by anaesthetising yourself with cold Aussie beer, especially during the drought.

A never diminishing waistline (due to home cooking, followed by farm feeding—lashings of cream—hell! a man must have his money’s worth) has found him caught between the rails and stopping the hurrying hooves of tuberculous heifers. When supervising the evening-over of the fairer sex (meat-inspection), Keith claims that just because you’re on a diet doesn’t mean you can’t look at the menu.

Fertility has been tried, and found not wanting—though he enquires as to how we know he hasn’t got many good friends?

At a Vet. dinner he was heard to remark: "And why the hell didn’t he stay there?" referring to another type of husband (a man).

Future: Family life settled in some secluded southern spot—regretting not having seen more of Australian beauties—Bondi and other varieties.

With a record, particularly in sport that speaks for itself. "Speed" made his first really valuable contribution to the Vet. School when he undertook to supply a constant stream of unbroken knitting needles to a well known demonstrator in anatomy, at the same time being a considerable threat to pipe-smoking demonstrators who disliked being involved in meat fights. On the other hand, working on the assumption that you can't keep a good man down, Rothwell on more than one occasion obliged by conducting the anatomy demonstrations himself.

The problems of recording details re long and circumspect train journeys in Terry's career are paralleled only by the difficulties of recording the song he was singing when interviewed by a policeman at the top of King George V. Station, outside Brisbane Town Hall in 1955.

Early morning surgery was difficult for T.L.W., but it must be admitted that he did attend clinic twice—unfortunately neither visit being recorded in the "Sydney Morning Herald."

Not hardened after five years in the Faculty, he sought consolation in marriage, wherein lies some Freudian significance.

We wish him and Lois all the best in their mosquito-ridden future in New Guinea.


This blonde Tarzan bounced into Sydney on a faux pas. Found life in the big smoke baffling, so proceeded to investigate the clinical history of the ram.

First long vac, here decided to motor to Perth. Oddly enough, another gentleman had a similar desire to cross the Nullabor Plain the same day. A bewildering meeting occurred at a gate, two cars being somewhat put out of action. (Blast him, taking up all the road!).

Wesley managed to keep Graeme in check for two years, but quite suddenly he started to feel his oats. Moved off with the boss' daughter, had more than one beer, wasn't satisfied with one babe, so found a car-load, became lover par excellence and was accosted by cops for it.

One of that odd species of keen students, this champion Crushadolf player was known to exercise his utmost skill at stick-picking, attend Homebush every day, wind a car for three-quarters of an hour non-stop, and still be enthusiastic.

He flabbergasted many a lecturer with his cryptic comments: Lenny: "That rogue of a horse would kick you even if you stood scratching his ear!" Graeme: "Yes, and this horse has oxyuris, too."

Club practice in N.Z. will be agreeable to Graeme, provided the area is lousy with ducks, rabbits, foxes and kangaroos: and provided he doesn't ask too many Tarannki cockies—At what speed would you hit the water after jumping off Sydney Harbour Bridge?"

We feel sure Graeme will soon become favourably known for his never-failing desire to help everyone.


Tony has overcome the disabilities of being a Newington Old Boy, and was readily accepted into the Faculty in 1954.

For four years had great success, helping to organise the dinner and helping to drink the profits. Always present at social functions, he is noted for his late, unexplained (but well-understood) appearance.

He has been known to return from Kosciusko without the usual sunburnt face, and doesn't seem to know the difference between skiing and sheing.

He possesses a presumably capacious receptacle for other people's missing goods, and also presumes para-sympathetic disfunction of the sphincter externus.

A man without professional ties, Tony hopes to spend a few months in practice in N.Z., and then to look around "some other part of the world," but no doubt he will not get far before he is irrevocably landed.

A New Zealander from Hamilton, and older (in years) than most of us, Tony tested herds, and fathered many calves as an inseminator (artificial, of course) before seeking more sun and better beer N.W. across the Tasman.

As the original owner of “Lucy” and subsequent wagons, he has seen more of Australia than many Australians during his too short a stay here.

A Wesley man, till his trip to New Zealand in August, ’56, resulted in a surprise for all of us (including Tony), when he returned engaged!

After marrying Doreen, in January, ’57, he achieved the rare distinction of sitting for three posts on his honeymoon and passed the lot.

He spent a lot of time in bed during ’57 (seriously ill), and we were all pleased to see him come through his postponed exams, with flying colours.

Seems to be well controlled by Doreen (when she is present sometimes!), although at parties has attempted to collect a set of calving ropes, and has even been heard claiming to sweet young heifers that he is not the married Tony in the year.

Well known for his many faux pas and his ever flowing advice on the attractions of married life, his future includes family life, Australian beer (oh, and club practice), and we look forward to possibly seeing him back in Australia.


Michael (better known and respected as the “Squire”) took Sydney by storm early in 1955, when he arrived from the bankrupt country to continue his studies in this “land of plenty.” He has since resided at St. Paul’s College.

“Squire” was an aberrant character as far as lectures were concerned. However, let us be charitable and say that he has never been known to miss a 10.15 lecture. Although he has contracted an insidious condition known as chronic Tooth’s Disease, his spirit has been undaunted: he is still a good starter for all Vet. functions, both organised and unorganised. He will also be remembered for his informal attire.

Reached the pinnacle of his sporting career this year when he was a member of the incomparable I.H.I.W. four of the now famous, victorious ’58 Eight.

Soon we must say farewell to this colourful character; he has sampled our Australian “plenty,” the remaining question being—will he take her back to N.Z., with him or will he come back here later? The choice is a difficult one. We wish him well.


“Crusoe” or “Wagner” slipped into Sydney early in 1955, with deception, quietness, and a furtive glance over the left shoulder. Having taken stock of the potentialities of City and ‘Varsity, he has spent the last three years in making the most of them, and more or less, incidentally, performing very creditably after the annual “dexo binge.”

He decided late in ’55 to make Wesley his H.Q., and has since disorganised College with alarming frequency until, after doing an unusually spectacular series of “Hards,” he made a tactical retreat to become senior student of the Grose Farm. His ardour for “the only sport” gained a period in the neck stretcher. Gordon’s years in Sydney have given him a valuable experience both socially and professionally, and this, coupled with his Wagnerism, is sure to pave the way for a very successful and probably unusual career in his native N.Z. and or the rest of the world.
OMAR, Abdul Rahman (Malaya).—A Malayan from the State of Kelantan, and known to his colleagues as "Mt. Colgate." After Omar cooks a Malayan dinner, "Quick-Eeze" are always needed, but he is becoming more "Aussielied." At social functions, likely to burst into song and entertain the assembled company.

Well known for drawing caricatures and sketching calendar girls during lectures.

Will spend a year drinking coffee in Tasmania and looking around for three or four marital partners to till the harem (Girls! watch Positions Vacant column), and returning to Malaya.


Early in his veterinary career he used to sail in daily from Dee Why, but nowadays can be observed "wending" his way in from Auburn.

Learned many things during his sojourn as Society Secretary, including the fact that the Vice-Chancellor's wife does not ride with the chauffeur in the front seat.

Whilst not partial to a pint, the egg-cupful was welcome after he'd supplied the grunts for the rowing eight and done his share of the fishing.

During poultry practitioner work, managed to differentiate between grades of pullorum infection and as such may achieve immortal fame—in fact, a book entitled "How I Grade the Antigenic Test (rapid) for Pullorum and the Reasons for My Success" would not surprise. David also holds the record for attendance at Sydney Meat for Meat Inspection—he attended at least every second day (an unheard-of feat). Spent much of his early anatomy time attempting to stop Bryden and Rothwell hitting anatomy demonstrators with meat, but didn't have a great deal of success.

David's future is uncertain, but he is a "free" man, and if hard work and a pleasant manner get people places, he will go a long way.


The only teetotaller in the year, "Rudolph" can, nevertheless, be picked out quite easily by his "beacon" appearance on any cold morning.

Norm has so far eluded the more crippling blows of fate at the hands of the Examiners' Board. Anti-this and anti-that, he has a great gift of derogatory speech, and is likely to be heard expressing himself on such widely-differing subjects as examination papers and the business ethics of private practitioners.

Perhaps because of either the kilt or the bagpipes, Norm is still single, but we hope this will be remedied before long, and Norm's cattle practice in Victoria will yield him enough P.M.s, for the occasional "haggis."


Barry immigrated from Melbourne town in 1955, after a quiet first year. Sydney and the Vet. School soon broadened his activities, but didn't stop the regular success. A keen Aussie Rules man, he had troubles with the Rugby ("it's not football") at first, but finished up a party to the code.

Amongst his academic contributions, is waking up more somnolent members of the year with well-placed matches during afternoon lectures. Was a strong supporter of dinners, roundhouse, hospital and inmates, barbecues and beaches and other social events.

Immediate future is in the Victorian Department.
ROBSON, Harry (N.Z.).—Mt. Albert Grammar, Auckland University.

Harry ("Who’s your rough mate?") left the shadow of Mt. Eden Gaol in 1951, and took up residence in Castle-creagh Street, from where he has operated almost ever since. He has an extensive knowledge of all hash joints between Central and the Quay. Often seen in the precincts of the Mitchell Library, but it is rumoured that study takes second place.

A confirmed misogynist until his frequent trips to the mountains betrayed other passing interests. He now plays the field.

Moonlight cruises fascinate Harry, and although he never drinks beer, likes the odd glass of plonk. He has been the life and death of many parties, and has recently developed an aversion to resting on railway stations.

A keen kodachrome fan, he has a firm eye for anatomical detail, and never misses a sitting shot.

Lectures, debauching chooks, and red hair.
Other men’s wives.
Reorganising the ideas of some lucky Veterin-

MERRALL, John (N.Z.).—Rongatai College, Victoria University College.

Hit Sydney in 1955, and has proved himself one of the keenest of Kiwi students. Passed his exams, with success except for a protracted 3rd term in 1956.

"Volume 3.,” as he is affectionately known, is not averse to expressing opinions (with references), and has been known to frighten the sad slack student with his knowledge prior to exams.

Always willing to do a good turn for his fellows (Surgery Prac. Dav, 1957). John, after transporting the more imperious in his smoky little Morris, did a valuable job as cox’s offside in the victorious ’58 "eight.“ his verbal tirades outdid even those of Harry in ’57, and spurred the crew on to their now famous victory.

Immediate future is Club practice in N.Z. He is sure to be a success and helpful to all neighbouring veterinarians.


Jan arrived from Latvia, via the Shop, in 1955, and his potential as a nocturnal rambler was quickly realised. Early observations materialised in 1956 and ’57, and this year promises to be the “daddy" of them all.

When not practising on glorious poodles and great "dames," or keeping up other continental customs, he learns theory from the books as shown by his annual advances. (This has nothing to do with his other advances).

The exact extent of his activities is obscure, but one of two crouched figures on a fast motor bike in the wee small hours is likely to be Jan.

His future is not settled, in more ways than one, but next year will probably see him in country practice in Victoria in easy Volkswagen distance of Melbourne.

One of our more somnolent and less sober members is "Mac." Academic supremacy as a fresher has given way to extracurricular activities in latter years. The sedative effects of lectures allows Mac ample time to campaign for hospital "benefits." A keen supporter of Faculty cricket and shooting. "Mac" still finds a little time for fishing, hunting, and Vet. Science. Jazz and P.A. are rivalled only by his love for "bottled sunshine."

Never known to work before November, his love of parties and dark lanes has incurred Her Majesty's displeasure on more than one occasion.

1958 will see Mac in N.S.W. Department, where he will be able to sleep without questions being asked.

CHEAK, Kok Keong (Malaya).—De La Salle Brothers, Ipoh.

The more round of the two Malays in final year (he objects to be called by his second name), hails from Ipoh, the well-known Malayan town of wine, wild women and song, which may account for the air of mystery that hangs about him.

We are told he runs a house of some sort over Clowelly way. He is rather shy of public appearances and, despite the fact that during 1957 he acquired a sweet young thing, "Sputnik" can still only be coaxed to veterinary dinners.

Cheak's future is with the Malayan Government—probably in rocket research.

TREVENA, Graham (N.S.W.).—North Sydney High. Veterinary Society; Executive, 1957; Dance Committee, 1956; Float Committee, 1955. Sport; Basketball, 1956-7.

Graham, a Sydneysider, came to us from North Sydney High with all his faculties, and managed to maintain that status for a short time. He has since developed a desire and taste for those joys epitomised in veterinary functions, and hence is one of the few members of final year who has not missed one in his undergrad. days.

As a starter in a round of wild parties at the Farm in Second Year, he was always willing to wield a hose next morning, despite obvious difficulties; and in more recent times has taken part in several "glorious nights" at Killara.

During the last five years has also become addicted to caffeine, and his ever-flowing jocular voice has often been heard declaring, "Lecture black—brew time."

While the ins and outs of his private life have been rather closely guarded, it is thought that female charms do appeal to him; and it has even been suggested that, equipped with a shock of blond curls, well-trained lingual muscles, the back seat of a Customline, etc., he may have been even more successful as a travelling salesman.

For the time, appears to be bound down to the Department; however, the future is sure to include squash, headaches, fillies, and practice.

Bryden has been one of the outstanding all-rounders of the Vet. Faculty. His enthusiasm for all animal husbandry subjects (and staff attached thereto) was matched by his zeal in passing catheters in fractious geldings (mental picture of hot, sweating, swearing J.D.B., arm outstretched, firmly attached body bent half-forward and sideways close to horse, whole circus moving at speed around yard), and the careless gestures with which he fed polythene tubing into rabbits’ arteries.

His deteriorating physical condition (ageless) do not prevent valuable service to the Faculty on the football field. Ably assisted by “Dashing Dave,” he did well in tennis. Unassisted by anybody, he got home from some social functions—once—by a certain front garden renowned for its plants.

By the service he gave to the Society, John certainly earned the honour of the position of President. 1957-58. Final proof of his versatility came when John and Lesley announced their engagement.

The real reason for the early final exams, this year is that an insidious campaign was started whereby the organiser (under review) convinced everyone—for separate reasons applicable to them when the general ones failed—that they wanted the exams, early (ain’t Psychology wonderful?)—John can now get married on the 10th December as planned, without interruption in the future, clouded at first by the Department, brightened by Lesley and family life, and by the year’s best wishes—will be successful.


No nickname yet invented is sufficiently descriptive to stick to this gentleman from the West Coast (hell, we don’t walk, we fall from one pub into the next), though he has inadequately been called “Butch” and “Stainless.”

First raised the eyebrows of the Vet. Faculty at 1955 formal, when he did a magnificent haka, told a story (titty-bim. titty-bum) and told a chap what a lovely girl he had—and then he hadn’t—all in the space of one night. Shortly afterwards, changed his postal address to St. Andrew’s and took up residence at the B. and G., Grose and Ernie’s.

Prospective golf representative for N.Z., Andrew’s Oval became the fairway, and the top storey room the ninth teenth. Found course near Randwick racecourse most convenient (just ducked over for a couple of races—not a bad day!). Renowned for picking horses on looks, changing mind at the last minute (intuition), and striking it rich?

One-time part owner of bomb, motor-bike and car, his mechanical skill has improved considerably. From patching up broken oil pipes with chewing-gum, he has advanced by swiftly-falling off the motor-bike and blocking up the car radiator with anti-leak until now with ultra mechanical knowledge, he sings hymns to the machine and presses on regardless.

Firmly believes that one day off at least per week is necessary to keep track of his affairs, gets jointly bored with such menial tasks as attending lectures or prac. Meal Inspection. Stock Inspection was a great success—inspecting rivers for fish, bush for ‘roos and merino studs for desirable fillies.

Sportsman of some repute, Russ organised the inter-faculty football draw in 1956–Vet. won! Keg-roller and social manager of the ’58 Faculty rowing eight was a position thought to be admirably fitting, but—the day was hot, the beer was cold, and Russ was dry. The victorious crew didn’t get wet.

The third best-dressed man in Andrews, he recently acquired a bodgie calf-skin coat. His innate sartorial elegance carried the day, however. He was a “natural” for the part of the pukka, yet fiery, lover of “Boniface” in the ’58 Andrews play.

Well known in College and Faculty for his organising ability. Russ was elected controller of Union finances in 1958. Whilst at the farm, frequent trips down to Union Board meetings provided a suitable cover for the pursuit of his turbulent love affairs. Has been seen out with another chap’s fiancée, so is a man to look out for. Club practice will rarely be too dull for this individual. More likely, private practice in a lounge or Surfers’ Paradise.

Whatever it is, he’ll be welcome anywhere.
BROADBENT, David (Rumen).—Tasmania.—Magdalen College School, Oxford, England; Melbourne University.

David, an Englishman without a doubt, arrived from Hobart University in 1955. An immaculate coiffure, a hair line indicating the ultimate in virility, and a hint of Yorkshire temperament, were his most distinguishing characteristics.

Here is a man who likes his Scotch, but never indulges in beer; one who has been seen merry (by closer friends), but never drunk; one who invariably sticks to the rules and plays the game, but submits to the occasional impulsive desire to file his way through locked gates, only to feel the heavy hand of the law on his shoulder.

After almost two years of college life at Wesley, David slid quietly into the matrimonial dust and wrapped himself in the shroud of domesticity. Wedding bells had hardly ceased to ring when along came "loots—a bouncing, gasping, little body that responded only to violent abuse, a crank handle, and perhaps two or three behind pushing (nothing queer about this car).

David's academic record has been a successful one throughout, typified always by an unfailing attendance at all classes. If his arid appreciation of the lecture (and lecture?) on sheep diseases is any indication, he will mark his final year with outstanding results.

Future: With the Tasmanian Department, but "Oh to be in England now that . . .".


Entering the Vet. School in 1954, Dick soon made his presence felt by insisting on wearing bright waistcoats, loud sweaters, shocking bow ties, and gaudy colour schemes—consequently, you are excused if you think he's colour blind. (If he is, it isn't the only blindness he's suffered).

Insists that he has to rise early out Greystaines way to milk the cows, but we suspect some ulterior motive, probably something to do with chooks (human variety).

His organising ability and propensity to hold parties resulted in good "dos" (and a few "don'ts"). "Got nothing to do, boys?—let's have a party!"

Dick finds the journey after the Vet. dinner from Roundhouse to Paul's manageable under the guidance of instinct, but it is noticeable that a state of collapse is initiated immediately after passing through the door into Squire's rooms. His sudden exit from the medicine at the thought of the Chancellor attending three such dinners a week occurred because he remembered he had groceries to attend to. (There is a story about this—"I left my heart—"

Despite fraternisation with poultry practitioners, we feel sure that Dick's future lies in mixed practice on the outskirts of Sydney.

"Blackrock Terror." tall and fair.
In '55 he took the Sydney air;
At aerial ping-pong he did excel,
A Uni. Blue on him befell:
In Faculty sport a tower of strength.
To basketball and rowing his back he bent;
A resident of Coll. St. Ann.

At bridge he was an ardent fan.
His politics of rosy hue.
A friend of Calwell and Evatt, too;
One of the year's few free-lancers.
On him are cast envious glances:
Moustached of late he does appear.
His sartorial elegance has no peer;
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Spring Carnival

NOVEMBER

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